



ECP Code of Conduct Violations

Pre-U42/10-May-2013

ECP Code Violations Continued through End of Campaign Period

Introduction

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) has deployed Constituency Long Term Observers (CLTOs) across the country to observe the pre-election campaign period. These CLTOs report violations of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Candidates, among other topics.

This update is based on reports gathered from CLTOs between April 27 and May 3, 2013, from 213 constituencies – 124 in Punjab, 40 in Sindh, 29 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 12 in Balochistan, seven in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and one in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT).

Summary

FAFEN observers recorded a total of 6,102 Code of Conduct violations. Of these, 30 were speeches arousing controversy or making personal attacks on rival candidates. Observers reported one incident of action against women voters and five incidents against female candidates. Other observed violations include use of loudspeakers (512 instances), rallies causing inconvenience (227), illegal voter inducement (171), weapons display (130), and aerial firing/fireworks (40).

Over 70.8 % of the observed Code of Conduct violations were visual campaign materials exceeding allowable sizes, including banners, hoardings, leaflets and posters (4,324). Other violations noted were wall chalking/graffiti (662, or 10.8 %). These two categories constitute over three-fourths (4,986 or 81.6 %) of the observed violations.

Violations were committed by 28 political parties and independent candidates. Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) committed over one-

Legal Framework

The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) issued a Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Candidates on January 28 (and again March 27) 2013.

ECP has banned "speeches calculated to arouse parochial and sectarian feelings and controversy or conflicts between genders, sects, communities and linguistic groups" (Article 15) and the use of "abusive language" (Article 16) and personal criticism (Article 17) against other candidates.

With regard to women, campaigners may not "propagate against the participation of any person in the elections on the basis of gender ... (Article 19), but "shall encourage women to participate in the election process" (Article 20).

Meals and gifts to voters are also banned. Candidates may not "bribe" voters (Article 4) or induce voters with promises of specific development schemes (Article 14).

Rallies must be notified and organized for the purpose of "avoiding heavy traffic congestion and inconvenience of the general public" (Article 39).

Wall chalking and loudspeakers are banned (Article 11), as are aerial firing, fireworks and carrying weapons (Article 29) during election campaigning.

The sizes of campaign materials are limited by the Code, namely for banners (3x9 feet), hoardings (3x5 feet), posters (2x3 feet), and leaflets (9x6 inches) (Article 12). Campaign materials may not be posted on public (Article 10) or private (Article 27) property without written permission.

third of the violations (1,640, or 26.8%), followed by independent candidates (1,162 or 19.04%), Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) (1,031, or 16.89%), Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) (909, or 14.89 %), Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) (364, or 5.96%) and Pakistan Muslim League (340 or 5.57 %).

Most recorded violations were in Punjab (5,088 cases, or 83.4%), followed by Sindh (439 or 7.2%), KP (433 or 7.1%), Balochistan (72 cases), FATA (64) and ICT (6).

Number of Code of Conduct Violations, by Type	
Nature of Violation	Number of Incidents
Illegal Campaign Material	4,986
Use of Loudspeaker	512
Rallies Causing Inconvenience	227
Illegal Inducement to Voters	171
Display of Weapons	130
Aerial Firing/Fireworks	40
Speech Arousing Controversy	30
Action against Women Candidates	5
Action against Female Voters	1
Total	6,102

Reporting National Assembly (NA) Constituencies April 27 to May 3, 2013		
Province /Region	Number of NA Constituencies	NA Constituencies
Punjab	124	NA-153, NA-73, NA-67, NA-79, NA-72, NA-155, NA-109, NA-83, NA-66, NA-71, NA-188, NA-134, NA-135, NA-52, NA-123, NA-64, NA-53, NA-152, NA-122, NA-119, NA-76, NA-111, NA-171, NA-77, NA-113, NA-156, NA-131, NA-190, NA-75, NA-114, NA-116, NA-166, NA-117, NA-112, NA-85, NA-154, NA-55, NA-90, NA-51, NA-141, NA-94, NA-108, NA-185, NA-140, NA-128, NA-87, NA-129, NA-147, NA-142, NA-68, NA-137, NA-136, NA-120, NA-191, NA-127, NA-93, NA-133, NA-81, NA-125, NA-99, NA-121, NA-92, NA-97, NA-189, NA-169, NA-168, NA-197, NA-124, NA-195, NA-110, NA-118, NA-82, NA-132, NA-170, NA-157, NA-126, NA-115, NA-164, NA-100, NA-150, NA-192, NA-59, NA-89, NA-105, NA-56, NA-54, NA-60, NA-58, NA-86, NA-149, NA-107, NA-104, NA-194, NA-196, NA-172, NA-184, NA-62, NA-65, NA-183, NA-148, NA-160, NA-106, NA-167, NA-98, NA-103, NA-181, NA-173, NA-96, NA-151, NA-146, NA-88, NA-187, NA-182, NA-50, NA-63, NA-144, NA-163, NA-145, NA-161, NA-102, NA-139, NA-159 and NA-143
Sindh	40	NA-238, NA-221, NA-235, NA-241, NA-210, NA-212, NA-211, NA-205, NA-240, NA-204, NA-232, NA-227, NA-236, NA-198, NA-201, NA-233, NA-258, NA-242, NA-225, NA-234, NA-199, NA-222, NA-215, NA-200, NA-226, NA-229, NA-206, NA-224, NA-213, NA-208, NA-216, NA-217, NA-237, NA-207, NA-214, NA-231, NA-255, NA-220, NA-223 and NA-219
KP	29	NA-14, NA-24, NA-29, NA-1, NA-4, NA-2, NA-25, NA-20, NA-16, NA-33, NA-22, NA-10, NA-11, NA-28, NA-9, NA-30, NA-26, NA-3, NA-15, NA-6, NA-34, NA-35, NA-5, NA-27, NA-18, NA-7, NA-17, NA-12, NA-13
Balochistan	12	NA-268, NA-270, NA-263, NA-272, NA-264, NA-271, NA-262, NA-259, NA-267, NA-261, NA-265, NA-260
FATA	7	NA-39, NA-44, NA-40, NA-43, NA-37, NA-36, NA-41
ICT	1	NA-48
Total	213	

1. Campaign Violations Other than Visual Materials

1.1 Speech Arousing Controversy or Personal Criticism of Candidates (Code Articles 15, 16 and 17)

FAFEN observers recorded 30 violations of the ECP Code of Conduct related to speech tending to arouse controversy. A total of 27 such cases were reported in Punjab, and three in Sindh. PML-N candidates committed 10 violations, followed by PPPP (8), PTI (7), independent candidates (3), and PML and Balochistan National Party-Mengal (BNP-M) (one each).

PML-N candidates in NA-157 (Khanewal, Punjab) targeted their political opponents in two gatherings over their policies during the past regime and termed them incompetent. Candidates/workers of PML-N in NA-160 (Sahiwal, Punjab), NA-67 and NA-68 (Sargodha, Punjab), NA-157 and NA-159 (Khanewal, Punjab), NA-150 (Multan, Punjab) and NA-93 (Toba Tek Singh, Punjab) also made inflammatory speeches against their political rivals.

PPPP candidates in NA-114 (Sialkot, Punjab), NA-149 and NA-150 (Multan, Punjab), NA-159 (Khanewal, Punjab), NA-183 (Bahawalpur, Punjab), NA-208 (Jacobabad, Sindh) criticized their political opponents and some used derogatory remarks against them.

A PTI candidate in NA-208 (Jacobabad, Sindh) reportedly termed his opponent a traitor and held him responsible for the present situation in the country. In various gatherings at NA-188 and NA-189 (Bahawalnagar, Punjab), PTI candidates accused their political rivals of failure to fulfill the people's mandate. In NA-117 (Narowal, Punjab), a PTI candidate reportedly termed his political opponent corrupt as did another PTI candidate in NA-159 (Khanewal, Punjab).

An independent candidate at NA-188 (Bahawalnagar, Punjab) criticized his political opponent in a gathering, while an ethnic group was criticized by supporters of an independent candidate in another gathering in this constituency. In NA-109 (Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab), an independent candidate reportedly delivered an anti-democratic speech against his opponents.

A PML candidate in NA-191 (Bahawalnagar, Punjab) made an inflammatory speech against his political rivals, and the same was done by the workers of BNP-M during a rally in NA-138 (Lahore, Punjab).

A female independent candidate was reportedly mocked/harassed in NA-73 (Bhakkar-Punjab) by PML-N candidates. Another independent candidate in NA-221 (Hyderabad-Sindh) was reportedly harassed by Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) workers. In NA-238 (Old Sanghar, Sindh), a PPPP candidate was mocked/harassed by the supporters of his opponent, while a female candidate of Pakistan Muslim League-Functional (PML-F) was also reportedly harassed by some villagers, but she declined to disclose the political affiliation of the perpetrators.

1.2 Actions against Women Voters (Code Articles 19 and 20)

FAFEN observer reported one incident in NA-14 (Kohat, KP) in which tribal elders decided to bar women from voting under an agreement with candidates and political parties.

1.3 Illegal Inducements to Voters (Code Articles 4 and 14)

FAFEN observers reported 171 incidents – 106 in Punjab, 35 in KP, 13 in FATA, 12 in Sindh and five in Balochistan – in which candidates allegedly tried to attract voters by distributing

money, food or other commodities and/or by promising jobs or specific development schemes.

PML-N and independent candidates committed 46 violations each, followed by PPPP (19), PTI (17), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam-Fazal (JUI-F) (14), Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) and PML (7 each), Ahle Sunnat Wal Jamaat (ASWJ) (5), Pakistan Peoples Party-Shaheed Bhutto (PPP-SB) and Pakistan Peoples Party-Sherpao (PPP-S) (3 each), PML-F (2), and Balochistan National Party-Awami (BNP-A) and Awami National Party (ANP) (one each).

Punjab

PML-N candidates in Sialkot (NA-110, NA-111 and NA-113) arranged food for their potential voters. In Sargodha (NA-66), PML-N candidates distributed motorbikes. In NA-68 (Sargodha), a PML-N candidate promised jobs to his voters, while food items were distributed by another PML-N candidate in NA-66 (Sargodha).

In Kasur (NA-139, NA-140, NA-141), a PML-N candidate arranged a feast for his potential voters while another PML-N candidate distributed cycles in NA-140. In NA-156 (Khanewal), a PML-N candidate provided petrol to his potential voters for their motorbikes and also promised jobs for them. The NA-158 candidate distributed cash among potential voters and also inaugurated work on pavement of roads and drainage systems in different areas of the constituency. The NA-159 candidate promised jobs to his voters. In NA-119 (Lahore), a PML-N candidate committed to providing jobs to his voters and also distributed food items. In NA-191 (Bahawalnagar), a PML-N candidate gave away cash and pledged jobs for his voters. In Multan (NA-150), a PML-N candidate distributed food items among his voters, while food was arranged and jobs were promised for voters in Jhang (NA-90). In Faisalabad (NA-77), a PML-N candidate arranged breakfast and other food items for people.

In NA-192 (Rahimyar Khan), a PML-N candidate promised jobs while in NA-197 (Rahimyar Khan), another PML-N candidate arranged food items for their voters.

In NA-72 (Mianwali), a PML-N candidate arranged food for his potential voters and distributed food items. In the same constituency, a PML-N candidate distributed cash, bicycles and promised jobs to voters in three public gatherings. The Dera Ghazi Khan (NA-172) candidate arranged food items for people.

A **PPPP** candidate in Rahimyar Khan (NA-192) promised to pay people for voting him into power, while food items were arranged for potential voters in Rahim Yar Khan (NA-197).

In Narowal (NA-117), a PPPP candidate arranged food for potential voters, while the NA-149 (Multan) and NA-118 (Lahore) candidates also distributed food items among people.

In Sialkot (NA-111, NA-113), Vehari (NA-170), Pakpattan (NA-166), Rahim Yar Khan (NA-197), **PTI** candidates arranged refreshments and food items for voters in various gatherings. In Kasur (NA-141) and Faisalabad (NA-77), PTI candidates promised jobs and distributed food items among potential voters. In Sargodha (NA-66), PTI candidates gave away clothes and food items in separate gatherings. Furthermore, fuel was provided to voters in NA-71 (Mianwali), while people were given food items in a PTI public gathering in the same constituency.

In NA-72 (Mianwali), NA-92 (Toba Tek Singh), NA-127 (Lahore) and NA-68 (Sargodha), **independent candidates** arranged food for their voters. In Faisalabad (NA-77), NA-90 (Jhang) and NA-140 (Kasur), independent candidates promised jobs and arranged food for their potential voters in various gatherings. In NA-53 (Rawalpindi) and NA-169, NA-170 (Vehari), feasts were also arranged, while another independent candidate in NA-170 pledged jobs for his potential voters. In NA-108 (Mandi Bahauddin), an independent candidate gave away

cash to youth for participating in his rallies while another candidate in NA-158 (Khanewal) distributed food items and watermelons because his election symbol was watermelon.

A **PPP-S** candidate in NA-75 (Faisalabad) gave Benazir Income Support Program (Sehat Cards) to his potential voters. Another PPP-S candidate in NA-75 (Faisalabad) also gave Benazir Income Support Program (Sehat Cards) to his potential voters.

PML candidates in NA-77 (Faisalabad), NA-109 (Mandi Bahauddin), NA-142 (Kasur), NA-188 (Bahawalnagar) promised jobs for their voters and also distributed food and other items. A PML candidate in NA-157 (Khanewal) gave away cash to voters in multiple corner meetings.

A **JUI-F** candidate in NA-156 (Khanewal) distributed food items among potential voters and promised development schemes and provision of free education.

A **Jl** candidate distributed motorbikes to potential voters in NA-66 (Sargodha), while Jl candidates in NA-197 (Rahim Yar Khan) distributed food items. A Jl candidate arranged refreshment and promised jobs to his potential voters in NA-139 (Kasur).

A candidate of **ASWJ** in NA-156 (Khanewal) distributed food and other items among his potential voters and also sought votes on religious grounds in two gatherings.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Independent candidates in NA-35 (Malakand Protected Area) and NA-33 (Upper Dir) arranged feasts for voters. In NA-13 (Swabi), an independent candidate distributed other items among voters and urged them to attend his rallies by canvassing outside mosques. In NA-15 (Karak), an independent candidate paid for hand pumps and electricity poles for voters in various areas of the constituency and also funded a water supply pipeline.

A **PPPP** candidate in NA-25 (DI Khan-cum-Tank) promised to install tube wells in the area within six months after winning elections and gave Rs3.2 million to a village committee as security. In another village of same constituency, the PPPP candidate reportedly tried to bribe voters, with the villagers reportedly demanding Rs1.1 million in exchange for votes.

In NA-28 (Buner), the PPPP candidate distributed checks among voters and arranged food for them. In NA-35 (Malakand Protected Area), a PPPP candidate distributed sewing machines and food items among his potential voters.

In NA-20 (Mansehra) and NA-22 (Battagram), **JUI-F** candidates tried to attract voters on religious grounds. In NA-33 (Upper Dir) and NA-4 (Peshawar), JUI-F candidates arranged food for voters.

A **PML-N** candidate in NA-35 (Malakand) gave away cycles to his potential voters and pledged jobs for them. In the same constituency, he distributed food items among his potential voters.

A **PTI** candidate in Charsadda (NA-7) promised jobs for voters and distributed bats among them. Another candidate in Peshawar (NA-2) gave checks to voters and arranged electricity transformers in the areas.

A **Jl** candidate in NA-7 (Charsadda) arranged food for his potential voters and promised jobs for them. In NA-12 and NA-13 (Swabi), Jl candidates distributed goods among their potential voters and canvassed outside mosques to mobilize them for rallies.

An **ANP** candidate in NA-35 (Malakand Protected Area) arranged a feast for voters and also promised jobs. A **PPP-S** candidate in NA-7 (Charsadda) promised jobs for voters.

Sindh

In NA-211 (Naushero Feroze), a **PPPP** candidate arranged food for and committed to providing jobs to voters. In NA-213 (Shaheed Benazirabad), the PPPP candidate arranged food for potential voters.

In NA-217 (Khairpur), a PPPP candidate distributed sewing machines, arranged a feast for his potential voters and promised jobs. In NA-231 (Jamshoro, Old Dadu), a PPPP candidate distributed food items among voters. Another PPPP candidate gave away food items and promised jobs in NA-258 (Karachi) while bicycles were given and job pledges made in NA-207 (Larkana-cum-Kambar Shahdadt).

A **PML-F** candidate in NA-215 (Khairpur) gave cash to children and arranged a feast for his potential voters while another PML-F candidate in NA-206 (Kamber Shahdadt) distributed food items.

In NA-240 (Karachi West), a **JUI-F** candidate arranged food for his potential voters and distributed food items among them. Another candidate in NA-204 (Larkana) distributed goods among his voters.

An **independent candidate** in NA-258 (Karachi) promised jobs for voters and gave away goods.

Balochistan

In NA-264 (Zhub-cum-Sherani-cum-Killa Saif Ullah), a JUI-F candidate paid for electricity poles and water pipelines for his potential voters and promised jobs. In NA-259 (Quetta), a **JUI-F** candidate gave away goods and used religion to attract votes.

A **BNP-A** candidate in NA-271 (Kharan-cum-Washuk-cum-Panjgur) arranged food for his potential voters.

An **independent candidate** in NA-265 (Sibi-cum-Kholo-cum-Dera Bugti-cum-Herani) arranged food for his potential voters.

FATA

In NA-39 (Tribal area IV, Orakzai Agency), **independent candidates** gave cash away to their potential voters and arranged food for them.

A **JUI-F** candidate in NA-39 (Tribal Area-IV, Orakzai Agency) distributed goods and gave away cash to his potential voters.

A **PPPP** candidate in NA-36 (Tribal Area, Mohmand Agency) distributed goods and funded electricity supply lines.

A **PPP-SB** candidate in NA-39 (Tribal Area IV, Orakzai Agency) gave away goods and electricity transformers in three areas.

A **PTI** candidate in NA-39 (Tribal Area, IV, Orakzai Agency) gave sports and other goods to his potential voters.

A **PPP-S** candidate in NA-39 (Tribal Area IV, Orakzai Agency) gave away an electricity transformer.

1.4 Display of Weapons (Code Article 29)

FAFEN observers reported 130 incidents – 78 in Punjab, 26 in Sindh, 13 each in KP and Balochistan – in which candidates' supporters or party workers displayed weapons at public places. PML-N had the most violations with 40 instances; followed by PPPP (26); independent candidates (20); PTI (11); ASWJ (9); PML-F, PML and ANP (4 each); National Party (NP) and JI (3 each); Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam-Samiul Haq (JUIS) (2); and Pakhtunkhwa Mili Awami Party (PkMAP), MQM, BNP-A and Sunni Tehreek (ST) (1 each).

Display of Weapons, by Party and Province					
Political Parties	Total No. Violations	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan
PML-N	40	36	2	1	1
PPPP	26	9	14	1	2
Independent Candidates	20	12	3	3	2
PTI	11	9	0	2	0
ASWJ	9	8	1	0	0
PML	4	2	0	0	2
PML-F	4	0	4	0	0
ANP	4	0	3	0	1
JI	3	1	0	2	0
NP	3	0	0	0	3
JUIS	2	1	0	1	0
PkMAP	1	0	0	0	1
MQM	1	0	1	0	0
BNP-A	1	0	0	0	1
Sunni Tehreek	1	0	1	0	0
Total	130	78	29	10	13

PML-N workers were seen carrying guns in 36 gatherings in Punjab (NA-65, NA-142, NA-158, NA-137, NA-168, NA-103, NA-144, NA-89, NA-75, NA-66, NA-117, NA-68, NA-156, NA-167, NA-158, NA-83, NA-188, NA-150, NA-104, NA-111, NA-72), two in Sindh (NA-231) and one each in KP (NA-13) and Balochistan (NA-263).

PPPP workers were seen with weapons at 14 gatherings in Sindh (NA-205, NA-210, NA-211, NA-215, NA-217, NA-231, NA-232, NA-235, NA-236), nine in Punjab (NA-68, NA-106, NA-128, NA-144, NA-168, NA-183), two in Balochistan (NA-265) and one in KP (NA-3).

Supporters of independent candidates were seen with weapons at 12 gatherings in Punjab (NA-68, NA-72, NA-87, NA-99, NA-144, NA-156), three each in Sindh (NA-205, NA-210) and KP (NA-12, NA-16) and two in Balochistan (NA-262).

PTI workers were seen carrying weapons in nine gatherings in Punjab (NA-117, NA-143, NA-156, NA-158) and two in KP (NA-15). Supporters of ASWJ were seen with weapons in eight gatherings in Punjab (NA-89, NA-90, NA-156) and one in Sindh (NA-240).

Workers of PML were seen with weapons in two gatherings in Punjab (NA-52, NA-114) and two in Balochistan (NA-265), PML-F supporters in NA-235, NA-236 (Sindh) and ANP workers in NA-12, NA-13 (Swabi, KP), NA-27 (KP) and NA-262 (Balochistan).

Jl supporters were seen with weapons in two gatherings in KP (NA-7, NA-26) and one in Punjab (NA-67), NP workers in three gatherings in Balochistan (NA-268, NA-272) and JUI-S workers in one gathering each in Punjab (NA-158) and KP (NA-15).

In Sindh, MQM and ST workers were seen carrying weapons in NA-211 and NA-220 (Sindh), respectively. In Balochistan, PkMAP workers in NA-262 (Balochistan) and BNP-A workers in NA-271 (Balochistan) were seen with weapons.

1.5 Aerial Firing and Fireworks (Code Article 29)

FAFEN observers recorded 25 instances of aerial firing during the observation period: nine by PML-N – eight in Punjab (NA-103, NA-111, NA-113, NA-117, NA-168, NA-188, NA-189) and one in Sindh (NA-231); six by independent candidates in NA-144, NA-158 (Punjab), NA-24 (KP), NA-242 (Sindh), NA-259 (Balochistan) and NA-41 (FATA); four by PML candidates in NA-52, NA-67, NA-113, NA-188 (Punjab); two by PPPP candidates in NA-144 (Punjab) and NA-199 (Sindh); two by MQM in NA-221, NA-223 (Sindh) and one each by JI in Punjab (NA-160) and JUI-F supporters/workers in Balochistan (NA-263).

PML-N supporters were seen setting off firecrackers at four rallies in NA-50, NA-93, NA-103, NA-158 (Punjab) and two rallies in NA-99, NA-166 (Punjab). Fireworks were seen in two rallies of independent candidates in NA-103, NA-157 (Punjab) and one in NA-40 (FATA).

Workers of PPPP set off firecrackers during a rally in NA-182 (Punjab) and at candidate's home in NA-265 (Balochistan). PTI workers set off firecrackers in two rallies at NA-170, NA-189 (Punjab) and one rally in NA-16 (KP). BNP-M workers were seen displaying fireworks in NA-271 (Balochistan). Fireworks were seen at a PML-N rally in NA-167 (Punjab) while supporters of BNP-M set off firecrackers in NA-269 (Balochistan).

1.6 Use of Loudspeakers (Code Article 11)

FAFEN observers noted 512 instances in which candidates and/or their supporters were found using loudspeakers for electioneering. A total of 328 of these incidents were recorded in Punjab, 81 in Sindh, 58 in KP, 22 in FATA, 18 in Balochistan and five in ICT.

The highest number of violations was observed by PML-N candidates (139); followed by PTI (131), PPPP (78); independent candidates (55); JI (39); PML (17); JUI-F (12); PML-F (8); JUI-S and MQM (6 each); PPP-SB (5); PKMAP and ANP (4 each); Bahawalpur National Awami Party (BNAP) (3); and Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT), ASWJ, Awami Workers Party (AWP), Awami Tehreek and BNP-M with one each.

Illegal Use of Loudspeakers, by Party and Province							
Political Party	Punjab	KP	Sindh	Balochistan	FATA	ICT	Total
PML-N	116	10	8	0	2	3	139
PTI	101	21	4	3	1	1	131
PPPP	33	1	42	1	1	0	78
Independent Candidates	30	6	5	2	12	0	55
Jl	23	9	4	2	0	1	39
PML	15	0	2	0	0	0	17

JUI-F	0	6	2	2	2	0	12
PML-F	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
JUI-S	2	3	0	1	0	0	6
MQM	2	0	3	0	1	0	6
PPP-SB	1	0	2	0	2	0	5
PkMAP	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
ANP	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
BNAP	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
PAT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
ASWJ	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
AWP	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Awami Tehreek	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
BNP-M	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	328	58	81	18	22	5	512

1.7 Rallies causing Inconvenience (Code Article 39)

A total of 227 instances were observed in which political rallies caused traffic congestion and other inconvenience to the public. Punjab had the most rallies violating the ECP Code (172), followed by Sindh (47), FATA (4), Balochistan (2), KP and ICT (one each).

Seventy five (75) cases of traffic and inconvenience were caused by PML-N campaigners; followed by independent candidates (42); PTI (34); PPPP (26); PML-F (13); MQM (9); PML (7); JUIF (5); JI and NPP (4 each); PPP-S (3); and JSQM PPP-SB, BNPA, Sunni Tehreek and JUI-S (one each).

Seventy five **PML-N** rallies in NA- 56 , NA-66, NA-67, NA-68, NA-72, NA-73, NA-75, NA-83 , NA-104, NA-110, NA-111, NA-117, NA-118, NA-119, NA-121, NA-122, NA-125, NA-128, NA-129, NA-, 137, NA-139, NA-142, NA-144, NA-149, NA-150, NA-157, NA-158, NA-159, NA-160, NA-166, NA-167, NA-181, NA-183, NA-184, NA-188, NA-205, NA-215, NA-237 caused traffic jams and inconvenience to the public.

Forty two (42) rallies of **independent candidates** in NA-16, NA-40, NA-72, NA-75, NA-87, NA-108, NA-114, NA-150, NA-156, NA-157, NA-184, NA-188, NA-140, NA-191, NA-137, NA-199, NA-206, NA-207, NA-217 and NA-259 resulted in traffic jams and other inconveniences to public.

Thirty-four **PTI** rallies in NA-50, NA-56, NA-72, NA-110, NA-111, NA-113, NA-117, NA-125, NA-128, NA-137, NA-140, NA-144, NA-149, NA-150, NA-156, NA-160, NA-181, NA-188, NA-189 and NA-227 caused inconvenience to the public by disrupting traffic, while 26 **PPPP** rallies in NA-68, NA-149, NA-152, NA-156, NA-183, NA-216, NA-224, NA-75, NA-198, NA-128, NA-208, NA-118, NA-214, NA-211 and NA-235 also caused traffic jams and inconvenience. Thirteen **PML-F** rallies in NA-128, NA-198, NA-204, NA-213, NA-222, NA-226, NA-235, NA-236 resulted in traffic jams, while nine **MQM** rallies in NA-128, NA-188, NA-208, NA-211 caused public inconvenience.

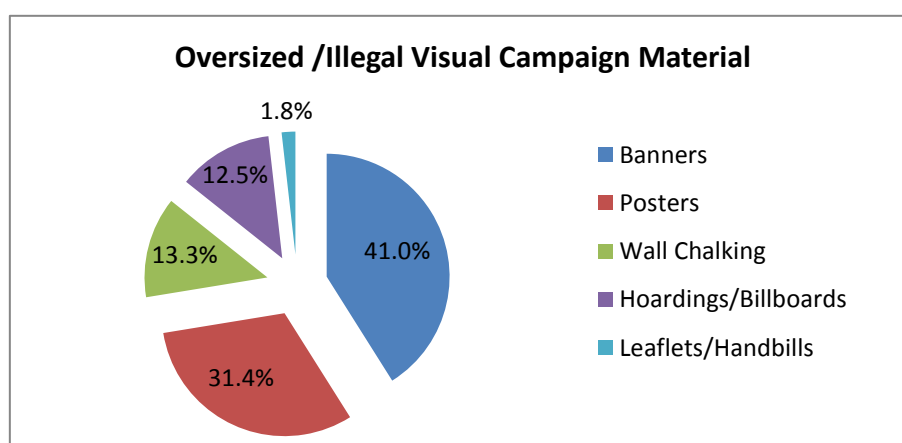
Seven **PML** rallies in NA-52, NA-104 and NA-188 were inconvenient for public. Five **JUI-F** rallies in NA-204, NA-238, NA-240, NA-264, four **JUI** rallies in NA-48, NA-128, NA-198, NA-219 and four **NPP** rallies in NA-128, caused public inconvenience. Three **PPP-S** rallies in NA-128, NA-208 caused traffic jam. Rallies of JSQM, PPP-SB, BNAP, Sunni Tehreek and JUI-S in NA-205, NA-204, NA-183, NA-220 and NA-157 also caused public inconvenience.

2. Illegal Visual Campaign Material

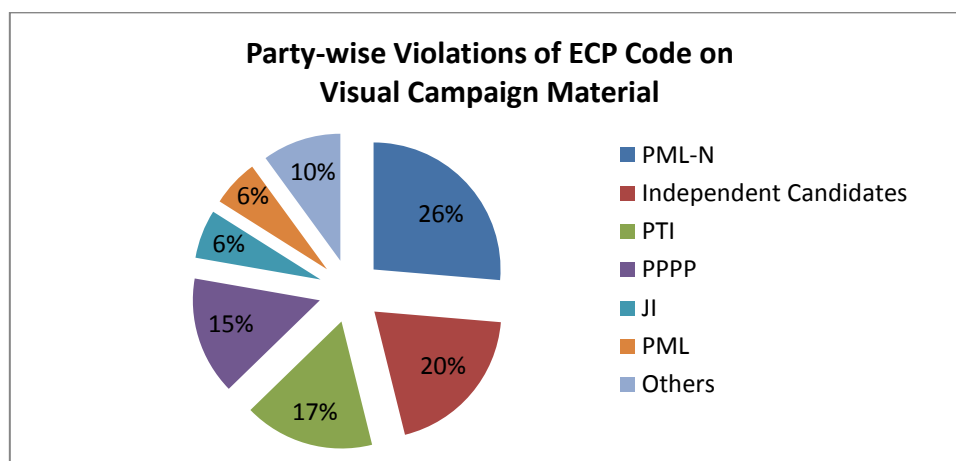
In all, 4,986 instances of illegal visual campaign material were reported across the country between April 27 and May 3. The highest number of violations was reported in Punjab (4,347), followed by KP (323), Sindh (263), Balochistan (30) and FATA (23).

Oversized banners/panaflexes were seen at 2,046 places (41.0 %). Parties' and candidates' wall chalking/graffiti were seen at 662 locations (13.3%), despite a blanket ban. FAFEN observers noted posters above allowed size at 1,564 locations (31.4%), hoardings/billboards at 623 locations (12.5%) and leaflets/handbills larger than the allowed dimensions at 91 locations (1.8%).

Visual Campaign Material Violations, by Type on Government Property (GP) and Private Property (PP)												
Province /Region	Banners/ Panaflex (larger than 3X9 feet)		Wall Chalking /Graffiti (banned)		Hoardings/ Billboards (larger than 3X5 feet)		Posters (larger than 2X3 feet)		Leaflets /Handbills larger than 9x6 inches		Total	
	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP
Punjab	1,859		449		572		1,404		63		4,347	
	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP
	1,071	788	56	393	392	180	1,197	207	45	18	2,761	1,586
Sindh	52		89		12		84		26		263	
	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP
	12	40	53	36	3	9	77	7	15	11	160	103
KP	118		108		32		64		1		323	
	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP
	8	110	12	96	21	11	57	7	0	1	98	225
Balochistan	7		13		6		3		1		30	
	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP
	1	6	6	7	0	6	1	2	1	0	9	21
FATA	10		3		1		9		0		23	
	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP	GP	PP			GP	PP
	4	6	0	3	0	1	9	0			13	10
Totals	2,046		662		623		1,564		91		4,986	



PML-N committed 1,313 violations (26.3%), followed by independent candidates (986, or 19.8%), PTI (828, or 16.6%), PPPP (749, or 15.0%), JI (310, or 6.2%) and PML (300, or 6.0%). Other parties with visual materials that violated the Code include JUI-F (117); MQM (76); ANP (52); PML-F (48); PAT (34); ASWJ (28); PPP-SB and Sunni Tehreek (18 each), Jaye Sindh Qaumi Mahaz (JSQM) (17); PPPS (14); PkMAP (11); JUI-S (10); Awami Tehreek, BNAP (9 each); Markazi Jamiat Ahle Hadees (MJAH) (5); NP (4); Awami Workers Party (AWP); BNP-M; Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP) and Tehreek-e-Jafaria (2 each); and Sindh United Party (1).



2.1 Banners/Panflexes (Code Article 12)

Oversized banners/panflexes were seen at 2,046 places in various constituencies across the country. Of these locations, 1,859 were in Punjab, 118 in KP, 52 in Sindh, 10 in FATA and seven in Balochistan. Such material was seen at 950 private (Code Article 27) and 1,096 government properties (Code Article 10).

Oversized Banners/Panflexes, by Party and Location			
Political Parties	Total Number of Violations	Government Property	Private Property
PML-N	683	330	353
PTI	370	211	159
PPPP	302	179	123
Independent Candidates	281	167	114
PML	158	93	65
JI	100	56	44
JUI-F	40	6	34
MQM	30	26	4
ANP	19	0	19
ASWJ	19	18	1
PML-F	18	2	16
PPP-SB	4	1	3
PAT	3	1	2
Awami Tehreek	2	0	2
BANP	2	0	2
JSQM	2	1	1
MJAH	2	1	1

NPP	2	1	1
PPPS	2	1	1
Sunni Tehreek	2	1	1
BNP-M	1	0	1
NP	1	0	1
PkMAP	1	0	1
Sindh United Party	1	0	1
Tehreek-e-Jafaria	1	1	0
Total	2,046	1,096	950

Candidates belonging to PML-N had the highest number of violations at 683; followed by PTI (370); PPPP (302); independent candidates (281); PML (158); JI (100); JUI-F (40); MQM (30) ANP and ASWJ (19 each); PML-F (18); PPP-SB (4); PAT (3); Awami Tehreek, BANP, JSQM, MJAH, NPP, PPPS, Sunni Tehreek (2 each); and BNP-M, NP, PKMAP, Sindh United Party and Tehreek-e-Jafaria (1 each).

2.2 Wall Chalking (Code Article 11)

Wall chalking was observed at 662 places: 449 in Punjab, 108 in KP, 89 in Sindh, 13 in Balochistan and three in FATA. Candidates belonging to PTI had the most violations (52); followed by PML-N (38); PPPP (33); independent candidates (23); JI (16); JUI-F (13); MQM (7); JSQM and Sunni Tehreek (6 each); NPP, PPP-SB and PAT (2 each); and ANP and JWP (1 each). One-quarter (50) of the violations were on government property and 152 on private property.

Wall Chalking/Graffiti, by Party and Location			
Political Parties	Total Number of Violations	Government Property	Private Property
Independent Candidates	182	20	162
PML-N	123	19	104
PPPP	95	31	64
PTI	86	8	78
JI	58	7	51
JUI-F	33	4	29
ANP	14	10	4
PML	11	2	9
PAT	9	1	8
JSQM	7	7	0
PML-F	7	5	2
MQM	7	1	6
NPP	6	6	0
Sunni Tehreek	4	2	2
PPP-SB	4	4	0
ASWJ	3	0	3
NP	3	3	0
PPP-S	3	1	2
BNAP	2	0	2

JUIS	2	0	2
Awami Tehreek	1	0	1
AWP	1	0	1
PkMAP	1	1	0
Totals	662	132	530

2.3 Hoardings/Billboards (Code Article 12)

FAFEN observers noted 623 hoardings larger than the ECP's allowed 3x5 feet size: 572 in Punjab, 32 in KP, 12 in Sindh, 6 in Balochistan and one in KP. Candidates belonging to PML-N had the highest number of violations at 163; followed by PTI with 122; independent candidates (116); PPPP (81); PML (48); JI (36); MQM (13); JUI-F (9); ANP (8); PPP-S (5); JUI-S and ASWJ (4 each); PAT (3); Awami Tehreek, MJAHA, PKMAP and PML-F (2 each); and JWP, PPP-SB and Sunni Tehreek (1 each).

Oversized Hoardings/Billboards, by Party and Location			
Political Parties	Total Number of Violations	Government Property	Private Property
PML-N	163	94	69
PTI	122	87	35
Independent Candidates	116	73	43
PPPP	81	47	34
PML	48	42	6
JI	36	28	8
MQM	13	12	1
JUI-F	9	5	4
ANP	8	7	1
PPPS	5	5	0
JUIS	4	3	1
ASWJ	4	3	1
PAT	3	2	1
Awami Tehreek	2	2	0
MJAHA	2	2	0
PkMAP	2	0	2
PML-F	2	1	1
JWP	1	1	0
PPP-SB	1	1	0
Sunni Tehreek	1	1	0
Totals	623	416	207

2.4 Posters (Code Article 12)

FAFEN observers noted 1,564 instances in which posters violated ECP size specifications: 1,404 in Punjab, 84 in Sindh, 64 in KP, nine in FATA and three in Balochistan. These violations included 119 on government property and 16 on private property.

The most violations were by independent candidates (396); followed by PML-N (332); PPPP (249); PTI (228); JI (111); PML (81); JUIF (34); MQM (26); PAT (19); PML-F (17); Sunni Tehreek (11); ANP (10); JSQM (8); PKMAP (7); PPP-SB (6); BNAP and NPP (5 each); Awami Tehreek, JUI-S, PPP-S (4 each); ASWJ (2); and AWP, BNP-M, MJAHA, JWP and Tehreek-e-Jafaria (1 each).

Oversized Posters, by Party and Location			
Political Parties	Total Number of Violations	Government Property	Private Property
Independent candidates	396	351	45
PML-N	332	264	68
PPPP	249	225	24
PTI	228	188	40
JI	111	98	13
PML	81	70	11
JUI-F	34	29	5
MQM	26	23	3
PAT	19	17	2
PML-F	17	13	4
Sunni Tehreek	11	11	0
ANP	10	9	1
JSQM	8	8	0
PkMAP	7	7	0
PPP-SB	6	4	2
BNAP	5	3	2
NPP	5	5	0
Awami Tehreek	4	4	0
JUIS	4	3	1
PPP-S	4	3	1
ASWJ	2	2	0
AWP	1	1	0
BNPM	1	0	1
MJAHA	1	1	0
JWP	1	1	0
Tehreek-e-Jafaria	1	1	0
Totals	1,564	1,341	223

2.5 Leaflets/Handbills (Code Article 12)

FAFEN observers reported 91 oversized leaflets. Most violations were by PML-N (44), followed by PPPP (34), PML (20), PTI (19), independent candidates (11), JI (10) and MQM (7).

Oversized Leaflets/Handbills, by Party and Location			
Political Parties	Total Number of Violations	Government Property	Private Property
PPPP	22	13	9
PTI	22	16	6
PML-N	12	10	2
Independent Candidates	11	8	3
NPP	8	4	4
JI	5	4	1

PML-F	4	1	3
PPPSB	3	3	0
PML	2	1	1
JUI-F	1	0	1
ANP	1	1	0
Totals	91	61	30

About FAFEN

The 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 the Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA), FAFEN also implements 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 Election Program

FAFEN is implementing a long-term election observation program nationwide, including both pre and post-electoral processes. FAFEN has deployed almost 400 District and Constituency Long-Term Observers (DLTOs and CLTOs) across the country to monitor all phases of elections. In addition, FAFEN will deploy more than 43,000 trained, non-partisan citizens to monitor polling stations across the country on Election Day. FAFEN's 10-month observation process, which began on February 1, 2013, helps keep all election stakeholders informed on issues relevant to fairness and transparency at every stage of the election process.

FAFEN Election Observation Methodology

FAFEN's election observation activities are based on the Constitution and laws of Pakistan, global best practice standards for elections, as well as the legal obligations of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), ratified by Pakistan in 2010. All FAFEN observers adhere to the Election Commission of Pakistan's (ECP) Code of Conduct for National Observers as well as the Global Principles for Non-Partisan Election Observation and Monitoring by Citizen Organizations (April 2012). FAFEN LTOs use standardized checklists to report electronically to the FAFEN Election Observation Secretariat in Islamabad regularly. FAFEN compiles data and information from around the country to issue regular thematic updates for the consideration of voters and election stakeholders.

FAFEN LTOs monitor and report on the activities of District Election Commissioners (DECs) and other ECP officials related to preparations for elections, including appointment and training of election officials, and the process of candidate nominations. LTOs also observe compliance with the ECP's Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates, and compliance of the executive branch with legal responsibilities and ECP regulations, including restrictions on transfers of civil service personnel and initiation of new development schemes. In addition, LTOs monitor political and electoral intimidation and violence, the actions of the police and other security forces, and the pre-election political environment.