

PILDAT

Annual Report

2011-2012



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2011-2012



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CIVIL-MILITARY RELAT



Foreword

Foreword

The PILDAT Annual Report 2011-2012 covers the period from **July 01, 2011 to June 30, 2012**. During the year, PILDAT has continued the focus of its activities upon review of the public policies relating to vital issues the society has been facing. The subjects of concern were deliberated by the experts and professionals in the relevant field in a transparent manner so that everybody could be benefitted out of the discussions and opinions expressed and formulated.

PILDAT initiative on broadening and deepening public discourse on civilian and Parliamentary oversight on Defence continued during the reporting period. Many celebrated national and regional experts penned down briefing papers and case studies on the issue, based on which key public representatives from major political parties of Pakistan held interactions under the PILDAT banner.

During the reporting period, Parliamentary Committee on National Security (PCNS) presented its recommendations, including those which PIDAT had shared with the committee, to the Parliament on March 20, 2012, marking it a milestone in Pakistan's Parliamentary history signifying that foreign policy, which has been considered a domain of civil and military bureaucracy, now has a collective Parliamentary ownership.

Enhancing Parliament and Provincial Assemblies' Role in the Budget Process has continued to be an area of focus of PILDAT's work during this year also. From assisting Pakistan's National Assembly, PILDAT also continued to assist the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in this regard. Through PILDAT's initiative spanning over many years, nearly every legislator from across political spectrum is aware of the deficiency of current budget process. MPs raise these deficiencies regularly in the Houses, especially during budget sessions, and share reform proposals developed together with PILDAT. Committees have begun to demand departmentally-related budget and demands for grants and slowly have started receiving these ahead of budget session. There are private member motions and changes on rules submitted in the National Assembly of Pakistan in this regard.

Parliament of Pakistan has considered and adopted certain reform proposals by PILDAT into constitutional and legal framework. These include setting up a permanent Election Commission, a multi-party process of appointment of Chief and other Election Commissioners and a bi-partisan process of appointment of neutral caretaker Governments at the centre and at the provinces. In addition, PILDAT's long-standing demand of making Computerised-Identity Cards (CNICs) as the basis of computerized electoral rolls in Pakistan has also been provided with legislative assent.

PILDAT continued with its initiative of assessing democracy in Pakistan with a well received media attention and coverage. PILDAT interacted with leadership of the country on the basis of findings of its evaluations to generate democratic reform.

In order to promote better understanding between Pakistani, Afghan and Indian legislators on cooperation regarding cross-border issues such as security, trade, Control of Narcotics and water and refugees, etc., recommendations of the PILDAT Parliamentary Dialogues of Pakistani Parliamentarians with Afghan and Indian Parliamentarians separately, particularly suggestions of the Dialogue with Indian MPs on Trade and Economic Issues were adopted by the respective Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan in February 2012.

During the period of 2011-2012, PILDAT also continued its initiative to build the conflict resolution capabilities of Members and relevant Staff from the National and Provincial Assemblies (Punjab & Sindh), Legislative Assemblies of Gilgit-Baltistan and AJ&K and political party youth wings.

These initiatives and other modest contributions of PILDAT this year in strengthening democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan are being shared with you through this report. We look forward to receiving your support and your feedback, as always.



Ahmed Bilal Mehboob
President

Islamabad
July 2012

Abbreviations & Acronyms

AMPS	American Muslim Studies Programme
ANP	Awami National Party
BNP-A	Balochistan National Party (Awami)
CGEP	Citizens Group on Electoral Process in Pakistan
CMR	Civil-Military Relations
CNIC	Computerized National Identification Card
CPA	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
CPNE	Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors
DAG	Democracy Assessment Group
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
EU	European Union
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
IAP	Institute of Architects
ISPR	Inter Services Public Relations
JUI-F	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (Fazlur Rehman)
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MJ	Meshrano Jirga
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NA	National Assembly
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NESPAK	National Engineering Services of Pakistan
NFC	National Finance Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PCATP	Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarian
WJ	Wolesi Jirga
YP	Youth Parliament
YPF	Young Parliamentarians Forum

Basic Information

Name of the Organization

Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency – PILDAT

E-mail

info@pildat.org

Website

www.pildat.org

Formation Date

November 01, 2001

Legal Entity

Society registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860

Objective

To Strengthen Democracy and Democratic Institutions

Registration Date

September 19, 2002

Auditors

M. Yousuf Adil Saleem & Co.
(Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu)

Bankers

Faysal Bank Pvt. Ltd and Bank Alfalah Pvt. Ltd



Board of Directors

Board of Directors



Sardar M. Yusuf Khan
Board Member

Sardar M. Yusuf Khan is Regional Director of Xenel Group of Industries. He is a board member of the Overseas Pakistani Education Network (OPEN) as well as Preston University, and Honorary Member of the Advisory Council of the National Commission for Human Development, Government of Pakistan.



Mr. Javed Nawaz
Acting Chairman Board of Directors

Mr. Javed Nawaz is the Managing Director of Agro Dev in Oman. He has served on the Executive Committee of the Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry (1980-83). He established 3 schools while he was the Chairman Board of Governors, Pakistan College, and Muscat. He is a Law Graduate and has a post graduate degree in Business and Statistics. Mr. Nawaz was member of the First Group Study Exchange Team sponsored by Rotary International to visit California, USA in 1974.



Mr. Abdul Latif Mirza
Board Member

Mr. Abdul Latif Mirza has served as Manager Production Support, Technology Services, Saudi Hollandi Bank, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and Head, EDP Saudi Hollandi Bank, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.



Mr. Ismet Amin Khawaja
Board Member

Mr. Ismet Amin Khawaja is General Manager for Foundations Building Contracting Company, Ltd. He is Chairman of the Institution of Engineers Pakistan, Eastern Province Sub-Centre, Saudi Arabia. In October 2001, he was appointed Honorary Investment Counsellor for Eastern Region of Saudi Arabia by the Board of Investment, Government of Pakistan. Mr. Khawaja has been involved in a number of international projects.



Mr. Mohammad Haroon
Board Member

Mr. Mohammad Haroon is Senior Vice President / Assistant General Manager at United Gulf Bank, Bahrain. He has served as an Investment Banker at Investment Corporation of Pakistan at Karachi and Peshawar; Manager, Senior Manager (Development), Acting Zonal Head, Senior Manager (Credit & Marketing for Gulf); and as Commercial Manager, National Bank of Pakistan, Peshawar, Abbottabad and Bahrain, 1974-1981.



Mr. Mohammad Jameel Bajwa
Board Member

Mr. Mohammad Jameel Bajwa is General Manager at National Engineering Services of Pakistan (NESPAK), one of the largest multi-disciplinary consulting firms in Pakistan. His expertise is in Infrastructure Development. He has worked in Nigeria as Project Manager of Kaduna State Housing Authority and has executed mega-scale projects in his field including housing projects in Pakistan and abroad.



Dr. Sania Nishtar
Board Member

Dr. Sania Nishtar, SI, FRCP, PhD, is the founder and president of the Heartfile, an NGO think tank. Her areas of interests are health systems, global health, broader issues of governance and public-private relationships. She is also the founder of Pakistan's Health Policy Forum and provides support to many agencies in an advisory role. Internationally, she is a member of many Expert Working Groups and Task Forces of the World Health Organization and is currently a member of the board of the International Union for Health Promotion and the Alliance for Health Policy and Systems Research. She is also a member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council, the Clinton Global Initiative, the Ministerial Leadership Initiative for Global Health, etc. She speaks to audiences around the world and has been extensively published in and quoted in the media. Sania Nishtar is the recipient of Pakistan's Sitara-e-Imtiaz, the European Societies Population Science Award, 16 gold medals and many accolades of the International Biographical Centre, Cambridge and the American Biographical Centre. Sania Nishtar holds a Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of London and a Ph.D.



Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob
Secretary General

The founder Executive Director/President of the Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development And Transparency – PILDAT, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob has over 25 years experience in senior management and advisory positions and over 8 years experience in design, planning and implementation of projects in the field of Parliamentary development, strengthening democratic institutions, democratization, political discourse, Election Monitoring and dialogues for reconciliation. Mr. Mehboob is considered an authority on political, legislative and electoral affairs of the country and is often invited to comment in the national and international media.

Mission Statement

“PILDAT will work for strengthening democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan by building the capability of and instituting non-partisan monitoring framework for the elected representatives and legislatures while facilitating greater participation of all segments of the society in the democratic process and development of new political leadership”



Activities During the Reporting Period

Democratic Civil Military Relations in Pakistan

Working to establish a constitutional equation of civil-military relations in Pakistan is an important initiative of PILDAT, one of its continuing areas of focus over the years. Recognising the importance of civil-military relations for the future of democracy in Pakistan, PILDAT established a dialogue process in 2004 on reviewing civil-military relations and exploring the prospects of improving them with the objective of promoting constitutionalism and democracy. The basic objective of the dialogue process has been to enable the civil and the military to understand each other's perspectives and to address the contentious issues that cause strains in civil-military relations and hinder consensus-building, democratisation, stability and security. While it has worked to improve civil-military relations in Pakistan, PILDAT has used its approach on the issue to work with Parliament and relevant Parliamentary Committees in Pakistan to build their capacities to institute democratic civil and democratic control on defence and security forces in Pakistan.

Continuing dialogue process on understanding and improving Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan, PILDAT has produced and disseminated nearly **53 papers**, case studies, Issue papers, briefing papers, policy papers and reports on issues relating to civil-military relations in Pakistan.

To our credit, the pioneering work on promoting Democratic Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan has helped initiate a public debate on an issue considered taboo in Pakistan earlier. PILDAT's research and fact-based, responsible and non-sensational discourse on the issue in the public domain has helped shape citizens' opinion on the national need to establish a primacy of the elected civil and democratic governments in national security, defence and all other related spheres.

On critical questions, PILDAT has taken a firm public position. In July 2006, PILDAT was the only indigenous organisation, which together with a group of eminent Pakistanis known as our Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations, asked the then-Military Chief and President, at the pinnacle of his power, to resign from one post. The letter resulted in immense national and international coverage and is part of the history of Pakistan as a first step of public demand leading to the dictator's ouster from power in 2008.

A number of policy reforms on democratic civil-military relations, institutionalisation of Pakistan's decision-making structure on national security and defence, Parliamentary oversight of national security,

defence and intelligence, etc. are offered from time to time under this platform by PILDAT. Our work on facilitating key reform has also resulted in enhancing the need for change in policies in successive Parliaments and Governments. Policy changes, such as changing the mode of a one-liner defence budget to the provision of regionally and internationally comparable details of defence budget to the Parliament, have also occurred as a result of PILDAT's efforts.

PILDAT's work with political parties has helped parties in greater articulation of their policies on national security, defence and democratic civil-military relations over the years.

A favourable public opinion and media atmosphere created largely through this initiative has created a conducive environment for initiatives by political class for reforms.

PILDAT has developed and made available a vast and respectable body of knowledge on the issue through regional and international comparative perspectives and studies.

PILDAT's non-partisan, independent and national approach has helped involve military into the deliberations on sensitive issue of democratic civil military relations and the military's successive spokespersons have joined PILDAT's Civil-Military Dialogue sittings as observers.

During the reporting period, PILDAT's recommendations have resulted in Parliamentary Committee on National Security-PCNS presenting its recommendations, including those which PIDAT had shared with the committee, to the Parliament on March 20, 2012, marking it a milestone in Pakistan's Parliamentary history signifying that foreign policy, which has been considered a domain of civil and military bureaucracy, now has a collective Parliamentary ownership.

Activities related to democratic Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan during 2011-2012 are enlisted with brief description:

Transformation of Turkey: Lessons for Pakistan

PILDAT in collaboration with Rumi Forum, Islamabad organised a talk by **Dr. Ihsan Yilmaz**, Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Ph. D. programme, Fatih University, Istanbul, on *Transformation of Turkey: Lessons for Pakistan* in Islamabad on October 27, 2011.

Dr. Ihsan Yilmaz spoke about the Turkish history of

civil-military relations in Turkey and its transition from a military dominated state to a plural democracy. He outlined how Turkey chastised its military through reforms. Dr. Yilmaz quoted that the concept of secularism was propagated through the media in Turkey. He also outlined how the Justice & Development Party, currently in power, is not Islamist or post-Islamist. He said that the current Government believes in the narrative Human Rights and modernization. He also talked about the economic and legal reform undertaken by the current government. He also talked about Turkey's relationship with the European Union and the role it plays in the European Union-EU.

Dr. Ihsan Yilmaz also answered several questions during the Q & A session including about the economic crises faced by Turkey in the past and its emergence as a strong economic force among the developing countries and role of its leadership and lesson for Pakistan; Economic prosperity of Turkey while managing negative consequences of polarization; successful establishment of civil and democratic superiority level of cooperation by military and role of the Turkish political parties and the political leadership and what are the lessons for countries like Pakistan.

The talk was attended by Parliamentarians, Politicians, Civil Society and Media representatives.

Citizens need facts on Pak-US cooperation, probe on Mohmand Assault

PILDAT Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations met in Islamabad on November 30, 2011. The Group condemned the attack of ISAF forces on Pakistan Military terming it a violation of international laws and Pakistan's sovereignty and demanded a thorough probe into what appears to be an 'unprovoked' assault and aggression. The Group also demanded that the elected civilian leadership should provide the guidelines for a befitting response to any such future incident.

Parliamentary oversight over security is a fundamental



Participants at a Dialogue Group meeting in Islamabad



(L to R) Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Abdul Qadir Baloch, Mr. Tasneem Noorani, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Moinudein Haider and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at a Group meeting in Islamabad

requirement of the Constitution of Pakistan. The Group re-affirmed the need to strengthen this in order to address the imbalances in civil-military relations. The Group demanded that the entire arrangement of cooperation agreed with USA and ISAF be placed before the Parliament and the Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Defence committees of the National Assembly and the Senate should hold serious debate and deliberations on it. The circumstances in which Shamsi airbase was handed over to US forces and on which terms and condition should also be placed before the Parliament.

The Group supported the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Defence to revisit and undertake a complete review of all programmes, activities and cooperative arrangements with US/NATO/ISAF, including diplomatic, political, military and intelligence.

However, the Group reiterated its earlier position, as well as the pledges of the PPP and PML-N under the Charter of Democracy, to institutionalise and professionalise the civilian capacity on national security issues, the Cabinet Committee on Defence should be staffed with a dedicated permanent secretariat and think tank supporting its work.

Terms of Reference and Timeframe of Memo probe should be made public

PILDAT Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations met in Islamabad on December 01, 2011. The Group welcomed the Government decision to investigate the issue of alleged memo through the Parliamentary Committee on National Security. However, the Group demanded that terms of reference of the investigation by the Parliamentary Committee should be made public. The timeframe of investigation and the key milestones of the probe should be shared with the public. The Group believed this move would strengthen Parliamentary oversight on executive

especially on national security issues.

Democratic Oversight of Defence remains fraught with Challenges: Experts

PILDAT organized a Discussion Forum on the *Effectiveness of Parliamentary Oversight on Defence and National Security*, in Islamabad on January 31, 2012. **Syed Zafar Ali Shah**, MNA, **Mr. M. Ziauddin**, Senior Journalist, **Dr. Hasan-Askari Rizvi**, Defence Analyst and **Mr. Mushahid Hussain Sayed**, former Senator and Federal Minister were speakers at the Forum. Key discussants included members of PILDAT Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations **Mr. Tasneem Noorani**, Former Federal Secretary, **Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Talat Masood** and **Air Vice-Marshal (Retd.) Shahzad Choudhry**, former Ambassador of Pakistan. Members of Parliament, analysts and media also joined the Forum.

Chair of the Forum, **Mr. Mushahid Hussain Sayed** credited PILDAT for providing regular avenues to broaden public debate on the crucial issues of civil-military relations. Pakistan has seen a transformation in which society has become more vibrant and stronger while the government is weak. We are moving towards adopting 'rules of the game' in which everyone remains within their ambits, he said. The military has to deal with the issue of terrorism also. Despite the crisis of Memogate, there has been no voice supporting a military rule. The way forward, however, is to improve governance in Pakistan.

Interactive Workshops with Political parties on Issues affecting Civil Military Relations in Pakistan

Workshop with Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)

An interactive Workshop with **Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf (PTI)** was held on March 01, 2012 in which important leaders of PTI including Vice Chairman, **Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi** and Secretary



(L to R) Mr. Shahid Hamid, Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi and Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Moinuddin Haider in Islamabad



(L to R) Senator Dr. Mohammed Jehangir Badar and Senator Farhat Ullah Babar speaking at an interactive workshop with PPPP in Islamabad

General **Dr. Arif Alvi** were present. Participants of the workshop engaged in a brainstorming exercise on identifying the major issues that affect the civil-military relations in Pakistan. It was agreed that PTI will discuss this list further internally and come up with a party response to it. It was also agreed that PTI will share a refined list at the next meeting.

Workshop with Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N)

A similar Interactive workshop was held with **Pakistan Muslim League- Nawaz (PML-N)** on March 13, 2012 in which leaders and Parliamentarians of the Party including Secretary General **Mr. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra** were present. A list of issues affecting civil-military relations was shared with the Party.

Workshop with Pakistan Peoples' Party Parliamentarian (PPPP)

Interactive workshop with **Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarian (PPPP)** was held on April 19, 2012 in which leaders and Parliamentarians of the Party including Secretary General **Senator Jahangir Badar** and Spokesman to the President **Senator Farhatullah Babar** were present. A list of issues affecting civil-military relations was shared with the Party.

Quarterly meeting of Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations

Quarterly meeting of Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relation was held on March 15, 2012. The Group was briefed on the two meetings held with the PTI and PML-N on Civil-Military Relations and the upcoming meeting with PPPP. The Group held a detailed discussion on the list of issues affecting Civil-Military relations in Pakistan and guided PILDAT on how to conduct future interactions with the political parties.

Democratic and Parliamentary Oversight of Defence has begun, but a long way to go
PILDAT arranged a Public Forum on Democratic

Oversight of Defence and National Security: An Account of 4 Years on March 21, 2012 in Islamabad. Participants, including experts and Members of Parliament, analysts and media representatives, at the forum believed that Pakistan has made important strides on the road to establishing democratic and Parliamentary oversight on defence and national security but there remains a long and arduous struggle for establishing a constitutional equation of Civil-Military relations. The initiative has to be taken by the Parliament with support from citizens and media.

Speakers at the Forum included **Hafiz Tahir Khalil**, Bureau Chief, Jang, **Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed**, Secretary General PML, **Senator Farhatullah Babar**, Spokesman President of Pakistan and **Senator Mian Raza Rabbani**, Chairman Parliamentary Committee on National Security.

At the occasion, **Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed** shared that Pakistan has, for the first time, given an institutional response to Pak-US relations. This has defined new rules of the game that the Parliament will discuss and approve. Looking ahead, he recommended that the concept of National Security must be re-defined from a security-specific definition to include important civilian components such as Constitution, Parliament, Political Parties, Judiciary, Education, Food, Energy, etc.

Senator Farhatullah Babar said that the coalition Government has taken the initiative of presenting details of the defence budget since 2008 and it is now the responsibility of MPs who should come prepared to review this thoroughly and raise irrefutable points and suggestions. National Command Authority has been put under the Prime Minister which has opened the way for Parliamentary oversight.

Addressing the forum, **Senator Raza Rabbani** said that it is important to understand that there is an an



(L to R) Mr Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed and Senator Mian Raza Rabbani at a Briefing Session on Civil Military Relations in Islamabad



(L to R) Mr. Jehangir Khan Tareen and Mr. Shafqat Mehmood at a PTI Workshop in Islamabad

essential challenge of changing the mindset in which a civilian's patriotism is always suspect and only a uniformed person can grant a certificate of patriotism. According to this mindset, civilians and politicians are not even competent to deal with issues of national security and foreign policy and cannot be trusted with it. Senator Rabbani said that fixing the civil-military imbalance is not an easy task and it requires a change in mindset. With just a change in the situation, we should not assume that we have changed the mindset. He said that the recommendations of the PCNS presented to the Parliament on March 20, 2012 mark a milestone in Pakistan's Parliamentary history signifying that foreign policy, which has been considered a domain of civil and military bureaucracy, now has a collective Parliamentary ownership. However, there is a long and arduous struggle for establishing a constitutional equation of Civil-Military relations, a change that will yield most painfully, said Senator Rabbani.

A number of MPs, analysts, civil society representatives and media persons joined the Public Forum

Second Series of Interactive Workshop with Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf

2nd series of interactive Workshop with **Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaaf (PTI)** was held on April 26, 2012, (1st was held in last quarter on March 01, 2012). Key leaders of the PTI including Vice Chairman, **Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi** and Secretary General **Dr. Arif Alvi** were present. A Discussion Paper on National Security Council; A Debate on institutions and Processes for decision-making on Security issues was especially prepared in Urdu and English languages for this workshop and it was presented before PTI leadership in the workshop. This paper was authored by prominent Defence and Political analyst **Dr. Hasan Askari Rizvi**

Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations meets in Islamabad

The Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations held a

meeting in Islamabad on May 15, 2012. The Group held comprehensive and candid discussion, among other issues, on Supreme Court Judgment convicting the Prime Minister and the resultant political scenario. The Group also discussed the address by the Chief of Army Staff at the Martyrs Day Ceremony.

The Group agreed that in a period in which Pakistan faces a virtual war-like situation with internal terrorism and external volatility compounded by severe economic challenges, infrastructure deficiencies and political discord, it is critical that all citizens and institutions, civil and military, ensure the stability and continued functioning of the democratic system without resort to threats, extremism and violations.

Civil-Military cohesion vital to improve Pak-US relations as a critical new internal political phase commences

In order to evaluate the political scenario and its implications for civil-military relations in Pakistan the Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations held a meeting in Islamabad on June 27, 2012. With the induction of a new Prime Minister and Cabinet in Pakistan, and relations with the Supreme Court on the Swiss letter issue remaining unresolved, it becomes even more vital to sustain Civil-Military cohesion and to improve Pak-US relations, the Group observed.

While appreciating the close coordination and determination demonstrated to-date by both the civil and military leadership in dealing with the issues of the Salala incident and the NATO supply routes, the Group stressed the need to be cognizant of vital national interests seen within a global context so as to define acceptable options for an improvement in Pakistan-US relations. The Group also underscored the urgency that Pakistan needs to apply to develop and strengthen mutually-beneficial relations with the US and the Western World in keeping with Pakistan's interests. Pakistan needs to urgently adopt a multi-pronged strategy to find solutions to impending issues.



Members of Dialogue Group on Civil-Military Relations

The Group deplored the crisis in governance engulfing Pakistan and unchecked, rampant corruption. The Group reiterated that while democracy must continue to flourish, its performance has to be evaluated by its capacity to deliver measurable good governance to citizens. The Group also expressed deep concern at the historical tendency in Pakistan for institutions and public office holders to unduly extend their respective mandates and misuse powers instead of exercising due and proper restraint.



Dialogue Group on Civil Military Relations meets in Islamabad

Elections & Electoral Reforms

Achieving free, fair and credible elections in Pakistan has been a key area of PILDAT focus for the past 10 years. Through various initiatives ranging from electoral polls analysis to international and regional conferences to setting up a specialized forum of seasoned and eminent citizens of Pakistan (Citizens Group on Electoral Process in Pakistan-CGEP) to oversee the process leading up to election to proposing comprehensive electoral reforms and working in identifying structural gaps and suggesting measures to improve upon electoral processes in the country, PILDAT continues to be engaged in the field of elections and electoral reforms.

This focus has resulted in PILDAT handling a variety of projects including *Electoral Reforms in Pakistan, Election-related Public Opinion Polls and Dissemination, Regional Dialogue on Free, Fair & Credible Elections in Pakistan, Strengthening Electoral Processes to ensure Greater Participation in Pakistan, 2 Day Conference on Pakistan National Election in 2007, Research and Election Process Observation through CGEP and Comprehensive Electoral Reforms in Pakistan.*

PILDAT is widely recognized and respected by key actors in electoral process as a repository of knowledge and reform proposals in Pakistan. Through the years PILDAT has published over 53 policy briefs, briefing papers, Background Papers, Case Studies and Policy Proposal papers and Reports of fact-finding missions on Elections and Electoral Reforms.

Parliament of Pakistan has considered and adopted certain reform proposals by PILDAT into constitutional and legal framework. These include setting up a permanent election commission, a multi-party process of appointment of Chief and other Election Commissioners and a bi-partisan process of appointment of neutral caretaker governments at the centre and at the provinces. In addition, PILDT's long-standing demand of making Computerised-Identity Cards (CNICs) as the basis of computerized electoral rolls in Pakistan has also been provided with legislative assent.

PILDAT's proposed reforms have also become part of Election Commission of Pakistan's policies including Group's suggestions on Computerised Electoral Rolls; suggestion on deciding Petitions within the 4-Months Period Prescribed in the Law about Election Tribunals; Ensuring Strict Compliance of Laws Relating to the Maximum Election Expenses; Increase in the Number

of Polling Stations; Public Access to Disclosure and Declaration; Strict Compliance of Electoral Code of Conduct and a Culture of Consultation & Dialogue, etc.

PILDAT's modest contribution to the field of electoral reforms has resulted in Pakistan making huge strides in institutional required electoral reforms.

Activities with its brief descriptions that PILDAT has undertaken related to Elections and Electoral Reforms during 2011-2012 are as below:

PILDAT Welcomes ECP decision to ban election of Foreign Nationals to Parliament; demands disclosure of foreign permanent residence status and posting of all nomination form declarations on ECP website

Through a statement to Media, on July 07, 2011 PILDAT welcomed Election Commission of Pakistan decision on taking concrete steps towards banning holders of the nationality of a foreign country from contesting the next General Election.

PILDAT demanded that, in addition, the ECP should initiate the formal process for candidates in the next General Election to declare if they hold the status of permanent residence, such as the US green card, in any country other than Pakistan. Such public declaration and the availability of this information to public and media through the ECP website, ahead of the day of General Election, will be greatly helpful to the voters in deciding about the suitability of a candidate in the election.

PILDAT also pointed out that the Nomination Form as provided under the Representation of People Act requires the declaration of useful information about a candidate such as the Educational Qualification, List of criminal cases, amount of income tax and land revenue paid and Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Candidate, etc. This information is meant for voters to enable them to make informed choices about their representatives in the Election.

PILDAT also urged the Government of Pakistan to expeditiously pass the required legislation in this regard as recommended by the ECP in order to create a comprehensive mechanism to implement the constitutional provisions such as article 63-1(c) which disqualifies a person from becoming or being a member of the Parliament who holds or becomes a foreign national, and to operationalise the decision of the ECP in this regard.

Set 5 Year Term for Election Commissioners: demands CGEP

Through a statement to media on November 29, 2011, PILDAT Citizens Group on Electoral Process (CGEP) demanded that the term of Election Commissioners should be set by Parliament at 5 Years, as is the term of the Chief Election Commissioner.

The Group reviewed the *Members, Election Commission (Oath of Office, Salary, Allowances, Perks and Privileges) Bill 2011*, which was introduced in the National Assembly of Pakistan on November 21, 2011. The Group noted with concern that the bill, if passed in its current form by the Parliament, will fix the term of office of the Members of the Election Commission of Pakistan to 2 years from the date they takes the oath of the Office. This will be detrimental to smooth functioning and independence of the Election Commission as the Election Commission of Pakistan itself had recommended that the term of the Office of its members should be fixed at 5 years.

The Citizens Group took a strong exception to the Government efforts to reduce the term of Election Commission members to 2 years and has demanded that this term be fixed at 5 years like that of the Chief Election Commissioner. It demanded of the Government to revise the bill and increase the term of ECP members to 5 years. The Group especially asked the Members of Parliament and members of the Standing Committees on Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs to not pass the law in its present form and change the term of the members of the ECP to 5 years as is the international norm.

PILDAT welcomes ECP decision to operationalise Constitutional bar on dual nationality holders to contest election

PILDAT has since long demanded from the ECP to effectively implement the Constitutional and legal provisions on dual nationality holders. In addition to its repeated demands through its electoral reforms



meeting of Citizens Group on Electoral Process



(L to R) Dr. Hassan Askari Rizvi, Dr. Moeed Pirzada and Justice (Retd.) Nasira Iqbal at a meeting in Islamabad

submitted to the ECP, PILDAT wrote a letter to the Secretary Election Commission on November 15, 2010 and proposed that each candidate should declare on oath the current (at the time of filing nomination papers) status of his / her citizenship and /or permanent residency of a foreign country. The declaration may include detail of the application, if any, made by the candidate to a foreign country seeking permanent residence and /or citizenship of the foreign country.

On December 19, 2011, Secretary ECP issued a press release directing Returning Officers to obtain a declaration on oath from all the persons filing Nomination Papers for an election to a seat in the Parliament or a Provincial Assembly.

On December 20, 2011, PILDAT welcomed the decision of Election Commission of Pakistan to operationalise the Constitutional bar on dual nationality holders to contest election of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies. PILDAT believes that political parties should not only welcome this but should fully cooperate with the ECP for its effective implementation.

PILDAT files Petition in Supreme Court to ensure "Neutral" Caretaker Governments during the next General Election

On January 28, 2012 PILDAT filed a Constitution Petition before the Supreme Court under Article 184 of the Constitution pleading the Court to interpret the scope of 'Consultation' between the President and the outgoing Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly for the formation of Caretaker Governments during the next General Election.

Article 224 (1A) of the Constitution of Pakistan, after 18th amendment to the Constitution, provides for the appointment of caretaker Prime Minister and Caretaker Chief Ministers by the President of Pakistan and the concerned Governors respectively in consultation with

the Prime Minister / Chief Ministers and Leaders of Opposition in the outgoing Assemblies. However, there is no definition of the word 'consultation' in the Constitution.

PILDAT apprehends that a Constitutional deadlock may arise if the President and the Leader of the Opposition fail to agree on a consensus caretaker government. Approaching the Courts for the resolution of such a deadlock in that scenario and the time will lead to confusion and chaos due to the time-bar of holding General Election once announced.

PILDAT approached the Supreme Court to seek interpretation of the word 'Consultation' so that all the parties are clear about their role in the consultative process.

PILDAT's petition was later converted by the Parliament into 20th Amendment to the Constitution which was passed by the Parliament on February, 14, 2012 and signed by the President on February, 28, 2011.

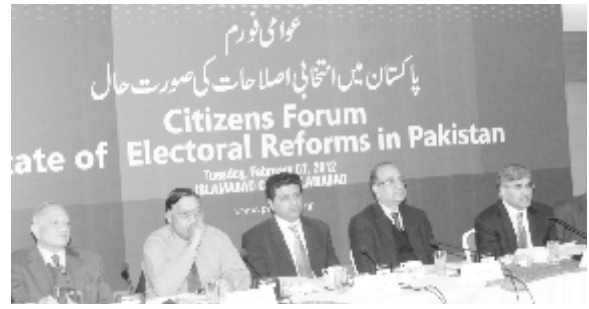
Public Forum on the State of Electoral Reforms in Pakistan

In a Public Forum organized by PILDAT on February 07, 2012 on the state of Electoral Reforms in Pakistan, representatives of Citizens Group on Electoral Reforms urged the Government and Election Commission of Pakistan to speed up the process of electoral reforms in Pakistan well before the upcoming elections.

Briefing the participants on the state of Electoral Reforms in Pakistan, **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director-PILDAT, said that the Election of Commission of Pakistan (ECP) prepared and unveiled a Five-Year Strategic Plan 2010-2014 on May 25, 2010. Under the Plan, a total of 129 objectives are listed under 15 Strategic Goals with a deadline for achieving each



(L to R) Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Lt. Gen. (Retd) Moinuddin Haider, Dr. Parvez Hasan and Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin at a meeting in Islamabad



Participants at Citizens Forum in Islamabad

objective. 7 objectives do not have a specific deadline as these relate to recurrent activities; 76 objectives were scheduled to be achieved by December 31, 2011. The remaining 46 objectives are scheduled to be achieved after 31 December 2011 – some as late as December 2014.

The average overall progress made on 76 objectives, which were scheduled to be completed by December 31, 2011, is assessed to be 36 %. This is not satisfactory performance but the hopes remains that this assessment will prove to be a shot in the arm and the efforts to achieve progress as per the Strategic Plan will be expedited. The average overall progress made on 46 objectives, whose realization is due after December 31, 2011, is assessed to be 12 %. The overall progress on the Strategic Plan is estimated to be 48 % (36 % + 12 %) as of December 31, 2011.

Mr. Tariq Malik, Deputy Chairman NADRA, in his address to the public forum said that NADRA advocates “one vote, one CNIC and one voter.” He further added that credible elections depend on transparent electoral rolls. It is a prime responsibility of all stake holders to keep the sanctity of votes in the elections and to bridge the trust deficit between the executive, politicians, Elections Commission and voters. “In countries where civil registry is more than 80 % elections are held on this basis, therefore we will also try to implement the same pattern”, said Deputy Chairman NADRA at the Public Forum.

Mr. Habibullah Khan, Joint Census Commissioner, said that Census Commission has completed five censuses in Pakistan, while the 6th census began in 2011. Housing census has been completed in April-May 2011 but the next phases are still pending.

PILDAT welcomed Government-Opposition “Consensus” on appointment of Neutral Caretaker Governments in 20th Amendment to the Constitution

PILDAT on February 10, 2012 welcomed the Government and the Opposition agreeing on a “*system of reaching consensus*” on the appointment for the caretaker governments in the centre and the provinces in the 20th Amendment to the Constitution which was passed unanimously by the Parliament on February 20, 2012.

PILDAT welcomed both the initiative and swiftness of the opposition in seizing of the issue as well the maturity of the Government and its spirit of conciliation and accommodation, in agreeing on the refining of the procedure of reaching agreement on the appointment of neutral Caretaker Governments for the purpose of holding General Election in Pakistan.

While the 20th Constitutional Amendment is silent on consulting the parties outside the sParliament on appointing consensus-based, neutral caretaker governments, PILDAT proposed that in order to take all political stakeholders on board, parties not represented currently in the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan, should also be consulted in the appointment of neutral caretaker Governments, as also in the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner. The Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly, Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, MNA, had earlier announced that parties outside the Parliament will also be consulted on the appointment of the caretaker governments in the centre and provinces before the next General Election.

PILDAT deeply concerned over the Election Commission’s failure to check violence and reported irregularities in the By-Elections

Through a press statement on February 27, 2012 PILDAT expressed its deep concern over the reported cases of violence and irregularities in the by-elections



(L to R) Mr. Tariq Malik, Mr. Shahid Hamid and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at Citizens Forum in Islamabad



Participants at a Roundtable Discussion in Islamabad

held on February 25, 2012. The incidents of violence were reported widely by the electronic and print media from more than 30 polling stations in all the by-election constituencies.

PILDAT especially took exception to the failure of the ECP to take timely action against a PPPP woman candidate Waheeda Shah contesting by-elections from PS-53; Tando Mohammad Khan who publically in full view of the TV Cameras physically assaulted at least two lady members of the polling staff appointed by the ECP. Despite the lapse of 40 hours, the ECP was unable to register a criminal case against the influential local politician who was reportedly intimidating and threatening the victims so that they do not dare complain against the candidate. PILDAT communicated its concerns to the ECP on the same evening as the incident occurred and demanded a strict and urgent action against the candidate who took law in her own hands.

The public display of medium to light arms and unrestrained aerial firing in broad daylight in full view of the law enforcement agencies and the media has also failed to elicit an appropriate response by the ECP.

PILDAT believed that after the unanimous passage of the 18th and 20th Constitutional Amendment the Election Commission of Pakistan has emerged as a stronger and more independent body but despite all the powers and resources placed at its disposal, it has failed to establish its authority due to its inability to take timely action and decisions on the reported cases of violence and irregularities.

PILDAT further wished to emphasize that this inability of the Election Commission to deal with the cases of violence and irregularities in the by-elections may encourage violence in the forthcoming General election. PILDAT reiterated that the Election Commission should take timely decisions and exert its authority to check the incidents of violence and

irregularities in accordance with the laws and the provisions of the Constitution that provide the Election Commission strength and the constitutional cover to deal with such incidents.

PILDAT Welcomed the ECP/NADRA initiative of SMS facility for Verifying Voter Registration

Through a press statement on March 01, 2012, PILDAT welcomed the ECP and NADRA initiative of introducing SMS facility to citizens to verify their voter registration. *“The use of technology to provide ease of access to citizens is deeply appreciated; the introduction of SMS technology has brought verification of enrolment in electoral rolls at the ‘finger-tips of the citizens,’*” commended PILDAT.

An error-free computerized electoral roll, based on CNICs of citizens of Pakistan and containing their photographs, has been a key demand of PILDAT Electoral Reforms proposals. The ECP, together with NADRA, has made important strides in this regard and it is commendable that ease of access, through SMS facility, in addition to display of Electoral Rolls, is being provided to the citizens of Pakistan. The use of this SMS facility should be widely publicized so that citizens can make use of it.

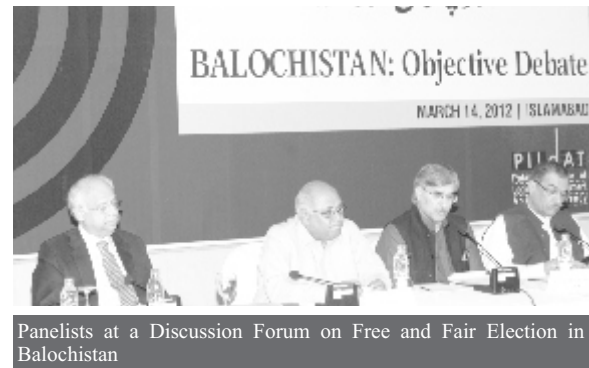
PILDAT also demanded that the ECP *must display draft Electoral Rolls at its website online*. While SMS technology is being utilized for ease of access, not using the key technology of website access stands contrary to the requirements of access and transparency.

Free and Fair Election in Balochistan is the Way Forward: PILDAT Forum on Balochistan

PILDAT organized a Discussion Forum on March 14, 2012 in Islamabad on Free and Fair Election in Balochistan is the Way Forward. Panellist and participants at the Forum agreed that a free and fair General Election in Balochistan can set the course for



(L to R) Mr. Tasneem Noorani and Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin at a Discussion in Islamabad



Panelists at a Discussion Forum on Free and Fair Election in Balochistan

improving the Balochistan scenario.

Speakers at the forum included **Mr. Mujib-ur-Rehman Shami**, *Editor in Chief, Daily Pakistan*, **Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Moinuddin Haider**, *former Interior Minister, former Governor Sindh*, **Mr. Ikram Sehgal**, *Defence Analyst*, **Senator Mir Hasil Bizenjo**, *Balochistan, National Party*, **Senator Humayun Khan Mandokhel**, *Balochistan, Independent* and **Mr. Qamar Zaman Kaira**, *MNA, Spokesperson, PPP*.

A number of analysts, media persons, Parliamentarians and citizens participated in the forum.

Citizens Group calls for Urgent Actions to Prepare for Fair Elections

The Citizens Group on Electoral Process (CGEP) held a meeting on April 25, 2012 in Islamabad and expressed concern at the delay in appointing a permanent full time Chief Election Commissioner. The Group also questioned why there is a delay in the appointment of the new Secretary of the Election Commission of Pakistan. The Group demanded that the Election Commission must move swiftly to appoint a suitable Secretary.

Concern was also expressed at the use of State resources for what is clearly de-facto early election campaign by the President and Chief Ministers even before the commencement of the date of the polls. The Group called on the ECP to carefully monitor this early election campaign to ensure that the spirit of the laws and rules for fair elections are not violated.

The Citizens Group expressed its dissatisfaction at the progress on the preparation of error-free computerised Electoral Rolls by the Election Commission. Major errors have been pointed out by the political parties in the rolls, noted the Group with apprehension, and urged the ECP to make public the objections and issues raised

by the public and the parties during the display period.

The Group questioned the effectiveness of the door-to-door verification exercise undertaken by the ECP, at the huge cost to public exchequer, when according to NADRA figures, 91.4 % voters are registered at their permanent address in the rolls. The Group demanded that the Election Commission must rectify the errors forthwith and initiate criminal proceedings against individuals and elements who have wilfully influenced the process of the preparation of electoral rolls by impersonation and filing for change of address on behalf the voters.

The Group also demanded that the Election Commission must adhere to the deadline of May 27, 2012 for completing the computerised electoral rolls. The Group called upon the Election Commission to engage with the political parties to rectify issues identified by the parties in the Electoral Rolls. The Group also demanded that the final electoral rolls must be placed on the Election Commission's website.

Discussing the issue of lack of clarity on the future registration of voters, the Citizens Group has suggested that a process should be put in place immediately through which new CNIC holders should automatically be added to the Voters List. The NADRA CNIC form must be modified to note preference of voting address of each citizen at the time of making of the identification card.

The Citizens Group appealed to the citizens to involve themselves in a more effective manner in the preparation of error-free and credible electoral rolls. The Group also urged the Pakistan Television Corporation, Radio Pakistan as well as private media houses to devote time and effort to broadcast public awareness messages on using the right to vote as an important instrument to improve accountability and governance.



Participants of Citizens Group on Electoral Process (CGEP) at a meeting in Islamabad



(L to R) Mr. Ayaz Wazir, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Talat Masood and Mr. S.A. Iqbal Qadri at a Forum in Islamabad

Reviewing progress on Election Commission's 5 year Strategic Plan, the Group pointed out that a strategic goal of the Election Commission should also be to ensure effective coordination with the Provincial Governments to conduct free, fair and credible elections in Pakistan.

The Group discussed the question of discrepancy in the increase in housing blocks across the country. The Group expressed its grave concern on the manner in which the Housing Census has been conducted. The Group called on the Population Census Organisation to rectify the errors. The Group also proposed to NADRA to include block codes and circle codes on CNICs.

Concerns expressed about quality of Electoral Rolls and slow pace of electoral reforms

PILDAT organized a Public Forum on the State of Electoral Reforms in Pakistan on May 03, 2012 in Islamabad. Participants of the forum including representatives of major political parties like PPP, PML-N, PML, MQM and PTI urged the Government and Election Commission of Pakistan to speed up the process of electoral reforms in Pakistan well before the upcoming election.

A large number of participants, especially the parliamentarians, were deeply concerned about the quality of Electoral Rolls which many of them found to contain serious flaws when these were displayed for inviting public comments from March 1 to 21. The participants hoped that the flaws detected at the preliminary stage would be rectified before the final electoral rolls are released on May 27.

It was demanded that the Election Commission should release the statistics relating to the number of objections received during the display period and the number of voters who approached the ECP via SMS or at the Display Centres for information about their votes during the display period. A number of participants underlined the need to introduce reforms to effectively

enforce the election expenses limits prescribed in the law. There was a general consensus that the transportation of voters to the polling stations on the polling day constituted a major chunk of the election expenses and therefore the number of polling stations should be substantially increased to facilitate easy access to the polling stations without motor vehicles.

Democracy and Legislative Performance Assessment

As an organisation focussed on promotion of democracy and legislative strengthening, while PILDAT has helped build public representatives capabilities towards a better understanding and discharge of their functions in a country like Pakistan where democratic institutions have been weak due to disruptions in democracy, PILDAT has also pioneered monitoring and assessing the quality of democracy and legislatures' performance from citizens perspective.

Its democracy watch programme involves preparation and dissemination of State of Democracy Reports. From the first 100 days of democracy after October 2002 General Election to quarterly and annual Democracy Reports, PILDAT continues to prepare these sought-after analyses on performance of democracy in Pakistan. From indigenous criteria of evaluating democracy, PILDAT now uses an internationally developed criteria by Democratic Audit, UK of assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan.

Media seeks PILDAT's monitoring results and widely publishes which creates a greater public interest in performance monitoring. Since PILDAT also involves a multi-party representative group in each legislature to score their performance against this criteria. As a result, the initiative not just results in availability of performance monitoring widely disseminated to and covered by media, it also sets-in a reform process which is taken up by these multi-party legislators' groups involved in annual monitoring. PILDAT continues to build on the momentum of required reform in each legislature through this effort as well.

PILDAT's analysis of state of democracy and quality of democracy continue to receive media attention and coverage. PILDAT also interacts with leadership of the country on the basis of findings of its evaluations to generate democratic reform.

During the years, PILDAT Democracy Assessment Group-DAG is transformed into an important citizen centric interest group, which has created a new constituency among the civil society organisations, institutions, academia and political circles. This can be visualised in terms of espousing democratic values with virtually acting as agent of change by spreading their experience in respective influence spheres. In terms of advocacy, several recommendations packages were prepared and shared with Parliamentary

Committee on Constitutional Reforms (PCCR) by the Group. First reform proposals numbering 23 regarding repealing of 17th Constitutional Amendment, establishment of a Judicial Appointment Commission and status of FATA, FANA & the Concurrent List, were charted out by *Democracy and Governance Panel (DAGP)* during mid 2009. These were presented to PCCR in August 2009 including some sub-clauses were later made substantive part of the 18th Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan.

In order to ease the situation in Balochistan and curb the menace of intensified violence in Karachi, the Democracy Assessment Group met on January, 27, 2012 and formulated two sets of recommendations and shared it with National Media to improve the Balochistan and Karachi Situation.

Activities, with their brief descriptions, during the reporting period are as below:

5th Quarterly Meeting Democracy Assessment Group-DAG

A quarterly meeting of PILDAT Democracy Assessment Group –DAG was held on September 15, 2011 in Islamabad. The meeting objective was to review progress for the next report and analyse DAG's possible assessment on International Day of Democracy in terms of the ongoing exercise for democracy assessment in Pakistan. The meeting was timed with the International Democracy Day and the DAG also considered and issued a public statement through the media on the quality of democracy in Pakistan. The Group also analysed the Quality of Democracy in 3 ½ years of Government from March 2008 – September 2011. In this meeting Group members also shared guidelines to draft next annual report on the Assessment of Quality of Democracy based on the draft review prepared and presented by PILDAT.

The Democracy Assessment Group (DAG) cautioned that poor governance and economic disarray in the country are weakening the consensus on democracy. To prevent the erosion of this important consensus, citizens themselves bear a heavy responsibility to engage with and strengthen the democratic system. Citizens need to increase their political activism and constructive engagement with the political process.

Assessing the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan on the *International Day of Democracy* and on the completion of 3 ½ years of this Government and Parliament, the PILDAT's Democracy Assessment Group-DAG believed that whereas the status of

Constitutional and institutional arrangements of Democracy is comparatively better than in most parts of Pakistan's history, the state of governance, rule of law, accountability and integrity in public office have reached alarming lows. The Group saw little evidence of a political will required to arrest this slide.

The Group noted with satisfaction some of the major accomplishments of the democratic order in 3 ½ years which include restoration of Judiciary and its continuing assertiveness; unanimous passage of the 18th and 19th Constitutional Amendments; 7th National Finance Commission (NFC) Award; an effective Public Accounts Committee in the centre, an inclusive role of the opposition in the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies, Aghaz-e-Huqooq-e-Balochistan package, the Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order, 2009, and reforms in FATA, etc. It was noted with concern that no Provincial Government has installed elected local government system, a crucial third tier of democracy.

Legislators should give policy for development rather getting funds

PILDAT launched the Directory of Parliamentary Committees and Relevant Civil Society/ Research Organisations of Pakistan on September 22, 2011 in Islamabad. On the occasion, **Senator Jan Muhammad Khan Jamali**, Deputy Chairman, Senate of Pakistan, said that Parliamentarians should give policy for development instead of getting funds for Parliament. He believed that Standing Committees play their role a bit but have not delivered as they should have.

Other than **Senator Jan Muhammad Jamali**, participants who spoke on the occasion included **Honourable Mr. Karamat Ullah Khan**, Speaker Provincial Assembly Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **Honourable Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan**, Speaker Provincial Assembly Punjab, **Honourable Mr. Muhammad Aslam Bhattani**, Speaker Provincial



(L to R) Mr. Shahid Hamid, Mr. Omar Khan Afridi and Mr. Javed Hafeez at DAG meeting in Islamabad



Panelists at a launching ceremony in Islamabad

Assembly Balochistan, **Honourable Mr. Humayun Saifullah Khan**, MNA, **Honourable Senator Tariq Azeem**, **Dr. Moeed Pirzada**, prominent anchorperson and senior analyst, **Mr. Abid Qaiyum Sulehri**, Executive Director, SDPI and **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director PILDAT.

The PILDAT Directory of Parliamentary Committees, Civil Society and Research Organisations has been prepared to fill the gap between the Parliament and the civil Society and to serve as a resource tool for the Parliament to facilitate the use of professional research sources in addressing issues relevant to the Committees. It is an attempt to promote the formation of more purposeful linkages between Parliamentary Committees and the Civil Society. This directory attempts to give information of all standing committees of the Parliament as well as of the Provincial Assemblies of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh. No standing committee has been elected in Balochistan Assembly after the General Election 2008, therefore it is the only legislature whose committee information does not appear in the Directory.

PILDAT launched Punjab Assembly Score Card

PILDAT launched the third year score card for the 15th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab on December 16, 2011 in Lahore. Speakers at the Roundtable included **Mr. Mohsin Khan Leghari**, MPA (PML, PP-245, Dera Ghazi Khan-VI), **Mr. Tanvir Ashraf Kaira**, MPA (PPP; PP-112, Gujrat - V), **Mr. Mujeeb ur Rehman Shami**, Editor-In-chief, daily Pakistan, **Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed**, Anchor person Geo Television and **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director of PILDAT. The participants of the Roundtable were unanimous in their views that the democratic system, despite its weaknesses, should be allowed to continue and should be allowed to improve with the passage of time.

Mr. Ahmad Bilal Mehboob, Executive Director PILDAT gave an overview of the performance of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab. He said that the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab got an overall score

of **43%** in its evaluation of the performance of the third parliamentary year. This score is identical to the score achieved by the Assembly during the evaluation of its first two completed parliamentary years. The performance of the Punjab Assembly was assessed against the Framework developed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). The strongest aspect of the Assembly's performance in the third parliamentary year emerged as **the Transparency and Accessibility of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab** which got an evaluation score of **51%** while the weakest aspect, like the previous two years remained its Involvement in International Policy with a score of **32%**.

In an open discussion several participants gave their general views and suggestions for the improvement and strengthening of the Provincial Assembly as a legislative institution. The roundtable was attended by a large numbers of MPAs, scholars of political science, analysts, political parties' officials, senior columnists, media persons, lawyers, youth and assembly staff.

Repeated interventions in Democracy responsible for Stunted Growth of Democratic Institutions: Law Minister

PILDAT organized a Roundtable Discussion on Performance of the Parliament of Pakistan in Islamabad on December 22, 2011 where Performance of Parliament evaluated to be at 44% by MPs and others participants. The performance evaluation was facilitated by PILDAT using an international framework on evaluating performance of Parliament developed by International Parliamentary Union.

Federal Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, **Senator Maula Buksh Chandio**, who was the chief guest at the Roundtable, believed that repeated military interventions in democracy are responsible for stunted growth of democratic institutions. Other speakers who shared views at the Roundtable included **Senator Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari**, Leader of the



(L to R) Senator Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at a Roundtable Discussion on the Performance of the Parliament of Pakistan in Islamabad



(L to R) Senator Maula Buksh Chandio and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at a roundtable discussion in Islamabad

House in Senate, **Mr. Zahid Hamid**, MNA, (NA 114, Sialkot V, Punjab, PMLN), **Syed Zafar Ali Shah**, MNA, (NA 212 Naushero Feroze-II, Sindh, PPPP), **Syed Aftab Shaban Merani**, MNA (NA 202 Shikarpur I, Sindh, PPPP), **Mr. Humayun Saifullah Khan** (NA 27, Lakki Marwat, KPK, PML), **Malik Amad Khan**, MNA (NA 71, Mianwali I, Punjab, PPPP) and **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director, PILDAT.

Senator Maula Buksh Chandio said that performance of Parliament reflects combined performance of the treasury and the opposition benches. The PPP is proud of the fact that for the first time chairmanship of PAC and other Standing Committees is given to the opposition. Parliament's biggest achievement is to have revived the 1973 Constitution in its original shape. 18th Constitutional Amendment has strengthened the federation through giving powers to the provinces. Defence budget has been presented in greater detail. He admitted that peoples problems remain but will these will only be addressed through uninterrupted system of democracy in Pakistan.

In the PILDAT Score Card on the Performance of Parliament, **The Transparency and Accessibility of the National Assembly** scored the highest, i.e. **54%**. Two aspects of the performance of the Senate namely **The Transparency and Accessibility of the Senate** and Representativeness of the Senate scored the highest, i.e. **53%**. The weakest aspect of the National Assembly's performance is evaluated to be **Effectiveness of the National Assembly's Involvement in Foreign Policy** which got a score of **33 %**. Similarly, the weakest aspect of the performance of the Senate is also evaluated to be **Effectiveness of the Senate's Involvement in Foreign Policy** which got a score of **34 %**.

6th Quarterly Meeting of Democracy Assessment Group-DAG

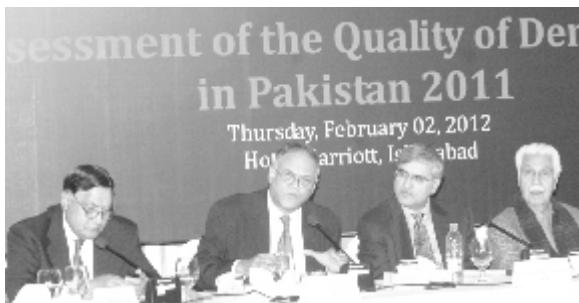
The 6th quarterly meeting of Democracy Assessment Group-DAG was held on December 26, 2011 in

Lahore. The basic objective of the meeting was to get DAG members to share their views on the most important issues that have impacted the quality of democracy in Pakistan during Year 2011 and to analyse the four pillars of the report on the basis of which PILDAT should finalise the report. In the meeting, Group members shared guidelines on how to draft annual report on the Assessment of Quality of Democracy 2011.

PILDAT kicked off Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in 2011 through a National Workshop

PILDAT began its assessment of the quality of democracy in Pakistan in year 2011 through facilitating a national dialogue in Islamabad on December 29, 2011. The workshop helped extract the opinions of a cross-section of society on the performance of democracy in 2011 including MPs, Academics, Media and citizens groups.

Mr. Qamar Zaman Kaira, Information Secretary PPP and former Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting chaired the workshop. He shared that democracy does not come with passing laws and when we talk of democracy we should have some context in mind especially our context. Government, Parliament and Political Parties are not the only thing forming a democracy. The issues of federal-province relations are centuries old. We have historically tried to govern the country with a centrist approach. The Constitution of 1973 was consensus oriented. Martial laws afterwards destroyed the federation and political parties. This incumbent Parliament has brought the 18th Amendment which has at least defined the federation again. We have at least tried to define the federal-province relations. We cannot give the same performance that the democracy in Britain because they have a different history. Media is not completely independent, its independence remains confined due to its commercial interests. As far as hereditary politics is concerned it will not be done away with until political



(L to R) Lt. Gen (Retd) Moinuddin Haider, Mr. Javed Jabbar, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob and Mr. Illahi Buksh Soomro at a meeting in Islamabad



(L to R) Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin, Dr. Mohammad Waseem and Mr. Illahi Buksh Soomro at DAG meeting in Islamabad

parties are allowed to evolve.

7th Quarterly Meeting of Democracy Assessment Group-DAG

The 7th quarterly meeting of Democracy Assessment Group-DAG was held on January 20, 2012 in Lahore. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the draft report on Assessment of Quality of Democracy: January-December 2011, which was prepared by PILDAT team in the light of DAG members' guidelines. The Group reviewed the draft report and suggested modifications and enhancements.

8th Quarterly Meeting of Democracy Assessment Group-DAG

The 8th quarterly meeting of Democracy Assessment Group-DAG was held on January 27, 2012 in Lahore. Members of the Democracy Assessment Group-DAG finalised the updated draft report on Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan; January-December 2011 in detail.

Alongside the Group meeting, PILDAT also organised a Briefing for Media on Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan where the DAG released the Assessment of the Quality of Democracy draft Report, assigned an overall score of 49%. The Group assessed the Quality of Democracy at 45% in September 2010. **Civil Society and Popular Participation** received the highest score of **53%** with no change from previous year, 2010. **Democracy beyond the State** received the second highest score of **52%** compared to 43% in 2010. **Citizenship, Law and Rights** received a score of **49%** which was an improvement compared to 46% in 2010. **Representative and Accountable Government** received the lowest score of **47%** compared to 43% in 2010.

National Workshop for consultation on the Draft Report on the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan

PILDAT organised a National Workshop on February 02, 2012 in Islamabad to consult a cross section of

Pakistan's decision-makers on the Draft report on Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan: January –December 2011 alongside scores assigned by DAG members with a diverse group of audience included members of Parliament, representatives of political parties, analysts and opinion-makers, scholars and media who shared their views on quality of democracy in 2011 and the major issues that later reflected as part of Assessment of the Quality of Democracy Report.

Dialogue and development is the key to solve Balochistan's issues

PILDAT organised a National Advocacy Roundtable Discussion on the Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan on February 13, 2012 in Lahore. The National Advocacy Roundtable Discussion was organised at the launch of the annual report on the Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan covering the period from January - December 2011. While participants agreed with the findings of the report and its various reform proposals, Members of the Democracy Assessment Group, Representatives of the cross section of society and media analysts believed the situation in Balochistan is at its gravest and must be addressed to improve democracy and governance in Pakistan.

National Workshop on Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan

PILDAT organised a National Workshop over Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan on March 19, 2012 in Peshawar where members of the Democracy Assessment Group shared with the representatives of a cross section of society and media their analysis based on the report Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan: 2011.

Mr. Karamat Ullah Khan, Speaker, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa chaired the session. He shared that the process of democracy has been ongoing for the past four years, despite being uprooted



(L to R) Mr. Javed Hafeez and Mr. Omar Khan Afridi at a workshop in Lahore



(L to R) Mr. Omar Khan Afridi, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Talat Masood and Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jomezai at a Roundtable Discussion in Lahore

and trampled upon many times. The devolution process has increased workload of the Provincial Assemblies; however there is a need to develop their capacity to deliver services more effectively. The provinces have received their rights with the passage of the 18th Amendment, but they lack administrative capacity to effectively use these resources..

The Workshop was attended by Political representatives including provincial legislators, media representatives, civil society representatives, academics and government officials.

National Advocacy Roundtable Discussion on Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan

PILDAT organised a Roundtable to disseminate the results of the report on Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan: January-December, 2011 in Quetta on April 14, 2012. A candid discussion was held at the occasion where Members of civil society, academia and media shared their views and concerns on the State of Democracy in Pakistan.

In view of unrest in Balochistan the Democracy Assessment Group also undertook a fact finding mission to Quetta along side the National Workshop on April 14, 2012. The group held candid interactions with Governor Balochistan **Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Magsi**, **Chairman of Hazara Democratic Party**, **Mr. Abdul Khaliq Hazara**, party leadership of Balochistan National Party Mengal (BNP-M) and **Mr. Tahir Hussain**, Advocate, Vice President HRCP Balochistan. Based on the important points raised by various stakeholders during extensive discussions, the group has formulated a set of recommendations and shared it with National Media to improve the Balochistan Situation.

Public Service Delivery Important to Improve Quality of Democracy

PILDAT disseminated the report on Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan: January-December,

2011 through a National Workshop in Karachi on April 16, 2012 where representatives from the academia, media and civil society expressed their views. According to the report on the Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan 2010-11, civil society and popular participation improved the prospect of democracy, while accountability of public officials remained low. A huge cross section of the society participated in the workshop.

Participants at the roundtable said that the quality of governance and delivery of basic services has sharply deteriorated in the past four years. In particular, the quality of education was a cause of concern for academics present at the event, who argued that access and quality of education was critical for the improvement of democracy in the country. A few participants at the roundtable discussion lauded the legislation concerning empowerment of women by the current parliament despite poor public services was rated as a positive force for marginalized sections of society.

On the sideline of the National Workshop in Karachi, the DAG also conducted a fact-finding mission to Karachi on April 15, 2012. The Group held interactions with Chief Minister of Sindh **Syed Qaim Ali Shah**, Awami National Party's **Shahi Syed** and a delegation of Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM) in leadership of **Dr. Muhammad Farooq Sattar** separately. Based on the important points raised by various stakeholders during extensive discussions, the Group has recommended 5 key measures to resolve unrest in Karachi.

Legislative Reforms: Strengthening and Enhancing Legislative Budget Process and Capacities

As an organisation that places a major emphasis on strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions for a more prosperous Pakistan, legislative reforms remain high on agenda of PILDAT. PILDAT continues to engage with multi-party public representatives, political parties and elected legislative leadership on required legislative reform.

Parliamentary Control of the purse strings or the budget is one of the most crucial powers of any legislature. As the representative of the people, a legislature is the appropriate place to ensure that the Budget best matches the nation's needs with available resources. Such an exercise demands detailed engagement of the Parliament with the Budget Process.

Pakistan's current budgetary process has, for various historical reasons, attracted little input from Parliamentarians, political parties or wider civil society groups and organisations. The budget process has in consequence become solely the domain of the executive, leaving little scope for input in formulation, analysis or accountability. PILDAT has been working to make the Federal and Provincial Budget Processes more inclusive and to strengthen the channels and practices of Parliamentary input, scrutiny and oversight of the national budget.

Through PILDAT's initiative spanning over many years, nearly every legislator from across political spectrum is aware of the deficiency of current budget process. MPs raise these deficiencies regularly in the Houses, especially during budget sessions and share reform proposals developed together with PILDAT. Committees have begun to demand departmentally-related budget and demands for grants and slowly have started receiving these ahead of budget session. There are private member motions and changes on rules submitted in the National Assembly of Pakistan in this regard.

Through the sensitisation efforts and advocacy of PILDAT over the years, Punjab Assembly has institutionalised Pre-Budget Sessions for MPAs to make input into provincial budget while Parliament seems poised to make the required reforms in near future.

Proposal for Rules of Procedures and conduct of business in provincial Assembly of the Punjab to allow for more debate in budget sessions was implemented

during 2011 budget debates.

Activities related to effectiveness of the Parliamentary Budget Process in Pakistan during the reporting period are as below:

Citizen's Forum on performance of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan during Budget Session 2011-2012

PILDAT organized a Citizens Forum on Performance of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan: Budget Session 2011-2012 on July 14, 2011 in Islamabad. Speakers at the Forum included **Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi**, MNA, **Mr. Abdul Rashid Godil**, MNA, **Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jomezai**, Former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly; **Mr. Abdullah Yusuf**, former Chairman Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director of PILDAT.

Evaluating the performance of the National Assembly of Pakistan during Budget Session 2011-12, **Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi**, MNA, said that approximately 80% of the budget speeches were on non-budget issues. He said that quality of the debate were very poor and only few members of the National Assembly understand the Budgetary Process, therefore, budget remains mystery for most of the members. Besides, parliamentary leaders fail to guide / educate their members about the budgetary process, he added.

Discussing proposed reforms in the Parliamentary Budget Process of Pakistan, **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director of PILDAT said that the Parliament should institute holding of a Pre-Budget Session at the start of the Federal Budget Cycle; the Finance Committee of the National Assembly essentially should hold Pre-Budget public hearings; Duration of the Parliamentary Budget Process should be extended to about 45 days and each National Assembly Standing Committee should scrutinise relevant Demands for Grants of concerned Ministry and present reports to the House based on which budget debate should take place and Parliament should consider the establishment of an Independent Budget Analysis Unit. He also emphasised that Article 84 of the Constitution needs a review on executive's powers to spend beyond the originally approved budget and supplementary budget should be sent to Parliament for approval during the year when needed for pre-approval.

Citizens' Forum demands Reforms in the Budget Process in the Punjab Assembly

PILDAT organized a Citizen's Forum on the Reforms in the Budget Process in the Punjab Assembly in Lahore on July 25, 2011. The forum demanded that reforms be introduced in the Budget Process of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab and that report prepared by the 35 member committee on reforms in the rules of the business of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, specially related to the budget session, should be released and implemented by the House. The Citizens' Forum organized by PILDAT, met with **Rana Mashhood Ahmed Khan**, Acting Speaker, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, in the chair to discuss the performance of the Punjab Assembly in the Budget Session 2011-2012.

The adverse effects of bureaucratic strongholds in the Punjab Government and Assembly were denounced by all the guest speakers; Rana Mashhood criticized the legislation passed as merely extrapolating the civil departments' desires, handed down by the respective heads to be perpetually endorsed by the people in power, and perpetually opposed by the opposition with little regard to the actual substance of the laws and regulations. **Mr. Ikram Rabbani Rana**, Former Provincial Health Minister and former Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly, seconded this opinion, and also blamed the lack of interest showed by most MPAs when it came to scrutinizing the budget, claiming that they did not even read the budget, let alone debate on it. He was also of the opinion that the present Finance Committee should be abolished and a budget committee be constituted to liaise with the government departments to formulate the budget.

The Forum was attended by a large number of Civil Society representatives, youth, Media and business. Members of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab along with the Punjab Assembly Secretariat also attended the Forum and termed it as an extremely useful analysis of the performance of the Punjab



(L to R) Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jomezai and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at a Forum in Islamabad



(L to R) Mr. Mohsin Leghari, Mr. Tariq Bucha and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at a Briefing Session in Lahore

Assembly budget process.

PILDAT lauds NA Standing Committee on Rules for approving amendment to give right of budget scrutiny to Standing Committees

Through a press statement on November 03, 2011, PILDAT welcomed and appreciated the approval of the amendment to give powers of budget scrutiny to Standing Committees. "This is one of the most crucial reforms required in the National Assembly as it allows public representatives to truly discharge their role of control and scrutiny over purse strings," said PILDAT, thanking and congratulating all the members of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges, under the chairmanship of **Mr. Nadeem Afzal Gondal**, MNA, (NA-64 Sargodha-I, Punjab, PPP) for this initiative to approve this key reform.

The National Assembly Standing Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges in its meeting held on November 1 approved, in principle, the role of standing committees in budget scrutiny. After approval of this amendment, due in the next sitting of the Committee, all National Assembly Standing Committees would be able to scrutinize, amend if necessary, and approve each ministry or department's annual budgetary proposals / demands for grants and appropriations and development expenditure for the next fiscal year of their relevant Ministry.

The amendment in rules was proposed jointly by MNAs including **Mr. Khurram Dastgir Khan**, MNA (NA-96, Gujranwala-II, Punjab, PML-N) and later **Ms. Anusha Rahman Khan**, MNA, (NA-288, Punjab XVI, PML-N) and has the support of a large number of reform-minded MNAs.

PILDAT holds Briefing Session for Punjab MPAs on Taxing the Agricultural Income

PILDAT organized a Briefing Session for Punjab MPAs on Taxing the Agricultural Income on Taxing the

Agricultural Income, on December 23, 2011 in Lahore where Punjab Assembly members were briefed by experts on various pros and cons of taxing the agricultural income.

Dr. Tariq Bucha, President Farmers Associates Pakistan briefed the members about the current status of the Agricultural Tax and its collection. He said that the provincial governments have failed to develop an effective mechanism for the collection of the Agricultural Tax. He said the tax is being collected by the Patwaris from the farmers, who do not issue any receipts or tax Challans to the farmers against the payments made. This was causing a huge loss to the exchequer and the notion that the farmers do not want to pay taxes is taking roots. He said that farmers understand the need of paying taxes and want to contribute towards the national development. Only difference is on the collection mechanism. Dr. Tariq Bucha also presented suggestions to improve the tax collection. He said that the government should remove bottlenecks in the tax collection. Farmers should have more excess to the financial resources and should be provided soft agricultural loans.

The briefing session was followed by an active question answer session. MPAs also argued that since a majority of the Assembly members have agricultural background, the perception in public is developing that Assemblies are protecting their own interests which is counter-productive.

Committees Role a must in Budget Process, demand Punjab MPAs

In a workshop held by PILDAT on February 06, 2012 in Lahore to orient chairs and members of the Standing Committees of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, Speaker Punjab Assembly and members said that Committees should be given a role in reviewing Provincial Budget in Punjab. MPAs from all parties criticised the increasing trend of block allocations and said that these, together with supplementary budget and



(L to R) Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Chaudhry Zaheer-ud-Din, Ms. Huzaima Ikram and Dr. Ikram ul Haq at a workshop in Lahore



Panelists at a Workshop in Lahore

dormant committees run counter to democratic norms.

Three experts shared their recommendations on how can the committees effectively review departmental budgets for effective public scrutiny. These included **Mr. Nohman Ishtiaq**, Public Financial Management Specialist; Advisor to the Federal Government of Pakistan, **Mr. Jean Paul Ruskowski**, President and CEO, Parliamentary Centre, Canada and **Mr. Trevor Day**, Deputy Clerk of Committees, Ontario Legislature, Canada.

In his opening remarks, **Rana Muhammad Iqbal Khan**, MPA, Speaker, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, praised the initiatives of PILDAT and said that based on PILDAT recommendations, the Punjab Assembly took the lead over other provincial legislatures of Pakistan when on October 13, 2010, the Assembly formally passed an amendment in the rules through which it fixed fixing at least four days for pre-budget debate in its sessions being held from January to March every year.

Punjab Assembly Standing Committee on Education holds Pre-Budget Public Consultation on How to Ensure Effective Spending on Education: Ideas for the Budget 2012-2013

Through the first Pre-Budget Public Consultation, held on February 08, 2012 in Lahore, the Punjab Assembly Standing Committee on Education received proposals from various experts on How to Ensure Effective Spending on Education: Ideas for the Budget 2012-2013.

The experts who recorded oral evidences/recommendations to the Committee included **Mr. Ali Malik**, Additional Secretary Education, Punjab; **Prof. Mian Mohammad Akram**, President Tanzeem-e-Assatza; **Dr. Fareeha Zafar**, Director Society for the Advancement of Education and **Mr. Mansoor Malik**, Staff Reporter Dawn.

Opening the consultation, **Chaudhry Javed Ahmed**,

MPA (PP-228, Pakpattan-II, PML-N) and Chairman Punjab Assembly Standing Committee on Education welcomed the experts and observers including MPAs and said that the Committee's initiative to hold public consultation was to further improve interaction between the people and the Parliament and to establish the tradition of eliciting public input and ownership of the province's fiscal and financial priorities by the elected representatives.

Standing Committees of the Punjab Assembly should be given a Role in Budget Process

PILDAT organized a workshop on Role of the Standing Committees in Budget Process for the members of Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in Lahore on March 06, 2012. The speakers demanded that the Standing Committees in the Punjab Assembly should be given a role in the provincial budget process. It is only through Committees that citizens can interact with the legislature and provide their suggestions and demands for annual budget.

Mr. Irfan Qaiser Shaikh, President Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that we believe that time for step-change in the management of public finance has arrived. Pakistan desperately needs to improve tax-to-GDP ratio. This is only possible when citizens have trust in the government's ability to skillfully manage fiscal affairs at all levels. Sub-national budget-making is critical in this regard as essential public services are increasingly being provided at this level.

Dr. Prof Ashraf Nizami, President Pakistan Medical Association, emphasized that the health budget should be increased and more funds should be allocated towards prevention of diseases. He was of the opinion that funds should be stipulated towards eradicating diseases that can be cured by immunization.

Mr. Hamid Malhi, Director, Farmers Associates of



Punjab Assembly members at a Workshop in Lahore



(L to R) Mr. Aftab Ahmad, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob and Mr. Jean Paul Ruskowski at workshop in Lahore

Pakistan lamented that there is no mechanism at the moment to enable the members of the Punjab Assembly to influence the budget in light of the expectations of the Citizens. He said that since the members of the Punjab Assembly lack basic facilities like an office and staff and are not equipped to analyze the budget and seek or incorporate their suggestions in the budget process, they are also ill-equipped to seek citizens views or influence the budget. He was of the opinion that the standing committees of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab should be made more effective and given a key role in the budget process. He further said that the committees should have the suo-moto powers so that they can become effective.

Parliament urged to give Committees a role in effective Budget Scrutiny

PILDAT organized a Briefing Session on Understanding Budget 2012-2013 ahead of the budget debate beginning in the two Houses of Parliament on June 04, 2012 in Islamabad. **Mir Aamir Ali Magsi**, MNA (NA 206, Larkana III, Sindh, PPPP) chaired the Session while the key speakers included **Mr. Nohman Ishaq**, Financial Expert, **Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) Shahzad Chaudhry**, Defence analyst, **Ms. Anjum Ibrahim**, Resident Editor, Business Recorder and **Ms. Aasiya Riaz**, Joint Director, PILDAT addressed the participants at the session. A PILDAT Brief for Parliamentarians titled **Contours of Budget 2012-2013** was especially prepared and disseminated ahead of the start of the budget debate in Parliament.

The Speakers at the Briefing Session expressed that while it is the Government's job to prepare the budget, it is the Parliament's most important responsibility to scrutinise, pass and oversee the spending of the budget. Without creating a balance in these constitutional roles, public representatives will remain outside the loop of crucial policy making on budget.

It was also demanded by PILDAT that the amendment approved by the National Assembly Standing

Committee on Rules and submitted to the House on March 1, 2012 must be passed by the House urgently to allow committees to effectively scrutinise departmental budget in detail.

Education and Health Committees of the Punjab Assembly review Departmental Budgets 2012-2013; demand rules to be amended to allow for budget scrutiny by Standing Committees

In a bid to promote targeted study and scrutiny of departmental budget by Standing Committees, PILDAT held special briefings on June 12, 2012 in Lahore for the Standing Committee on Education and Standing Committee on Health on the Punjab Provincial Budget on Education 2012-2013 and Punjab Provincial Budget on Health 2012-2013 respectively.

In keeping with regional and international practices of effective budget scrutiny by public representatives at the Committee level, PILDAT has been demanding that the national and provincial assemblies of Pakistan allow for Standing Committees to review their respective ministerial budgets each year during the budget sessions. Despite public commitments by the Prime Minister of Pakistan and his respective Finance Ministers, as well as the Chief Minister Punjab, the 5th and final budget sessions of the on-going term of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab are continuing without allowing Standing Committees of the two legislatures to scrutinise their ministerial/departmental budgets.

Undeterred by the lack of opportunities provided by the Assembly secretariat, the Punjab Assembly Standing Committee on Education and Health wanted to scrutinise their respective ministerial budgetary allocations. Responding to this, PILDAT organised detailed briefings on Education and Health.

Very ably and meticulously delivered by **Mr. Nohman Ishtiaq**, Public Finance Management expert, the two briefings respectively analysed the main outlay of the



(L to R) Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Mr. Aamir Ali Magsi and Mr. Nohman Ishtiaq at a Briefing Session in Islamabad



(L to R) Mr. Nohman Ishtiaq, Ms Anjum Ibrahim and Air Vice Marshal (Retd) Shahzad Chaudhry at a Session in Islamabad

Education and Health budgets of the Punjab Government in relation to the specific requirements of the province. Members of the Standing Committees on Health and Education were briefed on how to analyse the budgets in detail and what are some of the critical questions that the committee members and MPAs can raise during the budget discussion in the Punjab Assembly.

During the briefings, it was underscored that Pakistan is one of the very few countries where Government still has the power to spend more than the allocated budget as supplementary budget without the prior approval of the legislature thus rendering the entire budget process a meaningless exercise.

Citizens' Forum Demands Effective Role for the Committees in the Budget Process

At a PILDAT Citizen's Forum on June 29, 2012 in Lahore, it was demanded that a more effective role be granted to the Standing Committees of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in the provincial budget process. The citizens' forum met with **Rana Mohammad Iqbal Khan**, MPA, Speaker, Punjab Assembly in the chair to discuss the performance of the Punjab Assembly in the Budget Session 2012-2013.

In his opening remarks, while giving an introduction of the Citizens' forum **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director, PILDAT highlighted the performance of the Punjab Assembly in its budget session 2012-2013. He said that the budget session for the fiscal year 2012-2013 in Punjab Assembly lasted for a total of 11 working days with budget discussion taking place for only 6 days. He further said that more serious debate is needed to pass the most important document of the house. He said that it is only possible if the demands for grants are referred to the relevant departmental committees for discussion.

Mr. Irfan Qaiser Shaikh, President Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was of the opinion that

there should be transparency and public should be taken in confidence for taxation reforms keeping the stakeholders in mind.

Mr. Tanvir Ashraf Kaira, MPA and former Provincial Minister for Finance, praised the Punjab Assembly for holding pre-budget debate in the House and demanded that the Standing Committees of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab should be give more powers in the budget making process.

Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed, senior journalist, while expressing his views raised important points about expenditure and allocation, demanding for fuller discussions on the amount to be spent and how certain projects are chosen in lieu of others. Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed further said that the budget process can only be made effective if it includes the views of the masses. He was of the opinion that the standing committees of the House should be strengthened and their role in the budget process should be enhanced. The standing committees should invite input from the public through newspaper ads and the suggestions put forward by the public should be the guidelines for making budget allocations.

The Forum was attended by a large number of Civil Society representatives, youth, media and business community representatives. Members of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab along with the Punjab Assembly Secretariat staff also attended the forum and termed it extremely useful.

Regional Parliamentary Dialogues

Countries of South Asia in general share numerous commonalities like culture, standard of living, challenges in the economic, social and political fields. This offers a great potential of learning from each other and cooperating on resolving common issues.

In order to promote better understanding between Pakistani, Afghan and Indian legislators on cooperation regarding cross-border issues such as security, trade, Control of Narcotics and water and refugees, etc., PILDAT, since 2004, has been facilitating a process of Dialogue of Pakistani Parliamentarians and with Afghan and Indian Parliamentarians separately.

Since 2008 alone, PILDAT has managed to bring Parliamentarians of Pakistan and Afghanistan and Pakistan and India on the dialogue table for seven and four times respectively. These dialogues have successfully built a momentum through which Parliamentarians from all three countries are keen to continue the engagement to:

- i. Monitor how the respective Governments are carrying forward bilateral relations
- ii. Lead, in the respective Parliaments for their respective governments, the agendas for the improvement of bilateral relations

These Parliamentarians Dialogues, being a pioneering effort, have started to receive serious attention from decision-makers of India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. MPs are better informed about each other's position on potential areas of conflict and concern and therefore in a better position to help in resolution of conflicts and formulation of better policies for better relations.

Many widespread misgivings are being addressed by face-to-face contacts and feelings of bitterness are being reduced considerably.

Pakistani MPs' meetings with Afghan President Mr. Hamid Karzai and Afghan MPs meetings with Pakistani Prime Minister Mr. Yusuf Raza Gilani and President Asif Ali Zardari have provided a rare opportunity to hear from the top leadership about the state of relations and the actions being taken or contemplated to improve the relations.

The Parliamentarians' Dialogues add value to the official dialogues between Pakistan and Afghanistan and between Pakistan and India by reviewing the pace and progress of the official dialogue. The Dialogues provide an opportunity to monitor and evaluate the

pace and effectiveness of the official dialogue process and issue periodic reports of their evaluation for the benefit of general public and the two governments.

Separate set of recommendations from all Dialogues emerge as outputs of the dialogues between Pakistani and Indian Parliamentarians and Pakistan and Afghanistan Parliamentarians. These recommendations are the major issues that have been highlighted by the Parliamentarians, which affect the relationship between Pakistan and its two neighbouring countries separately, India and Afghanistan. Many of these recommendations were adopted by the respective Governments.

During the reporting Period, Recommendations of the Dialogues, Particularly suggestions of the Dialogue with Indian MPs on Trade and Economic Issues were adopted by the respective Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan in February 2012.

Activities undertaken during 2011-2012 are as below:

India-Pakistan Parliamentarians Dialogue; August 18-19, 2011; New Delhi, India

The Parliamentarians from India and Pakistan met in New Delhi on August 18-19, 2011 in their second round of the India-Pakistan Parliamentarians Dialogue. A 19 member Pakistan Parliamentary delegation interacted with their Indian counterparts in a comprehensive review of relations between the two countries and discussed means of moving forward. In order to do so, they discussed various issues, including strengthening of people to people contact and need for a liberal visa regime. Other issues that were also deliberated upon during Day 1 of the Round –II of Dialogue included terrorism, Jammu & Kashmir, water, role of media, removal of the trust deficit and developing a future mechanism to carry forward Parliamentary Dialogue Process.

The MPs from both sides were in complete agreement that it is in the joint and respective interest of both countries that peace, security and stability be established between the two countries.

To this end, Parliamentarians from Pakistan and India noted with considerable satisfaction that in the past seven months since the first session of the Parliamentarians Dialogue in Islamabad in January 2011, the intergovernmental dialogue has been resumed.

Pakistan delegation was co-lead by **Senator Jan**

Mohammad Khan Jamali, Deputy Chairman Senate of Pakistan, and **Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi**, MNA, Deputy Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan, while seasoned MPs from Pakistan and India, **Senator S. M. Zafar** (Punjab, PML), former Federal Minister for Law, Pakistan and **Mr. Yashwant Sinha**, former Union Minister for External Affairs and Finance, India (Jharkhand, BJP) co-chaired of the 1st day of the Pakistan-India Parliamentarians Dialogue - II.

Indian Parliamentarians who joined the interaction with their Pakistan counterparts included **Mr. Yashwant Sinha**, Member Lok Sabha, BJP, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand, **Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar**, Member, Rajya Sabha, Indian National Congress (INC), **Mr. Mohammed Adeb**, Member, Rajya Sabha, (Ind.), Uttar Pradesh, **Mr. Naresh Gujral**, Member, Rajya Sabha, Shiromani Akali Dal, Punjab, **Mr. Rajniti Prasad**, Member Rajya Sabha, Rashtriya Janata Dal, Bihar, **Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz**, Member, Rajya Sabha, Indian National Congress, Jammu & Kashmir, **Mr. Asaduddin Owaisi**, Member Lok Sabha, All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen, Hyderabad, Andhrapradesh, **Mr. Baijayant Jay Panda**, Member Lok Sabha, Biju Janata Dal, Kendrapara, Orissa, **Mr. Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo**, Member Lok Sabha, Biju Janata Dal (BJD), Bolangir, Orissa, **Mr. Naveen Jindal**, Member Lok Sabha, INC, Kurukshetra, Haryana, **Mr. Raashid Alvi**, Member Rajya Sabha, INC, Andhra Pradesh, **Dr. Shashi Tharoor**, Member Lok Sabha, INC, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, **Syed Azeez Pasha**, Member Rajya Sabha, Communist Party of India, Hyderabad, **Mr. Tathagata Satpathy**, Member Lok Sabha, Biju Janata Dal, Orissa and **Mr. Vijay Bahuguna**, Member Lok Sabha, INC, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand.

The Pakistan delegation, other than the Deputy Presiding Officers of the Parliament of Pakistan, included **Senator Afrasiab Khattak** (Khyber



(L to R) Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Senator S.M. Zafar and Mr. Rajniti Prasad at India-Pakistan MPs Dialogue in New Delhi



(L to R) Ms. Anusha Rehman, Mr. Naveen Jindal and Mr. Haider Abbas Rizvi at a Dialogue in New Delhi

Pakhtunkhwa, ANP), **Senator Jehangir Bader** (Punjab, PPP), **Senator Saeeda Iqbal** (ICT, PPP) and **Senator S.M. Zafar**. Members from the National Assembly of Pakistan include **Ms. Anusha Rehman**, (Punjab, PML-N), **Dr. Ayatullah Durrani**, (Balochistan, PPP), **Mr. Haider Abbas Rizvi**, (Sindh, MQM), **Mr. Humayun Saifullah Khan**, (KP, PML), **Mr. Laiq Muhammad Khan**, (KP JUI-F), **Dr. Lal Chand**, (Sindh, PPP), **Mr. Khurram Dastgir Khan**, (Punjab, PML-N), **Mr. Nadeem Afzal Gondal**, (Punjab, PPP), **Dr. Nafisa Shah**, (Sindh, PPP), **Nawabzada Malik Amad Khan**, (Punjab, PPP), **Mr. Qamar Zaman Kaira**, (Punjab, PPP), **Sardar Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari**, (Punjab, PML) and **Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi**, (Punjab, PML-N). **Mr. Iftikhar Ullah Babar**, Special Secretary, Senate of Pakistan and **Mr. Moosa Raza Effendi**, Additional Secretary, Public Accounts Committee, National Assembly of Pakistan participate as observers in the Dialogue representing the Parliamentary Secretariats while **Ambassador (Retd.) Khalid Mahmood**, former Director General, Foreign Minister of Pakistan's Office, serves as Rapporteur to the Dialogue..

The Pakistan-India Parliamentarians' Dialogue – I was facilitated by PILDAT in Islamabad, Pakistan on January 06-07, 2011 in which a 7-member Indian Parliamentary delegation engaged with multi-party group of Pakistani MPs on topics including strengthening people to people contact, a liberal visa regime; terrorism; Jammu and Kashmir; Water; Role of Media; removing the trust deficit and other issues like role of women, trade, role of Military and Intelligence Agencies and continuation of Dialogue and exchange programmes.

Pakistan and Afghanistan Parliamentarians' engage in a Parliamentary Dialogue

Parliamentarians from Pakistan and Afghanistan met in Islamabad on December 20-21, 2011 to discuss progress on recommendations from previous two Pak-

Afghan Dialogues, which were held on March 29-30, 2011 and May 29-30, 2011 in Islamabad and Kabul respectively. The both sides MPs also discussed the Afghan Transit Trade and travel between Pakistan; and Afghanistan and investment Opportunities by Investors of both countries.

A delegation of 23 Afghan MPs, belonging to Meshrano Jirga (Senate of Afghanistan) and Wolesi Jirga (National Assembly of Afghanistan) got engaged in a two day dialogue with their Pakistani counterparts. **Senator Bismillah Afghanmal**, Member of the Meshrano Jirga and **Mr. Abdul Latif Pedram**, Member of Afghan Wolesi Jirga co-chaired the dialogue from Afghanistan while the Dialogue was co-chaired by **Senator Salim Saifullah Khan**, Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan from Pakistan side including other Pakistani Parliamentarians from different political parties.

Pakistani Parliamentarians who engaged in the dialogue included **Senator Muhammad Jahangir Badar**, *Secretary General, Pakistan Peoples Party*; **Senator Dr. Saeeda Iqbal**, *Islamabad Capital Territory, PPPP*; **Senator S. M. Zafar**, *Punjab*; **Senator Maulana Mohammad Saleh Shah Qurashi**, *FATA, Independent*; **Chaudhry Naseer Ahmed Bhutta**, *MNA, NA-127, Lahore-X, Punjab, PML-N*; **Mr. Noor Alam Khan**, *MNA, NA-3, Peshawar-III, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa*; **Mr. Riaz Khan Fatyana**, *MNA, NA-94, Toba Tek Singh-II, Punjab*; **Syed Akhonzada Chitan**, *MNA, NA-44 Tribal Area-IX, FATA, Independent*.

Afghan Parliamentarians who participated in the first day of the dialogue included **Senator Abdul Shakoor Shakoor**, **Senator Ahmad Bashir Samim**, **Senator Ahmad Mawen**, **Senator Bahram Samkani**, **Senator Baz Mohammad Zormati**, **Senator Malika Mayailzada**, **Senator Mohammad Amin Ahmadi**,



(L to R) Senator Salim Saifullah Khan, Senator Bismillah Afghanmal and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue in Islamabad



(L to R) Mr. Abdul Latif Pedram, Senator Salim Saifullah Khan and Senator Bismillah Afghanmal Pakistan-Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue in Islamabad

Senator Mohammad Asif Azime, **Senator Namatullah Popal** and **Senator Sara Surkhabi** while delegates from the Afghan Wolesi Jirga include **Mr. Abdul Latif Pedram**, **Mr. Abdul Samee Samim**, **Mr. Abdul Saboor Khedmat**, **Mr. Amir Yar Khan**, **Mr. Mohammad Nawab Mangal**, **Mr. Mohammad Nazir Ahmadzai**, **Mrs. Najia Aimaq**, **Mrs. Nazifa Zaki**, **Sayed Ishaq Gailani**, **Mr. Sharifullah Kamawal**, **Haji Sher Ali Ahmadzai**, and **Ms. Wagma Sapy**.

On side line of the Dialogue, the Afghan Parliamentary Delegation called on Prime Minister **Syed Yousuf Raza Gilani**. The Afghan Delegation also called on The Afghan Parliamentary Delegation also called on Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan, **Senator Farooq H. Naek**, and interacted with a Senate delegation including **Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari**, Leader of the House in Senate, PPPP, **Senator Moulana Abdul Ghafoor Haideri**, Leader of the Opposition, JUI-F, **Senator Col (Retd.) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi**, MQM, **Senator Kalsoom Perveen**, BNP-A, **Senator Maulana Gul Naseeb Khan**, JUI-F, **Senator Rehana Yahya Baloch**, PML, **Senator Mohammad Ghufuran Khan**, PPP-S, **Senator Prof. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan**, JIP, **Senator Haji Muhammad Adeel**, ANP, **Senator Abdur Rahim Khan Mandokhel**, PKMAP, **Senator Saeeda Iqbal**, PPPP and **Senator Saim Saifullah Khan**, PML.

The two-day Dialogue of Afghan and Pakistan MPs concluded with a Joint Resolution which the co-chairs from two sides shared with the media at a Press Briefing.

The Afghan-Pakistan Parliamentary dialogue was a continuation of PILDAT's commitment to strengthening Parliamentary ties and relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Earlier, five joint workshops of Pakistani and Afghani Parliamentarians have been facilitated by PILDAT since 2008. The broad objective behind the initiative has been to facilitate Parliaments

of the two countries to develop a relationship based on greater interaction and dialogue with each other on bilateral and regional relations and issues of mutual interest.

Pak-India MPs engage on Trade and Economic Relations; agree MPs have cardinal role to play in influencing Governments

Pakistani and Indian MPs engaged on the issue of improving **Trade and Economic Relations between India and Pakistan** during a two Dialogue between two sides MPs on January 17-18, 2012 in Islamabad. MPs from both sides agreed that they had a cardinal role to play in influencing governments in Pakistan and India to take a joint leap forward to normalise relations. Seasoned MPs from Pakistan and India, **Senator S. M. Zafar** (Punjab, PML), former Federal Minister for Law, Pakistan and **Mr. Yashwant Sinha**, former Union Minister for External Affairs and Finance, India (Jharkhand, BJP) co-chaired the Dialogue. They were joined by **Senator Jan. Muhammad Jamali**, Deputy Chairman Senate of Pakistan, **Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi**, MNA, Deputy Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan, **Mr. Qamar Zaman Kaira**, MNA, convener, Pak-India Parliamentary Friendship Group in the National Assembly and **Senator Salim Saifullah Khan**, Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, among others.

The Indian delegation comprised MPs representing major political parties of India from both houses of the Indian Parliament. Indian MPs from the Rajya Sabha include **Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar**, Indian National Congress (INC); **Mr. Nand Kishore Singh** (Janata Dal (United), Bihar); **Mr. P Rajeev** (Communist Party of India (Marxist) and **Mr. Rajniti Prasad** (Rashtriya Janta Dal, Bihar). Lok Sabha members joining the delegation include **Mr. Yashwant Sinha** (Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Hazaribagh, Jharkhand); **Mr. Asaduddin Owaisi** (All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen, Hyderabad, Andhrapradesh); **Mr. Baijayant Jay Panda** (Biju Janata Dal, Kendrapara,



(L to R) Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Senator S.M. Zafar and Mr. Rajniti Prasad at Pak-India MPs Dialogue in New Delhi



(L to R) Senator Dr. Mohammad Jehangir Badar, Mr. Vijay Bahuguna and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob at Pak-India Dialogue in New Delhi

Odisha); **Mr. Deepender Hooda**, (INC, Nabarangpur (ST), Odisha); **Mr. Hamdullah Sayeed** (INC, Lakshadweep (ST), Lakshadweep); **Syed Shahnawaz Hussain**, (BJP, Bhagalpur, Bihar); **Mr. Shatrughan Sinha** (BJP, Patna Sahib, Bihar); **Ms. Supriya Sadanand Sule** (Nationalist Congress Party, Baramati Maharashtra) and **Mr. Bhartruhari Mahtab** (Biju Janata Dal, Cuttack, Odisha).

Pakistani MPs who joined the Dialogue included **Senator Ishaq Dar** (Punjab, PML-N), **Senator Saeeda Iqbal** (ICT, PPP), **Senator Tariq Azeem Khan** (ICT, PML), **Mr. Humayun Saifullah Khan**, MNA, (NA-27Lakki Marwat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PML), **Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Abdul Qadir Baloch**, MNA (NA-271 Kharan-cum-Panjgur, Balochistan, PML-N), **Mr. Ayaz Amir**, MNA (NA-60, Chakwal-I, Punjab, PML-N), **Dr. Farooq Sattar** (MNA, NA-249, Karachi-XI, Sindh, MQM), **Ms. Fouzia Ejaz Khan**, MNA, (NA-317-Sindh-X, MQM), **Ms. Imrana Saeed Jamil**, MNA, (NA-318, Sindh-XI, Sindh, MQM), **Mr. Khurram Dastgir Khan**, MNA, (NA-96, Gujranwala-II, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Khushbakht Shujaat**, MNA, (NA-250, Karachi XII, Sindh, MQM), **Mr. Kishan Chand Parwani**, MNA, (NA-341, Non-Muslim-IX, PML), **Dr. Lal Chand**, MNA (NA-335, Non-Muslim-III, Sindh, PPP), **Mian Abdul Sattar**, MNA, (NA-193 R.Y.Khan-II, Punjab, PPP), **Nawabzada Malik Amad Khan**, MNA, (NA-71 Mianwali-I, Punjab, PPP), **Ch. Naseer Ahmed Bhutta**, MNA, (NA-127, Lahore-X, Punjab, PML-N), **Dr. Nahid Shahid Ali**, MNA, (NA-315, Sindh-VIII, MQM), **Begum Nuzhat Sadiq**, MNA, (NA-277, Punjab-V, PML-N), **Mr. Riaz Fatyana**, MNA, (NA-94, T.T. Singh-III, Punjab, PML), **Mr. Sajid Ahmad**, MNA (NA-257, Karachi-XIX, Sindh, MQM), **Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi**, MNA, (NA-50, Rawalpindi-I, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali**, MNA, (NA-290, Punjab-XVIII, PPP), **Mr. Abdul Rasheed Godil**, MNA, (NA-252 Karachi XIV, Sindh, MQM), **Ms. Shireen Arshad Khan**, (NA-283, Punjab-XI, PML-N), **Ms. Tasneem Siddiqui**, MNA, (NA-285,

Punjab-XIII, PML-N), **Ms. Parveen Masood Bhatti**, (NA-281, Punjab-IX, PML-N) and **Ms. Shahnaz Saleem**, MNA, (NA-280, Punjab-VIII, PML-N).

Prime Minister of Pakistan **Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani** received Indian Parliamentary Delegation upon the conclusion of the Pakistan-India Parliamentarians Dialogue-III on January 18, 2012 in Islamabad. He thanked PILDAT for facilitating the Dialogue and said the dialogue is fully supported by the Government of Pakistan. Warmly welcoming the delegation, Prime Minister Gilani said that the dialogue will help improve the atmosphere in which Pakistan-India relations are progressing forward. "It is my most-cherished dream to see Pakistan and India moving forward on improved relations," he said and urged MPs from both sides to play a constructive role in reducing the trust-deficit and improve relations. Mr. Gilani said he had visited India many times and deeply cherished his ties with friends and counterparts in India. He also said that the Prime Minister of India also wishes to visit Pakistan and that he looks forward to receiving him.

Parliamentarians from both sides issued a Joint Statement upon the conclusion of **Pakistan-India Parliamentarians Dialogue-III** which was presented to the Prime Minister by the Dialogue Co-Chairs **Senator S. M. Zafar** (Punjab, PML), former Federal Minister for Law, Pakistan and **Mr. Yashwant Sinha**, former Union Minister for External Affairs and Finance, India (Jharkhand, BJP). Copies of the Joint Statement were also presented to the Federal Minister for Commerce, **Makhdoom Ameen Faheem**, MNA and **Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar**, MNA, both of whom were in attendance during the meeting at the Prime Minister House.

Youth

Youth and the development of its leadership potential in Pakistan is another area of focus of PILDAT. To engage youth in Pakistan in healthy discourse and expose them to the democratic process and practices, PILDAT has launched the project of **Youth Parliament Pakistan**.

The first-ever Youth Parliament Pakistan was launched in 2007 by PILDAT. Establishment and facilitation of the Youth Parliament Pakistan is part of PILDAT's focus on Youth in the country and Youth's awareness education and training in the norms of politics and democracy in the country. The specific objectives of Youth Parliament Pakistan are to educate Pakistani Youth about politics and democracy and to demonstrate to them how Parliaments are able to Legislate, represent their constituents and oversee the Executive and debate matters of national and international and influence policies. In addition Youth parliament Pakistan serves as a useful forum to voice views of the Youth about a range of national and international issues. The debates in the Youth Parliament Pakistan are meant to not only help the young members in their personal development as a useful citizen, these also serve the purpose of articulating views of the youth on vital issues facing the nation and conveying these to the Government. PILDAT has launched and facilitated successfully 4 batches of Youth Parliament Pakistan from 2007 to 2011.

Patterned after the National Assembly of Pakistan, the **Youth Parliament** model consists of up to 60 young men and women representing 4 provinces, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) roughly in proportion to the population of these units. The Youth Parliament follows its own **two-Party System**, an elected Leader of the House or **Youth Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition, a Youth Cabinet, a Shadow Cabinet and Standing Committees**

PILDAT also focuses to conduct lectures and interactions for Youth Parliament Pakistan from international and national leaders such as successive **President of Pakistan, successive Prime Ministers of Pakistan, Chairman Senate, Chief Justice of Pakistan, former British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Federal Ministers, a number of dignitaries and political leaders**

The Youth Parliament helped the youth to develop a

rational thinking in a dysfunctional, fragmented and disintegrated society. The Youth understood that now is the time to make positive changes in the society for the generations to come, if some hope of future development and prosperity is to be seen in the country. This can be regarded as the biggest achievement of Youth Parliament Pakistan, deepening the roots of democracy by stressing on the need for tolerance and dialogue to resolve conflicts, especially for youth. The project has helped the youth to develop a rational thinking in a dysfunctional, fragmented and disintegrated society.

The well-researched and objective perspectives of the Youth Parliament Pakistan to various state and governmental policies, that each batch offers to various Ministries and relevant Parliamentary Committees from time to time, was recognized at the highest policy level when the Prime Minister of Pakistan **Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani**, invited two Youth Parliament representatives through PILDAT to present their views on draft **National Education Policy** in the **Federal Cabinet** meeting held on September 09, 2009.

Activities of the Youth Parliament Pakistan during 2011-2012 are reported below:

Make Airblue Crash Report Public, demand parents of Martyred MYPs

PILDAT organised a memorial on July 27, 2011 to commemorate 1 year anniversary of martyred members of Youth Parliament Pakistan, parents of martyred Members demanded that the inquiry report of Air Blue Crash should be immediately made public.

Six members of Youth Parliament Pakistan had lost their lives alongside other passengers in an Air Blue flight crash on July 28, 2010.

Parents, families and friends of 6 martyred members of Youth Parliament were joined by alumni from 3 batches of Youth Parliament Pakistan, an initiative undertaken by PILDAT, who also serves as the secretariat of Youth Parliament.

Mr. Ghazi Salahuddin, senior journalist, termed martyred Members as important citizens of this country and Mr. Aamir Liaquat Hussain, former State Minister for Religious Affairs, conducted Dua ceremony. Mr. Haris Lodhi, Convener Airblue Crash Affectees Group (ACAG) and others who lost their relatives also spoke at the memorial emphasizing the need for Government to bring share findings of the inquiry report.

Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT, said

that the loss of these martyred members is huge both for Youth Parliament and PILDAT. He said that this memorial was organized by PILDAT to talk about the late Members and also to talk about some issues. One issue that remains outstanding is that of an objective and public inquiry as demanded by the relatives of late Members and others. It is very unfortunate that the inquiry report into the incident, completed by the Civilian Aviation Authority (CAA), was presented to the Government but has not been made public. He demanded of the Government to share report publicly not only to help bring closure to the families of the martyred members but also to avoid such horrific accidents in future.

The 6 martyred Members of Youth Parliament Pakistan include Mr. Hassan Javed Khan (YP39-SINDH02; Blue Party) Youth Prime Minister; Syeda Rabab Zehra Naqvi (YP41-SINDH04; Blue Party) Youth Information Minister; Mr. Prem Chand (YP38-SINDH01; Blue Party) Youth Minister for Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs; Mr. Bilal Nasir Jamaee (YP44-SINDH07; Green Party) Youth Shadow Minister for Information; Mr. Owais Bin Laiq (YP45-SINDH08; Green Party) Former Youth Shadow Minister for Information; Member Youth Parliament Standing Committee on Information and Syed Arsalan Ahmad (YP42-SINDH05; Blue Party) Member Youth Parliament Standing Committee on Information 2009-2010 Batch.

Inaugural Session of 4th Batch of Youth Parliament Pakistan

The inaugural session of 4th batch spanned over 5 days - February 20-24, 2012.

Out of the 60 member batch, 44 are male while 16 are female. The average age in the 4th batch is 23 years. In the fourth successive batch, the Blue Party forms a majority with 78% membership opting for its membership while 22% members have joined the



(L to R) Ms. Aasiya Riaz and Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jomezai at the Youth Parliament Session



(L to R) Ms. Anusha Rehman, H.E. Mr. Uffe Wolffhechel and Senator S.M. Zafar at Youth Parliament Session

Green Party. The Youth Parliament Pakistan consists of 28 members from Punjab, 12 members from Sindh, 7 from KP, 5 from Balochistan, 3 from Islamabad Capital Territory, 2 each from FATA and AJK while 1 member from Gilgit Baltistan.

Following an orientation for new members, the Youth Parliament session officially began with the oath-taking of the members. While **Mr. Wazir Ahmed Jogazai**, former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, graciously agreed to chair the Youth Parliament Pakistan as its Speaker, election to the office of the Youth Deputy Speaker was held during the first session. Agenda of first session included ascertainment of the Member who commands the confidence of the majority of the Members as Youth Prime Minister. The Opposition benches chose a Youth Leader of the Opposition.

On February 23, a formal inaugural ceremony began by paying homage to **6 martyrs of Youth Parliament Pakistan** who lost their lives in an air crash on July 28, 2010. The Inaugural Session was addressed by Patron Youth Parliament, **Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi**, MNA, Deputy Speaker National Assembly, **Senator S. M. Zafar**, Chairman and other members of Youth Parliament Steering Committee, including **Mr. Khurram Dastgir Khan**, MNA, **Mr. Nadeem Afzal Gondal**, MNA and **Ms. Anusha Rahman Khan**, MNA. **H. E. Mr. Uffe Wolffhechel**, Ambassador of Denmark, also spoke at the Inaugural ceremony of Youth Parliament Pakistan.

Fourth day of the first session of Youth Parliament of Pakistan culminated in the completion of the ascertainment process for the Leader of the House as well as election for the Deputy Speaker Youth Parliament Pakistan on February 23, 2012 in Islamabad.

A democratic process was adopted, same as in the National Assembly of Pakistan, for the ascertainment of the member who commanded the confidence of the

majority of the members. **Mr. Mohammad Hashim Azeem** (YP33-Punjab13; Blue Party) emerged as Youth Leader of the House. He obtained 47 votes out of 54 MYPs who had been administered oath. In his address after he took oath as the Youth Prime Minister, Azeem said that he would uphold the system of merit and 'right person for the right job' in choosing his Youth Cabinet.

Mr. Fahad Mazhar Ali (YP15-KPK02; Green Party), aspirant for the PM position from the Green party, emerged as the Leader of the Opposition.

Earlier in the day, **Ms. Sarah Abdul-Wadood** (YP-19-KPK06; Blue Party) was elected as the Deputy Speaker Youth Parliament Pakistan through the process of secret ballot, as is the tradition in the National Assembly of Pakistan. She obtained 39 votes out of 54 Members of the Youth Parliament (MYPs) who had been administered oath.

Youth Parliament deplores political, sectarian and ethnic violence

Youth Parliament Pakistan deplored all violence in Pakistan including political, ethnic and sectarian violence on the first day of its second session that began in Islamabad on April 16, 2012.

The session started with a calling attention notice to pay tribute to the 135 individuals including 124 soldiers buried under the Siachen avalanche. The Youth Parliament observed 2 minutes of silence in respect of this tragic national loss.

The Youth Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence **Mr. Muhammad Waqar** (YP38-PUNJAB18) presented a view which was unanimously accepted that Siachen should no longer be a battleground between Pakistan and India. Both Pakistan and India should come forward with their future policy review and ink a peace treaty for Siachen.

Condemning the terrible law and order situation in



Members of Youth Parliament at the Session in Islamabad



Youth Parliament members attending the Session

Gilgit-Baltistan, (YP29-PUNJAB09) was of the view that while Federal Government is also responsible but a greater responsibility to maintain law and order is that of the Government of Gilgit Baltistan which needs to adopt all necessary measures to make the lives of those living in Gilgit Baltistan safe and peaceful.

The treasury benches introduced a resolution asking the Federal Government of Pakistan to take strong steps to ensure durable peace in Karachi as it is the hub of all economic activities. Youth Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs **Mr. Muhammad Umar Riaz** (YP36-PUNJAB16) said that the people of Karachi demand peace. He said that a strong and neutral law enforcement agency is required to bring Karachi to its normal position.

Government should take immediate actions to introduce Constitutional reforms for Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir: Youth Parliament Pakistan

Youth Parliament on April 17, 2012 demanded that the Government and the Parliament of Pakistan must take immediate steps to introduce Constitutional reforms for AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan to bring these two territories into the mainstream of Pakistan.

The second day of the second session of Youth Parliament began with the discussions on the impact of energy crisis in Pakistan. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Ahmed Numair Farooq (YP21-Punjab01) asking the provincial governments to play a pivotal role in the establishment of their own power generation units.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Malik Rehan Baloch (YP04-Balochistan02) which demanded that the Government should abolish all illegal camps in various parts of Balochistan. The members opposed the unjust demographic change in Balochistan, Sindh and KPK. The resolution was passed with majority.

The third resolution was moved by Mr. Hassan Ashraf (YP01-AJK01), Mr. Tauseef Abbassi (YP02-AJK02), Mr. Siraj-Ud-Din-Memon (YP57-SINDH09), Mr. Aamir Abbas Turi (YP08-FATA01), Mr. Najeeb Abid Balouch (YP05-BALUCHISTAN03), Ms. Elwina Rauf (YP10-GB01) and Ms. Anum Mohsin (YP22-PUNJAB02) which asked the Government to introduce Constitutional reforms for Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The members discussed that Pakistan's claim over Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir should not be compromised.

Earlier the Youth Parliament members joined a Counter Extremism Workshop especially organised to inculcate in them the skill to understand and define extremism and its various facets and how to effectively counter it as youth of Pakistan. The workshop, spanned over two days of group exercises, discussions, simulation and analysis, has been especially designed to assist youth Parliament in understanding conflicts and extremism and how to effectively tackle these in the society.

Youth Parliament trained in Counter-Extremism

To enhance understanding of the members of Youth Parliament Pakistan on what constitutes extremism and how to practically address it, an exclusive workshop on Countering-Extremism in Pakistan was organized by PILDAT during the second session of Youth Parliament Pakistan in Islamabad on April 18, 2012.

Spanned over 2 days, the workshop focused on identifying various facets of extremism in the society followed by exercises developing objectives, long and short-term goals, strategies and recommendations.

Youth Parliament members agreed that extremism needs to be resolved through dialogue, developing tolerance, decreasing economic disparity, controlling law and order situation and most importantly through bridging communication gap between various segments of the society.

The workshop was conducted by **Mr. Mohammed**



Members of Youth Parliament Pakistan speaking at the Session



Mr. Riaz Khokhar with Members of Youth Parliament Pakistan

Feyyaz, a seasoned instructor with extensive experience of leading similar workshops in renowned national institutions. A Background Paper to assist the MYPs was also prepared for the workshop and disseminated as part of workshop papers. The groups and the instructor discussed the paper in detail. Later the groups were assigned with special instructions to come up with Vision/objectives, Training methods, communication modes, Operational methods and targets and Future strategy.

Second day, Youth Parliamentarian groups presented their strategies for countering extremism. During the presentations, the groups were asked questions by the other groups on their particular strategies and recommendations.

The Counter Extremism Workshop is one of the main activities which were designed for the members of the Youth Parliament 2012. This workshop was designed to enhance and broaden the thinking of the Youth Parliamentarians so they can identify the roots of extremism in the society.

Pakistan should have bilateral relations with USA only on the basis of equality and mutual respect: Youth Parliament Pakistan

Islamabad, April 19; Youth Parliament Pakistan members supported the joint resolution of Parliament on reshaping Pakistan's relations with the United States and demanded that Pakistan's foreign policy for United States and all countries of the world should be based on national interest of Pakistan, equality, and mutual respect.

The fourth day of the second session of Youth Parliament Pakistan began with the special prayers for the recovery and health of **Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi's** father.

Youth Parliament Pakistan discussed Pakistan's relations with the United States in the session. A resolution passed by the Youth Parliament, introduced

by Mr. Tabraiz Marri (*YP58-SINDH10; Green Party*) said that every effort should be made to ensure increased cooperation between Pakistan and USA. Pakistan is an integral ally in the war against terrorism. Pak-US relations should be based on mutual respect; Pakistan is a sovereign country and it should make every effort to protect its land and the people.

Mr. Riaz Khokhar, former Foreign Secretary of Pakistan addressed the Youth Parliament as a Guest Speaker, said that there is a crucial need to redefine and revisit foreign policy of Pakistan. Pakistan should have taken a strict action against United States after the Salala incident. The apology at this time is unreasonable and useless compared to the loss Pakistan has faced. Mr. Riaz Khokhar also stressed that it is wise to be on United States right side rather than on the wrong side. Pak-US relations at the moment depend upon the conditions in Afghanistan. Being an ally, Pakistan should be part of US-Afghan talks and its sovereignty should respect. On way forward, he said that it is in the best interest of Pakistan to work with United States. Pakistan should keep its 'national interest' first when it comes to foreign ties.

Youth Parliament Pakistan discussed a legislative motion which was moved regarding the requirement of introducing certain legal reforms for the present status of tribal areas. The members from FATA showed their deep concerns about the negative role played by the Government in this regard. Mr. Aamir Abbas (*YP08-FATA01; Blue Party*) discussed that the people of FATA have long been deprived of their basic rights. The Youth Parliament members were of the view that the status of the tribal areas needs to be redefined keeping in view the demands and aspirations of the people of this region.

The second motion was moved to discuss the possibility of recognizing the provincial status of FATA. The members discussed that the people of the tribal areas are not enjoying the equal political, social and administrative rights. Mr. Jamal Naseer Jamee (*YP50-Sindh02; Green Party*) said that the



Youth Parliament members attending the Session



Members of Youth Parliament at a Session in Islamabad

demarcation of provinces is not the solution of all the problems and we need to be focused on our other basic problems. He said that 'Good Governance' is needed in the country before any new provinces are made. He stressed that if new provinces are to be made then they should be made on fair grounds and no political motives should be involved. The motion was successfully passed in the Youth Parliament.

Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline project should be initiated by the Government on urgent basis in order to tackle the energy crisis: Youth Parliament Pakistan

Youth Parliament on April 20, 2012 demanded that Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline should be completed by 2014 by the Government of Pakistan. "Pakistan should not bow to any international pressure," advised the Youth Parliament, adding that Pakistan's energy needs are critical. The house was of the opinion that the challenges posed by the country's energy situation are undoubtedly grave, but they can be tackled.

The fifth and last day of the second session of Youth Parliament began with a resolution which stated that the energy crisis being faced by Pakistan and consequent suffering being inflicted upon its populace appears to be getting worse with every passing day. One of the movers of the resolution Ms. Seep Akhtar Channer (*YP55-SINDH07; Blue Party*) said that Pak-Iran gas pipeline is in Pakistan's own economic interest. We should put our interests first regardless of any international pressure. This project should become fully functional and transparent so that Pakistan's industries can prosper once again.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Hunain Ali Quadri (*YP49-Sindh01; Green Party*) and Mr. Tabraiz Marri (*YP58-SINDH10; Green Party*) was also adopted discussing that Pakistan should provide the transit trade facility to the Central Asian Republics through Gwadar port which would enable Pakistan to generate revenues that are favourable for economic progress. MYPs were of the opinion that Pakistan should develop

communications infrastructure in Balochistan province to link the province with Central Asian countries, which would create job opportunities for the Baloch people and strengthen security ties with neighbours.

Another resolution proposed by Mr. Haseeb Ahsan (YP51-SINDH03; Green Party) addressing the issue of unbiased media was referred to the concerned committee. He stressed on framing proper rules and regulations by media organisations that should be adopted and practiced by them. Mr. Osama Mehmood (YP42-PUNJAB22; Blue Party) opposed the resolution saying that the media plays a role of a watch dog of the society. The whole media should not be labelled as 'unbiased' as some of the journalists have lost their lives while reporting terrorism in the cities of Pakistan. Youth Prime Minister Mr. Muhammad Hashim Azeem (YP33-PUNJAB13; Blue Party) requested the chair to refer this resolution to the concerned committee for re-drafting. Hence, the speaker of the House (YP19-KPK06) took the sense of the house and referred the resolution to the committee for re-drafting. The committee would submit its findings within appropriate time after having detailed discussions on the concerned matter. Mr. Ahmed Numair Farooq (YP21-PUNJAB01), Ms. Shaheera Jalil Albasit (YP56-SINDH08) and Mr. Gohar Zaman (YP25-PUNJAB05) moved the resolution "This House is of the opinion that due to the prevalent administrative crisis and lack of governance in the remote areas of various provinces, resources are not being utilized to the fullest and there is a lack of provision of rights to the people. Therefore there is a dire need to demarcate the provinces solely on administrative basis and prompt actions should be taken in this regard", which was passed by the house, the deputy speaker Youth Parliament Pakistan constituted a special committee on demarcation of new provinces.

Educated Youth is the answer to all major Crises currently faced by Pakistan: Dr. Nadeem Ul Haque;



Youth Parliament members speaking at the Session



Mr. Nadeem Ul Haque speaking at Youth Parliament Pakistan session

Deputy Chairman Planning Commission of Pakistan

Youth Parliament Pakistan started its 3rd session in Islamabad on June 20, 2012 which was based on Budgetary and Economic Reforms in Pakistan. On its 1st day of the 3rd session, Youth Minister for Finance, Planning Affairs and Economics, Ahmed Numair Farooq (YP21-PUNJAB01) moved a legislative motion to discuss the possible recommendations for the Youth Finance Policy 2012. A number of recommendations were given by the members for the removal of budget deficit, increase in tax revenues, eradication of tax evasion, debt servicing, eradication of economic disparity and economic initiatives to be taken for solving energy crisis.

Osama Mehmood (YP42-PUNJAB22), Muhammad Attique (YP11-ICT01), Aamir Khan Khichi (YP30-PUNJAB10) and Najeeb Abid Baloch (YP05-BALUCHISTAN03) moved a legislative motion asking the Government of Pakistan to devise mechanism for improvements in order to achieve a sustainable economic growth. Some of the members suggested that incentives should be given to the regular tax payers so that more and more people are motivated to pay taxes.

Haseeb Ahssan (YP51-SINDH03) and Jamal Naseer Jamaee (YP50-SINDH02) moved a legislative resolution urging the Government of Pakistan to address the deteriorating state of affairs of national organization like Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) and Pakistan Railways (PR) by identifying the culprits and punishing them. The lack of political will and prevalent corrupt practices were identified as the core reasons behind the current situation of these institutions. Change of leadership, privatization and utilization of railway property were discussed as the proposed solution.

Youth Parliament Pakistan presents the 'Youth Financial Policy' 2012

Youth Parliament Pakistan presented its 'Youth

Financial Policy 2012' on the 3rd day of their 3rd Parliamentary session in Islamabad on June 21, 2012. The Youth Financial Policy 2012 was presented by the Youth Minister for Finance Planning Affairs and Economics Mr. Ahmed Numair Farooq (YP21-Punjab01). The policy stressed on increasing the tax income by levying Agricultural tax, broadening tax base and ensuring tax recovery from all economic sectors and all segments of society. *"The accountability of military budget, promotion of cottage industry and increase in public sector spending particularly on power projects can save the economy of the country which is on the verge of collapse,"* said the Minister. A reform in the trade policy was also demanded by the Youth Parliament Pakistan.

The Members of the Opposition Party Mr. Haseeb Ahsan (YP51-Sindh03) and Mr. Jamal Naseer Jameae (YP50-Sindh02) were of the opinion that there is a dire need to deal with the culprits responsible for rampant corruption in PIA and Pakistan Railways with an iron fist. The members proposed the need of sincere and efficient management to run these institutions; which are of immense national importance.

Mr. Najeeb Abid Baloch (YP05-Balochistan03) presented a parliamentary bill on the welfare of 'Balochistan'. The bill proposed for devolution of National Ports and Shipping sector to the respective provinces. In case of Balochistan, the control of Gawadar Port should be handed over to the provincial Government in order to remove the sense of deprivation. The Committee Chairperson also laid a comprehensive report on 'Bullet Riddled Bodies and Missing Persons in Balochistan'.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs and Defense Chairperson Mr. Taimoor Shah (YP35-Punjab15) presented the committee recommendations on the Pak-US relationship. He was of the opinion that an enhanced bilateral coordination is needed to curb terrorism. The recommendations included



(L to R) Senator Ishaq Dar and Sarah Abdul Wadood Khan at Youth Parliament Pakistan session



Senator Mohammed Ishaq Dar with Members of Youth Parliament

maintenance of relations with US on the basis of reciprocal respect.

Self-Reliance should be the ultimate goal of our economy: Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar addresses Youth Parliament Pakistan

In an interactive session on June 22, 2012 in Islamabad **Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar**, Leader of the Opposition in the Senate of Pakistan, shared with the Youth Parliament Pakistan his analysis of the economy and his reform proposals to improve Pakistan's economy. The topic of the Session was Budgetary and Economic Reforms in Pakistan

Senator Dar was addressing the third day of the third session of Youth Parliament Pakistan that is taking place in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Presenting his analysis of the economy, Senator Dar criticized the PPP Government for borrowing money from domestic and foreign sources without a credible economic recovery plan of Pakistan. Pakistan has the lowest domestic saving of 5.8% compared to the 30-40% of the western countries. 60 paise out of 1 rupee are being spent on debt-servicing which is simply not sustainable, he added. Reducing deficit and moving towards self-reliance are the only options for Pakistan's economic future, he added.

Senator Dar explained with statistics that the Government of Pakistan had spent more than Rs. 457 billion than the Parliament had allocated in the previous budget. Such supplementary spending levels are unacceptable and must be regulated, he added. He said that Pakistan can become a self-sustaining country only if it cuts down the unnecessary Government expenses. "I am allergic to the word of "discretionary funds" and never used any in my tenure as Finance Minister. No discretionary funds should exist even for the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Rs. 27 billion that have been kept as discretionary funds for the Prime Minister in the 2012-2013 budget should instead be used to resolve the issue of circular debt in energy sector, he advised.

In term of financial opportunities for Pakistan, Senator Dar was of the opinion that Pakistan can benefit from the implementation of the Agricultural Tax by provinces which at the moment is very low and should be efficiently planned and imposed.

In term of financial opportunities for Pakistan, Senator Dar was of the opinion that Pakistan can benefit from the implementation of the Agricultural Tax by provinces which at the moment is very low and should be efficiently planned and imposed.

Answering animated questions of members of Youth Parliament, Senator Dar said that he is encouraged to see that the youth of Pakistan is alive to the economic challenges of Pakistan. Pakistan's political culture must change and every citizen must offer himself or herself for public service as a sacred duty. Pleased at the interest and knowledge of members of Youth Parliament, Senator Dar said that at nearly 45% of the population, it is the youth of Pakistan that has to lead the country forward.

The Youth Prime Minister Mr. Hashim Azeem (YP33-Punjab13), Youth opposition Leader Mr. Fahad Mazhar (YP15-KPK02), Youth Finance and Economic Affairs Mr. Numair Farooq (YP21-Punjab05) and Youth Shadow Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Mr. Tabraiz Marri (YP58-Sindh10) presented Youth Parliament Pakistan souvenir to Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar.

All are equal before the Constitution; Hats-off to the maturity of those who have implemented Judiciary's decisions: Chief Justice of Pakistan

All citizens are equal before the Constitution, said the Chief Justice of Pakistan, and the Superior Courts have administered justice based on this very principle. *"Hats are also off to all those institutions that have accepted and implemented the decisions of the Court."*

The Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan, **Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry**, was addressing the



Members of Youth Parliament participating in the Session



Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan addressing the 4th Batch of Youth Parliament Pakistan

4th batch of the Youth Parliament Pakistan that visited the Supreme Court on June 23, 2012 in Islamabad.

Parliament's job is to legislate within the Constitutional provisions and Parliament can not legislate against fundamental rights of the citizens as well as the Islamic principles of the Constitution of Pakistan, said the Honourable Chief Justice. Under the Constitutional scheme all institutions of the State must work together to ensure rule of law in the society, he added.

Constitution of 1973 is a comprehensive document and there is no such problem that can not be catered by the Constitution, believed the Chief Justice.

"You are the face and future of Pakistan. I am deeply encouraged that you are politically trained in values and application of democratic principles under the able aegis of an institution such as PILDAT," said Honourable Chief Justice.

In an interactive Q&A following the Chief Justice's address, Youth Parliament members posed questions relating to inherent jurisdiction of the Courts, pendency of the cases at the superior courts and at the lower courts and the system of audit at the Supreme Court. Youth Parliament members appreciated the role played by the superior judiciary in matters relating to production of missing persons especially in Balochistan.

Senator S. M. Zafar, Constitutional Lawyer and Chairman Standing Committee of Youth Parliament Pakistan, **Mr. Wazir Ahmad Jomezai**, Youth Parliament Speaker and member Steering Committee and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Executive Director PILDAT, was also present on the occasion.

Deputy Speaker, Youth Parliament Pakistan **Ms. Sarah Abdul-Wadood Khan** (YP19-KP06) conducted the Q&A session at the Youth Parliament interaction with the Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan. The Youth Prime Minister **Mr. Hashim Azeem** (YP33-Punjab13),

Youth opposition Leader **Mr. Fahad Mazhar** (YP15-KPK02), presented Youth Parliament Pakistan souvenir to Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan, Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry.

The Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan presented Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob with a copy of the Annual Report, Supreme Court of Pakistan: April 2010-December 2011 for the library of PILDAT.

Sustainable Economic Development can only be ensured by establishing the industry on the basis of enhanced partnership with international organizations: Aftab Ahmed Chaudhary, MD Lahore Stock Exchange addresses Youth Parliament Pakistan

While addressing the session of the Youth Parliament Pakistan in Islamabad on June 24, 2012, **Mr. Aftab Ahmed Chaudhary** said that the Government should take effective steps to unleash the processes of innovation and enhanced international cooperation in order to ensure sustainable economic development. He was of the view that the recent financial crisis on international level was due to the lack of insight on the part of bank management.

He was addressing the Youth Parliament members on the topic of Role and functioning of the capital market for the benefit of the economy.

Mr. Aftab Ahmad Chaudhry answered questions of the MYPs pertaining to financial literacy, the working of Stock Exchanges and how these can be beneficial for the growth of economy in Pakistan.

The last day of the third session of Youth Parliament Pakistan began with a resolution proposing that the non-democratic and unconstitutional practices should be discouraged and condemned by all the segments of the society. Muhammad Umar Riaz (YP36-Punjab16), Youth Minister for Law Parliamentary affairs and Human Rights introduced a Government bill to



Members of Youth Parliament attending the Session

facilitate the journalists by ensuring their rights, dignity, welfare and protection. “Besides journalists, others exposed to intimidation or violence for expressing their views include human rights defenders, political activists and progressive religious leaders”, the minister added.

Later, several private member bills were introduced proposing amendments in Pakistan Penal Code 1860, Code of Criminal Procedure 1890, National Commission of Human Rights Act 2012 and Charitable Endowment Act 1890. In the end, Ahmed Numair Farooq (YP21-PUNJAB01), Najeeb Abid Baloch (YP05-BALUCHISTAN03), Yasir Riaz (YP12-ICT02), Omair Najam (YP52-SINDH04) presented Standing Committee Reports in the Youth Parliament of Pakistan.



Mr. Aftab Ahmed Chaudry addressing Youth Parliament Session on Sustainable Economic Development

Orientation of Legislators on Conflict Resolution

PILDAT continued its initiative to build the conflict resolution capabilities of Members and relevant Staff from the National and Provincial Assemblies (Punjab & Sindh), Legislative Assemblies of Gilgit-Baltistan and AJ&K and political party youth wings. Activities under the reporting period follow.

Pakistan-Azad Jammu & Kashmir Politico-Legal Conflict can be resolved through Dialogue Process, Legislators AJ&K Legislative Assembly

To assist the members of the Legislative Assembly of Azad Jammu & Kashmir in enhancing the conflict resolution and negotiation strategies, PILDAT organized a Workshop on Conflict Resolution in Islamabad on September 29, 2011 where Legislators from the AJ&K Legislative Assembly (MLAs) agreed that Politico-Legal Conflict between Pakistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir can be resolved through negotiations and bringing the issues on a dialogue table and they, along with civil society and representatives of the Federation, can play an important role in facilitating the discourse between the Federation and AJK.

A mock simulation exercise was conducted by a seasoned instructor, Brigadier (Retd.) Mohammed Feyyaz, who has extensive experience of leading similar workshops in renowned national institutions, based on a live issue of Pak-AJK politico-legal conflict.

The workshop was attended by **Sardar Ghulam Sadiq**, Speaker AJ&K Legislative Assembly, **Ms. Shaheen Kasuar Dar**, Deputy Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Ministers and members of AJ&K legislative Assembly. Twelve (12) members of the AJ&K Legislative Assembly while four (4) members from the Secretariat staff including Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of AJ&K Legislative Assembly also took part in the simulation exercise.



Panelists at a Workshop on Conflict Resolution in Islamabad



(L to R) Mr. Mohammad Feyyaz, Sardar Ghulam Sadiq and Ms. Aasiya Riaz at a Worskshop in Islamabad

Ethnic Conflict in Sindh should be resolved through dialogue: MPAs Sindh Assembly and Representatives of Political Parties

PILDAT organized a Workshop for Members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh and Politician on Conflict Resolution in Karachi on October 24, 2011 where MPAs believed that Ethnic Conflict in Sindh needs to be resolved through dialogue, developing tolerance among cross section of society, decreasing economic disparity, controlling law and order situation and most importantly through bridging communication gap between major stakeholders of the Sindh.

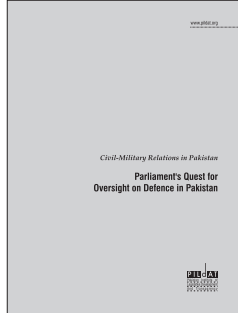
Participants, who took part in various exercises of negotiation strategies and conflict resolution as part of a structured workshop, believed they, along with the Executive, should play an important role in facilitating the discourse among all stakeholders of Sindh to manage the conflict. Participants urged the administrative authorities to be neutral and non-partisan to control ethnic conflict in Sindh.

The workshop was attended by senior and seasoned legislators from the Provincial Assembly of Sindh and office bearers and representatives of major political parties including Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), Pakistan Muslim League-N (PML-N), Awami National Party (ANP) and Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaf (PTI).

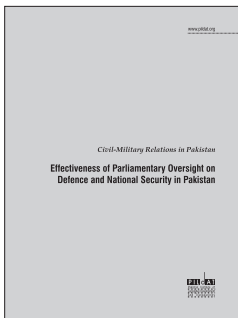


Publications

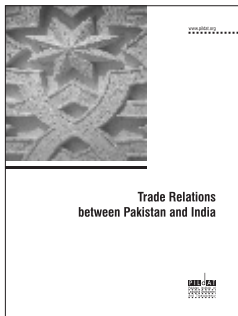
BACKGROUND PAPERS



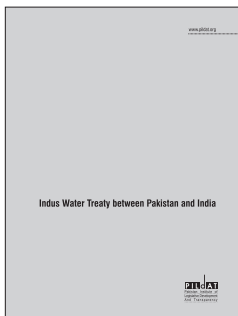
Background Paper: **Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: Parliament's Quest for Oversight on Defence in Pakistan, January 2012**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 16 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



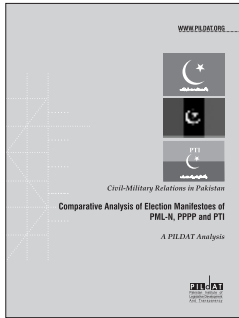
Background Paper: **Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: Effectiveness of Parliamentary Oversight on Defence and National Security in Pakistan, January 2012**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 16 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



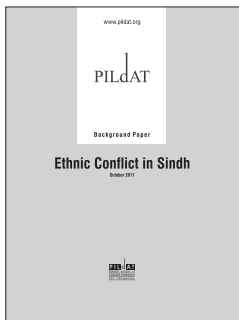
Background Paper: **Trade Relations Between Pakistan and India, January 2012**, English: 20 Pages, Urdu: 20 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



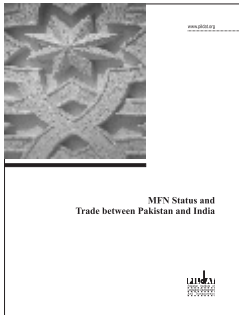
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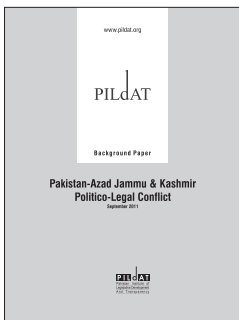
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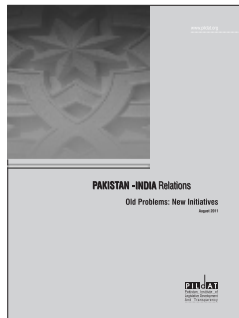
Background Paper: **Ethnic Conflict in Sindh, October 2011**, English: 24 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



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Background Paper: **Pakistan-Azad Jammu & Kashmir Politico-Legal Conflict, September 2011**, English: 18 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

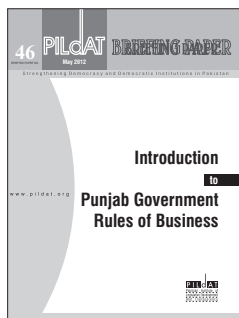


Background Paper: **Pakistan –India Relations Old Problem; New Initiatives, August 2011**, English: 28 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

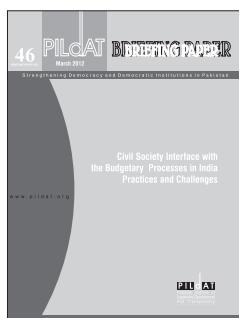


Background Paper: **Parliamentary Oversight of Defence: South Africa in the Democratic Era, August 2011**, English: 20 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

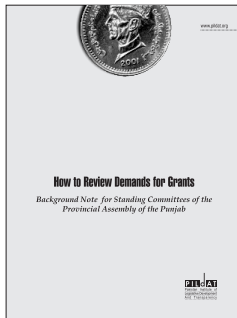
BRIEFING PAPERS



Briefing Paper: **Introduction to Punjab Government Rules of Business, May 2012**, English: 23 Pages, Urdu: 27 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.



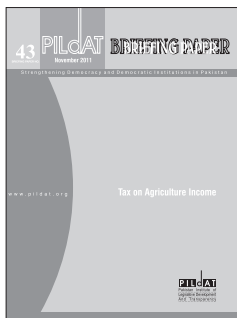
Briefing Paper: **Civil Society Interface with the Budgetary Processes in India: Practices and Challenges, March 2012**, English: 20 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.



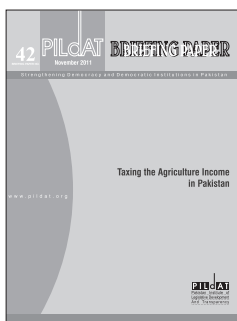
Briefing Paper: **How to Review Demands for Grants: Background Note for Standing Committees of Provincial Assembly of the Punjab, February 2012**, English: 20 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.



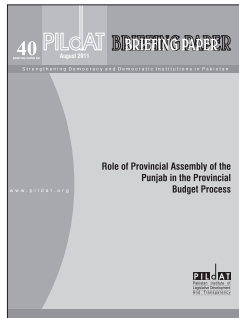
Briefing Paper: **Need for Federal Mandate on Industrial Relation Laws, February 2012**, English: 20 Pages, Urdu: 20 Pages. Supported by Solidarity Centre and National Endowment for Democracy - NED.



Briefing Paper: **Tax on Agriculture Income, November 2011**, English: 55 Pages, Urdu: 55 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.

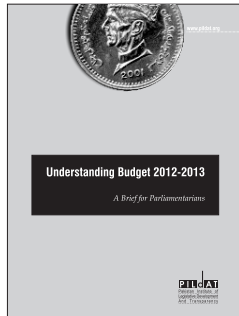


Briefing Paper: **Taxing the Agriculture Income in Pakistan, November 2011**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 20 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.

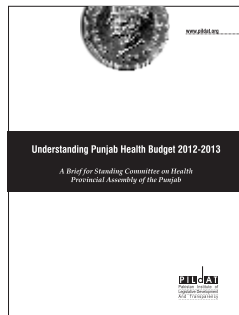


Briefing Paper: **Role of Provincial Assembly of the Punjab in the Provincial Budget Process, August 2011**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 20 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.

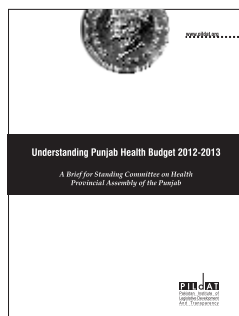
BUDGET BRIEFS



Budget Brief: **Understanding Budget 2012 – 2013; A Brief for Parliamentarians, June 2012**, English: 20 Pages, Urdu: 20 Pages. Authored by Mr. Noman Ishtiaq, a public finance and management consultant. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

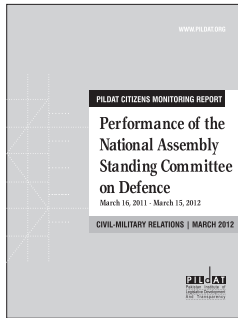


Budget Brief: **Understanding Punjab Health Budget 2012 – 2013; A Brief for Standing Committee on Health Provincial Assembly of Punjab, June 2012**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 20 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.

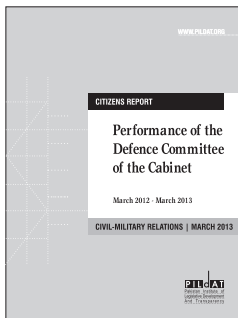


Budget Brief: **Understanding Punjab Education Budget 2012 – 2013; A Brief for Standing Committee on Education Provincial Assembly of Punjab, June 2012**, English: 20 Pages, Urdu: 24 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.

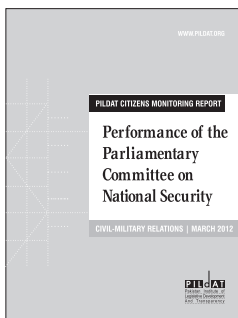
CITIZENS' REPORT



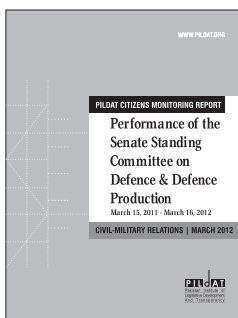
Citizens Monitoring Report: **Performance of the National Assembly Standing Committee on Defence March 16, 2011 – March 15, 2012, March 2012**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 18 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



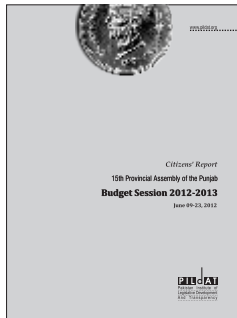
Citizens Monitoring Report: **Performance of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, March 2012**, English: 20 Pages, Urdu: 24 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



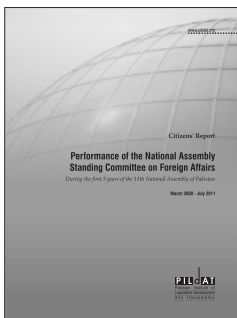
Citizens Monitoring Report: **Performance of the Parliamentary Committee on National Security, March 2012**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 16 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



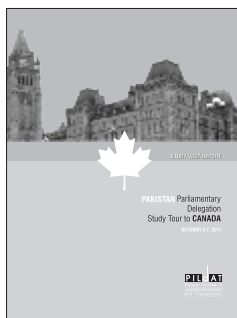
Citizens Monitoring Report: **Performance of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence & Defence Production March 15, 2011 – March 16, 2012, March 2012**, English: 16 Pages, Urdu: 20 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



Citizens' Report: **Performance of the 15th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab: Budget Session 2012-2013, June 2012**, English: 28 Pages, Urdu: 28 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.

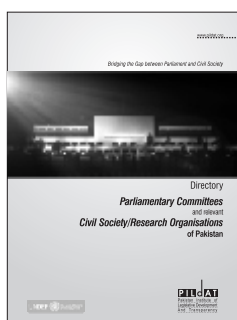


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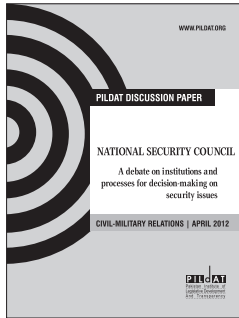
Study Visit Report: **Pakistan Parliamentary Delegation Study Tour to Canada October 3-7, 2011, October 2011**, English: 43 Pages. Supported under the Parliamentary and Political Party Strengthening Project II, funded by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and implemented jointly by the Parliamentary Centre, Canada.

DIRECTORY

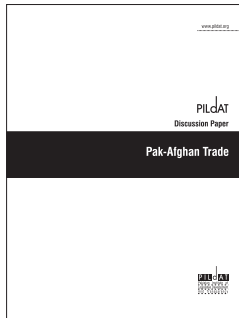


Directory: **Parliamentary Committees and Relevant Civil Society/ Research Organizations of Pakistan, September 2011**, English: 420 Pages. Supported by the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF).

DISCUSSION PAPERS



Discussion Paper: **National Security Council: A Debate on Institutions and Processes for Decision-Making on Security Issues, April 2012**, English: 32 Pages, Urdu: 34 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.



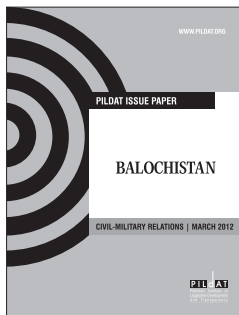
Discussion Paper: **Pak-Afghan Trade, December 2011**, English: 12 Pages, Urdu: 12 Pages, Dari: 12 Pages, Pashto: 12 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

INTRODUCTORY BOKLET



Introductory Booklet on **Youth Parliament Pakistan**, English: 48 Pages. Supported by the Danish International Development Agency – DANIDA.

ISSUE PAPER



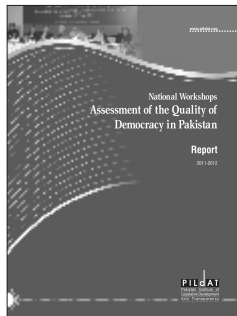
Issue Paper on **Balochistan, March 2012**, English: 28 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

MONITOR

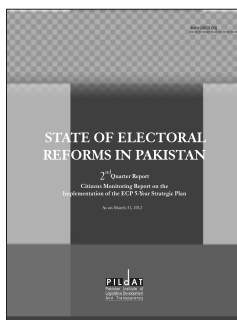


Quarterly Monitor on civil-Military Relations in Pakistan, January – March 2012, English: 2 Pages. Supported by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - FES.

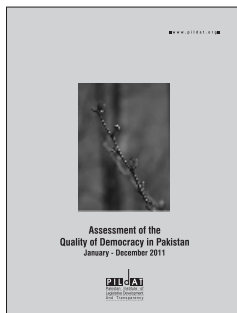
REPORTS



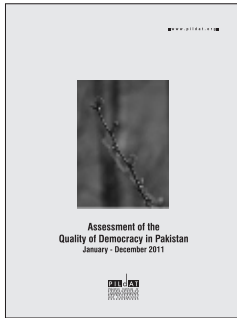
Report: National Workshops Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan 2011 - 2012, April 2012, English: 36 Pages. Supported by the Foundation for the Future.



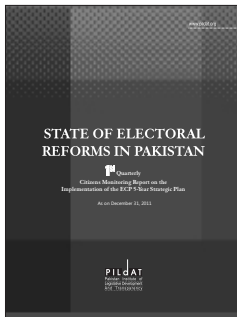
Report: State of Electoral Reforms in Pakistan, 2nd Quarterly: Citizens Monitoring Report on the Implementation of the ECP 5-Year Strategic Plan As on March 31, 2012, April 2012, English: 44 Pages Urdu: 49 Pages. Supported by the Danish International Development Agency – DANIDA.



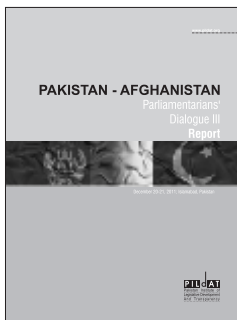
Report: Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan January - December 2011, January 2012, English: 114 Pages, Urdu: 132 Pages. Supported by the Foundation for the Future.



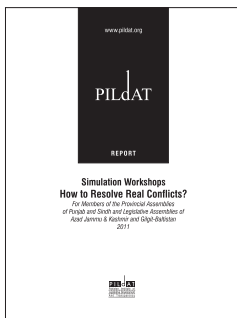
Report: **Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan 2011, January 2012**, English: 96 Pages. Supported by the Danish International Development Agency – DANIDA.



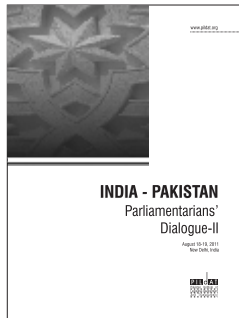
Report: **State of Electoral Reforms in Pakistan, 1st Quarterly: Citizens Monitoring Report on the Implementation of the ECP 5-Year Strategic Plan As on December 31, 2011, January 2012**, English: 64 Pages Urdu: 68 Pages. Supported by the Danish International Development Agency – DANIDA.



Report: **Pakistan - Afghanistan Parliamentarians' Dialogue – III Report December 20-21, 2011; Islamabad, Pakistan, December 2011**, English: 28 Pages Urdu: 31 Pages, Dari: 28 Pages, Pashto: 30 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

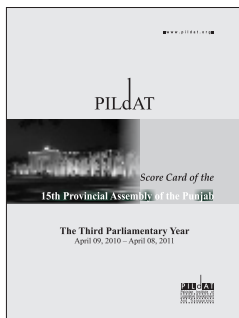


Report: **Simulation Workshops How to Resolve Real Conflict? For Members of the Provincial Assemblies of Punjab and Sindh and Legislative Assemblies of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan 2011, November 2011**, English: 18 Pages. Supported by the British High Commission, Islamabad.

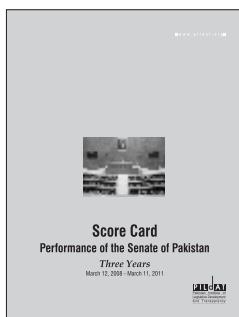


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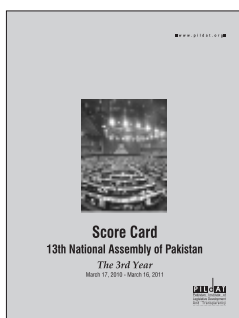
SCORE CARDS



Score Card on **15th Provincial Assembly of the Punjab: The Third Parliamentary Year April 09, 2010 – April 08, 2011, December 2011**, English: 54 Pages. Supported by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - FES.



Score Card on **Performance of the Senate of Pakistan: Three Years March 12, 2008 – March 11, 2011, December 2011**, English: 51 Pages. Supported by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - FES.



Score Card on **13th National Assembly of Pakistan: The 3rd Year March 17, 2010 – March 16, 2011, December 2011**, English: 65 Pages. Supported by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung - FES.



Auditors Report and Financial Statements

Deloitte.

M. Yousuf Adil Saleem & Co.
Chartered Accountants
24-D Rashid Plaza 1st Floor Jinnah Avenue
Blue Area Islamabad Pakistan
Ph: +92 (0) 51-2272636-8
Fax: +92 (0) 51-2274136
Web: www.myascodeloitte.com

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS


We have audited the annexed balance sheet of the Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency ("the Society") as at June 30, 2012 and the related income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in accumulated fund together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements") for the year then ended.

It is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial position of the Society as at June 30, 2012 and of its surplus and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Date: 10 4 JUL 2013
Islamabad


Chartered Accountants
(Engagement Partner: Mohammad Saleem)

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT JUNE 30, 2012

	2012	2011
Note	----- (Rupees) -----	
NON CURRENT ASSETS		
Property and equipment	5 33,872,746	30,862,646
Intangible assets	6 415,781	599,925
	34,288,527	31,462,571
CURRENT ASSETS		
Advances, deposits and prepayments	7 4,677,744	2,284,768
Cash and bank balances	8 67,549,498	44,351,920
Receivable from donors	10 -	5,600,584
	72,227,242	52,237,272
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	9 310,984	268,595
NET CURRENT ASSETS		
	71,916,258	51,968,677
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred grants	10 16,229,776	-
NET ASSETS		
	89,975,009	83,431,248
REPRESENTED BY		
Accumulated fund	89,975,009	83,431,248
	89,975,009	83,431,248

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

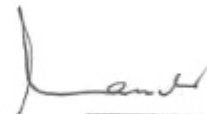
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The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Myaru



Secretary General

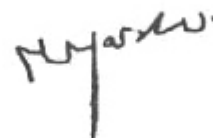


Chairman

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY
 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Note	2012 -----(Rupees)-----	2011
Income	12	104,176,574	135,942,526
Expenditure			
Workshop and seminar expenses	13	52,625,569	64,668,944
Operational support service and administrative expenses	14	44,694,281	35,646,778
Finance costs	15	312,963	14,383
		97,632,813	100,330,105
Surplus for the year		6,543,761	35,612,421
Opening balance brought forward		83,431,248	47,818,827
Closing balance carried to balance sheet		89,975,009	83,431,248

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Secretary General



Chairman

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Note	2012	2011
		------(Rupees)-----	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year		6,543,761	35,612,421
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		1,672,306	1,200,213
Amortization of intangible		318,644	299,963
Amortization of deferred grant		-	(14,067,254)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property and equipment		(706,780)	83,052
Finance costs		312,963	14,383
		<u>1,597,133</u>	<u>(12,469,643)</u>
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes		8,140,894	23,142,778
Working capital changes			
(Increase) in advances, deposits and prepayments		(2,392,976)	(593,522)
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables from donors		5,600,584	(5,600,584)
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities		42,389	(360,402)
		<u>3,249,997</u>	<u>(6,554,508)</u>
Cash generated from operations		11,390,891	16,588,270
Finance costs paid		(312,963)	(14,383)
Net cash from operating activities		<u>11,077,928</u>	<u>16,573,887</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment		(4,995,626)	(28,178,332)
Addition to intangible asset		(134,500)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		1,020,000	1,255,907
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(4,110,126)</u>	<u>(26,922,425)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in deferred grant		<u>16,229,776</u>	-
Net cash from financing activities		<u>16,229,776</u>	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		23,197,578	(10,348,538)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		44,351,920	54,700,458
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	<u>67,549,498</u>	<u>44,351,920</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Secretary General



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PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	(Rupees)
Balance as at June 30, 2010	47,818,827
Surplus for the year	35,612,421
Balance as at June 30, 2011	<u>83,431,248</u>
Surplus for the year	6,543,761
Balance as at June 30, 2012	<u>89,975,009</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.




Secretary General



Chairman



Islamabad Office: P. O. Box 278, F-8, Postal Code: 44220, Islamabad, Pakistan
Lahore Office: P. O. Box 11098, L.C.C.H.S, Postal Code: 54792, Lahore, Pakistan
E-mail: info@pildat.org | Website: www.pildat.org