



Score Card

5 Years of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan

March 17, 2008 - March 16, 2013



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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.

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PILDAT
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Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency - PILDAT
Islamabad Office: No. 7, 9th Avenue, F-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan
Lahore Office: 45-A, Sector XX, 2nd Floor, Phase III Commercial Area, DHA, Lahore, Pakistan
Tel: (+92-51) 111-123-345; Fax: (+92-51) 226-3078
E-mail: info@pildat.org; Web: www.pildat.org

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Preface

The 13th National Assembly of Pakistan has completed its five year term on March 16, 2013. For the first time in Pakistan's history, under a civilian President, an elected National Assembly completed its 5-year term. The 5 year of the 13th National Assembly started on March 17, 2008 and concluded on March 16, 2013.

In keeping with the PILDAT tradition of compiling and disseminating National Assembly's performance on a periodic basis, it has compiled a Score Card on 5 years of the 13th National Assembly based on evaluation scores awarded by former Members of the 13th National Assembly as well as a mix of citizens groups. The evaluation scores have been sought based on a framework of International Parliamentary Performance Evaluation, drawing extensively from the International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IIDEA) and developed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

The Score card of the 5-Year of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan covers the period of March 17, 2008 to March 16, 2013.

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Disclaimer

This report has been prepared using the information and data through a questionnaire. PILDAT team has made every effort to ensure accuracy of data and content in this report and any omission or error, therefore, is not deliberate.

Islamabad
April 2013

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Evaluation of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan: 2008-2013

The 13th National Assembly of Pakistan achieved an overall score of 49% in an evaluation of the National Assembly's 5 year tenure, March 2008-March 2013 performance against an Evaluation Framework developed by Inter-Parliamentary Union-IPU.

The aspect of the performance of the 13th National Assembly namely *the National Assembly's Legislative Capacity; the Representativeness of the National Assembly and the Transparency and Accessibility of the National Assembly* scored the highest, i.e. 53% each.

The weakest aspects of performance in the 13th National Assembly are evaluated to be *Effectiveness of the National Assembly's Involvement in Foreign Policy* and *Accountability of National Assembly*; both of which got a score of 41 % each.

The Effectiveness of National Assembly's Oversight over the Executive scored 50 % during its 5 years.

In comparison with its first 3 years (March 2008 to March 2011) when the 13th National Assembly received an overall average score of 48%, a 2% increase has been recorded in the Assembly's performance. By the end of its 5 year tenure, the 13th National Assembly's overall score has increased by 2%.

The aspect of the *National Assembly's involvement in Foreign Policy* has registered a significant increase of 14 % during its last 2 years as compared to its first three years evaluation. By end of the 3 year of the 13th National Assembly this indicator had received the score of 36%.

The aspect of the *Effectiveness of National Assembly Oversight over the Executive* has also improved in the last 2 years of the term scoring 50%. This aspect registered an increase of 6 % as the score was average 47 % at the end of the first three years of the 13th National Assembly.

There is also an increase of 2 % score in the *National Assembly's Legislative Capacity*. The average score of this aspect was 52 % at the end of first 3 years while it is evaluated to be scored at 53 % at the end of five years.

Transparency and Accessibility and the Accountability of National Assembly registered decrease in scoring at the end of the Assembly's five year term. Transparency and Accountability of the Assembly dropped by 5 % in five years; it scored 53 % whereas the same aspect had received average 56 % score at the end of 3 years. The aspect of Accountability of National Assembly has also scored lesser than its evaluation of the first three years. By the end of five years of the Assembly, it scored only 41 % whereas the same aspect received 42 % average score at the end of the first years of the 13th National Assembly. It has recorded a decrease of 2 % score.

The only aspect that did not see any percentage increase or decrease in comparison of the average first three and full term of the 13th National Assembly is the *Representativeness of the National Assembly*. This aspect of the National Assembly's evaluation has received equal scores both during its first three years and at the end of the 5-year term i.e. 53%.

The question "*How free from restrictions are journalists in reporting on National Assembly and the activities of its members?*" received the highest score in the entire evaluation, 74%, which underscores the freedom of media in reporting on the Assembly and its members.

Under the Representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan, the question "*How easy is it for a person of average means to be elected to National Assembly?*" received the lowest score in the entire evaluation, which is 29%.

Since the evaluation is based on value judgements of a group of Parliamentarians and non-Parliamentarians (journalists, analysts, etc.), it is significant to point out that Parliamentarians have evaluated 13th National Assembly's performance 15 %

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higher than their non-Parliamentarian colleagues.

This evaluation is based on the Score card developed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)¹ and the scores have been assigned based on the value judgement of an Evaluation Group consisting of 32 members including former Parliamentarians representing various political parties, journalists who cover the proceedings of the Assembly and analysts who keep their eyes on the performance of the National Assembly.

Questions and Topics in the Evaluation Framework

The IPU defines a democratic Legislature as the one that is:

- *Representative*
- *Transparent*
- *Accessible*
- *Accountable*
- *Effective*

The Evaluation Framework consists of a set of questions which cover one aspect of a democratic legislature. The method of evaluation involves answering the questions which relates to the nature and work of the legislature concerned. These questions, 44 in total and called sub-areas, are grouped under the following six (6) topics, also called Areas.

1. The Representativeness of the National Assembly
2. Legislative Oversight over the Executive
3. Legislative Capacity
4. The Transparency and Accessibility of the National Assembly
5. The Accountability of the National Assembly
6. The National Assembly's Involvement in International Policy

The evaluation is based on the value judgements of how the National Assembly of Pakistan measures against each of these criteria. It is to be expected that the National Assembly may not attain the highest score for every question since the National Assembly, like democracy, can always be strengthened.

The evaluators had to assign a score on a scale of 1-5 against each question; 1 representing the minimum score and 5 representing the maximum. PILDAT averaged the score assigned by 32 evaluators and converted the score in percentages for better understanding.

Objective of the Evaluation

PILDAT is an independent, non-partisan think tank dedicated to strengthening of democracy and democratic institutions in Pakistan and elsewhere. PILDAT focuses on National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies for capacity building of the Parliamentarians, National Assembly Committees, Parliamentary Process and Legislature as a whole as an institution. PILDAT compiles and publishes a yearly, and later for the entire term, Citizens' Report on the performance of the National Assembly.

The purpose of the evaluation is to make National Assembly more effective, responsive and accountable institution for the people. We hope that this evaluation will help in identifying the weak and strong points of the National Assembly which in turn will help the next Assembly, its members, leadership and the Secretariat to set in a reform process to address the weaknesses

1. The Inter-Parliamentary Union-IPU is the international organisation of Parliaments of sovereign States with 154 members and 8 associate members including Pakistan. Drawing extensively from the International Institute of Democracy and Electoral Assistance's (IIDEA) State of Democracy Assessment methodology, the IPU developed framework and a self assessment toolkit for the Evaluation of Parliaments in 2008. The purpose of the IPU Framework is to assist Parliaments and their members in assessing how their Parliament performs against widely accepted criteria for democratic Parliaments.

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and acknowledge the strengths. The effort is not meant to malign, defame or even criticise the National Assembly of Pakistan but it has been undertaken as a collaborative effort involving key stakeholders as a modest initiative to strengthen the bond between the citizen and the National Assembly and assist the institution to further improve and strengthen in future.

The Evaluation Group

The evaluation has been carried out by a diverse group consisting of former Members of the National Assembly representing various political parties, journalists who cover the proceedings of the National Assembly and key analysts. The group consists of the following persons.

Former Members of 13th National Assembly

(Evaluators are listed in alphabetical order by last name)

1. Mr. Naseer Bhutta, Former MNA, (NA-127, Lahore-X, Punjab, PML-N)
2. Mr. Lal Chand, Former MNA, (NA-335, Non-Muslim-III, Sindh, PPPP)
3. Syed Asif Hasnain, Former MNA, (NA-255, Karachi-XVII, Sindh, MQM)
4. Dr. Zil-e-Huma, Former MNA, (NA-331, Balochistan-III, Balochistan, PPPP)
5. Mr. Pervaiz Khan Advocate, Former MNA, (NA-13, Swabi-II, Khyber Pakthunkhwa, ANP)
6. Mr. Kishan Chand Parwani, Former MNA, (NA-34, Non-Muslim-IX, Sindh, PML)
7. Ms. Samina Mushtaq Pugganwala, Former MNA, (NA- 299, Punjab-XXVII, PPPP)
8. Mr. Muhammad Baligh-ur-Rehman, Former MNA, (NA- -185, Bahawalpur-III, Punjab, PML-N)
9. Ms. Nisar Tanveer, Former MNA, (NA-286, Punjab-XIV, PML-N)
10. Engineer Usman Khan Tarakai, Former MNA, (NA- 12, Swabi-I, Khyber Pakthunkhwa, Independent)
11. Mr. Mohammad Usman Advocate, Former MNA, (NA-269, Khuzdar, Balochistan, Independent)

Non-Parliamentarians

(Evaluators are listed in alphabetical order by last name)

1. Mr. Aftab Ahmad, Managing Director, Lahore Stock Exchange
2. Mr. Riaz Ahmed, Programme Coordinator, Bunyad Foundation
3. Mr. Shamshad Ahmed, Former Foreign Secretary
4. Mr. Rahat ul Ain, Chief Instructor, National Management College, Lahore
5. Mr. Rohail Akbar, Editor, Newline International
6. Rana Shahzada Altaf, Secretary General, Voice of Journalist, Pakistan
7. Ms. Ummay-e-Farwah, Correspondent, Geo TV
8. Ms. Gomila Gill, Correspondent, ARY News TV
9. Mr. Mansoor Hafeez, Senior Reporter, Sana News
10. Dr. Ikramul Haq, Advocate Supreme Court/ International Tax Council
11. Justice (Retd.)Nasira Iqbal, Former Judge, Lahore High Court
12. Mr. Sharief Istaqlal, Senior Reporter, Daily Taza Akhbar
13. Dr. Arif Karim, CEO, Family Planning Association of Pakistan
14. Mr. Khalid Mehmood Khalid, Senior Reporter, Sahara TV
15. Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President, PILDAT
16. Dr. Muntzra Nazir, Associate Professor, Lahore College for Women University
17. Justice (Retd.) Khalil-ur-Rehman, Former Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
18. Ms. Aasiya Riaz, Joint Director, PILDAT
19. Mian Mehmood Sabir, Advocate, Lahore High Court
20. Ms. Aisha Shahzad, Assistant Professor, Lahore College for Women University
21. Mr. Mujib-urRehman Shami, Editor in Chief, Daily Pakistan

Figure 1 gives the overall evaluation score in each of the six areas of the 13th National Assembly's performance for the 5 year

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tenure, March 2008-March 2013. These scores are out of 100 or expressed in percentages.

Figure 1: 13th National Assembly: Overall Score and Comparison

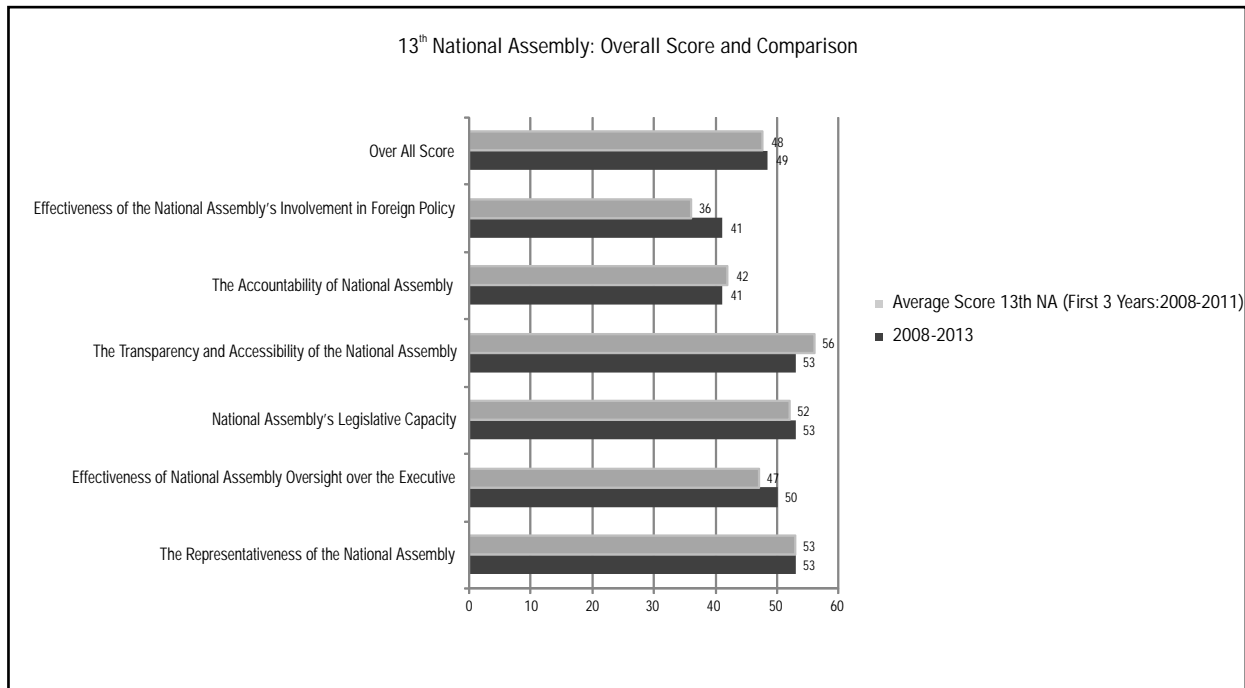
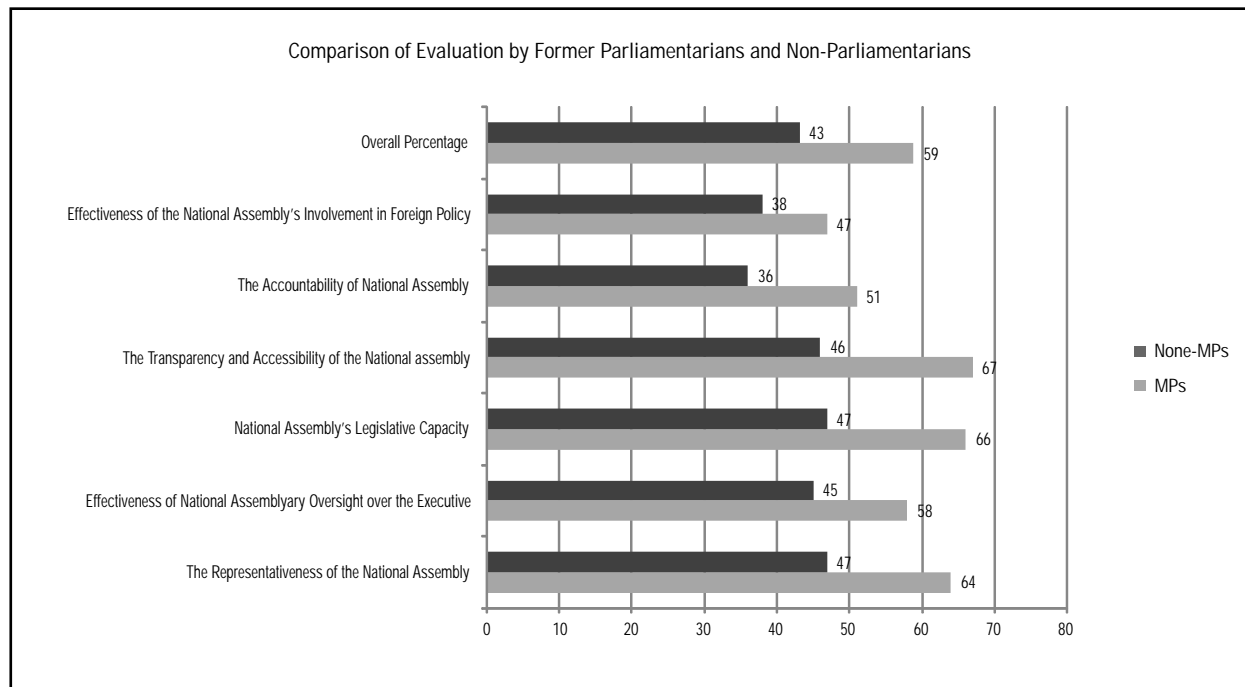


Figure 2: Comparison of Evaluation by Former Parliamentarians and Non-Parliamentarians



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Analysis of the Evaluation Scores in each of the Six (6) Areas

1. Representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan

Nine (9) sub areas were evaluated to determine the representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan. These sub-areas are:

- a. Diversity of Representation
- b. Women's Representation
- c. Representation of Marginalised Groups and Regions
- d. Electability of a person of Average Means
- e. Internal Party Arrangements to Ensure Balanced Representation
- f. Freedom to the Opposition
- g. Infrastructure of the National Assembly of Pakistan
- h. Freedom and Security for Dissenting Members
- i. Assembly's Effectiveness for Debate on Questions of Public Concern

The weakest aspect of the Representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan: Near impossibility of a person of average means to get elected to the Assembly

The weakest aspect of the representativeness of the National Assembly is that it is extremely difficult for a person of average means to get elected to the Assembly. The question "*How easy is it for a person of average means to be elected to National Assembly?*" received a 29% score, which is the lowest among the scores received by 9 sub-areas under the Representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan.

This is also weakest aspect of the entire evaluation of the 13th National Assembly.

Comparing it to the first three Parliamentary Years of the 13th National Assembly average score (March 2008-March 2011), the weakest aspect of the Representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan was the same sub-area that had received score of 30 % on average of first three years, scored 2 % higher than the end of Assembly' tenure.

The strongest aspect of the Representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan: Diversity of Representation and Assembly's Effectiveness for Debate on Questions of Public Concern

The strongest aspect of the representativeness of the National Assembly turned out to be "*How adequately does the National Assembly represent the diversity of political opinion in the country (e.g. as reflected in votes for the respective political parties)?*" and "*How effective is National Assembly as a forum for debate on questions of public concern?*" These questions received 66% score in evaluating the representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan for five years.

During the first three Parliamentary Years of the Assembly, these two questions received 61% and 64% score on average respectively. The question of "*How adequately does the National Assembly represent the diversity of political opinion in the country (e.g. as reflected in votes for the respective political parties)?*" received 64 % during first Parliamentary Year, 59 % in second year and 61 % during third Parliamentary Year while the question "*How effective is National Assembly as a forum for debate on questions of public concern?*" scored 66 %, 64 % and 61 % during first, second and third Parliamentary years of the 13th National Assembly respectively.

Under the same aspect, the question of "*How representative of women is the composition of National Assembly?*" received maximum average score of 65 % during first three Parliamentary Years. At the end of the 5 years, this question received 59% score which signifies a decline of 9% score compare to first three years of the 13th National Assembly.

It is important to note that women's representation was increased in Pakistan's National and Provincial Legislatures in 2002 which surpassed the world average of 15% of women representation in the national legislatures. In the 13th National Assembly

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women members constituted 23% of the Assembly.

The overall score for the Representativeness of the National Assembly of Pakistan

By end of the 5 year term, the Representativeness of the 13th National Assembly received a net score of 53%. The aspect of the evaluation had the same score when evaluated after first three parliamentary years of the Assembly, therefore, overall there is no increase or decrease in percentage of scoring between three years and total term of the Assembly.

The score awarded by MPs in this area in five year is 64% which is higher than the score awarded by Non-MPs which is 47%. The score awarded by MPs in this area for the first three Parliamentary years was 56% which was higher than the score awarded by Non-MPs who gave 50% score.

2. Effectiveness of the National Assembly's Oversight over the Executive

Eight (8) sub-areas were evaluated to determine the effectiveness of the Assembly's oversight over the Executive. These sub-areas included:

- a. Procedures
- b. Effectiveness of Committees
- c. The Budget Process
- d. Scrutiny of Executive Appointments
- e. Ability to hold Non-Elected Public Bodies Accountable
- f. Autonomy of the Assembly
- g. Expertise of Professional Staff
- h. Research Facilities

The weakest aspect of the National Assembly's Oversight over the Executive: inability to scrutinise executive appointments

The weakest aspect of National Assembly's oversight over the executive was evaluated to be the inability of the National Assembly to scrutinise executive appointments and to hold public bodies to account.

The question "*How effectively can National Assembly scrutinizes appointments to executive posts, and holds their occupants to account*" received the lowest 43% score under the evaluation of the effectiveness of National Assembly's Oversight over the Executive.

Compared with the evaluation results of the first three years of the National Assembly, the same question received 37% scores on average and stood as the lowest scored aspect of the area of the initial three years of the 13th National Assembly.

The question has received 44 % scoring from MPs while non-MPs awarded this question 42% scores.

The strongest aspect of National Assembly's Oversight over the Executive: Autonomy of the Assembly

The strongest sub-area of National Assembly oversight over the Executive was the question "*How far is National Assembly autonomous in practice from the executive, e.g. through control over its own budget, agenda, timetable personal, etc.?*" which received a score of 61%. In the first three years the same question was scored at 58%. There is an increase of around 5% scoring to this question.

MPs awarded 71% scores to this question whereas non-MPs awarded the question 56% scores.

Overall effectiveness of the National Assembly in Oversight of the Executive

The overall effectiveness of the National Assembly in oversight of the Executive was evaluated to be 50% in 5 years of the 13th

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National Assembly. During first three years, the overall effectiveness of the National Assembly in Oversight over the Executive was evaluated as 47% on average.

The score awarded by MPs in this area is 58% while the score awarded by the Non-MPs is 45%.

3. Effectiveness of the Legislative Capacity of the National Assembly of Pakistan

Effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly of Pakistan was evaluated in the following 7 sub-areas:

- a. Procedures for Full and Open Debates
- b. Effectiveness of Committees to Amend Draft Legislation
- c. Procedure to Consult Various Interest Groups on Legislation
- d. Facilities to Introduce Private Member's Bill
- e. Effectiveness of the National Assembly in ensuring quality of the passed legislation
- f. Conformity of Legislation to the Constitution
- g. Incorporation of Gender Equality Perspective in Assembly Working

The weakest aspect of the effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly: Procedure to Consult Various Interest Groups on Legislation

The question "*How systematic and transparent are the procedures for consultation with relevant groups and interests in the course of legislation*" received the lowest score under the category i.e., 48%. During the first three years the same question received 45% scores on average and stood as a lowest scored aspect of this category. This shows an increase of around 7% improvement on 13th National Assembly's procedures to consult various interest groups on legislation.

MPs awarded this question 58% scores while non-MPs awarded it 43% scores.

The strongest aspect of the effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly: Adequate opportunities for individual members to introduce draft legislation

The strongest aspect of the effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly was evaluated to be the question "*How adequate are the opportunities for individual members to introduce draft legislation?*" which received 61% scores. If compared with first three years of the 13th National Assembly the same question received 56% scores on average.

However, during the first years of the 13th National Assembly the strongest aspect of the effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly evaluated was the Conformity of Legislation to the Constitution and the question "*How careful is National Assembly in ensuring that legislation enacted is consistent with the constitution and the human rights of the population*" received 58% score on average.

The question of strongest aspect of the evaluation of the effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly were awarded 78 % scores by MPs and 52 % by non-MPs. This shows that MPs have awarded this question 26% scores more than non-MPs.

The overall effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly of Pakistan

The overall effectiveness of the legislative capacity of the National Assembly of Pakistan was evaluated to be 53%. Compared to this, the National Assembly scored 52% in the first three years, which signifies an increase of 2% in the five years of the 13th National Assembly.

Scores awarded by MPs and Non-MPs also differ in this category as MPs assigned a score of 66% compared to 47% by Non-MPs.

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4. The Transparency and Accessibility of the National Assembly of Pakistan

There were a total of 7 questions to evaluate the transparency and accessibility of the National Assembly of Pakistan. These questions related to the following aspects:

- a. Media Access to the Assembly
- b. Freedom of Journalists to Cover the Assembly Proceedings
- c. Communication with the General Public
- d. Ability to Attract Youth to the Assembly's Work
- e. Channels of Direct Communications by the People to the Members of the Assembly
- f. Availability of Channels of Communications with the Assembly to Civil Society Groups
- g. Opportunity to Citizen's Direct Involvement in Legislation

The weakest aspect of the transparency and accessibility of the National Assembly of Pakistan: Very little opportunity to citizens of direct in legislation through citizens' initiatives, referenda, etc.

The question "*How much opportunity do citizens have for direct involvement in legislation (e.g. through citizens' initiatives, referenda, etc.)*" received the lowest score under this category, i.e., 33%. During the first three of the National Assembly this question received 41% score on average. This 20% decrease is the second largest percentage decrease of the entire evaluation

However, during the first three parliamentary years of the 13th National Assembly, the weakest aspect of the transparency and accessibility of the National Assembly of Pakistan was the question "How user-friendly is the procedure for individuals and groups to make submissions to a parliamentary committee or commission of enquiry?", which had received 37% average scores.

MPs awarded the question "How much opportunity do citizens have for direct involvement in legislation (e.g. through citizens' initiatives, referenda, etc.)" 42% scores and it received only 29% scores by non-MPs evaluators.

The strongest aspect of the transparency and accessibility of the National Assembly: Ample freedom to journalists in reporting on the Assembly of and its members

The question "*How free from restrictions are journalists in reporting on National Assembly and the activities of its members*" received the maximum score i.e. 74 %. This question had also received the highest scores during the first three years of the National Assembly as well at 80% average scores.

MPs awarded this question a score of 87% while 68% scores were awarded by the non-MPs evaluators to this.

Overall transparency and accessibility of National Assembly of Pakistan

The overall transparency and accessibility of the National Assembly of Pakistan received a score of 53%. Compared to this, 56% scores on average were awarded during first 3 years to the overall transparency and accessibility of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan. This shows a decrease of 5% in the 5 years of the Assembly.

MPs awarded this aspect 67% scores and non-MPs awarded it 46 % of scores.

5. The Accountability of the National Assembly of Pakistan

Seven (7) detailed sub-areas were received in order to determine the accountability of the National Assembly of Pakistan. These sub-areas included:

- a. Availability of a proper System for Members of the Assembly to Report Back to their Constituents on their Performance
- b. Effectiveness of the Electoral System to Ensure Accountability of the Assembly and its Members to Electorate

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- c. Accountability of the Members through Elections, Observance of the Code of Conduct by the Members
- d. Transparency of Procedures to Prevent Conflict of Interest by the Members
- e. Oversight Funding to Candidates and Parties
- f. Acceptable System of Determining Members' Salaries
- g. Availability of a Proper System of Measuring Public Confidence in the Assembly

The weakest aspect of the accountability of the National Assembly: Oversight Funding to Candidates and Parties

The weakest aspect of the accountability of the National Assembly of Pakistan was lack of availability of a proper system of measuring public confidence in the Assembly. The question that received the lowest score in this aspect of the evaluation was *"How adequate is the oversight of party and candidate funding to ensure that members preserve independence in the performance of their duties?"* that received only 35% scores. This question was scored on average 42% during the first three years of the National Assembly. Therefore, overall this signifies a deterioration of 17%.

During the first three years of the 13th National Assembly the lowest scored question was "How systematic is the monitoring and review of levels of public confidence in National Assembly?" This question received 36% scores on average.

For the five year evaluation of the weakest aspect of the accountability of the 13th National Assembly, MPs awarded 44% scores and non-MPs awarded only 30% scores to it.

The strongest aspect of the accountability of the National Assembly: Effective system for ensuring the observance of agreed codes of conduct by members

The question *"How effective is the system for ensuring the observance of agreed codes of conduct by members?"* received the highest score 46%. This question received 40% average score during the first three Parliamentary years of the 13th National Assembly. Therefore, it shows a significant improvement of 15% increase in the 5 year term of National Assembly. MPs awarded 55% score to this question while non-MPs scored it 42%.

The question "How effective is the electoral system in ensuring the accountability of National Assembly, individually and collectively, to the electorate?" received 46% average score in 3-years evaluation. The same question in five year evaluation received 44% score, which signifies a decrease of 4% decrease.

Overall score for the accountability of the National Assembly of Pakistan

Overall, the accountability of the National Assembly of Pakistan received a score of 41%. Compared to this, the National Assembly scored 42% in this area during the first three years. This shows an overall deterioration of 2% in the 5 years.

The score awarded by MPs in this area is 51 %, than the score awarded by non-MPs which is 36%. It indicates that Parliamentarians consider the Assembly and MPs much more accountable than the non-MPs.

6. Effectiveness of the National Assembly's involvement in Foreign Policy

Ten (10) sub-areas were evaluated to determine the effectiveness of the National Assembly's involvement in international policy (popularly known as Foreign Policy in Pakistan). These are:

- a. Ability of the National Assembly to scrutinise and contribute to the Government's foreign policy
- b. Availability of information to National Assembly on on-going negotiations with international entities
- c. Ability to influence the commitments made by the government to international entities
- d. National Assembly's ability to influence the monitoring reports submitted by the government as a part of its international commitments
- e. National Assembly's ability to monitor Government's Development Policy as a donor or recipient (Mostly as a recipient in the case of Pakistan)
- f. Oversight of the development of country's troops abroad

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- g. National Assembly's effectiveness to foster political dialogue for resolving domestic and international conflicts
- h. Effectiveness of inter-Parliamentary cooperation at the domestic and international level
- i. Ability of the National Assembly to scrutinise the polices and perform of international entities like the UN to which the country contributes

The weakest aspect of the National Assembly's effectiveness in Foreign Policy: Scrutinising and contributing to national reports to international monitoring mechanisms and ensuring follow-up on their recommendations and Monitoring of the government's development policy

The questions that received the minimum score in this category, i.e., 35%, were: *"How effectively is National Assembly able to scrutinize and contribute to national reports to international monitoring mechanisms and ensuring follow-up on their recommendations?"* and *"How effective is National Assembly monitoring of the government's development policy, whether as "donor" or "recipient" of international development aid?"*

Comparing to the five years of the 13th National Assembly, the question which had received minimum score was *"How effective is National Assembly in monitoring of the government's development policy, whether as "donor" or "recipient" of international development aid?"* It had received 34% average score at the end of the first three years of the 13th National Assembly.

MPs awarded 45% and 38% to the question including *"How effectively is National Assembly able to scrutinize and contribute to national reports to international monitoring mechanisms and ensuring follow-up on their recommendations?"* and *"How effective is National Assembly monitoring of the government's development policy, whether as "donor" or "recipient" of international development aid?"* for the 5 years while these questions received scores of 38% and 33% respectively from non-MPs.

The strongest aspect of the National Assembly's effectiveness in Foreign Policy: Effectiveness to Foster Political Dialogue for Resolving Domestic and International Conflicts

A 53% score was assigned to the question *"How active is National Assembly in fostering political dialogue for conflict resolution, both at home and abroad?"*

During the first three years of the 13th National Assembly this question received 41% average scores. There is significant increase in percentage score of this question in 5 years which is 29% more than to first 3 parliamentary years of the Assembly.

The question which had received highest score in the first three years of the 13th National Assembly was *"How effective is National Assembly in inter-National Assembly cooperation at regional and global levels?"* which on average scored 51%. At the end of the 5 year tenure of the 13th National Assembly received 36% score which is a highly noticeable decline of 29% score.

MPs awarded the *Activeness on Fostering political dialogue for conflict Resolution* the highest score of 45% while it received 32% score from non-MPs

Overall Score for the Effectiveness of the National Assembly's Involvement in Foreign Policy

Overall effectiveness of the National Assembly's involvement in foreign policy was rated at 41%. This overall area was rated at 436% on average in the first three years of the National Assembly. This shows a significance increase of 14% during the last two years of the 13th National Assembly.

Score awarded by the MPs to this area is 47 % and score of 38% was awarded by the non-MPs.

APPENDICES

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5 Years of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan

March 17, 2008 - March 16, 2013

Appendix A:

Detailed Evaluation of the 13th National Assembly of Pakistan

No.	Parameter and Sub-Area of Evaluation	Score (Percentage) 2009	Score (Percentage) 2010	Score (Percentage) 2010	Average (Percentage) 2008-2011	Score (Percentage) 5-Years 13th NA	Percentage Increase/Decrease (Negative Sign Shows the Decrease)	Order
1	The Representativeness of the National Assembly	55	52	53	53	53	0.00%	
1.1	How adequately does the National Assembly represent the diversity of political opinion in the country (e.g. as reflected in votes for the respective political parties)?	64	59	61	61	66	8.20%	
1.2	How representative of women is the composition of National Assembly?	71	56	69	65	59	-9.23%	
1.3	How representative of marginalized groups and regions is the compositions of National Assembly?	53	50	53	52	41	-21.15%	Top Negative 2
1.4	How easy is it for a person of average means to be elected to National Assembly?	28	28	35	30	29	-3.33%	
1.5	How adequate are internal party arrangements imbalances in National Assembly representation?	39	39	39	39	41	5.13%	
1.6	How adequate are arrangements for ensuring that opposition and minority parties or groups and their members can effectively contribute to the work of National Assembly?	52	51	48	50	53	6.00%	
1.7	How conducive is the infrastructure of National Assembly, and its unwritten mores, to the participation of women and men?	56	58	55	56	59	5.36%	
1.8	How secure is the right of all members to express their opinions freely and how well are members protected from executive or legal interference?	69	64	68	67	63	-5.97%	
1.9	How effective is National Assembly as a forum for debate on questions of public concern?	66	64	61	64	66	3.13%	

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2	Effectiveness of National Assemblyary Oversight over the Executive	49	50	41	47	50	6.38%	
2.1	How rigorous and systematic are the procedures whereby member can question the executive and secure adequate information from it?	56	55	52	54	56	3.70%	
2.2	How effective are specialist committees in carrying out their oversight function?	57	54	49	53	47	-11.32%	
2.3	How well is National Assembly able to influence and scrutinize the national budget, through all its stages?	44	46	41	44	44	0.00%	
2.4	How effectively can National Assembly scrutinizes appointments to executive posts, and holds their occupants to account?	35	43	32	37	43	16.22%	Top 7
2.5	How far is National Assembly able to hold non-elected public bodies to account?	42	49	39	43	46	6.98%	
2.6	How far is National Assembly autonomous in practice from the executive, e.g. through control over its own budget, agenda, timetable personal, etc.?	64	65	45	58	61	5.17%	
2.7	How adequate are the members and expertise of professional staff to support members, individually and collectively, in the effective performance of their duties?	48	42	41	44	53	20.45%	Top 6
2.8	How adequate are the research, information and other facilities available to all members and their groups?	46	44	46	45	48	6.67%	
3	National Assembly's Legislative Capacity	53	54	49	52	53	1.92%	

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3.1	How satisfactory are the procedures for subjecting draft legislation to full and open debate in National Assembly?	56	56	57	56	56	0.00%	
3.2	How effective are committee procedures for scrutinizing and amending draft legislation?	60	57	54	57	50	-12.28%	
3.3	How systematic and transparent are the procedures for consultation with relevant groups and interests in the course of legislation?	44	46	46	45	48	6.67%	
3.4	How adequate are the opportunities for individual members to introduce draft legislation?	54	63	51	56	61	8.93%	Top 10
3.5	How effective is National Assembly in ensuring that legislation enacted is clear, concise and intelligible?	54	54	50	53	53	0.00%	
3.6	How careful is National Assembly in ensuring that legislation enacted is consistent with the constitution and the human rights of the population?	54	62	59	58	56	-3.45%	
3.7	How careful is the National Assembly in ensuring a gender-equality perspective in its work?	47	41	58	49	49	0.00%	
4	The Transparency and Accessibility of the National assembly	55	58	54	56	53	-5.36%	
4.1	How open and accessible to the media and the public are the proceeding of National Assembly and its committees?	70	78	66	71	60	-15.49%	
4.2	How free from restrictions are journalists in reporting on National Assembly and the activities of its members?	76	83	80	80	74	-7.50%	
4.3	How effective is National Assembly in informing the public about its work, through a variety of channels?	63	60	57	44	57	29.55%	Top 3

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4.4	How extensive and successful are attempts to interest young people in the work of National Assembly?	44	41	46	51	47	-7.84%	
4.5	How adequate are the opportunities for electors to express their views and concerns directly to their representative, regardless of party affiliations?	46	59	49	48	52	8.33%	
4.6	How user-friendly is the procedure for individuals and groups to make submissions to a National Assembly committee or commission of enquiry?	45	46	52	37	48	29.73%	Top 2
4.7	How much opportunity do citizens have for direct involvement in legislation (e.g. through citizens' initiatives, referenda, etc.)?	37	36	37	41	33	-19.51%	Top Negative 3
5	The Accountability of National Assembly	42	44	36	42	41	-2.38%	
5.1	How systematic are arrangements for members to report to their constituents about their performances in office?	40	42	43	44	39	-11.36%	
5.2	How effective is the electoral system in ensuring the accountability of National Assembly, individually and collectively, to the electorate?	46	48	38	46	44	-4.35%	
5.3	How effective is the system for ensuring the observance of agreed codes of conduct by members?	49	49	40	40	46	15.00%	Top 8
5.4	How transparent and robust are the procedures for preventing conflicts of financial and other interest in the conduct of National Assembly business?	38	44	37	37	41	10.81%	Top 9

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5.5	How adequate is the oversight of party and candidate funding to ensure that members preserve independence in the performance of their duties?	39	36	37	42	35	-16.67%	Top Negative 4
5.6	How publicly acceptable is the system whereby members' salaries are determined?	46	44	37	39	41	5.13%	
5.7	How systematic is the monitoring and review of levels of public confidence in National Assembly?	39	42	36	38	41	7.89%	
6	Effectiveness of the National Assembly's Involvement in Foreign Policy	37	44	33	36	41	13.89%	
6.1	How effective is National Assembly able to scrutinize and contribute to the government's foreign policy?	35	42	32	36	47	30.56%	Top 1
6.2	How adequate and timely is the information available to National Assembly about the government's negotiating positions in regional and universal/global bodies?	33	42	32	37	47	27.03%	Top 5
6.3	How far is National Assembly able to influence the binding legal or financial commitments made by the government in the international fora, such as the UN?	35	43	34	39	42	7.69%	
6.4	How effective is National Assembly in ensuring that international commitments are implemented at the national level?	34	46	37	38	41	7.89%	
6.5	How effectively is National Assembly able to scrutinize and contribute to national reports to international monitoring mechanisms and ensuring follow-up on their recommendations?	37	42	36	39	35	-10.26%	

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6.6	How effective is National Assembly on monitoring of the government's development policy, whether as "donor" or "recipient" of international development aid?	37	44	35	34	35	2.94%	
6.7	How rigorous is National Assembly on oversight of the deployment of the country's armed forces abroad?	30	40	31	44	37	-15.91%	Top Negative 5
6.8	How active is National Assembly in fostering political dialogue for conflict resolution, both at home and abroad?	43	46	35	41	53	29.27%	Top 4
6.9	How effective is National Assembly in inter-Parliamentary cooperation at regional and global levels?	48	55	31	51	36	-29.41%	Top Negative 1
6.10	How far is National Assembly able to scrutinize the policies and performance of international organizations like the UN, World Bank and IMF to which its government contributes financial, human and material resources?	34	43	33	37	41	10.81%	Top 9
Overall Evaluation Score for the National Assembly		48	50	44	48	49	2.08%	



PILdAT
Pakistan Institute of
Legislative Development
And Transparency

Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development And Transparency - PILDAT

Islamabad Office: No. 7, 9th Avenue, F-8/1, Islamabad, Pakistan

Tel: (+92-51) 111 123 345 | Fax: (+92-51) 226 3078

Lahore Office: 45-A, 2nd Floor, Sector XX, Phase III, Khayaban-e-Iqbal, DHA, Lahore, Pakistan

Tel: (+92-42) 111 123 345 | Fax: (+92-42) 3569 3896

Web: <http://www.pildat.org>