



FAFEN Parliament Monitor



ANNUAL APPRAISAL OF THE 13TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

FIFTH PARLIAMENTARY YEAR

March 2012 to March 2013

Free and Fair Election Network
www.fafen.org

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

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**13TH NATIONAL
A S S E M B L Y**

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Executive Summary

The fifth parliamentary year of the 13th National Assembly witnessed the tussle between the executive and judiciary reaching the parliament as an elected Prime Minister was disqualified by the Supreme Court which also struck down the contempt of court law passed by the parliament. The first half of the parliamentary year was consumed by the tussle between the judiciary and the executive over implementing the Supreme Court's verdict in the NRO case as the National Assembly passed two resolutions to express confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister and backing the Speaker's decision of not sending the premier's disqualification to the Election Commission of Pakistan.

Ten regular sessions were held during the fifth parliamentary year. The National Assembly held 88 actual sittings during the year, meeting for 194 hours. On average each sitting lasted two hours and 12 minutes, witnessing an average delay of 64 minutes. A total of 37 bills were passed during the year. The National Assembly's last session witnessed the passage of more than one-third of the total bills passed during the year – five private members' and nine government bills. The National Assembly twice amended the law on terrorism, passed a bill to set up an authority to counter terrorism, besides passing laws on establishing universities, and ending corporal punishment in schools.

The Speaker chaired 27 sittings while the Deputy Speaker attended 70 sittings during the fifth year. Before the Prime Minister was disqualified by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case, he attended four sittings. The incoming Leader of the House who took oath on June 25, 2012 attended 15 sittings as Prime Minister during the fifth parliamentary year. The Leader of the Opposition attended 21 sittings.

After the Prime Minister was convicted by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case in April 2012 for not writing letter to the Swiss authorities to open graft proceedings against the President of Pakistan, the budget session of the fifth parliamentary year was marred by strong opposition protests demanding the premier's resignation.

Though history was made when the government presented the fifth consecutive budget in the National Assembly becoming the first elected civilian government to do so, the Prime Minister's conviction in the contempt case and other political issues overshadowed and marred the budget session which also witnessed a brawl between legislators. Amid the opposition's protest the Finance Minister's budget speech only lasted 23 minutes. Only 41 legislators took part in the debate on budget – much less than 139 legislators who spoke on the budgetary proposals during the fourth parliamentary year.

However the saga of implementing the Supreme Court order of writing letter to Swiss authorities continued. In a bid to save the new Prime Minister from disqualification ahead of the Supreme Court hearing of the National Reconciliation Ordinance implementation case in July 2012, the government and its allies hurriedly got passed the Contempt of Court Bill from the parliament. The bill which exempted "holders of public office" from contempt proceedings in "exercise of powers and performance of functions" and allowed for suspending a sentence during the pendency of an appeal was rushed through the National Assembly and Senate amid protests by the PMLN and other opposition parties. Though the law replaced the Contempt of Court Ordinance 2003, in an extraordinary move the Supreme Court declared it null and void on August 3, 2012.

The assembly twice amended the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 to give more powers to the law enforcing agencies such as taking action against financiers of terrorism and the 30-day preventive custody. Another long pending government legislation - the National Counter Terrorism Authority Bill – was passed to set up an authority to counter terrorism. Earlier the Investigation for Fair Trial Bill 2012 was also passed. But the unattended agenda of the National Assembly largely focused on issues relevant to public wellbeing such as employment, rising poverty and growing inflation. The Charter of Child Rights Bill, the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill, and the Senior Citizens Welfare Bill were some of the private member's bills that were not taken up.

However, the National Assembly passed 10 private members' bills including the Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill, the Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Act. The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2013 was passed to revoke the Chief Executive's Order No. 7 of 2002 which amended the Representation of Peoples Act 1976 to make it compulsory for candidates to submit their nomination papers in person, preventing leaders of major political parties, outside the country at the time, to contest the elections. The amendment omits this order allowing candidates' purposer, seconder or other nominee may submit the papers on their behalf to the Returning Officer.

The Parliament Watch employs direct observation as one of the tools to evaluate parliamentary proceedings with the following indicators:

- 1. Transparency:** Government accountability requires transparency in decision-making and policy implementation. Transparency refers to the amount and quality of information available to the public as well as timely and clear information communicated within legislative bodies themselves. Inclusive and strong decisions can only be made when all legislators are well informed about parliamentary proceedings.
- 2. Participation:** Active and responsible participation of all Members is crucial for the business of Parliament to be meaningful. Their participation can be judged through various indicators, like attendance of parliamentary leaders and other Members, and their active involvement in parliamentary discussion and activities.
- 3. Responsiveness, Representation and Oversight:** Parliament's responsiveness means Members' collective actions on the issues of public interests which are raised and discussed on the floor of the House through legislation, Resolutions or any other Agenda item. The responsiveness of Government to the public is measured in terms of parliamentary oversight and effective implementation of policy decisions. Parliament's executive oversight function is mainly carried out through Questions and parliamentary committees.
- 4. Parliamentary Output:** Parliamentary output primarily appears in the form of legislation and Resolutions. The quantity and quality of such output is indicative of Parliament's efficiency. Considering legislation on matters of national significance through careful debate and discussion is arguably a Parliament's chief function. Legislation appears in the form of "Government Bills" and "Private Members' Bills."
- 5. Order and Institutionalization:** Order and institutionalization of Members are important for an efficient and productive Parliament. Order may be measured, for example, by the conduct of Members and the Speaker's effective management of parliamentary business. Institutionalization refers to Members' understanding and compliance with rules of procedure for parliamentary

The timeliness of parliamentary actions differed across issues as the legislation on prohibition of corporal punishment, for example, took three years and three months in its passage, unlike the Contempt of Court Bill which was passed within 60 minutes. Similarly, the treasury backed NACTA and amendments in the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 were rushed through the House.

The fifth parliamentary year witnessed a historic change in the rules of business, allowing Standing Committees to review ministerial budgetary proposals before being made part of the federal budget, guaranteeing greater oversight over fund allocation to the ministries.

During the parliamentary year, 89 calling attention notices were moved. Of them 66 were taken up. Irregularities in educational departments leading to difficulties for students sent abroad on scholarships, housing and payment of wages to laborers in Islamabad Capital Territory, forgery in tax collection, water shortage, the energy crisis and other issues received government assurances and explanations. A total of 84 legislators, both male and females, moved the 89 calling attention notices during the year.

A total of 78 resolutions were tabled during the fifth parliamentary year. Of these, 46 appeared on the orders of the day whereas the rest 32 were moved as supplementary agenda. Interestingly, none of the 46 resolutions appearing on the regular agenda was adopted. However, all 32 resolutions tabled as supplementary agenda were adopted.

As none of the resolutions on the agenda was taken up during the year, the National Assembly seemed to be responding to various incidents, issues and crises by submitting, debating, and adopting resolutions on the disqualification of the Prime Minister by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case, attack on Malala Yousafzai, killings of anti-polio workers, Israeli attack on Gaza, and the issue of creating new provinces.

During the fifth parliamentary year, 85 lawmakers submitted 2,802 questions to the various ministries and government departments. Of them 1305 were starred and the 1497 unstarred. Members also asked 537 supplementary questions during the year. In the 49th session, the legislators submitted the most – 568 – questions. Overall the ministries provided written and oral answers to 1949 or 70% of the questions submitted during the year.

The fifth parliamentary year witnessed 66 instances of protests, boycotts, and walkouts, consuming 31 hours or 16% of the total proceedings.

Based on the findings of its observation, FAFEN recommends that:

1. The 13th National Assembly passed 19 private members' bill – a welcome parliamentary tradition that should continue in the coming Lower House.
2. Issues of public interest such as weak governance, institutional corruption, unemployment and increasing poverty should be high on the parliamentary agenda for the 14th National Assembly.
3. The National Assembly sittings should be open to citizen observers who should be given accreditation through a standardized process. An international declaration on open parliaments adopted in 2012 called for increased commitment to openness and to citizen engagement in parliamentary work, saying parliamentary monitoring organizations are increasingly recognized for the important role they play in making parliamentary information more accessible to citizens, strengthening the capacity of citizens to participate in parliamentary processes, and improving parliamentary accountability.¹
4. According to the declaration, parliament and its plenary sessions shall be physically accessible and open to all citizens, subject only to demonstrable public safety and space limitations.
5. The National Assembly should consider keeping a public record of parliamentary business similar to the one presented in this report so that the constituents can be informed about the performance of their elected representatives. There is need to ensure that the parliament proactively makes information accessible to all citizens on a non-discriminatory basis.
6. Though the National Assembly website has improved over the last few years, providing basic information such as the history, functions, official texts of proposed legislation, verbatim accounts of debates, according to Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) interactive web provides forum for two-way communication between members and citizens, inviting them to share their views and possibly engaging them in the policy process.
7. No vote on legislation should be allowed by the Chair when the House lacks quorum.
8. The agenda on the orders of the day is mostly not taken up during sittings and sessions. The Chair should ensure that the business planned on the orders of the day is accomplished during each sitting or at least during a full session, particularly with regard to legislation, resolutions and calling attention notices. Out of the total 1103 agenda items including bills, calling attention notices, questions, and resolutions on the orders of the day during the fifth parliamentary year, 356 were taken up. In other words 68% of the agenda was not taken up.
9. The agenda for the private members' day (Tuesdays in the National Assembly) has been ambitiously set, leaving most of the agenda items unaddressed. There is need for rationalizing the agenda for the private members' day.

¹ <http://www.openingparliament.org/declaration>

Five Years at a Glance

The five years of 13th National Assembly achieved a legislative agenda that altered the country's governance structure by ensuring provincial autonomy and restoring the 1973 constitution and promoted women's empowerment.

Although the Lower House's five years are also defined by issues of national security, political instability, civil-military relations, executive-judiciary tension and the energy crises, it displayed instances of political unanimity.

As the National Assembly elected a woman Speaker for the first time in Pakistan's parliamentary history, the President addressed the joint sessions of the parliament for five consecutive years. Following the established parliamentary tradition, the Leader of the Opposition was elected as chair of the Public Accounts Committee (however he resigned in the fourth parliamentary year). Moreover, lawmakers from the opposition benches were elected chairs of the Standing Committees.

In the five parliamentary years, the National Assembly passed 139 bills, including 19 private members' bills. Of them, 81 became acts of parliament. According to the National Assembly, 15 bills were passed twice and five were passed during the joint sessions of the parliament. Three bills were passed in the second parliamentary year during the joint session of the parliament and one each in third and fourth parliamentary years.² The 12th National Assembly had passed 51 bills during its five-year term.

These included the 18th and 20th constitutional amendments which helped restored the 1973 constitution, ensured provincial autonomy and gave Pakistan a consensus mechanism for civilian transfer of power democratically, besides the formation of the full five-member Election Commission of Pakistan.

The National Assembly stands out for pro-women legislation, passing treasury and private members' bills against domestic violence, harassment at workplace and public places, anti-women practices, and elevating the status of the commission on women.

The 49th session of National Assembly witnessed a historic change in the rules of procedure to allow Standing Committees to scrutinize ministerial budgetary proposals before made part of the federal budget.

Type of Session	1st Parliamentary Year	2nd Parliamentary Year	3rd Parliamentary Year	4th Parliamentary Year	5th Parliamentary Year
Regular Sittings	70	87	84	86	78
Budget Sittings	19	14	22	17	10
Joint Sittings	-	4	-	-	9
Presidential Address to Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)	1	1	1	1	1
Address by Turkish Premier	-	1		-	1
In-Camera Joint Sitting	10	-	-	-	-
In-Camera	-	-	-	2	-
Address by Chinese Premier	-	-	1	-	-
Election of the Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	1
Total	100	107	108	106	100

² For a complete list of bills passed during the five-year tenure of the 13th National Assembly, please see Annexure 1.

1 Session Time and Members' Participation

This section deals with the duration of National Assembly sessions during the fifth parliamentary year, the attendance of members, their participation, and maintenance of quorum [at least 1/4th (86 legislators) of the total membership]. The participation of legislators is recorded when they take part in the proceedings or submit an agenda item.

As the National Assembly Secretariat does not make information about members' attendance and the time they spent in the assembly public, it is difficult to ascertain how much time was actually spent by a member in the House, and hence if quorum was maintained. To this end, FAFEN conducts a headcount of members at the start and the end of each sitting.

This section also reviews the presence of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Prime Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition in the House, and the overall attendance of the legislators.

1.1 Duration

Ten regular sessions were held during the fifth parliamentary year³. The lower house held 88 actual sittings⁴ during the year, meeting for 194 hours. On average each sitting lasted two hours and 12 minutes, witnessing an average delay of 64 minutes.

In the fourth parliamentary year, the National Assembly held 11 sessions spread over 103 sittings, meeting 292 hours and four minutes. Each sitting on average was delayed by 52 minutes and lasted an average two hours and 50 minutes.

The budget session in the fifth year lasted 26 hours and four minutes compared to the fourth year's 75 hours and 45 minutes. The House took only 10 sittings to pass the federal budget.

Sr. No.	Date	Session No.	Number of Sittings	Late Start		Total Time	
				Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
1	25th April, 2012 - 4th May, 2012	41st	7	9	35	10	0
2	1st June, 2012 - 14th June, 2012	42nd	10	8	22	26	4
3	22nd June, 2012	43rd	1	0	57	2	29
4	6th July, 2012 - 13th July, 2012	44th	6	5	55	13	5
5	3rd September, 2012 - 13th September, 2012	45th	8	8	55	20	57
6	5th October, 2012 - 16th October, 2012	46th	8	10	8	16	53
7	12th November, 2012 - 20th November, 2012	47th	7	5	30	14	38
8	10th December, 2012 - 21st December, 2012	48th	10	6	8	22	42
9	21st January, 2013 - 8th February, 2013	49th	12	20	28	24	24
10	18th February, 2013 - 14th March, 2013	50th	19	17	55	42	45
Total		10	88	One Hour and Four Minutes		194 Hours	

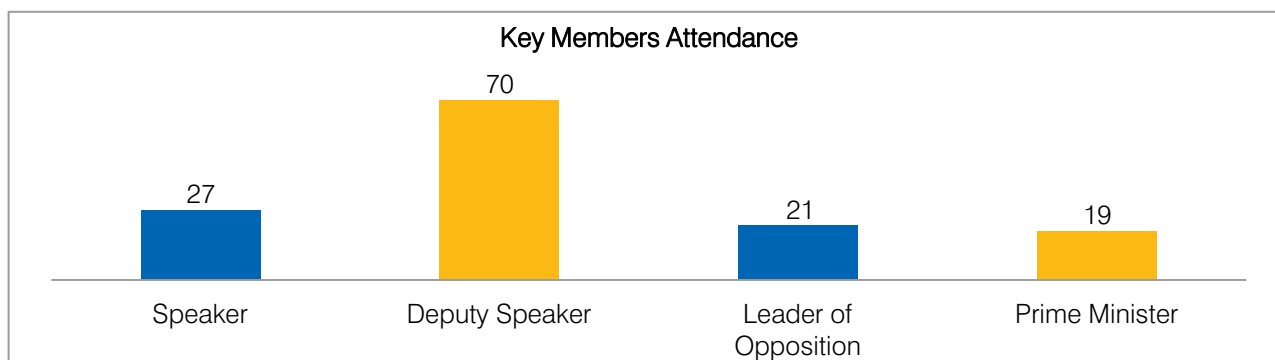
³ FAFEN did not observe the nine sittings of the three joint sessions of the parliament during the fifth parliamentary year. FAFEN also did not observe the two sittings addressed by the Chinese and Turkish Prime Ministers.

⁴ According to the 1973 Constitution's article 54(2), the National Assembly meets shall meet for not less than 130 working days in each year. However these 130 days include "any day on which there is a joint sitting and any period, not exceeding two days for which the National Assembly is adjourned". <http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/part3.ch2.html>

1.2 Key Members' Attendance

Attendance of key members such as the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, Speaker, and Deputy Speaker is vital for giving the House direction, and for increasing the effectiveness of any implementation or adoption of legislation.

The Speaker chaired 27 sittings while the Deputy Speaker attended 70 sittings during the fifth year. Before the Prime Minister was disqualified by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case, he attended four sittings. The incoming Leader of the House who took oath on June 25, 2012 attended 15 sittings during the fifth parliamentary year. The Leader of the Opposition attended 21 sittings.



1.3 Members' Attendance

Since the National Assembly Secretariat does not provide information to the public about the attendance of members, FAFEN conducts a headcount of parliamentarians at the beginning and end of each sitting. An indicator of members' interest in the parliamentary proceedings is their attendance.

As the House elected a new Prime Minister in the 43rd session, the lawmakers' attendance improved as 310 were observed present at one point during the sitting.

Legislators may seek leave to be absent from a sitting under rule 40 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly. A total of 568 leave applications were submitted during the fifth parliamentary year, according to information shared by the National Assembly Secretariat.

Session	Average Members present at the outset	Average Members present at the end	Average Maximum Members present	Average Minority Members present
41st	111	141	193	7
42nd	163	114	174	9
43rd	293	130	310	10
44th	75	71	124	8
45th	69	74	135	9
46th	77	72	147	8
47th	55	43	119	5
48th	48	72	127	7
49th	59	48	118	6
50th	57	59	117	6

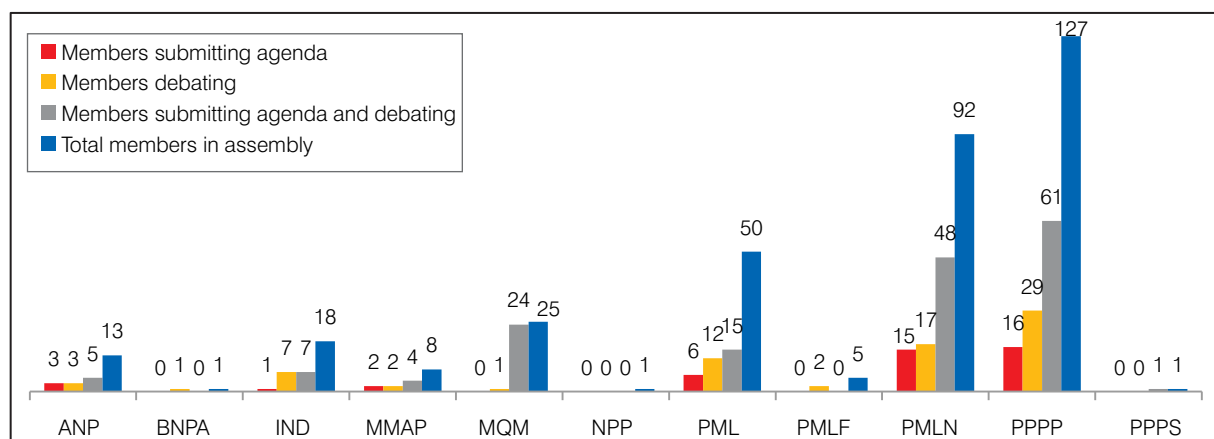
1.4 Members' Participation

Only active and responsible participation of legislators can make the proceedings meaningful. Members' participation has been categorized in the following ways: MPs who have only submitted agenda items on the orders of the day; MPs who only participated in the parliamentary debates; and MPs who submitted agenda items and took part in the debates as well.

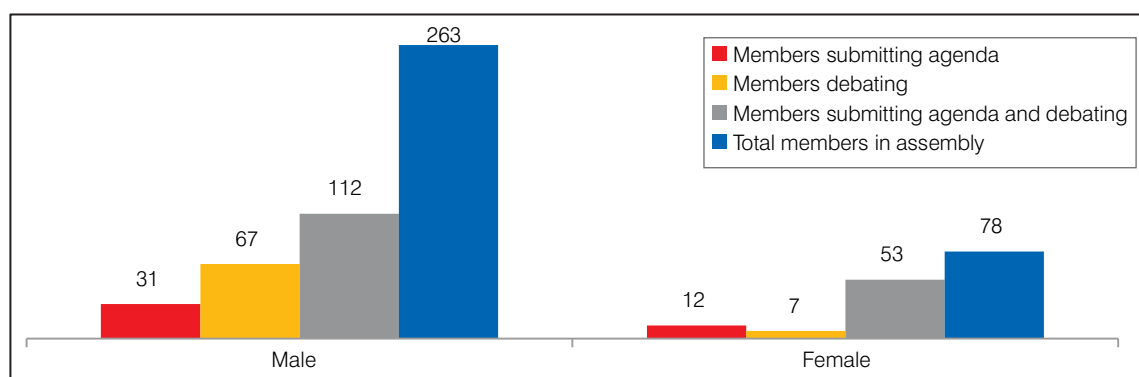
Eighty-three percent parliamentarians participated in the proceedings throughout the year.

As evident from the following graph, relative to total strength in the House, 96% MQM members submitted both agenda and participated in debates, as did at least half of the PMLN and MMAP lawmakers. Whereas 48% of PPP members, 39% Independents and 38% ANP legislators similarly took part in the proceedings during the year.

Since the PPP and PMLN held more seats than other parliamentary parties, most of the National Assembly business during the reporting period was contributed by their members.



Women legislators actively participated during the assembly's proceedings. Seventy-two out of the total 78 women members took part in the proceedings either by submitting an agenda item or taking part in the debate. On the other hand, 210 out of 263 men participated in the proceedings. Most of the women lawmakers participating in the House were elected on reserved seats. Only three female legislators on general seats submitted agenda, two took part in debates and eight did both.



1.5 Non-Participating Members

In the fifth parliamentary year 69 parliamentarians – nine women and 60 men – did not participate in the proceedings of the House. Twenty-three of these members belonged to PPP, 19 PML, 15 PMLN, four Independents, three each PMLF and ANP, and one MQM member. Among single-member parties, the PPPS and BNPA participated during the fifth year, whereas, the sole NPP lawmaker did not take part in any form of parliamentary business.

Forty-four legislators from Punjab did not take part in the sessions, followed by 12 from Sindh, eight from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, four from Balochistan and one from FATA.⁵

1.6 Orders of the Day

The orders of the day were made available for each sitting to members as well as posted on the website of the National Assembly (www.na.gov.pk)

Out of the total 1103 agenda items including bills, calling attention notices, questions, and resolutions on the orders

of the day, 356 were taken up during the year. In other words 68% of the agenda was not taken up. Most agenda items – 273- appeared on the orders of the day during the 50th session.

Session 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
41st	88	21	67
42nd	31	21	10
43rd	Election of Prime Minister		
44th	76	38	38
45th	120	27	93
46th	125	23	102
47th	99	36	63
48th	131	52	79
49th	160	56	104
50th	273	82	191
Total	1103	356	747

⁵ For a complete list of the non-participating members, please see Annexure 2.

2. Order and institutionalization

This section deals with order and institutionalization of the proceedings which is important for an efficient and productive legislature. It includes the points of orders raised by members and the time consumed in discussing them. It also reviews the instances of protests, walkouts and boycotts along with the questions of privilege raised during the fifth parliamentary year.

2.1 Points of Order

It is a point related to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules of procedure or articles of the constitution that regulate the assembly business. The Speaker's decision whether a point raised is a point of order or not is final.

However, apart from pointing out the breach in the rules of procedure, the legislators also speak on points of order on issues about their constituencies and other national and international matters. On the other hand, the rule 18 of the National Assembly allows the Speaker to allot last half an hour of every sitting except on Fridays for raising a matter which is not a point of order.

A total of 185 legislators spoke on 943 points of order for 3,451 minutes, consuming 30% of the total time of the proceedings during the fifth parliamentary year. On average 39 minutes in each of the 88 sittings held during the year were consumed by points of order. In the fourth, third and second parliamentary years, 1,275, 1,316 and 1,124 points of order were raised.

Sessions	Number of sittings	Points of Order	Average Points of Order per Sitting	Issues raised	Average Issues raised per Sitting	Total Time Consumed (Minutes)	Time Consumed Per Sitting (Minutes)
41st	7	28	4	42	6	215	31
42nd	10	20	2	23	2	46	5
43rd	1	5	5	5	5	10	10
44th	6	58	10	61	10	225	38
45th	8	137	17	160	20	358	45
46th	8	85	11	103	13	285	36
47th	7	82	12	106	15	325	46
48th	10	182	18	193	19	498	50
49th	12	122	10	158	13	583	49
50th	19	224	12	293	15	906	48
Total	88	943	11	1144	13	3451	39

2.2 Members Raising Points of Order by Party and Gender

The ruling PPPP and the main opposition party, PMLN, raised the most points of order as they had majority of seats in the assembly. Legislators used the opportunity to express views on 1144 issues on points of orders during the fifth parliamentary year. Apart from speaking on business of the House, the parliamentarians also expressed views on law and order, Balochistan, FATA, minorities rights, new provinces, killing of anti-polio workers, dual nationality,

corruption, absence of ministers from the House, target killings in Karachi, water distribution between provinces, attack on Malala Yousafzai, role of media in allegedly defaming parliamentarians etc.

Party	Issues raised by Female MPs	Female Members raising POs	Issues raised by Male MPs	Male Members raising POs	Total Issues	Total Members Raising POs
ANP	35	2	25	6	60	8
BNPA	0	0	1	1	1	1
Ind	0	0	66	9	66	9
MMA	8	1	32	4	40	5
MQM	12	5	112	16	124	21
PML	31	8	57	14	88	22
PML-N	57	9	220	41	277	50
PPPP	97	18	384	50	481	68
PPPS	0	0	7	1	7	1
Total	240	43	904	142	1144	185

2.3 Protests, Walkouts and Boycotts

The fifth parliamentary year witnessed 66 instances of protests, boycotts, and walkouts, consuming 31 hours or 16% of the total proceedings.

As at the start of the fifth parliamentary year in April 2012 the Prime Minister was convicted in the contempt of court case by the Supreme Court, the main opposition party PMLN staged noisy protests and walkouts during the 41st and 42nd sessions to demand the premier's resignation.

The 42nd budget session was more marked by protests than any meaningful debate on the financial proposals. The Finance Minister speech while present the budget lasted only 23 minutes amid strong protest of the opposition demanding the Prime Minister's resignation. During one of the budget sittings the treasury and the opposition lawmakers scuffled with each other as pandemonium broke out in the house. As the PMLN and the PTI had filed petitions against the Prime Minister continuing to hold the office after the conviction, the Supreme Court disqualified him on June 19, 2012.

The PMLN legislators also staged protests over resumption NATO supply, law and order situation, increase in petroleum prices, new provinces, and other issues.

ANP legislators boycotted four sittings of the 45th session after the Sindh government issued an ordinance on the local governments, proposing two systems of local governments in the province. However when the same law on local government was repealed by the Sindh Assembly, the MQM legislators stages a walkout from the National Assembly proceedings. However most of the 12 walkouts by MQM MNAs were about the law and order situation in Karachi, target killing, increase in petroleum prices, Bhoja air crash, Badami Bagh incident, and other issues.

The MMA legislators staged eight walkouts after the Governor Rule was imposed in Balochistan over the law and order situation, especially the killings of Hazaras in January 2013⁶.

2.4 Questions of Privilege

Questions of privilege are concerned with the rights or privileges of the assembly or any of its members. In the latter case, they are known as points of personal privilege. Under rule 95 of the rules of procedure and conduct of business, "A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the assembly or of a committee thereof." Privilege motions are not placed on the orders of the day. A single question of privilege was raised during the fifth parliamentary year by a PMLN lawmaker from Gujranwala regarding the issuance of a tender.

⁶ For a complete list of the protests, walkouts and boycotts during the fifth parliamentary year, please see Annexure 3.

3. Representation and Responsiveness

Parliament's responsiveness means members' collective actions on the issues of public interests raised and discussed on the floor of the House. This section includes the matters of public importance, motions under rule 259, and the amendments in the assembly's rules of business.

3.1 Matters of Public Importance

According to rule 87 of the rules of procedure of the National Assembly, the chair may allot the last half an hour of a sitting on a private members' day (Tuesdays in the National Assembly) for discussing a matter of urgent public importance.

During the fifth parliamentary year, three matters of public importance were presented by the PMLN and MQM members. Nine women and seven men of the opposition presented two matters of public importance on the energy crisis and deteriorating economic condition, which were not taken up. However, a matter of public importance presented by five male MQM members about acute shortage, low pressure and non-supply of gas was debated.

3.2 Motions under Rule 259

Members may give notice of a motion that any policy, situation, statement or any other matter may be taken into consideration under rule 259 of the National Assembly's rules of procedure.

Sixty-three motions under rule 259 were presented during the fifth parliamentary year on various issues, including law and order, private school fees, rising prices of medicines, narcotics, water, excessive electricity bills, and others. PMLN members presented 44 of these motions, followed by the MQM 14 and the PPPP five.

Out of the 63 motions, 35 were presented by individual female lawmakers while individual male legislators presented 20. Eight motions were presented jointly by male and female lawmakers.

By Party and Status

Party	Debated by the House	Not Taken Up	Total
MQM	0	14	14
PMLN	0	44	44
PPPP	5		5
Total	5	58	63

However the House only took up the five motions presented by the PPPP legislators, all relating to law and order. The five motions were debated in various sessions for six hours and 26 minutes.

The House did not take up motions presented by the PMLN and the MQM legislators. The PMLN presented the most motions regarding ICT related issues ranging from security, illegal katchi abadis, use of narcotics and sale and consumption of alcohol, beggary, lack of liver department and failure to provide free medicines in the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences etc. Both the opposition and the MQM lawmakers moved motions about the performance of various government departments and organisations including PEMRA, WAPDA, and PIA etc. Motions were also presented on fuel shortages, power outages, overbilling, and the Pak-Iran gas pipeline along with unavailability of clean drinking water, non-construction of dams etc. Specific issues of government service including housing, salaries and rankings were also presented through motions under rule 259.

3.3 Amendments in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business

Under rule 293, parliamentarians can propose amendments in the rules of procedure. Thirteen amendments were proposed during the parliamentary year by six legislators, of which ten were taken up.

The 49th session witnessed a historic change in the rules of procedure allowing Standing Committees power to scrutinize ministerial budgetary proposals before made part of the federal budget. A longstanding demand to improve the oversight role of the Standing Committees, the amendment was presented by a female PMLN lawmaker.

Passed in the seventh sitting, under the amendment in rule 201 of the rules of procedure, "each ministry shall submit its budgetary proposals relating to Public Sector Development Program (PSDP) for the next financial year to

the relevant standing committee not later than the 31st January of preceding financial year and the Standing Committee shall make recommendations thereon not later than the 1st March of the preceding financial year.”

Out of the ten amendments proposed by a PPPP female legislator, four were about changing the words “Chief Election Commissioner” to “Election Commission”. Other proposed amendments were on omitting rule 171 which deals with the extension of the Chief Election Commissioner's term, inserting rule 234A to make all committees submit performance reports every six months to the house, and others were to make small grammatical changes in the rules.

Two amendments were proposed by a group of male and female PMLN parliamentarians regarding the omission of the above mentioned rule 171, and an amendment in rule 239 making it unnecessary for the agenda of the committee's meetings to be set in consultation with the concerned minister (who is the ex-officio member of the committee), in the exercise of committees' oversight role. However, these amendments were not taken up by the assembly.⁷

4. Budget

The budget debate in Pakistan's legislatures is marked by less time given to members to discuss one of the most important policy documents which lays down the government's financial plans for the coming fiscal year. According to rule 187 of the National Assembly's rules of procedure, “not less than four days shall be allotted for the general discussion on the budget.”

4.1 Overview

Though history was made when the government presented the fifth consecutive budget in the National Assembly becoming the first civilian government to do so, the Prime Minister's conviction in the contempt case and other political issues overshadowed and marred the budget session which also witnessed a brawl between legislators.

Only 41 legislators (12% of the membership) took part in the debate on budget – much less than 139 legislators (41% of the membership) who spoke on the budgetary proposals during the fourth parliamentary year. In the first sitting some legislators from the opposition and the treasury benches came to blows as the finance minister was making the budget speech, which lasted only 23 minutes because of the opposition's protest. Almost 23% of the session time (365 minutes) was consumed by protests and walkouts.

Moreover the Leader of the Opposition did not open the general discussion on the budget – a tradition that has been followed in the previous parliamentary years. The main opposition PMLN showed less interest in budget. Only 2% of the total 91 PMLN legislators expressed views during the general debate on budget. Similarly, 16% (14 out of 127) legislators of ruling PPPP took part in the debate.

The PMLN's disinterest was also evident from the fact that it brought in no cut motions. In the fourth and third parliamentary years, the opposition had introduced 471 and 660 cut motions respectively. Cut motions⁸ are moved to call for a reduction in the proposed funds allocated for a certain department/ministry in the current budget, and are traditionally presented by the opposition.

In the fifth parliamentary year the budget session lasted 26 hours and four minutes compared to the fourth year's 31st session which met for 75 hours and 45 minutes. The House took only 10 sittings to pass the federal budget. Each of these sittings lasted an average of two hours and 24 minutes, with an average delay of 50 minutes.

The budget debate took more than 15 hours of the session. Fourteen PPPP members took almost 256 minutes to express their views, followed by two PMLN members (212 minutes), seven MQM members (188 minutes), eight PML members (122 minutes), three ANP members (52 minutes), one MMAP member (four minutes) and one PMLF member took (three minutes) to speak during the general debate. Five Independents debated budget for 72 minutes.

Because of the opposition's protest demanding his resignation over conviction in the contempt case, the Prime

⁷ For the complete list of amendments proposed in the Rules of Procedure and their status during the fifth parliamentary year, please see Annexure 4.

⁸ See Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly, Chapter XIX, Section 189 - http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/publications/rules_procedure.pdf

Minister attended only two sittings. Similarly the Leader of the Opposition also attended only two sittings of the budget session.

As the Supreme Court took up the appeals filed by the PMLN and others against the Speaker's ruling on not to send the Prime Minister's disqualification in the contempt case to the Election Commission, the House adopted a resolution saying the ruling cannot be challenged. The resolution was moved by the law minister.

4.2 General Debate on Budget

On the days allotted for general discussion on budget, according to Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, the assembly may discuss the budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion can be moved at this stage nor can the budget be submitted for the vote of the assembly.

The presentation, debate, voting on demands for grants and supplementary budget consumed 10 sittings of the budget session, in which members expressed their opinions. In the absence of the Leader of the Opposition, a PMLN legislator initiated the debate on budget.

Independent members were most vocal during debate on the budget since 29% of the total strength (18) participated in the discussions. Only 11% of the ruling PPPP members took part in the debate, as did 16% of the PML. However the PPPP members spent the most time on the floor (four hours and 16 minutes). The participation of other parties in the government alliance was little better as 28% of the MQM members and 23% of the ANP took part in the budget debate. But only two of the total 91 members of the major opposition party PMLN participated in the budget discussion, but they did so for three hours and 32 minutes.

Members of the BNPA, NPP and PPPS did not participate in the budget debate at all.

Party	Members participating in budget debates	Percentage of the Total	Time Taken
PPPP	14	34%	256 Minutes (Four Hours and 16 Minutes)
PMLN	2	5%	212 Minutes (Three Hours and 32 Minutes)
PML	8	20%	122 Minutes (Two Hours and two Minutes)
MQM	7	17%	188 Minutes (Three Hours and eight Minutes)
ANP	3	7%	52 Minutes
MMAF	1	2%	Four Minutes
PPPS	0	0%	0 Minutes
PMLF	1	2%	Three Minutes
NPP	0	0%	0 Minutes
BNPA	0	0%	0 Minutes
IND	5	12%	72 Minutes
Total	41	100%	15 Hours and nine Minutes (909 Minutes)

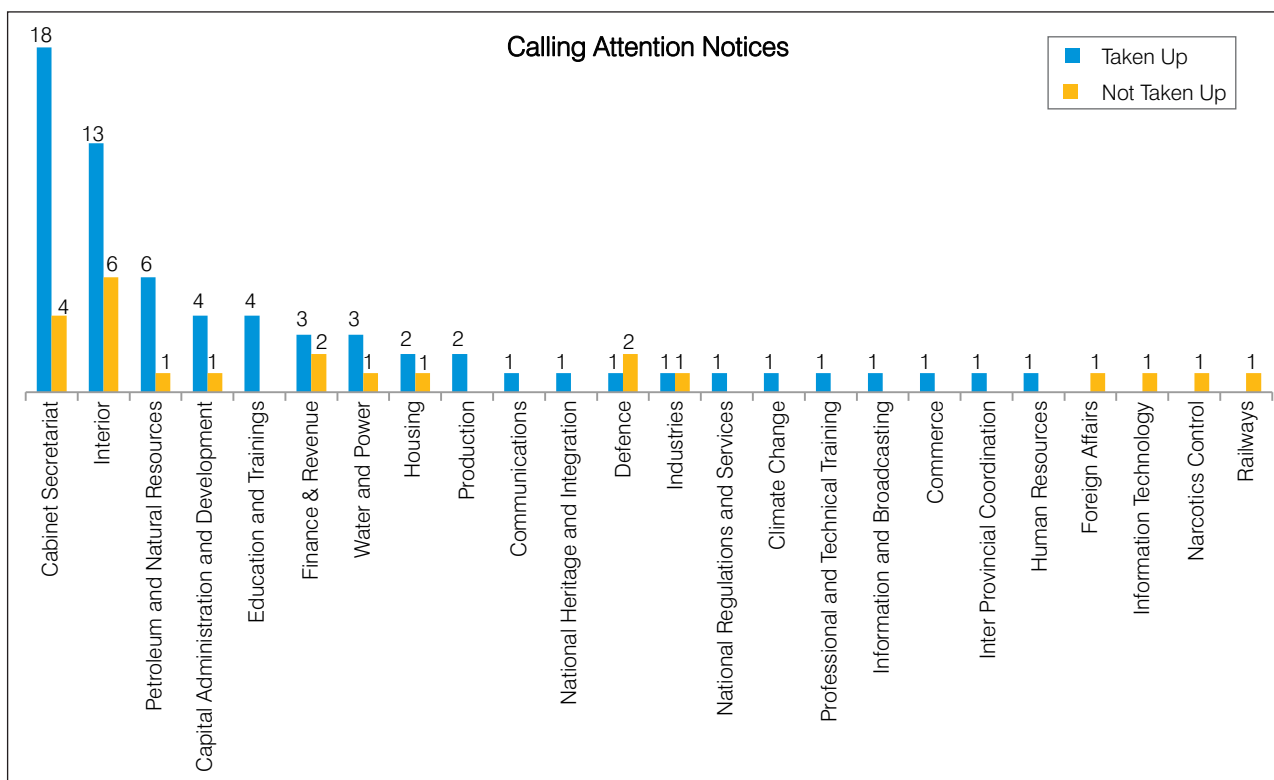
5. Executive Oversight

The oversight of the executive is one of the legislature's core functions through which it asserts itself as a representative body. It is necessary for the accountability of the executive's actions and ensuring the implementation of policies and decisions made on the floor of the House. It is carried out through questions and calling attention notices, under rules 69 and 88 respectively of the rules of procedure.

5.1 Calling Attention Notices

A calling attention notice allows legislators to draw the attention of a minister towards any matter of urgent public importance. Through this notice, any member can request a minister to pay attention to a particular matter of national importance and take necessary steps. Under rule 91 of the National Assembly's rules of procedure, this notice should be given in writing to the secretary a day before the day on which the notice is to be considered.

During the fifth parliamentary year, 89 calling attention notices were moved. Of them 66 were taken up. Irregularities in educational departments leading to difficulties for students sent abroad on scholarship, housing and payment of wages to laborers in Islamabad Capital Territory, forgery in tax collection, water shortage, the energy crisis and other issues received government assurances and explanations. A total of 84 legislators, both male and females, moved the 89 calling attention notices during the fifth parliamentary year.



The government, opposition and coalition parties drew attention to several issues of note jointly. The PMLN and PPPP jointly presented a notice on the non-payment of 5% allowance to workers in factories.

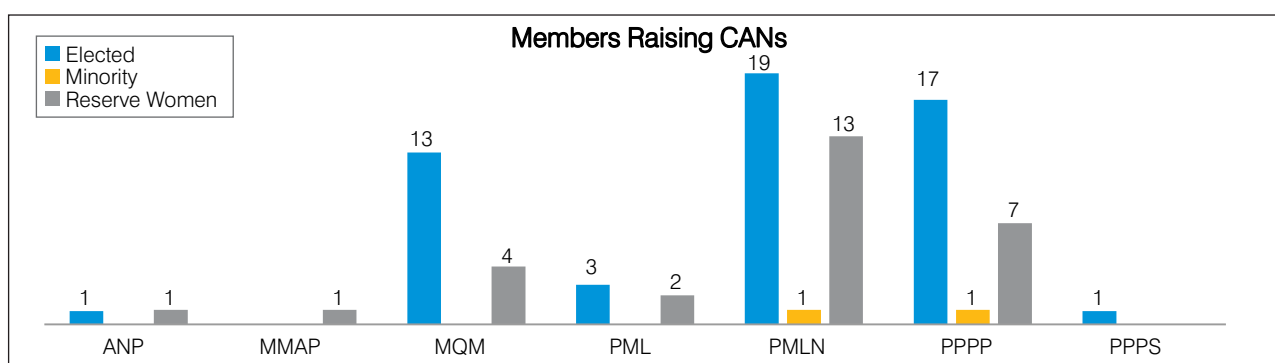
Coalition members PML and MQM, as well as the single member party PPPS, presented a calling attention notice on transport fares together. Similarly members of the PPPP, PML and MMAP presented a notice on shortage of anti-venom vaccine in government hospitals in Islamabad whereas legislators of ANP and PPPP drew government attention to the sale and auction of Gandhara artifacts in western museums. Two other notices about the use of sheesha and land encroachment in the federal capital were also presented jointly by members from different parties. In the last session of the parliamentary year, MQM legislators moved a calling attention notice on supply of illegal arms into Karachi.

In general, ICT related affairs, ranging from health, housing, water shortage etc. were brought frequently to the floor by the PMLN and PPPP legislators.

The House did not take up 23 calling attention notices on the issues of blasphemy, power outages, grounding of PIA aircraft, illegal arms, law and order situation in Karachi, Pakistan Railways, and the Bhoja air crash.

Gender wise CANs

From a gender-wise perspective, 45% of the 78 women in the House and 19% of their 264 male counterparts submitted calling attention notices. In addition, women on reserved seats were more active in submitting notices – 28 out of the total 35 women who submitted calling attention notices were elected on reserved seats.



The CANs that the House took up were mostly submitted jointly by male and female parliamentarians – 80% of the total 66 taken up on the floor.

A female PPPP parliamentary submitted the most – 25- calling attention notices during the fifth parliamentary year.⁹

5.2 Question Hour

During the fifth parliamentary year, 85 lawmakers submitted 2,802 questions to the various ministries and government departments. Of them 1,305 were starred and the 1,497 unstarred. Members also asked 537 supplementary questions during the year. In the 49th session, the legislators submitted the most – 568 – questions.

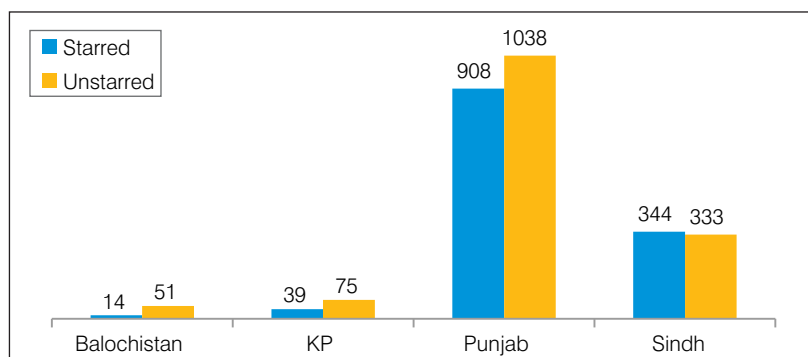
After the 18th amendment 17 ministries including Health and Education had been devolved to provinces during the tenure of the 13th National Assembly. However, simultaneously new ministries such as Climate Change, National Harmony, Professional and Technical Training and others were set up.

Legislators did not submit many questions about the devolved or the newly-established ministries. They were more interested to know about the performance of the Ministries of the Water and Power, Cabinet Secretariat, Interior, Commerce, Pakistan Railways etc. Overall the ministries provided written and oral answers to the 1949 or 70% of the questions submitted during the year.

Session No.	Starred	Un-starred	Total	Starred Questions taken up by the House	Supplementary Questions
41st	138	170	308	24	36
42nd	5	15	20	0	0
43rd	Election of Prime Minister				
44th	97	88	185	26	53
45th	165	134	299	45	73
46th	152	138	290	53	63
47th	127	132	259	42	82
48th	224	236	460	52	82
49th	234	334	568	42	70
50th	163	250	413	41	78
Total	1305	1497	2802	325	537

⁹ For a complete list of calling attention notices submitted during the fifth parliamentary year, please see Annexure 5.

Province-wise most of the questions were submitted by the legislators from Punjab – 1946 or a little more than two-thirds of the all questions submitted during the year. The parliamentarians from Sindh submitted 677, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 114 and the legislators from Balochistan submitted 65 questions during the year.



As the main opposition party in the 13th National Assembly, the PMLN submitted the most – 1976 – questions during the year, followed by the government ally MQM 592.

The rest of the parties in the National Assembly seemed less interested in their oversight role. The legislators of the ruling PPPP submitted 98 questions, followed by ANP 52, MMAP 43, independent legislators 35, and the PML legislators submitted only 12 questions during the year.

Seventeen female parliamentarians of PMLN were keen to fulfill their oversight role as they submitted 1218 questions during the fifth parliamentary year. In other words they submitted a little more than 60% of the questions submitted by PMLN or on average each of the 17 legislators submitted 71 questions.

The rest of the women parliamentarians did not seem keen in raising questions. Four female MQM parliamentarians submitted 247 and their five PPPP colleagues submitted 63 questions during the year.

Party-wise and Gender-wise Submission of Questions

Party	Questions Raised by Female Members	Female Members raising Questions	Questions raised by Male Members	Male Members raising Questions	Total Questions raised	Total Members raising Questions
ANP	-		52	2	52	2
Ind	-		35	3	35	3
MMAP	-		43	4	43	4
MQM	247	4	345	10	592	14
PML	4	1	8	4	12	5
PMLN	1218	17	752	26	1970	43
PPPP	63	5	35	9	98	14
Total	1532	27	1270	58	2802	85

The PMLN parliamentarians directed most of their questions to the Ministries of Water and Power 282, Cabinet Secretariat 225, Interior 212, Finance and Revenue 160, Petroleum and Natural Resources 154, Defence 127, Commerce 102 and Pakistan Railways 89. On the issues concerning foreign affairs, the PMLN parliamentarians submitted 51 questions during the year.

On the other hand, the party's legislators were less interested to know about the affairs of the ministries devolved to the provinces after the 18th amendment such as Human Rights and Education submitting four and three questions about them during the year. Similarly they did not submit questions to the ministries established after the 18th amendment such as the Climate Change (13), National Harmony (two) or the Professional and Technical Training (two).

Like their PMLN colleagues, MQM parliamentarians submitted most of their 592 questions about the Ministries of

Water and Power 69, Interior 63, Finance and Revenue 55, Pakistan Railways 51, Defence 49 and the Cabinet Secretariat 36.

The legislators of the ruling PPPP submitted only 98 questions during the year and their focus was also the Ministries of the Water and Power 15, Finance and Revenue 13, Law and Justice 12, Commerce and Defence (nine each), and Interior eight.

5.3 Government Response

Out of the 2802 questions submitted during the fifth parliamentary year, the ministries provided answers to 1949, as 829 or 29% of the questions were not taken up and 25 queries were deferred. Apart from providing answers, the ministries provided 396 documents and annexures during the year. Most of the documents and annexures were provided by the Ministries of Finance and Revenue, Petroleum and Natural Resources, Interior, Commerce, Water and Power, and the Cabinet Secretariat.

As the country continued to witness power outages during the fifth parliamentary year, most questions – 398 - were submitted to the Ministry of Water and Power, which provided answers to 188, leaving 210 questions unanswered. Though the lawmakers submitted 304 questions to the Ministry of Interior, only 135 got full answers, 168 remained unanswered and one was deferred. The Cabinet Secretariat provided replies to 201 questions out of the total 284, leaving aside 72 as 11 questions were deferred.

The Ministry of Finance and Revenue provided answers to 180 out of the total 243 questions, leaving aside only 63 queries. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources was most active in providing answers to the lawmakers' questions, not giving replies to only 27 queries out of the total 195 submitted questions.

However the Ministry of Defence did not provide answers to 70 out of the lawmakers' 190 questions during the fifth parliamentary year.

The Ministry of Commerce left unanswered 26 out of the 146 submitted questions as only one was deferred.

5.4 Top Ten

As the PMLN and MQM legislators submitted the most questions during the fifth parliamentary year, the list of top ten members is made of the MPs of the two parties. Eight out of the ten legislators submitting the most questions during the year belonged to PMLN. Moreover of the eight PMLN parliamentarians, six were female MPs elected on reserved seats.

Sr. No.	Name of Members	Party	Questions Submitted
1	Nisar Tanveer	PMLN	173
2	Shireen Arshad Khan	PMLN	150
3	Shaikh Rohale Asghar	PMLN	140
4	Shagufta Sadiq	MQM	138
5	Muhammad Riaz Malik	PMLN	134
6	Tahira Aurangzeb	PMLN	130
7	Sheikh Salahuddin	MQM	124
8	Seema Mohiuddin Jameeli	PMLN	119
9	Khalida Mansoor	PMLN	115
10	Nighat Parveen Mir	PMLN	109

6 Parliamentary Output

Lawmaking on matters of national significance through careful debate is one of the parliament's core functions. In this section the National Assembly's outputs have been discussed in the form of legislation and resolutions.

6.1 Legislation

The fifth parliamentary year was notable for the passage of ten private members' bills, including those on reproductive health rights and banning corporal punishment in educational institutions. A total of 37 bills were passed during the year. The last session of the National Assembly witnessed the passage of more than one-third of the total bills passed during the year-five private members' and nine government bills. The Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 was amended twice as the House also passed the bill to set up an authority to counter terrorism. Five private members' bills passed during the last session of the 13th National Assembly were related to the prohibition of corporal punishment in educational institutions, reproductive and psychological health, education, and an amendment in elections laws allowed candidates to file nomination papers through authorized individuals rather than appearing before the returning officer in person. The condition of candidates appearing in person to file nomination papers were introduced in 2002 by the military government to bar the leaders of two main political parties – PPPP and PMLN – from taking part in elections.

6.2 Private Members' Bills

A total of 35 private members' bills were introduced in the fifth year. Out of them 10 were passed and seven were not taken up. The focus of the private members' bills was on education, health, and human, women and child rights.

6.2.1 Passed Private Members' Bills

All five private members' bills related to education were presented by PPPP legislators. The bills about establishing a psychological council, reproductive rights and prohibition of corporal punishment were moved by the PML legislators, while the bills on amending election laws and abolishing discretionary quotas in housing schemes were presented by the opposition PMLN legislators.

a) Education

i. The South Asian Strategic Stability Institute University Islamabad Bill 2013

This bill seeks to provide for establishing the South Asian Strategic Stability Institute (SASSI) University in Islamabad. The aim is to contribute towards regional and international academic and policy-oriented research discourses about South Asian security and stability.

ii. The Dar-ul-Madina International University Bill 2013

Stating that the number of universities in the country, particularly in the provinces, is few, this bill seeks to provide for establishing the Dar-ul-Madina International University Bill 2013 in Lahore.

iii. My University Islamabad Bill 2013

This bill seeks to establish the My University in Islamabad to contribute to the higher education learning in Pakistan by promoting innovation, research, training and learning in social and natural sciences.

iv. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Bill 2012

Originating in Senate, this bill aims to provide free education to all children of ages five to 16 as a fundamental right and deems its provision a responsibility of the State in schools established by the federal government and local government in Islamabad Capital Territory.

v. The Capital University of Science and Technology Act 2013

This bill was passed to set up the Capital University for Science and Technology in Islamabad.

b) Child Rights

i. The Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Act 2010

The bill calls for preventing corporal punishment in educational institutions by setting down penalties for those who administer such punishment.

c) Health

i. *The Pakistan Psychological Council Act 2013*

This bill was passed to establish a council to register all psychologists and recognize institutions and organizations in public and private sectors imparting psychological research and knowledge.

ii. *The Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Act 2013*

This bill was passed to promote reproductive healthcare rights of women and men, and to redress the complications arising out of pregnancy and childbirth, reduce maternal death etc.

d) Housing

i. *The Abolition of Discretionary Quotas in Housing Schemes Bill 2011*

It seeks to stop allotments of plots in public housing schemes on personal discretion by the designated authority. However exemptions in the bill include widows, legal heirs of persons who die in the discharge of duties, and employees who become permanently disabled during service. The bill is aimed at ensuring fair, equitable and transparent allotments land.

e) Elections

i. *The Election Laws (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was passed to revoke the Chief Executive's Order No 7 of 2002 which amended the Representation of Peoples Act 1976 to make it compulsory for candidates to submit their nomination papers in person, preventing leaders of two major political parties, outside the country at the time, to contest the elections. The present amendment omits this order allowing candidates' purposer, seconder or other nominee to submit the papers on their behalf to the Returning Officer.

6.2.2 Introduced Private Members' Bills

The focus of the introduced private members' bills was on amending the criminal law and the constitution regarding human, women and child rights. Bills calling for protecting the rights of the transgenders and the disabled people were also introduced in the fifth year. Twelve bills were presented by PML members, nine each by the PPPP and MQM, seven by the PMLN, and one bill about acid crime was presented jointly by members of the PPPP, MQM, PMLN, PML and ANP.¹⁰

6.2.3 Private Members' Bills Not Taken Up

Seven private members' bills were not taken up during the fifth parliamentary year. These were related variously to the legal practitioners and bar councils, family laws, child rights, senior citizens, pensions, domestic violence, and hajj affairs.

Sr. No.	Bill	Party
1.	The Legal Practitioner and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of section 57)	PMLN
2.	The Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Bill 2013	PMLN
3.	The Charter of Child Rights Bill 2013	PML
4.	The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill 2012	PPPP
5.	The Federal Pension Bill 2013	PPPP
6.	The Registration of Hajj/Umrah Bill 2008	PML
7.	The Senior Citizens Welfare Bill 2012	PMLN

¹⁰ For a complete list of the bills introduced by private members during the fifth parliamentary year, please see Annexure 6.

6.3 Government Bills

The focus of the government bills was on the country's security, especially the efforts to counter terrorism, and education and human rights. The Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 was amended twice as the long pending bill on setting up the authority to counter terrorism was also passed.

6.3.1 Passed Government Bills

Twenty-seven government bills were passed during the fifth parliamentary year – 25 presented by the ruling PPPP legislators and two about human rights and intellectual property by the PML members.

a) Law and Order

i. *The Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill amends the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 to counter financing for the acts of terrorism empowering law enforcement agencies to freeze, seize, or forfeit properties used for terrorism.

ii. *The Anti-terrorism (Second Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to curb attacks against security forces, law enforcement agencies, civil and government offices and installations.

iii. *The National Counter Terrorism Authority Act 2013*

This bill was passed to establish the National Counter Terrorism Authority to play a role in coordinating with all law enforcement agencies in taking effective actions against terrorism and extremism, as well as preparing extensive counter-terrorism strategies.

iv. *The Investigation of Free Trial Bill 2012*

The bill provides for investigating and collecting evidence by intelligence agencies by means of modern techniques such as surveillance and interception etc. and devices to prevent and effectively deal with scheduled offences and preempt any act of terror.

The bill also regulates the powers of the law enforcement and intelligence agencies to prevent the arbitrary use and abuse of interception powers.

v. *The Maritime Security Agency (Amendment) Act 2012*

The Maritime Security Agency enforces national laws and international agreements on and under water in the maritime zones of Pakistan. This bill seeks to establish and recognize the Maritime Security Agency (MSA) as a national government organization both at national and international levels.

vi. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2011*

The bill seeks to criminalize illegal business of fake prize bonds. It aims at preventing financial loss to the public and securing increased investment in the national saving schemes by specifying penalties for such activities.

b) Education

i. *The Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University (PIMS) Islamabad Act 2013*

This bill was passed to give degree awarding status to the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences and to rename it as Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University.

ii. *The Global Change Impact Studies Centre Act 2013*

This bill was passed to make the GCISC an autonomous body as it had been working under the Ministry of National Disaster Management till 2011. The center is expected to carry out climate change research through simulation models in the areas of climatology, agriculture and water resources.

iii. *The Islamabad Capital Territory Private Educational Institutions (Registration and Regulation) Act 2012*

The bill seeks to establish Islamabad Capital Territory Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Authority to register and regulate privately managed educational institutions in Islamabad. The authority would have

the power to keep a check on the private educational institutions in the federal capital on the issues such as fixing grade-wise rate of admission fee, security fee, monthly tuition fee and other fees charged by the institutions, imposing of fine or withdrawal of registration if the prescribed standards are not maintained, qualification of teaching staff and the terms and conditions of their service, and the infrastructure of the institutions etc. The authority could call the law enforcement agencies in exercising its powers and performing its functions.

iv. *Pakistan Academy of Letters Bill 2012*

Keeping in view the objectives of Pakistan Academy of Letters and effective discharge of its functions, the Ministry of Education considered it necessary, in the public interest, to maintain the status of the academy as an autonomous body. It also lays down recommendations for appointing the Chairman of the academy.

c) **Governance, Elections, Democracy**

i. *The Federal Ombudsman Institutional Reforms Act 2013*

This bill was passed to strengthen the public complaints handling system by improving the working of the Ombudsman Office.

ii. *The Validation Bill 2012*

Under the provisions of the bill, the acts done, orders passed and instruments, etc. issued by Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani during his tenure from April 26 to June 19, 2012 is given protection and validity to avoid adverse and legal consequences. The Prime Minister was convicted by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case on April 25, 2012. Almost two months later, the Prime Minister was disqualified from the office on June 19.

iii. *The Contempt of Court Bill 2012*

The Contempt of Court Bill was passed ahead of the Supreme Court hearing on the National Reconciliation Ordinance implementation case in July 2012. The bill which exempted "holders of public office" from contempt proceedings in "exercise of powers and performance of functions" and allowed for suspending a sentence during the pendency of an appeal was rushed through the National Assembly and Senate amid protests by the PMLN and other opposition parties. Though the law replaced the Contempt of Court Ordinance 2003, it was declared null and void by the Supreme Court on August 3, 2012.

d) **Human Rights**

i. *The National Commission for Human Rights Bill 2012*

The bill sets up a National Commission to protect human rights in Pakistan. As a UN member state, it would help fulfill the international obligation of establishing an independent national human rights institution.

A Supreme Court judge or a person qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court, or a person having demonstrable knowledge of, or practical experience in the matters relating to human rights, will head the commission.

e) **Finance**

i. *The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was passed to remove certain practical difficulties experienced in protecting the enforcement and other related actions of the commission.

ii. *Pakistan Coinage (Amendment) Bill 2011*

This bill seeks elimination of 'paisas' in the country's currency because of their negligible worth and utility.

iii. *The Trade Organizations Bill 2012*

The bill addresses the shortcomings in the Trade Organizations Ordinance 1961 such as not catering to the needs of the service sector, women entrepreneurs, small businesses and cottage industry, mechanism for dispute settlement, and rules for trade bodies to become effective business support outfits.

iv. *The Special Economic Zones Bill 2012*

This legislation seeks the formation of special economic zones for attracting foreign direct investment. The

special economic zones covering minimum area of 50 acres would be set up, along with a 10-year exemption from custom duties and taxes.

f) **Miscellaneous**

i. *The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2011*

The bill amends the Provincial Motor Vehicle Ordinance 1965 seeking to include violations in the list of declared traffic violations which are accepted internationally as hazardous.

ii. *The Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan Bill 2012*

This bill establishes the Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan to “protect intellectual property rights of the citizens” to “foster creative thinking, stimulate creativity, provide incentives for technological innovations, and attract investment.”

The Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan was set up in 2005 through an ordinance, integrating three offices dealing with the intellectual property rights since the time of Independence – the Trade Marks Registry, Copyright Office and the Patent Office. Since 2005 several ordinances were promulgated for the continuity of the organization. To give it a permanent status, the ordinance promulgated on April 24, 2012 was introduced in the National Assembly as a bill.

Additionally as member of World Trade Organization, Pakistan is a signatory to the agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, and failure to provide this protection could result in legal action against the country.

iii. *The Airports Security Force (Amendment) Bill 2011*

This bill amended the Airport Security Force Act of 1975 to re-designate certain posts to end disparity in ranking systems of the Airport Security Force and other agencies like FIA, ANF, the Coast Guards, etc.

iv. *The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan Bill 2012*

The bill establishes a regulatory body to bring harmony in inter-provincial trade and commerce of drugs and therapeutic goods to regulate, manufacture, import, export, store, distribute, and sale therapeutic goods, medical devices and conduct drugs research. The authority would advise the federal government on the issues relating to the obligations and commitments with international organizations related to therapeutic goods like drugs and medicine. The legislation also lays down the procedure for the appointment of the chief executive of the authority. Moreover, the authority will also develop ethical criteria for drug promotion, marketing, and advertising. The bill was brought twice on the floor for passage. During the first attempt the PMLN objected to an amendment in the bill proposed by an MQM legislator seeking the elimination of the word “only” from the clause 14(3), citing it as a ploy of the government to allow dual nationality holders to head the authority. The bill was passed when the government assured the opposition that the amendment in the clause was not to allow dual nationality holders to head DRA, but to remove a grammatical error.

6.3.2 Introduced Government Bills

Thirty government bills were introduced during the year, all presented by the PPPP, and a single one regarding the amount paid by the government to the ex-rulers of the former princely states by an Independent member.¹¹

6.3.3 Government Bills Not Taken Up

Four government bills were not taken up during the year.

Sr. No.	Name
1.	The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill 2010
2.	The Juvenile Justice System (Amendment) Bill 2012
3.	The Stock Exchanges (Corporatization, Demutualization and Integration) (Amendment) Bill 2013
4.	The Gwadar Port Authority Bill 2012

¹¹ For a complete list of bills introduced by the government during the fifth parliamentary year, please see Annexure 7.

6.4 Resolutions

A total of 78 resolutions were tabled during the fifth parliamentary year. Of these, 46 appeared on the orders of the day whereas the rest 32 were moved as supplementary agenda. Interestingly, none of the 46 resolutions appearing on the regular agenda was adopted. However, all 32 resolutions tabled as supplementary agenda were adopted.

Resolutions	Number
On the Orders of the Day	46
Supplementary (Not on the Orders of the Day)	32
Total Resolutions	78
Adopted	32

A total of 60 legislators moved the 78 resolutions during the fifth parliamentary year. Of them 25 belonged to the main opposition party PMLN, followed by 13 MQM, seven PPPP, five PML, three each ANP and MMAP, and the sole legislator of PPPS also submitted a resolution. Three independent legislators also moved resolutions during the fifth parliamentary year.

Members Raising Resolution

Province	ANP	Ind	MMAP	MQM	PML	PMLN	PPPP	PPPS	Total
Balochistan			1			1			2
FATA		3							3
ICT						1			1
KP	3		2			1	1	1	8
Punjab					5	22	1		28
Sindh				13			5		18
Total	3	3	3	13	5	25	7	1	60

Female parliamentarians individually moved 38 resolutions during the fifth year while male counterparts submitted 19. On the other hand, the male and female legislators jointly submitted 19 resolutions.


Gender	Resolutions
All Male	2
Joint Male and Female	19
Single Female	38
Single Male	19
Total	78

6.4.1 Adopted Resolution

The House adopted 32 resolutions during the fifth parliamentary year which were raised as supplementary agenda. None of the resolutions appearing on the regular agenda, on the other hand, was taken up. Fourteen of the adopted resolutions were raised by individual male members, six by the individual female members while nine were tabled jointly.

As none of the resolutions on the agenda was taken up during the fifth parliamentary year, the National Assembly seemed to be responding to various incidents, issues and crises by submitting, debating, and adopting resolutions such as the disqualification of the Prime Minister by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case, attack on Malala Yousafzai, killings of anti-polio workers, Israeli attack on Gaza, and the issue of creating new provinces.

At the start of the fifth parliamentary year amid the tussle between the executive and the judiciary over the conviction of the Prime Minister in the contempt of court case, the National Assembly adopted a resolution to assert the supremacy of the parliament. As the Supreme Court took up the appeals filed by the PMLN and others against the Speaker's ruling on not to send the Prime Minister's disqualification to the Election Commission, the House adopted another resolution saying the ruling cannot be challenged. The resolution was moved by the law minister. In her ruling on May 24, 2012 the Speaker said no grounds existed for the Prime Minister's disqualification under article 63 of the constitution. The resolution maintained that the Speaker's ruling was a part of the proceedings of the parliament and, therefore, cannot be questioned.



On the issue of the Prime Minister's disqualification, the National Assembly also adopted a resolution to extend the validation ordinance for 120 days in the fourth sitting of the 46th session. The ordinance was issued by the President to validate orders, directions, instruments, MoUs and national and international commitments made by the Prime Minister from April 26 to June 19, 2012.

A resolution was adopted to condemn the terrorist attack on 14-year old national peace award winner Malala Yousafzai while another was adopted to award her the title of 'Daughter of Pakistan'.

The House adopted two resolutions about polio campaign. A resolution condemned attacks on the workers engaged in anti-polio campaign. Anti-polio workers were murdered in Karachi, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The National Assembly called upon the federal and provincial governments to ensure the security of workers engaged in the polio eradication campaign.

The other resolution asked the federal government to approach the provincial governments including ICT, Gilgit Baltistan and FATA administration to ensure effective monitoring and accountability of the polio eradication campaign.

The National Assembly adopted two resolutions to condemn Israel's attack on Gaza. The House also condemned the government of Myanmar for failing to protect the Rohingya Muslim community, and asked the government to lodge protest with the Burmese government on these gross human rights violations.

A PMLN male member moved a resolution to set up an All-Parties Commission comprising members from all major political parties, including those not represented in the parliament, for starting a process of reconciliation in Balochistan. The House also adopted a resolution by a PPPP legislator, calling upon the Punjab Assembly to make necessary legislation for the creation of new Janoobi Punjab province.

A resolution condemned the airing of a blasphemous video clip in the eighth sitting of the 45th session.

Other resolutions adopted were to honor the martyred members of provincial assemblies of Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa against airing illegal foreign channels through cable network, growing trends of obscenity and indecency through local channels, and the unchecked flow of blasphemous and vulgar material through internet; to equip all the public buildings with ramps, railings and elevators for the people with physical disabilities; fixing petroleum prices on monthly basis; condemning killing of a journalist; forming of judicial commission for probing factory fires in Lahore and Karachi; de-weaponization; calling upon the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government to re-instate 1,613 terminated teachers of Dera Ismail Khan; and legislating and setting up a parliamentary forum to ensure child rights.

In the last and the 50th session of the 13th National Assembly, the House passed resolutions calling upon the 14th National Assembly to legislate on the education of girl child and appreciating the work of the Women Parliamentary Caucus.

6.4.2 Resolution Not Taken Up

The House did not take up 46 of the 78 resolutions during the fifth parliamentary year. All these resolutions appeared on the orders of the day as regular agenda. Most of the resolutions not taken up during the year were about government employees, issues of Islamabad, Pakistan Railways, unemployment, energy crises, PIA, health and inflation.

Similarly resolutions about construction of new water reservoirs, rupee devaluation, increasing price of cement, inflation, electricity bill surcharges, desecration of the Holy Quran by NATO personnel in Afghanistan, and prompt issuance of CNICs appeared on the agenda but were not taken up.¹²

6.4.3 Standing Committee Reports

A total of 59 Standing Committee reports were presented before the House during the fifth parliamentary year. Most of the reports – 10 – were presented by the Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Planning and Development.

Of the ten reports, three were on the bills - the Pakistan Coinage (Amendment) Bill 2010, the Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill 2012 and the Cost and Management Accountants (Amendment) Bill 2013. The committee also presented three State Bank of Pakistan reports on the country's economy in the House.

¹² For a complete list of resolutions moved in the House during the fifth parliamentary year, please see Annexure 8.

All six reports presented by the Standing Committee on Interior were on the bills, including the Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Bill 2012, the National Counter Terrorism Authority Bill 2013 and the Anti-terrorism (Second Amendment) Bill 2013.

Of the five reports by the Standing Committee on Law and Justice, four were on the bills – the Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill 2012 for increasing seats for religious minorities in the National Assembly, the Investigation for Fair Trial Bill 2012 giving new powers to investigation agencies to gather evidence in ongoing cases, the Validation Bill 2012 to protect acts done and orders passed etc. by the ousted Prime Minister and the Federal Ombudsmen Institutional Reforms Bill 2013. In addition, the committee also laid the official copy of the President's address of March 17, 2012.

The Public Accounts Committee also presented five reports during the fifth parliamentary year, including the one on the Supreme Court registrar refusing to appear before the PAC for “examination of Appropriation Accounts/Audit Reports relating to the Supreme Court of Pakistan”.

The Standing Committees on Cabinet Secretariat, Defence, and the Rules of Procedure and Privilege presented four reports each during the fifth parliamentary year.

The report on forming new provinces out of Punjab was also presented in the House in the fifth parliamentary year.

The Standing Committee on Human Rights presented two reports on the Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill 2010 and the Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Bill 2010.¹³

¹³ For a complete list of the Standing Committees' reports presented in the House during the fifth parliamentary year, please see annexure 9.

Annexure 1: Bills passed by the 13th National Assembly

S. No.	Parliamentary Year	Session	Short Title	Type of Legislation
1	1st	5th	The Finance Bill 2008.	Govt
2	1st	6th	The Pakistan International Airline Corporation (Suspension of Trade Unions and Existing Agreements) Order (Repeal) Bill 2008	Govt
3	1st	8th	The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services Bill 2008	Private
4	1st	8th	The Industrial Relations Bill 2008	Govt
5	2nd	14th	The Finance Bill 2009	Govt
6	2nd	15th	The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
7	2nd	15th	The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill 2009	Private
8	2nd	15th	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
9	2nd	15th	The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
10	2nd	15th	The Anti-Dumping Duties (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
11	2nd	15th	The Cotton Standardization (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
12	2nd	15th	The Guardians and Wards (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
13	2nd	15th	The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
14	2nd	16th	The NFC Institute of Engineering and Technology Multan Bill 2009	Govt
15	2nd	16th	The Stock Exchanges (Corporatisation, Demutualization and Integration) Bill 2008	Govt
16	2nd	16th	The Modarba Companies and Modarba (Floatation and Control (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
17	2nd	16th	The Federal Board of Revenue (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
18	2nd	17th	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
19	2nd	17th	The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Bill 2007 (Ord. NO. XLIII of 2007)	Govt
20	2nd	18th	The Public Defender and Legal Aid Office Bill 2009 (Ord. No. V of 2009)	Govt
21	2nd	18th	The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics Bill 2009 (Ord. No.XXXIX of 2007)	Govt
22	2nd	18th	The Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Bill 2009	Govt
23	2nd	18th	The Service Tribunals (Amendment) Bill 2010	Private
24	2nd	18th	The Removal from Service (Special Powers) Ordinance, 2000 (Repeal) Bill, 2010	Private
25	2nd	18th	The Anti-Money Laundering Bill 2009 (Ord.No.XLV of 2007)	Govt
26	2nd	18th	The Competition Bill 2009 (Ord.No. LII of 2007)	Govt
27	2nd	18th	The Pakistan Engineering Council (Amendment) Bill 2007 (Ord. No. XLIX of 2007)	Govt
28	2nd	18th	The National Command Authority Bill, 2007 (Ord. No. LXX of 2007)	Govt
29	2nd	18th	The Institute of Space Technology Bill, 2007 (Ord. No. XLII of 2007)	Govt
30	2nd	19th	The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2009	Govt
31	2nd	19th	The National School of Public Policy (Amendment) Bill 2007 (Ord. No. LXI of 2007)	Govt
32	2nd	19th	The Patents (Amendment) Bill 2007 (Ord. No. XLIV of 2007)	Govt
33	2nd	19th	The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority Bill 2009 (Ord.No.XXXV of 2007)	Govt
34	2nd	19th	The Pakistan Naval Academy (Award of Degrees) (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
35	2nd	20th	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
36	2nd	20th	The Pakistan Penal Code (Amendment) Bill 2009 (Ord. No. XXXIV of 2009)	Govt
37	3rd	20th	The Alternative Energy Development Board Bill 2010 (Ord. No. LVI of 2007)	Govt
38	3rd	21th	The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill 2010	Govt
39	3rd	22nd	The Islamabad High Court Bill 2010	Govt
40	3rd	23rd	The Finance Bill 2010	Govt
41	3rd	23rd	The Benazir Income Support Programme Bill 2010 (Ordinance No. IX of 2009)	Govt
42	3rd	25th	The Degree Awarding Status to Dawood College of Engineering and Technology Karachi Bill 2010 (Ordinance No. LXIII of 2007)	Govt

S. No.	Parliamentary Year	Session	Short Title	Type of Legislation
43	3rd	25th	The National Disaster Management Bill 2010 (Ordinance No. LIII of 2007)	Govt
44	3rd	25th	The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Bill 2010	Govt
45	3rd	25th	The Sacked Employees (Reinstatement) Bill 2010 (Ordinance No. II of 2009)	Govt
46	3rd	25th	The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (Amendment) Bill 2010 (Ordinance No. LXII of 2007)	Govt
47	3rd	26th	The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Bill 2008 (Ordinance No. III of 2008)	Govt
48	3rd	26th	The Pakistan Institute of Fashion and Design Bill 2009	Govt
49	3rd	26th	The State Bank of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill 2010	Govt
50	3rd	26th	The Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (Reorganization and Conversion) Bill 2009 (Ordinance No. XXXVIII of 2009)	Govt
51	3rd	26th	The West Pakistan Regulation and Control of Loudspeakers and Sound Amplifiers (Amendment) Bill 2007 (Ordinance No. LVII of 2007)	Govt
52	3rd	26th	The Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Bill 2010 (Ordinance No. VI of 2010)	Govt
53	3rd	26th	The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill 2010 (Ordinance No. XLVII of 2007)	Govt
54	3rd	26th	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2008	Govt
55	3rd	27th	The Constitution (Nineteenth Amendment) Bill 2010	Govt
56	3rd	27th	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill 2010	Govt
57	3rd	27th	The Pakistan Trade Control of Wild Fauna and Flora Bill 2010	Govt
58	3rd	28th	The Boilers and Pressure Vessels (Amendment) Bill 2009	Govt
59	3rd	28th	The Recognition and Enforcement (Arbitration Agreements and Foreign Arbitral Awards) Bill, 2010 (Ordinance No. XXXIII of 2009)	Govt
60	3rd	28th	The Privatization Commission (Amendment) Bill 2010	Private
61	3rd	29th	The National Defence University Bill 2009 (Ordinance No. XL of 2007)	Govt
62	4th	30th	The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2011	Govt
63	4th	30th	The General Statistics (Reorganization) Bill 2010	Govt
64	4th	30th	The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Bill 2011	Private
65	4th	30th	The Carriage by Air Bill 2010	Govt
66	4th	30th	The National Vocational and Technical Education Commission Bill 2008 (Ordinance No. V of 2008)	Govt
67	4th	31st	The Finance Bill 2011	Govt
68	4th	33rd	The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment)	Govt
69	4th	35th	The Private Power and Infrastructure Board Bill 2010	Govt
70	4th	35th	The Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Ordinance No. XI of 2010)	Govt
71	4th	35th	The National University of Modern Languages (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Ordinance No. I of 2011)	Govt
72	4th	35th	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2011	Govt
73	4th	36th	The Criminal Law (Third Amendment) Bill, 2011	Private
74	4th	36th	The Islamabad High Court (Amendment) Bill 2011	Govt
75	4th	36th	The Banks (Nationalization) (Amendment) Bill 2011	Govt
76	4th	36th	The Islamabad Consumers Protection (Amendment) Bill 2011 (Ordinance No. LXVII of 2007)	Govt
77	4th	36th	The Gas Infrastructure Development Cess Bill 2011	Govt
78	4th	36th	The Petroleum Products (Petroleum Levy) (Amendment) Bill 2011	Govt
79	4th	37th	The National Commission for Human Rights Bill 2011	Govt
80	4th	37th	The Delimitation of Constituencies (Amendment) Bill 2011	Govt
81	4th	45th	The Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University Bill 2011	Govt
82	4th	45th	The National Commission on the Status of Women Bill 2011	Govt
83	4th	39th	The Medical and Dental Council (Amendment) Bill, (Dr. Donya Aziz, MNA) (Again moved by Yasmeen Rehman, MNA)	Private
84	4th	39th	The Constitution (Twentieth Amendment) Bill 2012	Govt

S. No.	Parliamentary Year	Session	Short Title	Type of Legislation
85	4th	40th	The Industrial Relations Bill 2012	Private
86	5th	42nd	The Finance Bill 2012	Govt
87	5th	44th	The Contempt of Court Bill 2012	Govt
88	5th	44th	The Special Economic Zones Bill 2012	Govt
89	5th	44th	The Airports Security Force (Amendment) Bill 2012	Govt
90	5th	46th	The Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan Bill 2012 (Ordinance No.IV of 2012)	Govt
91	5th	46th	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2012.	Govt
92	5th	46th	The Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan Bill, 2012 (Ordinance NO. I of 2012)	Govt
93	5th	46th	The Abolition of Discretionary Quotas in Housing Schemes Bill 2012	Private
94	5th	47th	The Pakistan Academy of Letters Bill 2012	Govt
95	5th	47th	The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Bill 2012	Private
96	5th	47th	The Trade Organization Bill 2012 (Ordinance No. LXXI of 2007)	Govt
97	5th	47th	The Validation Bill 2012 (Ordinance NO. VI of 2012)	Govt
98	5th	48th	The Maritime Security Agency (Amendment) Bill 2012	Govt
99	5th	48th	The Pakistan Coinage (Amendment). Bill 2012)	Govt
100	5th	48th	The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan Bill 2012 (Ordinance No. LIV of 2007)	Govt
101	5th	48th	The Investigation for Fair Trial Bill 2012	Govt
102	5th	49th	The Islamabad Capital Territory Private Educational Institutions (Registration and Regulation) Bill 2012 (Ordinance No. LV of 2009)	Govt
103	5th	49th	The Dar-ul-Madina International University Bill 2013	Private
104	5th	49th	The South Asian Stability Institute University Islamabad Bill, 2013	Private
105	5th	49th	The My University Bill 2013	Private
106	5th	50th	The Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Bill 2013	Govt
107	5th	50th	The Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University Islamabad. Bill 2013	Govt
108	5th	50th	The Defence Housing Authority Islamabad Bill 2013	Govt
109	5th	50th	The Global Change Impact Studies Centre Bill 2013	Govt
110	5th	50th	The Capital University Islamabad Bill 2013	Private
111	5th	50th	The Pakistan Psychological Regulatory Authority Bill 2013	Private
112	5th	50th	The Federal Ombudsmen Institutional Reforms Bill 2013 (Ordinance No. I of 2013)	Govt
113	5th	50th	The Capital University of Science and Technology Bill 2013	Govt
114	5th	50th	The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Bill 2013	Govt
115	5th	50th	The National Counter Terrorism Authority Bill 2013	Govt
116	5th	50th	The Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill 2013	Private
117	5th	50th	The Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Bill 2013	Private
118	5th	50th	The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill 2013	Private
119	5th	50th	The Anti-Terrorism (Second Amendment) Bill 2013	Govt

Annexure 2: Non-participating members in the fifth parliamentary year

Sr. No.	Name	Party	Constituency
1	Arbab Muhammad Zahir	ANP	NA-4 Peshawar-IV
2	Istiqbal Khan	ANP	NA-28 Bunair
3	Masood Abbas	ANP	NA-6 Nowshera-II
4	Malik Bilal Rehman	IND	NA-36 Tribal Area-I
5	Muhammad Akhtar Khan Kanju	IND	NA-155 Lodhran-II
6	Saeed Ahmed Zafar	IND	NA-137 Nankana Sahib-II (Old Sheikhpura-VII)
7	Sardar Ali Muhammad Khan Mahar	IND	NA-201 Ghotki-II
8	Dr Nadeem Ehsan	MQM	NA-247 Karachi-IX
9	Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi	NPP	NA-211 Naushero Feroze-I
10	Anwar Ali Cheema	PML	NA-67 Sargodha-IV
11	Ghias Ahmed Mela	PML	NA-65 Sargodha-II
12	Liaqat Abbas Bhatti	PML	NA-103 Hafizabad-II
13	Wajahat Hussain	PML	NA-104 Gujrat-I
14	Jam Mir Muhammad Yousaf	PML	NA-270 Awaran-cum-Lasbella
15	Mian Khadim Hussain Wattoo	PML	NA-188 Bahawalnagar-I
16	Mir Ahmadan Khan Bugti	PML	NA-265 Sibi-cum-Kolhu-cum-Dera Bugti
17	Arbab Zakauallah	PML	NA-229 Tharparkar-I
18	Hamid Yar Hiraj	PML	NA-157 Khanewal-II
19	Muhammad Asim Nazir	PML	NA-77 Faisalabad-III
20	Muhammad Saddique Khan Baloch	PML	NA-154 Lodhran-I
21	Sumera Malik	PML	NA-69 Khushab-I
22	Tanzila Aamir Cheema	PML	Reserved Seat for Women
23	Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	PML	NA-87 Jhang-II
24	Pir Muhammad Aslam Bodla	PML	NA-158 Khanewal-III
25	Rana Asif Tauseef	PML	NA-80 Faisalabad-VI
26	Sahabzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan	PML	NA-91 Jhang-VI
27	Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan Leghari	PML	NA-174 Rajanpur-I
28	Syed Ayaz Ali Shah Shirazi	PML	NA-238 Thatta-II
29	Haji Khuda Bux Rajar	PMLF	NA-235 Sanghar-II
30	Muhammad Jadam Mangrio	PMLF	NA-234 Sanghar-I
31	Pir Syed Saddaruddin Shah Rashdi	PMLF	NA-216 Khairpur-II
32	Chaudhry Bilal Ahmed Virk	PML-N	NA-136 Nankana Sahib-cum- Sheikhpura (Old Sheikhpura-VI)
33	Mazhar Hayat Khan	PML-N	NA-138 Kasur-I
34	Muhammad Hamza Shahbaz Sharif	PML-N	NA-119 Lahore-II
35	Muhammad Jamil Malik	PML-N	NA-107 Gujrat-IV
36	Muhammad Salman Mohsin Gillani	PML-N	NA-165 Pakpattan-II
37	Rashid Akbar Khan	PML-N	NA-74 Bhakkar-II
38	Usman Ibrahim	PML-N	NA-95 Gujranwala-I
39	Saira Afzal Tarar	PML-N	NA-102 Hafizabad-I
40	Sumaira Yasir Rasheed	PML-N	NA-115 Narowal-I
41	Rana Zahid Hussain Khan	PML-N	NA-166 Pakpattan-III
42	Sardar Muhammad Arshad Khan Laghari	PML-N	NA-197 R.Y.Khan-VI
43	Sardar Muhammad Irfan Dogar	PML-N	NA-134 Sheikhpura- cum-Nankana Sahib-II (Old Sheikhpura-IV)
44	Sardar Muhammad Shafqat Hayat Khan	PML-N	NA-68 Sargodha-V
45	Sardar Mumtaz Khan	PML-N	NA-61 Chakwal-II
46	Syed Muhammad Saqlain Bukhari	PML-N	NA-182 Layyah-II

Sr. No.	Name	Party	Constituency
47	Chaudhry Iftikhar Nazir	PPPP	NA-159 Khanewal-IV
48	Chaudhry Tassadaq Masud Khan	PPPP	NA-100 Gujranwala-VI
49	Chaudhry Zahid Iqbal	PPPP	NA-162 Sahiwal-III
50	Dr Ayatullah Durrani	PPPP	NA-268 Kalat-cum-Mastung Haidri
51	Eng. Muhammad Tariq Khattak	PPPP	NA-5 Nowshera-I
52	Malak Azmat Khan	PPPP	NA-34 Lower Dir
53	Malik Mehrunnisa Afridi Advocate	PPPP	Reserved Seat for Women
54	Ghulam Ali Nizamani	PPPP	NA-224 Badin-I
55	Ghulam Farid Kathia	PPPP	NA-161 Sahiwal-II
56	Muhammad Moazam Ali Khan Jatoti	PPPP	NA-179 Muzaffargarh-IV
57	Muhammad Mohsin Ali Qureshi	PPPP	NA-176 Muzaffargarh-I
58	Muhammad Tariq Anis	PPPP	NA-116 Narowal-II
59	Rafiq Ahmed Jamali	PPPP	NA-232 Dadu-II
60	Tariq Mahmood Bajwa	PPPP	NA-75 Faisalabad-I
61	Farhat Khan	PPPP	Reserved Seat for Women
62	Khadija Aamir Yar Malik	PPPP	NA-184 Bahawalpur-II
63	Asma Arbab Alamgir	PPPP	Reserved Seat for Women
64	Nawabzada Malik Amad Khan	PPPP	NA-71 Mianwali-I
65	Pir Syed Fazal Ali Shah Jeelani	PPPP	NA-217 Khairpur-III
66	Sardar Al-Haj Muhammad Umar Gorgage	PPPP	NA-260 Quetta-cum-Chagai-cum-Mastung
67	Sardar Nabil Ahmed Gabol	PPPP	NA-248 Karachi-X
68	Syed Abdul Qadir Gillani	PPPP	NA-151 Multan-IV
69	Syed Anayat Ali Shah	PPPP	NA-86 Jhang-I

Annexure 3: Protests, walkouts and boycotts during the fifth parliamentary year

Session	Party	Reason	Protest/ Boycott/ Walkout	Total Time (Hours)	Total Time (Mins)
Session-41	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Walkout	0	44
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Walkout	0	33
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Walkout	0	13
	A female PML Member	As the House did not take up the Charter of Child Rights Bill 2009	Walkout	0	13
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Walkout	0	30
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Walkout	0	25
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Walkout	0	5
	MQM	On not getting permission to discuss the Bhoja air crash	Walkout	0	12
	PML-N	Against the partial judicial commission on Bhoja air crash	Walkout	0	12
	A male PPPP Member	Against the partial judicial commission on Bhoja air crash	Walkout	0	9
Session-42	PML-N	Chanted slogans during the budget speech, demanding Prime Minister's resignation	Walkout	0	36
	PML-N	Against the budget and demanding the Prime Minister's resignation amid loud sloganeering against the government	Protest	0	44
	MQM	Against the law and order in Karachi	Token Walkout	0	3
	PML-N	Against the budget	Protest	0	2
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case and the budget	Walkout	0	13
	MQM	Against the killing of a worker in Karachi	Walkout	0	2
	PML-N	Chanted slogans demanding Prime Minister's resignation	Protest	0	30
	A female PML Member	Over the absence of Finance Minister	Walkout	0	60
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Protest	0	28
	PML-N	Demanding Prime Minister's resignation after his conviction by the Supreme Court in the contempt of court case	Protest	0	144
Session-44	ANP	Over a bomb blast during a rally of ANP in Quetta	Protest	0	26
	PML-N A male PPPP Member	Against the passage of the Contempt of Court Bill 2012	Walkout	2	12
	PML-N	Against the resumption of NATO supply	Walkout	0	5
Session-45	PML	The Speaker did not allow the legislator to speak on a point on order	Walkout	1	13
	ANP	Issuance of local government ordinance in Sindh	Boycott	-	-
	ANP	Issuance of local government ordinance in Sindh	Boycott	-	-
	ANP	Issuance of local government ordinance in Sindh	Boycott	-	-
	ANP	Issuance of local government ordinance in Sindh	Boycott	1	13
	MQM	Increase in the prices of petroleum	Walkout	0	5
	ANP	Increase in the prices of petroleum	Walkout	0	17
Session-46	PML-N	Deteriorating law and order in the country and increase in price of petroleum products	Walkout	0	37
	PML-N	Issuance of local government ordinance in Sindh	Walkout	0	48
Session-47	PML-N	Over non-allocation of development funds	Walkout	0	2
	MQM	Against target killing in Karachi	Walkout	0	19
Session-48	PML-N ANP MQM	For not getting replies to 25 of the 39 starred questions appearing on the agenda	Walkout	0	10
	A minority PML-N legislator	For not arresting the rapist of a girl child in Umerkot	Walkout	0	15

Session	Party	Reason	Protest/ Boycott/ Walkout	Total Time (Hours)	Total Time (Mins)
Session-49	MMAP	Governor Rule in Balochistan	Walkout	0	24
	PML-N	Over the issue of new provinces	Walkout	0	15
	A male PML-N legislator	Including Mianwali in the new proposed province	Walkout	0	1
	A male PML legislator	Not including Hazara province in the agenda of the commission on new provinces	Walkout	0	5
	MMAP	Not including Hazara province in the agenda of the commission on new provinces	Walkout	0	1
	MMAP	Governor Rule in Balochistan	Walkout	0	15
	MQM	Against target killing in Karachi	Walkout	0	32
	ANP	Over gas and power outages in district kata	Walkout	1	4
	MMAP	Governor Rule in Balochistan	Walkout	0	5
	MMAP	Governor rule in Balochistan	Walkout	2	27
	A male PPPP legislator	Against My University Bill 2013	Walkout	0	11
	MMAP	Governor Rule in Balochistan	Walkout	1	21
	PML-N	Over the killing of a worker in Karachi	Walkout	0	3
	MMAP	Governor Rule in Balochistan	Walkout	0	46
	MMAP	Governor Rule in Balochistan	Walkout	1	26
	Independent	Over the killings in Bara and Waziristan	Walkout	0	3
	MMAP	Governor Rule in Balochistan	Walkout	0	10
	PML	Not getting permission to speak on the issue of South Punjab on a point of order	Walkout	0	8
Session-50	PPPP	Over Quetta bomb blast	walkout	1	37
	ANP		walkout	0	5
	MMAP	Against the continuous of proceedings during debate on law and order	walkout		
	MQM		walkout	0	45
	MQM	Over Quetta bomb blast	walkout	0	7
	PML-N		walkout	0	14
	PML-N	Over Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University (PIMS) Islamabad Bill 2013	Protest		
	MQM		Protest		
	MQM	Over the repeal of local government law (SPLGA Repeal Bill) in Sindh	walkout	0	14
	MQM	Over the remarks of the Sindh Education Minister over not allowing a university in Hyderabad	walkout	0	8
	MMAP legislator	Over the killing of laborers in Pasni	walkout	0	6
	MQM	Increase in the prices of petroleum	walkout	0	7
	PML-N	Increase in the prices of petroleum	walkout	0	1
	A minority PML-N legislator	Against the absence of most parliamentary leaders and the members of the House from the proceedings	walkout	0	3
	A male PML-N legislator	The Speaker ignored the legislator when he pointed out lack of quorum	walkout	1	0
	MQM	The Badami Bagh incidence	walkout	0	5

Annexure 4: Amendments in the National Assembly's Rules of Procedure and the Conduct of Business along with their status during the fifth parliamentary year

Session	Sitting	Amendments in Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business	Status
Session-41	Sitting 5	Amendment in rule 239. - in sub-rule (1) of rule 239 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007, the words "in consultation with the Minister concerned," occurring in the third and fourth lines shall be omitted	Not Taken Up
		Omission of rule 171. - Rule 171, shall be omitted	Not Taken Up
Session-44	Sitting 3	Amendment of rule 16, of the Rules of Procedure. - In rule 16, for the words "Chief Election Commissioner" occurring twice, the words "Election Commission" shall be substituted.	Taken Up
		Amendment of rule 43, of the Rules of Procedure. - In rule 43, in sub-rule (3), for the words "Chief Election Commissioner" the words "Election Commission" shall be substituted.	Taken Up
		Amendment of rule 44, of the Rules of Procedure. - In rule 44, in sub-rule (3), for the words "Chief Election Commissioner" the words "Election Commission" shall be substituted.	Taken Up
		Amendment of rule 45, of the Rules of Procedure.- In rule 45.- (i) for the figure and comma "63," the figures, words and letter "63 or Article 63A" shall be substituted; and (ii) for the words "Chief Election Commissioner" occurring thrice, the words "Election Commission" shall be substituted.	Taken Up
		Omission of rule 171, of the Rules of Procedure. - Rule 171, shall be omitted.	Taken Up
		Insertion of new rule, in the Rules of Procedure. - After rule 176, the following new rule, shall be inserted, namely:- "176A. The Implementation Report of the Award of the National Finance Commission.- The Implementation Report of the Award of the National Finance Commission shall, when received, be laid on the Table by the Finance Minister."	Taken Up
		Insertion of new rules, in the Rules of Procedure.- After rule 179, the following new rules, shall be inserted, namely:- "179A. Report of the Council of Common Interests.- An Annual Report of the Council of Common interests shall, when received, be laid on the Table by a Minister. 179B. Report of the National Economic Council. - An Annual Report of the National Economic Council shall, when received, be laid on the table by a Minister."	Taken Up
		Amendment of rule 180, of the Rules of Procedure. - In rule 180, for the word and figures "or 179" the commas, figures and word ", 179, 179A or 179B" shall be substituted.	Taken Up
Session-49	Sitting 9	Amendment of rule 181, of the Rules of Procedure. - In rule 181, after the figures and comma "176," the figures, letter and comma "176A," shall be inserted.	Taken Up
		"Amendment in rule 201:- That in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007, in rule 201, after sub-rule (5), the following new sub-rule (6), shall be added, namely:- "(6) In relation to each Ministry's annual budgetary proposals comprising of demands for grants and appropriations and development expenditure for the next fiscal year, - (a) each Ministry shall submit its annual budgetary proposals for the next fiscal year to the concerned Standing Committee not later than the 30th January; (b) the Standing Committee concerned shall scrutinize the proposals and recommend to the National Assembly amendments therein, not later than the 20th February, if necessary, provided that if the recommendations are not made by any concerned Standing Committee by the 20th February, such budgetary proposals may be forwarded to the National Assembly for consideration; and (c) the National Assembly shall finalize the recommendations in a pre-budget session not later than the 5th March and such recommendations may be incorporated by the concerned Ministry in its budgetary proposals for next fiscal year."	Taken Up
Session-49	Sitting 2	Addition of new rule 234-A, in the rules of procedure. - that in the rules of Procedure and the Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007, after rule 234, the following new rule 234-A, shall be inserted, namely:- "234-A. Submission of Periodical Reports.- Each Committee shall submit report of its performance to the National Assembly after every six months."	Not Taken Up

Annexure 5: List of Calling Attention Notices submitted during the fifth parliamentary year

Sr. No.	Calling Attention Notices
1	Burning of the Holy Quran by American Pastor in Florida USA
2	Delay in the payment of scholarships by HEC to students studying abroad
3	Billboards in Islamabad affecting its beauty and environment
4	Forced retirement and transfer of 15000 PTCL employees to far flung areas in the country
5	Illegal explosives and recovery thereof in huge quantity in Karachi, causing grave concern amongst the public
6	Increase in the power tariff by Rs1.51 per unit on account of fuel adjustment charges for the month of May 2012
7	Increase in the taxes and charges on overseas international calls
8	Malpractice and maladministration in Estate Office, Islamabad
9	Non-execution of Thar Coal Power Generation Project due to lack of funds
10	Non-observance of safety measures by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) resulting in crash of aircraft of Bhoja Airlines
11	Non-reduction in the prices of daily use items despite decrease in the prices of CNG
12	Non-reduction of the fare of transport in Islamabad despite decrease in the prices of CNG
13	Non-supply of gas to Sectors G-7/3-3 and G-7/3-2, Islamabad, for the last one month
14	Not giving possession of plots to the allottees in Park Enclave Islamabad, causing grave concern amongst the public
15	Rampant quackery adversely affecting the health of the people in Islamabad
16	Smuggling of narcotics to other countries through the territories of Pakistan
17	Suffering of 20 to 40% patients from water related diseases in the hospitals in Islamabad due to their non-accessibility to clean drinking water
18	Charging high fares from commuters instead of new fares by the transporters in Islamabad
19	Downfall of Machine Tool Factory Karachi
20	Human trafficking in the country
21	Non-payment of full amount of benevolent fund to the government servants on their retirement
22	Non-release of funds by the government to Higher Education Commission for the last two quarters resulting in a lot of problems for 14000 students sent abroad for higher education by the H.E.C
23	Short supply of water to different sectors of Islamabad including G-9/2 and G-11/4
24	Allotment of commercial plots by CDA to its favorites without inviting tenders
25	Load-shedding in different parts of the country
26	Grounding of several PIA aircraft due to non-availability of their spare parts thereby having effect on the Hajj flights
27	Inaccurate and wrong predictions of National Disaster Management Authority
28	Irregularities in auction of Toll Plazas on the National Highways
29	Non-allotment of plot numbers to the allottees in different sectors in Islamabad whom provisional letters were issued by the Federal Government Housing Foundation
30	Non-existence of fee structure, extra-curricular activities and sports facilities in private schools in Islamabad in spite of charging heavy fee
31	Non-payment of funds to ERRRA due to which work on development schemes stopped
32	Non-regularization of children, appointed on contract basis, of the Federal Government employees who died during service
33	Non-repair of the CDA graveyard service vehicles
34	Anomalies in regularization of services of the employees of National Education Foundation and payment of salaries from Endowment Fund instead of sanctioned budget
35	Dilapidated condition of bridges in Islamabad
36	Discontinuation of work on liver transplantation project and non-payment of salary to the Doctors for the last five months in Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS), Islamabad
37	Increase in the prices of petroleum products
38	Increasing use of Sheesha in Islamabad Capital Territory
39	Non-existence of emergency evacuation and exit at the factories in Islamabad
40	Non-regularization of disabled persons working on contract for the last 5 years or more in Federal Government
41	Shortage of anti-venom vaccine in government hospitals of Islamabad for timely cure of increasing snake-bite victims
42	Use of green belt for commercial purposes in Islamabad
43	Collection, revision and cut in tax target

Sr. No.	Calling Attention Notices
44	Delay in the payment of scholarships to the Pakistani students studying abroad
45	Insufficient provision of potable water to the residents of Islamabad
46	Low profits on the National Savings Schemes and Behbood Certificates
47	Non-revalidation/release of funds for PWP-I and surrendered funds for PWP-II for the year 2010-11 despite approval of development schemes by the Cabinet Division
48	Rapid increase in number of hoardings in green areas and parks of Islamabad, damaging their beauty
49	Rapid increase in the number of Hepatitis patients
50	Slow pace of work on Kashmir Highway in Islamabad due to delay in shifting of the services and non-provision of funds by CDA
51	Delay in the establishment of Saraiki Department in Gomal University D.I. Khan despite release of funds to the H.E.C
52	Delay in the preparation of passports due to non-provision of funds to the Passport Offices
53	Imposition of 5% Road and Maintenance Tax on vehicles by the CDA
54	Non-implementation of the traffic plan prepared by Islamabad Traffic Police
55	Non-supply of gas, resulting in closure of CNG stations in Islamabad
56	Overcharging the consumers in monthly electricity bills for over three years in Karachi
57	Rapid increase of HIV disease in Islamabad
58	Stoppage of 5% allowance to the laborers out of the annual profit of factory owners
59	Telecast of foreign countries plays on Pakistani channels
60	The sale and auction of precious Gandhara artifacts in Western museums
61	Theft of gas worth Rs16.5 billion from Sui Northern and Sui Southern systems during the current fiscal year
62	Acute shortage of petrol in various cities of the country
63	Adjustment of three billion rupees against input tax by the FBR on fake invoices to bogus individuals and companies in the first four months of the current fiscal year, causing grave concern amongst the public
64	Increase in the gas tariff with effect from 1st January 2013, causing grave concern amongst the public
65	Increase in the power tariff by Rs1.30 per unit by NEPRA, causing grave concern amongst the public
66	Increase in the prices of cement by Rs50 per bag in the country, causing grave concern amongst the public
67	Increasing number of housing societies constructing buildings on fertile agricultural land in Islamabad
68	More than 85 billion rupees increase in the loan of Pakistan Steel Mills and its lowest production capacity
69	Non-payment of wages to the laborers of kilns in Islamabad prescribed by the government, causing grave concern amongst the public
70	Non-vacation of government quarters by the Estate Office, Islamabad, from the unauthorized occupants, causing grave concern amongst the public
71	Payment of eleven hundred thousand rupees by Higher Education Commission (HEC) for the membership of Islamabad Club for its Chairman and foreign trips of the officers of the Commission during the last year
72	20% increase in the prices of gas for domestic as well as commercial consumers
73	Attack on media persons by the drug mafia in Tando Meer Muhammad, Hyderabad
74	Beggars roaming in the Capital Territory of Islamabad
75	Grounding of half of the PIA fleet due to lack of maintenance
76	Handing over profitable Rail Car plying between Rawalpindi – Lahore to PRACS Company
77	Illegal explosives and recovery thereof in huge quantity in Karachi
78	Illegal supply of explosives especially in Karachi
79	Indiscriminate firing on the occasions of marriage resulting in terrible casualties in Islamabad
80	Lack of medical care and child healthcare in Islamabad Capital Territory's and other government hospitals
81	Power break down on 24th and 25th February, 2013 in the country
82	Rampant increase in the number of NGOs working on different issues without registration in Islamabad and other parts of the country
83	Rapid increase of robberies in Islamabad, particularly in Sector G-6
84	Unscheduled load shedding in Islamabad and other parts of the country
85	Not giving possession of plots to the allottees in Park Enclave Islamabad
86	Vandalism of public parks in Islamabad
87	Issuance of National Identity Cards by the NADRA in Sindh
88	Lack of safety devices in the imported vehicles
89	Industrial waste, toxic gases and noise caused by industrial units in Sectors 1-9 and 1-10 of Islamabad

Annexure 6: Bills introduced by private members during the fifth parliamentary year

a) Law and order

i. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to prevent the practice of disinterring and using human corpses for various nefarious activities.

ii. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to curb various forms of kidnapping and trafficking.

iii. *The Pakistan Telecommunications (Re-organization) (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to stop issuance of SIM cards without verification of name, computerized national identity card, address etc. of user, issuance of more than one SIM cards without being satisfied of grounds for such issuance, and to maintain other standards of telecommunications to ensure quality and prevent telecommunications crimes.

iv. *The Defamation (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to lay down rules for defamation suits and their admittance.

v. *The Curative Jurisdiction (by the Supreme Court) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to empower the Supreme Court to review jurisdiction in case of miscarriage of justice.

vi. *The Acid Throwing and Burn Crime Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to provide penalties for acid crime as well as rehabilitation of victims, punishments for faulty investigations into such cases.

vii. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2013*

This bill was introduced to curb the practice of registering false First Investigation Reports (FIRs).

b) Women, child, human, transgender, and disabled peoples' rights

i. *The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to allow the Election Commission to declare void all elections in areas where women, for any reason, fail to cast their votes.

ii. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to make crimes against minor children e.g. rape etc. non-bailable offences with penalty not less than life imprisonment and a fine not less than Rs500,000.

iii. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to insert a new section in criminal law to stop child molestation, violence against children, child trafficking, non-provision of maintenance and also to set down punishments for parents/guardians who do not make provisions for necessary education of children as laid down in article 25A of the constitution.

iv. *The National Commission for Child Rights Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to set up a national commission for the protection of child rights.

v. *The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill 2013*

This bill was introduced to provide for safety and custody of children of unknown parentage.

vi. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2013*

This bill was introduced to prevent eunuch children from being deprived of their inheritance.

vii. *The Torture and Custodial Death (Punishment) Bill 2012*

Pakistan has ratified the United Nation's Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment. As it required adequate domestic legislation, the bill was introduced in the fifth year.

viii. *The Protection and Welfare of Khwaja Saras Rights Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to ensure that Khawaja Saras have the

same rights as other citizens of Pakistan and provides for the right to cast votes, stand for public office, be issued a Computerized National Identity Card, take admissions in educational institutions without discrimination, one percent quota in federal and provincial government service and reservation of seats in private companies etc.

ix. *The Constitutional (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to provide representation of disabled persons in the National Assembly and Senate.

c) Devolution

i. *The Higher Education Commission (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to make necessary administrative changes after the Commission was shifted from the Ministry of Education (devolved to the provinces after the 18th amendment) to the Cabinet Division.

ii. *The Disabled Persons Employment and Rehabilitation Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to make necessary changes to allow smooth administration of the welfare and employment of disabled persons after the devolution of some subjects to the provinces after the 18th amendment.

d) Health

i. *The Injured Persons (Medical Aid) (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to give injured persons or those acting on their behalf right to directly file complaints with the magistrate in case of doctor's negligence, instead of medical superintendents. This was to address the issue of lack of reportage of negligence cases possibly due to collusion of medical superintendents with doctors.

ii. *The Pakistan Psychological Regulatory Authority Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to register psychologists in public and private sector organizations.

iii. *The Medical and Dental Council (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to penalize those practicing medicine and/or dentistry without a license, and prohibit media campaigns to publicize the same.

e) Development and poverty

i. *The Political Parties Order (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to provide public funds to political parties by the federal government, which will be auditable by the Accountant General of Pakistan Revenue and the Public Accounts Committee, as well as to provide for holding intra-party elections by secret ballot.

ii. *Pakistan Food Security for Poor People Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to provide food security to people living below the poverty line by allocating an amount within the federal and provincial consolidated funds or charged expenditure, which deals with the administrative costs of government and legislators' salaries etc.

f) Elections and governance

i. *The Overseas Pakistanis Facilitation of Voting Bill 2013*

This bill was introduced to enable overseas Pakistanis to cast votes in local elections through cooperation between the Election Commission of Pakistan and Pakistani missions abroad.

ii. *The Islamabad Capital Territory Local Government Bill 2013*

This bill was introduced to set up the local government system in Islamabad.

g) Miscellaneous

i. *The Falconry Law Bill 2013*

This bill was introduced to making permits compulsory if a person wishes to practice falconry, and to prevent the illegal sale of endangered species.

ii. *Pakistan Commission of Inquiry (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to make it compulsory for the commission to make its reports public.

iii. *Pakistan Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to allow the authorities to revoke the Pakistani citizenship of those dual nationals who indulge in unconstitutional activities.

iv. *The Works of Defence (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to allow cutting of trees in border areas of the country, which has been banned under an earlier act of 1903, for security reasons.

v. *The Carriage by Air (Amendment) Bill 2012*

This bill was introduced to provide immediate financial assistance to the families of air crash victims.

vi. *The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Bill 2013*

This bill was introduced to update the existing law with the present times.

vii. *The Control of Narcotics Substances (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was passed to control use of narcotics among the youth in the country.

viii. *The Census (Amendment) Bill*

This bill was introduced to make the holding of census in the country every ten years binding on the federal government.

Annexure 7: Bills introduced by the government during the fifth parliamentary year

a) Law and order

i. *The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to amend and update existing penalties in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Pakistan Penal Code to prevent theft of electricity.

ii. *The Electricity (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill introduced to amend the Electricity Act 1910 provides for discontinuing electricity supply in case of not paying dues, among other measures, to prevent the theft and misappropriation of electricity.

b) Democracy, accountability and elections

i. *The National Accountability Commission Act*

This bill was introduced to repeal the Musharraf era National Accountability Ordinance (XVIII of 1999) and establish a Commission for inquiry, investigation, prosecution and disposal of corruption cases in a just manner. The bill was deferred amid apprehensions by the opposition regarding the efficiency of the proposed law.

ii. *The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to increase the number of seats for religious minorities in the federal and provincial legislatures.

iii. *The Election Laws (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to amend the Representation of Peoples' Act 1976 and the Senate Election Act 1975 to bring them in conformity with the constitution after the passage of 18th amendment.

c) Education

i. *Pakistan Engineering Council (Amendment) Act 2012*

A similarly named bill was passed in the third parliamentary year to establish the Engineering Council for registration and accreditation of engineering qualifications. A further amendment was made in the fifth parliamentary year to give legal cover the inclusion of the Engineer-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, in the governing body of the council.

d) Finance

i. *The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to improve the professional conduct and quality of audits conducted by chartered accountants.

ii. *The National Tariff Commission (Amendment) Act*

This bill was introduced to reduce the quorum required while reviewing cases in the National Tariff Commission from three members (including the chairman) to two for greater ease.

iii. *Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to reduce the quorum to hold the meetings of the institution.

iv. *The Equity Participation Fund (Repeal) Act*

This bill was introduced to repeal the Equity Participation Fund Ordinance of 1970 set up to accelerate the growth of small and medium industry in the private sector.

v. *The Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to empower the State Bank of Pakistan to take actions against violations of laws governing foreign exchange businesses by banks and/or exchange companies.

vi. *The Tax Laws (Amendment) Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to amend the Income Tax Ordinance 2001 to bring potential taxpayers into the tax net and enforce compliance to tax laws.

vii. *The Cost and Management Accountants (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to change the designation of the Cost and Management Accountant to the Chartered Management Accountant, and to provide an optional specialized certification (in cost accounting) in specific sectors of the economy.

viii. *Pakistan Institute of Fashion Design (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to amend the PIFT Act to ensure compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

ix. *Futures Trading Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to allow fair, transparent and efficient futures markets by licensing futures exchanges (a central financial exchange where commodities are purchased at specific prices and delivered at a set date in the future through contracts) by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

e) Miscellaneous

i. *The Constitution (Twenty-First) Amendment Act 2012*

This bill was introduced to amend the fifth schedule of the constitution and increase the pensions of the widows of judges of the Supreme Court and high courts from 50% to 75%.

ii. *The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to make necessary amendments to the FEBF and GI Act after devolution of several ministries to the provinces to facilitate smooth functioning of the board of trustees by appointing appropriate members from other ministries/divisions.

iii. *The Surveying and Mapping Act 2013*

This bill was introduced to transform the Survey of Pakistan into a National Mapping Authority, and to make it compulsory for all firms involved in surveying and mapping activities to get them registered with the Survey of Pakistan.

Annexure 8: Resolutions presented in the House during the fifth parliamentary year

Session No.	Resolutions	Status
Session-41	The Government should take immediate steps to activate price control authority in Islamabad.	Not Taken Up
Session-41	The Government should take steps to meet the shortage of government houses in Karachi and Islamabad.	Not Taken Up
Session-41	The Government should take steps to promote good governance and corruption free culture in all the government institutions.	Not Taken Up
Session-41	In order to address the grievances and to secure the political, administrative and economic interests of the people of southern region of Punjab province and to empower them in this regard, it has become expedient that a new province known as province of Janoobi Punjab be created from the present province of the Punjab.	Adopted
Session-41	This House reposes complete confidence in the Prime Minister as the constitutionally and democratically elected Prime Minister and unanimously elected Chief Executive of this country. The House commends the Prime Minister for upholding the majesty of law by personally appearing thrice on being summoned by the Honorable Supreme Court and showing great humility and respect to the apex court. This House also wishes to reaffirm its belief in the constitutional procedure for the disqualification of the Prime Minister from holding the office and that any other procedure adopted will be considered unconstitutional.	Adopted
Session-42	The principal duty of the Speaker being the custodian of the House is to regulate its proceedings and to pass appropriate Rulings. The House thus hereby resolves to endorse and reaffirm the Ruling of "the Speaker of the National Assembly dated 24th May 2012, in the matter of Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani, Prime Minister of Pakistan under clause (2) of Article 63 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, which upholds the Constitution and respects the mandate of the Electorate and is within the ambit and scope of the functions and powers conferred upon the Speaker by the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973. The House further resolves that the aforesaid Ruling having been given by the Speaker of the House is a part of the proceedings of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and, therefore, cannot be questioned.	Adopted
Session-44	This House is of the opinion that Government should take steps to make legislation to ensure survival, development, protection and participation of children without any discrimination and formulate Parliamentarians Forum to ensure Child Rights	Adopted
Session-44	This House recognizes the selfless service and sacrifice rendered by Madar-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah for the creation and prosperity of Pakistan; pays tribute to the dynamic lady who, through her unstinted support to the Quaid-e-Azam, provided vital assistance to the independence movement; and reaffirms that her courage and patriotic spirit remain a guiding light for the people of Pakistan	Adopted
Session-44	This House strongly condemns the killing of Muslim population in Burma and their massive displacement and demanded from the government to lodge protest with the Burmese government on these gross human rights violations.	Adopted
Session-44	The Government should take steps to provide funds for the construction of Amir Muhammad Khan Agriculture University campus at Mardan	Not Taken Up
Session-44	The Government should take steps to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to the citizens	Not Taken Up
Session-44	This House strongly condemns the derogatory act of burning of the Holy Quran by the personnel of the NATO Forces in Afghanistan and calls upon international community to condemn and try the perpetrators in the Court of International Tribunal for War Crimes	Not Taken Up
Session-45	The Government should take steps to abolish all surcharges, duties and taxes being charged on electricity from the consumers in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-45	The Government should take steps to do away with load-shedding of gas in the country	Not Taken Up
Session-45	The Government should take steps to ensure prompt issuance of new CNICs	Not Taken Up
Session-45	The Government should take steps to stabilize the value of Pak Rupee against US Dollar in the country	Not Taken Up
Session-45	This House acknowledges 6th September as the Defence Day of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, salutes the valor and unparalleled sacrifice of the courageous individuals martyred in the line of duty; and pays tribute to the patriots who valiantly protected and continue to protect Pakistan and its borders against unprovoked aggression	Adopted
Session-45	Given that a considerable percentage of Pakistan's population comprises people with some form of physical disability, may it be a result of polio, old age or any other reason, and as the Constitution of Pakistan guarantees equal opportunities to all its citizens, this House resolves that all public buildings, including the Parliament House Building and Parliament Lodges, must be equipped with ramps, railings and elevators, making them accessible for individuals with physical disabilities	Adopted
Session-45	The Government should take immediate steps to control the price-hike in the country	Not Taken Up
Session-45	The Government should take steps to do away with load-shedding of electricity in the country	Not Taken Up
Session-45	The National Assembly strongly condemns the airing of a defamatory video clip in the US, maligning the revered and pious personality of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), on the eve of September 11, 2012. Such actions, synchronized with commemoration of atrocious events like 9/11, provoke hatred, discord and enmity within societies and between peoples of various faiths. The event has deeply hurt the feelings of the people of Pakistan and the Muslims all over the world. Pakistan is a strong proponent of inter-faith harmony and believes that all manifestations of extremist tendencies must be opposed.	Adopted
Session-45	This House regrets and expresses grave concern and sorrow on the tragic incidents happened in Lahore and Karachi resulting in loss of hundreds of innocent lives and injuries to the person of many and declares it as a national disaster. This House calls upon and recommends to the Provincial Governments of Punjab and Sind to immediately form a Judicial Commission to: - (a) Probe into the cause of incidents; (b) Fix responsibility on	Adopted

Session No.	Resolutions	Status
	those responsible for the happening of tragic incidents specially owners of factories and buildings for providing insufficient facilities to the employees and not following and implementing relevant rules and laws. (c) Fix responsibility on government servants for not enforcing and implementing relevant rules and laws, in letter and spirit. (d) To carry out necessary legislation if there is need to do so to prevent future tragedies like these. (e) To order and direct registration of necessary FIRs against culprits in order to bring them to justice. (f) To recommend grant of necessary compensation to the heirs of those who lost their lives and those who have been injured in these incidents.	
Session-46	The Government should take immediate steps to restore educational increments of all Federal Government servants	Not Taken Up
Session-46	The Government should take steps to control unemployment in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-46	That the National Assembly resolves to extend the Validation Ordinance 2012 (No. VI of 2012) for a further period of one hundred and twenty days w.e.f. 23rd October, 2012 under proviso to sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of clause (2) of Article 89 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Adopted
Session-46	The House unanimously condemns the terrorist attack on the young national peace award winner Malala Yousafzai. The House deems this assault as a cruel act and cites the perpetrators as terrorist and savages. These factions in the society will propel the nation to the brink of destruction. The House prays for the speedy recovery of Malala Yousafzai.	Adopted
Session-46	The House recommends that the Federal Government should approach all the provincial governments including ICT, Gilgit Baltistan and FATA administration to ensure effective monitoring and unbiased accountability of the polio eradication campaign through a comprehensive mechanism so as to fully control the menace of polio disease from the country	Adopted
Session-46	This House expresses its serious concern over the showing of illegal foreign channels through cable network, the growing trends of obscenity and indecency through local channels and the unchecked flow of blasphemous and vulgar material through internet into Pakistan in violation of the constitution and the relevant laws. This House appreciates that the Pakistani media itself has initiated a debate on the issues or illegal foreign channels and obscenity while the Supreme Court has also taken suo motu notice of the same. This House resolves to protect Pakistan's social and religious values from all such objectionable material, in line with the teachings of Islam and the constitution. Accordingly, this House calls upon the Government to direct the concerned authorities including PEMRA and PTA to strictly implement laws for positive use of electronic media and internet. This House also authorizes the Speaker National Assembly to constitute, in consultation with the Chairman Senate, a Parliamentary Committee with the mandate to formulate a comprehensive policy in this regard, with input from all stakeholders including the media, to ensure that Pakistani society remains secure from the menace or obscenity and vulgarity.	Adopted
Session-46	This House is deeply conscious of the urgent need to bring about a broad-based and effective political reconciliation in Balochistan, thereby enabling the active participation of all political parties' and leaders in the national democratic process and ensuring full and proper representation and empowerment of the people of Balochistan. For this purpose, this House calls upon the Federal Government to immediately set up an All-Parties Commission, comprising members from all major political parties, including those not represented in the present parliament, with the mandate to bring all estranged leaders/political parties in Balochistan back into the political mainstream. The Commission shall urgently reach out to, and establish lines of communication with, these leaders/parties and convey, inter-alia, the genuine desire of this House to rectify past mistakes and ensure the supremacy of the constitution, the rule of law and dispensation of justice. The Commission shall submit its recommendations to this House within one month.	Adopted
Session-46	This House strongly deprecates the frequent increases in prices of petroleum products, which are causing immense misery and suffering for the common man, adversely affecting the industrial, agricultural and transport sectors and bringing the economy to the brink of collapse. These increases are not only unbearable, but price fluctuations are not taking place on a weekly basis, giving rise to huge uncertainty, artificial shortages and higher costs. This House calls upon the Government to immediately withdraw the decision to review prices on weekly basis and instead to put in place an open and transparent system for price fixation whereby prices are determined monthly on the basis of data made freely available by OGRA. This House also calls upon the government to review the petroleum levy in the light of previous unanimous resolutions of this House and statements of the Minister for Petroleum in the Senate.	Adopted
Session-46	The Government should take immediate steps to decrease the price of cement.	Not Taken Up
Session-46	The Government should take steps against the sellers of spurious drugs in the Federal Area.	Not Taken Up
Session-46	The Government should take steps to control narcotics.	Not Taken Up
Session-46	The Government should take steps to provide housing facilities to all Federal Government employees through PHA irrespective of their cadre.	Not Taken Up
Session-46	This House recommends to the Federal Government that it may impress upon the KPK Government to re-instate immediately 1613 teachers of Dera Ismail Khan whose services have been terminated, rendering them jobless and depriving them from their livelihood.	Adopted
Session-47	The Government should take immediate steps to restore all trains discontinued earlier in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-47	The Government should take steps to construct more government hostels for serving women in the Federal Capital.	Not Taken Up
Session-47	The Government should take steps to increase the emoluments of daily wages employees.	Not Taken Up
Session-47	The Government should take steps to regulate and control the NGOs working in the Capital	Not Taken Up
Session-47	This House condemns the brutal killing of journalist Rehmat Ullah Abid	Adopted
Session-47	The Government should take immediate steps to decrease the price of cement.	Not Taken Up
Session-47	The Government should take immediate steps to lower the increasing deficit of PIA.	Not Taken Up

Session No.	Resolutions	Status
Session-47	The Government should take steps to abolish all duties and taxes on medicines in the country	Not Taken Up
Session-47	This House is of the opinion that security of the people and peace in the country is under constant threat due to widespread use of firearms. It is now imperative to ban the use of any weapons or arms by the public in the country and this House resolves that the Government should take affective measures to de-weaponise the country in the larger interest of the people	Adopted
Session-47	This House resolves that Israeli attacks on Gaza and other Palestinian cities is blatant aggression wherein hundreds of innocent men, women and children have been killed and critically injured. This House strongly condemns such brutal attacks over ordinary citizens and demand that such attacks be stopped at once. The United Nations and Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) should take immediate and serious notice of such attacks and take an appropriate action against such barbarism of Israel.	Adopted
Session-47	This House strongly condemns the barbaric attacks by Israeli armed forces on the besieged territory of Gaza, as a result of which hundreds of innocent men, women and children have been killed or wounded. These illegal acts of aggression have again exposed the brutal nature of the Israeli Government, which has been emboldened to take such unilateral military action, amounting to state terrorism, because no punitive action has been taken against it by the international community for its previous transgressions and Violations of international law. This House also condemns the continuing failure of the Government of Myanmar to protect the ethnic and religious Rohingya Muslim minority community. This House again calls upon the Myanmar Government to perform its constitutional, legal and moral duties in this regard and take immediate steps to stop the violence against this community, which has led to the displacement of thousands of people. This House also urges Nobel peace prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi to play her role to protect these helpless people and ensure that they are treated as equal citizens.	Adopted
Session-48	Malala Yousafzai should be awarded the title of "Daughter of Nation".	Adopted
Session-48	The Government should take immediate steps to carry out a forensic audit of PIA.	Not Taken Up
Session-48	The Government should take immediate steps to upgrade the Railway system in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-48	The Government should take steps to increase the emoluments of daily wages employees.	Not Taken Up
Session-48	The Government should take steps to fix pension of all the Federal Government servants equal to their basic pay on retirement.	Not Taken Up
Session-48	This House unanimously condemns in the strongest terms the incident of brutal killing of anti-polio health workers in Karachi, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and causing injuries to workers on 18th and 19th December, 2012. The House demands that all the culprits to be arrested and expeditious prosecution be initiated to bring the culprits to book and they are awarded due punishment, An appropriate amount of compensation be paid to the heirs of the victims and also to the injured workers of the anti-polio campaign, The campaign is to eradicate the menace of polio in the country should continue with full force, without any hindrance whatsoever, The federal and provincial governments should ensure proper protection and security to all personnel engaged in polio eradication campaign.	Adopted
Session-49	The Government should take steps to immediately make increase in the basic salaries of the Federal Government employees according to the ratio of price hike.	Not Taken Up
Session-49	The Government should take steps to lower the growing deficit of PIA.	Not Taken Up
Session-49	This House resolves and recommends that in recognition of meritorious services rendered by members of various legislatures like Syed Raza Haider, Syed Manzar Imam both members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh, and Mr. Basheer Bilour member of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa who have been brutally martyred by terrorists due to their noble cause to serve humanity, the Government should honor the martyred by awarding them posthumously.	Adopted
Session-49	The Government should take immediate steps to carry out a forensic audit of Pakistan Railways.	Not Taken Up
Session-49	The Government should take immediate steps to construct new water reservoirs to control the shortage of water in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-49	The Government should take effective steps to end beggary in Islamabad.	Not Taken Up
Session-49	The Government should take steps to control inflation in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-49	The Government should take immediate steps to decrease the Railways deficit.	Not Taken Up
Session-49	The Government should take steps for finding alternative energy resources to meet energy crisis in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The Government should take steps to do away with load-shedding in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	This House is of the opinion that the Government should take effective steps to end beggary in Islamabad.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The Government should take steps to increase the number of beds in all wards by carrying out extension in PIMS and Poly Clinic Islamabad's buildings.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The Government should take immediate steps to construct new water reservoirs to remove shortage of water in the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The Government should take immediate steps to carry out a forensic audit of PIA.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The Government should take immediate steps for fixing consultation fee of private doctors in Islamabad.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The Government should take immediate steps to activate price control authorities in Islamabad.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	This House condemns all anchorpersons who are telecasting programmes against parliamentarians and other entities without verification of the facts for some personal agendas or for some ulterior motives or for some unlawful gains...this House demands from the owner of the media houses to expel them forthwith besides taking other due actions.	Adopted

Session No.	Resolutions	Status
Session-50	Each Year 8th March is globally celebrated as International Women's Day. On this occasion this parliament pays tribute to the women of Pakistan for their commendable efforts and ensuring their rightful place in all spheres of life, whereby the family institution is strengthened, communities are empowered and nations are built. Today on 8th March, 2013, being the last of the five years for the current elected representatives of the National Assembly, the woman we wish to honor is Dr Fehmida Mirza. This House congratulates the Speaker for having conducted this House with much grace and impartiality while maintaining its complete dignity and sovereignty. The role of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus in bringing together women parliamentarians on one platform to work on building consensus in the parliament on women's issues is to be commended. This House, recalling that the United Nations theme for today International Women's Day is "A promise is a promise: time for action to end violence against Women", reiterates its commitment to say "NO to violence against Women" and transmits to the 14th National Assembly to table Domestic Violence Bill for consideration and enactment. Further, this House strongly recommends to the Speaker of the 14th National Assembly to carry forward the work and momentum of the Speaker of the 13th National Assembly in establishing a Women's Parliamentary Caucus to advance the women's agenda in line with the constitutional and international commitments.	Adopted
Session-50	The House unanimously condemns the Badami Bagh incident and demands judicial inquiry into incident and compensation for the victims.	Adopted
Session-50	The Government should take effective steps to end quackery from the country.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The Government should take immediate arrangements for free and complete medical treatment of the patients in all federal government hospitals.	Not Taken Up
Session-50	The National Assembly condemns the practice of corporal punishment. Caregivers in institutions such as hospitals, hospices and orphanages as well as Faculty of Education institutional including schools and madrassas are especially called upon to refrain from physically reprimanding children. This House calls upon all segments of society to play their part in raising awareness, changing behavior, amending laws and ensuring our children are protected from any harsh physical, mental and verbal abuse and / or coercion which are negatively impacting their healthy growth and development.	Adopted
Session-50	This House demands that India should stop brutal actions against Kashmiris and atrocities inflicted on people who were protesting the execution of Kashmiri leader Afzal Guru. The House demands that the body of Afzal Guru be handed over to his family members for proper burial. India should repeal black laws imposed on the Kashmiri people, ensure freedom of the media and allow free exercise of religious practices as enshrined in UN resolutions and its charter.	Adopted
Session-50	This House pays tribute to Shaheed Benazir Bhutto for her invaluable sacrifices for the people of the country and strengthening of democracy. Shaheed Benazir Bhutto was a symbol of reconciliation and courage. She sacrificed her life for democracy and rights of the people and by strengthening the democracy in the country, her sacrifices would be honored.	Adopted
Session-50	We the Members of the National assembly strongly condemn the practice discouraging girl child education in any form of practice. The House calls upon the spirit of Article 25(A) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and resolves to declare any hindrance, threat of attack attempted by any individual, interest group or institution in imparting girls' education as a criminal offence. The 13th National Assembly, therefore, conveyed to the 14th National Assembly to enhance necessary legislation in this regard in order to ensure the education, healthy growth and safety of young women in Pakistan.	Adopted
Session-50	Recognizing the contribution of all political parties in uniting women on the single platform of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus, we the members of the National Assembly hereby resolve to support the WPC in the coming parliaments. This House acknowledges the extraordinary work of the WPC and the example it has set for bipartisan cooperation in Pakistan's parliament. Further recognizing the enormous contribution of Pakistan's first Women Speaker, Dr Fehmida Mirza, in the formation and success of the WPC, we hereby, resolve to nominate Dr Mirza as the founding patron of the WPC so that she may continue as a guiding force to this important forum in upcoming parliaments.	Adopted

Annexure 9: List of the Standing Committee Reports presented in the National Assembly during the fifth parliamentary year

Session No.	Report	Standing Committee
Session-49	The Report on Amendment in rule 201, new sub-rule (6)	Rules of Procedure & Privileges
Session-49	The Report on Amendment in Rule 234, addition of new Rule 234-A	Rules of Procedure & Privileges
Session-48	Annual reports of the Council of Islamic Ideology as required by Article 230(4) 1.The Annual Reports, 1997-1998 to 2008-2009. 2.The Review Report of the Criminal Procedure Code 1898 3.The Review Report of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 4.Qawaneen ki Islami Tashkeel (Volume – I) and (Volume – IV) 5. The Report on Islah-e-Qaidiaan and Jail Khananjaat	Religious Affairs
Session-49	The Report on the new Province (s) in the Province of the Punjab	Commission on New Provinces
Session-41	The Abolition of Discretionary Quotas in Housing Schemes Bill 2011	Housing & Works
Session-44	The Airports Security Force (Amendment) Bill 2011	Defence
Session-44	The Annual report along with Audit Accounts of Pakistan Science Foundation for the year 2009-10	Science & Technology
Session-41	The Annual Report of the Council of Common Interest for the period July 2010 to June 2011	Inter Provincial Coordination
Session-49	The Annual Report of the Council of Common Interests for the year 2011-2012, as required by clause (4) of Article 153 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Inter Provincial Coordination
Session-45	The Annual Report of the Federal Public Service Commission for the year, 2010	Cabinet Secretariat
Session-49	The Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Bill 2012	Interior
Session-49	The Constitution (Twenty-first Amendment) Bill 2012	Law & Justice
Session-48	The Federal Public Service Commission's Annual Report for the year 2011, Section 9 (1) of the Federal Public Service Commission Ordinance, 1977	Cabinet Secretariat
Session-48	The Investigation for Fair Trial Bill 2012	Law & Justice
Session-48	The Islamabad Capital Territory Private Education Institutions (Registration and Regulation) Bill 2007	Cabinet Secretariat
Session-47	The Maritime Security Agency (Amendment) Bill 2012	Defence
Session-49	The matter of non-appearance of Principal Accounting Officer of the Supreme Court of Pakistan before the Public Accounts Committee for examination of Appropriation Accounts/Audit Reports relating to the Supreme Court of Pakistan	Public Accounts
Session-49	The National Database and Registration Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2011	Interior
Session-49	The National Tariff Commission (Amendment) Bill 2012	Commerce
Session-45	The Pakistan Coinage (Amendment) Bill 2010	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-44	The Provincial Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill 2011	Interior
Session-44	The report of the Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges on the amendment in Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007 moved by Ms. Anusha Rehman Khan Advocate, MNA	Rules of Procedure & Privileges
Session-49	The report of the Standing Committee on the Question of Privilege raised by Syed Abdul Qadir Gillani, MNA against the officers of FIA	Rules of Procedure & Privileges
Session-44	The Second Quarterly Report for the year 2011-12 of the Central Board of Directors of the State Bank of Pakistan on the state of Pakistan's economy	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-44	The Third Quarterly Report for the year 2011-12 of the Central Board of Directors of the State Bank of Pakistan on the state of Pakistan's economy	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-48	The Trade Development Authority of Pakistan Bill 2007	Commerce
Session-47	The Trade Organizations Bill, 2012	Commerce
Session-47	The Validation Bill 2012	Law & Justice
Session-41	To lay on the Table an authenticated copy of the Address of the President of Pakistan made under Article 56(3) of the Constitution before both Houses assembled together on 17th March, 2012	Law & Justice
Session-42	The Federal Accounts for the financial year 2010-11	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-42	The Auditor General thereon for the Audit year 2011-12	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-42	(1) Schedule of Authorized Expenditure 2012-2013 (2) Supplementary Schedule of Authorized Expenditure 2011-2012 (3) Excess Schedule of Authorized Expenditure 1989-1990, 1991-1992 and 2005-2006	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development

Session No.	Report	Standing Committee
Session-50	The Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Medical University (PIMS) Islamabad Bill 2013	Capital Administration and Development
Session-50	The Defence Housing Authority Islamabad Bill 2013	Defence
Session-50	The Global Change Impact Studies Centre Bill 2013	Climate Change
Session-50	The Capital University of Science and Technology Bill 2012	Capital Administration and Development
Session-50	Fiscal and Debt Policy Statements for the year 2012 - 2013	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-50	The Federal Ombudsmen Institutional Reforms Bill 2013	Law & Justice
Session-50	The Annual Report for the year 2011-2012 of the Central Board of Directors of the State Bank of Pakistan on the State of Pakistan's economy	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-50	The Pakistan Psychological Regulatory Authority Bill 2012	National Regulations and Services
Session-50	Annual report of the National Economic Council for the financial year 2011-2012	Cabinet Secretariat
Session-50	The report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of the Federal Government of Pakistan for the year 2006-07	Public Accounts
Session-50	The National Counter Terrorism Authority Bill 2013	Interior
Session-50	The Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill 2010	Human Rights
Session-50	The Reproductive Healthcare and Rights Bill 2010	Human Rights
Session-50	On policy of allotment of plots to the Federal Government employees and others	Public Accounts
Session-50	The Anti-terrorism (Second Amendment) Bill 2013	Interior
Session-50	The Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill 2012	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-50	The Cost and Management Accountants (Amendment) Bill 2013	Finance, Revenue & Planning and Development
Session-50	The Surveying and Mapping Bill 2013	Defence
Session-50	The Pakistan Telecommunication (Reorganization) (Amendment) Bill 2010	Information Technology & Telecommunication
Session-50	The Publication of the Holy Quran (Elimination of Printing and Recordings Errors) (Amendment) Bill 2008	Religious Affairs
Session-50	The report of the said Committee on the Accounts of the Federal Government of Pakistan for the year 2004-05	Public Accounts
Session-50	The report of the said Committee on Review of Implementation Status of PAC Directives on Audit Reports for the years 1996-97, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2005-06 and 2008-09	Public Accounts
Session-50	The report of the committee on Foreign and Domestic Loans to examine and scrutinize the necessity and utilization of foreign and domestic loans since 1985	Special Committee
Session-50	The report of the Committee on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)	Special Committee
Session-50	The National Institute of Science and Technical Education (Islamabad) Bill 2012	Capital Administration and Development
Session-50	The report of the said Committee with reference to the motion adopted by the House to look into the reasons leading to the current power crisis in the country and propose steps to alleviate the power shortage	Special Committee
Session-50	The report of the said Committee with reference to the motion adopted by the House to investigate the issue of threats to journalists and media personnel	Special Committee



GLOSSARY

Adjournment Motion

A Motion to adjourn the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of recent and urgent public importance.

Adjournment Debate

If more than one-sixth of the total Membership of the Assembly rise in favor of the Adjournment Motion, the Speaker shall announce that leave is granted and the Motion shall be taken up for discussion in the same Session for not more than two hours on such day or as soon as possible, within three days after the leave is granted, as the Speaker may fix.

Amendments

A Motion to amend an earlier Motion before that earlier Motion is put to the Assembly for its decision.

Amending Act

An Act of Assembly whose sole purpose is to modify another Act or Acts.

Assembly

National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly

Assent

Refers to the power of the President to assent the Bill passed by the Assembly or return the same to the Assembly for reconsideration.

Bi-cameral

A Parliament that consists of two Houses. The Parliament of Pakistan is bi-cameral. It consists of an Upper House (Senate) and a Lower House (National Assembly). The legislative bodies in provinces are unicameral, i.e. consist of one House.

By-elections

Occurs when a seat in the National Assembly or Provincial Assembly becomes vacant during the lifetime of a National Assembly or Provincial Assembly (i.e. between general elections) due to death, resignation, unseating or disqualification of a Member.

Chairperson

In relation to a sitting, any person who is presiding at that sitting.

Calling Attention Notice

A notice by which a special Question of public importance involving law and order may be raised.

Chair

The Presiding Officer at a meeting of the House or a Committee.

Chamber

The place where the Assembly meets to transact its business.

Committee

A Parliamentary committee constituted under Rules of Procedure, comprising of various Members of Parliament.

Constitution

Means the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973.

Deputy Speaker

When the office of Speaker is vacant or Speaker is absent or is unable to perform his functions due to any cause the Deputy Speaker acts as the Speaker of the House.

Division Bell

The Speaker orders a Division to be held by uttering the word "Division" and directing that the Division bells be rung for five minutes to enable Members not present in the chamber to return to their places. Immediately after the bells stop ringing, all the entrances to the Members lobby are locked and the staff posted at each gate is not allowed any entry or exit through these gates until the Division has concluded.

Election

The process of choosing a representative by vote.

Finance Bill

The Bill introduced each year to give effect to the financial proposals of the provincial government for the next financial year, and includes a Bill to give effect to supplementary financial proposals for any period.

Leader-of-the-Opposition

"Leader of the Opposition" means a Member who, in the opinion of the Speaker, is the leader of the majority of Opposition Members for a certain time period.

Legislation

The process of crafting law.

Legislative Process

The processes by which Bills are approved by Assembly.

'List of Business'

The 'List of Business' includes the business scheduled for an Assembly sitting. The 'List of Business' is called 'Orders of the Day' in the National Assembly. The lists of businesses are to be brought before the Assembly for consideration and decision at its sitting on any day.

Member

A Member of the Assembly and for purposes of moving or opposing a Bill, an amendment, a Motion or a Resolution, includes a Minister.

Member-in-Charge

In the case of Government Bill, a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary acting on behalf of the Government and in the case of a private Member's Bill, the Member who has introduced it or any other Member authorized by him in writing to assume charge of the Bill in his absence.

Minister

May refer to the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister or a Minister of State, or a Parliamentary Secretary in respect of any function delegated or entrusted to him by a Minister.

Motion

A proposal made by a Member or a Minister relating to any matter, which may be discussed by the Assembly and includes an amendment.

Mover

The mover of a Bill, a Resolution, a Motion or an amendment of a Bill, a Resolution or a Motion and in the case of a Government Bill, a Resolution, a Motion or an amendment, a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary acting on behalf of the Government.

Opposition

The party or parties who do not belong to the governing party.

'Orders of the Day'

"Orders of the Day" means the list of business to be brought before the Assembly on any day.

Parliament House

"Parliament House" means the building which is used for the purpose of sittings of the Assembly.

Point of Order

Relates to the interpretation or enforcement of Parliamentary rules of business or articles of the Constitution that regulate the business of the Assembly. The mover of a Point of Order raises a Question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

Private Member

A Member who is not a Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary.



Private Member's Bill

A proposed law introduced by a Private Member.

Proceedings

The actions taken by the House or by a committee, the most important parts of the proceedings are the decisions that are taken.

Quorum

Quorum is the minimum number of Members of Assembly necessary to conduct the business of the Assembly. Under Article 55(2) of the Constitution 1/4th of the total Membership of the Assembly is required for Quorum.

Question Hour

A time fixed under the rules for asking and answering Questions.

Resolution

A Motion for the purpose of discussing and expressing an opinion on a matter of general public interest.

Speaker

The Speaker of the Assembly, including the Deputy Speaker or any other Member acting as the Chairperson on a particular sitting or number of sittings.

Seargent-at-arms

Appointed by the Speaker to keep order in the House, if required.

Starred Question

A Question that requires an oral answer in addition to a written reply.

Standing Committee

A sub-unit of Assembly established in a permanent fashion to aid the parent Assembly in accomplishing its duties. A standing committee is granted jurisdiction over a particular area of legislation by the Assembly.

Senate

The Upper House of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) known by that name.

Sitting

A meeting of the Assembly or that of a Committee on a day.

Sub-committee

A Committee may, with the approval of the Speaker, appoint a sub-committee, for a specified function arising out of the matter referred to the Committee.

Table

The Table of the House.

Unstarred Question

"Unstarred Question" means a Question for a written answer

Disclaimer: The data cited in this report is based on direct observation of the National Assembly's proceedings during the fifth parliamentary year. Every care has been taken to maintain accuracy. To intimate any errors and omissions, please write to House 169A, St 20, F11/2, Islamabad - 051-8466120.

About FAFEN

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN), established in 2006, is a coalition of 42 leading civil society organizations, working to strengthen all forms of democratic accountabilities in Pakistan. Governed by Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA), 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 Parliament Watch
- 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 Supporting Transparency, Accountability and Electoral Processes in Pakistan in 200 National Assembly constituencies in 119 districts across Pakistan.

WWW.FAFEN.ORG



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