

2024 NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS: VOTES POLLED AND PARTY SHARES IN VOTES AND SEATS



This publication is a part of Free and Fair Election Network's (FAFEN) General Election 2024 Brief series offering a comprehensive overview of electoral engagement, participation trends, etc. that can inform future electoral reforms and policy decisions aimed at enhancing inclusivity and representation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This brief examines the results to identify overall and provincial-level trends in voting and party shares in votes and seats in the 2024 national and provincial assembly elections.

In terms of numbers, the total, valid, and invalid votes varied for national and provincial elections in all four provinces.¹

- Overall, 448,943 more votes were polled in the National Assembly elections than in the simultaneously held provincial elections in the four provinces. As a result, the turnout for National Assembly seats exceeded provincial turnout by half a percentage point. A partial reason for the difference is the postponement of elections in one national (NA-8 Bajaur in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and three provincial constituencies (PK-22 Bajaur-IV and PK-91 Kohat-II in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and PP-266 Rahimyar Khan-XII in Punjab).
- Notwithstanding the larger number of votes polled for the National Assembly seats, the number of invalid votes in the provincial election results exceeded the number of rejected votes in the National Assembly elections in the four provinces by 73,854 votes.

To examine party votes and seat share patterns, the report assessed the changes in individual party-share trends in party votes since 2013, the variations in the distribution of national and provincial votes of the parties, and the comparative party shares in votes and seats in national and provincial assemblies. The findings reflect:

- Varying levels of consolidation of votes in favor of fewer parties in provinces.
 - o In the broader context of the consolidation of votes in fewer parties, the Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) strengthened its hold in Sindh, whereas Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) strengthened its hold in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - o Punjab transitioned from PML-N's dominance in 2013 to a competitive two-party race between PML-N and PTI in 2018. In the 2024 elections, competition between the two parties dominated national and provincial assembly elections in the province. The PTI maintained its leading position in the National Assembly elections, with a narrow lead of one percentage point over the PML-N. However, in provincial assembly elections, the PML-N edged out the PTI by a single percentage point.
 - o In Balochistan, while national-level parties have increased their share of votes in both national and provincial elections, other parties and independent candidates continue to hold significant shares of both votes and seats.
- Compared with provincial vote shares, the cumulative and individual party shares of the top three parties (PTI, PML-N, and PPP) are higher in national elections. This trend, albeit with slight variations, has persisted since 2013.
- In terms of the comparative party share of votes and seats, overall, all three leading parties (PTI, PML-N, and PPPP) gained a higher share of national and provincial seats than their share of votes.

¹ Given that there are no provincial assembly constituencies in Islamabad, results of the capital's three National Assembly constituencies are excluded from national/provincial comparative assessment.

- Compared with their respective shares of votes, PTI in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and PPPP in Sindh received significantly higher shares of national and provincial assembly seats.
 - The PTI secured 45 percent of votes and 80 percent of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's National Assembly seats. The party won 75 percent of the provincial assembly seats for a share of 38 percent of the votes.
 - The PPPP won 72 percent of Sindh's National Assembly seats for its share of 46 percent of votes. The party also won 65 percent of the provincial assembly seats for 46 percent of the votes.
- In Punjab, PML-N and PTI secured significantly higher proportions of national and provincial assembly seats.
 - In Punjab, PML-N won 48 percent of the province's National Assembly seats for its 34 percent share of votes and 47 percent of provincial seats for its share of 32 percent in the provincial election votes.
 - PTI won 38 percent of Punjab's National Assembly seats for a share of 35 percent of the votes. The party won 37 percent of the seats for its share of 31 percent of the votes.
- In Balochistan, the PML-N and PPPP won a significantly higher proportion of seats than their share of votes.
 - PML-N secured 25 percent of the National Assembly seats in the province, with 14 percent of the votes, and 24 percent of the provincial seats with 13 percent of the votes.
 - The PPPP won 13 percent of the province's National Assembly seats for its share of 10 percent of the votes and 20 percent of the provincial seats for its share of 16 percent of the votes.
- In contrast to the three leading parties, barring the Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan (MQMP), several other parties secured a much more significant vote share that did not translate into seats. MQMP in Sindh bagged significantly higher shares of the national and provincial assembly seats.
 - Tehreek Labbaik Pakistan (TLP), the fourth largest party, did not get any National Assembly seats for its 2,918,086 (5%) National Assembly votes and won only one seat in the Punjab Assembly for its 3,047,019 (5%) provincial assembly votes.
 - Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam Pakistan (JUIP), the fifth largest party overall, secured six National Assembly seats for its 2,292,355 (4%) National Assembly votes and 16 provincial assembly seats for its 2,286,546 (4%) provincial assembly votes.
 - Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan (JIP), the sixth largest party overall, received 1,345,371 (2%) National Assembly votes but did not win any National Assembly seats. The party won three provincial assembly seats (two in Sindh and one in Balochistan) for an overall provincial vote tally of 1,739,774 (3%) votes.

1. Votes Polled in National and Provincial Assembly Elections

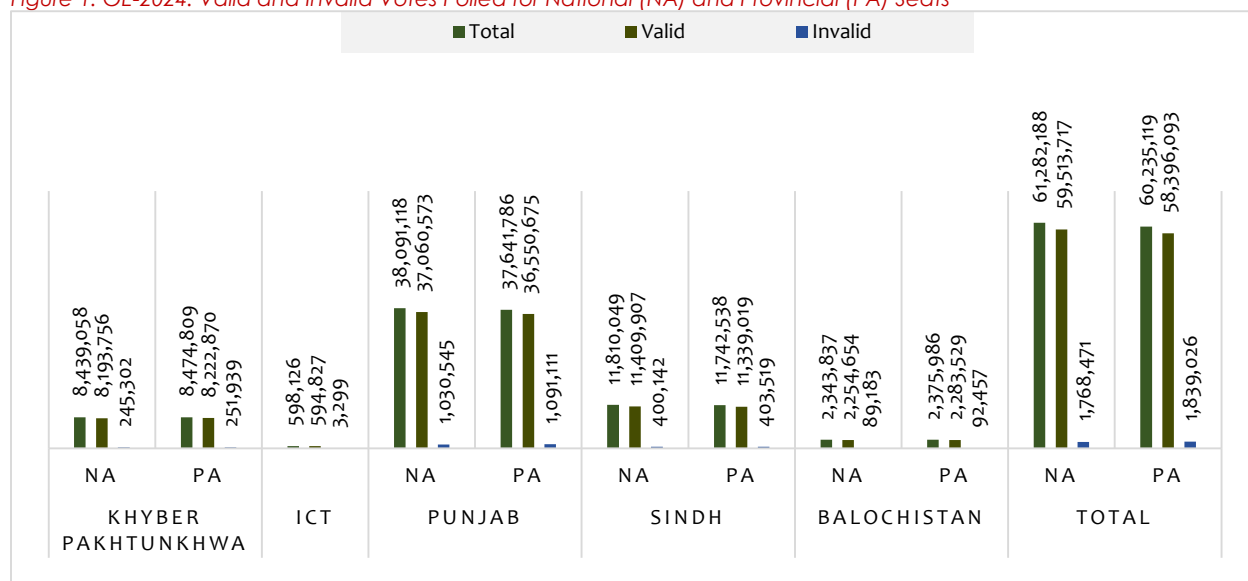
In GE-2024, 61,282,188 voters polled their votes for elections in 265 National Assembly constituencies.² In parallel, 60,235,119 cast votes to elect representatives from 590 provincial assembly seats. The regional breakdown of the number of national and provincial assembly votes and seats provides crucial insights.

- As shown in the figure below, the number of votes cast for the National Assembly exceeded the number of votes cast for provincial assembly seats in Punjab and Sindh. In contrast, the number of votes cast for the National Assembly was lower than the number of votes cast for the provincial assembly seats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

Overall, 1,047,069 more votes were polled for National Assembly seats. Some of the reasons that contributed to this difference in the votes polled for national and provincial assemblies include the following:

- More than half of the difference is due to the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), where 598,126 voters could vote only for the National Assembly.³ Barring these votes, the difference in the votes for national and provincial elections in all provinces is 448,943.
- Among the provinces, the postponement of elections in one national and two provincial constituencies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and one provincial constituency in Punjab contributed to the gap between national and provincial assembly votes.⁴

Figure 1. GE-2024: Valid and Invalid Votes Polled for National (NA) and Provincial (PA) Seats



- The difference in the votes cast for national and provincial assemblies is reflected in the number of valid votes. Compared to provincial assembly seats, 1,117,624 more valid votes were recorded in the party/candidate tally in the National Assembly results. The reasons for a major part of this difference are as follows:

- As with the total number of votes, the bulk of the difference (594,827) is due to Islamabad. Among the provinces, Punjab had the largest difference (509,898) in its national and

² Election in one constituency, NA-8, was postponed due to death of a candidate.

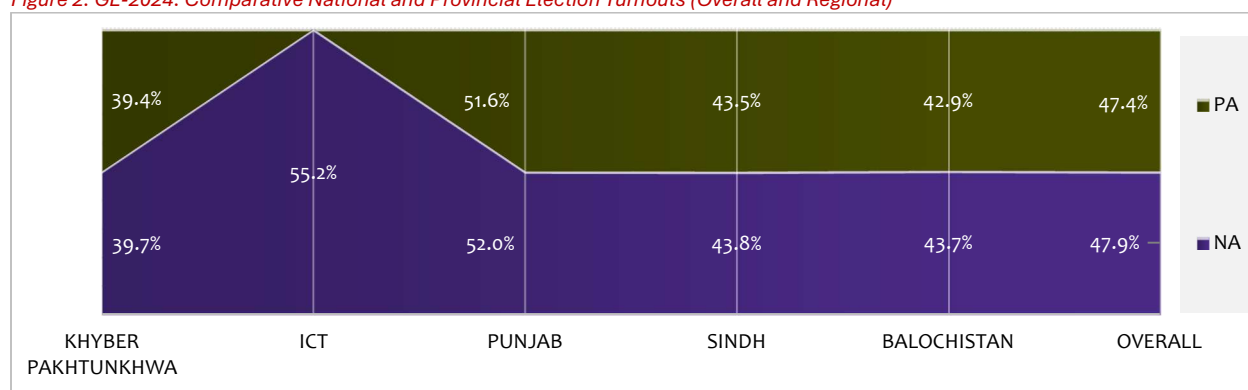
³ Islamabad is represented in three national constituencies and does not have provincial assembly constituencies.

⁴ These numbers and the analyses that follow do not account for one national (NA-8 Bajaur) and three provincial constituencies (PK-22 Bajaur-IV, PK-91 Kohat-II, and PP-266 Rahimyar Khan-XII) where elections were postponed.

provincial assembly, followed by Sindh (70,888), Balochistan (-28,875), and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (-29,114).

- The difference in the number of invalid votes between national and provincial assembly elections directly contributes to this difference.
 - o Invalid votes in provincial elections (1,839,026) outnumbered invalid votes in the National Assembly elections (1,768,471).
 - o Even after excluding 3,299 invalid votes recorded in Islamabad, the number of invalid votes in the provincial election exceeded the number of invalid votes in the National Assembly election by 73,854.
 - o Among the provinces, the difference in the number of invalid votes in the national and provincial assembly results was the highest in Punjab (60,566), followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (6,637), Sindh (3,377), and Balochistan (3,274).

Figure 2. GE-2024: Comparative National and Provincial Election Turnouts (Overall and Regional)



3. In terms of voter turnout, the National Assembly turnout in all provinces was higher than the respective provincial assembly turnouts. The difference in national and provincial election turnouts was the highest (0.8%) in Balochistan, followed by Punjab (0.4%), Sindh (0.3%), and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (0.3%).

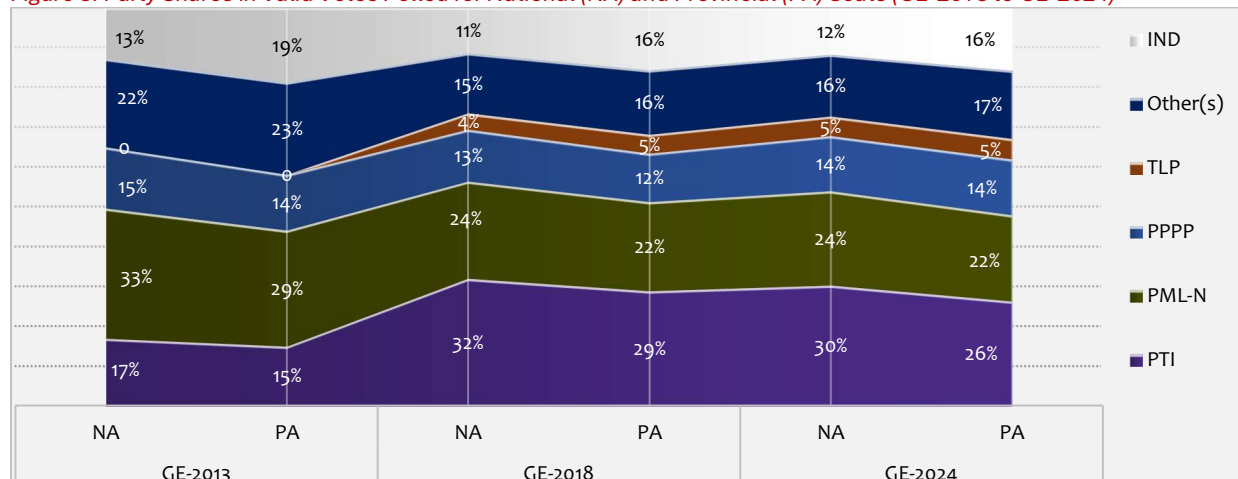
2. Overall Party Votes and Trends in National and Provincial Elections (2013-2024)

This section covers the comparative distribution of valid votes among parties. The assessment is formulated to reflect variations across elections as well as variations in the national and provincial assembly shares of the leading parties nationally and in their respective regions. More specifically, this section explores the overall and provincial-level trends in the results.

- a. Patterns in the overall party vote shares since 2013,
- b. Variation in national and provincial party vote shares in GE-2024
- c. Comparative distribution of national and provincial votes and seats.

A cursory look at the election results from GE-2013 to GE-2024 revealed significant trends.

Figure 3. Party Shares in Valid Votes Polled for National (NA) and Provincial (PA) Seats (GE-2013 to GE-2024)



1. There is perceptible variation among individual party shares. While PPPP has largely maintained its position and share of votes, PTI overtook PML-N as the largest party in 2018 and has maintained its position, albeit with a relatively smaller share in the votes polled in GE-2024.

Table 1. GE-2024 Party Votes and Seats: National (NA) & Provincial (PA)

Sr. No.	Party	NA Votes	NA Seats Won	PA Votes	PA Seats Won
1	PTI	18,032,955	88	15,384,714	201
2	PML-N	14,121,509	75	12,626,257	156
3	PPPP	8,235,875	54	8,155,000	109
4	IND	7,008,715	13	9,208,239	48
5	TLP	2,918,086	0	3,047,019	1
	Other(s)	9,196,577	35	9,974,864	75
	Total	59,513,717	265	58,396,093	590

2. A broader trend in voting patterns indicates that the three leading parties (PTI, PML-N, and PPPP) have found favor, with a consistently larger percentage of voters in National Assembly contests than in provincial assembly elections in all three elections.

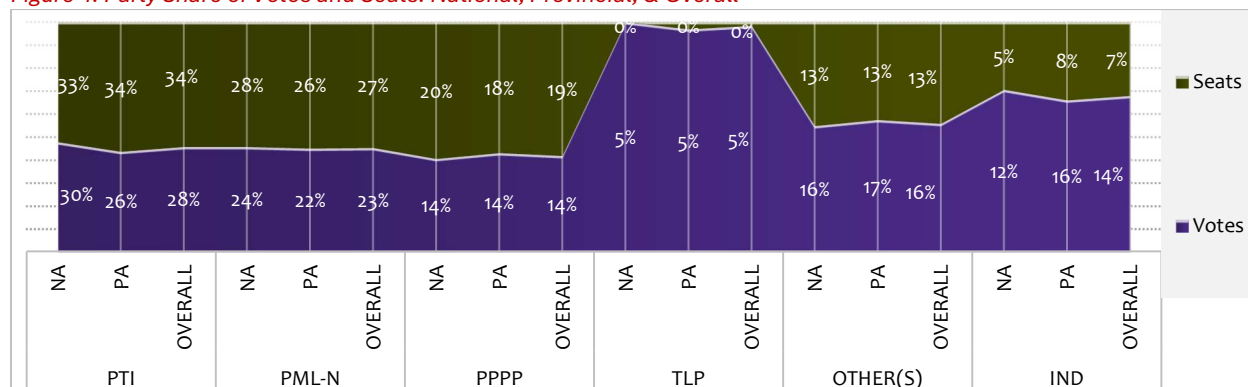
- In 2013, these three parties secured 65 percent of the valid votes polled for National Assembly seats and 58 percent of valid votes for provincial assemblies.
- In 2018, these parties improved their share of valid votes cast for the National Assembly to 69 percent and their share in the provincial assemblies to 63 percent.
- In 2024, the trend remained, as the share of the three parties in the valid votes for the National Assembly was 68 percent while their share in votes for provincial assemblies was 62 percent.
- This trend holds for the three leading parties individually, as it does for their combined tally in national and provincial elections. Compared with their respective provincial votes, all three leading parties secured a larger proportion of national votes.
 - o Compared to 18,032,955 (30%) votes garnered by PTI's National Assembly candidates, the party's provincial assembly candidates secured 15,384,714 (26%). The party won 88 (33%) national seats and 201 (34%) seats in four provincial assemblies.

- o PML-N followed closely, with 14,121,509 (24%) national and 12,626,257 (22%) provincial assembly votes. The party won 75 (28%) national seats and 156 (26%) seats in the four provincial assemblies.
- o The third-place PPPP secured 8,235,875 (14%) and 8,155,000 (14%) votes in the national and provincial constituencies, respectively. The party won 54 (20%) National Assembly seats and 109 (18%) seats in the four provincial assemblies.

In contrast to the three leading parties, other parties and independent candidates received more votes in provincial contests than in National Assembly contests.

- The TLP secured 2,918,086 (5%) National Assembly votes and 3,047,019 (5%) provincial assembly votes. The party won no National Assembly and only one provincial assembly seat.
- The remaining parties secured 9,196,577 (16%) National Assembly votes and 9,974,864 (17%) provincial assembly votes. These parties won 35 (13%) National Assembly seats and 75 (13%) seats in the four provincial assemblies.
- Independent candidates received 7,008,715 (12%) National Assembly and 9,208,239 (16%) provincial assembly votes. Overall, independent candidates won 13 (5%) national and 48 (8%) provincial assembly seats.

Figure 4. Party Share of Votes and Seats: National, Provincial, & Overall



3. Notwithstanding the comparatively lower share in provincial assembly elections, the three leading parties secured a disproportionately higher share of seats in national and provincial assemblies. In contrast, other parties and independent candidates won disproportionately fewer seats.

- As shown in the figure above, other parties secured 21 percent of the total national and provincial votes and secured only 13 percent of the seats. Among these, TLP, JUIP, and MQMP secured significant shares of votes and varying proportions of seats.
 - o TLP secured five percent of the total votes polled and won only 0.1 percent of the seats.
 - o JUIP got four percent of the votes and three percent of the seats.
 - o In contrast to these parties, MQMP grabbed a larger share of votes compared to its share of votes. The party obtained two percent of the vote but won five percent of the seats.

- Independent candidates won only seven percent of the seats for their 14 percent share of the overall vote polled.
- Among the three major parties, PTI received 34 percent of the national and provincial assembly seats for an overall vote share of 28 percent.
 - o PML-N won 27 percent of the seats for an overall 23 percent share of votes.
 - o The PPP secured 19 percent of seats, with an overall share of 14 percent.

As explored in the section below, this gap in the overall proportion of votes and seats is not as pronounced as in the results at the provincial level.

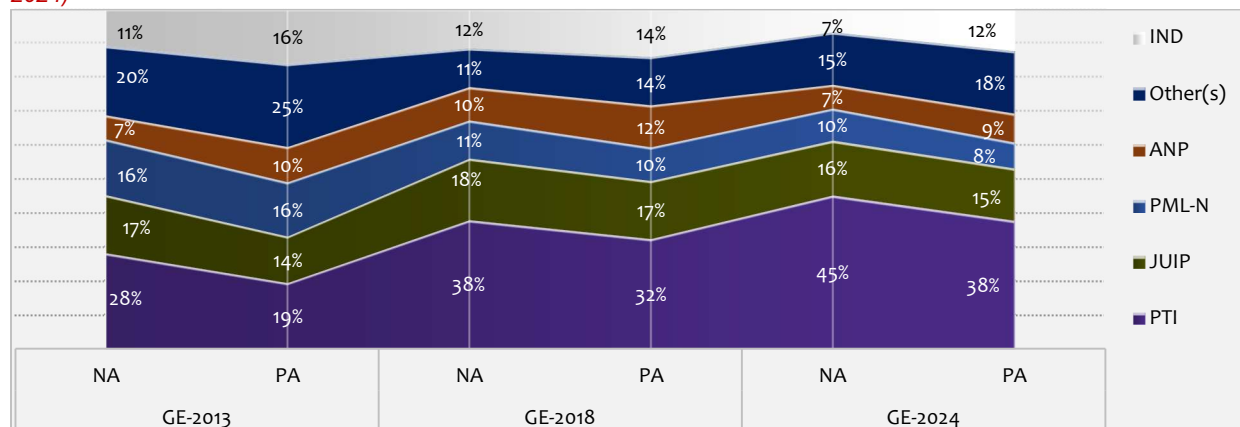
3. Regional Trends in Party Vote and Seat Shares

Beyond the overall numbers, trends in party votes and voting patterns are more prominent at the provincial level. This section explores national and provincial constituency results for each province.

3.1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 8,439,058 votes were cast for 44 National Assembly seats.⁵ Of these, 245,302 (3%) were invalid votes and 8,193,756 were valid. For the provincial assembly election, 8,474,809 were polled for 103 provincial assembly seats.⁶ Of these, 251,939 (3%) were invalid, and 8,222,870 were valid. The assessment of the distribution of valid votes among parties reflects all four trends and patterns in the overall assessment.

Figure 5. Party Shares in Valid Votes Polled for National (NA) and Provincial (PA) Seats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2013 to 2024)



1. There was a significant shift in share among the three leading parties in the province (PTI, JUIP, and PML-N). This shift is evident in the PTI's expanded lead as the largest party in the province.
 - PTI has not only maintained its top position, but the party has almost doubled its share of votes since 2013. From its share of 28 percent in the national and 19 percent in the provincial votes in 2013, the party went on to increase its share to 38 percent and 32 percent, respectively.

⁵ Elections in NA-8 Bajaur were postponed due to death of a candidate.

⁶ Election was not held in PK-22 Bajaur-IV, PK-91 Kohat-II.

- JUIP has largely maintained its share of national and provincial assembly votes.
- PML-N lost a significant part of its support. The party's share in National Assembly votes has shrunk from 16 percent in 2013 to 10 percent in 2024, whereas its share in provincial elections has shrunk even further, that is, from 16 percent in 2013 to only eight percent in 2024.

Table 2. GE-2024 Party Votes and Seats in National: (NA) & Provincial (PA) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Sr. No.	Party	NA Votes	NA Seats Won	PA Votes	PA Seats Won
1	PTI	3,692,611	35	3,093,306	85
2	JUIP	1,321,700	2	1,269,230	7
3	PML-N	778,291	2	625,515	5
4	ANP	572,174	0	696,338	1
5	IND	564,470	3	1,023,114	9
	Other(s)	1,264,510	2	1,515,367	6
	Total	8,193,756	44	8,222,870	113

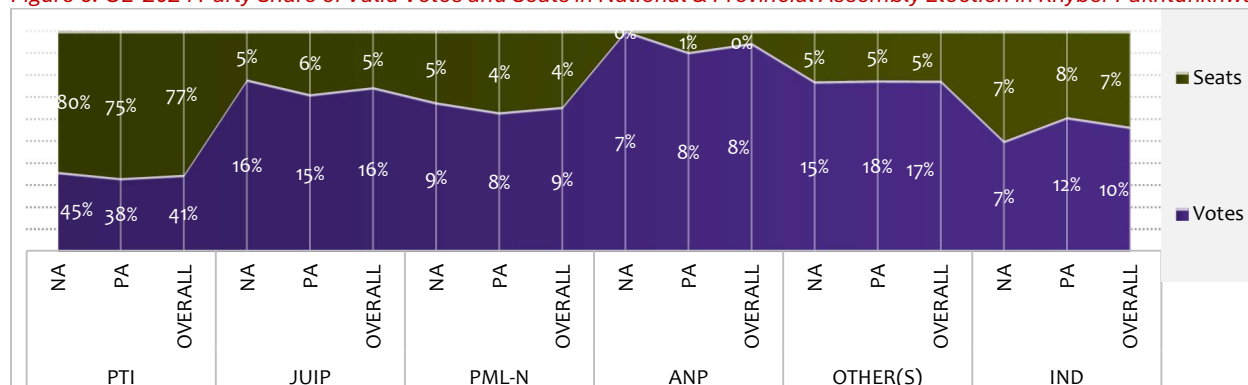
2. Compared with their share in the provincial assembly election, the top three parties consistently secured a larger number and share of National Assembly votes.
 - In 2013, the top three parties in the province (PTI, JUJ, and PML-N) garnered 62 percent of the National Assembly and 49 percent of the provincial assembly votes in the province.
 - In 2018, these parties increased their share of National Assembly votes to 67 percent and their share in provincial assembly votes to 59 percent.
 - In 2024, these parties increased their share of the national and provincial assemblies to 71 percent and 61 percent, respectively.
 - In terms of their individual party tallies, the three leading parties garnered more votes for their National Assembly candidates than the votes polled for their provincial assembly candidates.
 - o Compared to the 3,093,306 (38%) votes garnered by the party's provincial assembly candidates, the PTI's National Assembly candidates secured 3,692,611 votes (45%). The party won 35 (80%) National Assembly seats and 85 (75%) provincial assembly seats.
 - o JUIP was a distant second, with 1,321,700 (16%) National Assembly votes and 1,269,230 (15%) provincial assembly votes. The party won two (5%) National Assembly seats and seven (6%) provincial assembly seats.
 - o Third-place PML-N secured 778,291 (9%) and 625,515 (8%) votes in national and provincial constituencies, respectively. The party won two (5%) national seats and five (4%) provincial seats.

In contrast to the three leading parties in the province, other parties and independent candidates received more votes in provincial contests than in National Assembly contests.

- The fourth-place Awami National Party (ANP) secured 572,174 (7%) National Assembly and 696,338 (8%) provincial assembly votes. The party won no National Assembly seats and secured only one provincial seat.
- The remaining parties secured 1,264,510 (15%) National Assembly votes and 1,515,367 (18%) provincial assembly votes. These parties won two (5%) national and six (5%) provincial assembly seats each.

- Independent candidates received 564,470 (7%) National Assembly votes and 1,023,114 (12%) provincial assembly votes. They won three (7%) national and nine (8%) provincial assembly seats.

Figure 6. GE-2024 Party Share of Valid Votes and Seats in National & Provincial Assembly Election in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



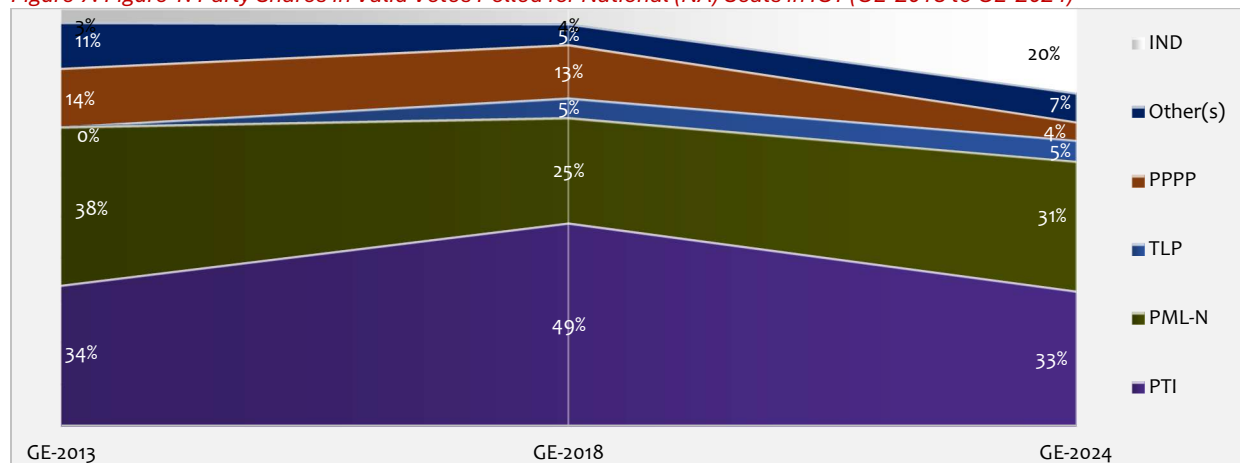
3. Among all the provinces, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has the most significant gap in the comparative share of votes and seats among the parties.

- For their 45 percent share in the National Assembly votes, PTI won 80 percent (35) of the seats. The party's 38 percent provincial assembly votes won 75 percent (85) of the seats in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa assembly.
- Because of PTI's disproportionately higher number of seats, all other parties got disproportionately lower numbers of seats.
 - o JUIP's 16 percent of National Assembly votes won five percent (2) of the seats, and their share of 15 percent in the provincial assembly votes won six percent (7) of the seats.
 - o PML-N's nine percent and eight percent vote shares resulted in five percent (2) and four percent (5) seats in the national and provincial assembly, respectively.
 - o ANP did not win any seats for its seven percent in the National Assembly votes and won only one provincial seat for eight percent of the provincial assembly votes.
 - o The remaining parties secured five percent (2) National Assembly seats for their share of 15 percent of votes and five percent (6) provincial assembly seats for their share of 18 percent in the valid votes.
 - Among these parties, PPPP won one national and four provincial assembly seats.
 - Majlis Wahdat-e-Muslimeen Pakistan (MWMP) won one National Assembly seat, whereas PTIP won two provincial seats.
 - o For their seven percent share in valid votes polled for the National Assembly, independent candidates got seven percent (3) seats and eight percent (9) of the seats for their share of 12 percent in the valid votes polled for the provincial assembly seats.

3.2. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)

Since 2013, voters in ICT's National Assembly constituencies have predominantly supported PML-N and PTI. In 2024, a significant proportion (20%) of Islamabad voters shifted their support to independent candidates and returned an independent candidate from one of the constituencies.

Figure 7. Figure 1. Party Shares in Valid Votes Polled for National (NA) Seats in ICT (GE-2013 to GE-2024)



In 2013, these parties accounted for 72 percent of the votes polled in the capital city. In 2018, the combined share of the two parties increased to 74 percent. In 2024, independent candidates secured a larger chunk of votes (20%), costing PTI a significant loss of 16 percentage points in their proportion of votes.

Table 3. GE-2024 Party Votes and Seats: National Assembly Election in ICT

Sr. No.	Party	NA Votes	NA Seats Won	PA Votes	PA Seats Won
1	PTI	193,283	0	-	-
2	PML-N	184,111	2	-	-
3	IND	120,537	1	-	-
4	TLP	29,811	0	-	-
5	PPPP	26,174	0	-	-
	Other(s)	40,911	0	-	-
	Total	594,827	3		

As with the overall and provincial trends, the results reflected significantly varied proportions of votes and seats. For 193,283 (32%) votes, PTI failed to win any of the three National Assembly seats.

PML-N won two seats for its 184,111 (31%) votes, whereas an independent candidate won the third seat.

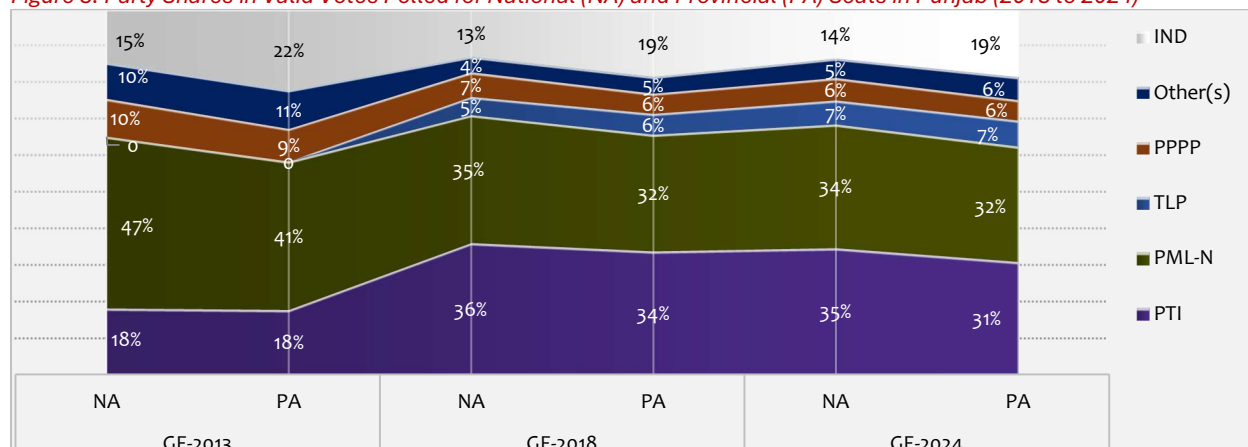
3.3. Punjab

In Punjab, 38,091,118 votes were polled for 141 National Assembly seats. Of these, 1,030,545 (3%) were invalid, whereas 37,060,573 were valid. For the provincial assembly election, 37,641,786 votes were polled for 296 provincial assembly seats.⁷ Of these, 1,091,111 (3%) were invalid, and 36,550,675 were valid. The province's results reflect the varying levels of the three general trends.

⁷ Election was not held in PP-266 Rahimyar Khan-XII. The sum of candidate votes and the total votes polled on FORM-49s of seven constituencies, i.e., PP PP-44 Sialkot-I, PP-45 Sialkot-II, PP-48 Sialkot-V, PP-49 Sialkot-VI, PP-55 Narowal-II, PP-105 Faisalabad-VIII, and PP-155 Lahore-XI are discrepant. For this analysis, the candidates, and invalid votes on Form-49 of these constituencies were summed. The discrepant

A major difference from the overall trend is the domination of two rather than three parties, a trend that has strengthened since 2013.

Figure 8. Party Shares in Valid Votes Polled for National (NA) and Provincial (PA) Seats in Punjab (2013 to 2024)



- A significant shift in share among the leading parties is in line with the overall trend.

 - From the highest gap of 29 percentage points in National Assembly votes in 2013, PTI overtook PML-N as the largest party in terms of the share of votes in 2018 and continued to maintain its one percentage point lead in 2024. Similarly, the party has closed its gap with the PML-N in provincial assembly votes from 23 percentage points to only one percentage point in 2024.
 - PML-N's shares in both national and provincial assembly votes have taken a hit. From their highest shares of 47 percent and 41 percent in national and provincial assembly votes in 2013, the party's share declined to its lowest, that is, 34 percent in national and 32 percent in provincial assembly votes.
 - Among the other parties, compared to 2018, TLP's share in National Assembly votes increased from five percent to seven percent, and its provincial vote share from six percent to seven percent. PPPP's share largely remained unchanged at 6 percent in both national and provincial votes since 2018.

Table 4. GE-2024 Party Votes and Seats: National (NA) & Provincial (PA) in Punjab

Sr. No.	Party	NA Votes	NA Seats Won	PA Votes	PA Seats Won
1	PTI	12,821,721	53	11,272,578	109
2	PML-N	12,514,111	67	11,515,206	139
3	IND	5,014,325	7	6,786,684	27
4	TLP	2,447,466	0	2,612,457	1
5	PPPP	2,269,314	7	2,043,641	10
	Other(s)	1,993,636	7	2,320,109	10
	Total	37,060,573	141	36,550,675	296

- Departing from the domination of one party in 2013, two parties, PTI and PML-N, have dominated the province's results since 2018. The comparative results of both national and provincial elections reflect two-party competition.

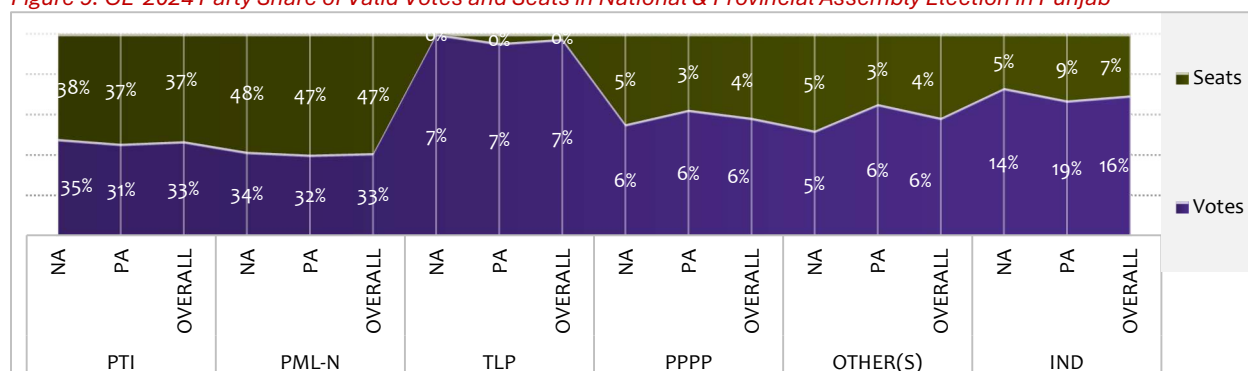
 - In 2013, the two parties secured 65 percent of the votes polled for national seats and 58 percent of the votes polled for provincial assembly seats.
 - In 2018, the two parties increased their combined share in the national and provincial assemblies to 71 percent and 66 percent votes, respectively. No other party has received even half of the votes of any of these two parties.

- In 2024, the two parties continued their dominance of the results, garnering 68 percent of the National Assembly and 62 percent of the provincial assembly votes.
- In terms of their individual party tallies, the two leading parties garnered more votes for their National Assembly candidates than the votes polled for their provincial assembly candidates.
 - o PTI secured 12,821,721 (35%) national and 11,272,578 (31%) provincial assembly votes. The party won 53 (38%) National Assembly seats and 109 (37%) provincial assembly seats.
 - o PML-N received 12,514,111 (34%) National Assembly votes and 11,515,206 (32%) provincial assembly votes. The party bagged 67 (48%) National Assembly seats and 139 (47%) provincial assembly seats.

Among the remaining parties and independent candidates, their respective shares in national and provincial assembly votes were either the same or the proportion of their provincial tally exceeded their votes in National Assembly votes.

- The TLP received 2,447,466 (7%) National Assembly votes and 2,612,457 (7%) provincial assembly votes. The party did not win any National Assembly seats and won only one provincial seat.
- PPPP secured 2,269,314 (6%) National Assembly votes and 2,043,641 (6%) provincial assembly votes. The party won seven national and 10 provincial assembly seats.
- The remaining parties secured 1,993,636 (5%) National Assembly votes and 2,320,109 (6%) provincial assembly votes. These parties won seven (5%) National Assembly seats and ten (3%) provincial assembly seats.
- Independent candidates secured the third largest number of votes in the national and provincial assemblies, 5,014,325 (14%) and 6,786,684 (19%), respectively. Independent candidates won seven (5%) national seats and 27 (9%) provincial seats.

Figure 9. GE-2024 Party Share of Valid Votes and Seats in National & Provincial Assembly Election in Punjab



3. As in other provinces, party positions were marked by substantial gaps in their comparative shares of votes and seats.
 - For their 35 percent share in the National Assembly votes, PTI won 38 percent (53) of the seats. The party's 31 percent provincial assembly votes won 37 percent (109) of the seats in the Punjab assembly.

- PML-N won 48 percent (67) of the National Assembly seats for its 34 percent share of valid votes. The party won 47 percent (139) of the provincial assembly seats for its 32 percent share of votes.

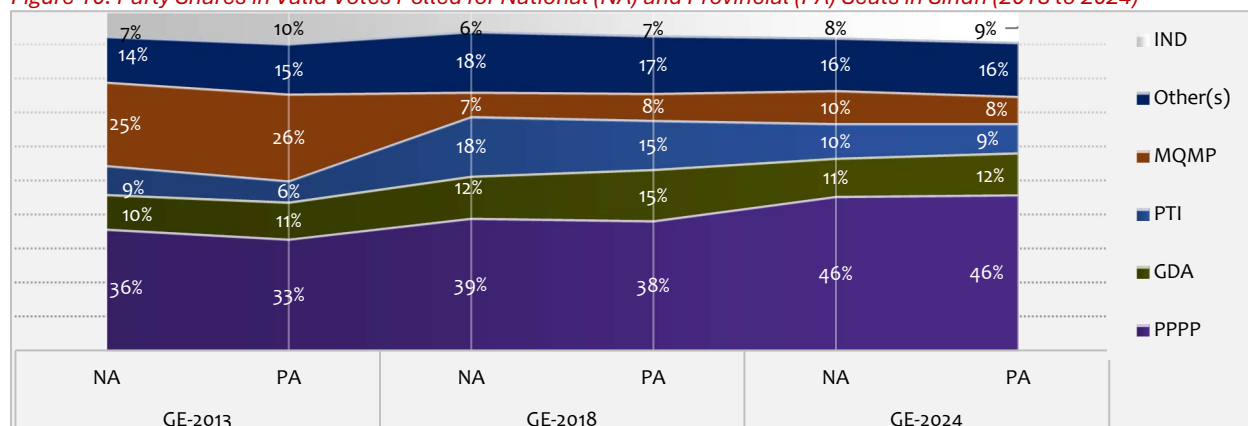
Because of the disproportionate number of seats won by the two leading parties, all other parties (except for the Istehkam-e-Pakistan Party [IPP]) and independent candidates secured a disproportionately lower share of national and provincial seats in the province.

- For its seven percent share in National Assembly votes, TLP did not win any national seat, whereas it secured only one seat for its seven percent vote share in the provincial assembly.
- Compared to TLP, the PPPP was more successful in translating their votes to seats, securing five percent (7) of the seats for its six percent vote share in the national and three percent (10) of the seats for its share of six percent in the provincial assembly votes.
- The other parties secured five percent of the votes and five percent (7) seats in the National Assembly and three percent (10) of the seats for their share of six percent in the provincial assembly votes.
 - o Of the seven National Assembly seats, IPP and Pakistan Muslim League (PML) won three seats each, and Pakistan Muslim League-Zia (PML-Z) won one seat.
 - o Of the ten provincial assembly seats, the PML won eight seats, whereas the IPP and PML-Z won one seat each.
- Independent candidates secured five percent (7) of the national seats for their voting share of 14 percent and nine percent (27) of the provincial seats for their voting share of 19 percent.

3.4. Sindh

In Sindh, 11,810,049 votes were polled for 61 National Assembly seats. Of these, 400,142 (3%) were invalid votes and 11,409,907 were valid. For the provincial assembly election, 11,742,538 votes were polled for 130 assembly seats. Of these, 403,519 (3%) were invalid, and 11,339,019 were valid. With some variance, the province's results reflected all general trends.

Figure 10. Party Shares in Valid Votes Polled for National (NA) and Provincial (PA) Seats in Sindh (2013 to 2024)



1. There is a notable shift in the positions and support of leading political parties, creating an electoral landscape that increasingly resembles competition between the PPPP and various other parties, each with its base of support.
 - PPPP, while maintaining its top position in the province, has significantly increased its share of votes since 2013. The party has gradually increased its share of National Assembly votes from 36 percent in 2013 to 46 percent in 2024. Similarly, the party's share of the provincial assembly vote increased from 33 percent in 2013 to 46 percent in 2024.
 - The Grand Democratic Alliance (GDA), placed second in the province, has maintained its share of national and provincial assembly votes with minor variations.
 - PTI witnessed a significant fluctuation in its share of national and provincial assembly votes. While the party's share in national and provincial votes increased significantly in 2018, its share declined by almost half of that in 2024 to reach its 2013 levels. The party secured 10 percent of the national and nine percent of the provincial assembly votes in 2024.

Table 5. GE-2024 Party Votes and Seats: National (NA) & Provincial (PA) in Sindh

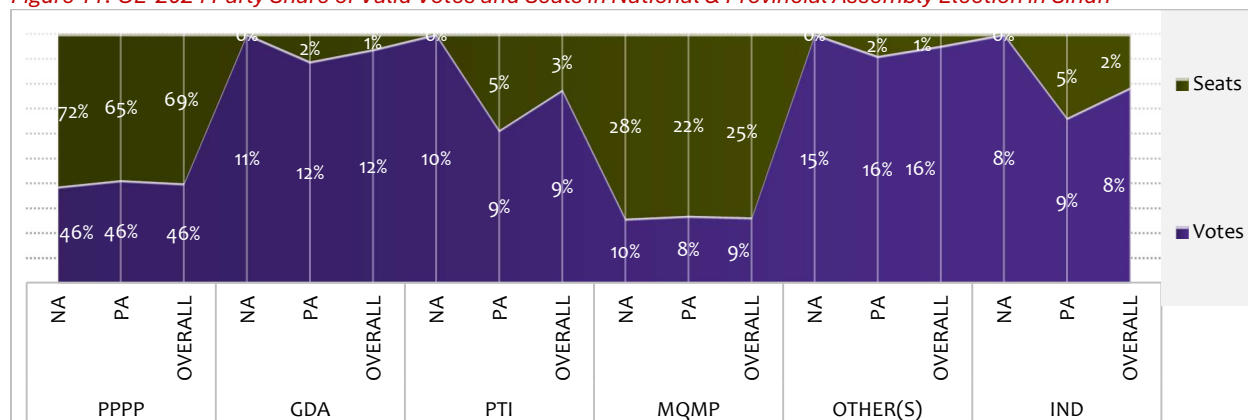
Sr. No.	Party	NA Votes	NA Seats Won	PA Votes	PA Seats Won
1	PPPP	5,206,673	44	5,228,678	85
2	GDA	1,273,569	0	1,399,857	2
3	PTI	1,158,174	0	973,311	7
4	MQMP	1,109,708	17	905,992	28
5	IND	894,004	0	1,028,366	6
	Other(s)	1,767,779	0	1,802,815	2
	Total	11,409,907	61	11,339,019	130

2. One party increasingly dominates the province's results: PPPP. Other parties received the bulk of their support from specific pockets. PTI and MQMP received most of their support from urban areas, specifically the Karachi constituencies, while GDA and JUIP drew support from rural Sindh.
 - In terms of party tallies, both the PPPP and GDA secured more provincial assembly votes than National Assembly votes, whereas PTI and MQMP received more National Assembly votes.
 - o PPPP secured 5,206,673 (46%) National Assembly votes and 5,228,678 (46%) provincial assembly votes. The party won 44 (72%) National Assembly seats and 85 (65%) provincial seats.
 - o GDA received 1,273,569 (11%) National Assembly and 1,399,857 (12%) provincial assembly votes. The alliance failed to win any National Assembly seat but won two (2%) provincial assembly seats.
 - o PTI received 1,158,174 (10%) National Assembly votes and 973,311 (9%) provincial assembly votes. The party won seven (5%) provincial assembly seats and did not win any of the National Assembly seats.
 - o MQMP received the fourth-most votes and the second-most national and provincial seats. The party received 1,109,708 (10%) National Assembly votes and 905,992 (8%) provincial assembly votes. It bagged 17 National Assembly seats (28%), and 28 provincial assembly seats (22%).

For the remaining parties and independent candidates, their respective shares in national and provincial assembly votes were almost the same.

- The remaining parties received 1,767,779 (15%) National Assembly votes and 1,802,815 (16%) provincial assembly votes. These parties won only two provincial seats. Among these parties, Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan (JIP) and JUIP received the most votes.
 - o JIP received 514,579 National Assembly and 708,413 provincial assembly votes.
 - o JUIP received 478,652 National Assembly and 426,673 provincial assembly votes.
- In Sindh, independent candidates received the lowest proportion of national and provincial assembly votes compared with all other provinces. They obtained 894,004 (8%) National Assembly votes and 1,028,366 (9%) provincial assembly votes. The independent candidates secured only six provincial assembly seats.

Figure 11. GE-2024 Party Share of Valid Votes and Seats in National & Provincial Assembly Election in Sindh



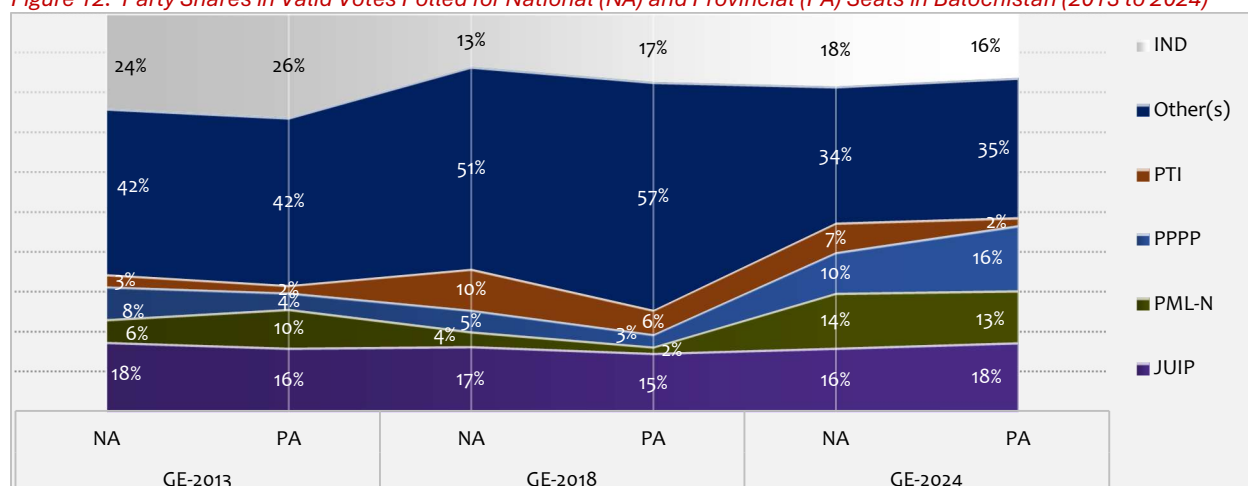
3. Sindh had one of the most significant gaps in the party share of votes and seats. Compared to their share of votes, PPPP and MQMP secured a significantly higher share of seats.
 - For its 46 percent share in the National Assembly votes, PPPP won 72 percent (44) of the seats. The party's 46 percent provincial assembly votes won 65 percent (85) of the seats in the provincial assembly.
 - MQMP won 28 percent (17) of the National Assembly seats for its 10 percent share of valid votes. The party won 22 percent (28) of the provincial assembly seats for its eight percent share of votes.
 - Because of the disproportionately higher number of seats won by PPPP and MQMP, all other parties and independent candidates secured a disproportionately lower share of national and provincial seats in the province.
 - o For its 11 percent share in National Assembly votes, GDA did not win any National Assembly seat. The party won only two percent of the provincial seats (2) for a 12 percent share of valid votes.
 - o PTI's 10 percent share in the National Assembly vote did not win any seats. However, the party won five percent (7) of the provincial seats for a share of nine percent in the provincial assembly votes.
 - o The other parties secured no National Assembly seat from the province for their 15 percent share of the votes polled and won only two seats for their 16 percent share of the provincial assembly vote.

- Among these parties, the JIP secured 708,413 votes and two provincial seats.
- The JUIP and TLP did not win any provincial seats for their 426,673 and 332,853 provincial votes, respectively.
- Independent candidates did not win any seats in the National Assembly and secured five percent (6) of the provincial seats for their voting share of nine percent.

3.4. Balochistan

In Balochistan, 2,343,837 votes were polled for 16 National Assembly seats. Of these, 89,183 (4%) were invalid votes and 2,254,654 were valid. In the provincial assembly election, 2,375,986 votes were polled for 51 assembly seats.⁸ Of these, 2,283,529 were valid and 92,457 were invalid. The provinces' results reflected several unique trends.

Figure 12. Party Shares in Valid Votes Polled for National (NA) and Provincial (PA) Seats in Balochistan (2013 to 2024)



1. While the vote distribution in the province is the most fragmented of all provinces, the breakdown of the overall share of votes polled for national and provincial assembly elections reflects an increase in the share of the province's three leading parties (JUIP, PML-N, and PPPP) in GE-2024.
 - Since 2013, except for JUIP, the positions and voting shares of all parties have fluctuated significantly.
 - PML-N has increased its vote share from 4 percent in National Assembly votes in 2018 to 14 percent in 2024. The party also increased its share of provincial assembly votes from two percent in 2018 to 13 percent in 2024.
 - PPPP also improved its vote share in both national and provincial assembly elections. The party increased its share of National Assembly votes from five percent in 2018 to 10 percent in 2024. The party's share of provincial assembly votes increased even more significantly (from 3% in 2018 to 16% in 2024).

With an increase in the share of votes for the PML-N and PPPP, the share of votes for other parties experienced a significant decline. From their 51 percent share in national and 57

⁸ FORM-48 and FORM-49 of PB-21 Hub were not available on ECP's website. Therefore, FORM-47 numbers were used in the analysis.

percent share in provincial assembly votes in 2018, the share of other parties declined to 34 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

Table 6. GE-2024 Party Votes and Seats: National (NA) & Provincial (PA) in Balochistan

Sr. No.	Party	NA Votes	NA Seats Won	PA Votes	PA Seats Won
1	IND	415,379	2	370,075	6
2	JUIP	362,577	2	400,072	9
3	PML-N	310,404	4	297,063	12
4	PPPP	229,150	2	371,695	10
5	PTI	167,166	0	45,519	0
	Other(s)	769,978	6	799,105	14
	Total	2,254,654	16	2,283,529	51

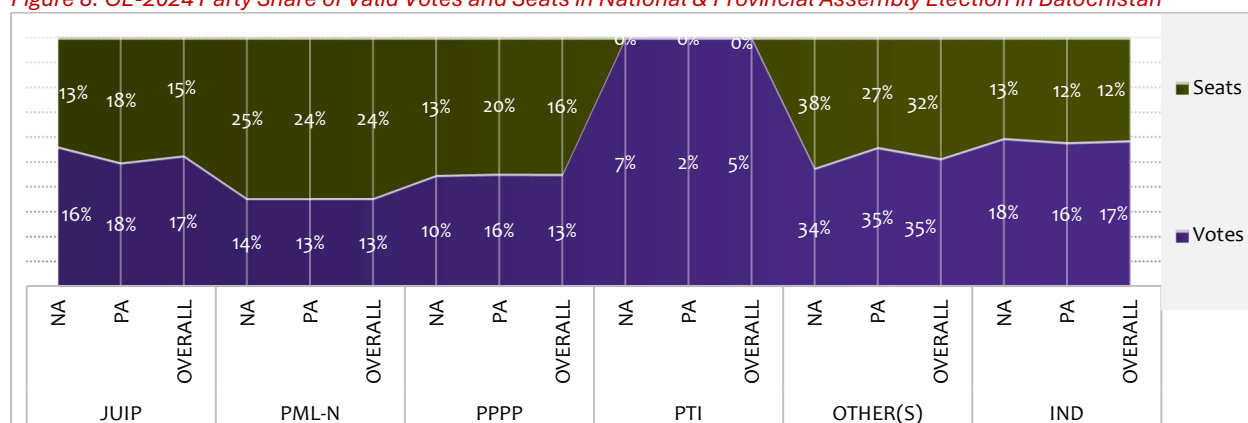
2. The 2024 election results reflect longstanding fragmented voting patterns in both national and provincial assembly elections in the province.
 - The JUIP is the leading party in terms of the share of National Assembly votes of 362,577 (16%) and provincial assembly votes of 400,072 (18%). The party won two (13%) national and nine (18%) provincial assembly seats.
 - PML-N received the second-most votes in the National Assembly and the third-most votes in the provincial assembly. The party received 310,404 (14 percent) National Assembly and 297,063 (13%) provincial assembly votes. However, the party won the most national (4) and provincial (12) assembly seats.
 - The PPPP received 229,150 (10%) national and 371,695 (16 percent) provincial assembly votes. The party won the second-most seats from the province and bagged two national and 10 provincial assembly seats.

Breaking from the trend in all other provinces, the collective shares of the three leading parties fall short of even half of the votes polled in both national and provincial elections. Other parties and independent candidates have secured vote shares that are the highest among all the provinces.

- Other parties received 769,978 (34%) National Assembly votes and 799,105 (35%) provincial assembly votes. Collectively, these parties won six national and 14 provincial assembly seats. Among these parties:
 - o Balochistan National Party (BNP) received 161,822 (7%) National Assembly votes and 110,639 (5%) provincial assembly votes. The party won one national and one provincial seat.
 - o Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) received 139,366 (6%) National Assembly votes and 132,625 (6%) provincial assembly votes. The party won only one National Assembly seat.
 - o Pashtoonkhwa National Awami Party Pakistan (PKNAPP) secured 101,887 (5%) National Assembly votes and 22,851 (1%) provincial assembly votes. The party did not win any seats.
 - o The Balochistan Awami Party (BAP) received 91,243 (4%) National Assembly votes and 140,847 (6%) provincial assembly votes. The party won one national seat and four provincial seats.

- Among other winning parties, the National Party (NP) received 67,764 (3%) National Assembly and 138,644 (6%) provincial assembly votes. The party won one national seat and four provincial seats.
 - ANP received 44,901 (2%) National Assembly votes and 92,577 (4%) provincial assembly votes. The party did not win any national seats; however, it won two provincial seats.
 - JIP, Balochistan National Party-Awami (BNP-A), and Haq Do Tehreek Balochistan (HQTB), all received one percent of the National Assembly and provincial assembly votes and each won a single provincial seat.
- The share of independent candidates in the votes polled for national and provincial assembly elections in Balochistan remains the most significant of all the provinces. They secured 415,379 (18%) National Assembly votes and 370,075 (16%) provincial assembly votes. Among the independent candidates, two won national seats, and six won provincial seats.

Figure 8. GE-2024 Party Share of Valid Votes and Seats in National & Provincial Assembly Election in Balochistan



3. Party vote and seat proportions in the national and provincial elections showed significant differences. Of the three leading parties in the province, PML-N and PPPP obtained a larger proportion of seats in both national and provincial assemblies than in the votes polled.
- JUIP received 13 percent of the National Assembly seats for their share of 16 percent in the national vote and a proportionate 18 percent share of the provincial assembly seats.
 - PML-N received 14 percent of the National Assembly votes and 25 (4) percent of the seats. The party won 24 percent (12) of the provincial seats for a share of 13 percent in the provincial votes.
 - The PPPP received 13 percent (2) of the National Assembly seats for their 10 percent share of the vote and 20 percent (10) of the provincial seats for their 16 percent share of the vote.
 - In contrast to the three leading parties, PTI did not win any seats for its seven percent share of the National Assembly and two percent share of provincial assembly votes.

- Among the remaining parties, the national and provincial vote and seat proportions varied whereas independent candidates obtained a lower proportion of national and provincial seats.
 - o Collectively, all other parties received 38 percent of the National Assembly seats for 34 percent of the vote. However, they obtained 27 percent of the provincial seats for their 35 percent share of the vote.
 - o Independent candidates obtained 18 percent of the National Assembly votes and 13 percent of the seats. For their 16 percent share in the provincial assembly votes, independents secured 12 percent of the seats.

ABOUT FAFEN

The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is the first-ever network of civil society organizations in Pakistan dedicated to strengthening democracy through observation and oversight of electoral, parliamentary, and governance processes. As many as 20 regional networks with over 500 tehsil-level civil society organizations. FAFEN is one of the most credible voices in the country for responsive, transparent, accountable, and efficient electoral, legislative, and local governance.

FAFEN's objectives are to a) educate citizens, communities, and their groups about civil liberties and political rights for effective democratic accountabilities through oversight of elections, elected assemblies, governments, and political parties; b) nurture, support, and strengthen pro-democracy civil society through investments in building capacities, developing institutions; and improving linkages; and c) strengthen voices for evidence-based and inclusive reforms to yield citizen-centered governance, free elections, effective representation, and greater enjoyment of fundamental rights, freedom, and liberties.

FAFEN has developed the capacity of over 100,000 citizens on elections and democracy, enabling them to observe General Elections in 2008, 2013, and 2018, local government elections in 2015 and 2021-2022, Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly Election in 2009, 2015, and 2020 as well as the by-elections to National and Provincial Assembly. The observations by these trained and legally accredited observers are carefully analyzed to provide continuous feedback to the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), Parliament, and political parties for improvements in the administrative, regulatory, and legal frameworks governing elections. FAFEN's contributions to electoral reforms have been acknowledged by the ECP, political parties, parliamentary committees, and national and international media. FAFEN was the only civil society voice to have been invited by the Supreme Court Judicial Commission, formed in 2015, to investigate the irregularities in General Election 2013 as a witness.

