

**Citizens' Report**

**Performance of the  
12th National Assembly of Pakistan**

**Four Parliamentary Years**  
November 16, 2002 November 15, 2006

PILDAT is an independent, non-partisan and not-for-profit indigenous research and training institution with the mission to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan.

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Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency  
No. 7, 9th Avenue, F-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: (+92-51) 111-123-345; Fax: (+92-51) 226-3078  
E-mail: [info@pildat.org](mailto:info@pildat.org); Website: [www.pildat.org](http://www.pildat.org)

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## Foreword

While the world increasingly appreciates democracy as the preferred system of governance, the central institution of democracy – the Parliament – is the object of dwindling public interest and of increasing executive supremacy almost everywhere around the world. One of the many challenges for Parliament - and it faces quite a few especially in a democratising society like Pakistan – is to be relevant to the people it represents. This relevance can be defined in many ways. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union's handbook on "Parliament and Democracy in the Twenty-First Century: a guide to good practice," the key characteristics of a democratic parliament are that:

- it is socially and politically representative of the diversity of the people
- it is transparent and open to the nation through different media and transparent in the conduct of its business
- it is accessible and involves the public, associations and movements of the civil society in its work
- it is accountable to the electorate for performance and integrity of conduct on the whole and in individual members
- it is effective in the organization of business in accordance with these democratic values and its legislative and oversight functions

Pakistan's Parliament, apart from dealing with what it terms "political realities" has to take strides in areas such as transparency, accessibility, effectiveness and accountability. It has to take steps to meaningfully involve public to integrate public as its real and solid support base.

PILDAT, as an institution committed to strengthening democracy and democratic institutions, has worked to highlight some of these issues through working with elected legislators and public representatives. PILDAT feels that transparency and accessibility of Parliament's work and its performance is the most important step towards involving people.

In addition to the State of Democracy reports that PILDAT brings out annually looking at the performance of different state institutions and actors, PILDAT has also been compiling reports on the performance of the National Assembly and the Senate. An earlier report of PILDAT, aimed at facilitating public interest and involvement, covered the performance of 12th National Assembly during its first two parliamentary years: November 16, 2002 to November 15, 2004.

This report covers the combined period of four parliamentary years of the current National Assembly spanning over November 16, 2002 to November 15, 2006. Where possible, a comparison is also drawn with the Indian Lok Sabha and British House of Commons in order to look at the performance of the National Assembly of Pakistan in a context.

The main sources of report are local newspapers, the PILDAT State of Democracy reports, parliamentary websites, Parliamentary Year Book 2004-05 and 2005-06 by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and the data provided by the National Assembly Secretariat.

### Acknowledgements

PILDAT would like to acknowledge the support provided by the Secretariat of the National Assembly of Pakistan and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of Pakistan for providing the required data to prepare this report.

### Disclaimer

PILDAT and its team of researchers have made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the contents of this report and do not accept responsibility for any omission and error, as it is not deliberate.

Islamabad

## Executive Summary

The 12th National Assembly, the third longest serving National Assembly of Pakistan, completed its four parliamentary years on November 15, 2006. The first session of the 12th National Assembly of Pakistan was convened on November 16, 2002. Year four of the National Assembly, therefore, was completed on November 15, 2006.

The National Assembly fulfilled its constitutional requirement of meeting for 130 days during each of the four parliamentary years. However, the number of 130 days is arrived at through adopting the procedure of counting the adjournment period of up to two days in between actual sittings. If the adjournment days are discounted, the Assembly met for 65, 92, 81 and 89 days during years 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively. On the average the National Assembly met for 82 days per year during the past 4 years.

The National Assembly held a total of 37 sessions during the past four years which translates into a little over 9 sessions per year on the average. The average duration per session works out to a little over 9 real work days.

The National Assembly met for an average of 3 hours per day during these four years. A total of 40,000 questions were asked in the National Assembly during 4 years out of which only 8800 or 22% were answered. During the first year of the National Assembly, most of its 43 committees were not constituted and during the combined 4 years period, these committees and their subcommittees, on an average, held 200 meetings per year. The meetings of the Special Committee on Kashmir and the Public Accounts Committee are not included in the above number.

The National Assembly passed only 2 bills in first year and 17 bills in its second year while it passed 18 and 5 bills in the third and fourth parliamentary years respectively. This means that the Assembly has passed 42 bills during the 4 years period or on the average a little over 10 bills per year. All except one were Government-sponsored bills. In comparison, the number of Presidential Ordinances issued during the four years is 73. that overshadows the role of the national legislature. This means that almost 2 ordinances were issued against every act passed by the National Assembly. This is an extremely embarrassing aspect of the performance of the Assembly. This can be ascertained from the fact that, in comparison to bills passed by the National Assembly in 4 years, the Indian Lok Sabha passed 216 bills in 4 years while a total of 28 ordinances were issued by the President of India during the period. This means that only 0.13 ordinance was issued against every act passed by the Lok Sabha. This also means that Pakistan issued thrice as many ordinances as India did.

Institutionally, the National Assembly continued to lack the tools and resources crucial to performing its role effectively. With 342 members of the National Assembly, the number of research staff available to serve these members stands at an abysmal 6 persons. This brings the ratio to 1 research staff for every 57 Members of the National Assembly.

## Performance Overview

**Period of the Report:** This report covers the period of four parliamentary years of the 12th National Assembly of Pakistan. The first session of the Assembly was convened on November 16, 2002. Therefore, the period of four years is between November 16, 2002 to November 15, 2006. PILDAT Report on the First 2 Years of the National Assembly of Pakistan published in November 2004, covered the period from November 16, 2002 to November 15, 2004.

**Number of days the Assembly met:** In the first two years - November 16, 2002 to November 15, 2004, the National Assembly met for 131 and 130 days respectively. The Assembly met for 132 days each during parliamentary years three and four barely fulfilling the constitutional requirement of meeting for a minimum of 130 days in each parliamentary year. According to Article 54 (2)<sup>1</sup> "the National Assembly shall meet for not less than one hundred and thirty working days in each year." The constitutional requirement of meeting for 130 days is arrived at through adopting the procedure of counting the adjournment period of up to two days in between actual sittings. If the adjournment days are discounted, the Assembly met for 65 working days in year 1, 92 days during year 2, 81 actual working days during year 3 and for 89 days in year 4. On the average, the Assembly met for a little over 131 days per year. If the two days recess in between the sittings is not counted as working days, the Assembly met for a little less than 82 days per year on the average. This compares favourably with the Indian Lok Sabha which, on the average, met for 85 days per year.

**Working Hours:** The National Assembly met for an average of 3 hours per day during these four years. The average working hours of the National Assembly sessions were approximately 3 to 4 hours in the first and the second year and 2 hours a day during year three.<sup>2</sup> During year four, the assembly met for a total of 303 hours making it almost 3.5 hours in every sitting. In comparison, the Indian Lok Sabha meets for a minimum of 6 hours a day while the British House of Commons holds sittings for 8 hours during a day.

**Sessions:** The National Assembly held 10 sessions in year 1, 12 in year 2,<sup>3</sup> 7 during year 3 and 8 sessions during year 4. On the average, the Assembly held a little over 9 sessions per year. The average number of real working days per session works out to be a little less than 9.

**Bills:** The National Assembly passed only 2 bills in the first year, 17 bills in its second year while it passed 18 bills in the third year and only 5 bills in the fourth parliamentary year. A total of 53 government bills were introduced in the National Assembly during year 4 as compared to 20 in year 1, 25 in year 2 and 41 in year 3. A combined total of 88 government bills laid in the house were pending before the assembly at the end of the fourth parliamentary year. The National Assembly in total passed 42 bills in four parliamentary years. On the average, the assembly passed a little over 10 bills per year. The National Assembly received a total of 54 Private Members' Bills in year 4 as compared to 13 in year 1, 58 in year 2 and 75 in year 3. In the four years of the National Assembly, only 1 Private Members' Bill has been passed.

**Legislation by Presidential decree outnumbered the legislation passed by the Assembly:** In comparison to 42 pieces of legislations passed by the National Assembly, 73 Presidential Ordinances were issued during this period overshadowing the

1. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as modified up to the 31st December, 2003)  
2. PILDAT State of Democracy in Pakistan: Report for Year 2005, January 2006.  
3. PILDAT State of Democracy Reports Quarter 1-4, 2004

role of the national legislature. According to Article 89 of the Constitution<sup>4</sup> relating to Power of President to promulgate Ordinances, "The President may, except when the National Assembly is in session, if satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, make and promulgate an Ordinance- as the circumstances may require." The ordinance to bill ratio in Pakistan stands at 2:1 - for every two ordinances in Pakistan, the National Assembly passed only one bill which stands as a mockery to the role of the National Assembly and its place in the "democratic order". The Indian Lok Sabha passed 216 bills in 4 years while only a total of 28 ordinances were issued in India during the period. This brings the ratio of ordinances:bills (28:216) to 1:08 or 1 ordinance issued in India against 8 pieces of legislations passed by the Lok Sabha.

**Questions:** A total of 40,000 questions were asked in the National Assembly during 4 years out of which only 8800 or 22% were answered in the period.

**Committees Meetings:** During the first year of the National Assembly, most of its 43 committees were not constituted. During the combined 4 years period, these committees at an average held 173 meetings per year.

**Quorum:** The issue of quorum reached embarrassing levels twice during the third year when the government motions were defeated. On June 02, 2005, the opposition defeated the government by 91 votes against 78 on clause eleven of the bill for the establishment of Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources. Once again on August 29, 2005, the ruling coalition faced embarrassment when a government motion condoning a delay in the presentation of standing committee report on a bill was defeated.

Table 1 provides an overview of the National Assembly performance during four years, while Table 2 looks at specific work carried out by the National Assembly in its four parliamentary years. Table 3 provides a comparison of the bills passed by the Indian Lok Sabha and the National Assembly of Pakistan as well as ordinances issued during the period in two countries.

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4. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (as modified up to the 31st December, 2003)

**Table 1: Overview of the National Assembly 4-Year Performance**

| Parameter                   | Year 1<br>(2002-2003) | Year 2<br>(2003-2004) | Year 3<br>(2004-2005) | Year 4<br>(2005-2006) | Average per<br>Year | Comments  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---|
| No. of actual working days  | 65                    | 92 <sup>5</sup>       | 81                    | 89                    | 82                  | The Lok Sabha of India <sup>6</sup> meets an average for 85 to 90 working days while the British House of Commons <sup>7</sup> meets for 150 working days at an average during a year.    |
| Bills passed                | 02                    | 17                    | 18                    | 05                    | 10                  | The House of Commons <sup>8</sup> has passed 45 Bills per year on an average during the last 4 years while the Indian Lok Sabha has passed an average of 51 bills per year from 2002-2005 |
| No. of hours met per day    | 3-4 <sup>9</sup>      | 3-4                   | 2 hours (Approx)      | 3-5 hours (Approx)    | 3                   | Lok Sabha meets for 6 hours and House of Commons for 8 hours per day at an average  |
| Staff dedicated to research | 04                    | 07                    | 3                     | 3                     |                     | There are 49 and 80 members engaged in research in Lok Sabha and House of Commons respectively.   |
| Research publications       | None                  | None                  | None                  | None                  |                     | Both House of Commons and Lok Sabha produce regular research publications.  |
| No. of Sessions held        | 10                    | 12                    | 07                    | 08                    | 9                   | Indian Lok Sabha holds three sessions in one year and UK House of Common strictly follows its parliamentary calend  |

5. This includes January 1, 2004 when the vote of confidence was given to the President and January 17, when the President addressed the joint session of the two Houses.

6. Data on Lok Sabha computed from Annual Reports available at the website of the Indian Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs <http://www.mpa.nic.in/arooption.htm>

7. <http://www.parliament.uk/documents/upload/p04.pdf> as accessed in February 2007

8. Office of Public Sector Information, UK <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts.htm> as accessed in April 2007

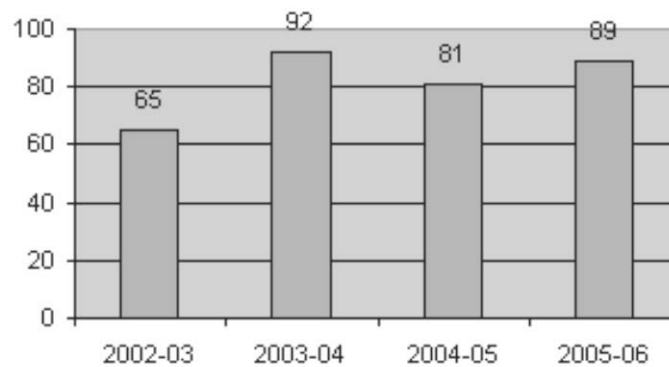
9. Official Statistics were not available therefore the figure is based on media reports and information provided by some members of the National Assembly.



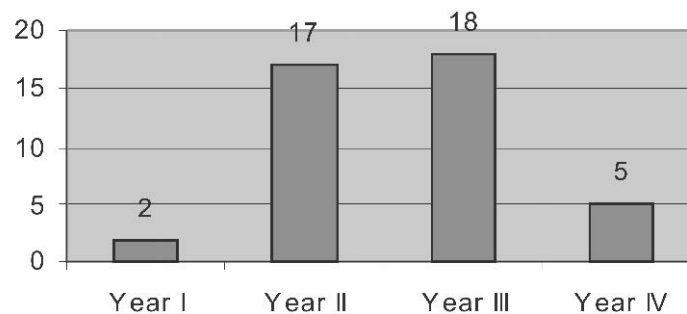
**Table 2: Sessions, Working Days and Bills Passed by the  
12th National Assembly of Pakistan**

| No.            | Parliamentary Year | Number of Sessions | Number of Actual Working Days | Number of Bills Passed |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1              | 1 (2002-03)        | 10                 | 65                            | 02                     |
| 2              | 2 (2003-04)        | 12                 | 92                            | 17                     |
| 3              | 3 (2004-05)        | 07                 | 81                            | 18                     |
| 4              | 4 (2005-06)        | 08                 | 89                            | 05                     |
| <b>Total</b>   |                    | <b>37</b>          | <b>327</b>                    | <b>42</b>              |
| <b>Average</b> |                    | <b>9</b>           | <b>82</b>                     | <b>10</b>              |

### Number of Actual Working Days



### Bills Passed



**Table 3: Comparison between the National Assembly of Pakistan  
and the Indian Lok Sabha**

| Year                    | Bill Passed <sup>10</sup>        |                  | Presidential Ordinances Issued |           |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
|                         | National Assembly<br>of Pakistan | Indian Lok Sabha | Pakistan                       | India     |
| 2002-2003               | 2                                | 86               | 6                              | 7         |
| 2003-2004               | 17                               | 56               | 4                              | 8         |
| 2004-2005               | 18                               | 18               | 19                             | 9         |
| 2005-2006               | 5                                | 56               | 44                             | 4         |
| <b>Total</b>            | <b>42</b>                        | <b>216</b>       | <b>73</b>                      | <b>28</b> |
| <b>Average per Year</b> | <b>10</b>                        | <b>54</b>        | <b>18</b>                      | <b>7</b>  |

10. Source: Annual Reports of Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, India <http://www.mpa.nic.in/arooption.htm>

## Analysis of the Four-Years Performance of the National Assembly

The 12th National Assembly of Pakistan completed four years of its existence in November 2006 and is into its 5th year. It is the third longest-serving assembly in Pakistan. The current National Assembly has had a unique distinction that its members were required to possess academic qualifications equal to a university graduate for the first time in Pakistan. It also has 22% representation of women which is unprecedented in Pakistan. The National Assembly has been addressed by the President only once in its 5 years and that too amid hostile slogans.

Despite the educational qualification, many analysts believe that the performance of both the treasury and the opposition has not been better than the previous assemblies. One of the major failings of the ruling alliance has been its inability to maintain the quorum despite having a large number of their members as federal ministers, state ministers and parliamentary secretaries. 86 members' presence is required for the quorum while the Government has over 100 Ministers, Ministers of State, Parliamentary Secretaries and Committee Chairs. The treasury members' ineffectiveness has led the Speaker, while trying to save the government from defeat and embarrassment in the house, sometime act in a way that runs counter to the demands of his high office as a non-partisan custodian of the house. The Speaker has faced a no-confidence vote by the opposition twice during the past 4 years, which is a rather rare record. Neither the ruling party Parliamentary Leader, nor the Leader of the House are perceived as repositories of real authority. Both have tried to get members, especially the ministers, to be part of the proceedings but the lack of quorum has persisted, many a times to the embarrassment of the treasury. This too has created a widespread perception that real power lies elsewhere, not in the democratic institutions.

Instead of being the main repository of policy review and advice, the national legislature is taken lightly and vital issues on foreign policy, economy, and a host of other matters are seldom seriously discussed in this forum. During year 1 the Government of Pakistan, according to the World Bank requirement had to get input on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) from all strata of the society before adopting it. While input was sought from civil society, business groups and others, the Parliament was the only forum which was not consulted on the issue. Similarly,

the President had invited a public debate on the issue of construction of new water reservoirs but the Parliament was not asked to debate on the issue as the representative institution of the people. The draft Youth Policy which has been pending with the cabinet for quite some time has not been discussed in the National Assembly. These are just a few examples of the way executive tries to treat parliament.

The government only ensures the fulfillment of the constitutional requirement of holding sessions for a certain number of days. The house continues to breathe but is not allowed to enjoy the powers it has in a parliamentary system. The system being practiced is parliamentary in form but presidential in substance. This is best illustrated in the whopping number of ordinances that have been issued during 4 years of the National Assembly in comparison with the legislations passed by the assembly – 73 ordinances as compared to 42 pieces of bills passed. What is even more embarrassing is that 3 ordinances were re-promulgated 10 times during the 4 years as the National Assembly did not take those up as legislation while 9 ordinances were passed as legislation by the National Assembly, out of 42 acts passed, during its 4 years.

Apart from the continuing quorum issues and absence of ministers and treasury bench members from the National Assembly proceedings, the assembly has witnessed a rather non-serious and careless attitude of ministers and members to the proceedings while present in the House. It is a common practice that ministers and members either indulge in social calls going from seat to seat while the proceedings continue or carry on group meetings in complete disregard to the business being conducted in the House. This non-serious attitude is adopted by many members on both sides of the isle.

Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz rarely comes to the House but even when he does, his apparent agenda is to socialise with members or to receive their applications, requests and complaints. It is a regular practice that when PM walks in, almost always in the middle of the proceedings, he goes from seat to seat greeting members, shaking hands and embracing them while the Speaker is in the chair and the session is going on. As a normal practice, the row of seats next to the PM remains vacant and members and ministers wait in queue to come one by one to sit next to the PM to chat with him. In this process, neither the PM nor the

members pay any attention to the proceedings of the House. The PM can easily carry out his socialising and networking agenda with members at his chambers in the Parliament House instead of showing complete disregard to assembly proceedings while present in the House. Many members, especially ministers, sitting in the front row sometime revolve their chairs to chat with the members sitting in the rear row, turning their backs to the Speaker in complete disregard to the parliamentary practice.

In addition to its performance in the legislative spheres, the assembly has not even seen any improvement in terms of its research capacities, support to members, transparency and openness and use of technology. The general culture of the assembly remains that of a bureaucratic set-up as an extension of the executive and not as a chief legislative institution of the country representing the public. Despite four years of its life, it does not follow a transparent and accessible way to share proceedings with the public, disclose attendance records of members. The assembly website carries a gazette providing a brief overview of the first two year's events. Things like parliamentary calendar, business of the day, parliamentary debates and proceedings, profiles of members - all part of most other parliamentary websites around the world - are non-existent on the National Assembly website. Despite a lot of donor community's interest in improving services and capacities, both of the legislative secretariats and the legislators, no initiative has emerged on these agendas from within the National Assembly.

Efforts in the field of improving and updating rules of procedures relating to the Budget Process have not borne fruit either. Working in the area of strengthening Parliament, PILDAT had proposed a set of recommendations in December 2004 for amendment to the National Assembly Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. PILDAT had prepared the recommendations in the light of inter-action with the Members of the National Assembly, civil society, general public and on the basis of its own convictions shaped by, among others, regional international exposure, and submitted for the consideration of the Special Committee of the National Assembly constituted in 2004 to re-examine the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. The recommendations on the Budget Process included that the process should be amended by providing an effective role to the National Assembly in the review of the

budget proposals of the government and giving a significant role to the standing committees to review the demands for grants relating to their respective ministries or divisions, extending the budget session to a longer duration, i.e., up to 90 days or more, to allow a more meaningful input. In years three and four, much like the first two years, the debate over the Federal Budget lasted for only 9 days while during year 4, the budget debate took 13 days which is the longest budget session of the present National Assembly. During year four, in a letter signed by 56 MNAs of the ruling PML, the MNAs also demanded that the National Assembly should be given a better role in the budget process and suggested proposals to improve the budget making process. Instead of a welcome from the party leadership, the letter created ripples in the government ranks and was dubbed as violation of party discipline rather than meaningful suggestions for strengthening the role of the institution representing public. In the Indian Lok Sabha, the budget session begins in the 3rd week of February and goes up to May. Once the Budget is presented in the Lok Sabha, there is a general discussion on the provisions of the budget which lasts for about 4-5 days and vote on account is taken. In the interregnum, the Parliament divides into 24 mini Parliaments or Departmentally-Related Standing Committees (DRSC) to examine demands for grants for each government department. After a thorough scrutiny, a report is presented on each ministry. Once the budget has been scrutinized by the committees, the grants are voted on. After this stage, the appropriation bill is passed empowering the government to appropriate money out of the consolidated fund of India. After 2-3 days of discussion, the Finance Bill is passed. The entire budget process gets completed within 75 days of the presentation of the budget.

A variety of other recommendations presented by PILDAT to the committee, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and the assembly secretariat included instituting a Parliamentary Calendar 2 months before the start of the Parliamentary year of the assembly; daily timings of the sessions to be fixed no less than 6 hours in a day; Joint Standing Committees of the Senate and the National Assembly; fixing of minimum actual working days not less than 92 during a year; making assembly proceedings public both in the form of hard copies and on its website within a certain time. In addition the recommendations contained that the National Assembly should produce its annual reports not later than a month after the completion of each parliamentary year that

should contain details such as total no. of working days and the detail of the business transacted; total number of hours the national assembly met; attendance record of the MNAs; total no. of days each national assembly committee met with details of the business transacted; details of the legislative business, questions, motions, etc. including detailed analysis of the questions and motions rejected by the secretariat or speaker's office should be provided along with reasons for rejection; study and other tours undertaken by the elected members and the secretariat staff (by name individually), expenses incurred, accomplishments of the tour, level of participation at the tour etc.; financial information such as the budget of the assembly with details; outstanding dues for the parliamentary lodges which remain outstanding for 3 months or longer; the amount of TA/DA paid to each member and the amount of medical allowance (including medicines) paid to each member. It was also recommended that at least a weekly Prime Minister's Question Hour be introduced in the assembly. It should be made mandatory that all standing committees are formed within the first session of the National Assembly with the set time frame to elect Chairpersons of the Standing Committees. Similarly there should be a time frame to appoint Leader of the Opposition and it should not be deferred beyond the first regular session of the assembly. Except emergencies, all Standing Committees meetings should take place during the period of the Assembly Session. The UK House of Commons practices this and PILDAT felt that this will result in a great economy to the national exchequer. All Standing Committees should submit a quarterly and then an annual report of their activities to the National Assembly Secretariat who should publish these reports and place them on the assembly website. The Assembly website should be made an important and effective tool of communication between the assembly and the general public. The Assembly secretariat should be commended for keeping the site up-to-date but the scope of the website be expanded to include such information as the verbatim proceedings of the assembly, current status of bills, up-to-the-day status of bills proposed, questions asked, motions submitted etc. Sufficient advance notice should be available to the general public about the upcoming bills for debate in the assembly or its committees so that the members of the public can convey their opinion to their respective MNA on the bills. A bill tracking system should be introduced and displayed on the assembly website.

The Assembly Secretariat should be commended for publishing a performance report for the four years and for providing detailed statistics for the first time in its history. Although some of the important information such as the members' attendance record is missing, we hope that the Assembly Secretariat will be able to expand the scope of the report in the future.

**Appendix A**

Business of the National Assembly of Pakistan

## A-1: Record of Legislation – Year Four

November 16, 2005- November 15, 2006

| No. | Title   | Date Passed       |
|-----|---|-------------------|
| 1.  | The Pakistan Telecommunication (Reorganization) (Amendment) Act, 2005 | December 14, 2005 |
| 2.  | The Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan Act, 2005           | December 14, 2005 |
| 3.  | The Finance Act, 2006   | June 21, 2006     |
| 4.  | The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act, 2005           | August 24, 2006   |
| 5.  | The Protection of women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act, 2006           | November 11, 2006 |

## A-2: Record of Legislation – Year Three

November 16, 2004- November 15, 2005

| No. | Title  | Date Passed        |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 1.  | The Corporate and Industrial Restructuring Corporation (Amendment) Act, 2004       | March 03, 2005     |
| 2.  | The Fiscal Responsibility and Debt Limitation Act, 2003                            | March 03, 2005     |
| 3.  | The Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Act, 2004                         | March 11, 2005     |
| 4.  | The Export Development Fund (Amendment) Act, 2004                                  | March 17, 2005     |
| 5.  | The Decorations (Amendment) Act, 2004  | April 13, 2005     |
| 6.  | The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2004    | April 13, 2005     |
| 7.  | The Pakistan Navy (Amendment) Act, 2004  | April 14, 2005     |
| 8.  | The Illegal Dispossession Act, 2003  | April 14, 2005     |
| 9.  | The Federal Public Service Commission (Second Amendment) Act, 2004                 | April 21, 2005     |
| 10. | The Members of Parliament (Salaries and Allowances) (Amendment) Act, 2005          | April 21, 2005     |
| 11. | The Foreign Private Investment (Promotion Protection) (Amendment) Act, 2005        | May 05, 2005       |
| 12. | The Safeguard Measures (Amendment) Act, 2005                                       | May 05, 2005       |
| 13. | The Pakistan Electric Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Act, 2005             | May 16, 2005       |
| 14. | The Press, News Papers, News Agencies and Books Registration (Amendment) Act, 2005 | May 18, 2005       |
| 15. | The Finance Act, 2005  | June 17, 2005      |
| 16. | The Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils (Amendment) Act, 2005                     | September 09, 2005 |
| 17. | The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources Act, 2005                      | September 22, 2005 |
| 18. | The National Institute of Oceanography Act, 2005                                   | September 22, 2005 |

### **A-3: Record of Legislation – Year Two**

November 16, 2003- November 15, 2004

| No. | Title  | Date Passed        |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 1.  | The Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Act, 2003   | December 29, 2003  |
| 2.  | The National Security Council Act, 2004  | April 7, 2004      |
| 3.  | The Finance Act, 2004  | April 24, 2004     |
| 4.  | The Political Parties (Amendment) Act, 2004  | July 19, 2004      |
| 5.  | The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2003   | July 29, 2004      |
| 6.  | The Non-Performing Assets and Rehabilitation of Industrial Undertakings (Legal Proceedings) (Amendment) Act, 2004.                               | August 13, 2004    |
| 7.  | The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2003  | August 13, 2004    |
| 8.  | The Defamation (Amendment) Act, 2004   | August 19, 2004    |
| 9.  | The Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2004   | August 20, 2004    |
| 10. | The Export Control on Goods, Technologies, Material and Equipment related to Nuclear and Biological Weapons and their Delivery Systems Act, 2004 | September 14, 2004 |
| 11. | The Federal Public Service Commission (Amendment) Act, 2004  | September 23, 2004 |
| 12. | The President to Hold another Office Act, 2004   | October 14, 2004   |
| 13. | The Gawadar Port Authority (Amendment) Act, 2004   | October 14, 2004   |
| 14. | The Injured Persons (Medical Aid) Act, 2004  | October 15, 2004   |
| 15. | The Contempt of Court Act, 2004  | October 18, 2004   |
| 16. | The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2004   | October 18, 2004   |
| 17. | The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2004   | October 26, 2004   |

### **A-4: Record of Legislation – Year One**

November 16, 2002- November 15, 2003

| No. | Title   | Date Passed    |
|-----|---|----------------|
| 1.  | The Removal From Service (Special Powers) Amendment) Act 2003 | April 21, 2003 |
| 2.  | The Finance Act, 2003   | June 14, 2003  |



## A-5: Government Bills in Four Years

November 16, 2002 – November 15, 2006

| <b>Government Bills</b>                        | <b>Year One</b><br>(November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2003) | <b>Year Two</b><br>(November 16, 2003 - November 15, 2004) | <b>Year Three</b><br>(November 16, 2004 - November 15, 2005) | <b>Year Four</b><br>(November 16, 2005 - November 15, 2006) | <b>Total</b> | <b>Average</b> |
|--|--|--|--|---|--------------|----------------|
| Total Bills/<br>Ordinances<br>Introduced/ Laid | 20   | 25   | 41   | 53  | 139          | 35             |
| Bills Passed                                   | 02   | 17   | 18   | 05  | 42           | 11             |
| Bill Pending                                   | 17   | 22   | 41   | 88  | 168          | 42             |
| With drawn                                     | 01   | 03   | 03   |   | 7            | 2              |

## A-6: Private Members' Bills in Four Years

November 16, 2002 – November 15, 2006

| <b>Private Member's Bills</b> | <b>Year One</b><br>(November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2003) | <b>Year Two</b><br>(November 16, 2003 - November 15, 2004) | <b>Year Three</b><br>(November 16, 2004 - November 15, 2005) | <b>Year Four</b><br>(November 16, 2005 - November 15, 2006) | <b>Total</b> | <b>Average</b> |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|---|--------------|----------------|
| Total Bills Received          | 13   | 58   | 75   | 54  | 200          | 50             |
| Bills Introduced              | Nil  | 10   | 01   | 16  | 17           | 4              |
| Bills Passed                  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | 01  | 1            |                |

## A-7: Questions

November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

| Questions                   | Year One<br>(November 16, 2002 -<br>November 15, 2003) | Year Two<br>(November 16, 2003 -<br>November 15, 2004) | Year Three<br>(November 16, 2004 -<br>November 15, 2005) | Year Four<br>(November 16, 2005 -<br>November 15, 2006) | Total | Average |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|-------|---------|
| Received                    | 7,289  | 12,008   | 10,476   | 10,318  | 40091 | 10023   |
| Answered                    | 1,928  | 2,462  | 2,101  | 2,325   | 8816  | 2204    |
| Disallowed                  | 1,028  | 2,025  | 2,343  | 2,030   | 7426  | 1857    |
| Under process but<br>lapsed | 2,769  | 6,379  | 4,536  | 3,956   | 17640 | 4410    |
| Admitted but lapsed         | 1,037  | 1,116  | 1,111  | 1,869   | 5133  | 1283    |

## A-8: Motions Under Rule 69 (Discussion on matters of public importance)

November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

| Motions Under<br>Rule 69 | Year One<br>(November 16, 2002 -<br>November 15, 2003) | Year Two<br>(November 16, 2003 -<br>November 15, 2004) | Year Three<br>(November 16, 2004 -<br>November 15, 2005) | Year Four<br>(November 16, 2005 -<br>November 15, 2006) | Total | Average |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|---|-------|---------|
| Received                 | 69   | 106  | 61   | 49  | 286   | 71      |
| Discussed                | 04   | 05   | 22   | 05  | 36    | 9       |

## A-9: Calling Attention Notices

November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

| Calling Attention Notices | Year One<br>(November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2003) | Year Two<br>(November 16, 2003 - November 15, 2004) | Year Three<br>(November 16, 2004 - November 15, 2005) | Year Four<br>(November 16, 2005 - November 15, 2006) | Total | Average |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------|---------|
| Received                  | 619   | 1,034   | 611   | 55   | 2820  | 705     |
| Statements made on        | 52  | 104   | 80  | 47   | 283   | 71      |
| Referred to Committees    | 01  | 04  | 03  | 11   | 19    | 5       |
| Lapsed                    | 566   | 873   | 528   |  | 1967  | 492     |

## A-10: Privilege Motions

November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

| Questions of Privilege                            | Year One<br>(November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2003) | Year Two<br>(November 16, 2003 - November 15, 2004) | Year Three<br>(November 16, 2004 - November 15, 2005) | Year Four<br>(November 16, 2005 - November 15, 2006) | Total | Average |
|---|---|---|---|--|-------|---------|
| Received  | 155   | 146   | 162   | 158  | 621   | 155     |
| Brought before the House                          | 31  | 46  | 71  | 60   | 208   | 52      |
| Referred to Privilege Committee                   | 11  | 28  | 30  | 24   | 93    | 23      |
| Ruled out of Order                                | 11  | 05  | Nil   | --   | 16    | 04      |
| Matters to be resolved in the Chief whip's office | 02  | --  | Nil   |  | 02    |         |
| Withdrawn   | 08  | 04  | 03  |  | 15    | 04      |
| Dropped in the House due to absence of movers     | --  | 03  |   |  | 03    |         |
| Not pressed                                       | 04  | --  | 01  |  | 05    | 01      |
| Held Inadmissible/ Disallowed                     | 72  | 47  | 35  |  | 154   | 39      |
| Reserved Ruling                                   | --  | 04  | 23  |  | 27    | 07      |
| Deferred  | 06  | 06  | 11  |  | 23    | 6       |
| Resolved in Speaker's Chamber                     | 02  | 08  | Nil   |  | 10    | 3       |
| Lapsed  | 42  | 41  | 42  |  | 125   | 31      |

## A-11: Adjournment Motions

November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

| Adjournment Motions      | Year One<br>(November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2003) | Year Two<br>(November 16, 2003 - November 15, 2004) | Year Three<br>(November 16, 2004 - November 15, 2005) | Year Four<br>(November 16, 2005 - November 15, 2006) | Total | Average |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------|---------|
| Received                 | 297   | 447   | 668   | 998  | 2410  | 603     |
| Inadmissible             | 166   | 233   | 415   |  | 545   | 136     |
| Brought before the House | 20  | 69  | 127   | 183  | 399   | 100     |
| Discussed in the House   | 01  | 47  | 09  | 43   | 100   | 25      |
| Deferred                 | 02  | 01  | 11  |  | 14    | 04      |
| Ruled out of Order       | 03  | 08  |   |  | 11    | 03      |
| Lapsed                   | 111   | 134   | 110   |  | 355   | 89      |

## A-12: Motions Under Rule 241

November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2006

| Motions Under Rule 241 | Year One<br>(November 16, 2002 - November 15, 2003) | Year Two<br>(November 16, 2003 - November 15, 2004) | Year Three<br>(November 16, 2004 - November 15, 2005) | Year Four<br>(November 16, 2005 - November 15, 2006) | Total | Average |
|------------------------|---|---|---|--|-------|---------|
| Received               | 279   | 377   | 503   | 428  | 1587  | 397     |
| Admitted but lapsed    | 065   | 204   | 333   | 263  | 1265  | 316     |
| Disallowed             | 14  | 36  | 14  |  | 64    | 11      |
| Discussed in the House | 01  | 01  | 05  | 13   | 20    | 05      |
| Lapsed                 | 264   | 136   | 156   |  | 556   | 139     |

### A-13: Detail of the Meetings of Standing Committees and their Sub-Committees

| No. | Name of Standing Committee               | Name of Chairman/<br>Chairperson   | No of Meetings held during last 4 yaers |      |      |      | Total | Average |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|-------|---------|
|     |  |                                    | 2003                                    | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |       |         |
| 1.  | Cabinet Secretariat                      | Mr. Ahmed Raza Manika              | 0                                       | 5    | 5    | 4    | 14    | 04      |
| 2.  | Commerce                                 | Mr. Iqbal Muhammad Ali Khan        | 0                                       | 6    | 6    | 5    | 17    | 04      |
| 3.  | Communications                           | Brig. (R) Zulfiqar Ahmed Dhillon   | 0                                       | 7    | 7    | 10   | 21    | 05      |
| 4.  | Council of the Chairmen                  | Ch. Amir Hussain, Speaker          | 0                                       | -    | -    | -    | 01    |         |
| 5.  | Culture, Sports & Youth Affairs          | Rai Azizullah Khan                 | 0                                       | -    | -    | 8    | 14    | 04      |
| 6.  | Defence                                  | Ch. Shujaat Hussain                | 0                                       | 6    | 6    | 6    | 13    | 03      |
| 7.  | Defence Production                       | Ms. Fiza Junejo                    | 0                                       | 1    |      | 2    | 05    | 01      |
| 8.  | Economic Affairs & Statistics            | Mr. Rasheed Akbar Khan             | 0                                       | 2    | 1    | 4    | 16    | 04      |
| 9.  | Education                                | Begum Tehmina Dasti                | 0                                       | 8    | 2    | 7    | 15    | 04      |
| 10. | Environment                              | Miss Farzeen Ahmed Sarfraz         | 0                                       | 5    | 8    | 5    | 15    | 04      |
| 11. | Finance & Revenue                        | Mr. Anwar Ali Cheema               | 0                                       | 7    | 5    | 13   | 35    | 09      |
| 12. | Food, Agriculture & Livestock            | Makhdum Syed Ahmed Alam Anwar      | 0                                       | -    | 15   | 9    | 20    | 05      |
| 13. | Foreign Affairs                          | Dr. Farooq Sattar                  | 0                                       | -    | 11   | 6    | 12    | 03      |
| 14. | Government Assurances                    | Haji Khuda Bux Nizamani            | 0                                       | 7    | 6    | 11   | 26    | 07      |
| 15. | Health                                   | Dr. Hajra Tariq Aziz               | 0                                       | 11   | 8    | 6    | 23    | 06      |
| 16. | Housing & Works                          | Ch. Ghias Ahmed Mela               | 0                                       | 3    | 6    | 3    | 11    | 03      |
| 17. | Industries, Production & Initiatives     | Malik Niaz Ahmed Jakhar            | 0                                       | 5    | 5    | 1    | 08    | 02      |
| 18. | Information & Broadcasting               | Mr. Muhammad Tahir Shah            | 0                                       | -    | 2    | 2    | 07    | 02      |
| 19. | Information Technology & Telecom.        | Mr. Muhammad Tahir Shah            | 0                                       | 5    | 5    | 3    | 12    | 03      |
| 20. | Interior                                 | Sardar Talib Hassan Nakai          | 0                                       | 12   | 4    | 9    | 32    | 08      |
| 21. | Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas       | Pir Muhammad Aslam Bodla           | 0                                       | 5    | 11   | 3    | 12    | 03      |
| 22. | Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis | Maulana Muhammad Noor-ul-Haq Qadri | 0                                       | 4    | 4    | 3    | 10    | 03      |

### A-13: Detail of the Meetings of Standing Committees and their Sub-Committees (Continued)

| No. | Name of Standing Committee   | Name of Chairman/<br>Chairperson | No of Meetings held during last 4 yaers |            |            |            | Total      | Average    |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|     |  |                                  | 2003                                    | 2004       | 2005       | 2006       |            |            |
| 23. | Law, Justice & Human Rights  | Rai Mansab Ali Khan              | 0                                       | 18         | 9          | 6          | 33         | 08         |
| 24. | Local Government & Rural Development   | Maulana Hamid-ul-Haq Haqqani     | 0                                       | 11         | 6          | 8          | 25         | 06         |
| 25. | Minorities   | Mr. Akram Masih Gill             | 0                                       | -          | 5          | 5          | 10         | 03         |
| 26. | Narcotics Control  | Dr. Nisar Ahmad                  | 0                                       | 3          | 5          | 4          | 12         | 03         |
| 27. | Parliamentary Affairs  | Mr. Riaz Fatyana                 | 0                                       | -          | 4          | 9          | 13         | 03         |
| 28. | Petroleum & Natural Resources  | Dr. Noorjehan Panezai            | 0                                       | 5          | 9          | 6          | 20         | 05         |
| 29. | Planning and Development   | Sardar Bahadur Ahmed Khan Sihar  | 0                                       | 9          | -          | 4          | 13         | 04         |
| 30. | Population Welfare   | Ms. Gul-e-Farkhanda              | 0                                       | 2          | 5          | 6          | 13         | 04         |
| 31. | Port & Shipping  | Maulana Muhammad Khan Sherani    | 0                                       | -          | 2          | 2          | 04         | 01         |
| 32. | Privatization & Investment   | Syed Muhammad Asghar Shah        | 0                                       | 4          | 3          | 4          | 11         | 03         |
| 33. | Railways   | Sardar Tufail Ahmad Khan         | 0                                       | 8          | 15         | 15         | 38         | 10         |
| 34. | Religious Affairs, Zakat and Usher   | Pir Muhammad Shah Khagga         | 0                                       | 3          | 4          | 7          | 14         | 04         |
| 35. | Rules of Procedure & Privileges  | Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dreshak    | 0                                       | 12         | 7          | 5          | 24         | 06         |
| 36. | SAFRON   | Sardar Fateh Muhammad Hassani    | 0                                       | -          | -          | 4          | 04         | 01         |
| 37. | Science & Technology   | Mr. Rehman Naseer Chaudhry       | 0                                       | 5          | 2          | 7          | 14         | 04         |
| 38. | Social Welfare & Special Education   | Ms. Bushra Rehman                | 0                                       | 2          | 6          | 7          | 15         | 04         |
| 39. | Special Committee on Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly | Mr. Sher Afgan Khan Niazi        | 0                                       | 6          | 1          | -          | 07         | 02         |
| 40. | Textile Industries   | Ch.Nazir Ahmed Jatt              | 0                                       |            |            | 4          | 04         | 01         |
| 41. | Tourism  | Mrs. Meena Ehsan Leghari         | 0                                       | 2          | 8          | 2          | 12         | 03         |
| 42. | Water & Power  | Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Maitla        | 0                                       | 6          | 8          | 9          | 23         | 06         |
| 43. | Women Development  | Begum Mehnaz Rafi                | 0                                       | 2          | 8          | 8          | 18         | 05         |
|     | <b>Total</b>   |                                  |   | <b>197</b> | <b>227</b> | <b>242</b> | <b>666</b> | <b>173</b> |



Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development And Transparency - PILDAT  
No. 7, 9th Avenue, F-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: (+92-51) 111 123 345 Fax: (+92-51) 226 3078  
E-mail: [info@pildat.org](mailto:info@pildat.org) URL: [www.pildat.org](http://www.pildat.org)