

# ANNUAL REPORT

2020

2021

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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.

PILDAT is a registered non-profit entity under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, Pakistan.

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## Introduction

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PILDAT completes another year of stellar work as an indigenous think tank working to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan. As PILDAT sets to complete two decades of contributions, this report looks at an overview of work during July 01, 2020 to June 30, 2021

Founded in 2001, PILDAT focuses on producing objective, research-based analysis on policies especially under review by the Parliament and the Executive. PILDAT focusses on political and public policy research, formulation of policies in the field of democratic governance, policy advocacy and capacity-building of national and provincial legislators, political parties, civil and military bureaucracy, youth, women and media.

As a think tank, strengthening democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan is PILDAT's mission. PILDAT's research, analysis, advocacy and capacity-building has helped in shaping critical policies as well as broadened informed public discourse on critical policies of democratic governance in Pakistan. Following are the flagship areas of PILDAT's work:

1. Parliamentary Development
2. Parliamentary Monitoring
3. Assessment of Quality of Democracy
4. Electoral Reforms
5. Inter-Institutional Relations
6. Political Parties
7. Quality of Governance
8. Women and Women in Leadership
9. Youth
10. Right to Information
11. Rule of Law

PILDAT is well-recognised as a serious and independent think tank in policy-making circles, across legislatures, and media within Pakistan and abroad. As an organisation created and led by Pakistani citizens with a belief to strengthen Pakistan's democracy and democratic institutions, PILDAT has, as a cardinal principle, employed and upheld its independence and non-partisan approach. It has very carefully ensured that its research agenda and analyses are rooted in open-minded inquiry reflecting diverse points of view.

PILDAT is a registered non-profit entity under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, Pakistan. Its formal registration process was completed on September 19, 2002.

Further details about PILDAT's work can be obtained from its website: [www.pildat.org](http://www.pildat.org)

August 2021



## President's Message

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As PILDAT enters the 20th year of its work to strengthen democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan, it is my pleasure to share with you a snapshot of PILDAT activities to strengthen democracy and democratic governance for the period from July 01, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

Like the rest of the World, Pakistan too grappled with managing the coronavirus pandemic. This has meant that PILDAT also re-invented many of our initiatives from in-person to virtual in order to continue to meaningfully engage with our stakeholders through the year. Following is an overview of our key achievements:

As Pakistan grappled with a global pandemic of coronavirus, PILDAT strongly believed that any socio-economic response to COVID-19 would be incomplete without informed policy input developed by political parties. Based on this belief, PILDAT worked with key political parties to underscore that the effectiveness of political parties is based on how actively they organize their grassroots policy forums and use their policy think tanks to continually create and evolve party policies on critical issues facing the country. In order to facilitate political parties to update their individual policies on management of the impact of coronavirus based on citizens' input, PILDAT, as a friend of political parties, worked with eight (8) key political parties namely Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N), Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP), Muttahida Quami Movement Pakistan (MQMP), Pakistan Muslim League (PML), Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan (JIP), Awami National Party (ANP) and National Party (NP). The aim of engagement was to facilitate and assist political parties by activating their own structures to develop policy options on Vaccination, Education and Economy under COVID-19. The successful engagement resulting in each of the 8 parties to develop their policies on coronavirus vaccination and ways and means to manage the impact of coronavirus on economy and education in Pakistan. The section on Engagement with Political Parties in this report presents outlines of policies developed and announced by each political party.

As the PTI government introduced a new set of required electoral reforms in the Parliament, ranging from the election to the Senate to the introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and biometric verification of voters, PILDAT organised in-depth conversations and engagements by bringing together political parties, other stakeholders and subject experts on how to create the necessary political consensus on key areas of required electoral reforms. Details of our forums and conversations have been captured in sections through this report. Building the capabilities of Youth and facilitating their meaningful engagement with policymakers has been a key area of PILDAT's initiatives during the years. Another one of PILDAT Youth Parliament's former member joined active politics and was elected to the Gilgit-Baltistan Assembly. Mr. Javaid Ali Manwa now serves as Finance Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan. In 2020-2021, PILDAT worked with many educational institutions and young Pakistanis to help facilitate their articulation of key issues and policies. These young people were facilitated to present their policy recommendations to young members of Provincial Assemblies in Sindh and Balochistan. In addition, PILDAT worked with the Young Parliamentarians Forum (YPF) in the National Assembly on building various capabilities.

In keeping with its tradition of monitoring the performance of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies from citizens' perspectives, PILDAT carried out performance analyses based on key performance indicators (KPIs). Members of key Standing Committees and Parliament were also engaged on required reforms to improve legislative standard.

As always, PILDAT welcomes feedback on all our initiatives and it will be our pleasure receiving your thoughts or feedback at [info@pildat.org](mailto:info@pildat.org)



Ahmed Bilal Mehboob  
President

August 2021





## Abbreviations & Acronyms

ANP	Awami National Party
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
JIP	Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
MPA	Member of Provincial Assembly
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NA	National Assembly
NP	National Party
NSC	National Security Committee
PML	Pakistan Muslim League
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarian
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
IVTF	Internet Voting Task Force
CEC	Chief Election Commissioner
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
ETPBS	Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot System
RTS	Results Transmission System
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
PITB	Punjab IT Board
TCF	The Citizens Foundation
NSC	National Security Committee
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
ECI	Election Commission of India
NRI	Non Resident Indian
MI	Military Intelligence
ISI	Inter Services Intelligence
IMF	International Monetary Fund
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
SoE	State-Owned Enterprise
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
YPF	Young Parliamentarians' Forum
RTI	Right to Information



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## Basic Information

### Name of the Organization

Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency – PILDAT

### 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



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info@pildat.org

### Auditors

Nadeem Safdar & Co.  
(Chartered Accountants)

### Bankers

Faysal Bank Pvt. Ltd. and Bank Alfalah Pvt. Ltd.



## Board of Directors

### **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 has served as Senior Vice President / Assistant General Manager at United Gulf Bank, Bahrain. He had earlier 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 CEO, Enviro Consult, Lahore. 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.

### **Mrs. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi**

Board Member

Mrs. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi started her career as an educationist and thereafter joined International relations Department of University of Sindh in 1973, later on she went to University of Massachusetts USA on full bright scholarship to pursue Masters in International Relations. Her decision to travel abroad for advanced studies was her determination to rise above ordinary. After completing her second Masters she joined as the Chairperson of International Relations Department, University of Sindh at Jamshoro. Her administrative career has been outstanding, she also served as Director Institute of Sindhology and Regional Director, University Grants Commission, at Jamshoro. Sindh Government acquired her services in 1988, it is significant to note that she has not only worked on many important positions with the Sindh Government, but also has the honour of being the first ever woman secretary in the history of the Sindh secretariat, where she served as Secretary Culture & Tourism, Youth affairs & sports Director General Environmental Protection Agency, Secretary Social Welfare and Women Development, Secretary Education, Director General Provincial Ombudsmen Secretariat, Secretary Information and secretary inter provincial coordination. Presently she is working as Executive Director of HUM Television Network Ltd. She contributes articles to various leading journals and weeklies of Sindhi, English, and Urdu on Social issues, Environment, International relation and culture. Her book on "Indo-Pak Relations" was published in 1989.

**Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**  
President and Secretary General

A thought leader, a public intellectual and a social entrepreneur, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob established the first-of-its-kind globally recognized political, non-partisan and public policy think tank: Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) in 2002. Since its creation, PILDAT has, as a cardinal principle, employed and upheld its independence and non-partisan approach. It has very carefully ensured that its research agenda and analyses are rooted in open-minded inquiry reflecting diverse points of view. Mr. Mehboob's special expertise lies in assessment of quality of governance and democracy, electoral reforms and monitoring, parliamentary performance and development, civil-military relations, strengthening political parties, leadership and political development of youth, promotion and assessment of the rule of law, right to information and much more. He has set-up various eminent intellectuals groups to find innovative solutions to Pakistan's problems. He has designed and conducted trainings and capacity-building courses on a large variety of policy issues for Parliamentary Leaders, MPs, Legislative and Government officials, political party office bearers and youth leaders, among others. Mr. Mehboob has employed exceptional networking and interpersonal skills in bringing various political parties and leaders to converge on various reform initiatives, in addition to successful efforts in bridging the perception and knowledge gap between the civil and the military, constitutional reform initiatives, reforms on internal democracy, legislative strengthening and various aspects of crucial public policies. Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob regularly delivers lectures at Pakistan's premium public policy institutions, including National School of Public Policy and its affiliates, defence institutions such as the National Defence University and Command and Staff College, public and private institutions of academic excellence, as well as many national, regional and international think tanks and research institutions. His expert views and analysis is sought across national and international media. Apart from his regular column in Pakistan's prestigious newspaper, the daily Dawn, he is often requested to provide analysis and views for news stories, columns and news reports across national and international publications.

## 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**



## Elections and Electoral Reforms

With the objective to inform and engage citizens and policymakers to strengthen the electoral processes in Pakistan to achieve the goal of free, fair and credible elections in Pakistan, PILDAT began focussing on elections and electoral reforms since 2002 with its earliest work as those being three nationwide public opinion studies including Pre-Election Poll, Exit-Poll and Post-Election Poll for the General Election of October 2002.

PILDAT has believed that efforts for ensuring free, fair and credible elections in Pakistan include a variety of steps: that the critical issue is raised as an issue of serious concern to the public and policymakers and to work towards proposing and facilitating the institution of required electoral reforms in Pakistan. PILDAT's work on Elections and Electoral Reforms over the years has stemmed from the perspective that it is the people and the institutions in a country who have the primary responsibility to ensure a just, fair and peaceful political process including the electoral process. International institutions and observers may be helpful in ensuring free, fair and credible elections but it remains the duty of the citizens and institutions to make sure that the writ of the people prevails.

From holding Regional Dialogues and Conferences to discuss best practices on the issue to creating and facilitating an eminent Citizens Group on Electoral Processes to ensure an early and independent monitoring by the citizens of Pakistan to identify, communicate and rectify of issues relating to the

electoral processes in Pakistan, PILDAT's work has made a significant contribution to strengthening and reforming Pakistan's electoral system and processes through legal and constitutional amendments as well as administrative reforms resulting in improved management of Pakistan's elections.

Following key activities were carried out on the subject during the year:

### **PILDAT Virtual Forum on Supreme Court Judgement: Open or Secret Ballot in Senate Election**

On March 02, 2021, at a PILDAT Virtual Forum on Supreme Court Judgement: Open or Secret Ballot in Senate Election? panellists strongly supported the decision by the Election Commission of Pakistan and shared consensus on holding Senate election through Secret ballot.

The esteemed panel at the PILDAT Forum included Mr. Shahid Hamid, Senior Advocate Supreme Court and Former Governor; Former Caretaker Federal Minister, Mr. Fawad Hasan Fawad, Former Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT while the forum was moderated by Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director PILDAT.

Opening the Forum, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob said that while the issue of the secrecy of the ballot for the Senate Election 2021 is resolved, it remains to be seen



(Left to Right) Mr. Fawad Hasan Fawad, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Ms. Aasiya Riaz and Mr. Shahid Hamid

how this is played out in the future. In raising various questions emanating from the Supreme Court's opinion on the Presidential Reference on Senate election. He questioned whether the opinion by the Supreme Court is to be treated as binding or just an opinion? He also asked what is the relevance of the 1967 Niaz Ahmad v. Azizuddin & Others (PLD 1967 SC 466) regarding secrecy of the ballot for Senate election. Most importantly, he also raised a question about future relationship between the Supreme Court and the Election Commission of Pakistan in the context of the tone and tenor of exchange between the two during the hearing of the presidential reference.

Mr. Fawad Hasan Fawad believed that it is premature to discuss secrecy of ballot until detailed opinion of Supreme Court is not available. However, supporting secret ballot to be the basis for Senate Election, he argued that this was a well-considered decision by the framers of the 1973 Constitution and has not been changed since despite many amendments to the Constitution. Commending the Election Commission of Pakistan, he said that the ECP has shown tremendous restraint in answering queries of the Supreme Court adding that restraint in exercise of power in discharge of its duties essentially increases the stature and respect of the institution. He argued that use of money in Senate election is not a large issue and will be eventually weeded-out through the evolution of democracy in Pakistan. He said that he supports the minority opinion by Honourable Justice Yahya Afridi that the issue of secret ballot of Senate election need not have been sent to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Shahid Hamid believed that while opinion of the Supreme Court is not binding, there have to be concrete reasons on why an opinion cannot be implemented. Disagreeing with the minority view of Justice Afridi, Mr. Shahid Hamid believed that issue of corrupt

practices is indeed an issue. He supported secret ballot and commended the decision of the ECP in holding Senate Election 2021 accordingly. Mr. Hamid, argued, however, that the issue of corrupt practices must be resolved and the Parliament and relevant institutions have three more years to resolve this before the next Senate election.

### **PILDAT Online Course: Demystifying Electoral Reforms in Pakistan**

The PILDAT Virtual Course held on June 29-30, 2021, brought together national and international Resource Persons to discuss key issues of electoral reforms that are currently being debated in Pakistan. Resource Persons at the Course included Mr. S. Y. Quraishi, Former Chief Election Commissioner of India, Dr. Muhammad Manshad Satti, Former Chairman Internet Voting Task Force (IVTF) created by the ECP at the direction of Supreme Court of Pakistan (2018); CEO, IT Butler E-Services FZ LLC, Mr. Atif Majeed, Former Team Member of first EVM prototype developed in Pakistan from COMSATS Institute of Information & Technology (2011); Programme Manager, GP Partners Australia, and [Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob](#), President PILDAT. The course was moderated by Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director PILDAT.

Opening the first day of the course on June 29 with the Context of Electoral Reforms in Pakistan, [Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob](#) discussed the major electoral reforms that have taken place in Pakistan in the past two decades. Mr. Mehboob said that electoral reforms are high on public demand with 85% people supporting reforms. However, political consensus is a key requirement to institute electoral reforms. He also shared that despite comprehensive constitutional and legal powers and protection given to the electoral system in Pakistan, public credibility of election



Speakers and participants at the PILDAT Online Course

remains weak which shows weakness in implementation of existing electoral reforms. While Pakistan enjoys one of the most comprehensive constitutional and legal frameworks in ensuring independence of the election commission and its vast powers, the trust deficit stems from lack of effective implementation of the available powers.

Mr. Mehboob said that electoral reforms have been an ongoing process in Pakistan and in the past few decades, significant and critical reforms have been put in place by various regimes. He listed key reforms put in place in the tenures of previous governments. In the Musharraf's era these included, among others, reduction in voting age to 18, increasing of seats in Assemblies, increasing seats for women, modifying definition of foreign funding for Parties and making it mandatory for legislators to submit annual statements of Assets & Liabilities. In the PPP tenure from 2008 to 2013, the ECP was made as full time and permanent body; a bi-partisan process was adopted for appointment of CEC & Members and of caretaker governments, CNIC was made mandatory for vote registration & casting, computerized electoral rolls were made for the first time, full-time and dedicated Election Tribunals were appointed and an ordinance was issued on voting by Overseas Pakistanis. Under the PML-N tenure from 2013-2018, electoral reforms instituted included the 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment which removed the earlier requirement of CEC & Commissioners to be from judiciary, all election laws were consolidated into the Elections Act, 2017 which included pilot testing of electronic voting & Biometric Verification, voting for Overseas Pakistanis. He said that 2 key but little known amendments made were also made in the Elections Act, 2017 which include a loophole through which spending by other than the candidate has been made exempt from legal ceiling of election spending, (Sec 132 (5) in contrast to defunct ROPA Sec 49 (1) and corporate funding to Political Parties has been allowed through Sec 204 (3) of Elections Act, 2017 which was earlier prohibited under Sec 6 (3) of defunct Political Parties Order, 2002.

Mr. Mehboob shared said that electoral reforms that are being debated these days include the Elections (Amendment) bill, 2021 passed by the National Assembly and now before the Senate. Mr. Mehboob said that key amongst those are biometric verification of voters, use of electronic voting machines and voting by Overseas Pakistanis. The question of secret or open ballot for Senate election, reserved seats for Overseas Pakistanis in Parliament, allowing dual nationals to contest election, etc. are also some of the key electoral reforms.

Dr. Muhammad Manshad Satti, presented findings of the Internet Voting Task Force (IVTF) created by the

ECP at the direction of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and discussed challenges, faced in piloting I-voting in bye elections in 2018. He said that pre-requisites of I-Voting include trust in internet voting, political parties' consensus, legalization, secrecy and freedom of the vote, accessibility of the internet voting, electoral stakeholders and their roles.

Dr. Satti said that internet voting for overseas Pakistanis must be able to fulfill the essential criteria of voter verification, independent choice of voter and secrecy of ballot. However, the I-voting application made by NADRA that the Internet Voting Task Force (2018) was assigned by the Supreme Court to check has been found severely lacking in these aspects. Sharing the findings from the IVTF Report, he explained that the NADRA application was found deficient after trial testing as it was found susceptible to cyber attacks and manipulation. The IVTF report also concluded that internet voting is unsafe to ensure the secrecy of ballot and can cause the vote buying and voter coercion. He added that no usability studies or tests were undertaken on I-vote to make sure that the users can vote easily and there will always be lack of auditability, and vulnerability to state-level cyberattacks. He said that as per the final audit report of the IVTF, it was decided that since the design and source code of the existing I-vote system was based in the review and documentation and source code provided by NADRA, the audit team recommended an upgradation of the system. Sharing results of the pilot testing of I-voting for Overseas Pakistanis from October 2018 by-elections, Dr. Satti said that many voters faced a lot of phishing attacks as acknowledged by ECP and NADRA. Sharing global lessons, he added that due to the risks attached with internet voting such as sound verification of voters, many countries have experimented with it but have discarded it due to these concerns. He stressed that there is a need to develop capacities of all the stakeholders led by the ECP (such as establishing a dedicated R&D cell within the ECP), to deliver competent national ownership and informed policymaking.

Discussing the feasibility and desirability of using EVMs in Pakistan, Mr. Atif Majeed said that the world has adopted secrecy of ballot as a gold standard for elections. The use of EVMs needs to be understood not just as a product, but about the entire process of using EVMs. In Pakistan, democracy cannot be strengthened simply through the introduction of EVMs, but by securing the system of EVMs to produce transparent results which could facilitate democracy.

Mr. Majeed said that firstly it should be understood that EVMs are not only expensive to produce but also expensive to manage and maintain due to their vulnerability for manipulation and security concerns.

Globally, at the moment, out of 195 countries, 167 are self-described democracies. Out of these 167 democracies, only 8 countries are using EVMs, 6 countries are experimenting the use the EVMs while 9 countries have tried using EVMs but have disregarded their use after trial. This means that only 14 out of 167 democratic countries are using or experimenting with EVMs. Apart from United States that has been using one or other form of EVM since 1960 and has about 90% of votes cast electronically today, India began using the EVM roll-out in 1982 and switched to nationwide implementation in 2004, Brazil has been using EVMs since 2000 and Philippines is using EVMs since 2010. Estonia began using EVMs in 2005 and faced cyber-attack in 2007; Namibia the first African country to use EVMs has been using these since 2014 while Mongolia has been using EVMs since 2010.

Discussing the cost implications of introducing EVMs in Pakistan, Mr. Atif Majeed said that in order to use EVMs across Pakistan in 85, 000 polling stations, Pakistan needs from 900,000 to 1 million sets of EVMs, Biometric Verification Units, Printer Units and Controllers which means that in one year Pakistan needs non-stop production of 3000 EVM modules a day. This means a cost of PKR 45 billion to 70 billion. Nearly 300,000 to 500,000 staff require to be trained which requires an estimated PKR 1 billion. Tech support is required in 130 districts in Pakistan which means PKR 250 to 500 million. 12-14 multiple secure warehouses are required to store EVMs to ensure they are not tampered with in-between elections which requires PKR 240-500 million to create and PKR 5-10 billion in storage over 5 years. The election day costs are estimated at PKR 10-15 billion.

In addition to heavy costs involved, EVMs, believed Mr. Atif Majeed, provide a circular problem to Pakistan's election system and not a tangible solution. Take, for instance, biometric verification of voters. At the moment, NADRA claims that it has data of 82% of voters. On average, each NA Constituency has 780,000 residents and on average 415, 000 registered voters. This means that 18% of non-verifiable voters by NADRA in every constituency would be about 74,750 unverified voters which would again require paper voting. Similar issue is posed in vote counting while using EVMs. Since there is credible global analysis available that EVMs can be hacked or tampered with, Pakistan would use EVMs to count votes electronically but will have to do manual paper-based counting to guard against machine manipulation. Same circular problem is posed to Results Transmission System because EVMs can be manipulated and therefore paper results will have to be compiled and shared with the ECP.

The use of EVMs in Pakistan also has to be understood

in the larger context of trust in election and how the use of technology has been tampered with in previous elections. Sharing a case study of 8300 SMS service for the ECP by NADRA, he shared that the app received 100 million user hits through which voters received their polling station information in 2018. A similar technological service was provided by NADRA in the form of Results Transmission System (RTS) through which Polling Officers were to share pictures of results from polling stations to the ECP to be displayed simultaneously on the ECP website. However, suddenly on the election night in 2018, the RTS system reportedly failed due to what the ECP described as “technological failure as the RTS could not bear load of data of tens of millions of voters on election day.” The so-called failure of RTS is unimaginable, said Mr. Majeed, because only results from 85000 polling stations were to be sent by SMS to the ECP. A 2010 report by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) says that Pakistan's daily SMS traffic stands at 621 million. Therefore, it is difficult to understand how 8300 SMS service served 100 million voters in 2018 but RTS failed due to transmission of results from only 85,000 polling stations.

Discussing the larger issue of vulnerability of EVMs to electoral manipulation, he discussed case studies from India where, over the years, technical experts have proved the possibility of hacking and manipulating EVMs. Through another example, Mr. Majeed explained the live and potent threat of manipulating EVMs in Pakistan through which manipulation of EVMs at a very small scale can completely change the electoral results.

Concluding his presentation, Mr. Atif Majeed proposed a 5-steps approach for Pakistan before introducing EVMs. Firstly, it is important to evaluate whether we require the use of EVMs in Pakistan and if we do, what is the problem we are trying to solve? Secondly, the use of EVMs should not follow a haphazard but a collaborative approach which should learn from international examples and right capacity-building at the ECP. Thirdly, he believed that a security mindset must precede the EVM design process which should focus on the process first, followed by focus on the product. The security mindset starts with the simple assumption that if anything can go wrong, it will go wrong and to guard against that in design. Fourth step identified by Mr. Majeed puts emphasis on step-wise approach of starting small but smart and learning to crawl before wanting to run. Pakistan can begin first by voter identification only or vote count only or RTS only but it should not aim to introduce all steps at once through EVMs. Finally & fifthly, Mr. Majeed advises to start the trial of EVMs with urban constituencies and selected polling stations and build teams and processes around that.

Dr. SY Quraishi began his presentation by drawing a comparison between the Election Commissions of India and Pakistan. He said that compared to India where Chief Election Commissioner and Commissioners are appointed by President upon advice of Prime Minister, Pakistan has a more inclusive and bipartisan system of appointment of CEC and commissioners. While India always appointed CEC and commissioners from civil service and administration background, until recently Pakistan relied only on ex-Judiciary which had no administrative experience. In India, he added, all electoral matters are beyond the purview of the courts during election cycle while Pakistan has seen regular intervention of courts in the electoral process. The ECI is not charged with the responsibility to hold local government election while these fall in the purview of the ECP in Pakistan. Similarly, delimitation of constituencies in India lies with that of Delimitation Commission unlike in Pakistan where the ECP is constitutionally mandated to carry out delimitation. While both electoral bodies enjoy respective constitutional protection as that given to judges of Supreme Court, in India that protection is only available with the CEC and not the other two commissioners.

Where, however, the two systems differ widely is the level of public trust enjoyed by the ECI in India and the ECP in Pakistan. While the ECI is widely trusted in its credibility, same is not true of the trust and credibility of the ECP.

In terms of the system of electoral finances in India, candidates are required to have separate Electoral Bank Accounts. The ECI carries out auditing of accounts of candidates and expenditure. It has seen success in appointing expenditure observers as well which have helped a great deal. However, he added, that control on electoral finance is a work in progress and the ECI needs to find newer and more innovative ways to ensure that electoral ceilings and finances are adhered to.

Discussing the roll-out of EVMs in India, Dr. Quraishi said that the ECI used the first EVM in the 1982 Assembly Elections in Kerala. It was only in 1989 that the Representation of People Act of India was amended to allow the use of EVMs. The ECI took its time to bring on board political parties and public to the use of EVMs and since 2004 EVMs are used for each election in India. He highlighted that Pakistan can learn from the long roll-out process of EVMs adopted by the ECI as it is not something that can be initiated and used within a span of few years.

Discussing the provision of voting for Non-resident Indians (NRIs), he said that NRIs were added to the electoral rolls as asked by the Government in 2011. However, those NRIs who wish to vote need to be physically present to vote in India after getting enrolled on the basis of their permanent address in their passports. He said that the ECI proposed Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot System (ETPBS) in 2020 to facilitate voting by NRIs but due to lingering questions



(L-R) Mr. Zahid Hamid, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Senator Taj Haider and Dr. Nafisa Shah, MNA



about voter identification, ballot secrecy and independent choice by voters, the system has not yet been adopted.

Participants included Senator Nuzhat Sadiq, PML-N, Senator Musadik Malik, PML-N, Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja, MNA, PML-N, Mr. Haider Zaman Qureshi, PPP, Dr. Nafisa Shah, MNA, PPP, Mr. Ahmed Karim Kundi, MPA, PPP, Ms. Shaista Pervaiz, MNA, PML-N, Mr. Bilal Azhar Kayani, Assistant Secretary General, PML-N, Mr. Attaullah Tarar, Deputy Secretary General, PML-N, Dr. Afnan Ullah Khan, Senator, PML-N, Mr. Ali Pervaiz Malik, MNA, PML-N, Mr. Shahid Hamid, lawyer and Ex-Governor of Punjab, Dr. Talat Anwar, Secretary Economic Affairs PTI, Mr. Mussadiq Ghumman, Central Joint Secretary, PTI, Ms. Shunila Ruth, MNA, PTI, Dr. Abdullah Riar, Secretary PTI, Overseas, Mr. Ayub Malik, President Punjab, National Party (NP), Mir. Jan Muhammad Buledi, Secretary General (NP), Mr. Raja Arif Sultan, Member Jamat-i-Islami Pakistan (JIP), Mr. Rasal Khan Babar, Member JIP, Mr. Zahid Akhtar Baloch, Member JIP and Mr. Rauf Mengal, Former MNA, Balochistan National Party – Mengal (BNP-M).

The exclusive delegation from the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) also joined including Mr. Muhammad Khizer Aziz, Director General (IT Operations), ECP, Mr. Nadeem Qasim, Director/Financial Analyst (Political Finance), ECP and Mr. Saeed Gul, Joint Provincial Election Commissioner, ECP.

Other registered participants for the course included: Ms. Mehmam Sarfraz, Neo TV, Ms. Benazir Shah, Newsweek Pakistan, Mr. Farrukh Ptafi from PTV, Ms. Dilarde Teilane and Ms. Sadia Ainuddin from the Delegation of European Union to Pakistan, Mr. Qasim Janjua, Election Team Lead, UNDP Pakistan, Ms. Muneeza Mirza, Assistant Professor from the Department of Political Science, FC College Lahore, Ms. Nazia Ikram, lawyer, Mr. Waleed Yawer, Research Associate at Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), Dr. Taha Ali, Assistant Professor, National University of Sciences & Technology (NUST) alongside other NUST academic faculty members including Ms. Maryem Usmani, Mr. Anand Kumar, Ms. Hina Bint-e-Haq, and Dr. Idrees Khawaja from Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE).

### **Political Consensus is Imperative for electoral reforms: PILDAT Panel Discussion**

Senator Taj Haider, Chairperson, Senate Standing Committee on Parliamentary Affairs, Ms. Nafisa Shah, MNA PPP and Mr. Zahid Hamid, Former Federal Minister and Former Member Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reforms (2014-2017) joined

the panel discussion which began by a re-cap of the PILDAT Course by [Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob](#), President PILDAT. The Panel Discussion was moderated by Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director.

Speaking at the discussion, Senator Taj Haider said that the Elections (Amendment) Act, 2021 and Elections (2<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Act, 2021 have been passed by the National Assembly and are now in the Senate and have been referred to the Senate Standing Committee on Parliamentary Affairs. Due to lack of availability of committee rooms, a proper and consistent discussion on the acts has remained pending. The committee will invite expert views, including from PILDAT. While the members will discuss the bills, key questions before the committee are whether amendments to the Elections act, 2017 are needed and what are those crucial amendments. A political consensus amongst all political parties represented in the committee is required.

Sharing the perspectives of his party, Senator Taj Haider said that the party believes that the failure of the results transmission system (RTS) was just a hoax. Agents of political parties were forced outside polling stations during counting of results. He said election results can be easily communicated through mobile phones and the PPP has considered deleting references to the use of RTS. In terms of facilitating voting for overseas Pakistanis, he said that his party believes that we need to consider not just the voting rights of the overseas Pakistanis, but how their representation in the electoral process can be ensured and made more inclusive.

Putting forward the PML-N's viewpoints on the electoral reforms bills under discussion at the Senate, Mr. Zahid Hamid said that the two bills were presented in the National Assembly without any prior discussion or meetings with all the political parties. The issue of granting voting rights to Overseas Pakistanis was also never discussed. Leader of the opposition, Mr. Shahbaz Sharif has already requested Chief Election Commissioner to invite all political parties to have an informed discussion on the two amendment acts.

Mr. Zahid Hamid said that the Elections Act, 2017 was the outcome of one of the most extensive, detailed and consultative processes in the parliamentary history by the PML-N during which the Parliamentary committee on Electoral Reforms headed by Senator Ishaq Dar and its sub-committees held a total of 125 meetings over a 3 years period from July 2014 to July 2017. The main committee held 26 meetings, the sub-committee chaired by Mr. Hamid himself held 94 meetings and another committee headed by Dr. Arif Alvi held 5 or more meetings. This participatory and inclusive process is in stark contrast to the government's

unilateral actions thus far, said Mr. Hamid. Voting by overseas Pakistanis and the use of electronic voting machines in the 2018 general election was considered by the committee. However, by the time the draft elections bill was being finalised in 2017, it was clear that neither the internet voting system, nor the EVMs could be used for the 2018 general election. Accordingly section 93 was drafted to empower the ECP to conduct pilot projects for voting by Overseas Pakistanis and utilizing of EVMs through biometric verification system in bye-elections to check the efficacy, secrecy, security and financial feasibility and to share the results with the government of this pilot.

Mr. Hamid said that as far as the voting by overseas Pakistanis is concerned, the present government first amended the section 94 of the Elections Amendment bill, by providing the full mandate to the ECP to facilitate the overseas Pakistanis in exercising their voting rights. He said that the government amended the same section again through the second ordinance according to which the ECP, with technical assistance, NADRA and other authorities and agencies shall enable the overseas Pakistanis to exercise their right to vote during the upcoming general election. The PML-N opposes the amendments for 3 main reasons. Omission of the reference to the Parliament is unacceptable to the party, not because of the lack of confidence in the Parliament, but because it is the Parliament's responsibility to pass the two amendments for granting voting rights to overseas Pakistanis, indicating details of the voting system and the detailed procedure for that voting just as it is done for the resident Pakistanis.

Mr. Hamid said that amendments of the government on the EVMs is also being opposed by the PML-N because the previous trials of EVMs were unsuccessful and the reports of their unsuccessful pilot trials were presented before the ECP. The cost of maintenance of EVMs is high, there are security concerns and logistical problems. There is no safeguard of ballot secrecy either. The decision to have EVMs require consensus of political parties. The ECP is an independent body and it cannot be directed by the government to launch EVMs without any political consensus from political parties and pilot testing.

Mr. Hamid also said that government has also changed the basis of delimitation of the constituencies based on registered voters instead of population. The PML-N strongly opposes that based on the article 51(5) of the constitution that directs that seats to the National Assembly and Provincial Assembly will be allocated based on the population. Delimitation of constituencies on the basis of voters will cause disparities as it will be skewed towards over-populated urban areas. Mr. Hamid also said that there is another constitutional

violation by the government which is related to the Senate election, which were proposed to be held through open ballot.

Earlier, [Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehbob](#), President PILDAT presented an overview of the PILDAT Course on Demystifying Electoral Reforms in Pakistan that was held from June 29-30, 2021.



## Engagement with Political Parties

PILDAT's focus on Political Parties in Pakistan has been as varied as the gamut reflecting areas of democratic governance in Pakistan. From studying and disseminating party manifestos for citizens to make informed electoral choices based on party's pledges to building capabilities of parliamentary parties on effective discharge of legislative capacities; from facilitating and supporting multi-party parliamentary caucuses on issues such as water resources, inter-faith relations, decentralisation and issues of women and youth to studying and analysing internal democracy of political parties; and working together with decision-making circles of key political parties on developing internal structures and think tanks to developing policy pledges on a varied set of policies including civil-military relations and national security, health and education, labour and economic management, PILDAT has been a trusted partner and facilitator of strengthening of political parties in Pakistan.

As a non-partisan, indigenous political think tank, PILDAT is widely respected and trusted across the range of political parties to provide a fact-based and evidence-based analysis that can steer informed discourse in policy making as well as opinion-makers circles and facilitate required reforms.

Following key activities were carried out on the subject during the year:

### **PPP Issues its Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination and Management of Impact of Coronavirus on Education and Economy**

On January 05, 2021, Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP)

shared comprehensive policies on the availability and use of coronavirus vaccination and management of impact of COVID-19 on education and economy.

Syed Naveed Qamar, MNA, and member Central Executive Committee of the party shared the policies in a press talk after a working session of the policy wing of the party held in collaboration with PILDAT.

The policy of PPP on vaccination says that Anti-COVID-19 vaccine should be acquired by the government from various sources around the world, including both donations and outright purchases. It further says that vaccines should be administered universally and free-of-cost by turning the previously designated quarantine centres into inoculation centres, and special task forces should be created at federal, provincial and district levels to ensure that the inoculation work is implemented efficiently and transparently. The government should plan and prepare a priority list of who will be administered anti-COVID-19 vaccination first.

The party's policy on education says that schools should be opened. In addition, online schooling systems should be fortified and teacher training should be encouraged to adapt to the new reality. Connectivity and internet access should be spread to all areas of the country in order to give equal opportunity to students and not further enhance the rich/poor and urban/rural divide. Universal Service Fund (USF) funds be used to rapidly roll out 4G access countrywide it says adding, effort should be made to keep educational institutions to be least effected by COVID-19 lockdowns.



Syed Naveed Qamar, MNA, speaking at the PPP policy session



Sardar Hussain Babak, MPA and Ms. Aasiya Riaz

The party's policy on economy states that poverty alleviation during COVID-19 should be made a priority. As the poverty levels have gone up due to COVID-19 and economic policy decisions of this government the scope of BISP should be doubled to include more people. The higher scorecard number be used as a benchmark so that more people are included. Disbursement methods of the funds should be improved by encouraging digital money transfers such that people can draw money at their own convenience and the risk of virus spread through crowd gatherings at banks is minimized

The policy further states that interest rates should be cut further to encourage rebooting of economy particularly through the Small Medium Enterprises (SME) sector. Moreover, the latest surveys of different types should be finalised for providing assistance under BISP programme, and the lists should be culled from new surveys rather than relying on old ones, it says.

In addition to discussion among the leadership of the party, the PPP policies on economy, education and vaccination are revised based on informed views and perspectives by citizens which young and women politicians collected through holding country-wide discussions with people. The party policies are put together so that party's office-bearers and elected legislators are able to use written party policy to articulate party's perspectives and the policies are available for media and citizens also.

The policy planning session was attended by a number of leaders of the PPP including (in alphabetical order by surname) Chaudhry Latif Akbar, President PPP Azad Kashmir; Ms. Sumera Gul, President District Women Wing of PPP; Barrister Mr. Amir Hassan, Mr. Nadeem Asghar Kaira, Former Tehsil Nazim Kharian; Ms.

Palwasha Khan, Deputy Information Secretary PPP; Mr. Haider Zaman Qureshi; Mr. Tasneem Qureshi, Former MNA; Dr. Nafisa Shah, MNA; Syeda Yasmeen Safdar; and Senator Rukshana Zuberi.

#### **ANP Issues Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination and Management of Impact of Coronavirus on Economy and Education**

On January 14, 2021, the Awami National Party (ANP) issued a set of comprehensive policies on availability and use of Coronavirus Vaccination and management of impact of COVID-19 on Economy and Education.

Addressing a session of the party's policy planning wing, Sardar Hussain Babak, MPA, and Provincial General Secretary of the party, discussed party's draft policies with party members. The finalized ANP Policy on Coronavirus Vaccination, and Economy and Education were also released to the media in a press talk afterwards.

The ANP policy on Coronavirus Vaccination bases selection of vaccine keeping in mind the cost, efficacy and the applicability of vaccine in Pakistan. The storage conditions of vaccination should also be ensured while procuring and storing the vaccine as it is observed that it needs -8 to -20 temperature for storage. The ANP demands that the government should procure the vaccine earlier than April 2021 and it should be administered universally and free of cost starting with areas with higher density of COVID-19 infections. The ANP policy also states that priority vaccination be given to health workers and teachers.

The ANP policy on managing the impact of COVID-19 on Economy opposes lock-downs but places strict emphasis on following SoPs. The party believes that



Ms. Aisha Ghaus Pasha, MNA, speaking at the PML-N policy session

lockdown is not an option as it has adversely impacted all segments of the society financially and requires huge resources to manage. The ANP policy also states that there should be no lock-downs for factories and construction activities while provision of subsidies to be made to small and medium enterprises.

The ANP policy on management of impact of COVID-19 on Education stresses that all educational institutions must remain open while strictly following SOPs. According to Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan, the ANP supports providing free and compulsory education to all children. Its policy lays emphasis on provision of broadband internet across KP with special focus on the merged districts of erstwhile FATA to facilitate online education for all. The party policy outlines provision of smartphones or laptops to students based on availability of governmental funds.

In presenting finalised ANP policies, Mr. Babak said that the party policies have been formulated through gathering perspectives from the citizens by party's youth and female membership and have been debated within the party think tank.

Members of the ANP policy planning wing who joined the meeting included Mr. Abdul Rahim Wazir, General Secretary, Islamabad, Mr. Abdurrauf Yousafzai, Member, Mr. Amir Alam, Member, Dr. Javeria Hayat Khan, Member, Dr. Shaukat Amir Zada, Director, Bacha Khan Health Foundation, Mr. Ihsan Ullah Khan, Deputy General Secretary Punjab, Mr. Imran Ashna, Member, Ms. Irum Fatima, Central Vice President, Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan, Member, Mr. Mukhtiar Khan Yousafzai, Provincial Secretary Finance, Ms. Rabia Sattar, Central Joint Secretary, Ms. Rozina Khan, Vice President, Peshawar, Ms. Sana Gulzar, Member, Sardar Hussain Babak, Provincial General Secretary, Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa, Ms. Shagufta Malik, MPA, Ms. Shaheen Zameer, Provisional Joint Secretary, Mr. Shahi Khan Sherani, Provincial Vice President, Mr. Shahnawaz Mashaal, Member of Policy and Research Wing, Ms. Shazia Aurangzeb, Provincial Vice President and Syeda Nazia Shah, Vice President, Mardan.

#### **Ms. Aisha Ghaus Pasha, MNA, speaking at the PML-N policy session**

On January 20, 2021, Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N) shared comprehensive policies on vaccination, education and economy under COVID-19.

Senator Musadik Masood Malik, President, Professionals Wing PML-N, member Economic Advisory Council PML-N and former Federal Minister of Water and Power shared the policies in a press talk after a working session of the policy wing of the party.

On vaccination, the party believed in ensuring early and equitable access to vaccination. The party policy is a prioritization of the target population starting from frontline health workers, paramedical staff, to aged and immunocompromised people followed by teachers, nomads and the rest of the population. The party believes in establishing a database to enable eligible people to register themselves and for the purpose of monitoring. Vaccination centres should also be established and existing trained vaccination staff should also be used, according to the party policy. A suitable vaccine should also be selected based on various factors including logistics, cost, lead time for orders, etc. and based on cold chain and capacity logistics as per PML-N policy. Marginalised segments of society are to be given the vaccine free of cost. The party also believes that vaccinators should be trained on



Dr. Nausheen Hamid, MNA, speaking at the PTI policy session

handling, storage and administration of vaccine.

On management of impact of coronavirus on Economy, PML-N updated policy emphasises on free of cost distribution of masks in low-income areas. The policy supports the complete adherence to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and penalising those who violate the SOPs. The PML-N policy is to provide aid and relief and tax relief to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) approach, along with deferment of electricity bills till June 2021. The policy emphasises smart taxation as a measure to generate revenue without significantly increasing the economic burden on citizens. The policy highlights importance of supporting agriculture sector affected by the virus through relief packages to affected farmers and loans for mechanization to small farmers.

The party's policy on education says that schools should not be closed except in those areas where mortality rate goes above 100 per million. The party believe that if there is a complete closure of on-campus education, students and parents should be informed beforehand to prepare for online classes, and tuition fees needs to be reduced to 1/3rd of the actual fees. If there is a partial closure of schools, 60% of the fees should be taken and if schools are open for alternate days, full tuition fees can be taken. The party policy places focus on provision of broadband internet across the country, and providing IT devices to poor families. The party policy places emphasis on setting up a data management system to ascertain learning loss of students and prepare its remedies.

In addition to discussion among the leadership of the party, the PML-N policies on vaccination, education and economy are revised based on informed views and perspectives by citizens which young and women

politicians collected through holding country-wide discussions with people. The party policies are put together so that party's office-bearers and elected legislators are able to use written party policy to articulate party's perspectives and the policies are available for media and citizens as well.

The policy planning session was attended by the following members of the PML-N Dr. Afnan Ullah Khan; Vice President PML-N, Sindh; Mr. Ahmed Iqbal, Ex-Chairman District Council; Mr. Agha Shahzeb Durrani, Member Central Executive Committee, PML-N; Dr. Aisha Ghaus Pasha, MNA; Mr. Aqeel Najam Hashmi, General Secretary Youth Wing PML-N; Mr. Asif Rafiq Rajwana; Senator Ayesha Raza Farooq, Chairperson, Senate Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges and Secretary Membership & Training, PML-N; Mr. Bilal Azhar Kayani, Assistant Secretary General, PML-N; MNA; Malik Sohaib Ahmad Bherth, MPA; Ms. Maiza Hameed, MNA and Information Secretary Punjab PMLN; Ms. Mehnaz Akbar Aziz, MNA; Senator Musadik Masood Malik; Dr. Nisar Ahmed Cheema, MNA; Mr. Ramesh Singh Arora, PML-N; Mr. Rana Ihsaan Afzal Khan and Mr. Rana Iradat Sharif Khan, MNA.

### **PTI Issues Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination and Management of Impact of Coronavirus on Economy and Education**

On February 11, 2021, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) has issued a set of comprehensive policies on availability and use of Coronavirus Vaccination and management of impact of COVID-19 on Economy and Education.

In an exclusive working session of the party's policy

planning wing, Mr. Mussadiq Ghuman, Central Joint Secretary, Dr. Nausheen Hamid, MNA, Parliamentary Secretary National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination, President Insaf Women Wing, PTI and Dr. Talat Anwar, Secretary Economic Affairs of the party, discussed party's draft policies with party members. The finalized PTI Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination, Economy and Education under COVID-19 were also released to the media in a press talk after the session.

The party's policy on Coronavirus Vaccination states that the Government of Pakistan aims to achieve herd immunity by vaccinating 70 percent of the eligible population in 2021. It states that approximately 100 million Pakistanis are eligible to receive the coronavirus vaccine as per global guidelines, adding that, the government already has enough doses secure to vaccinate approximately 30 million people by September – almost 50% of target. Frontline health worker will be vaccinated first. The policy highlights that the vaccine would be administered free of cost by public health facilities. The policy emphasis that 578 Adult Vaccine Counters have been established and the government has capacity to vaccinate 40,000 persons per day. The policy states that clear criteria have been defined for frontline healthcare workers after consultation with all provincial stakeholders and Resource Management System (RMS) has been set up so they could be registered through healthcare facilities.

PTI's policy on Education under COVID-19 states that during school closures the Federal Government was able to move swiftly to offer digital learning content through 'TeleSchool'. The content on the teleschool is provided free of cost by major Edtech partners including Sabaq Foundation, Taleemabad, The Citizens Foundation (TCF), Punjab IT Board (PITB), Allama Iqbal Open University, and Knowledge Platform for the duration of this crisis, the policy highlights. The policy on education states that the government built national consensus and coordination through the platform of Inter-provincial Education Ministers' Conference and took decisions after consultations.

The policy on Economy under COVID-19 states that to mitigate the adverse effects on the economy, Prime Minister, Imran Khan announced on March 24, 2020 a fiscal stimulus package of Rs1130 billion to support the economy and protect the weak segments of the population in particular the daily wagers and the poor labours. From the start, Prime Minister, Imran Khan realized the risk of poverty and hunger especially among the daily wagers and labours, the policy states, adding, the government moved to “smart lockdown” by allowing partial business and economic activities

which has been successful in mitigating the effects of recession and unemployment in Pakistan. The policy states that the government and Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) to monitor prices in supply chain in particular the wholesale market where prices are mostly inflated due to collusion of middleman. Other measures to manage the impact of COVID-19 on economy highlighted in the policy include maintaining low interest rate to stimulate GDP growth and employment, cash transfer to poor women through Kafaalat programme and launch a poverty alleviation programme via micro-loans.

PTI member who attended the policy planning session included: Mr. Abbas Raza, Secretary Good Governance AJK Region, PTI; Dr. Ali Haider, Secretary Good Governance KPK, PTI; Mr. Arif Rind, General Secretary Insaf Youth Wing, PTI; Mr. Arsalan Faisal Mirza, Secretary Finance, Western Sindh Region, PTI; Mr. Asif Bangash, Insaf Youth Wing; Mr. Bilal Ahmed, MPA, Parliamentary Leader Sindh Assembly, PTI; Ch. Raheel Manzar, Secretary Execution (Education & Training), PTI; Mr. Imran Aslam, Deputy General Secretary, Insaf Welfare Wing, North Punjab, PTI; Mr. Maula Bukhsh Soomro, President Insaf Youth Wing; Mr. Nasir Salman, Political Advisor to President Central Punjab, PTI; Dr. Nazia Niaz, Additional General Secretary, AJK; Ms. Rukhsana Bhatti, Member Standing Committee on Discipline and Accountability, PTI; Ms. Sadia Tabrayz Agha, Vice President, Insaf Women Wing; Ms. Sarwat Saba, Information Secretary, Women Wing GB Region, PTI; Senator Seemi Ezdi, General Secretary Insaf Women Wing, PTI; Mr. Shafiq Afridi, Insaf Youth Wing; Dr. Shahid Zia, Secretary Policy & Planning, PTI; Mr. Shahzaman Alam, President, Insaf Sports & Culture Wing; Ms. Shunila Ruth, MNA, Parliamentary Secretary-Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony President Insaf Minority Wing; Dr. Talat Anwar, Secretary Economic Affairs; Mr. Wali Muhammad Mugheri, Deputy General Secretary, Insaf Youth Wing and Zulekha Mandokhel, Regional President Balochistan, PTI.

### **Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan Issues Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination and Management of Impact of Coronavirus on Economy and Education**

On February 17, 2021, Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan (JIP) issued a set of comprehensive policies on the procurement and administration of Coronavirus Vaccine, and on the management of the Impact of COVID-19 on Economy and Education.

In an Exclusive Working Session of JIP's Policy Planning Wing held in Islamabad, the party's policies were discussed and finalised by the party members. The finalised JIP Policies on Vaccination, Economy and





(L-R) Azhar Iqbal Hassan, Dr. Fareed Ahmed Paracha and Mr. Asif Luqman Qazi at the JIP policy session

Education under COVID-19 were also released to the media in a press talk by Dr. Fareed Ahmed Paracha, Naib Ameer, JIP, Mr. Azhar Iqbal Hassan, Deputy Secretary General, JIP, Syed Waqas Jafri, Deputy Secretary General, JIP, Dr. Tariq Saleem, Mr. Asif Luqman Qazi, Director, President, Standing Committee on Economic Affairs, JIP, and Dr. Khubaib Ahmad Shahid, Central President, Pakistan Islamic Medical Association after the session.

The party's policy on Coronavirus Vaccination states that the media is to be used fully to dispel doubts about the effectiveness of the vaccine. The policy emphasises that a helpline is also to be set up to allay public suspicions about vaccination, adding that an integrated and organised system to be established for corona vaccine use. The policy highlights that all vaccine purchases should be made by the government, and there should be only government-controlled system of order placement, booking and delivery of vaccine. On prioritisation of population for administration of the vaccine, the policy states that healthcare workers from public as well as private sector are to be vaccinated first, followed by persons above the age of 55 years and people exposed to crowds such as in markets, hospitals and mosques respectively.

JIP's policy on Education under COVID-19 states that a formula of discount in fee is to be devised after mutual consultation of the government, parents and school administration. The policy highlights that schools are to be barred from charging for sports and other extra-curricular activities. Similarly, full fee concession should be given to the children whose parents/guardians have lost their jobs or were severely affected in any other way by the pandemic. The party believes that as a compensation, the government should provide grants and interest-free loans to private institutions so

that they can pay salaries to teachers, and save the educational sector from a big crisis. The policy highlights that a new article should be added to the Constitution of Pakistan to make provision of internet mandatory along with free and compulsory education for children from the age of 5 to 16.

The policy on Economy under COVID-19 states that a complete lockdown is not the optimum solution as there is a trade-off between healthcare and economic objectives, therefore, economic activity should not be completely shut down as it brings its own miseries. It states that the wearing of masks should be enforced and a fine of 50 rupees should be imposed on violators. It highlights that gatherings including political gatherings which observe safety guideline and SOPs must be allowed. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) should be provided special power tariff packages of electricity, gas and tax breaks for a certain duration to reduce their input cost. Interest-free loans should be provided to eligible businesses including shops, private schools and restaurants. JIP believes that in the context of the pandemic, all the instruments of Islamic social finance including zakāt, Sadaqah, waqf, takāful ta'awuni, and others, should be coordinated together and integrated with the fiscal policy of the governments in the form of safety nets and pro-poor expenditure.

JIP members who attended the policy planning session included: Ms. Aneela Mehmood, Chief of Election Cell, Lahore Women Wing; Mr. Asif Luqman Qazi, Director, President, Standing Committee on Economic Affairs; Ms. Ayesha Syed, Former MNA; Ms. Ayesha Syed, Naib Nazima, Foreign Affairs Department, Women Wing; Mr. Azhar Iqbal Hassan, Deputy Secretary General; Dr. Fareed Ahmed Paracha, Vice President, JIP; Mr. Hanif Ullah, Ameer Jmaat-e-Islami



(L-R) Agha Sattar, Ms. Yasmin Lehri, Mr. Jan Muhammad Buledi and Mr. Abdul Khaliq Baloch at the NP policy session

Upper Dir District; Dr. Kausar Firdous, Former Secretary General, Women Wing; Dr. Khubaib Ahmad Shahid, Central President, Pakistan Islamic Medical Association; Dr. Mian Muhammad Akram, Former Central President, Teachers Association Pakistan; Ms. Naila Syed, Deputy Secretary General Public Relations; Dr. Samia Raheel Qazi, Former MNA, Director Foreign Affairs Department, JIP Women Wing; Dr. Rukhsana Jabeen, President, Women and Family Commission; Dr. Tariq Saleem, Ameer, Northern Punjab; Hafiz Shamsheer Ali Shahid, President (Muntazim-e-Ala) Jamiat Talaba Arabiyah Pakistan; Mr. Iqbal Khan, Secretary General, Northern Punjab; Mr. Maaz Ahmed Kakakhel, Member, JIP; Mr. Muhammad Amin, Member, Former Member KP Assembly; Mr. Muhammad Bilal, Businessman; Ms. Sakina Shahid, Deputy Secretary General, Women Wing; Ms. Samina Saeed, Deputy Secretary General, Women Wing; Syed Bakhtiyar Maani, Deputy Secretary General, Former MNA; Syed Waqas Jafri, Deputy Secretary General; Mr. Zikrullah Mujahid, Ameer, Lahore.

### **National Party Issues Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination and Management of Impact of Coronavirus on Education and Economy**

On February 23, 2021, National Party (NP) issued a set of comprehensive policies on the procurement and administration of Coronavirus Vaccine and management of Impact of COVID-19 on Education and Economy.

In this Exclusive Working Session of Policy Wing of National Party held in Quetta, the party's policies were discussed and finalised by the party members. The finalised NP Policies on Vaccination, Education and Economy under COVID-19 were also released to the

media in a press talk by Mr. Jan Muhammad Buledi, Secretary General, NP, after the session.

The party's policy on Coronavirus Vaccination states that the government should take special steps to safeguard the lives of every citizen specially doctors and paramedical staff. Moreover, the vaccine should be provided to every citizen free of cost. Private sector should also be allowed to import the vaccine. The policy emphasises that a health emergency should be enforced until the eradication of the virus. The public and the private hospitals should be bound to designate corona wards to treat coronavirus patients. The policy focuses on the formation of a high power commission to determine fee structure of private hospitals. The party policy believes that social security hospitals and Basic Health Units need to be upgraded to facilitate coronavirus patients. For this purpose, health budget should be increased. Testing facilities should be extended to Tehsil level.

National Party policy on Education under COVID-19 states that an Education Emergency should be announced in the country. Party policy favours opening of educational institutions with strict implementation of SOPs. The policy also emphasizes to remove ban on 3G and 4G internet services in some areas of the country to facilitate online education. The policy highlights the issues of private schools and urges to waive off their total utility bills, 50% of building rents, and the government should contribute to their salaries during the pandemic. Also the private schools should reduce their fees. Smart syllabus should be introduced and examinations must be conducted timely. The policy states that special training programs should be conducted to train teachers to conduct online classes effectively.



Senator Syed Faisal Ali Subzwari speaking at the MQM-P policy session

The policy on Economy under COVID-19 states that a complete lockdown is not the optimum solution and a smart lock down policy is the best strategy. In this regard, political and religious institutions should be asked to follow strict SOPs. The policy highlights that industrial sector must be open and the subsidies may be given to those industries only who pay their workers during the pandemic. The party policy focuses on providing subsidies and soft loans to the public transport and hotel owners. Social security allowance should be provided to the industrial workers. The policy highlights that the role of the parliament remains missing in the whole scenario.

NP members who attended the policy planning session included: Mr. Abdul Ghani Rind, District President Lasbela; Mr. Abdul Hameed Baloch, Member Central Committee; Mr. Abdul Khaliq Baloch, Provincial President; Mr. Abdul Rasool, Member Provincial Working Committee; Mr. Abdul Sattar, Member Central Committee; Mr. Agha Salman Shah, Member Central Committee; Mr. Ali Ahmad Langau, Provincial Spokesperson; Ms. Atia Baloch, Member NP, Mr. Babul Malik Baloch, Provincial President BSO Pujar; Dr. Ghulam Muhammad Khetran, Member NP; Ms. Granaz Baloch, Member NP; Mr. Haji Atta Muhammad Bangalzai, District President Quetta; Ms. Hameeda Fida, Secretary Women District Bolan; Ms. Kalsoom Niaz Baloch, Member Provincial WC; Mr. Khair Bakhsh Baloch, Provincial General Secretary Balochistan; Mr. Mashkoo Baloch, District Vice President, Member Working Committee; Mr. Muhammad Jan Dashti, District President; Muhammad Siddique Khetran, Member NP; Mr. Nadir Baloch, Central Secretary General BSO; Mr. Nisar Mashwani, Tehsil President Mastung; Mr. Phalain Baloch, Central Secretary Research & Advocacy; Mr. Rahib Khan Buledi, Central Secretary Law; Mr.

Shahwas Hasil Bizenjo, Member Central Committee; Ms. Yasmin Lehri, Central Secretary Women, Former MPA Balochistan and Mr. Zubair Ahmad, Central Chairman BSO Pujar.

#### **MQM-P Issues Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination, Education and Economy**

Working session of the MQMP Policy Wing, facilitated by PILDAT was held on February 25, 2021 in Karachi. The Participants of the session were nominated by the Party Senior Deputy Convener, Mr. Aamir Khan. The session was attended by more than 20 party representatives.

In the session, Syed Faisal Ali Subzwari, Former Leader of the Opposition Sindh and Member Central Coordination Committee MQM Pakistan, presented the MQM policies on Vaccination, Education and Economy post COVID-19 pandemic. A Policy document was a result of a consultative process, a thorough and comprehensive document in which multiple members of the party aided with their experiences and professional skills. MQM Pakistan's two young party members conducted Grass-roots policy forums in Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas followed by other GPFs in other cities also helped them in representing the narrative of urban Sindh voters amid covid-19 socio-economic predicament. This policy document was endorsed by Senior Leadership, the full quorum session of Central Coordination Committee Muttahida Quami Movement Pakistan. Syed Faisal Ali Subzwari shared press release on this policy document with media.



Mr. Rizwan Mumtaz Ali speaking at the PML policy session

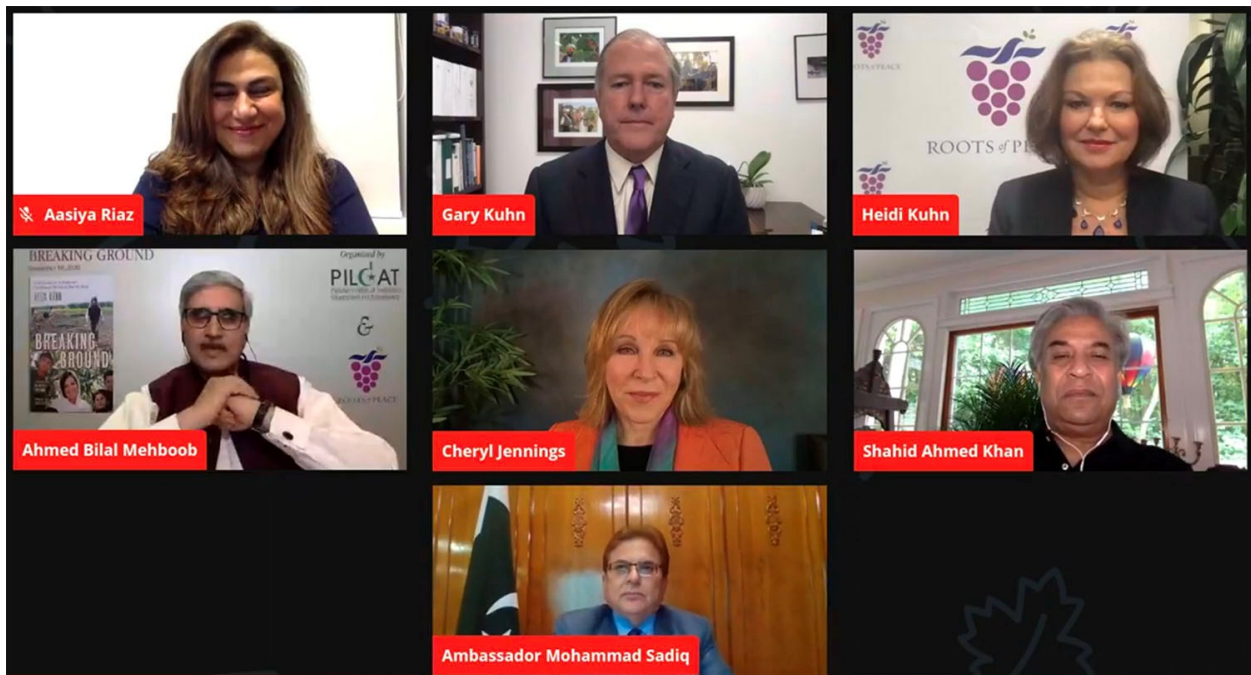
### **Pakistan Muslim League Issues Policies on Coronavirus Vaccination, Education and Economy**

Working Session of the PML Rapid Wing was held on Tuesday, March 09, 2021 in Lahore. The session was attended by 42 eminent members of the party. (List of Participants attached as Appendix A.) Mr. Rizwan Mumtaz Ali, Media Advisor, PML chaired and moderated the session. Mr. Rizwan Mumtaz Ali also shared party policies on Vaccination, Education and Economy under COVID-19. A general discussion was held on these policies by members of the PML rapid wing who had joined the session. The PML policies were later shared with media via a press release.

The party presented a thorough and comprehensive policy document. A rigorous consultative process was observed within the party during the conduct of the session, where various party members shared their input on the policies.



## Governance



(L-R) Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Mr. Gary Kühn, Ms. Cheryl Jennings, Ambassador Mohammad Sadiq, Ms. Heidi Kühn and Mr. Shahid Ahmed Khan

While PILDAT continued to assess performance of many policies and institutions related to governance since 2002 while facilitating Parliamentarians, Political Parties, Governments and Media to institute required reforms in areas including health and education, national and provincial affairs, water resource management and sharing as well as foreign policy and regional relations, in 2013 PILDAT developed an indigenous framework for systematically assessing quality of governance in Pakistan's Federal and 4 Provincial Governments. The framework has included two-tier assessments – seeking and documenting of public opinion poll annually on the quality of governance in Pakistan and the performance assessment Score Cards based on obtaining published data from Federal and Provincial Governments.

Based on this framework since 2013, PILDAT has carried out annual assessment of quality of governance in Federal and Provincial Governments in the shape of Score Cards. Through developing the governance assessment framework and compiling annual scorecards from 2013-2016, PILDAT's endeavour sought to understand the extent to which Pakistan's democratically elected governments have delivered to their respective citizens in terms of providing good governance.

As the PILDAT assessment of quality of governance at the Federal and Provincial levels have been carried out

as collaborative efforts by seeking published data from Governments, these assessments highlight areas of strengths and potential areas that may require improvements with the objective that policymakers, Government officials and politicians, alongside citizens and media, will benefit from the perspectives highlighted in governance assessment score cards.

Not only that the Federal and 4 Provincial Governments have been forthcoming in sharing data on governance every year reflecting Pakistan's commitment to requirements of openness and transparency, the Governments have been very keen to receive, analyse and use the governance assessments and score cards annually.

Following activities were during the period:

### **PILDAT Hosts Virtual Book Launch of BREAKING GROUND**

On September 11, 2020, PILDAT organized a virtual Book Launch of the book **BREAKING GROUND** authored by Ms. Heidi Kühn, CEO and Founder, Roots of Peace.

H.E. Ambassador Mohammed Sadiq, Pakistan's Special Representative for Afghanistan, was the Keynote Speaker at the virtual book launch, while Ms. Heidi Kühn shared her plans and insights as the author



(L-R) Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Mr. Mujib-ur-Rehman Shami, Ms. Sahar Bandial, Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Mr. Fahd Husain and Mr. Shahid Hamid

of the book. Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President, PILDAT, Mr. Shahid Khan, Roots of Peace Senior Advisor and Honorary Consul General of Pakistan, and Mr. Gary Kühn, President, Roots of Peace, also spoke at the book launch. The virtual book launch was moderated by Emmy Award-winning Journalist, Ms. Cheryl Jennings.

Speaking of the work of Roots of Peace, Ambassador Sadiq said that a number of people have worked in Afghanistan over the years but the contribution of Ms. Heidi Kühn is remarkable.

Ambassador Sadiq said that while serving as Pakistan's Ambassador in Afghanistan, he has personally seen the improvements facilitated by Roots of Peace. Farmers have been able to increase income and Afghan agriculture exports have dramatically increased. Ambassador Sadiq added Pakistan's former tribal areas share the same situation with Afghanistan. He said that they hope Ms. Kühn will be able to implement similar agriculture initiatives on this side of the Afghan border, adding that such contributions in Pakistan will not only help farmers in the former FATA but also equip Afghan refugees with necessary job skills that will help them get a job when they wish to return honourably to Afghanistan.

Ms. Heidi Kühn, founder of Roots of Peace and author of *Breaking Ground* shared that her book describes her difficult 23-year journey helping war-torn countries remove landmines and restore land for agriculture. She

emphasized that through her belief in 'Peace through Agriculture', she would like to work with Pakistan to impact farmers and families through her MINES TO VINES initiative.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Shahid Ahmed Khan thanked PILDAT for facilitating the book launch. He said Roots of Peace and its founder Ms. Heidi Kühn, have helped bring real change to Afghanistan. *Breaking Ground* shares the inspiring journey she began and he is very happy to facilitate Ms. Heidi Kühn and Roots of Peace to work in Pakistan.

Speaking on the occasion Mr. Gary Kühn, President, Roots of Peace, said that Roots of Peace has been able to create jobs where job creation was most difficult. With major investments from USAID, World Bank and others, Roots of Peace was able to make a real difference in the lives of people and for business and trade of Afghanistan. Afghanistan has seen phenomenal success through this model which can be applied to the former FATA in Pakistan. There is demand for the same initiatives in Pakistan by Pakistan's farmers.

In his opening remarks, PILDAT President Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob welcomed Ms. Heidi Kühn and Roots of Peace for partnering with PILDAT in launching the amazing book *Breaking Ground*. Mr. Mehboob added that book tells a fascinating story of the creation, struggle and success of the organization founded by Ms. Kühn which is aptly named 'Roots of Peace.' The



A glimpse from the Briefing Session with Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

book narrates her challenges spread over three continents – Europe, Asia and Africa – to remove landmines and rehabilitate the demined land. The positive results allowed local farmers to plant vines, fruit trees and cash crops, and, connected local farmers to international markets. A few months after the 9/11 tragedy, Ms. Kühn identified the issue of landmines in Afghanistan – a country 80% dependent on agriculture. With funding from Diane Disney Miller, daughter of Walt Disney, she partnered with United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to remove landmines in the Shomali Plains north of Kabul. Partnering with the University of California, Davis, she started her work to grow fresh grapes and also produce raisins on former minefields in Afghanistan with funding from USAID. 'Roots of Peace' restored the agricultural land in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan by planting various fruits like grapes, pomegranate, nuts, figs, apricots, and apples.

Earlier, welcoming the panellists and participants, Emmy Award-Winning Journalist, Ms. Cheryl Jennings said that Breaking Ground traces an inspiring journey of initiatives by Ms. Heidi Kühn. Ms. Jennings proudly stated that she is at the book launch as a moderator because she has followed the work of Roots of Peace for television news, for nearly 20 years, when she was a news anchor for the ABC TV station in San Francisco. She travelled with Roots of Peace to war-

torn countries to document their work removing landmines and restoring the land for agriculture and development.

#### **Virtual Book Launch of Mr. Shahid Hamid's Treasured Memories**

March 04, 2021, PILDAT held a virtual book launch of memoirs Treasured Memories, memoirs by Mr. Shahid Hamid, a renowned Senior Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan, a former civil servant, former Federal Caretaker Minister for Defence, Establishment and Law as well as former Governor of the Punjab.

Panellists at the virtual book launch included Mr. Sartaj Aziz, former Federal Minister, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT, Mr. Mujib-ur-Rehman Shami, Analyst and Editor-in-Chief Daily Pakistan, Mr. Fahd Husain, Resident Editor Dawn Islamabad and Ms. Sahar Bandial, Advocate High Court. Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director PILDAT moderated the Virtual Book Launch.

#### **Punjab MPs resolve to make Polio Campaigns a Success**

On June 29, 2021, Members of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab resolved to make Polio



Campaigns a success in the province. The resolve was expressed at a PILDAT Briefing Session held today on the subject of Polio Emergency in Pakistan.

Members of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab met today with Mr. Muhammad Afzal, MPA, Chairman Standing Committee Health in the chair to discuss the situation of Polio in Punjab at the briefing session.

Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT welcomed the participants and said that in these COVID times although our main focus is vaccination against COVID but the Polio situation also cannot be overlooked. He further said that although the polio cases in Pakistan are on a decline but efforts are needed to completely eradicate the disease and the elected members of Punjab can play a vital role if engaged in the polio eradication campaigns effectively.

Dr. Ujala Nayyar, Surveillance Specialist gave a detailed presentation on the polio situation in the Punjab and highlighted the high risk areas and requested the members to support the polio eradication teams.

Punjab MPAs pledged that they are prepared to play their role for the eradication of polio from Punjab. They suggested that polio awareness campaigns should be organised in schools and vaccination certificates should be made mandatory for admissions in schools. MPAs also raised concern that polio workers were overworked and under-paid. The government should engage more polio workers and should increase their salary.

Honourable Members of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab who joined the session included Ms. Aisha Nawaz (PTI, W-322), Malik Ahmad Ali Aulakh (IND, PP-280), Ms. Shazia Abid (PPP, W-363), Ms. Zainab Umair (PTI, W-323), Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Leghari (PTI, PP-293), Provincial Minister for Irrigation, Syeda Zahra Naqvi (PTI, W-307), Dr. Muhammad Afzal (PML, PPP-250), Ms. Seemabiah Tahir (PTI, W-320), Ms. Shawana Bashir (PTI-302), Syed Hussain Jahania Gardezi (PTI, PP-204), Provincial Minister for Agriculture, Ms. Rashida Khanam (PTI, W-314), Ms. Bushra Anjum Butt (PML-N, W-353), Ms. Shamsa Ali (PTI, W-300), Ms. Shamim Aftab (PTI, W-303), Ms. Talath Fatemeh Naqvi (PTI, W-317), Ms. Rukhsana Kausar (PML-N, W-347), Ms. Neelum Hayat Malik (PTI, W-309), Ms. Umul Banin Ali (PTI, W-310), Ms. Tahia Noon (PML-N, W-338), Ms. Sadia Sohail Rana (PTI, W-313), Ms. Uzma Kardar (PTI, W-311), Ms. Farha Agha, (PTI, W-324) Ms. Farhat Farooq (PTI, W-315), Ms. Raheela Khadim Hussain (PML-N, W-356), Ms. Mehwish Sultana (PML-N, W-332), Ms. Kanwal Pervaiz Ch. (PML-N, W-341), Ms. Asia Amjad (PTI, W-319), Ms. Aysha Iqbal (PTI, W-308), Ms. Shaheena

Karim (PTI, W-318), Mr. Muhammad Abdullah Warraich (PML, PP-29), Ms. Khadija Umer (PML, W-362), Ms. Shahida Ahmad (PTI, W-305).

## Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan



State of inter-institutional relations continues to be a key stumbling block to consolidation of democracy in Pakistan. The realization has been growing over the past few years that Pakistan needs some kind of dialogue among the State institutions at the highest level. The underlying thought behind this realization is that various organs and institutions of the State seem to be increasingly encroaching upon each other's space. The pitch and frequency of complaints and sometime protests against such perceived or real encroachments have been on the increase lately.

Since 2004, PILDAT has been carrying out research and promoting a dialogue in this area with the objective to restore a constitutional equation of inter-institutional relations in Pakistan.

PILDAT initiatives have focussed on enhancing the understanding of institutions about the need for an agreed set of norms to conduct the affairs of the State according to the Constitution and global conventions of democratic governance.

The key outcome of PILDAT's focus has been defining and creation of space for credible, fact-based and non-emotive discourse within public and policy makers on the issues surrounding inter-institutional relations. Working closely with all stakeholders, PILDAT has continued to facilitate informed understanding of underlying issues, various perspectives and the associated risks to democratic governance in Pakistan.

Following key activities were carried out on the subject:

### Monitors Updates on Inter-Institutional Relations

PILDAT's monthly updates on Inter-Institutional Relations are meant to identify key developments during the month on Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan with selected high-profile international developments included occasionally. For the purpose of this update, the institutions are meant to be the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive.

These updates offer succinct and concise snapshot of key issues and happenings to provide a roundup on the subject to policymakers, parliamentarians, media and citizens. These are admired as a chronicle and catalogue of crucial developments in the area and present PILDAT's proposals on reforms for the benefit of all stakeholders. The updates are widely covered, quoted in Parliament & Media and are cited in research.

During July 2020 to June 2021, PILDAT issued 12 monthly updates carrying analysis of major key issues affecting inter-institutional relations in Pakistan.

### PILDAT Virtual Forum on Role of the National Security Committee

On November 24, 2020, PILDAT hosted a Virtual Forum on the Role of the National Security Committee



(L-R) Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, Mr. Fawad Hasan Fawad, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed and Ms. Aasiya Riaz

in Pakistan. Moderated by Ms. Aasiya Riaz, PILDAT Joint Director, the Forum included Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT, Sir Mark Lyall Grant, former National Security Advisor of the United Kingdom and Mr. Sartaj Aziz, Pakistan's former National Security Advisor, as panellists.

In his conversation, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob raised questions that he said are needed to be answered about the National Security Committee in Pakistan. He highlighted that Pakistan's National Security Committee was the only committee where uniformed personnel served as permanent members. In other similar systems, services chiefs are invited, when needed. He also highlighted that in most countries around the world, similar forums such as Pakistan's NSC were only advisory in nature while in Pakistan the NSC serves as a decision making forum. He also questioned that since the NSC in Pakistan functions without any law and existed independent of the Federal Cabinet, what legal value do the decisions of the NSC hold? He also said that considering Pakistan's perennial civil military problems, was there ever an attempt made to resolve the civil military imbalance at an NSC meetings?

Sharing his experience of serving as the National Security Advisor under two British Prime Ministers, Sir Mark Lyall Grant talked about how a need was felt for setting up the National Security Council after the UK got embroiled in wars due to multiple intelligence failures. He focused on the importance of the National Security Council in the UK and how it had allowed for

decision making to become more formalized and collaborative. He stressed on how the setting up of the NSC brought with it a host of new risks and challenges including the threat of over-centralizing decision making.

Being architect of the National Security Committee in Pakistan, former National Security Adviser, Mr. Sartaj Aziz gave a historical overview of the process to have a body like the National Security Committee constituted and the barriers he faced in setting up the NSC. Mr. Sartaj Aziz said that he intended that the National Security committee would meet on a quarterly basis but this could not be achieved. He particularly stressed that an Advisory Board and a Planning Committee were meant to be set up under the law but were never established despite the passage of 7 years. The NSC had failed to meet quarterly as was planned and apart from the government under Prime Minister Mr. Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, all Prime Ministers had failed to hold the requisite number of NSC meetings.

The Virtual Forum ended with a question and answer session where both speakers addressed questions regarding the National Security Council / Committees workings in their respective countries and gave recommendations for how the bodies could better serve their respective purposes

#### **Grand Dialogue must start sooner rather than later**

On December 17, 2020, an illustrious panel comprising an eminent politician and the finest former civil and



military servants has asked that the Federal Government must start a Grand Inter-Institutional Dialogue at the earliest.

Speaking at a PILDAT Virtual Forum, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chair Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Fawad Hasan Fawad, Former Secretary to Prime Minister of Pakistan, and General (Retd.) Ehsan-ul-Haq, Former Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Former DG ISI & MI, believed that the state of inter-institutional relations is such that a dialogue is imminently required. Prime Minister, the Federal Government and the Parliament must take immediate initiatives to plan for and hold such a dialogue for the future of Pakistan.

In the beginning, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT, shared various proposals for the need to hold inter-institutional dialogue in Pakistan. He specially focused on the proposal by former Chief Justice Asif Saeed Khosa for having given the most detailed blueprint for an inter-institutional dialogue which was needed due to trust deficit among State institutions and encroachment into each other's constitutional domains.

A dialogue is not required just between the civil and the military but among all State institutions including the Executive, Judiciary and the Parliament. However, such a dialogue can only be initiated by those in power and we have seen no concurrence from the Prime Minister in this regard, said Mr. Fawad Hasan Fawad. He said that Pakistan's Constitution is very detailed-

oriented and it has defined very well, together with Government of Pakistan Rules of Business, the contours and domains of institutions and their inter-institutional relations. Mr. Fawad believed that a dialogue, has to be held within the confines of the Constitution and the National Security Committee (NSC) does not have a legal or Constitutional mandate to hold a dialogue. "A legislative forum is needed to hold a Grand National Dialogue," he concluded.

While we discuss the need to hold inter-institutional dialogue, we must keep in mind the painful historic perspective of dismemberment of Pakistan on December 16, 1971, said Gen. (Retd.) Ehsan-ul-Haq. In the past, Pakistan has experimented with many models of a National Security Council like body given our national security issues. The current NSC, despite its structure and secretariat, has not been made functional by the very party that created it, he said. In its current composition, NSC cannot be the platform to hold a grand dialogue, he believed, unless opposition is represented on it. "Inter-Institutional Dialogue won't be an event, but a process," he said, which must be held away from the gaze of media and public to avoid partisan grand-standing, he suggested.

While Inter-institutional dialogue is needed, the "NSC does not have the institutional gravitas to hold this dialogue," believed Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed. The forum for such a dialogue should be the Parliament and like before the Senate Committee on the Whole can provide the forum to initiate such a dialogue. He said that setting rules of the game should be the first priority

of the dialogue and it was our collective failure as a nation that we could not set rules of the game that led to the debacle of East Pakistan. At the outset, therefore, military and intelligence agencies do not require to be part of the dialogue and later a core committee can engage with them, believed

A multiple rounds of Q&A and Discussion ensued with a very engaged virtual audience. Their comments and questions ranged from the role of military encroaching upon constitutional space of other institutions as the key reason for a dialogue, the weakness of Parliament and political parties in carrying out their legislative and oversight functions and issue of trust deficit among institutions.

#### Constitutional Rules of Game Needed to reduce Political Polarisation and improve Quality of Democracy in Pakistan

In a PILDAT dialogue on how has democracy fared in 2020 held on January 07, 2021, it was agreed that quality of democracy in 2020 has been far from perfect and that Constitution must be the guiding principle in setting rules of the game to address rising political polarisation and improving democratic governance in Pakistan.

Panellists at the PILDAT Virtual Forum on How has 2020 impacted democratic governance and quality of democracy in Pakistan which was streamed live across PILDAT's social media pages on [YouTube](#), [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#), included Mr. Javed Jabbar, Former Senator; former Federal Minister for Information and Media Development, Syed Talat Husain, one of the leading Broadcast Journalists in Pakistan, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President and founder of PILDAT and Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director PILDAT.

In setting stage for the conversation, Ms. Aasiya Riaz said that 2020 has been a year of global chaos and uncertainty due to coronavirus pandemic. Where the world has seen autocratic tendencies in many democracies, Pakistan too has seen institutionalisation of its hybrid governance model be it in the shape of NCOC, elimination of locust threat or polio vaccination. Parliament and Provincial Assemblies have scarcely been able to resolve any political crises in the past and have left much to be desired in the role played by them in strengthening democracy in 2020. Judiciary which has had many questions on its role of encroaching into the domain of other State institutions as well as accepting pressure from others has displayed much the same tendencies in 2020. While generally political parties in Pakistan are criticised for being weak in policy formulation and in internal democracy, many also believe that parties cannot be democratic in the absence of democracy in Pakistan.

Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob believed that quality of democracy in Pakistan has deteriorated in 2020. Parliament and Provincial Assemblies have not played the required role of oversight especially in managing the impact of coronavirus. A Parliamentary Committee formed on COVID-19 highly underperformed. Lack of effective local governments across is another weak link in Pakistan's system of democratic governance. The case of PTI's foreign funding remains pending at the Election Commission pointing to another weakness. He quoted the criticism by the higher judiciary on the partisan accountability system in Pakistan and termed it as a failure of political parties to arrive at a consensus on instituting a system of credible accountability.

Syed Talat Hussain said that all international indices on democracy, justice and media freedom in 2020 paint a bleak picture of quality of democracy during the past year. In addition to indices, anecdotes also paint a picture of democracy that is not pretty. The case of Justice Qazi Faez Isa showed how he and his family had to go from pillar to post to get justice. How little attention Prime Minister has given to Parliament and how much Federal Government has relied on ordinances in 2020 instead of legislation also points to deteriorating quality of democracy. While kidnapping of IG Sindh presents a picture of rule of law in Pakistan, the abduction of Journalist Matiullah Jan shows the freedom of media and expression in the country.

Mr. Javed Jabbar said that he endorses the point on absence of effective local governments as a major weakness of the system of democracy in Pakistan. However, that shows the near consensus by political parties on not moving forward to put in place empowered and effective local governance system in Pakistan. He believed that quality of democracy in Pakistan cannot be understood without looking at the international picture of democracy. While military's role in politics is criticized, even if it were to be removed, Pakistan's administrative structures are so weak that democratic governance cannot be improved without major reforms.

Multiple rounds of questions were posed to panellists on models of democracy Pakistan might look at, at what is the central issue weakening democracy in Pakistan, role of political parties, political polarisation and the possible way forward for improving democratic governance in Pakistan.

## Parliamentary Monitoring

From the inception of the organisation, PILDAT built into its work both Legislative Development as well as Legislative Performance Assessment.

PILDAT firmly believes that parliamentary information belongs to the public and without facilitating public to understand and have access to parliamentary performance, citizens cannot hold their public representatives and elected institutions to account. Based on the belief that parliamentary democracy can best flourish when citizens understand parliamentary performance and hold their elected representatives to account through the performance in Legislatures, PILDAT developed an in-house framework to assess the performance of Pakistan's Legislatures. As a pioneer in this field, PILDAT used the framework to seek and use data on legislative performance to analyse and publish periodic and annual reports on performance of National Assembly, the Senate and 4 Provincial Assemblies. In addition, PILDAT has also carried out individual assessments of various Standing

Committees. The PILDAT framework has been refined over the years learning from other assessment frameworks while PILDAT also began to use the Inter-Parliamentary Union toolkit for Evaluating Parliament as part of its assessment.

PILDAT assessments have also been guided by the belief that objective analyses of performance of legislatures in Pakistan must offer proposals for legislative reform that can positively contribute to legislative development and strengthening in Pakistan.

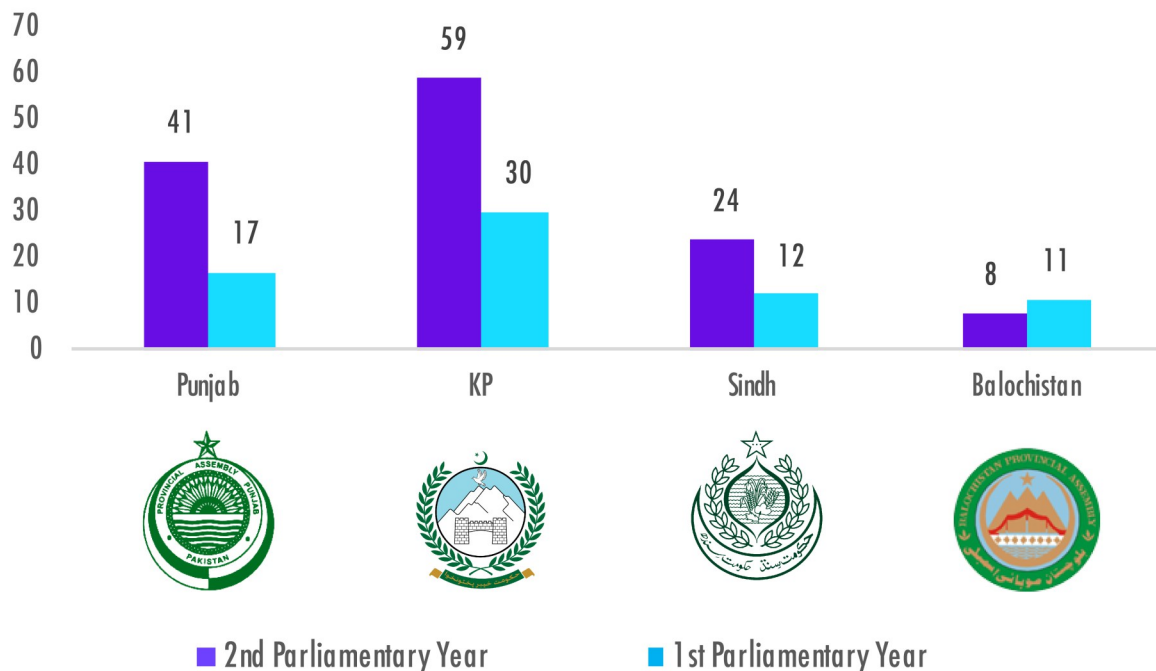
Following key activities were carried out on the subject during the year:

### Significant Improvement in Legislative Performance by Provincial Assemblies

As Provincial Assemblies completed second parliamentary year, a PILDAT comparative assessment of performance of Pakistan's 4 Provincial Assemblies

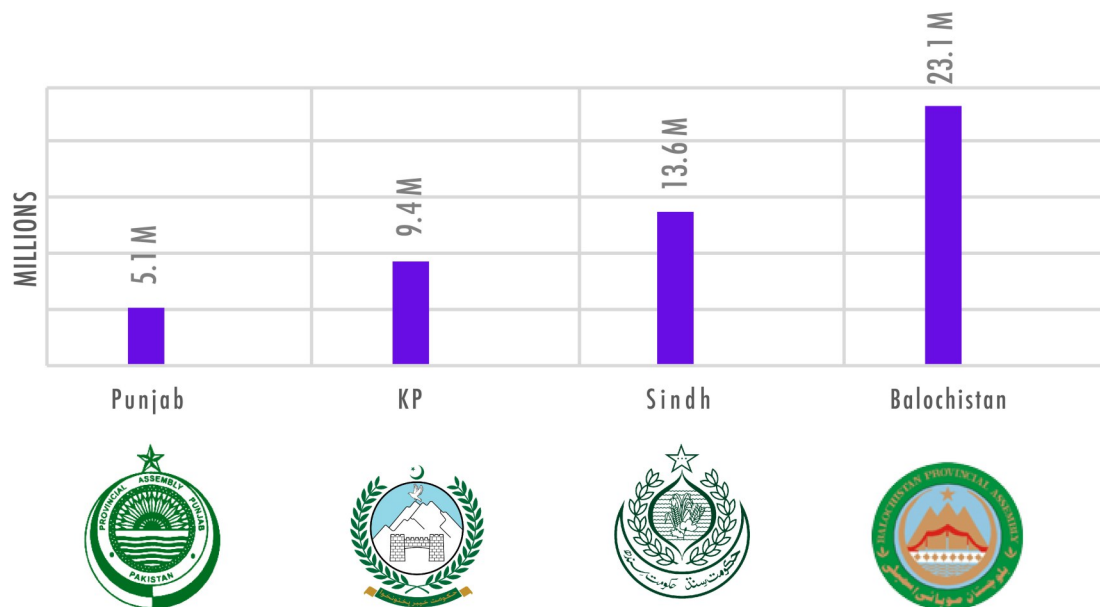


# Bills Passed by Provincial Assemblies 2018-2020





## BUDGET ALLOCATION PER MEMBER (PKR/MILLION) IN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES 2nd Parliamentary Year



released on August 18, 2020 showed that Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has outranked other Provincial Assemblies in passage of most legislation.

Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has passed 59 laws in second year, followed by Provincial Assembly of the Punjab which passed 41 laws. Provincial Assembly of Sindh has passed 24 laws while Provincial Assembly of Balochistan lags behind the other three by having passed only 8 laws during second year.

Comparative analysis on passage of laws as seen in each Provincial Assembly shows that except Balochistan Assembly, which has passed fewer bills than first year, there is an increase in legislative activity across other 3 Assemblies.

When looking at total number of laws passed by each Assembly during the two parliamentary years that concluded in August 2020, KP Assembly also leads ahead of other Assemblies by 89 total laws passed in two years. It is followed by Punjab Assembly that has passed a total of 58 laws in two years. Provincial Assembly of Sindh has passed a total of 36 laws while

Balochistan Assembly has only passed 19 laws in total in two parliamentary years.

Comparative analysis on legislative activity contrasts sharply with budget allocation to each Assembly per member during the year. Balochistan, which has passed the lowest number of laws in two years has the highest budget allocation per member at about 23.1 million PKR. Sindh Assembly budget allocation per member stands at about 13.6 million PKR. Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa budget allocation per member is a little under 9.4 million PKR, while Punjab Assembly budget allocation per member stands at about 5.1 million PKR.

Compared to the first parliamentary year, each Provincial Assembly has held fewer sittings during the second year compared to the first year, presumably because of coronavirus pandemic. Provincial Assembly of Sindh leads in the second year by holding maximum number, 68 sittings, compared to other Provincial Assemblies. Its sittings, however, have decreased by 25%. It is followed closely by Punjab Assembly that has met for 67 days during the second year, with a decrease of 13% in sittings from first year. KP Assembly ranks third by holding 52 sittings, with a decrease of 15% from first

year. Balochistan Assembly has met for only 33 days during the second year, with a decrease of 35% from sittings in first year.

Combined total of sittings held by each Assembly in two years also places Sindh Assembly ahead of others by having held 159 sittings, followed by Punjab Assembly that has met for 144 days in two years. KP Assembly has held a total of 113 sittings in two years. Balochistan Assembly has again retained its trend of falling behind the other 3 Assemblies by meeting just for 84 days in two parliamentary years.

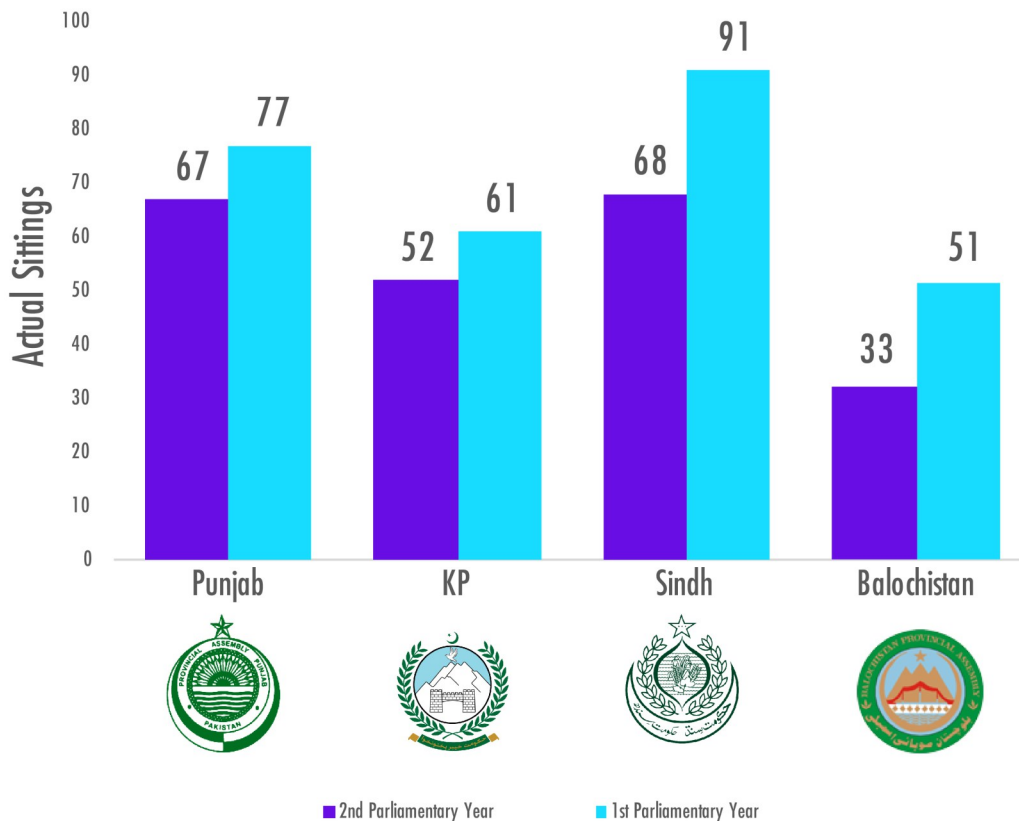
However, number of sittings by each Assembly does not project the full picture. It is also important to analyse the duration for which each Assembly meets in terms of the hours put in by assemblies. A comparative analysis of time spent by each Assembly per sitting shows that the hours spent by each Assembly per sitting

do not vary much between Assemblies. Rarely does a sitting held by an Assembly last more than 2.5 hours on average. That said, total number of working hours spent by each Assembly during second year has also seen a decline from year one. However, Sindh Assembly leads in terms of having spent most working hours, over 168, during the second year. Punjab Assembly has spent a little over 140 hours in sessions during the second year. KP Assembly has met for a little over 113 hours during the year while Balochistan Assembly has held sessions for a little over 111 hours.

Attendance of each Chief Minister in each Assembly has declined considerably during second year. It appears that Chief Ministers have lost interest in Assembly proceedings as did the Prime Minister in Parliamentary proceedings. Chief Minister Balochistan, Jam Kamal Khan, leads others by attending 33% sittings of Balochistan Assembly. His

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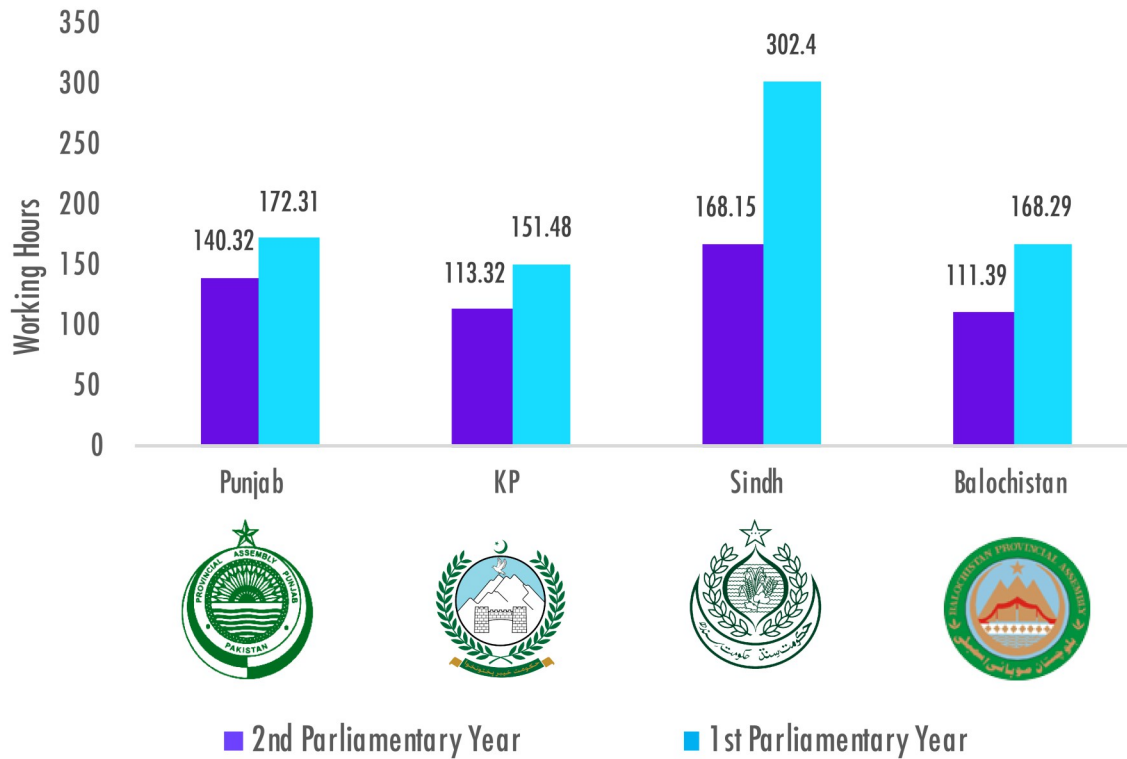
## Comparison of Actual Sittings held by Provincial Assemblies 2018-2020







## Working Hours across Provincial Assemblies 2018-2020



attendance has decreased by 28 percentage points from 61% in first year. Chief Minister Sindh, Syed Murad Ali Shah, has attended 31% sittings of Sindh Assembly with a decline of 10 percentage points from his attendance in Assembly in first year. At a distant third is Sardar Usman Ahmed Khan Buzdar, Chief Minister Punjab, who has only attended 7% sittings of Punjab Assembly with a decline of 9 percentage points from 16% attendance in first year. Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Mr. Mahmood Khan, has only attended 6% sittings of the KP Assembly, with a decline of 9 percentage points from his attendance in KP Assembly during first year.

Leaders of the Opposition in each Provincial Assembly have shown better interest in Assembly proceedings than the Chief Ministers. Leader of the Opposition in the Balochistan Assembly has attended the highest, 70% sittings of the Assembly, while Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly, Mr. Hamza Shahbaz, has the lowest attendance of 10% during the

second year, which is also because he is in prison for the past many months.

Despite its crucial importance, Budget sessions remain the most neglected in Provincial Assemblies. Not only that required reform has not taken place in improving and strengthening budget process in Assemblies, days allocated for budget sessions have declined in every Assembly except Punjab Assembly where the total days allocated for budget increased by a day to 13 from 12 days in first year. In addition to the negligible time allotted in scrutiny of provincial budgets, Provincial Assemblies have also failed to pass a Public Finance Act which was passed as a Federal law in 2019.

While there should have been some movement forward in enhancing their transparency and access for citizens, each legislature fails to publicly share most information on its legislative performance on its website. To uphold transparency and facilitate public access to performance of their elected legislators, Provincial

Assemblies should take a cue from the Senate of Pakistan which released its own detailed performance report immediately after the completion of its parliamentary year in March 2020.

**National Assembly Passes More Laws as Government Promulgates increased Ordinances in Second Year**

Upon the conclusion of second year of the 5-year term of the 15th National Assembly, while there has been some improved legislative activity, there remain many worrying signs on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), a PILDAT assessment released on August 19, 2020 stated.

**Legislation**

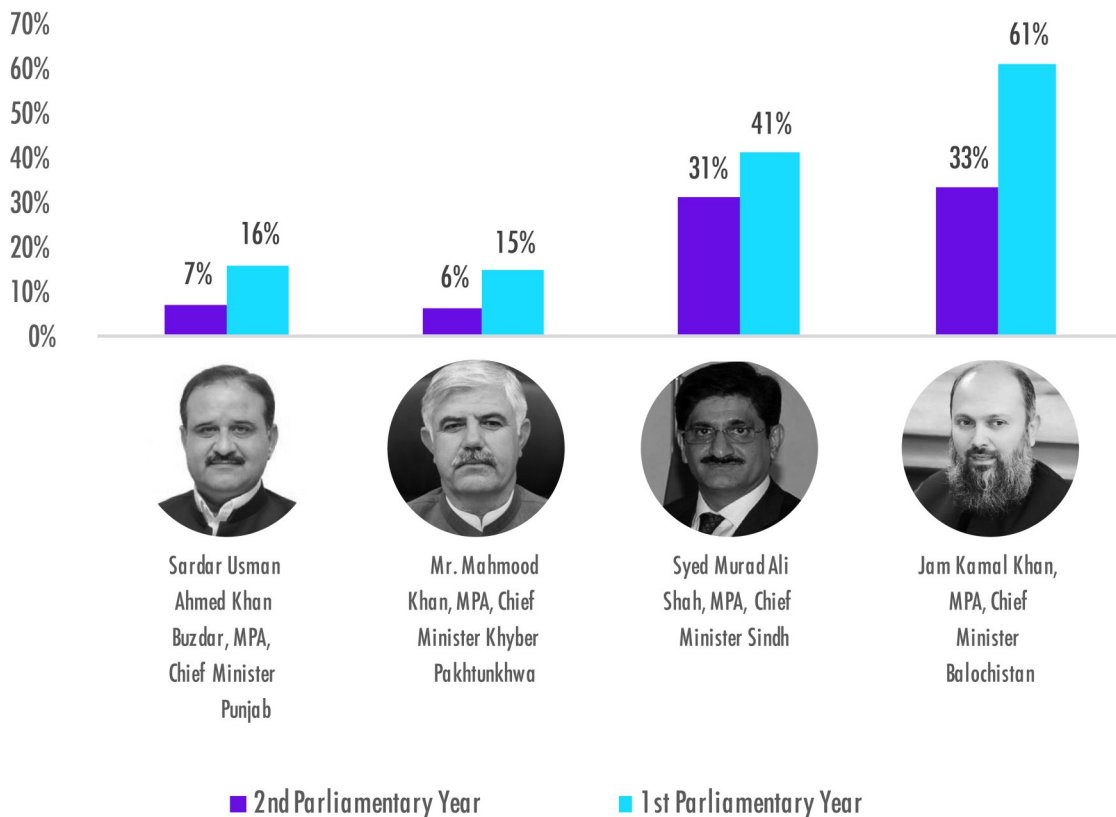
The 15th National Assembly has passed 3 times or 200% more bills than in the first year by passing 30

laws in the second year, compared to only 10 laws during the first year. However only 21 of these have been passed by both Houses of Parliament and received Presidential assent to become Acts of Parliament. Ordinances

Despite this increase in legislative activity, the PTI-led Federal Government has more frequently bypassed the Parliament during second year by promulgating 31 ordinances during the year. This is an approximately four and a half times or 343% increase from year 1 when the Government had promulgated only 7 ordinances.

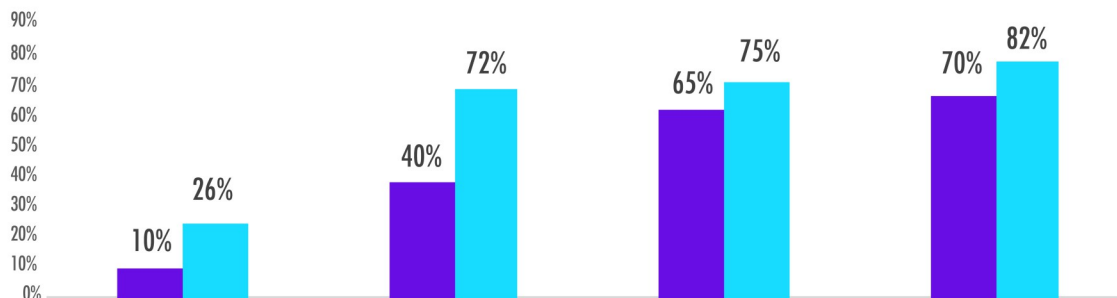
While passage of more legislation by the National Assembly should have been welcomed, the most problematic aspect of this legislative activity, and one that hurts national pride and sovereignty, is that some of this legislation is not based on national indigenous initiatives to remove structural and procedural

**PILDAT** Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development And Transparency  
**Attendance of Chief Ministers (Percentage)**





## Attendance Leaders of the Opposition (Percentage)



Mr. Muhammad Hamza Shahbaz Sharif, MPA; Leader of the Opposition in Punjab



Mr. Akram Khan Durrani, MPA, Leader of the Opposition in KP



Syed Firdous Shamim Naqvi, MPA, Leader of the Opposition in Sindh



Malik Sikandar Khan, MPA; Leader of the Opposition in Balochistan

■ 2nd Parliamentary Year

■ 1st Parliamentary Year

weaknesses, and to improve democratic governance in Pakistan. Instead, the Federal Government has proposed and passed a number of bills or amendments to existing legislation based on commitments with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the Action Plan agreed with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). This includes laws and amendments relating to State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), State-Owned Enterprise (SoE) law, and Anti-Money Laundering (AML). PILDAT has not assessed the quality of these pieces of legislation and it is not suggested that these laws should or should not have been passed. We, however, believe that if these laws are in the interest of the country, we should not have waited for a prompt from any international agency to pass these laws. Pakistan's Parliament, MPs, Standing Committees, and above all, the Government of Pakistan, should have

been proactive in this regard.

### Attendance of Prime Minister

Prime Minister's attendance of the Assembly sessions is another KPI, which, at only 19% attendance of the Assembly's sittings during year one, was already in need of improvement. Unfortunately, in year 2, PM's attendance percentage has further plummeted by 55% as he only joined 8 out of 89 or a meagre 9% sittings of the National Assembly during the second year. PM Imran Khan's commitment to regularly attend parliamentary sittings and personally answer questions once a week or fortnight, in line with British Parliamentary tradition, also remained unfulfilled.

It is inexplicable why Prime Minister believes that the very constitutional forum that has elected him to form

Federal Government is not worthy of his continued attention. Interestingly, combined average attendance of Prime Ministers Nawaz Sharif and Shahid Khaqan Abbasi during the 5-year term of the previous 14th National Assembly was 14% which is exactly the same as the combined average of Prime Minister Imran Khan's two-year attendance, and 5 percentage points higher than Prime Minister Imran Khan's attendance during the second year. In a separate performance evaluation of Provincial Assemblies, PILDAT has already shared that [Provincial Chief Ministers have also begun to show declining interest in proceedings of the Assemblies](#), much like the Prime Minister.

### Attendance of Leader of the Opposition

On the other side of the aisle, attendance of the Leader of the Opposition in the National Assembly, Mr. Shahbaz Sharif, has also declined by 94% compared to year 1. During the second parliamentary year, Mr. Shahbaz Sharif attended 3 out of 89 or only 4% sittings

of the Assembly, as opposed to 53 of the 96 or 56% sittings he had joined during year 1.

### Attendance of MNAs

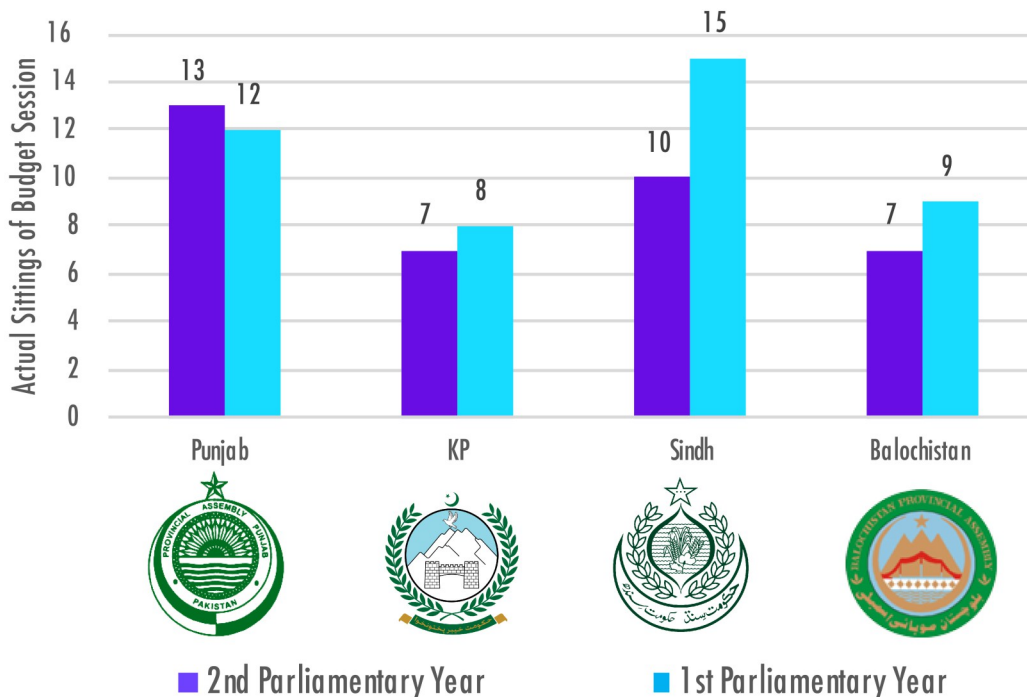
Overall average attendance of MNAs in National Assembly proceedings has also seen a decline from 73% in year 1 to 64% in the second year, perhaps largely due to coronavirus pandemic.

### Working Days

National Assembly has also met for fewer days in second year, possibly again due to coronavirus pandemic, as compared to year 1. The actual working days at 89 during the second year, have nominally decreased by 7% from year 1 when Assembly had met for 96 days. The Assembly should be commended for exceeding (140 days) the constitutionally required minimum (130 days) working days (inclusive of 2-days breaks) despite the constraints imposed by COVID-19.

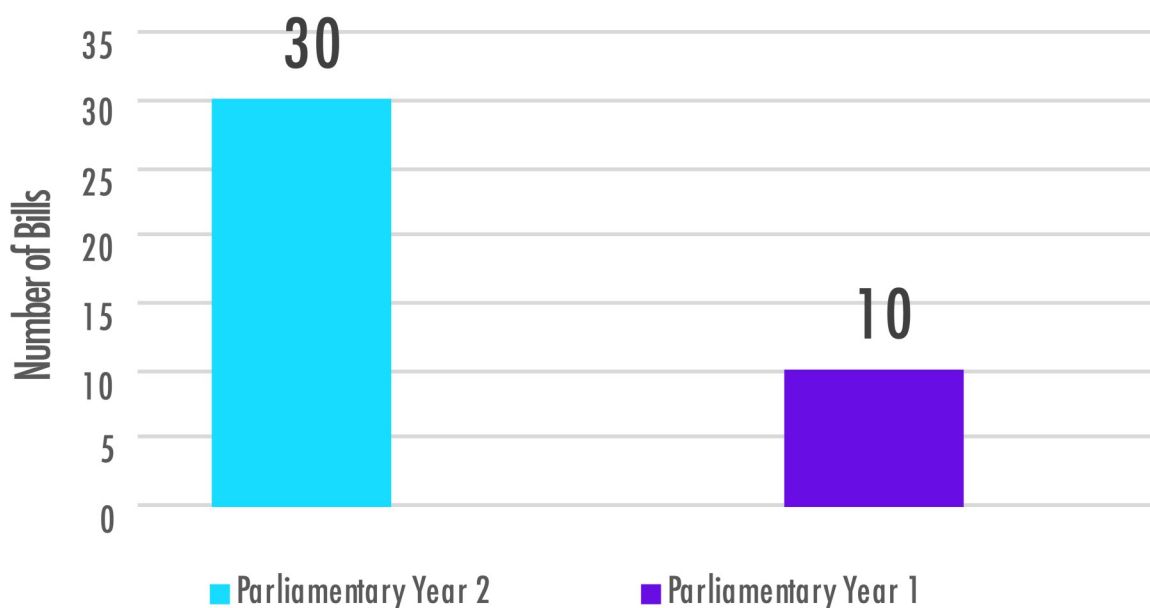


# Budget Sessions (Working Days)





## Comparison of Bills Passed between 2 Years of 15th National Assembly



### Working Hours

An important KPI, working hours spent in each Assembly sitting, has seen an increase of 31% from year 1. 15th National Assembly has spent 43 additional working hours by putting in 340 hours and 34 minutes in its second parliamentary year compared to 297 hours and 18 minutes in the first parliamentary year. The average working hours in the second parliamentary year was 3 hours and 50 minutes per sitting as compared to 2 hours and 55 minutes per sitting in the first parliamentary year.

### Budget Session

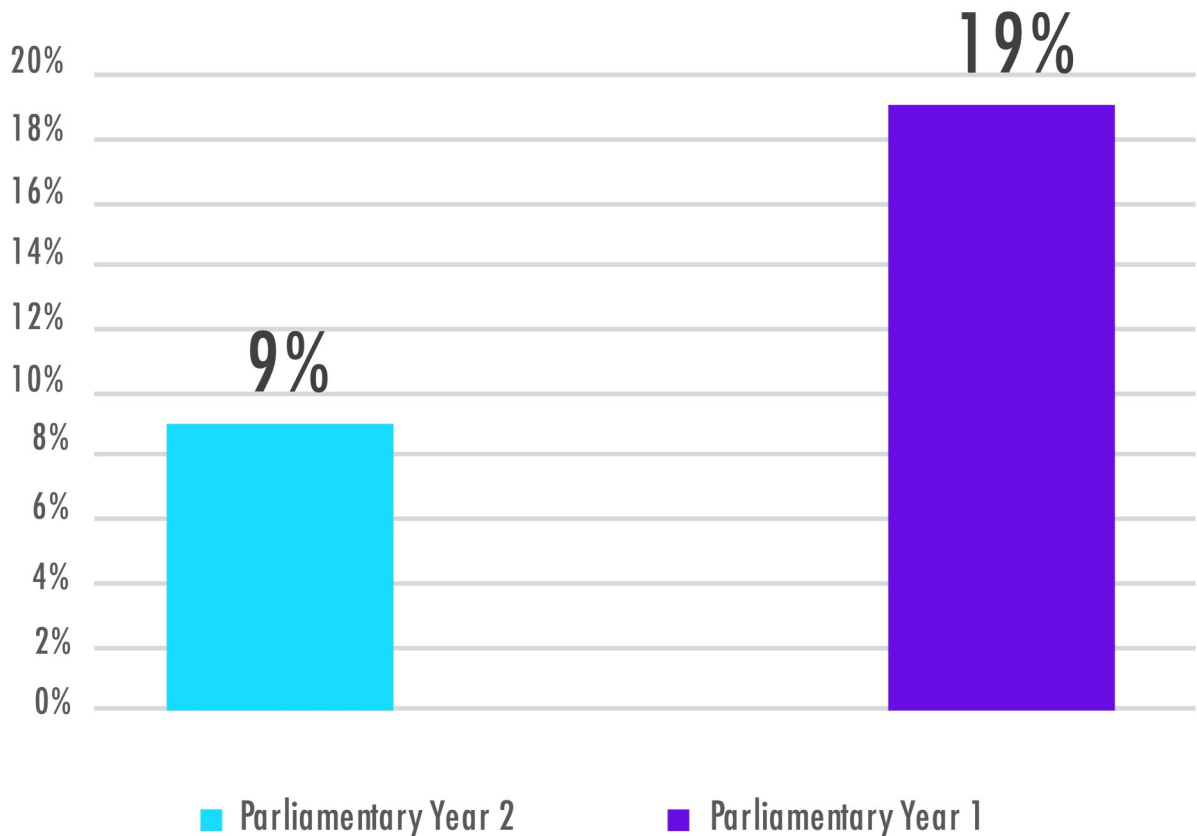
The crucial budget session, which has been in desperate need of substantial reforms, has seen a slight increase in number of days and working hours utilised for budget scrutiny. During the second year, 15th National Assembly has spent 18 days, compared to 16 days in

first year, and spent 104 hours and 14 minutes, compared to 89 hours and 27 minutes spent in budget session in the first year. This slight increase has not helped move the dial from the 14-day average spent in budget scrutiny in the National Assembly in the past two decades. Budget scrutiny, before its passage annually, is a constitutional responsibility of elected representatives.

Owing mainly to political polarization and inability of the PTI-led Government to take opposition parties along, 15<sup>th</sup> National Assembly had experienced an extraordinary delay of five months and 23 days during the first year in the formation of its Standing Committees. After the formation of committees, which are critical for the scrutiny of legislation and oversight of the executive, there is no organized information made available online by the Assembly on the work of each standing committee. A few reports of the committees are made available online, which are laid



## Attendance of Prime Minister in 15th National Assembly (Percentage)



down by committees from time to time in the house, and usually relate to legislation referred to the committees. Key information that is of most interest to citizens such as how active is a committee, number of its meetings during a year, issues discussed, etc., is not provided by the Assembly. Unlike the Senate, which also provides attendance records of Senators in each committee, National Assembly has not yet adopted this practice.



## Youth



PILDAT believes sustainable democracy and the sustainability of sound democratic institutions in Pakistan is not possible without youth's involvement in the democratic and political processes. To empower youth of Pakistan PILDAT is conducting various briefing sessions, trainings, lectures and workshops since 2002 in the whole country where youth can engage themselves with mainstream political parties to highlight their main concerns regarding education, employment, health and other issues. Youth also helped out the political parties in making their policies and manifestoes which focussed on their challenges.

Following activities held during the period:

### **10-Year Anniversary of Youth Parliament Pakistan Martyrs**

On July 28, 2010, 11 years ago, 6 members of Youth Parliament Pakistan were martyred in the cause of public service and democracy in the Airblue flight 202 crash. The 6 trained and capable future leaders of Pakistan were on board the flight from Karachi to Islamabad to attend the Youth Parliament session in Islamabad.

Commemorating this day since, the entire PILDAT team stands in solidarity with the parents and families of the 6 martyred members of Youth Parliament Pakistan whose irreparable loss and void can never be expressed in words.

The 6 martyred Members of Youth Parliament Pakistan aboard the Airblue flight included 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*.

In a Memorial PILDAT pays tribute to the 6 martyred members of Youth Parliament Pakistan through putting together their profiles and parliamentary work during their tenure as members and office bearers of the Youth Parliament Pakistan.

The PILDAT management and team, its board of directors and the Youth Parliament Steering Committee continue to mourn the untimely and tragic death of the Youth Parliament members.

### **PILDAT Youth Parliament Member elected to GB Assembly**

A former member of PILDAT's Youth Parliament Pakistan, Mr. Javaid Ali Manwa, has been elected to the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly representing GBA-5, Nagar-II.

Earlier, members of Youth Parliament Pakistan served in the Senate and Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Mr. Javaid Ali Manwa was part of the 6<sup>th</sup> batch of Youth Parliament Pakistan in 2014-2015. He also served as a member of Youth Parliament Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Javaid Ali Manwa belongs to the Nagar Valley of Gilgit Baltistan. He was born on October 15, 1988. He holds a B.A. Honours degree in Contemporary Politics from the Forman Christian College, Lahore. He has been involved in public service in Nagar District.

### **PILDAT holds Strategic Planning and Capacity Building Session with Young MPAs of Sindh**

On September 22, 2020, PILDAT held a Strategic Planning and Capacity Building Session with Young MPAs of Sindh on the subject of Towards a Young Parliamentarians' Forum – YPF in Sindh Assembly: How Young Legislators Can Join Hands towards Pro-





Mr. Javaid Ali Manwa, former MYP and Finance Minister Gilgit-Baltistan

#### Youth policies and Legislation.

A multi-party group of Sindh MPAs joined in person and via Zoom online in the Forum. Speakers at the Forum covered themes including How can Young MPAs take the Lead in Representing Youth and an overview of Manifesto Pledges on Youth where Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director PILDAT spoke in detail. What Sindh Youth Wants? – a detailed presentation based on Public Opinion Polls by Mr. Bilal Gilani, Executive Director Gallup Pakistan shared very useful data on youth in Sindh and their aspirations. A Comparative Analysis of Provincial Youth Policies, the Role of Young Legislators, Need for Students Unions and Effective Local Governments was presented in detail by Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT.

In a detailed discussion, MPAs appreciated holding the forum and the sharing of very useful and timely information and analysis on a number of very relevant areas. They were hopeful that as young MPAs they are ready and willing to play their role in leading for policies, oversight and legislation on issues faced by youth in Sindh.

MPAs who joined the forum in person in Karachi included Ms. Sadia Javed, MPA PPPP, Mr. Arsalan Taj, MPA PTI, Ms. Sarwat Fatima, MPA TLP and Mr. Munnawar Ali Wassan, MPA, PPPP. Those MPAs who joined online via Zoom included Mr. Bilal Ghaffar, MPA PTI, Mr. Saeed Afridi, MPA PTI and Mr. Rabistan Khan, MPA PTI. The forum was organized by PILDAT under the UNDP-supported project Build Leadership Capacity and Mainstream Young Men and Women in Policy Processes Leading to Inclusive and Pro-Youth Legislation.

#### Youth Representatives interact with Young MPAs in Sindh

On September 23, 2021, in a UNDP-PILDAT Sindh Youth and Young Legislators Provincial Dialogue held in Karachi, Youth Representatives shared their detailed policy demands with MPAs.

Young representatives belonging to various disciplines from University of Karachi and young political activists presented their policy demands on the areas of Education, Harassment and the requirement to maintain a harassment register, need for effective local government system and how can young MPAs improve youth's access to the Provincial Assembly of Sindh.

Young MPAs deeply appreciated the clarity with which youth representatives highlighted and presented the issues faced by youth and those close to the heart of youth. In an ensuing discussion between MPAs and Youth on Future Engagement Plan, it was agreed that the MPAs will work to invite groups of youth from various universities to witness the proceedings of the Sindh Assembly. They also pledged to stay involved with the youth by moving a resolution in the house to facilitate the youth interaction with the Sindh assembly.

Welcoming the participants, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT said that formation of a youth Forum is essential to engage with the youth of the Sindh province and also informed that all other provincial assemblies and the federal legislature have functional Young Parliamentary Forums and Sindh Assembly should also formulate their Forum at the earliest.

The Young MPAs who joined the forum included; Mr. Arsalan Taj, PTI, Mr. Shahryar Khan Mahar, GDA, Mr. Bilal Ahmed Ghaffar, PTI & Ms. Sharmila Farooqi, PPPP. Ms. Sarwat Fatima, TLP, Ms. Nida Khuhro and Ms. Sadia Javed joined the forum on line. The dialogue was organised by PILDAT under a UNDP Project Build Leadership Capacity and Mainstream Young Men and Women in Policy Processes Leading to Inclusive and Pro-Youth Legislation.

#### Capacity-building Session on National Assembly Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business with the Young Parliamentary Forum

On December 1, 2020, UNDP-PILDAT in collaboration with UNFPA and Government of Canada facilitated a virtual capacity building session for the office-bearers and members of the Young Parliamentarians' Forum on National Assembly Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business.

In a keynote presentation, Mr. Muhammad Mushtaq, Additional Secretary (Legislation), National Assembly, gave a detailed presentation to the YPF members on how to effectively utilise legislative tools available to them to play their role effectively and emphasized that National Assembly is an open and transparent institution and young legislators must use the avenues available to them effectively to engage with and represent the youth of Pakistan and raise their concerns in their legislative duties.

Ms. Uzma Riaz, MNA and General Secretary of the Young Parliamentarians' Forum appreciated this initiative by PILDAT and said that first-time elected and young MNAs require more and more avenues of capacity building.

Earlier, Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director, PILDAT, welcomed the participants and gave an overview of the activities planned for the capacity building of the Young Legislators in collaboration with the YPF. She explained that the initiative is part of a project titled Build Leadership Capacity and Mainstream Young

Men & Women in Policy Processes leading to Inclusive and Pro-Youth Legislation, funded by UNDP-Pakistan.

Mr. Hamza Hassan, Senior Social Inclusion Officer, UNDP, gave an overview of the project and discussed that youth in Pakistan requires avenues of meaningful engagement with young legislators and policy makers and that the UNDP is happy to facilitate, through PILDAT, improving of the link between youth of Pakistan and the YPF. He also talked briefly about the policy impact of COVID-19 especially on the underprivileged sections of society, especially the impact on mental health on youth and women, increase in gender-based violence and lack of access to family planning services.

Following members of the Young Parliamentary Forum attended the virtual session, Ms. Kanwal Shauzab, MNA (PTI), Media Coordinator YPF, Ms. Shazia Sobia Aslam, MNA (PPPP), Member YPF, Ms. Shandana Gulzar Khan, MNA (PTI), Member YPF, Ms. Munawra Bibi, MNA (PTI), Member YPF, Ms. Wajiha Akram, MNA (PTI), Member YPF, Rai Murtaza, MNA (PTI), Member YPF, Ms. Uzma Riaz, MNA (PTI), General



(L-R) Mr. Faheem Ahmed Khan, Ms. Sarwat Fatima, MPA, Ms. Sadia Javed, MPA, Mr. Arsalan Taj, MPA and Mr. Munnawar Ali Wassan, MPA



A glimpse from online interaction with Young Sindh MPAs

Secretary YPF and Mr. Atta Ullah, MNA (PTI), Member YPF.

### Young Parliamentarians briefed on Federal Right to Information Law

On December 2, 2020, Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan belonging to the Young Parliamentarians' Forum (YPF) were given a detailed briefing on Pakistan's Federal Right to Information Law at a virtual capacity building session organised by UNDP-PILDAT in collaboration with UNFPA and Government of Canada.

In a detailed presentation, Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, shared with MNAs that the Federal Right of Access to Information Law has been in place since October 2017. The law is progressive in nature and is in keeping with the new wave of Right to Information laws across Pakistan, of which KP and Punjab RTI laws have been ranked as the best laws. He explained in detail how the law is an important tool ensuring citizens' right to information. In addition to sharing key points of the law, he also said that according to the law, the Federal Information Commission has to submit its bi-annual progress report to the Parliament and also update the same on its website.

Ms. Romina Khursheed Aalm, MNA, Member YPF, while speaking on the occasion, said that the Parliamentary Committees are the most effective for

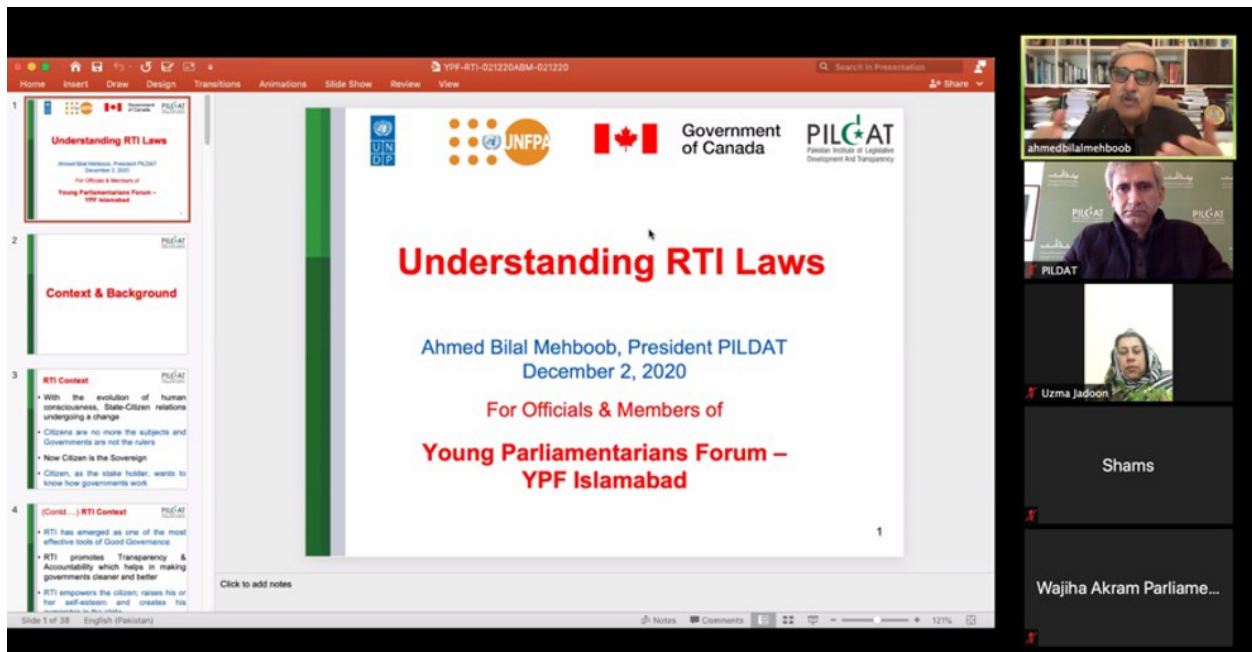
for holding the institutions accountable so the Information Commission should also be answerable in the Parliamentary Committee. She also proposed to move a joint resolution from the platform of the YPF to this effect.

Ms. Uzma Riaz, MNA, General Secretary YPF, thanked PILDAT for arranging an informative briefing session and termed the session as extremely informative. She also said that YPF members require more and more informed capability-building sessions, and hoped that such sessions will also be conducted in person in the future as the coronavirus pandemic eases. Mr. Shahid Ahmed, MNA and President YPF, also attended the session.

Following members of the Young Parliamentary Forum attended the virtual session including Ms. Shazia Sobia Aslam, MNA (PPPP), Member YPF, Ms. Wajiha Akram, MNA (PTI), Member YPF, Ms. Uzma Riaz, MNA (PTI), General Secretary YPF, Ms. Romina Khursheed Aalam, MNA (PML-N), Member YPF and Mr. Shahid Ahmed, MNA, (PTI), President YPF.

### Young Parliamentarians discuss Policy Issues Related to COVID-19 and the Constitutional Journey on Provincial Autonomy

On December 3, 2020, Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan belonging to the Young Parliamentarians' Forum (YPF) were given a detailed



A glimpse from online interaction with Young Sindh MPAs

briefing on the Policy Issues faced by Pakistan related to Covid-19 and Pakistan's Constitutional Journey on Provincial Autonomy at a virtual capacity building session organised by UNDP-PILDAT in collaboration with UNFPA and Government of Canada.

Speakers at the Virtual Capacity Building Session included Mr. Fahd Husain, Resident Editor Dawn (Islamabad) and Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT.

In a detailed presentation, Mr. Fahd Husain, renowned journalist and resident Editor Dawn, Islamabad, briefed the participants on the policy challenges faced by Pakistan during the Covid-19 pandemic. He shared with MNAs that the Education and Economy were worst hit areas and the fallout will be experienced in the days to come. The number of out of school children will also increase as their parents are not able to pay the fees of the schools as their income suffered due to the pandemic.

Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT, provided a detailed historic and constitutional journey of Pakistan on provincial autonomy. He shared how Pakistan's demand was based on provincial autonomy and self-governance of Muslim-majority areas and how the constitutional journey of Pakistan was shaped largely by the demand of provincial autonomy. Mr. Mehboob further discussed that the journey is ongoing even though 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution has changed the nature and quantum of provincial autonomy but a conversation and deliberation on it must continue.

Ms. Uzma Riaz, MNA, General Secretary YPF, said that YPF members require more and more informed capability-building sessions, and hoped that such sessions will also be conducted in person in the future as the coronavirus pandemic eases

Following members of the Young Parliamentary Forum attended the virtual session: Ms. Shazia Sobia Aslam, MNA (PPPP), Member YPF, Mr. Nasir Musazai, MNA (PTI), Member YPF, Ms. Uzma Riaz, MNA (PTI), General Secretary YPF, Ms. Romina Khursheed Alam, MNA (PML-N), Member YPF and Mr. Dawar Khan Kundi, Former MNA.



**Articles Written by Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President PILDAT**

President PILDAT, Ahmed Bilal Mehboob writes regularly on political issues. Following are his articles published in Newspapers in the reporting period:

No.	Newspaper	Article Name	Date Published
1.	Dawn	<a href="#">Controversial poll reforms</a>	June 17, 2021
2.	Dawn	<a href="#">How to mismanage an alliance</a>	April 10, 2021
3.	Arab News	<a href="#">Meeting in quarantine: The wrong message</a>	March 27, 2021
4.	Dawn	<a href="#">By-election fiasco</a>	February 28, 2021
5.	Dawn	<a href="#">Open or secret?</a>	February 21, 2021
6.	Global Village Space	<a href="#">Challenges of Governance in the New Decade</a>	February 1, 2021
7.	Dawn	<a href="#">Foreign funding consequences</a>	January 30, 2021
8.	Arab News	<a href="#">PDM U-turns and possible opportunities</a>	January 18, 2021
9.	Dawn	<a href="#">Evaluation performance</a>	January 17, 2021
10.	Arab News	<a href="#">Preparing to govern in Pakistan: the case for shadow cabinets</a>	January 3, 2021
11.	Dawn	<a href="#">Evaluation performance</a>	December 26, 2020
12.	Arab News	<a href="#">Bitter political play in Pakistan has dampened COVID-19 containment</a>	November 21, 2020
13.	Arab News	<a href="#">Dialogue? What Dialogue?</a>	November 02, 2020
14.	Arab News	<a href="#">Production orders politics</a>	November 1, 2020
15.	Arab News	<a href="#">What next for Imran Khans State of Medina?</a>	October 19, 2020
16.	Dawn	<a href="#">Advisers, SAPMs and cabinet</a>	September 5, 2020
17.	Arab News	<a href="#">Evaluating the performance of Balochistan assembly</a>	August 30, 2020
18.	Dawn	<a href="#">Parliamentary performance</a>	August 23, 2020
19.	Arab News	<a href="#">Politics of dual nationality</a>	August 14, 2020
20.	Arab News	<a href="#">The reason why debate on 18th Amendment refuses to die</a>	July 25, 2020
21.	Dawn	<a href="#">Performance debate</a>	July 5, 2020



# Publications & Dissemination

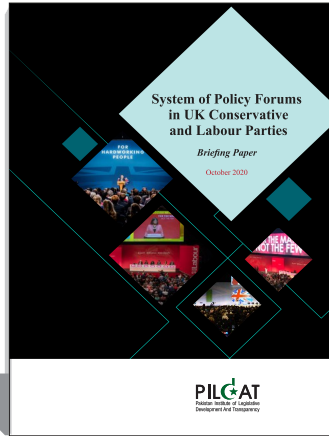
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## PILDAT Publications July 2020 to June 2021

### Briefing Papers



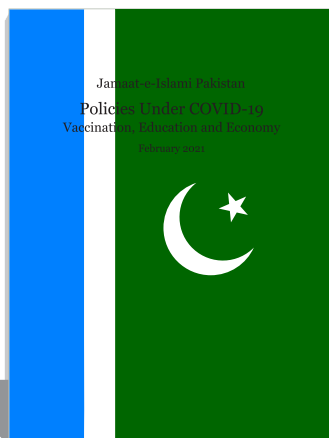
System of Policy Forums in UK  
Conservative and Labour Parties

October 2020  
English



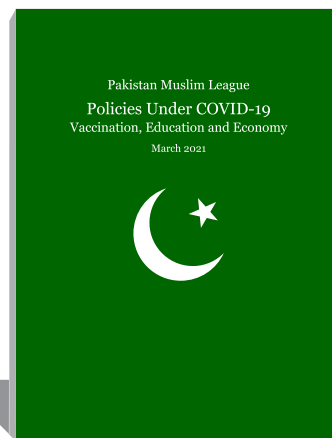
Bartania Ki Conservative aur  
Labour Parties main Policy Forums  
Ka Nizam

October 2020  
Urdu



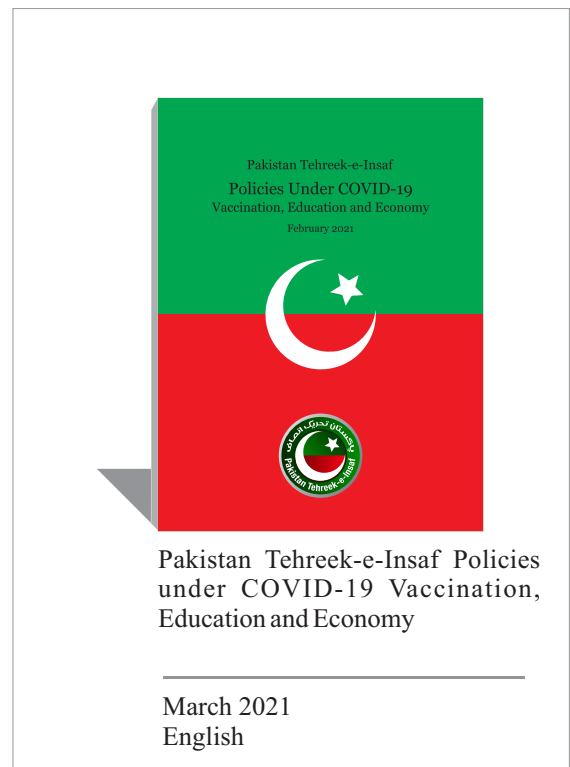
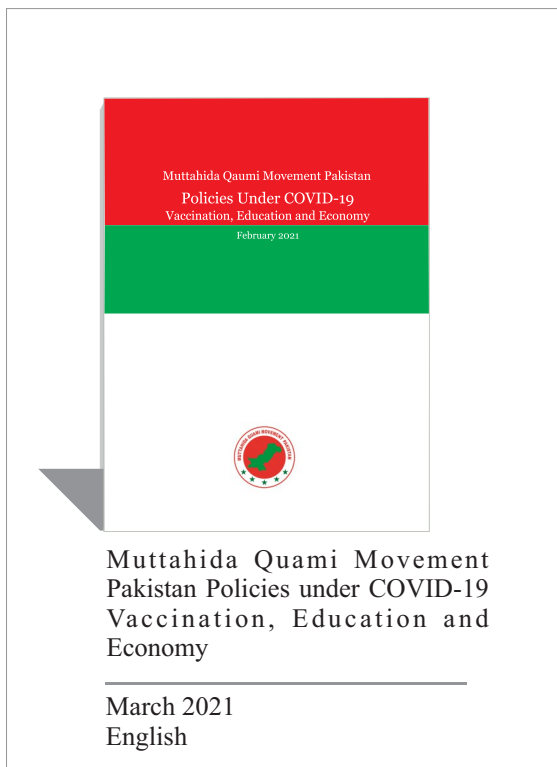
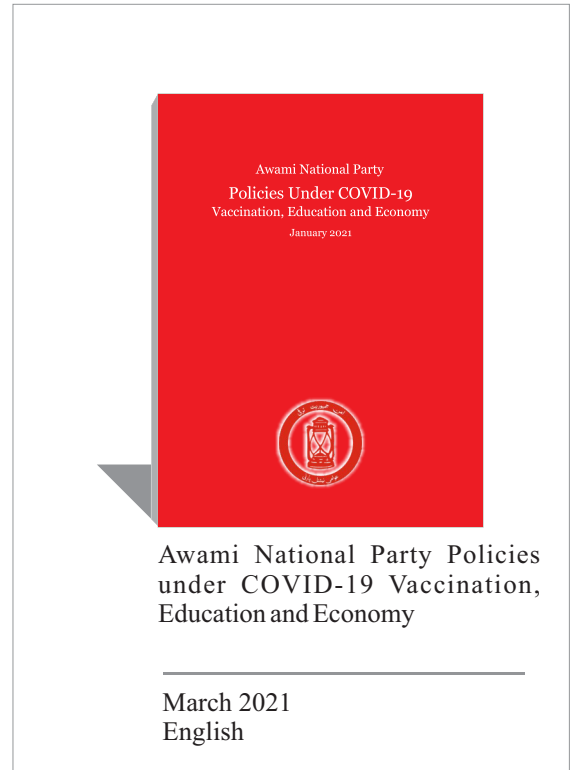
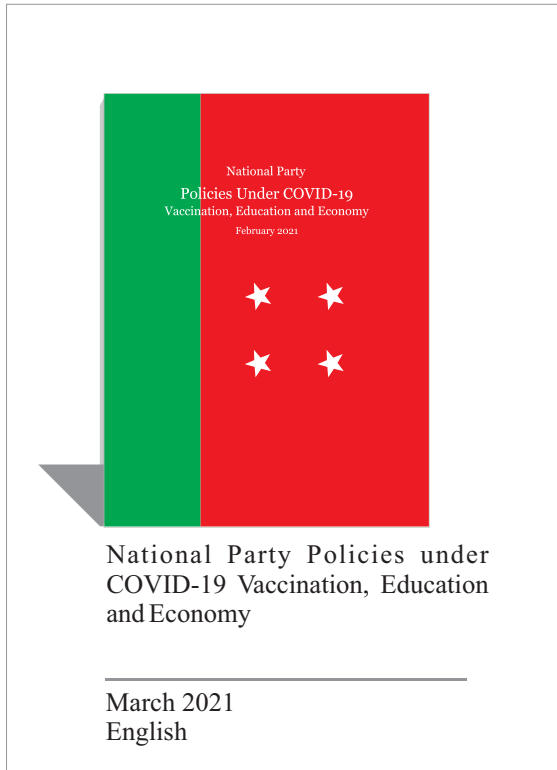
Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan Policies  
under COVID-19 Vaccination,  
Education and Economy

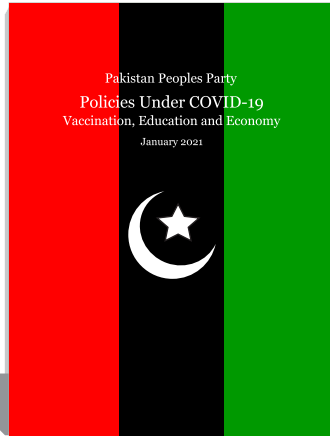
March 2021  
English



Pakistan Muslim League Policies  
under COVID-19 Vaccination,  
Education and Economy

March 2021  
English



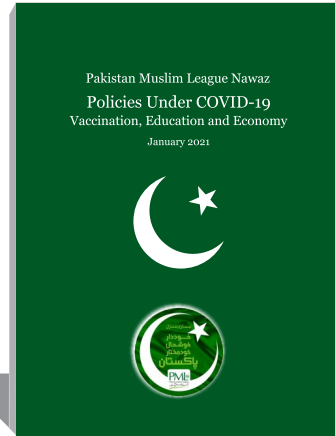


Pakistan Peoples Party  
Policies Under COVID-19  
Vaccination, Education and Economy  
January 2021

Pakistan Peoples Party Policies  
under COVID-19 Vaccination,  
Education and Economy

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March 2021  
English

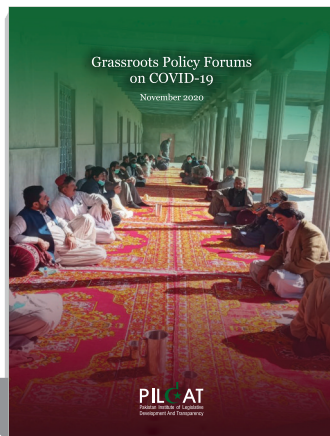


Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz  
Policies Under COVID-19  
Vaccination, Education and Economy  
January 2021

Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz  
Policies under COVID-19  
Vaccination, Education and  
Economy

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March 2021  
English

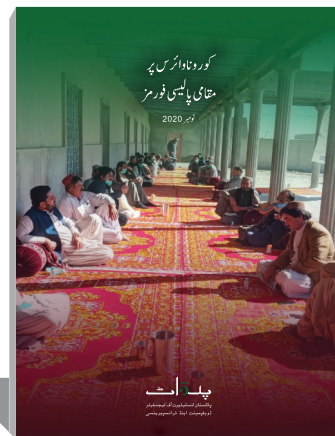


Grassroots Policy Forums  
on COVID-19  
November 2020

Grassroots Policy Forums on  
COVID-19

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March 2021  
English

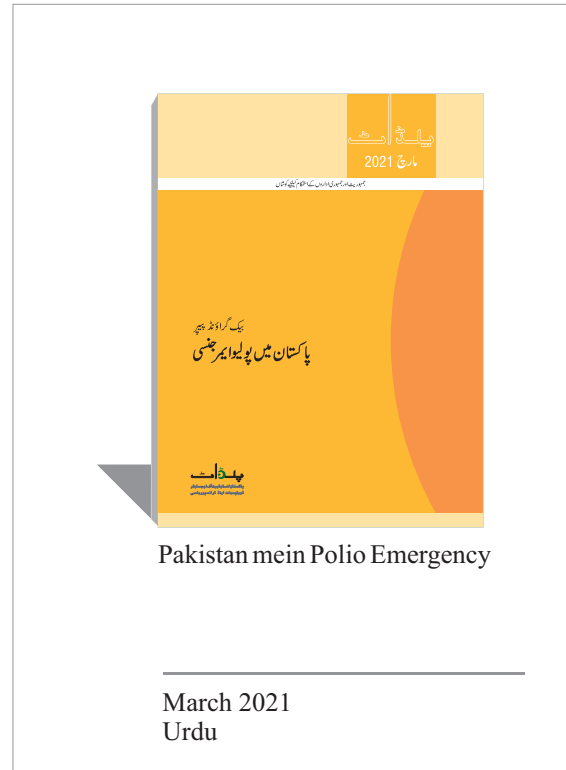
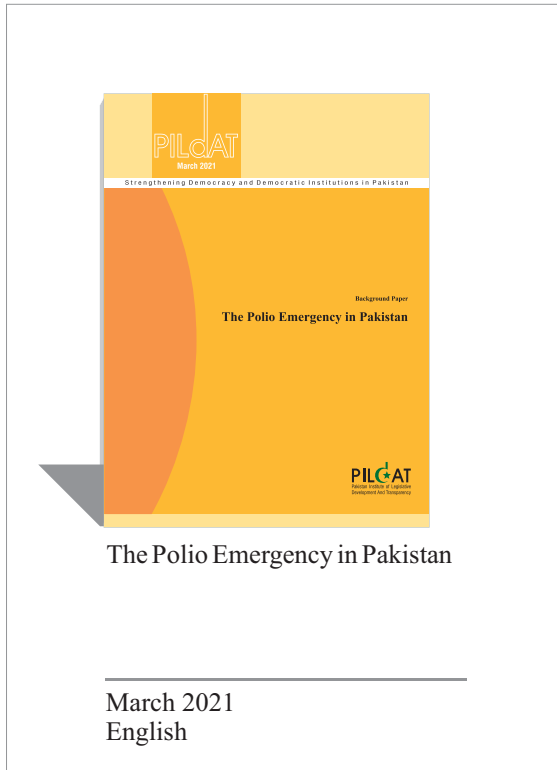


کورونا وائرس پر  
مقامی پالیسی فورمز  
نومبر 2020

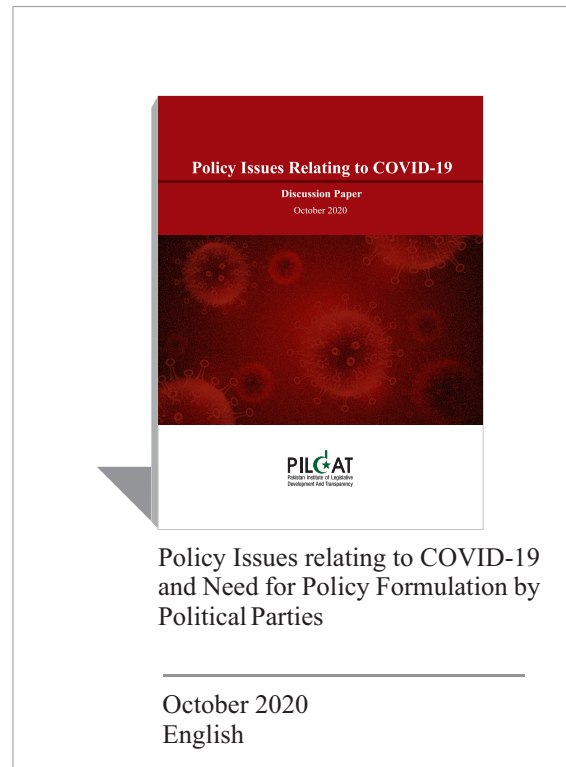
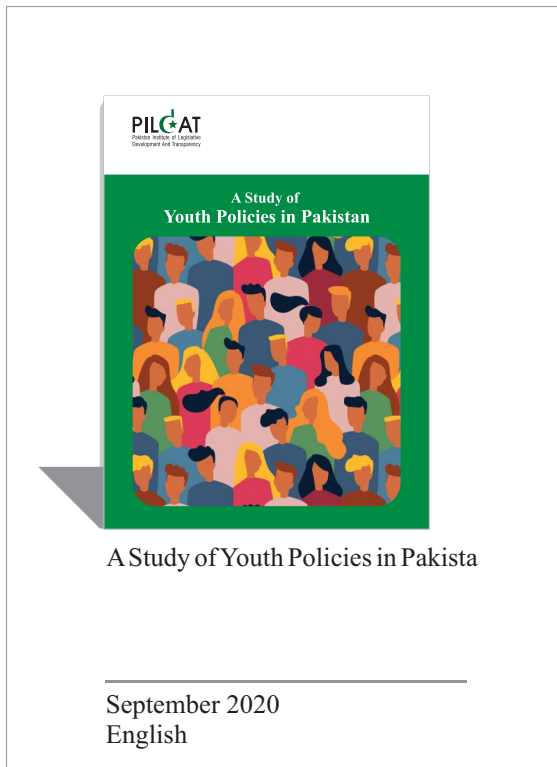
Coronavirus par Maqami Policy  
Forums

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March 2021  
Urdu



**Discussion Papers**



کورونا وائرس کے مسائل  
اور ان کے بارے میں سیاسی جماعتوں کی حکمت عملی کی ضرورت  
اکتوبر  
2020ء

پیدآٹ  
پبلسیشن اینڈ ڈسٹریبیوٹن

Coronavirus kay masail aur in kai bary main Syasi Jamato ke Hikmat-e-Amali

October 2020  
Urdu

**Monitors**

INTER-INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS IN PAKISTAN  
PILGAT MONTHLY MONITOR

July 2020

Prime Minister Reviews Internal and External Security

August 2020  
English

پاکستان میں بین الاقارنی تعلقات  
جولائی 2020ء

پیدآٹ  
پبلسیشن اینڈ ڈسٹریبیوٹن

Monitor: Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan July 2020

August 2020  
Urdu



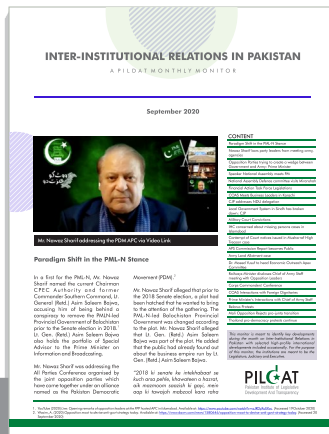
Monitor: Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan August 2020

September 2020  
English



Monitor: Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan August 2020

September 2020  
Urdu



Monitor: Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan September 2020

October 2020  
English



Monitor: Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan September 2020

October 2020  
Urdu



Monitor: Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan October 2020

November 2020  
English



Monitor: Inter-Institutional Relations in Pakistan October 2020

November 2020  
Urdu

Updates



Update on Inter Institutional Relations in Pakistan November 2020

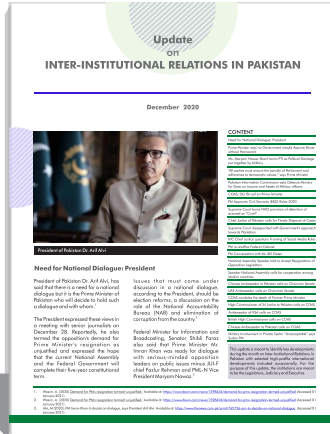
December 2020  
English



Update on Inter Institutional Relations in Pakistan November 2020

December 2020  
Urdu





Update on Inter Institutional Relations in Pakistan  
December 2020

January 2021  
English



Update on Inter Institutional Relations in Pakistan  
December 2020

January 2021  
Urdu




Update on Inter Institutional Relations in Pakistan  
January 2021

February 2021  
English



Update on Inter Institutional Relations in Pakistan  
January 2021

February 2021  
Urdu



**PILGAT**  
Pakistan Institute of Legislative  
Development and Transparency

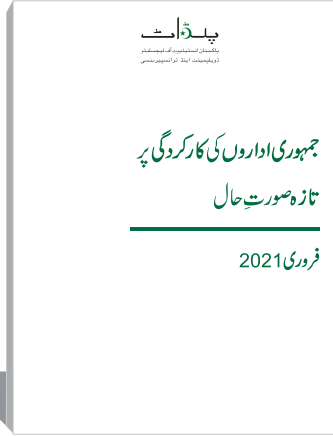
**UPDATE ON  
THE PERFORMANCE  
OF DEMOCRATIC  
INSTITUTIONS**

**FEBRUARY 2021**

Update on Inter Institutional  
Relations in Pakistan  
February 2021

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March 2021  
English



پید اٹ  
پاکستان انسٹیٹیوٹ آف لیجسلیٹو  
ڈیولپمنٹ اینڈ ٹرانسپیرینسی

جمہوری اداروں کی کارکردگی پر  
تازہ صورت حال

فروری 2021

Update on Inter Institutional  
Relations in Pakistan  
February 2021

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March 2021  
Urdu



**PILGAT**  
Pakistan Institute of Legislative  
Development and Transparency

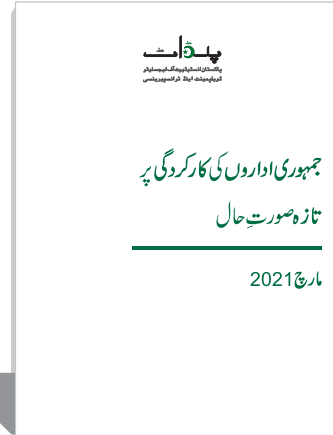
**UPDATE ON  
THE PERFORMANCE  
OF DEMOCRATIC  
INSTITUTIONS**

**MARCH 2021**

Update on Inter Institutional  
Relations in Pakistan  
March 2021

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April 2021  
English



پید اٹ  
پاکستان انسٹیٹیوٹ آف لیجسلیٹو  
ڈیولپمنٹ اینڈ ٹرانسپیرینسی

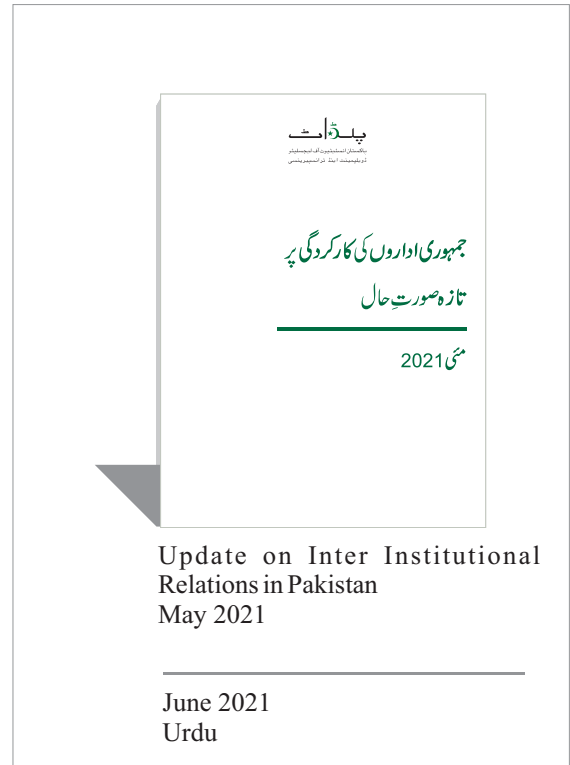
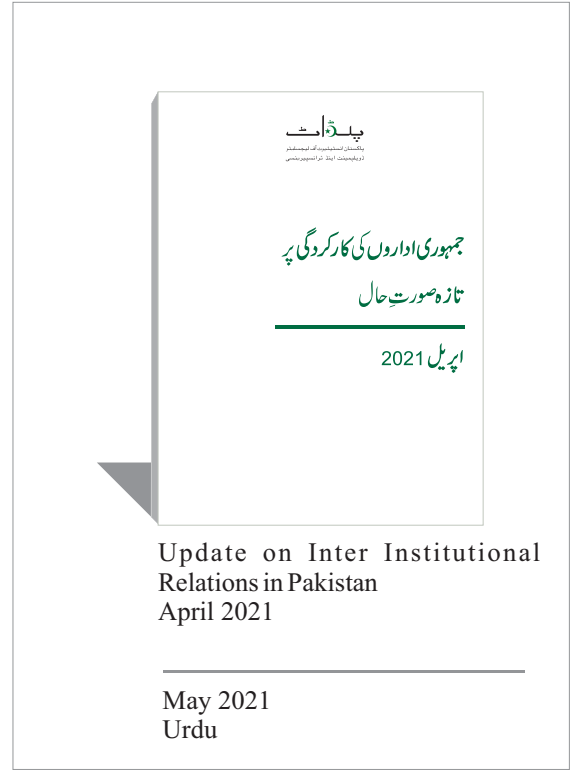
جمہوری اداروں کی کارکردگی پر  
تازہ صورت حال

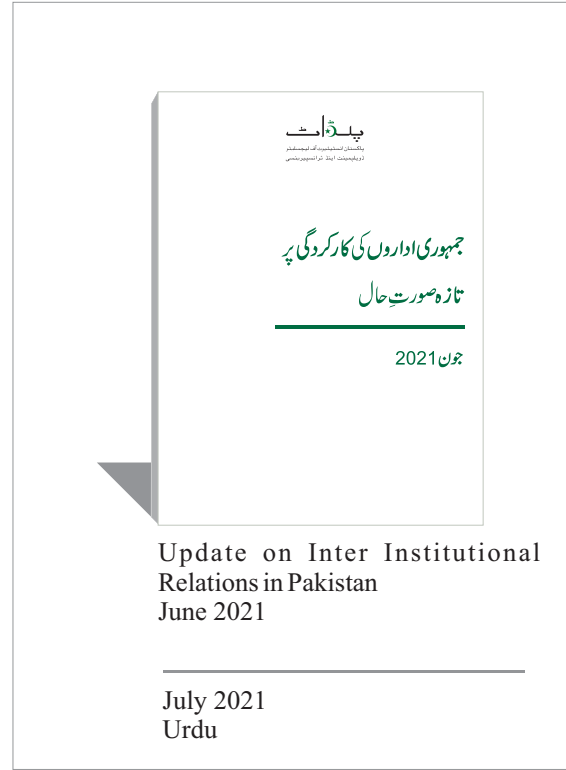
مارچ 2021

Update on Inter Institutional  
Relations in Pakistan  
March 2021

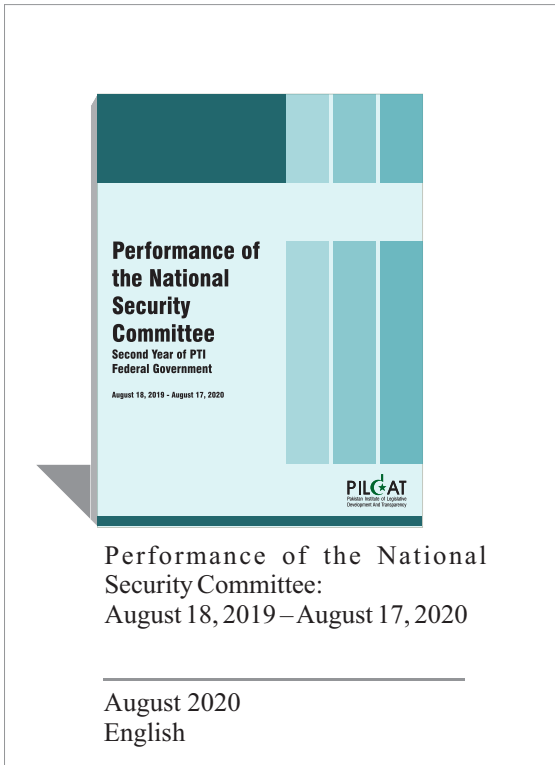
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April 2021  
Urdu





## Reports





# **■ Auditors Report and Financial Statements**

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## Nadeem Safdar & Co. Chartered Accountants

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VIP Square, I-8 Markaz,  
Islamabad, Pakistan  
Tel: +92(51)8431604-5  
Email: nsafdar@nsco.com.pk  
nsafdar66@gmail.com  
URL: www.nsco.com.pk

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### *Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency ("the Society"), which comprise of the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2021 and the income and expenditure account, the statement of changes in accumulated fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency as at June 30, 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organizations (NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) as notified by the SECP.

#### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### *Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements*

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organizations (NPOs) issued by the ICAP and International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by IASB as notified by the SECP, and for such internal control as the management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Society's appropriate financial reporting process.



***Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of Financial statements***

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exist. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risk, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimate and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transaction and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

*Nadeem Safdar & Co.*  
Chartered Accountants


Engagement Partner: Nadeem Safdar


Date: 06 JAN 2022  
Islamabad

PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2021

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non current assets</b>			
Property and equipment-tangible	4	100,236,544	98,767,864
Intangible assets	5	1	1
Long term deposits		347,000	347,000
		<u>100,583,545</u>	<u>99,114,865</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Loans and advances - considered good	6	1,593,825	5,073,133
Deposit and short term prepayments	7	388,242	334,079
Current tax asset	8	15,014,125	15,132,744
Cash and bank balances	9	30,811,747	17,487,964
		47,807,939	38,027,920
		<u>148,391,484</u>	<u>137,142,785</u>
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Fund</b>			
Accumulated fund		95,183,542	91,555,163
		<u>95,183,542</u>	<u>91,555,163</u>
<b>Non current liabilities</b>			
Deferred grants	10	9,533,477	892,833
Deferred tax liability	17	638,112	-
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payable	11	43,036,353	44,694,789
<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>			
	12		
		<u>148,391,484</u>	<u>137,142,785</u>

The annexed notes from, 1 to 22, form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
Secretary General

  
Chairman


**PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020
<b>Income</b>	13	<b>120,669,283</b>	134,438,219
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Program costs:			
Workshop and seminar expenses	14	<b>98,098,337</b>	112,366,444
General and administrative expenses	15	<b>15,218,788</b>	13,870,342
Finance costs	16	<b>4,640</b>	4,640
		<b>113,321,765</b>	126,241,426
Surplus for the year before tax		<b>7,347,518</b>	8,196,793
Taxation	17	<b>3,719,139</b>	-
Surplus for the year after tax		<b>3,628,379</b>	8,196,793

The annexed notes from, 1 to 22, form an integral part of these financial statements.

*NSC*

  
Secretary General

  
Chairman

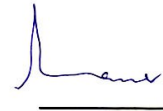
**PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

	(Rupees)
Balance as at July 01, 2019	83,358,370
Surplus for the year	8,196,793
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2020</b>	<u><u>91,555,163</u></u>
Balance as at July 01, 2020	91,555,163
Surplus for the year	3,628,379
<b>Balance as at June 30, 2021</b>	<u><u>95,183,542</u></u>

The annexed notes from, 1 to 22, form an integral part of these financial statements.

*NCU*

  
Secretary General

  
Chairman

**PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPARENCY  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

	Note	2021 (Rupees)	2020
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Surplus for the year		7,347,518	8,196,793
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		6,002,567	5,261,870
(Gain) on disposal of property and equipment		-	(1,478,503)
Finance costs		4,640	4,640
		<u>6,007,207</u>	<u>3,788,007</u>
Cash inflow in operations before working capital changes		13,354,725	11,984,800
<b>Working capital changes:</b>			
<b>Decrease/(increase) in current assets</b>			
Loans and advances		3,479,308	(4,825,713)
Deposits and short term prepayments		(54,163)	69,728
Receivables from donors		-	7,319,005
<b>Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payable		(1,658,436)	(589,308)
		<u>1,766,709</u>	<u>1,973,712</u>
Cash generated from operations		15,121,434	13,958,512
Finance costs paid		(4,640)	(4,640)
Income tax deducted at source/paid		(2,962,408)	(6,783,336)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		<u>12,154,386</u>	<u>7,170,536</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Additions to property and equipment		(7,471,247)	(1,181,536)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		-	3,209,500
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities		(7,471,247)	2,027,964
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase in deferred grant		8,640,644	892,833
Net cash inflow from financing activities		<u>8,640,644</u>	<u>892,833</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		13,323,783	10,091,333
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		17,487,964	7,396,631
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	9	<u>30,811,747</u>	<u>17,487,964</u>

The annexed notes from, 1 to 22, form an integral part of these financial statements.



Secretary General

NSU



Chairman



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Lahore Office: P. O. Box 11098, L.C.C.H.S, Postal Code: 54792, Lahore, Pakistan  
E-mail: [info@pildat.org](mailto:info@pildat.org) | Website: [www.pildat.org](http://www.pildat.org)