

ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

**REPORT ON THE
GENERAL ELECTIONS-
2013**

VOLUME-I

ELECTION HOUSE, G-5/2, ISLAMABAD

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PREFACE

It was an historic moment in political history of Pakistan, when an elected government completed its Constitutional term and another government was installed through peaceful transition after general elections held in May, 2013. In fact, elections and democracy are, in a sense, synonymous. Elections make a fundamental contribution to democratic governance, enabling voters to elect their representatives and to hold them accountable for their performance, which is essence of democracy. Elections have become a major factor in the stabilization and democratization of emerging democracies like Pakistan.

2. The Election Commission had to face many challenges before the conduct of general elections which task it completed under the leadership of former Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Justice Fakhar-ud-Din G. Ebrahim and the learned Members of Election Commission. It was a daunting exercise which was accomplished by dedication and hard work shown by all officers and officials of the Commission who were led by former Secretary Mr. Ishtiaq Ahmed Khan. The elections were observed by a large number of domestic and international observers, who termed the elections as substantially better and fair than previous elections. An Inquiry Commission headed by the then Chief Justice of Pakistan probed into the conduct of elections.

3. After general elections, the Election Commission held various post-election review workshops, interviews and Focused Group Discussions with its own field officers, District Returning Officers, Returning Officers, Presiding Officers and cross section of

society to assess the quality of elections held and to identify shortcomings in the process. On the basis of their feedback, the Election Commission has developed its Second Five Year Strategic Plan, which will help in further improving and streamlining its organizational and operational capabilities.

4. I am confident that this Report will serve as an important reference document for scholars, students of political science and other electoral stakeholders.

(Justice Sardar Muhammad Raza)
Chief Election Commissioner.

Islamabad, 01st June, 2016.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

S.No.	Abbreviation	Full Name
1	AJIP	Awami Jamhuri Ittehad Pakistan
2	AML	Awami Muslim League
3	ANFREL	Asian Network for Free Elections
4	ANP	Awami National Party
5	APNS	All Pakistan Newspaper Society
6	ARO	Assistant Returning Officer
7	CBC	Census Block Codes
8	CEC	Chief Election Commissioner
9	CERS	Computerized Electoral Rolls System
10	CPNE	Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors
11	CSO	Civil Society Organization
12	DEC	District Election Commissioner
13	DER	Draft Electoral Roll
14	DFID	Department for International Development
15	DRO	District Retuning Officer
16	ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
17	EUOM	European Union Observation Mission
18	FAFEN	Free and Fair Election Network
19	FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
20	FER	Final Electoral Roll
21	GCI	Gender Concern International
22	GEM	Gender Election Monitoring
23	ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
24	IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
25	IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
26	IRC	Interactive Resource Center
27	JIP	Jamait-e-Islami Pakistan
28	JUI(F)	Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam (Fazal-ur-Rehman)
29	KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
30	MMAP	Muttehidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan
31	MQM	Muttehidda Qaumi Movement
32	NA	National Alliance
33	NAB	National Accountability Bureau
34	NCSW	National Commission on Status of Women
35	NDI	National Democratic Institute
36	NPC	National Press Club

S.No.	Abbreviation	Full Name
37	NPP	National Peoples Party
38	PBA	Pakistan Broadcasting Association
39	PBC	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
40	PCP	Printing Corporation of Pakistan
41	PCP	Press Council of Pakistan
42	PEC	Provincial Election Commissioner
43	PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regularity Authority
44	PER	Preliminary Electoral Roll
45	PFUJ	Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists
46	PID	Press Information Department
47	PkMAP	Pakhtunkhwa Millin Awami Party
48	PML(F)	Pakistan Muslim League (Functional)
49	PML(N)	Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz
50	PML	Pakistan Muslim League
51	PML(Z)	Pakistan Muslim League (Zia)
52	PMUJ	Print Media Union of Journalists
53	PPP(S)	Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao)
54	PPPP	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
55	PSPC	Pakistan Security Printing Corporation
56	PTV	Pakistan Television
57	REC	Regional Election Commissioner
58	RMS	Results Management System
59	RO	Returning Officer
60	SAFMA	South Asian Free Media Association
61	SAWAN	South Asian Writers and Artists Network
62	SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
63	UGOOD	United Global Organization of Development
64	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
65	WCHR	World Court of Human Rights

CHAPTER-I **INTRODUCTION**

Democracy is regarded as the best way to provide a voice for the most vulnerable of groups and individuals and the only way to change governments by peaceful means. Foundation of any democracy is right to vote. This right is fundamental in nature. A country cannot be truly democratic until its citizens have the opportunity to choose their representatives through elections that are free and fair. Elections provide an important opportunity to advance democratization and encourage political liberalization. In Pakistan, inter alia, the responsibility to hold elections to the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies rests with the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), which has been conducting elections in the country for over fifty years.

Elections in Pakistan

2. Elections to provincial legislatures were held sporadically since the country was founded in 1947. Local government elections were also held in some Provinces but these were all managed by respective provincial governments. ECP as an independent Election Management Body was, for the first time, envisaged in first Constitution of the country adopted in 1956. But two years later this Constitution was abrogated. In 1959 Basic Democracies' system was introduced by the then military regime whereby 80,000 local council members were elected through direct vote, who then assumed the role of Electoral College for electing members of the National and Provincial Assemblies as well as the President. The ECP conducted indirect elections for National and Provincial Assemblies in 1962 and 1965 and for the office of the President on 2nd January, 1965. Elections for local councils were also conducted by the ECP. It was in 1970, when first election was held on adult franchise basis for National and Provincial Assemblies. Since then, general elections have been held in 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002 and 2008. General elections held in May 2013 were tenth general elections in the country.

Political scenario prior to 2013 elections

3. Previous general elections were held on 18th February, 2008. Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP), Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz) (PML-N) and Awami National Party (ANP)

agreed to form a coalition government at the center and in the provinces. These coalition partners in the National Assembly elected Mr. Yousaf Raza Gillani as Prime Minister of Pakistan by more than two-third majority on 24th March, 2008. The Prime Minister immediately ordered release of deposed Judges of Superior Courts kept under detention for over four and a half months. The PML-N later on quit the ruling coalition on 25th August, 2008 because of differences with the PPP on various issues.

4. Mr. Asif Ali Zardari replaced General Pervez Musharraf as President of Pakistan in 2008. General Musharraf was holding reigns of power since 1999 when he had deposed the then Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif. Finance Ministers of the four provinces and the Federal Government signed the 7th National Finance Commission Award on 30th December, 2009. The agreement was hailed as the first step towards the provinces' financial autonomy and a philosophical shift in government policy to enhance the provinces' shares.

5. On 8th April, 2010, the National Assembly passed the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, abolishing the President's power to unilaterally dissolve the National Assembly. The amendment also renamed North West Frontier Province as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It went through the Senate on April 15, 2010 and became an Act of Parliament after being signed by President Asif Ali Zardari the same month. Due to the 18th Amendment, the Parliamentary system was restored to its original spirit as described in the Constitution of 1973 and the democratic governance was strengthened.

6. The 18th Amendment immensely impacted the ECP and its legal framework. For the very first time, a permanent Election Commission was established. Another important amendment was the empowerment of the ECP through Article 140A whereby responsibility of holding local government elections was entrusted to it. The 18th Amendment also laid down more open and consultative process of appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and the Members of the ECP through a Parliamentary Committee having equal representation of the treasury and opposition benches.

7. A seven members Bench of the Supreme Court of Pakistan declared Prime Minister Mr. Yousaf Raza Gillani as disqualified on

19th June, 2012 from holding a seat in the Parliament from the date of his conviction on account of contempt of court. Raja Pervez Ashraf of PPPP was elected as next Prime Minister. For the second time in the democratic history of Pakistan, the elected governments completed their constitutional term of five years in office and Assemblies stood dissolved with smooth transition of power to the caretaker setup.

General Elections, 2013

8. General Elections were held on 11th May 2013. These elections had the largest number of registered voters i.e. 86,189,835, which included 37,597,343 women and 48,592,492 men. There were 10,958 contesting candidates including 419 women. The number of election observers, both national and international, touched 50,000. Besides, a very active electronic and print media closely watched these elections. The ECP handled the entire logistic operations in a very professional manner and made available all polling staff and materials so that more than 69,000 polling stations could open on time and voters were able to cast their votes. Following are some key activities that the ECP undertook prior to the general elections.

Electoral Rolls with Photographs

9. The ECP, by using the country's national civil registry database, managed by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA), generated electoral rolls that carry National Identity Card (NIC) number of each voter as a 'unique identifier'. A blank box was added in the electoral roll against the name of each voter for getting thumb print of voters. For the May 2013 General Elections, the ECP prepared and printed the first ever voter list with photographs, which was used at the polling stations across the country. It is considered by political parties and other stakeholders as one of the most important reform to improve the quality of elections in the country.

SMS Service for Voters

10. Continuing with its reform process and in order to facilitate the voters across the country, ECP launched its 8300 SMS service, whereby a voter could send his/her NIC number from cell phone on 8300 to check his/her voting particulars such as the serial number on the voters' list where his/her name was appearing; polling

station location and census block code, etc. The system was very helpful to voters, which was used by approximately 55 million voters just a few days before the day of polls.

Codes of Conduct

11. For the general elections 2013, the ECP prepared and implemented five codes of conduct, which covered political parties and contesting candidates, observers, media, polling personnel, and security personnel. The Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Candidates was printed in newspapers prior to its approval by the Commission in order to seek comments and suggestions from the political parties and the general public, and to make sure that the issues, if any, were addressed.

Campaign Monitoring

12. The ECP deployed monitoring teams in order to monitor and report violations of the code of conduct by political parties and candidates during campaign period. This, again, was a new initiative taken by the ECP to make the general elections 2013 more fair and transparent. The monitoring teams served as a deterrent against violations and were supposed to be helpful to DROs and ROs to take actions against violations. However, due to paucity of time for their effective training, these teams could not prove their utility as was envisaged.

Separate Bank Account for Campaign Expenditure

13. The ECP, at the direction of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, made it mandatory for contesting candidates to have separate bank account for each of the constituencies they intended to contest from. This was to ensure that the candidates observe the ceiling of Rs.1.5 million and one million for National Assembly and Provincial Assembly elections respectively – already provided in the Representation of the People Act 1976.

New Nomination Form

14. To ensure that contesting candidates fulfill the conditions to compete in the election as laid down in the Constitution, the ECP revised the Nomination Form requiring candidates, *inter alia*, to provide additional information about taxes, an affidavit about dual nationality and their contribution in legislation if the candidate was a

member of one of the previous Assemblies. The nomination form was used after its approval by the Commission.

Nomination Booklet for Contesting Candidates

15. The ECP developed and distributed a nomination booklet with necessary information about the process of filing a nomination paper and extracts from the law to facilitate the contesting candidates. The handbook was very well received by political parties and candidates.

Training of District Returning Officers and Returning Officers

16. With the aim to equip them with required knowledge, the ECP organized training for all DROs and ROs prior to the General Elections. The training was also helpful in implementing new initiatives that the ECP introduced for the general elections.

Training of Polling Personnel

17. The ECP with technical assistance provided by the IFES and UNDP imparted training to over 644,000 polling staff including 70,000 Presiding Officers to manage around 69,000 polling stations all over the country. It was a massive exercise that involved 60 Lead Trainers and nearly 3000 Master Trainers. A large quantity of training materials was procured, printed and dispatched to the training venues. The UNDP managed polling staff training in the Punjab whereas IFES covered Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATAs).

Result Management System

18. The ECP designed, developed and implemented the first-ever comprehensive Result Management System (RMS) with the support of UNDP. The compilation of a database of elections' results in the RMS was a significant achievement for the ECP. The ECP's RMS database contains data from 127,483 results' forms (64,297 polling station results for 265 National Assembly constituencies and 63,186 polling station results for 538 Provincial Assembly constituencies). This constitutes over 90% of polling station results and the database is continuously being updated with results from subsequent bye-elections. The database has captured not only digitized data from individual polling stations but also

scanned images of polling station results' forms (Statement of the Count – Form XIV). This information is being used to analyze voter turnout and subsequently to analyze voting patterns.

Gender Disaggregated Voter Turnout

19. An important initiative of the ECP was the introduction of a column in Form-XIV used for recording vote count at polling stations by presiding officers, requiring information about the number of male and female voters, who polled their votes in the election.

Voter Education Plan and Voter Awareness

20. In 2012 the ECP developed its first ever Voter Education Plan containing six parts, which was successfully implemented. The same year, ECP not only declared 17th October as National Voters' Day by organizing countrywide events involving all stakeholders but also launched its district-centered national voter outreach program where the ECP's district offices became hubs for voter education activities. Material was printed and provided to the ECP's district offices for further distribution to civil society organizations. Serious efforts were made to engage public and private sector organizations to take part in disseminating voter education materials. The ECP's partners embarked upon social media initiatives and women-focused efforts to increase voter turnout. All these concerted efforts led to 53.62 percent voter turnout in the 2013 general elections - the highest in the last three decades. The increased voter turnout is a major success and ECP intends to continue working on different methodologies in order to further increase voter turnout.

Appointment of Election Tribunals

21. Unlike past practice, for trial and disposal of election petitions arisen from general elections 2013, ECP appointed Election Tribunals from amongst the serving Judges of the High Court as well as retired District and Sessions Judges, qualified to be appointed as High Court Judges. The latter were appointed on contractual basis. All necessary support was provided to them enabling them to decide the election petitions in the shortest possible time. The ECP will reassess effectiveness of this initiative so that further decisions could be taken in light thereof.

Better Security Arrangements

22. In view of serious security threats and a challenging law and order situation, ECP made special efforts to ensure that the electoral environment during the campaign period and on the poll day remains peaceful. Law enforcement agencies, the armed forces, rangers, frontier constabulary, police, provincial and federal governments extended their full cooperation and support to ECP to achieve this end. Training of security personnel was also arranged.

Internally Displaced Persons Voting

23. The 2013 general elections were unique in the sense that for the first time the internally displaced persons (IDPs) exercised their right to vote for their home constituencies while being in IDP camps or host communities. A total of 358,160 IDPs in KPK were registered to vote in seven FATA constituencies. Of those, 23 percent or 81,440 cast their votes. This turnout was deemed a success, particularly in contrast to 2008 General Elections when the ECP established around 15 polling stations for IDPs, but not a single vote was cast.

Tamper-Evident Bags

24. In order to ensure safe communication of election results, ECP introduced tamper evident bags. The use of these bags was a shift from regular paper bags so that the Statement of the Count (Form-XIV) and Ballot Paper Account (Form-XV) could be transferred from a polling station to the office of the Returning Officer without being tampered with. Similarly, these bags were also used to send consolidated results from the Returning Officers to the ECP Secretariat, Islamabad.

CHAPTER-II **THE ELECTION COMMISSION,** **PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES**

Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP)

The ECP was envisaged for the first time in the Constitution of Pakistan promulgated in 1956. The institution was retained in subsequent Constitutions of 1962 and 1973. Article 218 of 1973 Constitution required formation of an Election Commission for every general election in the country. However, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution *inter alia* made it a permanent institution. Over the years, ECP has undergone a transformation that has changed its outlook and it has become dynamic and flexible institution that sees its future as a body playing its role effectively for strengthening the country's democratic representation system.

2. The complexity and skills required for the management of elections demands that some specific institution should be responsible for electoral activities, commonly known as Election Management Body (EMB). Such bodies across the democratic world are responsible for managing electoral affairs with a wide range of titles such as "Election Commission", "Department of Elections", "Electoral Council", "Election Unit", or "Electoral Board". In emerging democracies, there is increasing trend to establish independent EMB. This is seen as an important step in developing a tradition of independence and impartiality as well as building confidence of the stakeholders in the election processes.

Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and the Election Commission

3. The ECP has been established under the Constitution and consists of the CEC as its Chairman and four Members each of whom is a former Judge of the High Court from each Province.¹ The CEC and each Member are appointed by the President of Pakistan for a term of five years. The CEC has to be a serving or former Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court, qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Appointment of the CEC and Members is made on the recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee comprising twelve members drawn equally from Treasury and Opposition Benches of both Houses, one third being

¹ Article 218 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

from the Senate. The Prime Minister after consultation with the Leader of Opposition in the National Assembly forwards three names for each position to the Parliamentary Committee for hearing and confirmation of one name. In case of disagreement between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, both may forward separate lists for consideration by the Parliamentary Committee. For the conduct of General Elections 2013, the Election Commission consisted of—

Mr. Justice (R) Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim, CEC/Chairman of the Commission

Mr. Justice (R) Muhammed Roshan Essani, Member

Mr. Justice (R) Riaz Kiyani, Member

Mr. Justice (R) Shahzad Akbar Khan, Member

Mr. Justice (R) Fazal-ur-Rahman, Member

Functions of the Election Commission

4. The ECP is charged with the responsibility of organizing and conducting elections to the office of the President, the Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies and local governments honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law. Its functions also include the preparation of electoral rolls and revising such rolls annually, delimitation of constituencies, appointing Election Tribunals and filling up casual vacancies in the Parliament, Provincial Assemblies and the local governments.

Assistance to the Election Commission

5. Under Article 220 of the Constitution, all executive authorities in the Federation and in the Provinces are bound to assist the CEC and the ECP in the discharge of his or its functions.²

Achievements of the Election Commission

6. Despite various challenges, ECP has successfully conducted general elections in the country from 1970 through 2013. The 2013 general elections were the tenth elections held on the basis of direct vote. Prior to 1970, indirect elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies had been held by the ECP. With the introduction of new Local Government system in the country under the Devolution Plan in 2000, the elections to the Local Government institutions were conducted in 2001 and 2005 by the CEC. The ECP has been managing elections in the country that stands sixth

in the world in terms of its population, which cannot be said to be an easy task.

Organizational Structure of ECP

7. While overall leadership of the ECP rests with the CEC, the Secretary ECP manages the human and material resources, formulates policies and applies them in order to create conditions where the ECP is able to effectively perform its functions. The Secretary has the support of Additional Secretaries and various Director Generals. In the hierarchical set-up, the Director Generals are assisted by a number of Additional Director Generals, Directors and Deputy Directors. The ECP has more than 2280 staff members across the country. Following paragraphs give an overview of the current organizational structure of ECP.

Election Commission' Secretariat

8. The Secretariat of the ECP is situated in Islamabad and is headed by the Secretary, ECP, who manages the functions of the organization throughout the country. The Secretariat consists of four Wings: Election Wing, Budget Wing, Administration Wing and Local Government Elections Wing. Each of the Wings is headed by a Director General. The Director Generals are assisted by a certain number of Additional Director Generals. The Wings are divided into various sections headed by Deputy Directors and are staffed by a number of Assistant Directors, Senior Assistants, Senior Personal Assistants, Junior Personal Assistants, Junior Assistants, Sub-Assistants and others. In addition to above, there are two Directorates in ECP Secretariat i.e. Directorates of Information Technology and Public Relations. The former is headed by a Director General, who is assisted by two Directors and some Assistant Directors. The Public Relations Directorate is led by an Additional Director General, who is assisted by a Director, a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director. The Deputy Director (PR) also takes care of the ECP's library whereas the Research Branch is headed by a Director (Research).

Provincial Election Commissioners' Offices

9. The provincial set-up of the ECP is headed by a Provincial Election Commissioner (PEC). The PECs' offices are located in the four provincial capitals: Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. The PECs are supported by the Joint Provincial Election

Commissioners (JPECs)—there is one JPEC in each of the four provincial offices. Each PEC office also houses Director (s), a few Deputy Directors and a number of Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. With the introduction of Information Technology in the ECP every province has a Director MIS (Management Information System) assisted by two Deputy Directors, one Hardware Expert and Data Entry Operators. The PEC Office manages the affairs of the province with the help of Regional Election Commissioners (at Divisional Level) and District Election Commissioners (DECs) and Election Officers (EOs) at the district level.

Regional Election Commissioners' Offices

10. The ECP has assigned 26 Regional Election Commissioners (REC) to as many revenue divisions in the country. The RECs mainly play the role of a link between the PEC Office and DECs. They also liaise with the divisional and district administration and other public stakeholders in their respective jurisdiction.

District Election Commissioners' Offices

11. The lowest tier of the ECP's organizational set-up in the country is at the district level, headed by a District Election Commissioner (DEC). There are 131 such district/agency offices throughout Pakistan (124 Districts and 7 Agencies). The DEC is assisted by an Election Officer. In addition to managing the district office and establishing and maintaining liaison with district administration and other executive authorities, the DEC is also the Registration Officer tasked with maintaining electoral rolls. The staff working with each DEC includes Election Officer, Junior Assistant, Sub-Assistant, etc.

The Parliament

12. The Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) consists of the President as the Head of the State, who represents the unity of the Republic and two Houses to be known as the Senate and the National Assembly².

² Article 50 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The Senate

13. The Senate of Pakistan, also known as the Upper House of the Parliament, is a body which has representation of the Provinces and other territories of the country and promotes a feeling of equality, peace and harmony, essential for the growth and prosperity of the nation. According to Article 59 of the Constitution, Senate consists of 104 Members and is not subject to dissolution. The main purpose of its creation is to provide a forum with equal representation from all the federating units (Provinces), since the representation in the National Assembly of the provinces and other territories forming part of the Federation is unequal as the seats allocated to it are based on the population of each Province/territory. The equality of representation in the Senate balances the inequality of provincial representation in the National Assembly, dispels doubts and apprehensions and helps eliminate the sense of deprivation and exploitation, if any. Thus the Senate, over the years, has emerged as a stabilizing factor for the federation in Pakistan. The Senate elections are held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The Members of the Senate are elected for a term of six years and half of them retire after every three years. Category-wise division of seats in the Senate is as under:

Area/ Province	General Seats	Seats Reserved For			Total
		Women	Technocrats	Non- Muslims	
Federal Capital	2	1	1	-	4
Punjab	14	4	4	1	23
Sindh	14	4	4	1	23
KPK	14	4	4	1	23
FATA	8	0	0	-	8
Balochistan	14	4	4	1	23
Total:	66	17	17	4	104

The National Assembly

14. The National Assembly of Pakistan is the country's sovereign legislative body. It embodies the will of the people to let them be governed under the democratic, multi-party Federal Parliamentary System. The National Assembly makes laws for the

Federation in respect of the items enumerated in the Federal Legislative list. The National Assembly, through its Public Accounts Committee, scrutinizes public spending and exercises control of expenditure incurred by the government.

15. The National Assembly, also known as the Lower House of the Parliament, consists of 342 Members (272 General seats, 60 seats reserved for Women and 10 seats reserved for non-Muslims). General seats are filled by direct vote in accordance with law on the basis of single member territorial constituency. The seats reserved for women are filled through proportional representation system of political parties' list of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats secured by each political party from the Province concerned in the National Assembly. Each Province is a single constituency for all women seats allocated to that Province under Article 51(1A) of the Constitution. Likewise, the seats reserved for non-Muslims are also filled through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly. The constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly is the whole of Pakistan. Category-wise number of seats in the National Assembly is as under:

Areas / Provinces	2013 Elections			Total
	General	Women	Non-Muslim	
Balochistan	14	3	-	17
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	35	8	-	43
Punjab	148	35	-	183
Sindh	61	14	-	75
FATA	12	-	-	12
Islamabad	2	-	-	2
Total Seats	272	60	10	342

Composition of Provincial Assemblies

16. Like National Assembly, Members of the Provincial Assemblies for the general seats are elected by direct vote on the basis of single member territorial constituencies in each Province. The seats reserved for Women and non-Muslims are allocated to the political parties in accordance with the law through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the

basis of total number of general seats secured by each political party in the Provincial Assembly. Each Province is a single constituency for all seats reserved for Women and non-Muslims allocated to that Province. The composition of Provincial Assemblies is as under:

Province	2013 Elections			Total
	General	Women	Non-Muslim	
Balochistan	51	11	3	65
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	99	22	3	124
Punjab	297	66	8	371
Sindh	130	29	9	168
Grand Total	577	128	23	728

CHAPTER-III

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS

Legal Framework Explained

The term "legal framework" generally refers to all laws and rules framed thereunder as well as the directives and instructions issued from time to time by the Election Management Body (EMB) responsible for holding an election. Specifically, the "legal framework for elections" includes applicable constitutional provisions, electoral laws as passed by the Legislature and the rules framed thereunder as well as all other laws that are applicable to an electoral activity. It also encompasses relevant directives and/or instructions meant for the regulation of different electoral processes issued from time to time by the EMB as well as related codes of conduct, voluntary or otherwise, which may have a direct or indirect impact on the electoral process³.

2. In above context, the ECP has a comprehensive legal framework available for conduct of general elections to National/ Provincial Assemblies. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, as amended from time to time, provides the basic legal framework for conduct of various elections. Composition of National Assembly, the Senate and Provincial Assemblies has been provided under Articles 51, 59 and 106 of the Constitution respectively along with the manner to elect the members of the aforesaid elected bodies. The Constitution also provides for qualifications and disqualifications for being a member of the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies⁴.

Legal Framework for General Elections 2013

3. Part-VIII of the Constitution contains the provisions with regard to appointment of CEC and members of the Commission, duties and functions of the Commission, term of office of the CEC and a Member, appointment of Acting CEC, Electoral Laws, bar against dual membership, timeframe for a general election and bye-election to fill a casual vacancy, election by secret ballot, etc. Through the 18th Amendment to the Constitution, certain amendments have been made whereby duties of the ECP have been increased with reference to preparation and revision of

³ IDEA-International Electoral Standards-Guidelines for reviewing the legal framework of elections.

⁴ Articles 62 & 63 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

electoral rolls, conduct of election to the office of the President, filling of casual vacancies, conduct of election to the Senate and local governments. Through the said amendment the method with regard to appointment of CEC and the Members of the Commission has also been changed as explained in the previous Chapter. It may be noted that the legal framework for conduct of general elections to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies held on 11th May, 2013 remained the same, as was available during the conduct of general elections, 2008.

4. The Representation of the People Act, 1976 and the rules framed there-under provide the detailed procedures for the conduct of general elections to National and Provincial Assemblies. In addition, the following Laws, Rules, Orders were also available to organize and manage various electoral activities:

- The Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974
- The Electoral Rolls Act, 1974
- The Electoral Rolls Rules, 1974
- The Political Parties Order, 2002
- The Political Parties Rules, 2002
- The Allocation of Symbols Order, 2002
- The National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies Allocation of reserved seats for women and non-Muslims (Procedure) Rules, 2002.

5. The ECP also issued various Directives and instructions for conduct of elections in a smooth and orderly manner. Besides, Codes of conduct were issued for political parties and candidates, polling personnel, observers, media and security personnel for regulating their activities during the conduct of elections.

CHAPTER-IV **ELECTORAL ROLLS**

Voter registration is crucial for political participation in a democratic context. It guarantees basic right of all eligible citizens to participate in the affairs of their government and is one of the cornerstones of democracy. Therefore, authentic, updated and error free electoral rolls are pre-requisite for conducting free and fair elections in any country. The accuracy and credibility of the electoral rolls has direct impact on credibility and acceptance of whole electoral process, as this is a fundamental instrument towards self-contained, sustainable and transparent electoral system. As such, the importance of accurate and error free electoral rolls cannot be over-emphasized. The ECP fully conscious of the importance of this basic document made every possible effort to ensure that the electoral rolls are reliable, inclusive and free of spurious entries. It prepared computerized electoral rolls for general elections held in May, 2013. These electoral rolls have been generally acknowledged by all stakeholders as accurate and credible.

Legal Framework

2. According to the Constitution⁵ the Election Commission is responsible for preparation of electoral rolls for election to the National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and Local Governments and revising such rolls annually. The activities pertaining to preparation, printing and distribution of electoral rolls and revision thereof through related registration process is carried out in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974 and the Rules framed thereunder as amended from time to time. Any person is entitled to be enrolled as voter in an electoral area, if he/she⁶:

- a. Is a citizen of Pakistan;
- b. Is not less than eighteen years of age and possesses National Identity Card issued by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA);
- c. Is not declared by a competent Court to be of unsound mind; and

⁵ Article 219 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

⁶ Section 6 of the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974

- d. Is or is deemed to be, a resident in the electoral area (where he or she wants to be enrolled as a voter).

Computerized Electoral Rolls System (CERS)

3. The electoral rolls were prepared afresh by the ECP in the year 2012, mainly due to the following reasons:

- a. **Electoral Rolls based on Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC).**– The Electoral Rolls used in 2008 general elections were prepared on the basis of CNIC as well as old National Identity Card and even, in some cases, without any National Identity Card number. In 2010, it was decided to develop computerized electoral rolls system (CERS) based on CNIC, issued by National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) as its number was used as a “unique identifier” for preparing error free electoral rolls.
- b. **Increase in Census Blocks** – The Electoral Rolls 2007-08 were prepared on the basis of 1,02,303 census blocks whereas the Population Census Organization, during housing census held in 2011, increased the number of census blocks upto 1,39,925 and the ECP decided to adopt fresh census blocks as basic unit for preparation of the electoral rolls.
- c. **Registration of Younger Generation** – Registration of younger generation attaining the prescribed age of 18 years as voters.
- d. **Migrations** – A large number of persons migrated from one electoral area or constituency to other location(s), district, province or foreign countries in pursuit of their education, profession or due to any other reason.
- e. **Marriages** – Relocation of girls on marriage from one area to another.
- f. **Deaths** – Particulars of voters who had died needed to be deleted during the preparation/revision of the Electoral Rolls.
- g. **Leftovers** – Persons, who had not been registered due to any reason, especially women, Khawaja Saras (transgender) and socially excluded communities.

Preparation/Revision of Electoral Rolls

4. In the year 2010, in order to further improve the quality of the electoral rolls, it was decided that multiple and bogus registration needs to be removed and this could only be achieved if each voter

is uniquely identified. The NIC issued by NADRA provides requisite 'unique' citizen identification, and for this reason, the ECP had decided to explore the possibility of collaboration with NADRA in order to produce high quality electoral rolls without duplicate or bogus records with a concept of One NIC - One Vote. In order to achieve this objective, the Commission decided to establish a CERS as stated above by using the state-of-the-art technologies and in this regard, detailed consultations were made with NADRA wherein it was inter alia concluded that unless NIC is made mandatory requirement for registration as a voter by making necessary amendment in the law and the number of NIC is used as unique identifier, the objective of establishing CERS cannot be achieved. Accordingly, necessary amendment in the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974 was made whereby the NIC issued by NADRA was declared mandatory for registration as a voter which paved the way for the establishment of CERS.

5. Thereafter, a detailed plan was prepared to describe the process of ECP-NADRA data collaboration and subsequent door-to-door verification. With a view to verify the validity of the proposed methodology, the whole process was tested through a Pilot Project in four Districts, one in each Province, namely Vehari (Punjab), Swabi (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Karachi East (Sindh) and Quetta (Balochistan). The Pilot Project was implemented to verify the results of ECP-NADRA collaboration through door-to-door verification in a small number of trial regions. For this purpose, 60 electoral areas were selected, 15 each from 4 districts with a mix of urban and rural locations. On the basis of data analysis carried out after the Pilot Project, ECP-NADRA collaboration for revision of electoral rolls using citizen database and the number of NIC as unique identifier was found to be feasible. As a first step of ECP-NADRA collaboration for revision of the Electoral Rolls, the data already available in the Final Electoral Rolls 2007 (FER-2007) was handed-over to NADRA for its verification/comparison with their civil registry data. After the successful implementation of ECP-NADRA collaboration Pilot Project, a contract was signed between ECP and NADRA for full scale revision of Electoral Rolls on 27th June, 2011.

6. In the meanwhile, Pakistan Census Organization (PCO) for the purpose of population census revised the whole scheme of Census Charges, Circles and Blocks as a result of which, the total number of Census Block Codes (CBCs) was increased from

102,303 to 139,925, thereby creating new blocks by making changes in the demarcation of existing blocks. It was accordingly decided that ECP would adopt new Census Scheme, notified by the PCO, for the revision of Electoral Rolls.

7. In view of the above, an exercise was undertaken for collecting data containing NIC number of head of each household from all houses of newly demarcated Census Blocks on a prescribed proforma through the Enumeration Staff engaged by the PCO during housing census (گھرانہ شماری) in 2011 and the said data was handed over to NADRA for the preparation of Draft Electoral Rolls (DER). The DER comprising 80.1 million voters was prepared by NADRA on the basis of NIC number of head of each household and family tree data, which was used during door to door verification and registration of votes of all eligible voters. After door to door verification, copies of verified DER along with forms for additions, deletions and corrections, collected during the exercise, were sent to NADRA for preparation of Preliminary Electoral Rolls (PER). Over 75 million or 93.87% of voters on the DER were verified either in-person or through a family member.

8. The PER comprising 80.4 million voters was displayed / published for inviting claims, objections and applications for corrections in around 50,000 display centers established across the country for 21 days. At that stage the ECP introduced 8300-SMS to facilitate the voters to check their voting details. For deciding claims, objections and corrections the Revising Authorities were appointed, whose decisions were incorporated in the PER and sent back to NADRA for preparation and printing of Final Electoral Rolls. As a result of this exercise, 2.38 million voters were increased.

9. Before publication of Final Electoral Rolls (FER)-2012, ECP decided that all new NIC holders would be registered as voters after door to door verification. In this regard, CBC wise lists of new NIC holders (approx. 1.58 million, issued by NADRA after DER) were obtained from NADRA and after their door to door verification those were registered as voters. The FER comprising 84.36 million voters were published by ECP on 31st July, 2012, and thereafter Section-18 of the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974 became operative till the announcement of election schedule and the District Election Commissioners / Registration Officers (DEC/RO) entertained applications for enrollment of eligible voters, corrected voters' particulars in electoral rolls, deleted the votes of deceased persons

and also entertained / decided objections raised by any voter on the Electoral Rolls. Besides, ECP realized that those persons who obtained NIC after the publication of FER-2012 were required to be registered as voters before general elections–2013. For this purpose, two separate door-to-door exercises were conducted after obtaining the lists from NADRA which proved fruitful and the total votes increased from 84.36 million to 86.18 million.

10. After final publication of electoral rolls on 31st July, 2012, some political parties filed constitutional petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan, *inter alia*, praying therein that the ECP be directed to prepare fresh electoral rolls eliminating all bogus votes and incorporating the new eligible votes who can be verified from relevant database and record of NADRA etc. The constitution petition No.111 of 2012 filed by Ameer Jamat-e-Islami specifically prayed that electoral rolls of Karachi be declared illegal and unlawful and that the respondent (ECP) be directed to revise the electoral rolls and to correct the same. The Apex Court heard the matter at length and directed the ECP to carryout proper and complete door-to-door verification in Karachi so as to ensure that no voter is disenfranchised or dislocated and all other discrepancies are rectified as early as possible. To comply with the aforesaid direction of the Apex Court, the ECP carried out door to door verification of electoral rolls in Karachi Division while the security was provided by the Pakistan Army. The electoral rolls so revised and updated were provided for conduct of general election 2013.

11. In order to enhance the credibility of Electoral Rolls, for the first time in the history of electoral rolls in Pakistan, ECP introduced Electoral Rolls with photographs and a space to affix thumb impression of voters before casting their vote. Electoral Rolls with photographs for 139,925 Census Blocks / Electoral Areas were prepared/ printed and used in general elections 2013. In addition to above, voting details of a voter and location of polling stations were also provided on 8300-SMS to assist the voters to identify/locate their polling stations. These steps not only helped the Presiding Officers at polling stations to identify the voters during the polling process but also helped the voters to locate their polling stations through SMS service. The above efforts and initiatives of ECP resulted into 53.62 percent voters' turnout in the general elections 2013.

Electoral Rolls' Statistics

12. The statistics of FER-2012 used in general elections 2013 are as under:

Province / Area	Male	Female	Total
Balochistan	1,915,388	1,421,274	3,336,662
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	7,008,536	5,257,626	12,266,162
Punjab	27,697,779	21,561,563	49,259,342
Sindh	10,490,636	8,472,741	18,963,377
FATA	1,142,237	596,079	1,738,316
Federal Area	337,909	288,060	625,969
Total	48,592,485	37,597,343	86,189,828
Percentage	56.38%	43.62%	100%

13. The age-wise breakup of the voters in the FER-2012 was as follows:

Age Group	No. of Registered Voters	Percentage of Total Voters
18-25	17.5 million	20.35
26-35	24.2 million	28.10
36-45	17.2 million	19.99
46-55	12 million	13.94
56-65	8.4 million	9.81
66 and above	6.7 million	7.81
Total	86.1 million	100.00

14. In recognition of innovative use of technology (i.e. 8300 SMS Service) for the Electoral Process, International Centre for Parliamentary Studies gave the ECP an International Award at the International Electoral Awards 2013 held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 4th December, 2013.

CHAPTER-V **DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES**

Legal Framework

The legal framework for carrying out the delimitation of constituencies for elections to the National Assembly and to each Provincial Assembly is as under:

- a. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
 - b. The Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974.
2. Clause (6)(a) of Article 51 read with clause (3)(a) of Article 106 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan envisage that for the purpose of election to the National Assembly and to each Provincial Assembly, the constituencies for the general seats shall be single member territorial constituencies and the members to fill such seats shall be elected by direct and free vote. Clause (3) of Article 51 provides that the seats in the National Assembly shall be allocated to each Province, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Federal Capital as specified therein. The pre-requisite for such allocation of seats has been provided in clause (5) thereof, which ordains that the seats in the National Assembly shall be allocated to each Province, the FATA and the Federal Capital on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding census officially published. The term “population” has been defined in the Delimitation of the Constituencies Act, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), according to which the “population” means the population in accordance with the last preceding census officially published. As per section 7 of the Act, *inter alia*, before General Elections in the country in 2002, the general seats (272 seats) in the National Assembly for each Province, the FATA and Federal Capital were reallocated on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding census held in 1998. It was thereafter that the ECP carried out the exercise of delimitation of constituencies in that year.
3. Under Article 106(1) of the Constitution, the number of general seats in each Provincial Assembly has been specified. In case of women and Non-Muslims, the seats in National Assembly as well as in each Provincial Assembly have also been fixed, for which no delimitation exercise is required to be carried out as these seats are filled through proportional representation system of political parties’ lists of candidates on the basis of total number of

general seats secured by each political party from the Province concerned in the National Assembly. The number of general seats in National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies allocated to the Provinces/Areas under the Constitution are as under:-

Province/Area	General Seats in National Assembly	General Seats in Provincial Assemblies
Balochistan	14	51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	99
Punjab	148	297
Sindh	61	130
FATAs	12	-
Federal Capital	2	-
Total	272	577

4. Section 3 of the Act provides that the Commission shall delimit territorial constituencies for elections to the National Assembly and to each Provincial Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Act. As the two pre-requisites namely the publication of official report of 1998 population census and the consequent reallocation of seats in the National Assembly for each Province, the FATA and the Federal Capital had been fulfilled, the Commission carried out the exercise of delimitation of constituencies to fill the general seats in the National Assembly and in each Provincial Assembly in 2002 in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Act.

Principles of Delimitation

5. Section 9 of the Act lays down the principles of delimitation, which read as under:

"(1) All constituencies for general seats shall, as far as practicable, be delimited having regard to the distribution of population geographically compact areas, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience and other cognate factors to ensure homogeneity in the creation of constituencies:

Provided that for the purpose of delimiting constituencies for the general seats for Federally Administered Tribal Areas two or more separate areas may be grouped into one constituency.

(2) As far as may be the constituencies for election to the same Assembly shall be equal among themselves in population⁷.”

Procedure for carrying out Delimitation

6. For the purpose of delimiting constituencies for elections to fill general seats in the National Assembly and in the Provincial Assemblies, the following procedure has been laid down under Section 10 of the Act:

"10. Reports of Commission and list of constituencies.— (1) For the purpose of delimiting constituencies, the Commission may receive and consider representations, hold inquiries, summon witnesses and record evidence and shall prepare and publish in the Official Gazette a preliminary report and list of constituencies specifying the areas proposed to be included in each constituency.”

“(2) Any person entitled to vote at any election to the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly may, within fifteen days of the publication of the report under sub-section (1), make a representation to the Commission in respect of the delimitation of constituencies.”

“(3) The Commission shall, after hearing and considering the representation, if any received by it, make such amendments, alterations or modifications, in the preliminary list published under sub-section (1) as it thinks fit or necessary, and shall publish in the Official gazette the final report and list of constituencies showing the areas included in each constituency.”

Delimitation for General Elections 2013

7. As elaborated in the preceding paragraphs, the constituencies for elections to fill general seats in the National and Provincial Assemblies were delimited in 2002 on the basis of the population officially published in accordance with the last preceding census held in 1998. Since next population census which was due in 2008 could not be held, therefore, no change was made in the existing limits of the constituencies. However, as a number of administrative changes were made by the Provincial Governments

⁷Section 9 of the Delimitation of the Constituencies Act, 1974.

and the Population Census Organization had also re-demarcated the Census Charges, Circles and Blocks in urban areas, thereby increasing *inter alia* the number of census blocks from 1,02,303 to 139,925 the Commission re-described the areas falling in each constituency of National/Provincial Assemblies in accordance with the changes in revenue units and the new scheme of Census Charges, Circles and Blocks and such re-description was notified in the official Gazette on 08th March, 2013.

Delimitation in Karachi

8. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan, after hearing the parties at length in Constitutional Petition No 16/2010 filed by Watan Party, delivered a detailed judgment, wherein, *inter alia*, it was observed as under:

¹¹ “.....to avoid political polarization and to break the cycle of ethnic strife and turf war, boundaries of administrative units like police stations, revenue estates, etc. ought to be altered so that the members of different communities may live together in peace and harmony, instead of allowing various groups to claim that particular areas belong to them and declaring certain areas as No-Go Areas under their fearful influence. Subsequent thereto, on similar consideration, in view of relevant laws, delimitation of different constituencies has also to be undertaken with the same object and purpose, particularly to make Karachi which is the hub of economic and commercial activities and also the face of Pakistan, a peaceful city in the near future. The Election Commission of Pakistan may also initiate the process on its own in this behalf”

9. The Government of Sindh was required to bring changes in the boundaries of the districts of Karachi by altering administrative units like police stations, revenue estates, etc. so that the members of different communities may live together in peace and harmony. The various meetings were held by the Secretary Election Commission with the Provincial Government in this regard requesting them to alter the boundaries in compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Court. But the Provincial Government only altered the boundaries of some police stations and did not make any change in revenue estates of Karachi districts and the boundaries remained the same. A meeting was also held with the Provincial government and representatives of political parties at

Karachi. Objections and suggestions were sought from them with regard to the existing delimitation of constituencies in Karachi districts enabling the ECP to consider any alteration and modifications in the constituencies in order to comply with the directions of the Apex Court contained in the aforementioned Judgment. MQM, strongly opposed any changes and submitted more than 2000 applications through public/voters that such changes should be made only after fresh population census report is officially published, as prescribed under the law. However, the following four political parties submitted their proposals:

- i. Jamaat-e-Islami
- ii. Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz)
- iii. Pashtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
- iv. Sindh United Party

10. The above mentioned parties suggested changes in the delimitation of 20 National Assembly constituencies and 42 Provincial Assembly constituencies of Karachi. To examine these proposals, a committee was constituted by the Commission. The Committee scrutinized the proposals received from political parties in detail and found that the proposals regarding 20 constituencies of National Assembly and 31 of Provincial Assembly were made in contravention of Section 9 of the Act. The proposals in respect of 4 National and 11 Provincial Assembly constituencies being in order were considered by the Committee and it selected the following 3 National Assembly Constituencies and 8 Provincial Assembly constituencies, where according to its view improvement could be made by making alterations in the existing boundaries thereof:

S. No.	National Assembly	S.No.	Provincial Assembly
1	NA-239 Karachi-I	1	PS-89 Karachi-I
2	NA-250 Karachi-XII	2	PS-112 Karachi-XXIV
3	NA-254 Karachi-XVI	3	PS-113 Karachi-XXV
		4	PS-114 Karachi-XXVI
		5	PS-115 Karachi-XXVII
		6	PS-116 Karachi-XXVIII
		7	PS-118 Karachi-XXX
		8	PS-124 Karachi-XXXVI

11. Thus, in light of the report submitted by the Committee on 11th March, 2013, the Commission, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 10A of the Act and in partial modification of Commission's earlier notifications dated 28th June, 2002, 9th June, 2007 and 08th March, 2013, approved the changes proposed by the Committee and the same were notified in the official gazette on 22nd March, 2013, as a result whereof the aforesaid constituencies of Karachi stood delimited to the extent mentioned therein and the elections were held therein accordingly.

CHAPTER-VI
APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT RETURNING OFFICERS,
RETURNING OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT RETURNING
OFFICERS AND PREPARATION OF
POLLING SCHEME

Appointment of DROs, ROs and AROs

For the conduct of General Elections 2013, the ECP, in pursuance of section 7 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, appointed 126 DROs, and 425 ROs, who were mostly drawn from subordinate judiciary on 5th March, 2013. Likewise, 709 AROs were also appointed to assist the ROs in the performance of their functions. The detail of these appointments is as under:

Province/Area	DROs	ROs	AROs
Balochistan	30	65	100
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	24	133	145
Punjab	36	149	307
Sindh	27	64	130
FATAs	8	12	23
Federal Capital	1	2	4
Total	126	425	709

Telecommunication facilities for DROs and ROs

2. The significance of effective telecommunication network in the election process can be gauged from the fact that election is the only public activity that takes place simultaneously country-wide within the time frame of a few hours. The inflow and outflow of information at various levels has to be massive in volume and urgent in nature which has to synchronize within stringent time schedules.

3. In order to achieve the objective of successful conduct of elections and to make it possible that prompt transmission of information takes place, the DROs and ROs were provided with STD telephone and telefax facilities throughout the country. The network proved to be of immense utility from the preliminary stage of submission of nomination forms till communication of final results. Besides, for the purpose of receiving results, a Control Room was established in the ECP Secretariat, Islamabad, from where the entire process was coordinated. National

Telecommunication Company Limited extended full cooperation and responded promptly to all the requirements sensing importance of the task assigned to them. The detail of number of telephone lines provided to the DROs and ROs for the purpose is given hereunder:

S.No.	Province	No. of Telephone connection
1	Balochistan	94
2	KPK	175
3	Punjab	185
4	Sindh	90
Total		544

Preparation of Polling Scheme

4. Polling stations are an essential element of an electoral process. They are the sites where voting takes place and where votes are counted by the election administration. In order to provide optimum facility to voters to exercise their right of vote freely and without any problem, a carefully prepared polling scheme plays a key role. Before every general election, the polling scheme is reviewed, necessary changes are made and condition of buildings proposed for establishing polling stations are physically checked by the respective ROs. If required, polling stations are also increased to ensure impartiality and credibility in the polling process. For general elections 2008, ECP had established 63,645 polling stations with 1,69,213 polling booths whereas for instant general elections, 69,801 polling stations with 1,93,459 polling booths were setup.

5. A polling scheme has two main components:

- i. The list of polling stations, specifying number of voters, location of each polling station with number of polling booths to be setup on the basis of number of voters assigned to each polling station; and
- ii. The list of polling personnel giving names and designations of polling staff to be deployed at each polling station in a constituency.

Legal Provisions

6. For any transparent electoral process, the support of legal framework is *sine qua non*. It is responsibility of the RO of each

constituency to prepare list of polling stations and submit it to the concerned DRO for his approval and for publishing it in the official gazette for information of general public/voters.⁸ The polling stations may be setup only in government owned buildings such as schools, colleges, offices, community centers, union council offices etc. The buildings of autonomous bodies, semi-autonomous bodies and corporations can also be utilized for the purpose. In urban areas, separate polling stations for female voters are proposed only if male and female polling stations can be accommodated in one and the same building. If it is not possible then combined polling stations may be suggested with exclusive polling booths for female voters manned by female polling staff. The selection of buildings for the polling stations is required to be made with utmost care.

General Instructions for Preparation of Polling Stations

7. The ECP, therefore, issued following guidelines for the establishment of polling stations by the ROs:

- i. On receipt of draft lists of polling stations from the DEC, each RO will physically verify each and every polling station in the constituency or constituencies of his jurisdiction and may make such alterations in that list as he may deem necessary and publish the same within a period of fifteen days inviting objections from the voters of that constituency to be filed with the DRO within a period of ten days of the publication of draft list.
- ii. The DRO after due notice to the objectors and after making such inquiry as he may deem fit shall decide such objections within a period of seven days.
- iii. A final list of polling stations specifying the electoral area, the electors whereof will be entitled to vote shall be published in the official gazette by the DRO at least fifteen days before the polling day after making necessary changes therein in the light of decisions made by him on the objections.
- iv. The RO shall establish in each constituency polling stations according to the final list published in the official gazette by the DRO.

⁸ Section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976

- v. The lists of polling stations shall be prepared constituency-wise.
- vi. The polling stations may cater for up to 2000 voters but they should not normally exceed 2500 voters.
- vii. If there are 2500 voters in a village, only one polling station with 3 or 4 booths may be established.
- viii. If there are more than 200/300 voters in any remote area/village and they are 10-15 km away from the main polling station, then a new polling station shall be established for the convenience of voters.
- ix. The number of polling booths may be determined keeping in view the number of voters assigned to a polling station, e.g., one, two, three. The number of booths shall not exceed four.
- x. While preparing list of polling stations, the convenience of voters and suitability of buildings may be kept in view. In any case it should be easily accessible to the voters.
- xi. The selection of buildings of the polling stations may be made with utmost care. Where more than one building is available, the spacious and centrally located building should be selected as a polling station keeping in view the convenience of the voters.
- xii. It may be ensured that no electoral area is left out and the proposed polling stations are within the extent of each constituency as finally notified by the ECP.
- xiii. No polling station would be housed in a building, which is owned by or is in possession of any individual. It would be illegal to locate the polling station in a building, which is owned by or is under the influence of a prospective candidate. The polling station building would be such as is acceptable to all the candidates. In no case would a police station building be utilized for this purpose.
- xiv. The public buildings should not be in a dilapidated condition or in a state of disrepair. Wherever new buildings have sprung up, they would be utilized, if found suitable.

- xv. In case the polling station building has more than one story, the polling station should preferably be located on ground floor to avoid inconvenience to the voters.
- xvi. In making arrangements for a combined polling station, it has to be ensured that female voters of a particular electoral area are assigned to the same polling station to which their men-folk have been assigned, but separate female and male entrances and separate booths for male and female voters should be arranged.
- xvii. In the selection of buildings, the tribal affiliations and tribal feuds have to be kept in view so that voters of a tribe have not to go to the territory of a tribe hostile to them. The over-looking of this factor can create law and order situation. It can also lead to disenfranchisement of a particular section of voters.
- xviii. Provision of more than one booth in a room of ordinary size has to be avoided. In unavoidable circumstances, however, the room should be partitioned to provide separate booths for male and female voters.
- xix. Improvisation of polling stations has to be avoided in the interest of economy. Improvised polling stations would be setup under unavoidable circumstances only and those too at places where absolutely no public buildings are available.

8. In addition to above, the direction contained in paragraph 81(e) of the Judgment dated 08.06.2012 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Constitution Petition No.87 of 2011 (Workers' Party Pakistan etc. v. Federation of Pakistan, etc.) reproduced below, was instructed to be implemented where possible, while preparing the polling scheme:

“(e) To facilitate the voters, the numbers of polling stations may be increased appropriately throughout the country so that the polling stations are not at a distance of more than two Kilometers from the residence of voters....”

General Instructions for Appointment of Polling Personnel

9. The polling staff is the key to the proper conduct of voting and counting processes. They organize and supervise the voting process, count the ballots and prepare the required statements/documents at the close of the poll. Their role in the election process demands that their selection is done with utmost care and keeping in view elements of efficiency and neutrality. The ECP, therefore, issued the following guidelines to DROs and ROs for selection and appointment of polling personnel:

- i. Utmost care should be exercised in the selection of polling staff. There will be a Presiding Officer for each polling station, and Two Assistant Presiding Officers and a Polling Officer for each booth at a polling station.
- ii. As far as possible, the Presiding Officer be appointed from amongst the officers of the Federal Government.
- iii. Female polling staff may be selected for exclusive female polling stations as well as female Polling Booths at combined polling stations. In case of rural areas where female staff is not available, the booth may be manned by some elderly male member with at least one female Polling Officer or Assistant Presiding Officer at each booth, meant for female voters.
- iv. Where a female Presiding Officer has been appointed for a polling station, a Naib Quasid will also be deputed with her to facilitate taking over of election material, carrying of ballot boxes and other similar jobs.
- v. The Presiding Officers should be in BPS-17 and above and they should be able to command respect and inspire public confidence.
- vi. The Assistant Presiding Officers may be drawn from amongst officials working in BPS-11 and above. The Assistant Presiding Officer shall take over the functions of Presiding Officer, if required.
- vii. The Polling Officers should be the officials working in BPS-5 and above.

- viii. Such officers as are likely to retire by the time elections are held or likely to go abroad, should not be included in the list of Polling Personnel.
- ix. The Polling Personnel should be men of integrity and should be drawn from the Departments of Federal and Provincial Governments, Autonomous Bodies, Semi-Autonomous Bodies and Corporations.
- x. 5% reserve polling staff should be earmarked for each category in the constituency.
- xi. It is advisable to issue appointment orders of the polling staff sufficiently in advance of the date of the poll in order to avoid any delay in the matter.

Physical Verification of Polling Sites

10. The enormous task of preparation of draft polling scheme was basically carried out by the DEC's in the districts. The ROs were responsible under the law to submit the lists of polling stations to their respective DRO after inspection of polling sites personally for ensuring the suitability/availability of polling station buildings. The DRO could make changes wherever considered necessary for the sake of convenience of public. In a few exceptional cases, changes in polling sites were allowed by the Election Commission after the same were notified in the official gazette. The lists of polling stations were also put on the website of the ECP for convenience of the contestants and general public. In addition to above, as stated earlier, a voter was also provided with the facility of obtaining required information as to the location of the polling station where he/she has been assigned to cast his or her vote; the serial number at which his or her vote is enrolled in the electoral roll, etc. by sending his/her NIC number on SMS "8300".

Polling Stations for General Elections 2013

11. For the conduct of elections to 272 general seats in the National Assembly and 577 general seats of Provincial Assemblies, in all 69,801 polling stations with 193,459 polling booths were established. The Province/Area-wise detail is given below:-

Province / Area	Number of Seats		Registered Voters	# Polling Stations	# Polling Booths
	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly			
Balochistan	14	51	3,336,669	3,679	8,257
KPK	35	99	12,266,162	9,306	25,184
Punjab	148	297	49,259,342	40,078	108,357
Sindh	61	130	18,963,377	14,980	46,461
FATA	12	-	1,738,316	1,208	3,323
Federal Capital	2	-	625,969	550	1,877
Total	272	577	86,189,828	69,801	193,459

12. The actual poll was, however, conducted in 269 general seats of National Assembly. The election to the constituency NA-38 Tribal Area-III was postponed due to law and order situation and the proceedings of election in following two constituencies were terminated due to death of contesting candidates:-

- a. NA-83 Faisalabad-IX
- b. NA-254 Karachi-XVI

13. The polling was held in 571 general seats of Provincial Assemblies' constituencies and election proceedings were terminated due to death of candidates in the under-mentioned constituencies of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan provinces:

- a. PP-51 Faisalabad-I
- b. PP-217 Khanewal-VI
- c. PP-254 Muzaffargarh-IV
- d. PS-64 Mirpurkhas-I
- e. PS-95 Karachi-VII and
- f. PB-32 Kacchi-III

Polling Personnel for Conduct of General Elections 2013

14. For the conduct of election to general seats in the National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies, in all 69,801 Presiding Officers with 381,718 Assistant Presiding Officers and 193,459 Polling Officers were appointed. The province-wise/area-wise detail is as given hereunder:-

Province/ Area	Number of Seats		Number of Polling Personnel			
	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	Presiding Officers	Assistant Presiding Officers	Polling Officers	Total
Balochistan	14	51	3,679	16,514	8,257	28,450
KPK	35	99	9,306	50,368	25,184	84,858
Punjab	148	297	40,078	216,714	108,357	36,4407
Sindh	61	130	14,980	92,922	46,461	154,363
FATAs	12	-	1,208	3,323	3,323	7,854
Federal Capital	2	-	550	1,877	1,877	4,302
Total	272	577	69,801	381,718	193,459	644,234

Training of Polling Personnel

15. To facilitate proper operation of a polling station, it is imperative that polling personnel clearly understand what they may and may not do. Unless they fully grasp the details of polling procedures, they cannot manage the polling station effectively and to the satisfaction of all stakeholders. Keeping in view the importance of training and skills required for increasing efficiency of polling personnel, the Election Commission had arranged training sessions for them in collaboration with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Training of more than 644,000 officials was a colossal job and no single organization could undertake this exercise in short time available for the purpose. Therefore, the Election Commission sought assistance of IFES and UNDP, who have expertise in this field. IFES was responsible for conducting trainings for District Returning Officers and the Returning Officers across the country in addition to trainings of the polling personnel in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan Provinces and in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATAs). UNDP conducted trainings of the polling personnel in the Punjab and in the Federal Capital. These organizations developed user friendly handbooks and manuals for trainings and implemented training plans effectively within the timeframe available in this behalf.

CHAPTER-VII **NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES**

The election process starts with the announcement of the Election Programme by the ECP⁹ the first major step being filing of nomination papers by the candidates. The notification calling upon the electors to elect their representatives to the National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies was issued by the ECP on 22nd March, 2013. The last date for filing of nomination papers with the ROs was fixed as 31st March, 2013.

Qualifications for Membership

2. As envisaged in Article 62 read with Article 113 of the Constitution and sub-section (1) of section 99 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, a person is qualified to be elected or chosen as a member of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, if—

- a. he is a citizen of Pakistan;
- b. he has attained the age of twenty-five years;
- c. his name appears on any electoral rolls in any part of Pakistan for election to a general seat or as the case may be, for a non-Muslim seat, in the National Assembly or in any part of the Province for election to a Provincial Assembly;
- d. her name appears on an electoral roll in any area of the Province from which she seeks election to a seat reserved for women in the National Assembly or, as the case may be, a provincial Assembly;
- e. he is of good character and is not commonly known as one who violates Islamic Injunctions;
- f. he has adequate knowledge of Islamic teachings and practices, obligatory duties prescribed by Islam as well as abstains from major sins;
- g. he is sagacious, righteous, non-profligate and honest and amen, there being no declaration to the contrary by a court of law;
- h. he has not been convicted for a crime involving moral turpitude or for giving false evidence;

⁹ Section 11 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976

- i. he has not, after the establishment of Pakistan, worked against the integrity of the country or opposed the ideology of Pakistan;
- j. The non-Muslim candidates have, however, been exempted from possessing the qualifications listed at clauses (e) and (f), but they must bear good moral reputation.

Disqualifications for Membership

3. Disqualifications with regard to being elected or chosen as, and from being a member of the Parliament or a Provincial Assembly are laid down in Article 63 read with Article 113 of the Constitution and sub-section (1A) of section 99 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

Bar Against Dual Membership

4. Article 223 of the Constitution¹⁰ envisages that no person shall, at the same time, be a member of both Houses; or a House and a Provincial Assembly; or the Assemblies of two or more Provinces; or a House or a Provincial Assembly in respect of more than one seat. It has however, been laid down that a person is eligible to be a candidate for two or more seats at the same time, whether in the same body or in different bodies, but if he is elected to more than one seat he shall, within a period of thirty days after the declaration of the result for the last such seat, resign all but one of his seats and if he does not so resign, all the seats to which he has been elected shall become vacant at the expiration of the said period of thirty days except the seat to which he has been elected last, or if he has been elected to more than one seat on the same day, the seat for election to which his nomination was filed last.

Nomination Form

5. Each candidate for election to an Assembly has to file a separate nomination paper in prescribed form, duly signed by one proposer and one seconder who should be an elector from that constituency¹¹. In order to ensure that only such persons, who fulfill the constitutional qualifications of being a member, are nominated for election to National Assembly and/or a Provincial Assembly, the

¹⁰ Article 223 of the Constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan.

¹¹ Section 12 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

Nomination Form was suitably amended to make the whole exercise more meaningful and commensurate with wishes of the people of Pakistan. Following amendments were made therein:

- a. How many times travelled abroad during last three years and cost incurred thereon.
- b. The agriculture income tax paid by the candidate during the last three years.
- c. If a candidate had earlier been elected member of national assembly or provincial assembly, what was the single most contribution he had made for the benefit of his constituency.
- d. Whether the candidate had paid any sum by way of contribution or otherwise to the political party which had awarded ticket to him for the election and if so how much?
- e. Whether the candidate had received any sum from the party which had awarded him ticket and if so how much?
- f. The candidate was also required to indicate his educational qualification, present occupation, National Identity Card Number and National Tax Number, if any.
- g. In case he was a tax payer he had to show, total income tax paid by him during the Assessment Years, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13.
- h. The candidate was also required to sign a detailed statement showing his moveable and immoveable assets within or outside Pakistan and his liabilities. He was also required to declare that he is qualified for being elected as member of Assembly and believes in the finality of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him). This oath was required from Muslim candidates only. He was also required to declare his party affiliation and unqualified allegiance and loyalty to the ideology and sovereignty of Pakistan.
- i. Besides, a no objection certificate was also to be given by the candidate to the following effect:

- i. I Mr/Ms/Mrs..... s/o, w/o, d/o..... state that I have no objection if information concerning myself in relation to the acquisition of citizenship of foreign state or application of such citizenship is provided by any foreign state to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Pakistan or Election Commission of Pakistan.
- ii. I Mr/Ms/Mrs..... s/o, w/o, d/o..... state that failure to give detail regarding any item of this Form shall render my nomination to contest election invalid or if any information given herein above are found incorrect at any time my election shall stand void ab initio.

Nominations of National Assembly

6. The process of filing of nomination papers by the candidates went smoothly and during eight days allocated for the purpose as many as 7996 nomination papers were filed for 272 constituencies of National Assembly. The details are given below:

a. For general seat in National Assembly

Province/Area	Number of seats	No. of nominations filed
Balochistan	14	439
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	945
Punjab	148	4013
Sindh	61	2007
FATA	12	445
Islamabad	2	147
Total:	272	7996

b. Nominations for seats reserved for Non-Muslim in National Assembly

7. For ten seats reserved in National Assembly for Non-Muslims, 182 candidates filed nomination papers within the specified period.

c. Nominations for Seats reserved for women in National Assembly

8. For 60 seats reserved in National Assembly for Women, 350 candidates filed nomination papers as per detailed below:

Province	Number of seats	No. of nominations filed
Balochistan	03	50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	08	78
Punjab	35	123
Sindh	14	99
Total:	60	350

Nominations for Provincial Assemblies

9. A total number of 18,825 candidates filed their nomination papers with the concerned Returning Officers for 577 general seats in four Provincial Assemblies. Their details are given below:

a. Nominations for General seat in Provincial Assemblies

Province	Number of seats	No. of nominations filed
Balochistan	51	1648
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	99	2572
Punjab	297	9392
Sindh	130	5213
Total:	577	18825

b. Nominations for Seats reserved for Non-Muslims in Provincial Assemblies

10. For the seats reserved for non-Muslims in Provincial Assemblies, the details of nominated candidates are given below:

Province	No. of seats	No. of nominations filed
Balochistan	03	61
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	03	70
Punjab	08	56
Sindh	09	123
Total:	23	310

c. Nominations for Seats reserved for Women in Provincial Assemblies

11. The following is the number of nomination papers filed by the prospective candidates for election to the seats reserved for Women in the four Provincial Assemblies:

Province	No. of seats	No. of nominations filed
Balochistan	11	114
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22	229
Punjab	66	231
Sindh	29	247
Total:	128	821

CHAPTER-VIII

SCRUTINY OF NOMINATION PAPERS AND DISPOSAL OF APPEALS

It is essential for a candidate contesting election to an Assembly that he or she is qualified in terms of Article 62 of the Constitution and does not suffer from any of the disqualifications laid down in Article 63 thereof (both Articles to be read with Article 113). Therefore, scrutiny of nomination papers filed by the candidates is most crucial function of the RO who while adhering to the timeline announced by the ECP for scrutiny of nomination papers is supposed to ensure that only those candidates are allowed to contest election who meet the requirements of the Constitution and the law.

2. The procedure for scrutinizing the nomination papers has been provided in section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 and the RO is required to scrutinize all nomination papers delivered to him in light of the provisions of this section and all other relevant provisions in the Constitution and the law. In General Election 2013, the ROs carried out scrutiny of the nomination papers from 01-04-2013 to 07-04-2013 (both days inclusive) in accordance with the laid down procedure in the presence of candidates, their proposers, seconders, election agents and other authorized persons. The decisions regarding acceptance or rejection of nomination papers were recorded on each nomination paper by the ROs, briefly stating the reasons in case of rejection thereof. As provided by law, the nomination paper of a candidate was liable to be rejected by the RO on the following grounds:

- a. candidate was not qualified to be elected as member under the Constitution and law;
- b. proposer or seconder was not qualified to subscribe to the nomination paper of the candidate;
- c. there was non-compliance of the provisions of section 12 (nomination for election) or section 13 (deposits) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 or any false or incorrect declaration or statement in any material particular was submitted;
- d. signature of the proposer or seconder was not genuine.

Scrutiny Cell

3. Scrutiny of nomination papers is legal responsibility of the ROs but the time available for the purpose is too short for them to cross check veracity of contents of nomination papers. The ECP, therefore, decided to facilitate them in carrying out the scrutiny of nomination papers in an efficient and meaningful manner. For this purpose, a Scrutiny Cell was established in the ECP Secretariat to facilitate ROs by providing them necessary information about candidates with the technical assistance of NADRA, State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), National Accountability Bureau (NAB) and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR). An automated system was introduced for the first time to gather data (NIC Number, Name, Constituency Number) of each and every contesting candidate from the ROs and share it with NADRA, FBR, SBP and NAB for cross checking facts about default in payment of loans or taxes, if any or otherwise by the candidates or their disqualification. All these organizations furnished the requisite information on prescribed format which was immediately sent back electronically to the concerned RO. The representatives of NADRA, FBR, NAB and SBP were also present to monitor the data connectivity between the respective organization and the ECP. This fully automated computerized system was functional with 100% successful results, as no human interaction was involved which could affect or change the results received from these organizations. It is also worth mentioning that the ECP had only 7 days to perform this huge task concerning about 26,000 candidates. The reports of all the contesting candidates received from aforesaid organizations were also placed on ECP's website for transparency purposes on real-time basis. These efforts of ECP were also appreciated by Lahore High Court in one of its judgment.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for General Seats in National Assembly

4. Out of 7996 candidates, who had filed their nomination papers for general seats in the National Assembly, the ROs rejected nomination papers of 1178 candidates after scrutiny. The details are given below:

Area/Province	No. of Nomination Papers rejected
Balochistan	25
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	106
Punjab	589
Sindh	388
FATA	51
Islamabad	19
Total :	1178

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for General Seats in Provincial Assemblies

5. The Returning Officers rejected nomination papers of 2738 candidates out of 18825 nominations filed with them for general seats in the Provincial Assemblies. The details are as under:

Area/Province	Nomination Papers rejected
Balochistan	230
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	285
Punjab	1156
Sindh	1067
Total :	2738

List of Validly Nominated Candidates

6. After scrutiny of nomination papers, the ROs prepared lists of validly nominated candidates on Form-IV appended to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977. Copies of these lists were exhibited at conspicuous place in the office of RO concerned.

Appellate Tribunals

7. In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, the Commission, with the approval of the President, nominated the following Judges of High Courts as Tribunals for disposal of appeals against the decisions of ROs regarding rejection or acceptance of nomination papers of candidates for the National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies:

S.No.	Tribunal	Area of Jurisdiction
1	Peshawar High Court, Peshawar	
	Mr. Justice Mian Fasih-ul-Mulk	NA-1 Peshawar-I to NA-47 Tribal Area-XII. PK-1 Peshawar-I to PK-99 Malakand

S.No.	Tribunal	Area of Jurisdiction
	Mr. Justice Mazhar Alam Miankhel Justice Mrs. Irshad Qaiser	Protected Area-II. Reserved seats for Women in the National Assembly and Provincial Assembly from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Reserved seats for Non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Province.
	Lahore High Court (Rawalpindi Bench)	
2	Mr. Justice Rauf Ahmed Sheikh Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh	NA-48 Islamabad-I & NA-49 Islamabad-II (Federal Capital)
		NA-50 Rawalpindi-I to NA-74 Bhakkar-II
		PP-1 Rawalpindi-I to PP-50 Bhakkar-IV
		Reserved seats for Non-Muslims in the National Assembly.
	Lahore High Court (Multan Bench)	
3	Mr. Justice Ijaz Ahmed Mr. Justice Ibad-ur-Rehman Lodhi.	NA-75 Faisalabad-I to NA-94 Toba Tek Singh-III and NA-171
		D.G. Khan-I to NA-182 Layyah-II
		PP-51 Faisalabad-I to PP-90 T. T. Singh-VII and PP-240 D.G.Khan-I to PP-266 Layyah-V
	Lahore High Court (Principal Seat)	
4	Mr. Justice Nasir Saeed Sheikh Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed	NA-95 Gujranwala-I to NA-117 Narowal-III, NA-143 Okara-I to NA-147 Okara-V and NA-160 Sahiwal-I to NA-166 Pakpattan-III.
		PP-91 Gujranwala-I to PP-136 Narowal-V, PP-185 Okara-I to PP-193 Okara-IX and PP-220 Sahiwal-I to PP-231 Pakpattan-V.
5	Mr. Justice Kh. Imtiaz Ahmed Mr. Justice Muhammad Khalid Mehmood Khan	NA-118 Lahore-I to NA-142 Kasur-V.
		PP-137 Lahore-I to PP-184 Kasur-X.
		Reserved seats for Women in the National Assembly from Punjab Province.
		Reserved seats for Non-Muslims and Women in the Provincial Assembly of Punjab.
	Lahore High Court (Bahawalpur Bench)	
6	Mr. Justice Amin-ud-Din Khan Mr. Justice Muhammad Ameer Bhatti	NA-148 Multan-I to NA-159 Khanewal-IV, NA-167 Vehari-I to NA-170 Vehari-IV and NA-183 Bahawalpur-I to NA-197 R. Y. Khan-VI.
		PP-194 Multan-I to PP-219 Khanewal-VIII, PP-232 Vehari-I to PP-239 Vehari-VIII and PP-267 Bahawalpur-I to PP-297 R.Y. Khan-XIII.

S.No.	Tribunal	Area of Jurisdiction	
7	High Court of Sindh		
	Mr. Justice Ahmed Ali Shaikh Mr. Justice Salahuddin Panhwar Mr. Justice Riazat Ali Sahar	NA-198 Sukkur-I to NA-212 Naushero Feroze-II, NA-215 Khairpur-I to NA-217 Khairpur-II PS-1 Sukkur-I to PS-23 Naushero Feroze-V, PS-29 Khairpur-I to PS-42 Kamber Shahdadkot-III (Old Larkana-VIII) Reserved seats for Non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh.	
	8	Mr. Justice Faisal Arab Mr. Justice Ghulam Sarwar Korai. Mr. Justice Munib Akhtar	NA-213 Shaheed Benazir Abad-I (Old Nawabshah-I) and NA-214 Shaheed Benazir Abad-II (Old Nawabshah-II), NA-218 Matiari-cum-Hyderabad (Old Hyderabad-I) to NA-258 Malir-cum-Karachi West. PS-24 Shaheed to PS-28, PS-43 to PS-130 Reserved seats for Women in the National Assembly and Provincial Assembly from Sindh Province.
9		High Court of Balochistan, Quetta	
		Mr. Justice Naeem Akhtar Afghan Mr. Justice Muhammad Hashim Khan Kakar Mr. Justice Muhammad Noor Meskanzai.	NA-259 Quetta to NA-272 Kech-cum-Gwadar. PB-1 Quetta-I to PB-51 Gwadar. Reserved seats for Women in the National Assembly and Provincial Assembly from Balochistan Province. Reserved seats for Non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

8. Wide publicity was given in the print and electronic media to the constitution of above Appellate Tribunals for information of all concerned.

Procedure for Filing of Appeals

9. An appeal could be filed under sub-section (5) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 read with rule 5 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977, by a candidate himself or by a person authorized in this behalf in writing by the candidate or by an elector who had earlier filed objection to the nomination, with the Tribunal constituted for the constituency to which the nomination related within the stipulated period. The appeals so filed were required to be decided summarily within the specified time and the orders passed thereon were final. Additionally, the Tribunal was given *suo moto* powers to

call upon a candidate whose nomination paper was accepted by the RO concerned to show cause why his nomination paper should not be rejected on the basis of information or material coming to the knowledge of the Tribunal from any source that such candidate was a defaulter of loan, taxes, Government dues or utility charges or had any loan written off or suffered from any other disqualification from being elected as member of an Assembly. The Tribunal after satisfying himself that a candidate was a defaulter or suffered from any disqualification was empowered to reject the nomination paper of that candidate.

Period of Filing Appeals

10. The ROs were required to complete scrutiny of nomination papers received by them by 07-04-2013. Appeals against rejection/acceptance of nomination papers could be filed with relevant Appellate Tribunal through Registrar/Additional Registrar of the High Court by 10-04-2013. The Tribunals were given sufficient time for disposal of appeals. They had to decide the appeals by 17-04-2007. The appeals, which were not disposed of within the specified period were deemed to have been rejected. Parties were informed about the date, time and place of hearing of their appeals over radio, television and through the press and it was deemed to be sufficient notice to the parties under the law.

Appeals against Rejection/Acceptance of Nomination Papers for National Assembly

11. The Tribunals received 310 appeals against rejection of nomination papers for National Assembly and 225 appeals against acceptance of nomination papers. Out of them 38 appeals were accepted against rejection of nomination papers and 23 against acceptance of nomination papers. The details are given below:-

Province/ Area	# of persons nominated	# of nomination papers rejected	Appeals filed against acceptance of nomination papers			Appeals filed against rejection of nomination papers			Validly nominated candidates
			Filed	Accepted	Rejected	Filed	Accepted	Rejected	
Balochistan	439	25	9	2	7	9	2	7	414
KPK	945	106	25	5	20	25	22	3	856
Punjab	4013	589	226	29	197	192	129	63	3524
Sindh	2007	388	34	2	32	89	59	30	1619
FATA	445	51	9	0	9	18	13	5	394
Islamabad	147	19	7	-	7	2	0	2	128
Total	7996	1178	310	38	272	335	225	110	6935

Appeals against Acceptance/Rejection of Nomination Papers for Provincial Assemblies

12. In all, 667 appeals were filed against rejection of nomination papers for Provincial Assemblies and 416 appeals against acceptance of nomination papers for all the four Provincial Assemblies. The Appellate Tribunals accepted 475 appeals against rejection of nomination papers and 39 against acceptance of nomination papers as per details produced below:

Province/ Area	# of Persons nominated	# of nomination papers rejected	No. of appeals filed against acceptance of nomination papers and their disposal			No. of appeals filed against rejection of nomination papers and their disposal			No. of validly nominated candidates
			Filed	Accepted	Rejected	Filed	Accepted	Rejected	
Balochistan	1648	230	41	17	24	92	68	24	1418
KPK	2572	285	51	-	51	68	61	7	2287
Punjab	9392	1156	274	16	258	336	219	117	8439
Sindh	5213	1067	50	6	44	171	127	44	4146
Total:	18825	2758	416	39	377	667	475	192	16290

Revised List of Candidates for General Seats in National Assembly after Disposal of Appeals by Tribunals

13. The Returning Officers, in accordance with provisions of section 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, revised the lists of validly nominated candidates in the light of decisions of the Appellate Tribunals. The revised lists contained name of 6939 candidates for National Assembly seats. The details may be seen below:

Province	Persons nominated	Nominations rejected(-)	No. of appeals accepted against rejection of nomination papers (+)	No. of appeals allowed against acceptance of nomination papers (-)	No. of candidates after disposal of appeals
Balochistan	439	25	2	7	409
KPK	945	106	22	20	841
Punjab	4013	589	129	29	3524
Sindh	2007	388	59	32	1646
FATA	445	51	13	9	398
Federal Capital	147	19	-	7	121
Total:	7996	1178	225	104	6939

Revised lists of Candidates for Provincial Assemblies after Disposal of Appeals by the Tribunals:

14. Similarly the Returning Officers published revised list of candidates for four Provincial Assemblies on 19-04-2013 after incorporating decisions of Tribunals on the appeals against rejection/acceptance of nomination papers. The details of candidates after publication of revised lists are produced below:

Province	Persons nominated	Nominations rejected by R.O (-)	No. of persons whose appeals against rejection of nomination papers were accepted (+)	No. of persons whose nomination papers were rejected on appeals against acceptance of their nomination papers (-)	No. of candidates after disposal of appeals
Balochistan	1648	230	68	24	1462
KPK	2572	258	61	51	2287
Punjab	9392	1156	219	16	8489
Sindh	5213	1067	127	44	4229
Total:	18825	2711	475	135	16417

CHAPTER-IX
WITHDRAWAL, RETIREMENT, TERMINATION OF
PROCEEDINGS AND CONTESTING CANDIDATES

As election schedule is announced, a large number of prospective candidates throng offices of the Returning Officers to file nomination papers for the purpose of contesting election to a National or a Provincial Assembly seat. But not all of them make to the final contest. Some of them realize that chances of their winning the election are not bright, so think it wiser to withdraw from the contest. There are others who may fail to win party nomination so they have no option but to withdraw from the contest. Therefore, the real picture as to final contestants in each constituency emerges only after the withdrawals and retirements by the validly nominated candidates.

Legal Provisions regarding withdrawal of Candidature

2. It has been laid down in section 16 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 that a validly nominated candidate may withdraw his candidature to an election on or before the withdrawal date fixed by the Election Commission. The notice for the withdrawal should be in writing, signed by the candidate and delivered to the Returning Officer either by the candidate himself or an advocate authorized by him in writing. Such authorization is required to be attested by a competent authority, such as, an Oath Commissioner or Notary Public. A notice of withdrawal, under no circumstances, can be recalled or cancelled. On receipt of notice of withdrawal, the Returning Officer has to satisfy himself regarding genuineness of the signature of the candidate and then affix a copy thereof at some conspicuous place in his office.

Withdrawal from National Assembly Elections

3. For General Elections, 2013 the Election Commission had fixed 18th of April, 2013, as the last date for withdrawal of candidature. For National Assembly election, 2349 candidates withdrew their candidature by the date fixed for the purpose, the detail whereof is given hereunder:

	Province/Area	Withdrawals
1	Balochistan	135
2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	344
3	Punjab	1202

4	Sindh	548
5	FATAs	69
6	Federal Capital	51
Total		2349

Withdrawals from Provincial Assemblies Elections

4. The number of candidates, who withdrew their candidature for election to all the four Provincial Assemblies, is given hereunder:

Province		Withdrawals
1	Balochistan	414
2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	901
3	Punjab	2852
4	Sindh	1372
Total		5539

Retirement from Contest

5. The law provides yet another opportunity for such candidates, who, for some reasons, want to leave electoral arena before the polling day. A contesting candidate may retire from the contest on any day not later than four days before the day of the poll. The retirement notice should be signed by the concerned candidate and handed over to the Returning Officer either in person or by an agent duly authorized by the retiring candidate. The retirement notice once handed over to the RO cannot be recalled or cancelled. The RO, under the law, is required to cause a copy of the notice to be affixed at some conspicuous place in his office and also publish the same in the manner as he may think fit. A person in whose respect a retirement notice has been published is deemed to have withdrawn from the contest in terms of section 16 of the Representation of People Act, 1976. The number of contesting candidates, who retired from contest from Provinces/areas in respect of National Assembly, is as follows:

Province		Retirement
1	Balochistan	19
2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	5
3	Punjab	25
4	Sindh	30
Total:		79

6. Similarly, the number of contesting candidates, who retired from the contest on seats from Provincial Assemblies, is given below:

Province		Retirements
1	Balochistan	58
2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	3
3	Punjab	49
4	Sindh	107
Total :		217

Contesting Candidates for National Assembly

7. After withdrawal and retirement of validly nominated/ contesting candidates, the following position of contesting candidates in the National Assembly emerged:

Sr.No.	Province/ Area	Validly nominated after disposal of appeals	Withdrawal	Contesting candidate	Retirement
1	Balochistan	419	135	284	19
2	KPK	861	344	517	5
3	Punjab	3569	1202	2367	25
4	Sindh	1635	548	1087	30
5	FATA	408	69	339	-
6	Federal Capital	128	51	77	-
Total		7020	2349	4671	79

Contesting Candidates for Provincial Assemblies

8. The details of contesting candidates for Provincial Assemblies, who were left in the field after withdrawal and retirement of candidates, are given hereunder:

S.No.	Province	Validly nominated after disposal of appeals	Withdrawal	Contesting candidates	Retirement
1	Balochistan	1367	414	953	58
2	KPK	2339	901	1438	3
3	Punjab	8610	2852	5758	49
4	Sindh	4181	1372	2809	107
Total		16462	5539	10958	217

Terminated Proceedings

9. Section 18 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides that if a contesting candidate dies before the day of poll, the Returning Officer shall by a public notice terminate the proceedings relating to that election. Where the proceedings have been terminated as mentioned earlier, fresh proceedings are required to be commenced in accordance with the relevant legal provisions as if for a new election. During general elections 2013 the proceedings were terminated due to sad demise of some contesting candidates in each of the following constituencies:

Sl.No.	No. and Name of Constituencies	Name of the Deceased Candidate
National Assembly of Pakistan		
1.	NA-83 Faisalabad-IX	Mr. Amjad Ali Rabbani
2.	NA-254 Karachi-XVI	Mr. Sadiq Zaman Khattak
Provincial Assembly of Punjab		
1.	PP-217 Khanewal-VI	Mr. Abdul Sattar
2.	PP-51 Faisalabad-I	Mr. Amjad Ali Rabbani
3.	PP-254 Muzaffargarh-IV	Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed S/o Karim Bakhsh
Provincial Assembly of Sindh		
1.	PS-64 Mirpurkhas-I	Mr. Waqar Buland Khan
2.	PS-95 Karachi-VII	Mr. Shakeel Ahmed
Provincial Assembly of Balochistan		
1.	PB-32 Jhal Magsi (Old Kachhi-III)	Mr. Abdul Fateh

CHAPTER-X **POLITICAL PARTIES**

A political party has been defined in the law as “an association of citizens or a combination or a group of such associations formed with a view to propagating or influencing political opinion and participating in election for any elective public office or for membership of a legislative body”. The fact is that for the successful running of parliamentary form of government, the political parties are *sine qua non* for playing a pivotal role in fostering a constitutional and democratic political culture.

2. Political parties are often described as institutionalized mediators between civil society and those who decide and implement decisions. As such, they enable their members’ and supporters’ demands to be addressed in the Parliament and in government. However, in order to perform these tasks and functions, political parties and citizens need some rights and obligations guaranteed or ruled by the Constitution or the law. Article 17 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of association for all citizens subject, of course, to such reasonable restrictions as may be imposed by law.

3. For regulating the activities of political parties and for facilitating their participation in the General Elections in a more organized and democratic manner, the Political Parties Order, 2002 was promulgated on 28th June, 2002. In pursuance of Article 19 of that Order, the Election Commission with the approval of the President made the Political Parties Rules, 2002, which were published and notified in the official Gazette on 23rd July, 2002.

Salient features of the Political Parties Order, 2002

4. The Political Parties Order, 2002 replaced the Political Parties Act, 1962. The said Act was amended in 1979 through an Ordinance providing thereby that political parties will be registered with the Election Commission. The Ordinance was challenged in the Supreme Court, which declared it to be violative of the Constitutional provisions. The Political Parties Order, 2002, therefore, does not provide for registration of political parties. However, it does provide a mechanism to regulate certain activities of the political parties. According to that Order, each political party is required to have a distinct name and a constitution giving details of party’s aims and objectives, its organizational structure, criteria

for membership of party, etc. A copy of party constitution is required to be provided to the Election Commission. The political parties are required to hold their intra-party elections regularly in accordance with their party constitution. Parties have also to submit to the Election Commission, a consolidated statement of their accounts, duly audited by a Chartered Accountant, within sixty days from close of a financial year in which they have also to indicate sources of their funds as under the law no foreign-aided political party can be established. An election symbol for contesting an election can be allocated to only such political party, which provides certification about intra-party election and statement of accounts, duly verified by a Chartered Accountant, to the Election Commission under the said Order.

Details of Political Parties

5. The following Political Parties which had submitted requisite documents to the Election Commission before General Elections 2013 are as under:

S. No.	Name of Political Party
1	Awami National Party
2	Awami Qiadat Party
3	Azmat-e-Islam Movement
4	Balochistan National Congress
5	Balochistan National Democratic Party
6	Balochistan National Party
7	Hazara Qaumi Mahaz
8	Islami Siasi Tehreek
9	Jamiat-e-Mushaikh Pakistan
10	Istiqlal Party
11	Ittehad Milli Hazara
12	Jamaat Ahle-Hadith Pakistan (Ropri)
13	Jamhoori Wattan Party
14	Markazi Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan
15	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Niazi)
16	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Nifaz-e-Shariat)
17	Jamote Qaumi Movement
18	Kakar Jamhoori Party Pakistan
19	Markazi Jamaat Ahle Hadieth (Zubair)
20	Markazi Jamiat Ahle Hadith (Lakhwi Group)
21	Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan
22	Mohajir Ittehad Tehrik
23	Mohajir Kashmir Movement

S. No.	Name of Political Party
24	Mohib-e-Wattan Nowjawan Inqilabion Ki Anjuman (MNAKA)
25	Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan
26	National Peoples Party Workers Group
27	Nizam-e-Mustafa Party
28	Pak Wattan Party
29	Pak Muslim Alliance
30	Pakhtoonkhwa Qaumi Party
31	Pakistan Awami Quwat Party
32	Pakistan Awami Tehreek
33	Pakistan Awami Tehrik-e-Inqilab
34	Pakistan Brohi Party
35	Pakistan Democratic Party
36	Pakistan Freedom Party
37	Pakistan Gharib Party
38	Pakistan Hum Wattan Party
39	Pakistan Ittehad Tehreek
40	Pakistan Jumhuri Aman Party
41	Pakistan Maqsad Himayet Tehrik
42	Pakistan Mazdoor Kissan Party
43	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
44	Pakistan Muslim League (Qasim)
45	Pakistan Muslim League (Qayyum Group)
46	Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party
47	Pakistan Peoples Party (Shaheed Bhutto)
48	Qaumi Watan Party (Sherpao)
49	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians
50	Pakistan Progressive Party
51	Pakistan Progressive Party (Suraya Farman Group)
52	Pakistan Sariaki Party
53	Pakistan Shia Political Party
54	Pakistan Social Democratic Party
55	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
56	Pakistan Workers Party
57	Punjab National Front
58	Punjab National Party
59	Qaumi Inqilab Party
60	Qaumi Tahaffaz Party
61	Seraiki Sooba Movement Pakistan
62	Shan-e-Pakistan Party
63	Sindh Urban-Rural Alliance
64	Pakistan Sunni Tehreek
65	Tameer-e-Pakistan Party
66	Tehreek-e-Hussainia Pakistan
67	Tehreek Jamhoriyat Pakistan

S. No.	Name of Political Party
68	Tehreek-e-Wafaq Pakistan
69	Tehrik-e-Istaqlal
70	Tehrik-e-Masawaat
71	MUTTHIDA MAJLIS-E-AMAL PAKISTAN
72	Islami Tehreek Pakistan
73	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (S)
74	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (F)
75	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (N)
76	Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan
77	Markazi Jamiat Al- Hadith (Sajid Mir)
78	NATIONAL ALLIANCE
79	Sindh National Front
80	National Awami Party
81	Balochistan National Party (Awami)
82	Millat Party
83	National Peoples Party
84	Awami Himayat Tehreek Pakistan
85	Swabi Qaumi Mahaz
86	Progressive Democratic Party
87	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (Patriots)
88	Pakistan Muslim League
89	Pakistan Muslim League (F)
90	Pakistan Muslim League(Z)
91	Sindh Democratic Alliance
92	Ghareeb Awam Party
93	Pakistan Fatima Jinnah Muslim League
94	National Party
95	Balochistan National Movement
96	Afghan National Party
97	Pashtoon Quomi Tehreek
98	Tehrik-e-Istiqlal Pakistan
99	Qaumi Jamhoori Party
100	Pakistan Aman Party
101	Pakistan Peoples Movement
102	General Pervez Musharaf Himayat Tehreek
103	Jamait Ahl-e-Hadith Pakistan (Elahi Zaheer)
104	Markazi Jamiat Mushaikh Pakistan
105	Pakistan Citizen Movement
106	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Inqalab
107	Roshan Pakistan Party
108	Pakistan Qaumi League
109	Bedar Pakistan
110	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Paigham
111	Pakistan Social Justice Party

S. No.	Name of Political Party
112	Pakistan Qaumi Party
113	Azad Pakistan Party
114	Sindh United Party
115	Pakistan Bachao Party
116	Pasban
117	Hazara Democratic Party
118	Christian Progressive Movement
119	Pakistan Muhafiz Party
120	Masih Awami Party
121	Pakistan Muslim League (Sher-e-Bangal)
122	Salam Pakistan Party
123	Tehreek Tabdili Nizam Pakistan
124	Pakistan Green Party
125	Awami Muslim League Pakistan
126	Insaanyat Party (Pakistan)
127	Mustaqbill Pakistan
128	Pakistan National Muslim League
129	Lower Middle Party
130	Pakistan Meo Ittihad
131	Pakistan Qaumi Tehrik-E- Azadi
132	Pakistan Overseas League
133	Jeev-e-Pakistan Party
134	Pakistan Development Party
135	Karwan-i-Millat Pakistan
136	Pakistan Democratic League (PDL)
137	Pakistan Motherland Party
138	Hazara Awami Ittehad Pakistan
139	Jumiat Ulema-e-Islam (Nazryati)
140	Pakistan Ittehad Yaqeen Tanzeem Party
141	Justice and Development Party Pakistan
142	Pakistan Young Blood Christian League
143	Pakistan Muslim League "H" Haqiqi
144	Pakistan Dharti Maan Party
145	Awami Justice Party
146	Pakistan Patriotic Movement
147	Sindh Taraqi Passand Party (STP)
148	Allah-o-Akbar Tehreek
149	Peoples Democratic League
150	Awami Jamhuri Ittehad Pakistan
151	Awami Tehreek Bahali-e-Soba Bahawalpur Pakistan
152	Pakistan Basic Rights Movement
153	Tehreek-e-Suba Hazara
154	All Pakistan Muslim League
155	Islamic Republican Party

S. No.	Name of Political Party
156	Pakistan Rah-e-Haq Party
157	Roshan Pakistan League
158	Pakistan People's Alliance
159	Aalay Kalam Ullah Farman Rasool (saw)
160	Jannat Pakistan Party
161	Tehreek-e-Istehkaam Pakistan
162	Pakistan Muhajir League
163	Bahawalpur National Awami Party
164	Muttahida Muslim League
165	Ittehad Alam-e-Islam
166	Muslim Movement Pakistan
167	Qomi Awami Tehreek
168	Sindh Dost Ittehad
169	Pakistan Liberation League
170	Awami Ittehad Party
171	Pakistan Muslim League (Muttahida)
172	Peoples Muslim League Pakistan
173	Mutahidda Qabail Party
174	Pakistan Conservative Party
175	All Pakistan Minorities Alliance.
176	Pakistan Muslim League Council
177	Sada-e-Pakistan Party
178	Tehreek-e-Ittehad-e-Adam
179	All Pakistan Youth Working Party
180	Khud Mukhtar Pakistan Party
181	Pakistan United Inqalab Party
182	Pakistan Muslim League Democratic
183	Pakistan Muslim League (Safdar)
184	Wattan National League Pakistan.
185	Communist Party of Pakistan
186	Pakistan Justice Party
187	Pakistan Muhammadi Party
188	Pakistan Muslim League Humkhiyal (Like Minded)
189	Public Forum
190	Pakistan Falah Party
191	Pakistan Hizbullah Party
192	All Pakistan Peoples Qaumi Movement
193	All Pakistan Christian League
194	Pakistan National Democratic Party
195	Mutahida karwan-e-Pakistan Party
196	Tehreek-e-Awami Inqalab Party
197	Tehreek-e-Tahfuz-e-Pakistan
198	Madadgar Pakistan
199	Pakistan Jamhoori Ittehad

S. No.	Name of Political Party
200	Istehkaam-e-Pakistan Movement Party
201	Tehreek Islam Pakistan
202	Islami Nazriati Tehreek Pakistan
203	Muttahida Baloch Movement Pakistan
204	Pakistan Qaumi Movement
205	Pak Justice Party (Haqiqi)
206	Pakistan Ghurba Party
207	Pakistan Awami Inqalab
208	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Sawad-e-Azam)
209	Tehreek-e-Ittehad Ummat Pakistan
210	Pakistan Inqilabi Khidmatgar Tehreek
211	Move on Pakistan
212	Awami Workers Party
213	Pakistan progressive Party (Haqiqi)
214	Sairkistan Qaumi Ittehad
215	Pakistan Welfare League
216	Sunni Ittehad Council
217	Menecracy Action Party
218	Pakistan Insani Haqook Party
219	Pakistan Republication Party
220	Afghan Qaumi Movement (Pakistan)
221	Tehreek-e-Difa-e-Pakistan
222	Pakistan Mashih League
223	Pakistan Muhafiz Watan Party
224	Muhib-e-Wattan Roshan Pakistan
225	Majlis-e-Wahdat-e-Muslimeen Pakistan
226	Human Development Movement
227	Haqiqi Jamote Qaumi Movement
228	Tehreek-e-Pasmanada Awam Pakistan
229	Tehreek-e-Ehsas-e-Pakistan
230	Islami Inqalab Party
231	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
232	Tanzeem-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat
233	National Peace & Justice Party
234	Tehreek-e-Emaan Pakistan
235	Siyaasi Tehreek-e-Najaat
236	All Pakistan Bayrozgar Party
237	Pakistan Muslim League (Nazaryati)
238	Muttahidda Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan
239	Tajir Awam Movement Pakistan
240	Awami Workers Party
241	Peoples Revolutionary Congress
242	Pakistan Islami Justice Party
243	Muhib-e-Wattan Movement

S. No.	Name of Political Party
244	National Justice Party
245	Aap Janab Sarkar Party
246	Pakistan Human Party
247	Pakistan Muslim League (Zehri Group)
248	Pakistan Kissan Ittehad
249	Pakistan Peoples Party
250	Muttahida Deeni Mahaz

CHAPTER-XI **ALLOCATION OF SYMBOLS**

In countries with low literacy rate it becomes imperative that some mechanism is devised to facilitate illiterate electors in marking the ballot for the candidate of their choice. An election symbol is such a universally accepted tool which helps the electors in identifying their candidates and in marking the ballot without any difficulty. The candidates also find it convenient to reach out to the electorate during campaign period by using election symbol allotted to them. Thus the process of allocation of election symbols to political parties and the candidates becomes critical in an election.

Legal framework

2. After the date fixed for withdrawal of candidature is over, the Returning Officer draws list of contesting candidates in Urdu alphabetical order and allots to each of the contesting candidate one of the election symbols, as prescribed in the Representation of People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977¹². The procedure for allocation of election symbols to political parties and candidates is provided in the Allocation of Symbols Order, 2002. There are as many as 193 symbols prescribed under the rules. The Returning Officers allot party symbols as allocated by Election Commission, to the candidates fielded by political parties. The independent candidates have a choice to select an election symbol from among the election symbols which have not been allocated to any political party.

Eligibility of political parties to obtain Election Symbol

3. A political party is eligible to obtain an election symbol for its candidates to contest elections for the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies on submission of certificate and statement to the Election Commission as envisaged in Articles 12 and 13 of the Political Parties Order, 2002.¹³ Under Article 12, a political party has to submit a certificate to the Election Commission about intra-party elections within seven days of such elections. Article 13 provides that political parties shall have to submit to the Election Commission annual consolidated statement of accounts of the party, duly audited by a Chartered Accountant, within 60 days of

¹² Section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

¹³ Article 14 of the Political Parties Order, 2002.

the close of a financial year. The submission of above mentioned certificate and statement are basic criteria for allotment of election symbols to political parties. A combination of political parties is also entitled to obtain a common election symbol for that election only if, each party constituting such combination, has submitted the certificate and statement required to be filed with Election Commission.

Processing of applications for allocation of symbols

4. The Election Commission through a Press Release issued on 5th March, 2013 invited applications for allocation of symbols from such political parties, which met criteria for allocation of Election Symbols provided in the Political Parties Order, 2002. The applications were required to reach the Secretary, Election Commission on or before 15th March, 2013. In response thereof 149 political parties submitted their applications for allocation of symbols for General Election 2013.

Allocation of Symbols to Political Parties

5. The Election Commission held a meeting on 19th March, 2013 for allocation of symbols to the political parties for General Elections, 2013. The Commission heard the authorized representatives/party leaders of the political parties present before it at length for ascertaining their options/preferences for allotment of symbols and allotted election symbols to the following political parties as mentioned against the name of each political party.

S. No	Name of Political Party	Name of Symbol	S. No in the Chart
1	Awami Muslim League Pakistan	Inkpot with Pen	79
2	Pakistan Patriotic Movement	Olympic Torch	98
3	Wattan National League	Black Board	14
4	Awami Workers Party	Bulb	24
5	Pakistan Muslim League Council	Road Roller	116
6	Balochistan National Party (Awami)	Camel	28
7	Islami Inqalab Party	Clock	36
8	Pakistan Muslim league (Z)	Helicopter	74
9	Justice and Development Party Pakistan	Scissors	122
10	Bahawalpur National Awami Party	Bullock Cart	22
11	Tehreek-e-Istehkam-e-Pakistan	Trophy	154

S. No	Name of Political Party	Name of Symbol	S. No in the Chart
12	Pakistan Justice Party	Coat	37
13	Jannat Pakistan Party	Fountain	60
14	Markazi Jamiat Ahl-e-Hadith Pakistan	Spectacles	132
15	Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan	Scale	121
16	Pakistan Muslim League	Bicycle	12
17	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party	Tree	153
18	Human Development Movement	Air Cooler	2
19	Awami National Party	Lantern	87
20	Jamat Alay-e-Kalam Ullah Furman-e-Rasool	Door	48
21	Pakistan National Democratic Party	Hand Pump	70
22	Christian Progressive Movement	Sun	137-A
23	Muslim Movement Pakistan	Revolver	113
24	Pak Justice Party	Computer	40
25	Pakistan Awami Tehreek	Almirrah	3
26	Balochistan National Party	AXE	7
27	Afgan Qaumi Movement (Pakistan)	Cannon	28-A
28	Pakistan Freedom Party	Key Chain	84
29	Tehreek Tabdili Nizam Pakistan	Elephant	53
30	Majlis-e-Wahdat-e-Muslimeen Pakistan	Tent	146
31	Muttahidda Muslim League	Mach Box	93
32	Mohajir Kashmir Movement	Pineapple	105
33	Mohib-e-Wattan Nowjawan Inqilabion Ki Anjuman	Cap	32
34	Islami Nazryati-i-Tehreek Pakistan	Cricket Stumps	43
35	Pakistan Overseas League	Butterfly	27
36	Pakistan Peoples Party (Shaheed Bhutto)	Fist	57
37	Muttehidda Karwan-e-Pakistan	Mobile Phone	95
38	Muttahidda Qaumi Movement	Kite	84-B
39	Jamote Qaumi Movement	Electric Pole	54
40	Pakistan Awami Quwat Party	Brush	21
41	Mustaqbil Pakistan	Tap	139
42	Pakistan Falah Party	Ship	127
43	Ittehad-e-Alam-Islam	Sewing Machine	126
44	Pakistan Muhammadi Party	Wheat Bunch	166
45	Pakistan Conservative Party	Torch	150
46	Pakistan Muslim League Humkhiyal (Like Minded)	Leaf	88
47	Haqiqi Jamote Qaumi Movement	Persion Wheel	103
48	Tehreek-e-Tahaffuze Pakistan	Missile	94

S. No	Name of Political Party	Name of Symbol	S. No in the Chart
49	All Pakistan Muslim League	Eagle	52
50	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	Bat	9
51	Pakistan Amn Party	Dove	47
52	Muttahidda Baloch Movement Pakistan	Fort	59-A
53	Hazara Quami Mahaz	Jeep	80-A
54	National Peoples Party	Tractor	152
55	Pakistan Welfare League	Charpai	35
56	Awami Himayat Tehreek Pakistan	Hockey	76
57	Awami Jamhuri Ittehad Pakistan	Cup and Saucer	46
58	Pakistan Muslim League Democratic	Water Cooler	164
59	Pakistan Tehreek Inqalab	Star	136
60	All Pakistan Peoples Qaumi Movement	Gun	68
61	National Party	Saw	120
62	Pakistan Muhajir League	Brick	20
63	Qaomi Awami Tehreek	Whistle	169
64	Pakistan Green Party	Sunflower	138
65	Awami Justice Party Pakistan	Tumbler	157
66	Islami Tehreek Pakistan	Key with Lock	84-A
67	Public Forum	Racket	111
68	Mutahidda Qabil Party	Khyber Pass	84-D
69	Pakistan Muhafiz Watan Party	Human Eye	78-B
70	Sairkistan Qaumi Ittehad	JUG	81
71	Pakistan Muslim League-Muttahida	Swing	138-A
72	Tehreek-e-Ittehad-e-Aadam	Ring	115
73	Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan	Candle	31
74	Pakistan Citizens Movement	Tower	151
75	Pakistan Muslim League (F)	Rose	118
76	Tehreek-e-Ittehad-e-Ummat Pakistan	Crown	45
77	MUTAHIDA DEENI MAHAZ	Ladder	86
78	Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam Nazryati Pakistan	Takhti	142
79	All Pakistan Youth Working Party	Sparrow	131
80	Pakistan Muslim League "H" Haqiqi	Gas Cylinder	62
81	Jamhoori Wattan Party	Wheel	167
82	Pakistan Brohi Party	Ghulail	64
83	Pakistan Awami Inqalab	Human Hand	78-C
84	Istehkaam-e-Pakistan Movement	Combat Tank	39
85	Pakistan Human Rights Party	Umbrella	161
86	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	Arrow	05
87	Hazara Awami Ittehad Pakistan	Football	59
88	Hazara Democratic Party	Crescent	44
89	Karwan-i-Millat Pakistan	Mountain	96
90	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Noorani)	Key	83

S. No	Name of Political Party	Name of Symbol	S. No in the Chart
91	Markazi Jamiat Mushaikh Pakistan	Slate	129
92	Pakistan Republican Party	Top	149-A
93	Pakistan Social Justice Party	Map	92
94	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Niazi)	Lock	90
95	Tehreek-e-Suba Hazara	Truck	156
96	Sunni Ittehad Council	Horse	75
97	Communist Party of Pakistan	Sickle	128
98	Istiqlal Party	Traffic Signal	155
99	Pakistan Bachao Party	Pen	102
100	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam Pakistan	Book	18
101	Roshan Pakistan Muhaibban Wattan party	Kangaroo	82
102	Pakistan Muslim League (Qayyum Group)	Typewriter	160
103	Tehreek Awami Inqlab Pakistan	Waist Coat	163
104	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Tiger	147
105	Pakistan Motherland Party	School Bag	119-A
106	Muhajir Ittehad Tehreek Pakistan	Letter Box	89
107	Pakistan Inqilabi Khidmatgar Tehrik	Table	140
108	Pakistan Liberation League	Radio	110
109	Pakistan Qaumi League	Bridge	19
110	Ghareeb Awam Party	Trowel (Krandi)	85
111	Qaumi Wattan Party	Chiragh (Lamp)	33
112	Pakistan National Muslim League	Hukkah	78-A
113	Seraiki Sooba Movement Pakistan	Knife	84-C
114	Qaumi Tahaffuz Party of Pakistan	Loudspeaker	91
115	Pakistan Gharib Party	Chair	34
116	Islamic Republican Party	Peacock	101
117	Punjab National Party	Wrist Watch	171
118	Pakistan Muslim League (Sher-e-Bangal A.K. Fazal-Ul-Haque)	Rickshaw	114
119	Pakistan Saraiki Party	Spade	130
120	Pakistan Jamhoori Ittehad	Tonga	148
121	Pakistan Qaumi Party	Turban	158
122	Tameer-e-Pakistan Party	Hammer	72
123	Pakistan Sunni Tehreek	Table Lamp	141
124	Lower Middle Party	Spinning Wheel	133
125	Pakistan Muslim League (Zehri Group)	Railway Engine	112
126	Pakistan Kissan Ittehad	Well	165
127	Pakistan Islami Justice Party	Boat	15
128	Sindh Dost Ittehad (SDI) Party	House	77

S. No	Name of Political Party	Name of Symbol	S. No in the Chart
129	Pakistan Awami Tehreek-e-Inqilab	Bell	11
130	Pakistan United Inqalab Party	Tea Pot	143
131	Sindh United Party	Car	30
132	Tehreek Pasmanda Awam Pakistan	Plough	107
133	Aap Janab Sarkar Party	Apple	4
134	Pakistan Awami Inqalab Wattan Party	Pomegranate	108
135	Pakistan Human Party	Garland	61
136	Pak Muslim Alliance	Fish	58
137	All Pakistan Bayrozgar Party	Bowl	17
138	Awami Tehreek Bahali-e-Soba Bahawalpur Pakistan	Scooter	123
139	Bedar Pakistan	Aeroplane	1
140	Sindh Taraqi Passand Party	Television	145
141	Menecracy Action Party of Pakistan	Parrot	100
142	Pakistan Muslim League (J)	BUS	26
143	Tanzeem-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat	Fan	56
144	Pakistan Muslim League (Safdar)	Telephone	144
145	Tehreek Insaanyat Pakistan	Binoculars	13
146	Tehreek-e-Wafaq Pakistan	Dish Antenna	46-A
147	All Pakistan Christian League	Bunch of Grapes	25
148	Pakistan Peoples Party	Two Swords	159

6. After allotment of 148 election symbols to the political parties, the remaining symbols were available for allocation by the Returning Officers to independent candidates, for elections to the National Assembly/Provincial Assemblies. A chart showing the symbols allotted to political parties and the symbols available for allotment to the independent candidates separately was got printed and supplied to the Returning Officers along with instructions for allotment of symbols.

CHAPTER-XII **ELECTION MATERIAL**

One of the basic requirements for successful completion of an election process is timely procurement and supply of material required for conduct of elections. It is a huge exercise and has to be done in an organized manner. Election material, *inter alia*, includes printing of large quantity of ballot papers, forms, posters, placards, envelopes, duty badges and other documents as well as ballot boxes, voting screens, cloth bags, plastic seals, stamps of different kinds, stamp pads and indelible ink etc. The procurement of election material is a multi-stage process. First step is stock-taking of the available inventory stored at Provincial, Divisional and District level. The initial stock-taking helps in evaluating the precise requirement of each district, division and province on the basis of prescribed scale for each item of election material. This evaluation constitutes basis for procurement of whole range of election material as well as arranging financial resources through additional allocation of budget. Second step is placing procurement orders with specialized Firms/Government Agencies by calling tenders through press from the open market. Final procurement order is placed after thorough quality check and ensuring that supply contracts are awarded through the process of fair competition and in accordance with PPRA rules.

2. After procurement of election material, the most laborious and complex stage is dispatch from procuring agencies to ECP offices throughout the country. The whole exercise is a race against time that involves extensive transportation from the successful Bidders/Firms and Government Presses to the far-flung districts particularly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

3. For the conduct of general elections 2013, ECP mobilized all available resources for procurement of election material keeping in view the timelines of its election programme. The process of competitive bidding was carried out adopting all procedures and formalities prescribed under the PPRA Rules.

Indelible Ink

4. It is legal requirement that an elector, at the time of casting his vote, receives a personal mark of identification with indelible ink

on his thumb/finger¹⁴. Indelible Ink is a specialized product of Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories (PCSIR), Karachi, manufactured exclusively for election purposes. Excluding the available stock, 461,170 vials of indelible ink @ Rs.155/- per vial (excluding packing charges) were got manufactured for the GE-2013. The ink was supplied to the polling stations, at a scale of one vial per polling booth plus two vials reserved for each polling station. Province-wise detail of indelible ink is as under:

Province/Area	Quantity provided
Punjab/Federal Capital	297,970
Sindh	90,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA	52,000
Balochistan	21,200
Total	461,170

Magnetized Ink Stamp Pads

5. In order to ensure transparency in casting votes, it was decided by the ECP to obtain thumb impression of electors in the blank space provided for the purpose on the electoral rolls before they are allowed to vote. For this purpose PCSIR Lab, Karachi manufactured 445,334 Magnetized Ink Stamp Pads which were supplied to all the PECs as per detail given below:

Province/Area	Quantity provided
Punjab/Federal Capital	257,154
Sindh	111,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA	59,180
Balochistan	18,000
Total	445,334

Standard Stationery Pack

6. Considering the maximum convenience during the polling process at polling booths, 14 assorted items in a standard stationery pack were procured for use at the polling stations with 5% reserved packs. The scale for supply of these packs is/was one per polling station. The detail of aforesaid items is as under:

¹⁴ Section 33(2)(cc) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

S.No.	Description of items	Quantity
1	Ball points (Blue)	14
2	Rice paper (8 ½" x 13 ½") 40 GSM.	20 sheets
3	Carbon paper (8 ½" x 13 ½")	5
4	Paper Pins (25 pins in a pack)	1 Pack
5	Steel Needle (large 3 ½" size)	1
6	Thread Cotton Ball (½ Oz) (White)	1
7	Pasting Gum (Dollar) (2 Oz.)	4
8	Candle (each of 20 grams)	1
9	Sealing Wax Stick (Red) (4 sticks in a pack weighing ½ lb)	1 Box
10	Match Box	1
11	Plastic Scale (6")	8
12	Marker	1
13	Safety Pins	15
14	Scissors (6")	1

7. The breakup of the total quantity of 107,500 Standard Stationery Packs procured through the open tender and supplied to all the PECs is given below:

Province/Area	Quantity provided
Punjab/Federal Capital	62,900
Sindh	26,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA	13,600
Balochistan	5,000
Total	107,500

Official Code Mark Rubber Stamps

8. Official code mark rubber stamp bears the words "Election Commission of Pakistan" and code numbers are engraved on each stamp. The use of official code mark stamps is mandatory under the law¹⁵ as the Assistant Presiding Officer is required to stamp the back of the ballot paper as well as on the counterfoil before issuing ballot to an elector. The number on the official code mark stamps assigned to a polling station are kept secret which rules out possibility of counterfeit voting. The PECs were responsible for maintaining complete record of the number on official code mark stamps both available in the stock and newly manufactured stamps. Supply scale was two per polling booth plus one per polling station. In aggregate 682,967 official code mark rubber stamps were got

¹⁵ Section 33 (2) (d) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976

manufactured including 2% reserved. Province-wise break-up is given below:

Province/Area	Quantity provided
Punjab/Federal Capital	388,967
Sindh	180,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA	85,000
Balochistan	29,000
Total	682,967

Marking Aid Rubber Stamps

9. Section 33 (5) (b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 requires a voter to put a prescribed mark on the ballot paper within the space containing the name and symbol of contesting candidate of his choice. This mark is put by using Marking Aid Rubber Stamp. The ballot paper bearing any mark other than the Marking Aid Rubber Stamp becomes invalid. The scale of supply was three per polling booth plus one per polling station. All the PECs were allowed to procure the required quantity of marking aid rubber stamps i.e. 968,018 through tender from open market at their own, detail of which is given as under:-

Province/Area	Quantity provided
Punjab/Federal Capital	552,018
Sindh	260,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA	115,000
Balochistan	41,000
Total	968,018

Self-Inking Stamp Pad

10. Provision of stamp pads at each polling booth/station becomes imperative for affixing official code mark rubber stamp and marking aid rubber stamp as well as for obtaining thumb impression of the voter on the counterfoil of ballot paper, which is mandatory under section 33 (2) (e) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976. The supply scale of this item was two per polling booth plus one per polling station. The stamp pads were procured through open tenders by the PECs at their own by competitive bidding after quality tests. In all, 657,967 Stamp Pads were procured by all provinces as per detail presented below:

Province/Area	Quantity provided
Punjab/Federal Capital	388,967
Sindh	180,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA	60,000
Balochistan	29,000
Total	657,967

Brass Seal

11. Brass Seal is used for sealing of various kinds of cloth bags and envelopes at polling stations to ward off any unauthorized opening of sensitive election material and documents. Each Brass Seal bears a distinct and secret code number that is recorded on the Packing Invoice by the concerned RO. Supplying at a scale of one per polling station, 106,467 Brass Seals were procured by the PECs through open tender in addition to the existing stock as per break-up elaborated below:-

Province/Area	Quantity provided
Punjab/Federal Capital	62,867
Sindh	26,000
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa/FATA	13,000
Balochistan	4,600
Total	106,467

Cloth Bags

12. Five kinds of cloth bags were provided at each polling station. Two white color cloth bags of the size of 18"x15" and 18"x30" were provided for the 'ballot papers' and 'election material' pertaining to National Assembly respectively, whereas two cloth bags of the same size in Khaki color were provided for Provincial Assemblies. A blue color bag of the size of 20"x35" was provided for retrieval of unused material for future utilization. As experienced in the past, a large quantity of material used to become unusable due to its packing in the cloth bag along with ballot papers, which used to be deposited in the local treasury. In order to ensure maximum retrieval of usable material, an additional cloth of blue color, as stated above, was provided to the polling personnel at each polling station. Detail of these cloth bags is given below:-

S.No.	Description of bag	Punjab/ICT	Sindh	KPK/FATA	Balochistan
1	Cloth Bags (White) (18x30)	62,800	26,000	13,500	4,700
2	Cloth Bags (White) (18x15)	62,800	26,000	13,500	4,700
3	Cloth Bags (Khaki) (18x30)	62,800	26,000	13,500	4,700
4	Cloth Bags (Khaki) (18x15)	62,800	26,000	13,500	4,700
5	Cloth Bags (Blue) (20x35)	62,800	26,000	13,500	4,700
TOTAL		314,000	130,000	67,500	23,500
GRAND TOTAL		535,000			

Translucent Ballot Boxes

13. For the conduct of 2013 general elections, 454,715 ballot boxes were available in the stock of PECs. Following the previous scale of supply of translucent ballot boxes i.e. 2 per polling booths and 1 extra per polling station, keeping in view the estimated 75,034 polling stations & 226,830 polling booths 528,694 ballot boxes were required to be arranged out of which 41,000 ballot boxes were provided by the IFES, whereas 41,000 ballot boxes were provided to the PECs by procuring it through open tender.

Voting Screens

14. For the conduct of 2013 General Elections, 242,112 voting screens were available with the PECs, whereas to cater the actual requirement of 278,465 voting screens, 46,500 voting screens were procured through open tender. Hence after fulfilling all the codal formalities, required voting screens were successfully supplied to the PECs well before the Elections, 2013.

Plastic Seals

15. About 3,598,034 plastic seals were available with all the PECs. The actual requirement for general elections, 2013 and upcoming local government elections was 5,137,725. Thus the difference was 1,539,691. In view of this position and considering the future bye-elections, the Purchase Committee recommended the procurement of 3,100,000 plastic seals which were accordingly procured through open tender and were supplied to the PECs according to their requirement.

Transportation of Election Material

16. Transportation Plan for election material was chalked out taking into account time factor and maximum economy in expenditure. The whole quantity of election material was transported from successful Bidders/Firms. Priority was given to the remote areas of Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa so as to ensure delivery of the material in time. The dispatch process for the whole country was completed well before the time for preparation of polling bags by the ROs.

Printed Material

17. For conduct of elections a wide range of printed material is required. Huge printing is undertaken by the Commission to make available all the printed material prescribed for the conduct of general elections as also otherwise required to be printed for the purpose. The printed material includes forms, registers, envelopes, posters, etc. In addition, various kinds of manuals, booklets and instructions are also printed for the guidance of DROs/ROs and polling personnel. Most of the printed material is printed afresh for the conduct of general elections after updating it by incorporating therein all changes required to be made due to amendments in the law/rules made since last such election.

18. Well before issuance of election programme for general elections 2013, the requirement of requisite forms, registers, envelopes, manuals, posters, codes of conduct, duty badges and entry passes etc. was evaluated in all the provinces in the light of enhanced number of polling stations/booths. Having estimated the precise quantity and cost of the printed material, the printed job was assigned to Printing Corporation of Pakistan presses (PCP) at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi. The job was carried out according to the schedule and supplied to all concerned by adopting centrally devised dispatch plan.

Forms

19. Thirty-five different kinds of Forms were used during the elections under report. These forms were used for stage-wise documentation, from nominations of candidates to the compilation of final result by the ROs. The detail of Forms etc. used during General Elections, 2013 is given below:

S. No.	Forms	Scale of Supply	Quantity
NOMINATION FORMS			
1	Form of Nomination (English) (General Seats).	50 per Constituency.	58,585
2	Form of Nomination-I (Urdu) (General Seats).	50 per Constituency.	58,585
3	Form of Nomination-I-A (English) Reserved seats for Non-Muslim.	Actual requirement	5,300
4	Form of Nomination-I-A (Urdu) Reserved seats for Non-Muslim.	Actual requirement	5,300
5	Form of Nomination-I-B (English) Reserved seats for women.	Actual requirement	1,400
6	Form of Nomination-I-B (Urdu) reserve seats for women.	Actual requirement	1,400
7	Form-II (Deposit Register)	1 per constituency+ 5% reserve	1,392
8	Form-III (Receipt Book)	1 per constituency+ 10% reserve	1,392
9	Form-IV (List of validly nominated candidates)	15 per constituency+ 5% reserve	18,876
10	Form-V (List of contesting candidates)	15 per constituency+ 10% reserve	19,376
11	Form-VIII (Declaration by Elector)	3,000 per NA, 1,500 per PA	1,841,700
12	Form-XI (Instruction for Postal Ballot Papers)	3,000 per NA, 1,500 per PA	1,841,700
13	Application for postal ballot	3,000 per NA, 1,500 per PA	1,841,700
14	Form-XI (A) (Authorization of polling Agent)	5 per polling station	534,020
15	Form-XII (Tendered Votes List)	10 per polling station	1,068,040
16	Form-XIII (Challenged Votes List)	10 per polling station	1,068,040
17	Form-XIV (Statement of the Count)	20 per polling station	2,131,079
18	Form-XV (Ballot Paper Account)	20 per polling station	2,131,079
19	Form-XVI (Consolidation of Results furnished by RO)	100 per Constituency	92,170
20	Form-XVII (Result of the Count)	25 per Constituency	28,793
21	Form-XVIII (Return of Election Expenses)	25 per Constituency	28,793
22	Form-XIX (Affidavit to be sworn by a candidate)	25 per Constituency	28,793
23	Form-XX (Notice Under Section-75 of RP Act. 76)	5 per Constituency	6,259
24	Public Notice	10 per Constituency	12,717
25	Register Exercising Power of Magistrate (5 pages)	01 per polling station	672,040

26	Form (Prosecution for personation)	10 per polling station	1,068,040
27	Instructions for operating Ballot Boxes	02 per polling station	216,108
28	Office Memorandum (Appointment of Polling Personnel)	15 per polling station	1,597,059
29	Packing Invoice	03 per polling station	386,412
30	Declaration by Polling Personnel	15 per polling station	1,597,059
31	Form of Specimen Signature of Polling Staff	05 per polling station	534,020
32	Inventory showing item of election material.	250 per PEC	1,350
33	Check List relating to the proceeding of poll	10 per Constituency	62,717
34	Abstracts	10 per Constituency	10,717
35	Chart of Symbols	10 per Constituency	11,717

Placards and Duty Badges

20. The electors are guided at the polling station/booth by prominent display of different placards at the polling stations and polling booths. For the purpose of convenience and to ward off any confusion for the elector, nine kinds of placards in standard size are provided at each polling station/booth. In addition, identification badges are also provided to the polling personnel. Detail of placards and duty badges provided to the Returning Officers is given here-under:-

S. No.	Placards/ Badges		
1	Presiding Officer	02 per polling station	207,608
2	Assistant Presiding Officer	05 per polling station	522,020
3	Polling Officer	05 per polling station	522,020
4	Entrance	05 per polling station	522,020
5	Exit	05 per polling station	522,020
6	Place for Marking Ballot Papers	05 per polling station	522,020
7	Gents Polling Booth	05 per polling station	522,020
8	Female Polling Booth	05 per polling station	522,020
9	Polling Agents	Actual requirement	208,000
10	Presiding Officer Duty Badges	1 per polling station+5% reserve	105,804
11	Assistant Presiding Officer (Duty Badges)	1 per polling station+5% reserve	361,881
12	Polling Officer (Duty Badges)	1 per polling station+5% reserve	361,881
13	Entry Pass	25 per Constituency	37,993
14	Entry Pass for International Observers	10 per Constituency	9,617

Posters

21. For the guidance of electors, large size posters are pasted in front of each polling station regarding procedure of casting vote; informing an elector about the proper identification of place where he/she is supposed to cast vote and procedure of marking ballot papers. Chart of symbols is also published for information of general public and media in order to ensure uniformity of election. To achieve these objectives, three kinds of posters were printed and supplied to each polling station through respective PECs as per quantity mentioned below:-

S#	Poster	Scale of Supply	Quantity
1	Posters (Intekhabat)	5 per polling station.	522,020
2	Posters showing the procedure of marking ballot paper	5 per polling station.	522,020
3	Posters (Polling Stations)	1per polling station+ 5 % reserve	134,804

Envelopes

22. On the day of poll, after the close of poll, where the presiding officer is supposed to prepare the statement of the count in Form-XIV and ballot paper account in Form-XV, he also requires a number of envelopes for securing the ballot papers and other documents in orderly manner. Securing polling record in proper manner is of extreme significance owing to its evidentiary value in the event of an election dispute. Seventeen kinds of envelopes, in addition to envelopes for postal balloting, were manufactured through PCP press and distributed according to prescribed supply scale as per detail given below:

S.No.	Envelopes	Scale of Supply	Quantity
1	ECP-I (Valid Ballot Paper)	15 Per polling station	1,902,059
2	ECP-II (Ballot papers excluded from count)	2 Per polling station	286,608
3	ECP-III (Principle Packet)	2 Per polling station	286,608
4	ECP-IV (Un-issued Ballot Paper)	2 Per polling station	286,608
5	ECP-V (Spoiled Ballot Paper)	5 Per polling station	366,412
6	ECP-VI (Tendered Ballot Paper)	2 Per polling station	527,020
7	ECP-VII (Challenged Ballot Paper)	2 Per polling station	285,608
8	ECP-VIII (Marked copies of E/Rolls)	2 Per polling station	211,608
9	ECP-IX (Counterfoil of used ballot papers)	2 Per polling station	211,608
10	ECP-X (Tendered votes list)	2 Per polling station	211,608

11	ECP-XI (Challenged votes list)	2 Per polling station	211,608
12	ECP-XII (Statement of the Count)	2 Per polling station	286,608
13	ECP-XIII (Ballot paper account)	2 Per polling station	236,608
14	ECP-XIV (Misc. Paper)	2 Per polling station	211,608
15	ECP-XV (Packet containing Brass Seal)	2 Per polling station	211,608
16	ECP-XVI (Count of ballot paper/N/Assembly)	1 Per polling station	183,725
17	ECP-XVII (Count of ballot paper/P/Assembly)	1 Per polling station	183,725

Envelopes for Postal Ballot			
1	Form-IX	3,000 per N.A, 1,500 per P.A	1,781,200
2	Form-X	3,000 per N.A, 1,500 per P.A	1,781,200
3	Outer	3,000 per N.A, 1,500 per P.A	1,781,200

CHAPTER-XIII **PRINTING OF BALLOT PAPERS**

Preliminary

Printing of ballot papers is yet another critical task in the process of elections. In printing of ballot papers, adherence to timeframe, secrecy and accuracy are key elements which need to be taken care of. Any laxity or delay can mar the whole election exercise. The arrangements are undertaken on the basis of overall estimation of quantity of ballot papers in each constituency and a carefully prepared printing plan in consultation with the authorities of printing presses. Each PEC evaluates the actual requirement of his province. Time limitation is the most sensitive factor in the process of printing of ballot papers. The printing job is entrusted only to the Government owned presses having infrastructure, resources and capability of completing the job within the stipulated schedule.

2. After several meetings and after assessing actual requirement of ballot papers, the printing job was assigned to the PCP Press whose printing facilities are located at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi and Pakistan Security Printing Corporation Press (PSPC), Karachi as per details given below:-

Sr.No.	Name of Press	Printing of Ballot Papers in respect of:
1	PCP Press, Islamabad.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
		FATA
		Federal Capital
		Sargodha Division (partly)
		Rawalpindi Division
	Okara District	
2	PCP Press, Lahore.	Gujranwala Division
		Lahore Division
3	PCP Press, Karachi.	D.G Khan Division
		Faisalabad Division
		Sargodha Division (partly)
4	PSPC Press, Karachi.	Sindh Province
		Balochistan Province
		Bahawalpur Division
		Multan Division
		Sahiwal Division (excluding Okara District)

Measures adopted for Ballot Papers' Printing

3. Printing of ballot papers is very sensitive activity and utmost care has to be taken to ensure that ballot papers of each constituency of National and Provincial Assemblies are printed in requisite quantity according to Form-V provided by the ROs and that after printing is over, they reach their respective destinations well in time safely and securely. To meet this requirement, the following measures were taken for printing of ballot papers:

- a. Sufficient funds were provided to the Presses as mobilization advance for procurement of raw material and paper;
- b. Fool-proof security arrangements were made at all the presses to guard against pilferage or manipulation. For this purpose Army was deployed at the Printing Presses and entry of unauthorized persons was strictly prohibited;
- c. WAPDA and KESC were requested to ensure round the clock power supply to the Presses lest the printing of ballot papers may be delayed due to the power breakdown and/or load shedding.
- d. To face inevitable circumstances of power supply, stand-by generators were also provided by the WAPDA and KESC at the Printing Presses;
- e. A team of the officers of Election Commission of Pakistan and Provincial Election Commissioners was deputed at each printing press to supervise the printing of ballot papers according to the approved standard sample and time schedule;
- f. Exclusive telecommunication facilities were provided to the supervising teams at all the presses to ensure their close liaison with Election Commission headquarters; and
- g. Army contingents were deputed at the presses to beef-up existing security arrangements.

Quantity of ballot papers

4. The ballot papers were printed at supply scale of two ballot papers for each registered voter at polling station, one for National and the other for Provincial Assembly Elections. The requirement

was assessed on the basis of actual strength of registered voters in the constituency. Accordingly, the Province/ Press-wise quantity of ballot papers is given hereunder:-

Province/Area	Number of Ballots		Name of Press where printed
	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	
Federal Capital	684,200	-	PCP Islamabad
Punjab	16,364,000	16,912,600	PCP Islamabad
	15,395,300	15,801,800	PCP Karachi
	9,034,400	7,778,500	PCP Lahore
	12,910,800	13,005,500	PSPC Karachi
Sindh	19,495,000	19,781,400	PSPC Karachi
KPK/FATA	14,481,000	12,706,800	PCP Islamabad
Balochistan	3,720,300	3,671,400	PSPC Karachi
Total:	92,085,000	89,658,000	-
Grand Total	181,743,000		-

Packing and dispatch of Ballot Papers

5. After printing of ballot papers simultaneously for National and Provincial Assemblies in all the presses, next important step was their packing and dispatch to all districts and FATAs. The DROs and ROs were asked to depute their authorized representatives for taking the delivery of ballot papers. The packing was undertaken in the presence of their authorized representatives and under the supervision of the officers of ECP. The ballot papers were packed constituency-wise in corrugated boxes wrapped in waterproof bags.

6. Private trucks were hired for the purpose of transportation after considering all other options, which were time effective and more economical. Each vehicle was dispatched under the security/supervision of Army and Police escort right from the Printing Press to the respective district headquarters. The representatives of District Returning Officers also accompanied the consignment.

Airlifting of Ballot Papers

7. Due to law and order situation in Balochistan province and in order to ensure timely transportation of ballot papers to remote destinations, the Ministry of Defence was requested to provide services of C-130 Aircrafts and MI-17 Helicopters for transportation

of ballot papers in the entire Balochistan, some districts of Punjab, Sindh, KPK and agencies in FATA.

Postal Ballot Papers

8. The law entitles government employees and their eligible family members to cast vote through postal ballot if the employee is posted at a station other than where he/she is enrolled as a voter. Similar facility is available for prisoners and persons lawfully detained¹⁶. The postal ballot paper is quite different from the normal ballot paper. It does not contain name and election symbols of candidates. Instead the elector has to express his/her choice by writing name of the candidate for whom he or she wants to vote. The process of casting vote through postal ballot is time bound, which necessitates separate time schedule to ensure that a vote cast is counted within the stipulated time required for announcement of official result. Besides, due to exclusive pattern of postal ballot paper, the process also requires making of an application by an elector in a specific format whereby he or she expresses his/her intention of casting vote through postal ballot as well as issuance of instructions that guide elector in the course of casting his/her vote in a prescribed manner. The postal ballot paper was printed uniformly for all the constituencies. The province-wise break-up of the quantity of postal ballot papers printed is given below:

Province/Area	National Assembly	Provincial Assemblies
Balochistan	42,000	76,500
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	141,000	148,500
Punjab	450,000	445,500
Sindh	183,000	195,000
Total	816,000	865,500

¹⁶ Section 29 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976

CHAPTER-XIV
FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS /
EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL ELECTION-2013

Elections around the world involve huge amount of money in one way or the other. While the candidates and political parties may spend millions and, in some cases, even billions on their election campaigns, the Election Management Bodies also require substantial funds to make arrangements for successful completion of election exercise. Pakistan is no exception. Conducting election simultaneously for National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies and enabling over 86 million voters to cast their votes at 69,729 polling stations across the country was a gigantic task which could not have been achieved unless requisite funds were available with the ECP.

2. The ECP Secretariat, in the first instance, assessed the requirement of funds for various stages of elections keeping in view previous experience and newly emerging factors. These funds were required for further dissemination to DROs and ROs and also for procurement of election material, manufacturing of ballot boxes, procurement of indelible ink, printing of ballot papers, printing of forms, envelopes, manuals, posters, badges and also for other multifarious activities related to conduct of elections. Besides, funds were required for setting up telecommunication network, as well as, for transportation of election material, preparation/updating of electoral rolls, voters' education, publicity and training of polling personnel etc. Consequently, estimates of Rs.5,099,962,000/- were prepared keeping in view escalation in prices etc. However, Finance Division provided three Supplementary Grants amounting to Rs.3,981,000,000/- (Rs.2 Billion Technical Supplementary Grant, Rs.718 Million Regular Supplementary Grant and Rs.1.263 Billion Technical Supplementary Grant). It is also highlighted that before finalization of estimates for obtaining Supplementary Grant, the ECP approved enhancing of various rates/scales on the basis of which funds were released to the concerned quarters. The approved rates/scales adopted in this regard are given below:

S.No.	Head of Account	Rates for General Elections 2008	Approved new rates for General Elections 2013
1	A03201-Postage & Telegraph	Rs.500/ DRO Rs.1000/- RO	Rs.1,000/ DRO Rs.2,000/- RO
2	A03806-Transportation of Goods	Rs.2,000 per PS (Plain Area) Rs.3,000/- per PS (Hard Area)	Rs.3,000 per PS (Plain Area) Rs.4,500/- per PS (Hard Area)
3	A03807-POL Charges	Rs.6,000/- Per DRO & RO	Rs.12,000/- Per DRO & RO
4	A03901-Office Stationery	Rs.2,000/- per DRO & RO	Rs.4,000/- per DRO & RO
5	A03970-Others (Contingent Exp)	Rs.1,000/- per DRO & RO	Rs.3,000/- per DRO & RO
6	A01279-Diet Charges	Rs.200/- per Polling Personnel	Rs.400/- per Polling Personnel
7	A01279-Election Allowance	Presiding Officer Rs.175/- per day for 3 days	Presiding Officer Rs.350/- per day for 3 days
8	A01279-Election Allowance	Asst. Presiding Officer Rs.150/- per day for 3 days	Asst. Presiding Officer Rs.300/- per day for 3 days
9	A01279-Election Allowance	Polling Officer Rs.150/- per day for 3 days	Polling Officer Rs.300/- per day for 3 days
10	Improvisation of Polling Station.	Rs.1,500/- per PS actual basis.	Rs.3,000/- per PS actual basis.

3. As per practice in vogue, necessary funds were allocated to the DROs/ROs through the PECs on the basis of number of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies' constituencies and strength of the polling staff. Funds to the tune of Rs.1,385,099,950/- were released to the DROs/ROs to meet the miscellaneous expenditure during elections at the following scale:-

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Rates proposed for National & Provincial Assemblies Elections 2008	Amount
1	Election Allowance	Presiding Officers @ Rs.350/- per day for three days, APOs/Polling Officers @ Rs.300/- per day for three days.	1,015,474,950/-
	Diet Charges	Rs.400/- per Polling Personnel + N/Quasid at female polling station (PrO+APO+PO+NQ) one time	
2	Transportation	Rs. 3,000/- per PS Urban Area/Rural Area Rs. 4,500/- per PS Hard/Hilly Area having difficult terrain	246,822,500/-

3	Improvisation	Rs. 3,000/- per improvised PS on actual basis	6,930,000/-
4	POL Charges	Rs. 12,000/- per DRO/RO	6,624,000/-
5	Postage & Telegram	Rs. 1,000/- per DRO, Rs.2,000/- per RO	976,000/-
6	Contingencies	Rs. 3,000/- per DRO/RO	1,655,000/-
7	Office Stationery	Rs. 4,000/- per DRO/RO	2,206,000/-
8	Honoraria to DRO/RO/ARO, Four members of their complementary Staff, Monitoring Team and Data Entry Operator at Fixed rate	Rs.50,000/- per DRO Rs.40,000/- per RO Rs.25,000/- per ARO Rs.12,000/- per Steno/Assistant Rs.10,000/- per Reader/UDC Rs.8,000/- per Driver Rs.7,000/- per Naib Quasid Rs.20,000/- Monitoring Team Rs.10,000/- DEO per person	99,826,000/-
9	Honoraria to DRO/RO/ARO and Four members of their complementary Staff for 42 Bye-Elections	Rs.25,000/- per DRO Rs.20,000/- per RO Rs.12,500/- per ARO Rs.6,000/- per Steno/Assistant Rs.5,000/- per Reader/UDC Rs.4,000/- per Driver Rs.3,500/- per Naib Quasid	4,585,500/-
TOTAL			1,385,099,950/-

4. In addition, a sum of Rs.672 Million for General Election and Rs.86 Million for 42 Bye-Elections held in August/September 2013 were provided to the Pakistan Army for mobilization of Units of the Armed Forces to maintain law and order on the polling day and for escorting transportation of election material.

Aggregate Expenditure on General Elections-2013

5. The breakup of total expenditure of Rs.4,730,947,802/- incurred during General Elections-2013 is as under:

		In Rupees
Budgetary Allocation (Annual)		1,571,977,000/-
Supplementary Grant		3,981,000,000/-
Total Allocation		5,552,977,000/-
1	Extra Duty Allowance/Diet Charges (ECP& PECs)	92,876,975
2	Casual Telephones for DROs/ROs	4,851,891
3	Improvisation of Polling Stations	6,930,000
4	Transportation of Election Material (PECs)	6,100,000
5	Allocation to DROs/ROs	1,378,169,950

6	Election Allowance/Diet Charges	1,015,474,950
7	Postage and Telegram	976,000
8	Transportation of Goods	246,822,500
9	POL Charges	6,624,000
10	Office stationary	2,206,000
11	Contingent Expenditure	1,655,000
12	Honoraria to DRO/RO/ARO, four member of their complementary staff, Monitoring Team and DEO	104,411,500
13	Honoraria to the Employees of ECP	78,249,405
14	Procurement of Election Material	29,464,683
15	Standard Stationery Pack	19,827,300
16	Cloth Bags	9,637,383
17	PCSIR-Indelible Ink/Magnetized Stamp pads	163,017,778
18	Manufacturing of Ballot Boxes	52,152,000
19	Screened off compartments	64,977,000
20	Printing of Forms, Envelops, Poster & Placard etc	115,405,147
21	Printing of Ballot Papers,	1,759,341,634
22	Allocation to Army for General Elections/Bye-Elections	758,000,000
23	Air Lifting of Ballot Papers	78,038,238
24	Bye-Elections	88,821,995
25	Over all expenditure including Pay & Allowances (Election Tribunals)	54,551,106
Grand Total		4,730,947,802

Comparison of Expenditure made on 2013 and 2008 General Elections

6. The comparison of election expenditure (2013) with previous General Election has been made as under:

In Rupees				
Sl. #	Item of Expenditure	General Elections-2008	General Elections-2013	Excess/Less (+)/(-)
1	Printing of Ballot Papers	534,108,367	1,874,746,781	(+)1,340,638,414
2	Printing of Forms			
3	Procurement of Stationery/Election Material	41,486,485	31,670,683	(-)9,815,802

4	Indelible Ink/Magnetized Stamp pads	19,444,300	163,017,778	(+)143,573,478
5	Extra Duty Allowance/Diet Charges	424,999,155	1,108,351,925	(+)683,352,770
6	Honoraria	24,400,870	182,660,905	(+)158,260,035
7	Transportation of Election Material	118,242,000	252,922,500	(+)134,680,500
8	Improvisation of Polling Stations	2,987,000	6,930,000	(+)3,943,000
9	Postage and Stamps	511,500	976,000	(+)464,500
10	Screened off compartments	0	64,977,000	(+)64,977,000
10	POL Charges	3,420,000	6,624,000	(+)3,204,000
11	Publicity	97,362,500	0	(-)97,362,500
12	Telephone	6,314,884	4,851,891	(-)1,462,993
15	Misc. Expenditure	10,361,000	0	(-)10,361,000
16	Procurement of translucent Ballot Boxes	0	52,152,000	(+)52,152,000
17	Contingencies	806,500	1,655,000	(+)848,500
19	Allocation to Army	120,000,000	758,000,000	(+)638,000,000
21	Air lifting of Ballot Papers	4,591,824	78,038,238	(+)73,446,414
22	Bye-Elections	30,261,425	88,821,995	(+)58,560,570
23	Transportation of Ballot Boxes & Voting Screens	18,275,901	0	(-)18,275,901
24	Preparation of Electoral Rolls	392,142,849	0	(-)392,142,849
25	Over all expenditure including Pay & Allowances (Election Tribunals)	0	54,551,106	(+)54,551,106
Grant Total		1,849,716,560	4,730,947,802	(+)2,881,231,242

Reasons for increase of expenditure on GE-2013

7. The expenditure on General Elections-2013 increased as compared to the General Elections held in 2008 due to many factors including but not limited to the following reasons:

- i) The expenditure increased due to use of C-130 Air Craft and MI-17 Helicopters for lifting of Ballot papers. A sum of Rs.78,038,238/- was paid to Air Headquarters, Ministry of Defence. Airlifting of ballot papers was resorted to due to law and order situation in different areas of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and parts of Sindh and Punjab.
- ii) During the period of five years between the conduct of two elections, the prices of essential items increased manifold.
- iii) After the conduct of General Elections, Bye-Elections were held in 42 National and Provincial Assemblies constituencies in the month of August/ September, 2013, which were almost a mini General Election. It may be pointed out that no additional funds were demanded from Finance Division for this purpose and conduct of Bye-Elections was managed from ECPs Annual Budget Grant 2013-14.
- iv) For the first time 15 Election Tribunals were constituted in all the four provinces (Punjab 5, Sindh 3, KPK 3, Balochistan 4) to decide the election petitions pertaining to General Elections and Bye-Elections. Retired judicial officers were appointed in this regard and they were provided necessary complementary staff. Separate offices were setup for them, along-with other facilities.
- v) In recognition of meritorious services rendered by the judicial officers as DROs/ROs/AROs and their complementary staff (Steno/Assistant, Reader/UDC, Driver, Naib Quasid), ECP granted them honorarium at fixed rate. Besides, honorarium (at fixed rate) was also given to monitoring teams who monitored the campaign activities pertaining to General Elections and data entry operators for compiling election results. Both monitoring teams and data entry operators were employed for the first time for elections. Detail of expenditure may be seen below:

Sl. No	Designation	No. of officers/officials	Rate of Honoraria	Honoraria paid
1	DRO	126	Rs.50,000/-	6300000
2	RO	424	Rs.40,000/-	16960000
3	ARO	760	Rs.25,000/-	19000000
4	Steno/Assistant	902	Rs.12,000/-	10824000
5	Reader/UDC	953	Rs.10,000/-	9530000
6	Driver	921	Rs.8,000/-	7368000
7	Naib Quasid	902	Rs.7,000/-	6314000
8	Monitoring Team	790	Rs.20,000/-	15800000
9	Data Entry Operator	773	Rs.10,000/-	7730000
Total		6551		99,826,000

8. As may be seen from the table in preceding paragraph, the inflation, taxes and some new requirements made the expenditure higher as compared to 2008 General Elections by more than 155.76%. For comparison sake, overall expenditure incurred in the last two General Elections is given hereunder:

General Election	Total Expenditure	Increase%
2008	Rs.1,849,716,560	
2013	Rs.4,730,947,802	255.76%

CHAPTER-XV **CODES OF CONDUCT**

The election campaigns in Pakistan like many other developing countries are often very noisy and sometimes even elements of violence gets involved. In order to ensure that election process proceeds smoothly, some basic rules are required to be put together for political parties and candidates, election observers, security personnel, polling personnel and media during campaign period and on the day of poll in the form of Codes of Conduct. Such codes definitely help in regulating pre-poll and poll-day activities of political parties and candidates, election observers, security personnel, polling personnel and media.

Code of Conduct for Political parties and Candidates

2. In order to develop code of conduct for political parties and candidates, the ECP held consultative meetings on 20th June, 2012 and 27th September, 2012 with political parties wherein draft code of conduct was shared with them with a view to get their input. Top leadership of almost all political parties representing in the Parliament and/or provincial assemblies, list whereof is given below, participated in the meeting and gave their input enabling the Commission to develop a code of conduct for them:

- i. Awami National Party
- ii. Balochistan National Party (Mengal)
- iii. Balochistan National Party (Awami)
- iv. Jamaat-i-Islami Pakistan
- v. Jamhuri Watan party
- vi. Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (F)
- vii. Mutahida Qaumi Movement
- viii. National Party
- ix. Pakistan Muslim League
- x. Pakistan Muslim League (F)
- xi. Pakistan Muslim League (N)
- xii. Pakistan People's Party
- xiii. Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarian
- xiv. Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf
- xv. Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party
- xvi. Pakistan People's Party (Sherpao)

3. Considering the demand made by participants of consultative meeting held on 27th September 2012, the ECP shared the improved draft Code of Conduct with all the above-said political

parties as well as with CSOs, media etc. for their comments / suggestions. The valuable suggestions received from Awami National Party, Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (F), National Party, Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party, Pakistan Muslim League, Pakistan Muslim League(F), Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf, Jamaat-i-Islami Pakistan, Pakistan Muslim League (N), Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarian, Awami Party (Pakistan), Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT) and National Democratic Institute (NDI) etc. were incorporated in the following Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates:

“WHEREAS, for the purpose of effective and meaningful consultation with the political parties as required under Article 18 of the Political Parties Order 2002, the draft Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates for General Elections 2013 was shared with the major political parties inviting their suggestions.

AND WHEREAS the suggestions received from the political parties were incorporated and the amended draft Code was further shared with the Senate's Special Committee on Electoral Issues on the 7th January, 2013 and the draft code was then placed before the Election Commission in its meeting held on the 10th January, 2013 along with the suggestions given by the Senate's Special Committee.

AND WHEREAS after due consideration of all the suggestions received from political parties and the Special Committee of the Senate, the Election Commission has approved the Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates for General Elections 2013.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of Article 218(3) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan read with Article 6 of the Election Commission Order 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002), Article 18 of the Political Parties Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.18 of 2002), the directions of the Supreme Court of Pakistan in Workers' Party Pakistan's case (C.P.No.87/ 2011) and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Election Commission is pleased to issue the following Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates for the

forthcoming General Elections 2013 and all subsequent bye-elections:

1. General Conduct:

(1) The political parties and candidates shall not propagate any opinion, or act in any manner prejudicial to the ideology of Pakistan, or the sovereignty, integrity or security of Pakistan, or the integrity or independence of the judiciary of Pakistan, or which defames or brings into ridicule the judiciary or the Armed Forces of Pakistan, as provided under Article 63 of the Constitution.

(2) The parties and candidates shall abide by all the laws, rules, regulations and directions issued by the Commission, from time to time, relating to smooth conduct of elections and the maintenance of public order

(3) The political parties and candidates shall at all times uphold the rights and freedom of the people of Pakistan as guaranteed by the Constitution and law.

(4) All contesting candidates and their supporters shall avoid scrupulously all activities which are offences under the election laws, such as bribing of voters, intimidation and personation, canvassing within 400 yards of a polling station including setting up of camps, and holding public meetings during the period of 48 hours ending at midnight following the conclusion of the poll for an election in the constituency, etc.

(5) Canvassing for votes, soliciting of votes, persuading any elector not to vote at the election or for a particular candidate is prohibited within a radius of 400 yards of the polling station.

(6) Exhibiting, except with the permission of the Returning Officer and at a place reserved for the candidate or his election agent beyond the radius of 100 yards of the polling station, any notice, sign, banner or flag designed to encourage the electors to vote or discourage the electors from voting for any contesting candidate, is prohibited.

(7) Incitement to violence or resort to violence during meetings, processions, or during polling hours

shall be strictly avoided by contesting candidates and their supporters. They shall publicly condemn violence and intimidation and not use language that might lead to violence or resort to violence during meetings, processions, or during polling hours. No person shall in any manner cause injury to any person or damage to any property.

(8) Contesting candidates and their supporters shall not procure the support or assistance of any person in the service of Pakistan to promote or hinder the election of a contesting candidate.

(9) Contesting candidates shall dissuade their workers or sympathizers from destroying any ballot paper or any official mark on the ballot paper.

(10) No person or political party or a contesting candidate and their supporters shall hoist or fix party flags on any public property or at any public place, except with the permission in writing from local government or authorities and on payment of such fee or charges as may be chargeable. .

(11) Wall chalking as part of an election campaign shall be prohibited in all forms. Similarly use of loudspeaker shall not be allowed for election campaign except at the election meetings.

(12) No person or a political party shall affix posters, hoardings or banners larger than the sizes prescribed by the Election Commission as under:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) | Posters | 2-feet x 3-feet |
| (b) | Hoardings | 3-feet x 5-feet |
| (c) | Banners | 3-feet x 9-feet |
| (d) | Leaflets/Handbills | 9-inches x 6 inches |

The Head of district administration / Political Agent and the District Returning Officer shall be responsible for the effective implementation of this provision.

(13) The political parties, contesting candidates and their supporters shall not indulge in offering gifts or gratifications or inducements to any person to stand or not to stand as a candidate, or to withdraw or not to withdraw his candidature.

(14) Political parties, contesting candidates and their supporters may announce their overall

development programme, but after the announcement of the election schedule till the day of polling, no candidate or any person on his behalf shall, openly or in secret, give any subscription or donation, or make promise for giving such subscription or donation, to any institution of their respective constituency or to any other institution.

(15) Contesting candidates and their supporters shall refrain from speeches calculated to arouse parochial and sectarian feelings and controversy of conflicts between genders, sects, communities and linguistic groups.

(16) The political parties, contesting candidates and their supporters shall refrain from deliberate dissemination of false and malicious information and shall not indulge in forgeries and disinformation to defame other political parties / leaders. The use of abusive language against the leaders and candidates shall be avoided at all costs.

(17) Criticism of other political parties and opponent candidates shall be confined to their policies and programmes, past record and work. Parties and candidates shall refrain from criticism of any aspect of private life, not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism based on unverified allegations and distortion of facts shall be avoided.

(18) Political parties, contesting candidates and their supporters shall not use any vehicle to transport to or from the polling station any elector except himself and members of his immediate family.

(19) Political parties contesting candidates and their supporters shall not propagate against the participation of any person in the elections on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion or caste.

(20) The political parties, contesting candidates and their supporters or other persons shall not encourage or enter into formal or informal agreement / arrangement / understanding debarring WOMEN from becoming candidate for an election or exercising their right of vote in an election. The Political Parties

shall encourage the women to participate in election process.

(21) No transaction towards the election expenses shall be made through an account other than the account opened for the purpose.

(22) All transactions relating to the election expenses shall be entered into with GST registered firms / persons, wherever it is possible.

(23) The political parties, contesting candidates and their supporters shall extend all necessary help to law enforcement agencies for purposes of ensuring the safety and security of election materials, election officials and polling agents on polling day.

(24) The Political Parties shall endeavour to provide equal opportunity to its qualified members both men and women to participate in electoral process.

(25) Issuing of advertisements at the cost of public exchequer in the newspapers and other media and misuse of official mass media during the election period for partisan coverage of political news and publicity by the Federal, Provincial and Local governments shall be prohibited.

(26) The right of every individual for peaceful and undisturbed domestic life shall be respected, irrespective of any resentment that a political party or a candidate may have against such individual for his political opinion or activities. Organizing demonstrations or picketing before the house of such individual with a view to protest against his political opinion or activities shall be prohibited under all circumstances.

(27) No political party or candidate shall permit its / his followers to make use of any individual's land, building, compound wall etc. without his permission for erecting flag-staffs, suspending banners, pasting notices, writing slogans etc.

(28) The Political Parties and candidates shall firmly restrain their workers from exerting undue pressure against the print and electronic media,

including newspaper offices and printing presses, or resorting to violence of any kind against the media.

(29) There will be a complete ban on carriage and display of all kinds of weapons and fire arms in public meetings and processions as well as on the polling day and till twenty four hours after the consolidation of official results by the Returning Officer and official regulations in respect thereof shall be strictly observed. Aerial firing, use of crackers and other explosives at public meetings and at or near the polling stations by any person shall not be allowed.

(30) The President, Prime Minister, Chairman / Deputy Chairman Senate, Speaker / Deputy Speaker of an Assembly, , Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, Governors, Chief Ministers, Provincial Ministers and Advisors to the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers, and other public office holders shall not participate in election campaign in any manner whatsoever. This provision will also be applicable to the Caretaker setup.

(31) All Governments' / representatives, including local governments' / representatives shall not announce any development scheme or do anything which tends to influence the results of an election in favor of or against a particular candidate or political party.

(32) The political parties shall endeavour to take necessary steps to install discipline within the party, its candidates, employees and supporters and guide them to follow this Code, comply with laws and regulations, commit no election irregularities and adhere to election regulations.

(33) Posters, hoardings and banners affixed by one party shall neither be removed nor distribution of handbills and leaflets be prevented by workers of another party.

2. Meetings / Processions / Rallies:

(34) The Political Parties and candidates shall hold public rallies and processions only at the place or places and through the routes specified for the purpose. Such places and routes shall be pre-

determined in every city and town by district / local administration in consultation with respective candidates or their authorized representatives and be notified for public information.

(35) The political parties and candidates shall convey their schedule of public rallies / processions / public jalsas at least three days in advance. District / Local Administration shall be responsible for making appropriate security arrangements and regulating such public rallies / processions / public jalsas in such a manner that equal opportunities are provided to those interested in holding public rallies / processions / public jalsas.

(36) The District Administration shall ensure that no public rallies / processions shall be taken out by one party along places at which meetings are being held by another party.

(37) The political parties and candidates may hold corner meetings.

(38) Car rallies are not allowed to travel long distances except if the political parties, candidates or their supporters have pre-arranged corner meetings at specific designated places.

(39) The organizers in consultation with the District administration shall take steps in advance to arrange for passage of the procession so that there is no blockage of or hindrance to traffic. If the procession is very long, it shall be organized in segments of suitable lengths, so that at convenient intervals, especially at points where the procession has to pass road junctions, the passage of held up traffic could be allowed by stages thus avoiding heavy traffic congestion and inconvenience of the general public.

3. Polling Day:

(40) The Political Parties and candidates shall:

- (a) Co-operate with the officers on election duty to ensure peaceful and orderly polling and complete freedom to the voters to exercise their franchise without being subjected to any annoyance or obstructions; and

- (b) Supply to their authorized polling agents badges or identity cards; and
- (c) Such authorized agents shall also carry their original NICs.

(41) No candidate or any of his supporters or a polling agent shall interfere or create hindrance in any manner in official functioning of a presiding officer, assistant presiding officer, polling officer or security personnel appointed to perform duty at a polling station

(42) No candidate or any of his supporters or a polling agent shall resort to violence in any form or manner against a presiding officer, assistant presiding officer, polling officer or security officials or any other person officially deputed to work at a polling station.

(43) The Political Parties should carry out a comprehensive plan for voters' education regarding marking the ballot paper, casting of vote and while doing so voters shall be informed that the secrecy of ballot shall be maintained.

(44) In no case the political parties, candidates or their supporters shall establish camps near the polling station on the polling day. However, the Election Commission will provide the SMS facility to the voters through which each voter can get the information regarding his serial number at the voters' list and name and location of the polling station.

(45) Except the voters, candidates or duly authorized election agents, no one without a valid pass from the Election Commission or Provincial Election Commissioner, District Returning Officer or Returning officer concerned shall enter the polling station or a booth. Foreign / domestic observers and representatives of accredited bodies will also be provided access to witness the election process on production of the identification cards / passes issued to them by the aforesaid Election Commission authorities.

(46) The District Returning Officer and Returning Officer shall be responsible to ensure implementation of the Code of Conduct, in their capacity as Magistrate First Class, through District / Local

administration, district police or other law enforcing agencies, in the area of their jurisdictions, and violation thereof by any candidate or political party shall tantamount to malpractices as per law and rules and shall entail legal action as per law and rules including disqualification of the candidate.”

4. In addition to the code of conduct for political parties and candidates, the ECP also formulated the following codes of conduct for Election Observers, Polling Personnel and Security Personnel for general election 2013:

Code of Conduct for Observers

“In exercise of the powers conferred upon it under Article 218(3) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan read with Section 104 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Election Commission of Pakistan is pleased to issue the Code of Conduct for Observers for the General Elections, 2013 and subsequent bye-elections:

- i. Every person who participates in election observation individually or as a member of a local group / organization or International Election Observation Mission must read and understand this Code of Conduct and shall sign a pledge annexed to this Code.
- ii. Observers shall respect the sovereignty of Pakistan as well as the fundamental rights and freedom of its people.
- iii. Observers shall adhere to the laws of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and respect the authority of the Election Commission and its election officials.
- iv. Observers shall follow instructions issued from the Election Commission and State authorities including security officials and maintain a respectful attitude towards them.
- v. Strict political impartiality shall be maintained by Observers at all times during election process. They shall not exhibit any bias or preference with regard to

national authorities, political parties and candidates as well as any issue related to the process of elections.

- vi. Observers shall not conduct or participate in any activity that may generate an impression of favoring or opposing any political party or a candidate.
- vii. The Observer will have right to ask any question and to clear any query but they will not obstruct directly or indirectly in any pre-election, election and post election process.
- viii. Observers shall display their official identification badges, issued by the Election Commission of Pakistan, at all times and shall present it to electoral officials and other national authorities when requested.
- ix. Observers shall ensure that all their observations are impartial, objective and depict the highest standards of accuracy.
- x. Individual Observer shall not make any personal comments about his/her observation or conclusion on the election process to the media. Observation Organizations or groups should ensure that only their authorized persons give comment about the election process.
- xi. Observer Organizations may share their findings, methodology and recommendations with the Election Commission of Pakistan.
- xii. Observers shall maintain proper personal behavior and respect others, including exhibiting sensitivity for culture and customs of the country and observe the highest level of professional conduct at all times.
- xiii. All organizations requesting accreditation from the Election Commission of Pakistan shall be responsible for education and training of their individual observers in electoral laws and procedures, including this Code.
- xiv. The Observers intending to visit Pakistan shall submit their visa applications well in time, according to the rules laid down by relevant authorities of the Government of Pakistan. No observer shall stay in Pakistan beyond the duration of granted visa.

- xv. Observers shall comply with advisories that may be issued by the Government or security agencies to ensure their safety during their stay in Pakistan.
- xvi. In case of violation of this Code of Conduct, the Election Commission of Pakistan reserves the right to withdraw observer accreditation of an individual Observer or an Observer Mission. The authority to determine the violation also rests with the Election Commission of Pakistan.”

Code of Conduct for Polling Personnel

“In exercise of the powers conferred upon it under Article 218(3) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan read with Section 104 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Election Commission of Pakistan is pleased to issue the Code of Conduct for Polling Personnel for the General Elections, 2013 and subsequent bye-elections:

- i. Presiding Officer shall not follow any instructions except those given by the District Returning Officer and / or Returning Officer (RO).
- ii. Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officers shall obey the instructions of the Presiding Officer during the conduct of poll.
- iii. Polling personnel shall especially focus on punctuality, accuracy and proper communication with superiors.
- iv. If, for any reason, any of the polling personnel cannot perform his/her duty, he/she shall inform concerned Presiding Officer without any delay who will convey it immediately to the RO concerned.
- v. All the polling personnel shall perform their duties in a neutral manner and treat all the voters, representatives of political parties and candidates, media and observers without any bias.
- vi. Polling personnel shall not involve themselves in any political activity nor shall they express any political preference during performance of their duty at the polling stations.

- vii. Polling personnel shall not wear any symbol of any political party or candidate.
- viii. Polling Personnel shall pay special attention on protection of voters' rights and secrecy of vote.
- ix. Presiding Officers shall endeavor to resolve any problem at the polling station in order to ensure an uninterrupted conduct of voting.
- x. Polling Personnel should show proper courtesy to all voters and attendants at the polling place and shall accommodate illiterate and disabled voters and facilitate their voting, while protecting their right to secrecy.”

Code of Conduct for security personnel

“In exercise of the powers conferred upon it under Article 218(3) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan read with Section 104 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Election Commission of Pakistan is pleased to issue the Code of Conduct for Security Personnel for the General Elections, 2013 and subsequent bye-elections:

- i. All personnel belonging to law enforcing agencies, deputed for any election duty, shall work in close collaboration with concerned District Returning Officer, Returning Officer and other election officials.
- ii. All law enforcing agencies shall remain neutral throughout the election process and shall not act in favour of or against any political party or candidate.
- iii. On polling day all lawful orders of Returning Officers and Presiding Officers shall be promptly implemented by law enforcing agencies.
- iv. The security personnel deputed at the polling station shall stay outside the polling station premises or at a place as directed by concerned Presiding Officer. They shall not enter the polling station premises unless they are so directed by the concerned Presiding Officer.
- v. The officials of law enforcing agencies deployed at a polling station shall assist the Presiding Officer in

maintaining or restoring law and order at the polling station as and when asked to do so.

- vi. The security personnel standing outside the polling station shall facilitate the voters and ensure that they are properly queued. They will render all possible assistance to persons with physical disability, old and sick voters including pregnant women. Such voters shall be allowed to stand at the front of queue.
- vii. The security personnel deployed at the polling station shall ensure that peaceful and conducive environment is provided to voters outside the polling stations and voters are neither intimidated nor hampered from voting.
- viii. Where any law enforcing agency is tasked with protecting and transporting election materials under its supervision, such election materials shall be transported with due care and diligence and shall not be tampered during their transport in any manner.
- ix. The Security forces shall abide by all the relevant laws and continuously work on winning the general public's trust by maintaining law and order during election process."

The Guidelines for Media

5. For the first time, the ECP held long sessions of deliberations and consultation with all major print and electronic media organizations and bodies including, Press Council of Pakistan, Press Information Department, PTV, BBC, PEMRA, APNS, PBA, SAWN, CPNE and PMUJ etc and formulated the following agreed guidelines for media:

Guideline 1 - Duty to Inform the Public

- ▶ During the election period all media have a duty to ensure that the public are properly informed about relevant electoral matters such as political parties, candidates, campaign issues, and voting processes.

Guideline 2 - Duty of Balance and Impartiality

- ▶ Publicly owned media have a specific mandate requiring fairness and non-discrimination in their election reporting and not to discriminate against any political party or

candidate. All media houses should also follow professional standards and strive for accuracy, balance and impartiality as far as possible.

- ▶ News media will try to the best of its ability that news, current affairs, interviews, talk-shows, analyses and information programmes are not biased in favour of, or against, any party or candidate. In particular, media shall encourage journalism of the highest standards in their election coverage and shall
- ▶ Try to the best of its ability to avoid all forms of rumour, speculation and disinformation, particularly when these concern specific political parties or candidates and where malicious intent is demonstrated,
- ▶ Discourage all forms of hate speech that can be interpreted as incitement to violence or has the effect of promoting public disorder.
- ▶ While it is not always possible to cover all candidates in an election, the media should strive to ensure that all candidates/parties shall be subject to journalistic scrutiny and appropriate media coverage according to its area of target audience.

Guideline 3 - Laws Restricting Freedom of Expression

- ▶ Freedom of expression and the rights of journalists to report freely should be respected by all parties/candidates and state authorities during the election. There should be provision of full access to information during the election period and afterwards.

Guideline 4 - Duty to Respect and Promote Tolerance

- ▶ The media have a duty to respect and promote tolerance and avoid all forms of expression that might be interpreted as incitement to violence or hatred on the basis of religion, creed, gender, or ethnicity.

Guideline 5 - Duty to Punish Attacks against Media Personnel and Property

- ▶ The authorities should make special efforts to investigate all acts of violence, intimidation or harassment directed against

media personnel or the property or premises of a media outlet and to bring those responsible to justice, particularly where the act was motivated by an intent to interfere with media freedom.

Guideline 6 - Limits on Prior Restraint

- ▶ There should be no prior censorship of any election coverage/programme.
- ▶ All political parties and state institutions must issue a clear statement that the media will not be penalized for broadcasting/publishing programmes/Contents merely because they are critical of a certain party or a type of politics.
- ▶ Neither the authorities nor media outlets should interfere with the broadcast of any election programme or election coverage unless there is a real danger or threat of imminent harm and violence.

Guideline 7 - Limits on Media Liability

- ▶ The media shall not be held responsible legally for unlawful statements made by candidates or party representatives and broadcast during the course of election campaigns. This, however, will not apply to the repeat/recorded telecasts or publications.

Guideline 8 - Corrections and Replies

- ▶ Any candidate/party which has been defamed or is a victim of gross misrepresentation or other illegal injury by broadcast of information should be entitled to a correction and where appropriate granted an opportunity to reply.

Guideline 9 - News Coverage: Fair and Balanced

- ▶ All media should also be careful to comply with any obligations of balance and impartiality that the law may place on them.
- ▶ The duty of balance requires that parties/candidates receive news coverage commensurate with their relative importance in the election and the extent of their potential electoral support.

- ▶ State and private media are urged to keep a clear distinction between, editorial/opinion, news and paid content. There will not be paid or sponsored news, election evaluation, analyses and editorial opinion.
- ▶ All paid materials, media campaigns for elections paid by candidates or their supporters must be clearly shown as Paid advertisements/campaign/content and should be done in a transparent manner in accordance with the code of ethic for elections issued by the ECP.

Guideline 10 - Direct Access Programmes

- ▶ Publicly owned media should grant all political parties/candidates airtime and news space for direct access programmes on a fair and non-discriminatory basis.
- ▶ Parties/candidates that represent minorities or special interest communities and groups and are formally registered should be granted access to some airtime and news space
- ▶ State and Private media will make every effort to ensure that space/airtime should be allocated on a relative, proportionate basis, according to objective criteria indicating general levels of support for different parties. The registered parties that represent any section of people should normally receive some airtime. Airtime for Parties that have been banned or are operating under new names and are publicly engaged in violent acts or opposed to the democratic process and constitutional framework should be avoided.
- ▶ Direct access programmes by the state media should be aired at times when the broadcasts are likely to reach the largest audiences. The duty of balance would be deemed to have been breached if the programmes of some parties/candidates are aired at less favourable times than those of others.
- ▶ Direct access slots should be made available by the private media on equitable financial terms for all parties/candidates. State media should provide all parties/candidates a reasonable amount of time free of charge.
- ▶ A party/candidates are to be allowed to purchase airtime/space for political advertisements they should have

access to such time/space in a transparent manner in accordance with the Code of Ethics for political Parties.

Guideline 11 - Special Information Programmes and voter access

- ▶ During elections, the media should endeavor to provide special information programmes that provide an opportunity for members of the public to put questions directly to party leaders and candidates, and for candidates to debate with each other on policy matters and issues that are of great concern to the electorate.
- ▶ Candidates standing for office should not, however, act as anchors or presenters during the election period.
- ▶ Attempt to air special information programmes regarding policy matters and the issues of public importance should be aired during prime viewing or listening hours.
- ▶ Broadcasters and publishers have greater editorial discretion in relation to such content than the news. But such discretion is subject to the general obligation of balance and impartiality.

Guideline 12 - Voter Education

- ▶ Publicly owned media are obliged to broadcast voter education programmes, at least to the extent that this is not already sufficiently covered by other information initiatives. Other media should endeavor to also introduce such programmes as a matter of public service.
- ▶ Voter education programmes must endeavour be accurate and impartial and must attempt effectively to inform voters about the voting process, including how, when and where to vote, to register to vote and to verify proper registration, the secrecy of the ballot (and thus safety from retaliation), the importance of voting, the functions of the offices that are under contention, and similar matters.
- ▶ These programmes should reach the greatest number of voters, including where most relevant, through programmes in regional languages and targeting groups traditionally excluded from the political process, such as women, the under-privileged, and religious and ethnic minorities.

Guideline 13 - Opinion Polls and Election Projections

- ▶ If a broadcaster/newspaper publishes the results of an opinion poll or election projection, they should strive to report the results fairly and in a proper context explaining the scope and limits of such polls that have their own peculiar limitations.
- ▶ Opinion polls should be accompanied by information to assist viewers/listeners to understand the poll's significance, such as who conducted, commissioned and paid for the poll, the methodology used, the sample size, the margin of error, the fieldwork dates, and data used.

Guideline 14 - Announcement of Results

- ▶ Broadcasters will not air any final, formal and definite elections results without the consent and or they will be aired only with clear disclaimer that they are unofficial, incomplete and partial results which should not be taken as final results until election commission has announced final results.

Guideline 15 - Regulatory and Complaints Mechanisms

- ▶ The ECP will evolve a suitable mechanism for the implementation of Media Code of Ethics prepared by the representatives of various media organizations.
- ▶ The Complain Committee will be headed by Add. DG (PR), ECP and will comprise of representatives from PBA, APNS, PCP, CPNE, PTV, PBC, NPC, PFUJ, SAFMA and SAWN Press club Islamabad.

CHAPTER-XVI **PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION OF VOTERS**

Publicity and Education of Voters

For the last so many years, media has galloped from negligible to most effective tool in the affairs of nations and organizations. In existing state of affairs no one can ignore the fast growing importance of media. It played crucial role in entire election process in the country. For effective media management and responsible information sharing, public relation wing is back bone of ECP. During the election 2013 the PR wing played vital role in dissemination of information, education of the voters, clarifications, rebuttals and feedback. Inter alia, this wing performed following activities during general election 2013:

- i. PR Wing arranged more than 100 press briefings, talks, conferences and official coverage of the meetings through print and electronic media.
- ii. Arranged number of interviews of the Secretary, ECP and Additional Secretary, ECP with both print and electronic media on different occasions.
- iii. Issued number of press releases/messages to media on different occasions.
- iv. Arranged and coordinated meetings with the state media organizations like, Press Information Department, Pakistan Television Corporations, Associated Press of Pakistan and Pakistan Broadcasting Corporations. As a result of these efforts all the mentioned government organizations made exclusive arrangements for the election which greatly helped education of the voters.
- v. Established media center and made elaborate and comprehensive arrangements for the Live Coverage of the election results.
- vi. Introduced ECP Newsletter
- vii. Made a special Media Kit for local, international media and International Observers.
- viii. Arrangements for the preparation and issuance of the security cards for the International Observers and International media were made through coordination with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Missions

Abroad and Foreign Missions in Pakistan, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Information (External Publicity Wing.)

- ix. Arranged coordinated briefings for International Observers.

2. The work of PR wing was helpful in enhancing the image of ECP and the country at International level. As a result of excellent arrangements, appreciation letters were received from different world organizations.

Monitoring and Feedback of Media

3. PR Wing successfully:
 - i. monitored media especially print media on regular basis;
 - ii. prepared and submitted daily press summaries on regular basis to the Hon'ble Commission and Secretary;
 - iii. coordinated and arranged different programmes for voter education;
 - iv. posted press releases regularly on ECP website;
 - v. coordinated efforts for formulation of Code of Conduct for Observers;
 - vi. held consultations with all major print and electronic media organizations including Press Council of Pakistan, Press information Department, PTV, BBC, PEMRA, APNS, PBA, SAWN, CPNE and PMUJ etc with a view to develop guidelines for media with their tacit agreement.

Voters' Education

4. PR wing also arranged various meetings for the Voter Education with NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, Government Organizations and Banks etc.

5. The voter education programme was two pronged. On the one hand, ECP adopted conventional methodology of print & electronic media to reach out to the potential voters and on the other, it used some new innovations like SMS 8300 etc.

CHAPTER-XVII **MAINTENANCE OF LAW & ORDER**

A democratic election provides equal opportunities to contestants to compete without any fear and a conducive atmosphere for electors to exercise their right to vote without any intimidation or coercion from any quarters. This requires that law and order is maintained properly during the campaign period and on the polling day. In Pakistan, unfortunately, for over a decade the law and order situation has not been ideal. Therefore, extra efforts had to be made to ensure that general elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere.

2. It is now well settled that maintenance of law and order is primarily the responsibility of Provincial Governments. Both the Federal as well as Provincial Governments are obliged under Article 220 of the Constitution to assist the ECP in performance of its functions.¹⁷ Hence, this provision was invoked by the ECP to requisition services of Army and Law Enforcing Agencies for maintaining peaceful atmosphere during elections. The implementation of certain legal provisions also helped ECP in creating atmosphere in which peaceful elections could be held. Some of these are enumerated below:

Termination of Election Campaign

3. According to Section 84 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, no public meeting or procession can be held within constituency during a period of forty eight hours ending at midnight of following conclusion of the poll. The election campaign for General Elections came to an end with effect from the midnight falling between 9th and 10th May, 2013. The legal restriction was strictly applied which resulted in cooling down political sentiments immediately before the polling day.

Magisterial Powers

4. All DROs, ROs, AROs, and Presiding Officers detailed on polling duty were authorized by the ECP, to exercise powers of Magistrates 1st class under the Code of Criminal Procedure through summary proceedings in respect of the offences punishable under Section 80, 82, 82A, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87(1) of

¹⁷ Article 220 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

the Act.¹⁸ Though this provision is rarely used by concerned officers but it proved to be a deterrent and by and large the atmosphere on the polling day remained congenial and peaceful.

Certain prohibitions in and around Polling Stations

5. The law prohibits establishing camps and campaigning within 400 yards of polling stations¹⁹. Similarly, hoisting of banners and use of loudspeakers within the radius of 100 yards of a polling station is also not allowed. These prohibitions had salutary effect on overall atmosphere on the polling day.

Code of Conduct

6. The Political Parties Order, 2002 provides that ECP shall frame, in consultation with political parties, a code of conduct for political parties.²⁰ The political parties play a major role in ensuring peaceful and harmonious political environment during the electioneering campaign. ECP, therefore, issued, after consultation with political parties, a “Code of Conduct for the Political Parties and candidates” and supplied copies thereof to them. The code of conduct was also given wide publicity for information of contesting candidates and general public.

Meeting with Provincial Governments

7. The ECP held a series of meetings with senior officers of Federal Government and Provincial Governments in order to review arrangements made for maintenance of law and order. These meetings also helped in evolving strategies to cope with different situations arising during election campaign and on the polling day. More detailed meetings with senior officers of Federal and Provincial Governments were held on 2nd January, 2013 and 25th April, 2013 in which Federal Secretaries, Chief Secretaries, Provincial Police Officers and representatives of Army and other Law Enforcing Departments also participated.

Polling Day

8. Elaborate arrangements were made on the polling day to ensure that the voters are able to exercise their right to vote without

¹⁸ Section 86A of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

¹⁹ Section 85 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

²⁰ Article 18 of the Political Parties Order, 2002.

any fear or intimidation from anyone. At sensitive polling stations, heavy presence of Police and Paramilitary Forces was ensured. The Army also patrolled in sensitive areas and constituencies. The law and order situation on the polling day throughout the country generally remained calm except in some areas where few minor incidents were reported. Domestic and international observers also acknowledged, in their reports, that General Elections were held on 11th May, 2013 in relatively peaceful manner.

CHAPTER-XVIII

THE POLL

The right to vote is arguably one of the most important rights of citizenship in a democratic country. This is the day on which electors have an opportunity to make informed decisions about their representatives by electing them by exercising their right of vote independently and freely. The polling day is the climax of all electoral activities, both for the contesting candidates and the ECP. It is also crucial day for the ROs who are responsible for conduct of elections. Hence, every conceivable step was taken by the ECP to ensure that polling is held smoothly and in accordance with law.

2. The polling for elections to the National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies were held simultaneously on the 11th May, 2013. The whole country bore a festive look on the day and long queues of electors were witnessed outside polling stations even before the polling started at 8:00 am in the morning which continued till 5.00 p.m. in the afternoon without any break. About 86 million registered voters were to cast their votes at 69,729 polling stations having 193,235 polling booths throughout the country. The Presiding Officer had overall responsibility of maintaining law and order and conducting polling at the polling station. They were well trained in the process of conduct of polling. ECP carried out extensive voters' education programme to enable them to cast their votes properly and in an orderly manner. Election Agents, Polling Agents and domestic and international observers were also there to observe the polling process.

3. The polling process went on smoothly and on the whole it was held in a peaceful manner without any major disturbance. National and international observers visited polling stations of their choice in all the four Provinces, Federal Capital and FATAs. The observers were almost unanimous in their observations that polling process on the whole was well organized, smooth and peaceful.

4. The Presiding Officers regulated admission to polling stations in accordance with instructions issued by the ECP from time to time. The DROs and ROs also paid visits to various polling stations to oversee functioning of these stations. Complaint Centres were established at District, Provincial and Central level. The Central Control Room was established in ECP Secretariat, Islamabad under the supervision of Director General (Elections).

Any complaint received from any corner of the country was promptly looked into and disposed of immediately.

Extension in time for poll

5. In Karachi, polling process could not start at 8.00 a.m. in the morning on the poll day due to law and order situation. In order to provide equal opportunity to all electors from all constituencies, time for polling in the affected constituencies was extended for three-hours, which helped the voters standing in long queues from morning till evening waiting to cast their votes to actually exercise their right to vote in the election.

Postponement of Election

6. Election could not be held in constituency No NA-38 Tribal Area-III due to precarious law and order situation in the area.

Termination of Proceedings

7. Section 18 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides that in the event of death of a contesting candidate before the day for taking poll, the RO shall by public notice terminate proceedings relating to that election and fresh proceedings shall be commenced in accordance with the law. In the following cases the ROs terminated proceedings due to death of one of contesting candidates in each constituency:

National Assembly:

NA-83 Faisalabad-IX
NA-254 Karachi-XVI

Provincial Assembly of the Punjab:

PP-51 Faisalabad-I
PP-217 Khanewal-VI
PP-254 Muzaffargarh-IV

Provincial Assembly of the Sindh:

PS-64 Mirpurkhas-I
PS-95 Karachi-VII

Provincial Assembly of the Balochistan:

PB-32 Kacchi-III

Admission to Polling Stations

8. Admission to polling station was regulated in accordance with the provisions of Section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976. Contesting candidates with their election agents and polling agents, persons on election duty and such other persons specifically permitted by RO through entry passes were allowed to enter the polling station. Special passes were also issued by the ECP to its Officers as well as to the representatives of the local/foreign media and to domestic and international observers.

Incapacitated or Blind Voter

9. Another prominent feature of polling process was the concession allowed to the blind or otherwise incapacitated electors, as is available under the existing law. Such an elector was allowed by the polling staff to take a companion, not below the age of 18 years, with him into polling booth and that companion was to mark the ballot paper on behalf of the blind or incapacitated voter according to his choice. This facility was subject to the condition that the companion could not be the candidate himself or his agent.

10. At the end of polling, the Presiding Officers carried out counting of votes cast at their polling station in the presence of polling agents and observers as were present there. The entire process beginning from the display of empty ballot boxes in the morning and ending at the count of votes and preparation of the Statements of the Count and Ballot Paper Account was held under the watchful eyes of candidates, election agents, polling agents and observers.

CHAPTER-XIX

TRANSMISSION OF ELECTION RESULTS

The most important and eagerly awaited process in elections is the announcement of results after the polls. The election process, which starts with filing of nomination papers by the candidates, culminates with the announcement of results of election. Therefore, it is imperative to have an efficient, swift and credible result communication system. It is one of core features of elections in Pakistan that preliminary (unofficial) results are announced immediately after the completion of polling, followed by announcement of consolidated results by the ROs.

2. ECP had made two different arrangements for the collection and announcement of preliminary (unofficial) and final results of General Elections 2013. One was traditional system which was adopted in the past while second one was modern and computerized system which was developed by UNDP and was named as Results Management System (RMS). A well coordinated and integrated communication plan was prepared for speedy collection of election results and their announcement in as short time as could be possible under prevailing circumstances. Arrangements were also made to upload preliminary results on the ECP's website as soon as these were received in the Central Control Room set up in the ECP Secretariat at Islamabad. The ECP had finalized well in advance the methodology of collection, dissemination and announcement of preliminary (unofficial) election results. For the purpose, a communication link between the ROs offices and ECP was established for the purpose of compiling and transmitting the election results to the Central Control Room of the ECP at Islamabad.

3. The process of tabulation of election results through RMS was introduced for the first time specially designed for the automation of various electoral processes. Main objective of the RMS was to provide transparency, accuracy and efficiency to electoral process. This system was designed to provide polling station based results to all stakeholders in a timely manner. It also facilitated ROs to create and/or manage polling scheme, nomination of candidates, tabulation and transmission of results and thus enabled the ECP to have more accurate reports on voters' turn out, tally progress and polling station based election results. More importantly, ECP was able to have electronic record of the

whole process for further improvement in the electoral system. The following steps were envisaged at the office of each Returning Officer:

- i. Receiving of Form XIV by the RO from the Presiding Officers;
- ii. Opening the software and entering polling station number into the system;
- iii. System asks for scanned copy of Form XIV;
- iv. Form XIV was required to be scanned and saved into the system;
- v. Software shows all fields of Form XIV to be entered;
- vi. All fields were required to be entered and data so entered was required to be saved after asking checking the entries for the second time;
- vii. Polling station results were required to be saved in the system along with the scanned copy of Form XIV;
- viii. After all Form XIV were processed in the above manner, a preliminary tally-sheet could be generated, followed by draft Forms XVI and XVII;
- ix. The RO before consolidating the results was supposed to check each 'excluded vote' and count the one which he considered was valid. He was also supposed to count the valid 'postal ballots' if any and make necessary entries into the system;
- x. After ensuring that all entries were correctly entered/made, the RO was to authorize the system to generate Final Results on Forms XVI and XVII;
- xi. After consolidating results of the constituencies and generating Forms XVI and XVII from the software, the RO was to print the hard copies, sign and send them to ECP headquarters (HQ). Simultaneously data was also to be transferred to ECP HQ subject to availability of Internet connection. In case the Internet connection was not available, RO was supposed to get the data saved on USB in encrypted format and to send the same to ECP HQ by email from any other location where internet connectivity was available.

5. The following hardware/equipment for RMS was procured and provided by UNDP:

- i. 550 Packages (Desktop+Peripherals+APC+Multi-function printer+USB drive) for ROs;
- ii. 150 Laser Printers for ROs;
- iii. 4 Rack mountable servers (1 SAS, 1 Rack, 1 KVM, 2 UPS) and 2 color heavy duty printers for Server Room in ECP HQ;

6. The RMS facilitated the ROs by introducing a fully computerized system for preparation of Forms XVI and XVII. It also enabled the ECP to follow the countrywide results tabulation process in real time, wherever possible (due to internet connection) while maintaining a paper trail and simplicity of the process.

7. A help desk was established in ECP Secretariat to facilitate the end users of RMS, which provided requisite support to ROs and data entry staff to ensure smooth functioning of RMS across the country. Help desk enabled the ROs and their staff to perform their tasks smoothly and reduced the error rate during data entry operations. It provided technical support, troubleshooting and other solutions to the field staff.

8. The Presiding Officers were directed to send results of the count of their respective polling stations immediately after its completion to RO of the constituency through the quickest possible means. The ROs had drawn comprehensive communication plans in advance to facilitate communication of unofficial results in shortest possible time. These plans were also provided to Presiding Officers to enable them to ensure that the results reach the ROs safely and in time.

9. The ROs after compiling the unofficial results of the constituency sent these results, in prescribed form, to the ECP Secretariat at Islamabad through telefax and over telephone and announced the same locally as well.

10. In the ECP Secretariat at Islamabad, five Result Receiving Centers were set up in the main Control Room — two for Punjab and one each for Sindh, KPK and Balochistan. Ten teams were formed which worked for 12 hours by rotation. Incharge of each team received results over telephone as well as fax. After ensuring that the results thus received tally with each other the same were passed on to the Incharge of Control Room for releasing the result to print and electronic media and IT Wing of the ECP for uploading the same on the ECP's website without any delay. The Control

Room teams were headed by the Deputy Directors who worked under the over-all supervision of Director General (Elections). Four large size screens were installed in the main Control Room to display progressive results of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies' constituencies instantly as were received in the result receiving centers. Besides, a large number of print and electronic media representatives, national and international observers, foreign correspondents and representatives of the leading dailies were also present in the Central Control Room to cover the event and most of them were telecasting the unofficial constituency results through live transmissions.

11. The ROs, in terms of sections 39 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 issued notices to contesting candidates regarding day, time and place for consolidation of results of their respective constituencies. They carried out consolidation of results in the prescribed manner in the presence of candidates, their election agents and domestic and international observers. The consolidation of results in Form-XVI was carried out by the ROs on the basis of Statements of Count (Form-XIV) furnished by the Presiding Officers of all Polling Stations of the constituency.

CHAPTER-XX **COMPLAINTS / ELECTION DISPUTES**

Complaints resolution is an important part of an election process which helps the general public or a candidate to seek resolution of his complaint and/or dispute relating to an election. While there are certain election disputes for which law provides appropriate mechanism for adjudication thereof but the Commission has to take action in respect of complaints of general nature in order to redress the grievances of the complainants in areas where law does not specifically provide any adequate remedy.

2. An election has three major components, namely, the delimitation of constituencies, preparation/revision of electoral rolls and actual conduct of election which culminates with the announcement of results. Complaints arise not only from any activities undertaken by the Commission for the completion of these three areas of electoral process but also from other election related laws, rules and directives of the Commission. Besides, complaints of general nature also arise from an election. Despite some constraints, the Commission strived hard for timely and effective disposal of complaints received by it during the pre-poll, poll-day and post poll period of the general elections, 2013.

Complaints regarding Electoral Rolls

3. The complaints started pouring in with the commencement of the process of updating of the electoral rolls, which were finally published on 31st July, 2012. A central complaint cell was established in the ECP Secretariat, Islamabad for the quick disposal of complaints pertaining to the electoral rolls. Province-wise number of complaints received and disposed of in this regard is as under:

Province	No. of complaints received	Disposed of
Punjab& Federal Capital	385	385
Sindh	178	178
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	75	75
Balochistan	123	123
Total	761	761

4. Besides above, pre-poll complaints also arise from violations of any provisions of the election laws, rules, any directive issued by the Commission or any provision of the Codes of Conduct by the candidates and/or political parties. Such complaints inter alia relate to the announcement of development projects by the Government or party or parties in power, interference of government functionaries in election process, volatile law & order situation leading to threatening atmosphere for candidates and electors, acceptance or rejection of nomination papers by the ROs, appointment of biased polling staff or change of polling staff close to the day of poll, establishment of polling stations at such places as could render it difficult for certain electors to go to these polling stations due to long distance or any other reason and thus prevent them from exercising their right to vote.

5. The above in view, the Commission, immediately after the announcement of schedule for general elections, 2013, constituted a Complaint Cell headed by Additional Director General (Elections) in the ECP Secretariat, Islamabad for quick redressal of complaints received from general public, political parties and candidates. All such complaints were thoroughly examined and dealt in accordance with law.

Election Petitions

6. Article 225 of the Constitution provides that no election to a House or a Provincial Assembly shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such Tribunal and in such manner as may be determined by an Act of Parliament. Sections 52 to 77 (Chapter-VII) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides for the presentation of an election petition, limitation involved in filing a petition, security deposits, parties to the petition, contents of petition, appointment of Election Tribunals, trial and disposal of petition, etc.

7. Every election petition is required to contain a precise statement of material facts, full particulars of any corrupt or illegal practice allegedly committed along with the names together with the place and date of commission of such illegal and corrupt practice. The petitioner may claim any of the following reliefs:

- a. that the election of returned candidate is void;

- b. that the election of returned candidate is void and that the petitioner or some other person has been duly elected; or
- c. that the election as a whole is void.

8. Every election petition and every schedule or annex to that petition is required to be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner presented under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for verification of pleadings.

Appointment of Election Tribunals

9. Under the law, the Commission may appoint as many Election Tribunals as may be necessary. A person, who is, or, has been, or, at the time of his retirement as a District and Sessions Judge, was qualified to be a Judge of a High Court, can be appointed as Tribunal for the trial and disposal of election petitions. For the first time, in order to ensure speedy disposal of election petitions, the retired District and Sessions Judges, who at the time of their retirement were qualified to be the Judge of a High Court, were appointed as Tribunals. The detail of such Tribunals is given below:

Number of Election Tribunals		
Province	Place of Sitting	Number of Election Tribunal
Punjab including Federal Capital	Rawalpindi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan and Bahawalpur	05
Sindh	Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad	03
KPK including FATAs	Peshawar, D.I. Khan, Abbottabad	03
Balochistan	Quetta	03

10. The Tribunals appointed by the Commission heard the election petitions referred to them by the Commission and disposed them off in accordance with law. The province-wise total number of election petitions filed with the Commission and referred to the Tribunals as well as the detail of their disposal separately in respect of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies constituencies is as under:-

National Assembly

Province Name	General Seats	Seats Reserved for Women	Seats Reserved for Non-Muslims	Total
Punjab	66	03	00	69
Federal Capital	00	00	00	00
Sindh	27	00	01	28
KPK	13	00	00	13
FATAs	13	00	00	13
Balochistan	14	00	00	14
Total	133	03	01	137

Provincial Assemblies

Province Name	General Seats	Seats Reserved for Women	Seats Reserved for Non-Muslims	Total
Punjab	98	00	00	98
Sindh	63	00	00	63
KPK	43	00	00	43
Balochistan	45	01	00	46
Total	249	01	00	250

11. In all 405 election petitions were filed out of which 18 were dismissed by the Commission in accordance with law and were not referred to the Tribunals. Out of remaining 387 petitions referred to the Tribunals, a total number of 376 election petitions have so far been disposed of by the Election Tribunals, whereas, 11 petitions are still pending. In addition, 24 election petitions relating to subsequent bye-elections were also filed, out of which one (01) petition was dismissed by the Commission, whereas 23 election petitions were referred to the Tribunals for trial and disposal. Twenty one (21) election petitions in respect of bye-elections have also been disposed of by the concerned Tribunals and two (02) are still pending disposal.

Appeal against the decision of the Tribunal

12. The decision of Tribunal made in the election petition is appealable before the Supreme Court of Pakistan within thirty days of the announcement of such decision.

Petitions under Section 103AA

13. As soon as the polling on 11th May, 2013 was over, the aggrieved candidates started to file petitions under section 103AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 before the Commission which were heard and disposed of within permissible period of sixty days by it, detail of which is as under:

Province Name	Number of petitions filed	Petitions accepted	Petitions disposed of
Punjab	159	01	158
Sindh	38	01	37
KPK	29	03	26
Balochistan	51	01	50
Total	277	06	271

Petitions under Section 39

14. Petitions under section 39 were also filed by the candidates who were aggrieved by any order of the RO regarding recounting of votes or in respect of consolidation proceedings undertaken by him. These petitions were heard and disposed of by the Commission, detail whereof is as under:

Province Name	Number of petitions filed	Petitions accepted	Petitions disposed of
Punjab	11	11	0
Sindh	04	0	04
KPK	08	0	08
Balochistan	02	0	02
Total	25	11	14

Poll-day complaints

15. In all, 218 complaints were received in the Complaint Cell established in the ECP Secretariat, at Islamabad on the polling day, which were disposed of in accordance with law immediately.

CHAPTER XXI **ELECTION TO THE SEATS RESERVED FOR** **WOMEN AND NON-MUSLIMS**

Every nation strives for the betterment of its people and for that purpose the people elect their representatives to the legislature to legislate for the benefit of the electorates they are representing to. However, in doing so, some segments of the society remain unrepresented in the legislature due to cultural, religious and various other factors and it becomes difficult for them to compete successfully against politically strong party candidates on general seats. These unrepresented or underrepresented segments are commonly called as '*marginalized groups*' of the society. Women and minority groups are at the top of the list in marginalized groups. Women being an important segment of our body politic and numerically about half of the population, it is absolutely essential that they are appropriately represented in every representative body. Likewise, non-Muslims also make good portion of the population hence their interests can only be ensured by reserving seats for them in the relevant representative body. In order to safeguard the interests of such marginalized groups, each nation provides some reserved seats for them so as to enable them to have their say in the decision making process.

Brief History

2. The lawmakers since the creation of Pakistan tried to provide representation to marginalized groups of the society in elected bodies so that their voices are heard and their rights are safeguarded. In this regard, it is worth mentioning that Article 44(1) of Constitution of 1956 envisaged a National Assembly having 300 general seats and in addition to this, ten seats were reserved for women, of whom five were to be elected from East Pakistan and five from West Pakistan. It is important to mention that the constitution envisaged creation of ten territorial constituencies for filling the aforesaid seats reserved for women. In the subsequent Constitution of 1962, however, the National Assembly consisted of 218 members in accordance with clause (1) of Article 20 whereas clause (2) of same Article provided for eight seats exclusively reserved for women (four seats for East Pakistan and four seats for West Pakistan). When Legal Framework Order was promulgated in 1970, the representation of women in National Assembly was enhanced to thirteen: seven from East Pakistan and six from West

Pakistan. The original Constitution of 1973 provided that for a period of 10 years from the commencing day or the holding of the third General Elections to National Assembly, whichever occurs later, twenty seats shall be reserved for women. Accordingly the number of reserved seats for women in the national assembly for general elections held in 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993 and 1997 remained twenty. The reserved seats for women in National Assembly were increased to 60 through the Legal Framework Order 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.24 of 2002). Needless to mention that the aforesaid Legal Framework Order got validation and affirmation through Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution on 31st December, 2003.

3. So far as seats reserved for non-Muslims in National Assembly are concerned, this matter can be traced back to 1975 when through Fourth Amendment to Constitution of 1973, six seats were reserved for non-Muslims. These seats were retained in the Houses of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies (Elections) Order 1977 [President's (Post-Proclamation) Order 5 of 1977]. Later this number was raised to ten seats in 1985 vide President's Order No.14 of 1985 and since then non-Muslim members are being regularly elected against such seats.

Present position

4. Currently, the number of seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly is as under:

S.No.	Province	No. of seats for Women	No. of non-Muslim seats
1	Balochistan	03	10
2	KPK	08	
3	Punjab	35	
4	Sindh	14	
Total		60	10

The number of seats for women and non-Muslims in the Provincial Assemblies is as under:²¹

S.No.	Province	No. of seats for Women	No. of non-Muslim seats
1	Balochistan	11	3
2	KPK	22	3
3	Punjab	66	8
4	Sindh	29	9
Total		128	23

²¹ Article 106 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Methodology for Elections

5. It is laid down in Article 51(6)(b) of the Constitution that each Province shall be a single constituency for all seats reserved for women in National Assembly, which are allocated to that Province. Similarly, the constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims in National Assembly shall be the whole country as per Article 51(6)(c). The law further provides that the members to fill seats reserved for women, which are allocated to a Province, shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in National Assembly from the Province concerned. Like-wise the members to fill seats reserved for non-Muslims shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in National Assembly.

6. Each Province is a single constituency for all seats reserved for women and non-Muslims, which are allocated to respective Provinces. The members for the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims allocated to a Province are to be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in that Provincial Assembly.

Party Lists for Reserved Seats

7. The procedure for filing nomination papers and lists of candidates is available in relevant laws. The political parties file their lists of candidates with CEC or the PEC concerned, showing their order of preference, separately for women and non-Muslims for National and Provincial Assemblies. These lists once submitted cannot be altered at any later stage. The candidates file their nomination papers with the RO concerned according to schedule announced by the ECP. The ROs scrutinize nomination papers and decide whether, under the law, the candidates are qualified to be elected as members or not.

Appointment of Returning Officers

8. The ECP appointed the following officers as ROs for elections to seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the

National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan:

Returning Officer	Jurisdiction
Director General (Admn), ECP Secretariat, Islamabad.	▶ Seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly
PEC, Punjab, Lahore.	▶ Seats reserved for women in the National Assembly from Punjab Province
	▶ Seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in Provincial Assembly of the Punjab.
PEC, Sindh Karachi	▶ Seats reserved for women in the National Assembly from Sindh
	▶ Seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh.
PEC, KPK, Peshawar	▶ Seats reserved for women in the National Assembly from KPK.
	▶ Seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of KPK.
PEC, Balochistan, Quetta	▶ Seats reserved for women in the Assembly from Balochistan Province.
	▶ Seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan.

Filing of Nomination Papers by the Candidates

9. The candidates for seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were required to submit their nomination papers with designated ROs on the dates fixed by the ECP. The political parties were asked to submit their priority lists to the concerned RO by 31-03-2013 midnight in respect of seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. Accordingly, the political parties filed lists of their candidates in order of priority with concerned ROs, as per the following detail:-

Women

S.No.	Province	National Assembly		Provincial Assembly	
		Seats	Nomination Papers	Seats	Nomination Papers
1	Punjab	35	261	66	640
2	Sindh	14	99	29	247
3	KPK	08	78	22	229
4	Balochistan	03	50	11	114
Total:		60	488	128	1230

Non-Muslims

S.No.	Province	National Assembly		Provincial Assembly	
		Seats	Nomination Papers	Seats	Nomination Papers
1	Punjab	10	182	08	202
2	Sindh			09	123
3	KPK			03	68
4	Balochistan			03	61
Total:		10	182	23	453

Scrutiny

10. The Returning Officers after scrutiny, rejected nomination papers of candidates, who did not fulfill requirements of the law, as per detail given below:

S.No.	Province/Area	Number of nomination papers rejected by the Returning Officers on reserved seats			
		Women		Non-Muslim	
		National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly
1	Punjab	10	10	93	01
2	Sindh	44	121		70
3	KPK	34	102		45
4	Balochistan	17	36		23
Total:		105	269	93	139

Contesting Candidates

11. After last date for withdrawal of candidature i.e. 18-04-2013, the lists of contesting candidates for reserved seats were drawn by ROs. Detail of candidates left in the field is given below:

S.No.	National Assembly	Number of contesting candidates	
		Women	Non-Muslims
1	National Assembly	258	71
2	Provincial Assembly, Punjab	231	55
3	Provincial Assembly, Sindh	127	55
4	Provincial Assembly, KPK	126	28
5	Provincial Assembly, Balochistan	75	37
Total		817	246

Determination of Seats

12. Following the procedure for election to reserved seats as laid down in the "National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies

Allocation of Reserved Seats for Women and Non-Muslims (Procedure) Rules, 2002”, the ECP determined seats won by political parties from the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly as well as Provincial Assemblies. Elections were held on 11th May, 2013. After consolidation of results by ROs, the ECP notified names of returned candidates of National Assembly as well Provincial Assemblies. These names were published in the official Gazette on 22nd May, 2013. As provided in sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the aforesaid Rules, three days were allowed for independent returned candidates to join a political party, if they so desired. Thereafter, the total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies was determined and their per centum share was worked out in accordance with the Rules. The seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were divided among the political parties on the basis of their per centum share, the details whereof are given below:

Seats Reserved for Women in National Assembly

Punjab Province

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY					
CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	35	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PML(N)	129	88.36	90.21	31.57=32
2	PTI	8	5.48	5.59	1.96=2
3	PPPP	2	1.37	1.40	0.49=0*
4	PML	2	1.37	1.40	0.49=0*
5	PML-Z	1	0.68	0.70	0.24=0
6	AML P	1	0.68	0.70	0.24=0
TOTAL		143		100%	34
7	Independents	3	2.05		
TOTAL		146	100%		
Results withheld: NA-103		1			
Proceedings terminated: NA-83		1			
GRAND TOTAL		148			

* One seat to be decided by lot between PPPP and PML.

Sindh Province

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY					
CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	14	
Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PPPP	29	50.88	50.88	7.12=7
2	MQM	18	31.58	31.58	4.42=4
3	PML(F)	5	8.77	8.77	1.23=1
4	NPP	2	3.51	3.51	0.49=1
5	PML(N)	2	3.51	3.51	0.49=1
6	PTI	1	1.75	1.75	0.25=0
TOTAL		57		100%	14
7	Independent	0	0.00		
TOTAL		57	100.00%		
Results stayed: NA-229, NA-230, NA-237		3			
Proceedings terminated: NA-254		1			
GRAND TOTAL		61			

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY					
CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	8	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PTI	17	48.57	48.57	3.89=4
2	JUI(F)	6	17.14	17.14	1.37=2
3	PML(N)	5	14.29	14.29	1.14=1
4	JI	3	8.57	8.57	0.69=1
5	ANP	1	2.86	2.86	0.23=0
6	QWP-S	1	2.86	2.86	0.23=0
7	AJIP	1	2.86	2.86	0.23=0
8	APML	1	2.86	2.86	0.23=0
TOTAL		35		100%	8
9	Independents	0	0.00		
TOTAL		35	100%		
Results stayed:		0			
Proceedings terminated:		0			
GRAND TOTAL		35			

Balochistan Province

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY					
PROVINCE			BALOCHISTAN		
CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	3	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PML(N)	5	35.71	38.46	1.15=1
2	JUI(F)	4	28.57	30.77	0.92=1
3	PMAP	3	21.43	23.08	0.69=1
4	NP	1	7.14	7.69	0.23=0
5	BNP-M	1	7.14	7.69	0.23=0
TOTAL		14		100%	3
5	Independents	0	0.00		
TOTAL		14	100%		
Results stayed:		0			
Proceedings terminated:		0			
GRAND TOTAL		14			

Seats Reserved for Women in Provincial Assemblies

Punjab Province

CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	66	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PML(N)	246	84.54	86.32	56.97=57
2	PTI	20	6.87	7.02	4.63=5
3	PML	7	2.41	2.46	1.62=2
4	PPPP	6	2.06	2.11	1.39=1
5	PML-Z	2	0.69	0.70	0.46=1
6	PNML	1	0.34	0.35	0.23=0

7	BNAP	1	0.34	0.35	0.23=0
8	JUIF	1	0.34	0.35	0.23=0
9	JI	1	0.34	0.35	0.23=0
TOTAL		285		100%	66
10	Independents	6	2.06		
TOTAL		291	100%		
Results withheld: PP-43, PP-170, PP-207		3			
Proceedings terminated: PP-51, PP-217, PP-254		3			
GRAND TOTAL		297			

Sindh Province

CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	29	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PPPP	65	54.17	54.17	15.71=16
2	MQM	36	30.00	30.00	8.70=9
3	PML(F)	7	5.83	5.83	1.69=2
4	PML(N)	6	5.00	5.00	1.45=1
5	PTI	3	2.50	2.50	0.73=1
6	NPP	2	1.67	1.67	0.48=0
7	PML	1	0.83	0.83	0.24=0
TOTAL		120		100%	29
8	Independent	0	0.00		
TOTAL		120	100%		
Results awaited: PS-17, PS-62, PS-63, PS-128		4			
Results stayed: PS-14, PS-81, PS-85		3			
Recounting: PS-22		1			
Proceedings terminated: PS-64, PS-95		2			
GRAND TOTAL		130			

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	22	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PTI	44	44.44	45.36	9.98=10
2	JUI(F)	13	13.13	13.40	2.95=3
3	PML(N)	13	13.13	13.40	2.95=3
4	QWP-S	8	8.08	8.25	1.81=2
5	JI	7	7.07	7.22	1.59=1
6	ANP	4	4.04	4.12	0.91=1
7	AJIP	4	4.04	4.12	0.91=1
8	PPPP	3	3.03	3.09	0.68=1
9	APML	1	1.01	1.03	0.23=0
TOTAL		97		100%	22
10	Independents	2	2.02		
TOTAL		99	100%		
Results stayed:		0			
Proceedings terminated:		0			
GRAND TOTAL		99			

Balochistan Province

CATEGORY			WOMEN		
No. of Seats			=	11	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PML(N)	14	29.79	29.79	3.28=3
2	PMAP	10	21.28	21.28	2.34=3
3	NP	8	17.02	17.02	1.87=2
4	JUI(F)	6	12.77	12.77	1.40=2
5	PML	4	8.51	8.51	0.94=1
6	BNP-M	1	2.13	2.13	0.23=0
7	JQM	1	2.13	2.13	0.23=0
8	ANP	1	2.13	2.13	0.23=0
9	MWMP	1	2.13	2.13	0.23=0
10	BNP-A	1	2.13	2.13	0.23=0
TOTAL		47		100%	11

11	Independents	0	0.00		
TOTAL		47	100%		
Results Awaited: PB-35, PB-40		2			
Seats Vacant: PB-29		1			
Proceedings terminated: PB-32		1			
GRAND TOTAL		51			

Seats Reserved for non-Muslims

National Assembly

CATEGORY			NON-MUSLIM		
No. of Seats			=	10	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PML(N)	142	53.99	56.57	5.66=6
2	PPPP	31	11.79	12.35	1.24=1
3	PTI	27	10.27	10.76	1.08=1
4	MQM	18	6.84	7.17	0.72=1
5	JUI(F)	10	3.80	3.98	0.40=1
6	PML(F)	5	1.90	1.99	0.20=0
7	PMAP	3	1.14	1.20	0.12=0
8	JI	3	1.14	1.20	0.12=0
9	NPP	2	0.76	0.80	0.08=0
10	PML	2	0.76	0.80	0.08=0
11	ANP	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
12	QWP-S	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
13	PML-Z	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
14	NP	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
15	AML P	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
16	AJIP	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
17	BNP-M	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
18	APML	1	0.38	0.40	0.04=0
TOTAL		251		100%	10

19	Independents	12	4.56		
TOTAL		263	100%		
Results stayed: NA-103, NA-229, NA-230, NA-237		4			
Postponed: NA-37, NA-38		2			
Repoll at some polling stations: NA-46		1			
Proceedings terminated:NA-83, NA-254		2			
GRAND TOTAL		272			

Punjab Province

CATEGORY			NON-MUSLIMS		
No. of Seats			=	8	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PML(N)	246	84.54	86.32	6.91=7
2	PTI	20	6.87	7.02	0.56=1
3	PML	7	2.41	2.46	0.20=0
4	PPPP	6	2.06	2.11	0.17=0
5	PML-Z	2	0.69	0.70	0.06=0
6	PNML	1	0.34	0.35	0.03=0
7	BNAP	1	0.34	0.35	0.03=0
8	JUIF	1	0.34	0.35	0.03=0
9	JI	1	0.34	0.35	0.03=0
TOTAL		285		100%	8
10	Independents	6	2.06		
TOTAL		291	100%		
Results withheld: PP-43, PP-170, PP-207		3			
Proceedings terminated: PP-51, PP-217, PP-254		3			
GRAND TOTAL		297			

Sindh Province

CATEGORY			NON-MUSLIMS		
No. of Seats			=	9	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PPPP	65	54.17	54.17	4.88=5
2	MQM	36	30.00	30.00	2.70=3
3	PML(F)	7	5.83	5.83	0.53=1
4	PML(N)	6	5.00	5.00	0.45=0
5	PTI	3	2.50	2.50	0.23=0
6	NPP	2	1.67	1.67	0.15=0
7	PML	1	0.83	0.83	0.08=0
TOTAL		120		100%	9
8	Independent	0	0.00		
TOTAL		120	100%		
Results awaited: PS-17, PS-62, PS-63, PS-128		4			
Results stayed: PS-14, PS-81, PS-85		3			
Recounting: PS-22		1			
Proceedings terminated: PS-64, PS-95		2			
GRAND TOTAL		130			

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

CATEGORY			NON-MUSLIMS		
No. of Seats			=	3	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PTI	44	44.44	45.36	1.36=1
2	JUI(F)	13	13.13	13.40	0.40=1
3	PML(N)	13	13.13	13.40	0.40=1
4	QWP-S	8	8.08	8.25	0.25=0
5	JI	7	7.07	7.22	0.22=0
6	ANP	4	4.04	4.12	0.12=0
7	AJIP	4	4.04	4.12	0.12=0
8	PPPP	3	3.03	3.09	0.09=0
9	APML	1	1.01	1.03	0.03=0
TOTAL		97		100%	3

10	Independents	2	2.02		
TOTAL		99	100%		
Results stayed:		0	0		
Proceedings terminated:		0			
GRAND TOTAL		99			

Balochistan Province

CATEGORY			NON-MUSLIMS		
No. of Seats			=	3	
Sl.No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats Won	Percentage of General Seats Won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	PML(N)	14	29.79	29.79	0.89=1
2	PMAP	10	21.28	21.28	0.64=1
3	NP	8	17.02	17.02	0.51=1
4	JUI(F)	6	12.77	12.77	0.38=0
5	PML	4	8.51	8.51	0.26=0
6	BNP-M	1	2.13	2.13	0.06=0
7	JQM	1	2.13	2.13	0.06=0
8	ANP	1	2.13	2.13	0.06=0
9	MWMP	1	2.13	2.13	0.06=0
10	BNP-A	1	2.13	2.13	0.06=0
TOTAL		47		100%	3
11	Independents	0	0.00		
TOTAL		47	100%		
Results Awaited: PB-35, PB-40		2			
Seats Vacant: PB-29		1			
Proceedings terminated:PB-32		1			
GRAND TOTAL		51			

CHAPTER-XXII **CONDUCT OF BYE-ELECTIONS**

Per Article 219 of the Constitution, the Commission is charged, *inter-alia*, with the duty of organizing and conducting election to fill casual vacancies in the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly whereas clause (4) of Article 224 thereof requires the Commission to hold election within 60 days from the occurrence of such a vacancy. Section 108 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the Act) provides that when the seat of a member becomes vacant, the Commission shall, by notification in the official gazette, call upon the constituency concerned to elect a person to fill the seat from such constituency before such date as may be specified in the Notification and thereupon the provisions of the Act and Rules framed thereunder shall apply, as far as may be, to the election to fill such seat. By virtue of aforesaid provisions in the Constitution and the law, bye-elections to fill the casual vacancies in the National/Provincial Assemblies were required to be held after the General Elections' proceedings were over. In all, there were 41 seats in the National/Provincial Assemblies which fell vacant due to various reasons, detail of which can be found in following paragraphs.

A. Vacation of Seats under Article 223 of the Constitution:

2. Article 223 of the Constitution provides that no person shall, at the same time, be a member of both Houses, or a House and a Provincial Assembly, or the Assemblies of two or more Provinces or a House or a Provincial Assembly in respect of more than one seat. If a person is declared elected from more than one seat, he is entitled to retain one seat of his choice and to resign from the other seat or seats within a period of thirty days after declaration of the result. In General Elections 2013, twenty-three persons were elected to more than one seat thereby involving forty nine seats in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. They took oath in the Assembly of their choice and the remaining twenty-six seats were declared vacant as per detail given below:

National Assembly

1	Imran Khan	NA-1 Peshawar-I	PTI
2	Parvaiz Khattak	NA-5 Nowshera-I	PTI

3	Asad Qaiser	NA-13 Swabi-II	PTI
4	Moulana Fazal ur Rehman	NA-25 D.I.Khan-cum-Tank	JUI(F)
5	Moulana Fazal ur Rehman	NA-27 Lakki Marwat	JUI(F)
6	Makhdoom Javaid Hashmi	NA-48 Islamabad-I	PTI
7	Muhammad Nawaz Sharif	NA-68 Sargodha-V	PML(N)
8	Imran Khan	NA-71 Mianwali-I	PTI
9	Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif	NA-129 Lahore-XII	PML(N)
10	Jamshaid Ahmad Dasti	NA-177 Muzaffargarh-II	IND
11	Pir Sadar-ud-Din Shah	NA-235 Sanghar-II	PML(F)
12	Mehmood Khan Achakzai	NA-262 Killa Abdullah	PkMAP

Punjab Province

1	Ch. Nisar Ali Khan	PP-6 Rawalpindi-VI	IND
2	Mohnis Elahi	PP-118 M.B.Din-III	PML
3	Khawaja Muhammad Asif	PP-123 Sialkot-III	PML(N)
4	Muhammad Hamza Shehbaz Sharif	PP-142 Lahore-VI	PML(N)
5	Mehar Ishtiaq Ahmad	PP-150 Lahore-XIV	PML(N)
6	Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif	PP-161 Lahore-XXV	PML(N)
7	Muhammad Moeen Wattoo	PP-193 Okara-IX	PML(N)
8	Muhammad Siddique Khan Baloch	PP-210 Lodhran-IV	IND
9	Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif	PP-247 Rajanpur-I	PML(N)
10	Makhdoom Khusro Bakhtiar	PP-289 R.Y.Khan-V	IND
11	Makhdoom Syed Mustafa Mahmood	PP-292 R.Y.Khan-VIII	PPPP

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province

1	Ameer Haider Khan Hoti	PK-23 Mardan-I	ANP
2	Akram Khan Durrani	PK-70 Bannu-I	JUI(F)

Balochistan Province

1	Jam Kamal Khan	PB-44 Lasbela-I	
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B. Vacation of Seats on account of various reasons:

3. The bye-elections were also held to fill following vacancies, which had fallen vacant due to the reason mentioned against each constituency:

Sl. No.	No. and Name of Constituency	Cause of Vacancy
1	NA-103 Hafizabad-II	The Election Commission declared the election null and void vide its order dated 10.6.2013.

2	NA-237 Thatta-I	Due to disqualification of newly elected MPA by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan.
3	PK-27 Mardan-V	Due to death of MPA.
4	PK-42 Hangu-I	Due to death of newly elected MPA
5	PS-12 Shikarpur	ECP declared the Election null and void under section 103AA of RP act, 1976.
6	PB-29 Nasirabad-II	Due to disqualification of newly elected MPA by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan
7	PP-243 D.G.Khan-IV	Due to withdrawal of Notification of returned candidate Sirdar Zulfiqar Ali Khan Khosa

4. Accordingly, the following programme for holding bye-election to fill aforesaid 33 seats was notified by the Election Commission:

Programme of such Bye-Elections

Sl. No.	EVENTS	DATE
1	2	3
1	Public Notice to be issued by the Returning Officers on	01.07.2013
2	Dates for filing of nomination papers with the Returning Officers by the candidates	03.07.2013 to 09.07.2013
3	Dates for Scrutiny of nomination papers by the Returning Officers	11.07.2013 to 17.07.2013
4	Last date for filing of appeals against decisions of the Returning Officers rejecting/accepting the nomination papers	22.07.2013
5	Last date for deciding appeals by the Tribunals	29.07.2013
6	Last date for withdrawal of candidature	30.07.2013
7	Publication of revised list of candidates	31.07.2013
8	Polling day	22.08.2013

C. Fresh Proceedings due to death of contesting candidates:

5. Section 18 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 requires that if a contesting candidate dies before the day for taking the poll, the Returning Officer shall, by public notice, terminate the proceedings relating to that election. The proceedings relating to election in the following two constituencies of the National

Assembly, three constituencies of the Provincial Assembly, Punjab, two constituencies of Provincial Assembly, Sindh, and one constituency of Provincial Assembly of Balochistan were terminated by the concerned Returning Officers due to the death of a contesting candidate in each constituency:

National Assembly

- (1) NA-83 Faisalabad-IX
- (2) NA-254 Karachi-XVI

Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

- (1) PP-51-Faisalabad-I
- (2) PP-217 Khanewal-VI
- (3) PP-254 Muzaffargarh-IV

Provincial Assembly of Sindh

- (1) PS-64 Mirpurkhas-I
- (2) PS-95 Karachi-VII

Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

- (1) PB-32 Jhal Magsi (Old Kachhi-III)

6. After the General Elections held on the 11th May, 2013 fresh proceedings were launched to complete the process of election in the above mentioned constituencies in accordance with sub-section (2) of section 18, which reads as under:

"(2) where the proceedings relating to an election have been terminated under sub-section (1), fresh proceedings shall be commenced in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as if for a new election;

Provided that it shall not be necessary for the other contesting candidates to file fresh nomination papers or makes a further deposit under section 13".

7. Accordingly, the following schedule was notified in terms of proviso to sub-section (1) of section 108 of the Act to fill aforesaid 8 seats:-

Programme of such Bye-Elections

Sl. No.	EVENTS	DATE
1	2	3
1	Public Notice to be issued by the Returning Officers on	01.07.2013
2	Dates for filing of nomination papers with the Returning Officers by the candidates	03.07.2013 to 09.07.2013
3	Dates for Scrutiny of nomination papers by the Returning Officers	11.07.2013 to 17.07.2013
4	Last date for filing of appeals against decisions of the Returning Officers rejecting/accepting the nomination papers	22.07.2013
5	Last date for deciding appeals by the Tribunals	29.07.2013
6	Last date for withdrawal of candidature	30.07.2013
7	Publication of revised list of candidates	31.07.2013
8	Polling day	22.08.2013

8. These Elections were also held under the supervision of judicial officers. The same officers, who had conducted the General Elections, were appointed to act as District Returning Officers, Returning officers and Assistant Returning Officers for these Bye-Elections as well.

Arrangements for Bye-Elections

9. Taking advantage of the experience of General Elections, the Election Commission made the same arrangements for Bye-Elections. Almost the same polling staff was appointed and the same polling stations were established for Bye-Elections as in case of General Elections. Exactly the same procedure was followed for the conduct of the poll, counting of votes and announcement of result at the polling station.

Result of Fresh Elections/Bye-Elections

10. As a result of bye-elections to fill aforesaid vacancies, the following candidates, who secured the highest number of votes, were declared elected from the constituencies noted against their names:-

National Assembly Constituencies

S.No.	Constituency	Name	Party Affiliation
1	NA-1 Peshawar-I	Alhaaj Ghulam Ahmad Bilour	ANP
2	NA-5 Nowshera-I	Mr. Imran Khattak	PTI
3	NA-13 Swabi-II	Mr. Aqibullah	PTI
4	NA-25 D.I.Khan-cum-Tank	Engineer Dawar Khan Kundi	PTI
5	NA-27 Lakki Marwat	Col. (Retd) Amirullah Marwat	PTI
6	NA-48 Islamabad-I	Mr. Asad Umar	PTI
7	NA-68 Sargodha-V	Sardar Muhammad Shafqat Hayat Khan	PML(N)
8	NA-71 Mianwali-I	Mr. Obaid Ullah Khan Shadi Khel	PML(N)
9	NA-83 Faisalabad-IX	Mian Abdul Manan	PML(N)
10	NA-103 Hafizabad-II	Mian Shahid Hussain Khan Bhatti	PML(N)
11	NA-129 Lahore-XII	Ms. Shazia Mubashar	PML(N)
12	NA-177 Muzaffargarh-II	Mr. Ghulam Rabbani Khar	PPPP
13	NA-235 Sanghar-II	Miss Shazia Mari	PPPP
14	NA-237 Thatta-I	Mrs. Shamas-un-Nisa	PPPP
15	NA-254 Karachi-XVI	Mr. Muhammad Ali Rashid	MQM
16	NA-262 Killa Abdullah	Mr. Abdul Qahar Khan Wadan	PKMAP

Provincial Assembly Constituencies

S.No.	Constituency	Name	Party Affiliation
Punjab Province			
1	PP-6 Rawalpindi-VI	Chaudhary Sarfraz Afzal	PML(N)
2	PP-51-Faisalabad-I	Mr. Azad Ali Tabassum	PML(N)
3	PP-118 M.B.Din-III	Chaudhry Akhtar Abbas Bosal	PML(N)
4	PP-123 Sialkot-III	Khawaja Muhammad Mansha Ullah Butt	PML(N)
5	PP-142 Lahore-VI	Khawaja Salman Rafiq	PML(N)
6	PP-150 Lahore-XIV	Mian Marghoob Ahmad	PML(N)
7	PP-161 Lahore-XXV	Chaudhry Gulzar Ahmed Gujjar	PML(N)
8	PP-193 Oakara-IX	Mian Khurram Jahangir Wattoo	PPPP
9	PP-210 Lodhran-IV	Mr. Muhammad Zubair Khan	PML(N)
10	PP-217 Khanewal-VI	Rana Babar Hussain	PML(N)
11	PP-243 D.G.Khan-IV	Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan Dreshak	PTI

12	PP-247 Rajanpur-I	Sardar Ali Raza Khan Dreshak	PTI
13	PP-254 Muzaffargarh-IV	Hammad Nawaz Khan Tippu	PML(N)
14	PP-289 R.Y.Khan-V	Rais Muhammad Mehboob Ahmed	PML(N)
15	PP-292 R.Y.Khan-VIII	Makhdoom Syed Ali Akbar Mehmood	PPPP
Sindh Province			
16	PS-12 Shikarpur-II	Mr. Abid Hussain Bhayo	PPPP
17	PS-64 Mirpurkhas-I	Dr. Zaffar Ahmed Khan Kamali	MQM
18	PS-95 Karachi-VII	Mr. Muhammad Hussain Khan	MQM
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province			
19	PK-23 Mardan-I	Mr. Ahmad Khan Bahadur	ANP
20	PK-27 Mardan-V	Mr. Jamshed Khan	Independent
21	PK-42 Hangu-I	Shah Faisal Khan	Independent
22	PK-70 Bannu-I	Mr. Azam Khan Durrani	JUI
Balochistan Province			
23	PB-29 Nasirabad-II	Haji Muhammad Khan Lehri	PML(N)
24	PB-32 Jhal Magsi	Nawab Zada Tariq Magsi	Independent
25	PB-44 Lasbela-I	Prince Ahmad Ali	PML(N)

CHAPTER-XXIII

REPORTS OF THE FOREIGN AND NATIONAL OBSERVERS

Observation of an election by one or more independent parties, typically from another country or a non-governmental organization (NGO), primarily to assess the conduct of an election process on the basis of national legislation and international election standards is generally considered by the states to have an important role in promoting transparency and accountability as well as enhancing public confidence in the electoral processes. The Commission has always welcomed international and domestic election observers and facilitated their access to the polling sites by issuing them special Accreditation Cards. For general elections 2013, 817 International Observation Missions/Organizations and 45925 Domestic Election Observers were issued Accreditation Cards.

Election Observation Reports

2. A summary of Election Observation Reports of international and domestic observers is given below:

a. Election Observers Mission of the Government of Japan:

- ▶ They observed the election process from May 9 to May 11, 2013 and reported that the people of Pakistan showed enthusiasm by casting their votes which is proof that democracy is gradually taking hold in Pakistan. They reported that, “Despite attacks and disturbances, the people of Pakistan have overcome difficulties and the election was by and large successfully and peacefully held.” While appreciating ECP’s role, they reported that the ECP was consistently cooperative with the Japanese and other foreign observers and that the Missions were able to freely visit all the polling stations. They also reported that, “to avoid rigging such as double voting, the voters’ list with photographs of voters were made available in addition to verification by ID cards, and the forefingers of those who finished casting their ballots were smeared with ink. These multiple identification measures could be appreciated.” They also reported that, “as a whole, there were improvements in terms of fair elections, although some rigging of votes were reported. As for as our mission’s observation is concerned, not even a small act of rigging was detected and this could be evaluated as a great advance towards democracy.” In particular, they appreciated presence of a large number of female voters who cast their votes at the polling stations.

b. The International Human Rights Commission (IHRC):

- ▶ Also showed its satisfaction over the conduct of general elections in a smooth and peaceful manner. In a press statement HRCP said. “It has been emphasized that HRCP’s election monitors on the ground across the country did not find any credible evidence of systematic or large scale rigging on May 11’ The HRCP in its statement said this view is based on findings of its election observers teams on the ground across the country. These teams had the benefit of HRCP’s record of observing each and every election in the country since 1988. They also appreciated ECP for its excellent cooperation and courtesies extended to them in connection with preparation of accreditation cards for International Human Rights Commission observers’ Mission.

c. European Union Observation Mission:

- ▶ In its preliminary report of May 13, 2013, EUOM declared elections as ‘satisfactory and largely fair. They reported that “There is increased confidence in the ECP”. The final report highlighted that the ECP was generally seen as operating with more independence than in 2008. In contrast to 2008, the ECP had undertaken some stakeholder consultation which contributed to their better performance and increased confidence in the Institution. They accepted in their report that strong commitment was shown to the democratic process by political parties, candidates and voters who continued to participate in the electoral process. The report said that overall 9% polling stations were poorly managed. The report dismissed the notions that intelligence agencies had any interference in the election process. They accepted that there were 55% of voters’ turn out.
- ▶ The 2013 election were the first to be held under the obligations of the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which Pakistan ratified in June 2010. The report says that the legal framework has also been further improved through various amendments to the Constitution, which amongst other things provided for a parliamentary process for the appointment of the leadership of the ECP, Caretaker Prime Minister and Chief Ministers. These mechanisms were effectively implemented for these elections.
- ▶ EU mission thanked ECP for the cooperation and help which facilitated their work and ability to fulfill their responsibilities.

d. National Democratic Institute (NDI) and Asian Network for Free Election (ANFREL):

- ▶ NDI and ANFREL commented that there were many improvements in the election process. The delegation of NDI which included, Former prime minister of Norway Mr. Kjell, Magne Bondevik, former, member of U.S House of Representative Mr. Russ Carnhan, former member of justice of Ireland Nora Owen, former minister of cabinet of Philippine etc reported much enthusiasm among voters on election day, with many saying polls would lead to their better future. The delegation cited many improvements in the electoral process. They observed that ECP enjoyed a high level of public confidence and constructed the most accurate voters list in the nation's history and print and electronic media reported extensively on the campaign. They identified some administrative problems. The report also contained number of recommendations.

e. The Commonwealth Observers:

- ▶ In the conclusion of their Mission's report, it has been observed that Pakistani voters turned out in very large numbers on 11 May 2013 to cast their ballots and express their will to elect their Provincial and National representatives. The elections were credible and represented notable progress for Pakistan towards holding fully democratic elections.
- ▶ The positive features of the 2013 elections included: an improved legal framework; a higher level of confidence in the ECP at the national level; a significantly improved voter registration process; election day procedures which in most instances were well managed, with the notable exception of parts of Karachi; and a very high turnout of the electorate to cast their votes.
- ▶ The legal framework provided the basic conditions for credible competitive elections and the 18th, 19th and 20th Constitutional Amendments and various electoral reforms have strengthened the framework for the elections. Significantly the 18th Amendment provides for increased independence of the ECP and a more inclusive process in the nomination of ECP members. This has increased the level of confidence in the election management body at the national level. It is significant that these are the first elections held under the full treaty obligations of the ICCPR, following Pakistan's removal of its reservations in 2010. This has further helped to improve the overall legal framework for the polls and the democratic process in the country.

- ▶ One of the ECP's main successes was the much improved Electoral Rolls and universal suffrage is better provided for than previously, though the shortfall of registered women voters remains to be addressed.
- ▶ ECP was generally well prepared for the polls in most areas and the process was well administered. But delays and other problems were experienced in some locations, with Karachi particularly affected.
- ▶ Commonwealth Observers' report expressed some concerns and shortcomings including violence in some parts of the country and gave some recommendations.

f. Gender Concerns International (GCI):

- ▶ In a letter to Secretary ECP, GCI expressed their utmost appreciation and gratitude for ECP for the enormous efforts to facilitate women inclusive elections in 2013. They also highly appreciated ECP's support on accreditations which enabled Gender Election Monitoring (GEM) mission to monitor a record 555 polling stations with 110 domestic and a team of international observers.
- ▶ This extraordinary outreach gave the GEM Mission's observation great credibility and provided the basis for our final report to have concrete recommendations

g. Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN):

- ▶ FAFEN issued a report on 13th May 2013, in which they said "Despite some irregularities and violence, general election 2013 were relatively fair. Report praised the ECP for a smooth process, saying it had implemented several positive reforms. The report was based on summary reports from more than 41000 observers deployed across the country. They said, "The relatively high voter turnout and public enthusiasm for this election augurs well for democratic consolidation, bringing potential for more sustained citizen engagement and improved public accountability and governance." They issued some negative reports but later accepted their fault.

h. Gender Election Monitoring Mission (GEM) and Aurat Foundation

- ▶ Some of the initial findings of the GEM Mission and Aurat Foundation are "voting for general election 2013 remained peaceful and orderly by and large in the country except for a few

untoward incidents. Over a hundred female election observers of Aurat Foundation monitored election activities from gender perspective throughout the day at 553 women polling stations in major cities of Pakistan in collaboration with international monitors of GCI.

i. Statement of United Nation's Secretary General Ban Ki Moon

- ▶ United Nations' Secretary General Ban Ki Moon congratulated the government and people of Pakistan on the successful conduct of national and provincial elections, hailing the poll, in which millions of voters turned out, as a major democratic step. The Secretary General said, in a statement by his spokesman, "This is the first ever transition from one civilian government to another and a significant step forward for democracy in the country".
- ▶ The Secretary General also commended the ECP for successfully organizing the polls, and reaffirmed the commitment of the United Nations to continue to support and assist the ECP.

j. Statement by the US President Barak Obama:

- ▶ "I congratulate the people of Pakistan on the successful completion of yesterday's parliamentary elections. The United States stands with all Pakistanis in welcoming this historic peaceful and transparent transfer of civilian power, which is a significant milestone in Pakistan's democratic progress. By conducting competitive campaigns, freely exercising your democratic rights, and persevering despite intimidation by violent extremists, you have affirmed a commitment to democratic rule that will be critical to achieving peace and prosperity for all Pakistanis for years to come."
- ▶ "The United States and Pakistan have a long history of working together on mutual interests, and my Administration looks forward to continuing our cooperation with the Pakistani government that emerges from this election as equal partners in supporting a more stable, secure, and prosperous future for the people of Pakistan."

k. Comments from other observers

- ▶ German Foreign Minister, Westerwelle, in a statement, said that the high turnout for the election was a clear and courageous sign of democracy and against terrorism.
- ▶ Turkish Embassy issued a statement congratulating Pakistan for the general elections that attained the highest level of participation ever recorded. "These elections, carried out successfully despite numerous acts of terrorism, are an achievement of Pakistan

democracy, with all its voters, its candidates and its political parties.”

- ▶ Senior Foreign Office Minister, Baroness Syeda Warsi told the News that Briton was of the view that the May 11 elections are “an historic milestone in Pakistan’s democratic history”. I hope these elections are both credible and acceptable to the Pakistani people, she added.
- ▶ France hailed holding of elections in Pakistan and said, in a statement from French Embassy, Islamabad that, “These elections were characterized by the strong and brave mobilization of voters, women and men, who, despite violence caused by extremist groups, freely chose to express the diversity of their opinions.”
- ▶ Malaysian Commonwealth Studies Centre and the Cambridge Malaysian Education and Development Trust in its Report stated: “In Pakistan, the first ever peaceful transfer of power from one civil government to another civil government, by election, has recently taken place. In Pakistan’s storm-tossed history of trying to establish electoral democracy on secure foundations, the elections of May 2013, and their outcome, represent a significant landmark, not only for Pakistan but for the subcontinent as a whole.”

CHAPTER-XXIV **MEDIA COMMENTS**

Pakistan's historic 2013 General Election marked first transition between two elected governments. This election was also witnessed by a massive 53.62% voter turnout against the previous high of 44%. The enhanced voter participation was declared as a positive sign of growing political maturity and a new sense of actively involvement of the stakeholders in the entire spectrum of activities that constitute the political process.

2. The ECP took various positive measures since the 2008 elections, including Computerized Electoral Rolls with photographs, 8300 SMS facility, Five Year Strategic Plan 2010-2014, consultation with political parties and civil society organizations that improved ECP actions and confidence in the Institution. The ECP organized and conducted the general elections, 2013 honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law by providing level playing ground for all contestants and political parties.

3. The process of 2013 elections was smooth, disciplined and orderly and it was observed by the national and international media, foreign and domestic observers and election analysts at large. The journalists, observers and analysts from all over the world appreciated the elaborate arrangements made by the Election Commission for conducting the elections in a most well knit, well-organized and systematic manner.

4. Hundreds of foreign organizations and dignitaries namely European union (EU), US Embassy, USAID, National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), ANFREL, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), British High Commission, Australian High Commission, Canadian High Commission, Commonwealth, UNDP, Embassy of Japan, and many others representing various countries including United states, Britain, Australia, Canada, Japan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Turkey, and Maldives etc. visited Pakistan and they observed the conduct of poll meticulously from the very beginning.

5. Similarly, more than fifty thousand local and domestic observers i-e FAFEN, PILDAT, HRCP, IFES Pakistan, UNDP, UGOOD, Aurat Foundation, SAAYA, CHEF International, Women Aid Trust, AWARE GIRLS, PILER, The Researchers-WPAF & PGF, NCSW, Youth Parliament, SDPI, WCHR, DFID, SANGAT,

CARAVAN, and IRC etc. also observed the poll from the day first. Moreover, the elections-2013 were also keenly observed by thousands of media persons of local and international media.

6. The comments over various aspects of elections in editorials and articles got momentum with the start of process of General Elections 2013. Almost all the media expressed the views that elections 2013 would herald an important era in the political history of Pakistan due to its transfer of power from one elected government to another.

7. The entire coverage of the media will be next to impossible; however here are some extracts of the important media reports:

Code of Conduct

8. Daily Times lauded the role of ECP in its editorial for devising first-rate Code of Conduct for contesting candidates and political parties, published on 16th April 2013.

- ▶ “ECP's new code of conduct”
- ▶ “The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has re-elucidated in some detail its code of conduct for the elections so as not to leave any doubts about its will to ensure peaceful, free and fair elections. Interestingly, the reiteration of the part of the code of conduct that has aroused the most interest is when the ECP lays down in clear terms that no one will be allowed to seek votes in the name of religion or sect. Of this more later, but there are other aspects of the code that underline the determination of the ECP to fulfill its task to the hilt. The ECP must be lauded for setting out the ground rules for what promises to be Pakistan's most historic election ever.”
- ▶ ECP's steps for ensuring free, fair and credible polls

European Union Observation Mission

9. Daily The News reported the statement issued by European Union (EU) Chief Observer to Pakistan, Michael Gahler expressing satisfaction over arrangements made for elections-2013, published on 13th May 2013:

- ▶ “EU team expresses satisfaction with electoral process”
- ▶ “European Union (EU) Chief Observer to Pakistan Michael Gahler has expressed satisfaction over the election process in Pakistan and said that a core team of 11 EU election analysts is deployed in Pakistan from April 2. Talking to the state run TV, he termed the

technical arrangements made by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) as satisfactory and well equipped. To a question, he said that elections of 2013 are substantially better than the general elections of 2008. He said the overall environment is very encouraging and people are very enthusiastic about choosing the next leadership of their country.”

10. Daily Jang quoted British High Commissioner appreciating steps taken by ECP for ensuring free, fair and credible elections-2013 in Pakistan published on 2nd May 2013:

انتخابات کیلئے الیکشن کمیشن اور حکومتی اقدامات قابل ستائش ہیں برطانوی ہائی کمشنر

پاکستان میں برطانوی ہائی کمشنر ایڈم تھا مس نے 11 مئی کو پاکستان میں ہونے والے عام انتخابات کیلئے پاکستان الیکشن کمیشن اور حکومت کی جانب سے کئے گئے اقدامات کی ستائش کرتے ہوئے اس یقین کا اظہار کیا ہے کہ اس سمت کی جانے والی مزید کوششیں شفاف اور پر امن انتخابات کیلئے معاون ہوگی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ دنیا بھر میں الیکشن کے انتظامات اور نتائج کے حوالے سے سو فیصد اطمینان اور اعتماد ظاہر نہیں کیا جاتا تاہم پاکستان کے عوام جو انتخابی عمل میں حصہ لینے کیلئے پُر جوش ہیں ان کے اس جذبے سے یقیناً الیکشن کی سادھ میں اضافہ ہوگا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستانی حکام کی جانب سے دی جانے والی دعوت کے بعد برطانوی ہائی کمیشن نے برطانیہ کے الیکشن معائنہ مشن کے قیام کا اعلان انتہائی خوشی کیساتھ کیا ہے۔ یہ مشن جو 25 ارکان پر مشتمل ہے 11 مئی کو ہونے والے عام انتخابات کا مشاہدہ کرے گا۔ یہ بین الاقوامی نگرانی ٹیموں میں کسی ایک ملک کی سب سے بڑی ٹیم ہوگی جس کے ارکان کو پاکستان بھر میں تعینات کیا جائیگا۔ برطانوی ہائی کمشنر نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں 11 مئی 2013ء کو ہونے والے انتخابات برطانیہ کیلئے بڑی اہمیت کے حامل ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ تمام برطانوی مبصرین پاکستان کے قوانین کا احترام کریں گے اور پاکستان الیکشن کمیشن نے مبصرین کیلئے جو ضابطہ اخلاق جاری کیا ہے اس پر بھی پوری طرح عمل کریں گے۔ (روزنامہ جنگ، راولپنڈی، مورخہ 02 مئی 2013)

11. Daily Jang and daily Express reported European Union Mission declaring ECP's arrangements for elections-2013 as satisfactory and far better than previous elections, published on 12th May 2013:

انتخابی انتظامات کافی بہتر اور ٹرن آؤٹ زیادہ ہوگا: سربراہ یورپی یونین

اسلام آباد: یورپی مبصر مشن کے سربراہ مسٹر مائیکل گاہلر نے کہا ہے کہ 11 مئی کو ہونے والے انتخابات کیلئے الیکشن کمیشن نے تسلی بخش انتظامات کیے ہیں۔ یہ انتظامات 2008ء میں ہونے والے انتخابات سے بہتر ہیں۔ سیکورٹی خدشات کے باوجود بروقت انتخابات خوش آئند ہے۔ ملک بھر میں ہمارے 100 سے زائد مبصرین مانیٹرنگ کریں گے۔ ووٹرز کا جوش و خروش بھی دیدنی ہے اور گذشتہ الیکشن کے مقابلے میں اس مرتبہ ٹرن آؤٹ زیادہ بہتر ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ (روزنامہ جنگ اور روزنامہ ایکسپریس، مورخہ 12 مئی 2013)

12. Daily Nawa-i-Waqt reported the findings of Pakistan Institute of Development and Transparency (PILDAT) declaring elections-2013 as fair and impartial, published on 31st May 2013:

پلڈاٹ 2013 کے انتخابات کو شفاف اور غیر جانبدار ہونے کا سرٹیفکیٹ جاری
ادارے نے پری پول انتخابات کو ماضی کی نسبت مثبت قرار دیا اور 62 فیصد مارکس دیئے ہیں

پاکستان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف لیجسلیٹو ڈویلپمنٹ اینڈ ٹرانسپیرنسی (پلڈاٹ) نے 11 مئی 2013ء کو منعقد ہونے والے عام انتخابات کو 1988ء تک پاکستان میں ہونے والے تمام عام انتخابات کے مقابلے میں شفاف اور غیر جانبدار انتخابات منعقد ہونے کا سرٹیفکیٹ جاری کر دیا۔ پلڈاٹ کی رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ پری پول انتخابات میں ماضی کی نسبت مثبت تبدیلی دیکھنے میں آئی۔ پلڈاٹ نے پری پول انتخابات کو 2013ء میں 62 فیصد مارکس دیئے ہیں جو کہ 2002ء میں 40 فیصد تھے۔ پولنگ ڈے اور پوسٹ پولنگ ڈے معاملات کو 47 اور 68 فیصد نمبر دیئے گئے جو کہ 2008ء میں 40 فیصد اور 2002ء میں صرف 37 فیصد تھے۔ اس طرح 2013ء میں مجموعی طور پر کوالٹی آف الیکشن میں بہتری آئی ہے پری پول انتخابی انتظامات گذشتہ انتخابات سے بہت اچھے ہیں۔ 1988ء سے عام انتخابات میں ٹرن آؤٹ کی شرح اوسطاً 41 فیصد رہی جبکہ حالیہ انتخابات میں ٹرن آؤٹ 55 فیصد رہا جو کہ 14 فیصد اضافی تھا۔ (روزنامہ نوائے وقت، اسلام آباد، مورخہ 31 مئی 2013)

▶ Highest Turnout and Excellent arrangements

13. Daily The Nation reported about smooth and peaceful conduct of elections, excellent security arrangements and high turnout on 11th May 2013:

- ▶ “High Turnout in Elections-2013 witnessed across country”
- ▶ “Reports emanating from across the country speak of high turnout at the polling stations as people were queuing up untiringly to cast their votes since morning. The reports aired by various news channels said that the polling which started at 8 am would continue uninterrupted till 5 pm and in some areas the timings for casting the votes would be extended. The Election Commission in collaboration with federal and provincial governments, Pakistan army and law enforcement agencies have made elaborate arrangements to conduct polls in a smooth and peaceful atmosphere.”

14. Voice of America also reported about high security arrangements and strong turnout on 11th May 2013:

- ▶ “Pakistani Elections: High Security, Strong Turnout”
- ▶ “Voters in Pakistan are casting ballots for lawmakers in the National Assembly in a historic election that will see a transition from one civilian administration that finished a full term in office to another civilian administration. A VOA reporter on the scene says security was high much of the day, after a series of violent events in the lead-up to the election. A huge turnout took place at polling stations across the country while relatively few attacks have taken place on Election Day.”

15. In a column in Daily Nawa-i-Waqt, the highest turnout, error-free electoral rolls with photograph and 8300 SMS facility was appreciated, published on 29th May 2013:

عوامی مینڈیٹ کی تقدیس

خدا کا شکر ہے کہ انتخابات بروقت ہوئے اور امن و امان کی صورت حال خراب کئے بغیر انجام پائے۔ اطمینان کا پہلو یہ ہے کہ ٹرن آؤٹ بھر پور رہا۔ دہشت گردی کے خدشات کی وجہ سے عمومی تاثر یہ تھا کہ بہت کم لوگ اپنا حق رائے دہی استعمال کرنے کیلئے باہر نکلیں گے لیکن ملک بھر میں ووٹرز دہشت گردی کے خطرات کو خاطر میں نہ لائے اور پولنگ اسٹیشنوں پر پہنچ کر جمہوریت اور اس نظام کے حق میں اپنی کثرت رائے کا اظہار کر دیا۔ جمہوری نظام کے حق میں اعتماد کا اظہار کرنے پر عوام بلاشبہ مبارک باد کے مستحق ہیں۔ عوام کے بعد پاکستان الیکشن کمیشن بھی خراج تحسین کا حقدار ہے کہ اس نے بہت سے قابل قدر اقدامات کئے۔ سب سے پہلے تو تصویروں کے ساتھ ووٹرز لسٹ کے اہتمام پر الیکشن کمیشن مبارکباد کا مستحق ہے۔ انتخابات کو دھاندلی سے پاک بنانے کی کوششوں میں یہ ایک اہم قدم تھا۔ دوسری آسانی SMS کے ذریعے ووٹرز کو اپنے پولنگ اسٹیشن کے بارے میں معلومات کی سہولت تھی۔ (تحریر: آغا میر حسین) (روزنامہ نوائے وقت، اسلام آباد، مورخہ 29 مئی 2013)

FAFEN-Free and Fair Election Network

16. Daily Dawn quoted a statement of FAFEN declaring elections 2013 as relatively fair with high turnout and public enthusiasm, published on 13th May 2013:

- ▶ “Fafen terms elections ‘relatively fair’”
- ▶ “Despite some irregularities and violence at the polling stations, Pakistan’s May 11 elections were “relatively fair,” the Free and Fair Election Network said on Sunday. FAFEN, an alliance of 42 civil society organizations working on democracy and election monitoring, praised the Election Commission of Pakistan for a smooth voting process. It said voters defied direct threats of violence from the Taliban and queued up at polling stations to produce “a relatively high turnout and public enthusiasm.” It said the ECP had implemented several positive reforms.”

Japanese Observers

17. Daily the News reported Japanese observers hailing ECP for holding free, fair elections-2013, published on 16th May 2013:

- ▶ “Japanese observers hail ECP for holding free, fair polls”
- ▶ “Canada, Australia congratulate Pakistan on successful elections”
- ▶ Japanese Election Observer Mission has commended the ECP for holding relatively free and fair elections. While Canadian Foreign

Affairs Minister John Baird has said that Canada congratulates the people of Pakistan for demonstrating their commitment to democracy by voting in the millions in this historic election. "Canada was pleased to see that voter turnout was high and included many more women and youth than in the past, another achievement in these elections", he said. Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs Senator Bob Carr said the Australian government was encouraged by the high voter turnout, especially among women, despite threats of violence from some terrorist groups during election campaign. "The Australian government commends the caretaker government and the ECP for their efforts in overseeing these elections."

18. In a column published in daily The Nation, the columnist Khurshid Akhtar Khan acknowledged the fair and transparent conduct of elections-2013, published on 26th May 2013:

- ▶ "Time to move on"
- ▶ "Election 2013 should have provided sufficient justification to cheer and celebrate to the Pakistan nation, starved of any good things for quite some time. The election process was hailed by the international media and the foreign election observers as reasonably fair and transparent- a rare acknowledgement by the West so accustomed to Pakistan bashing. Despite shortcomings, a monumental task of getting 50 million to vote was accomplished, credit of which cannot be taken away from the ECP."

19. Daily Express reported European Union Observation Mission declaring elections-2013 as fair and better than elections-2008, published on 31st May 2013:

پاکستان کے حالیہ الیکشن 2008 کے مقابلے میں زیادہ شفاف تھے: یورپی مبصرین

دہشتگردوں کی دھمکیوں کے باوجود عوام نے بڑے پیمانے پر ووٹ ڈالے، پاکستان جمہوریت کی پبٹری پر گامزن ہو چکا، مائیکل گاہلر

انتخابات 2008 کے مقابلے میں 16.76 فیصد بہتر رہے، پلڈاٹ

برسلز: یورپی یونین مبصر مشن کے سربراہ مسٹر مائیکل گاہلر (Mr. Michael Gahler) نے یورپی پارلیمنٹ کی امور خارجہ کمیٹی میں پاکستانی انتخابات سے متعلق اپنی رپورٹ پیش کر دی ہے جس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ یہ انتخابات 2008ء کے مقابلے میں زیادہ بہتر اور شفاف تھے، رپورٹ پر امور خارجہ کمیٹی کے اراکین نے بحث کی، مسٹر مائیکل گاہلر نے کہا کہ پاکستان اب جمہوریت کی پبٹری پر گامزن ہو چکا ہے، دہشتگرد تنظیموں کی طرف سے دھمکیوں کے باوجود پاکستان کے غیور عوام نے بہت بڑے پیمانے پر اپنا حق رائے دہی استعمال کیا اور ووٹ ڈالے، انہوں نے کہا کہ میں نے 2008ء کے انتخابات میں بھی یورپی یونین کی طرف سے پاکستان کے انتخابات مانیٹر کیے تھے تاہم مجھے یہ بتاتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس ہو رہی ہے کہ یہ انتخابات اس سے بہتر اور شفاف تھے، اس موقع پر یورپی یونین کی آبزورر مشن کی ٹیم کے رکن اور ممبر یورپی پارلیمنٹ رچرڈ ہاؤیٹ نے کہا کہ پاکستان میں انتخابات بہتر ماحول میں ہوئے، اے پی پی کے مطابق پاکستان انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف لیجسلیٹو ڈویلپمنٹ اینڈ ٹرانسپیرنسی (پلڈاٹ) کی جانب سے

2013ء کے عام انتخابات کی جائزہ رپورٹ کا اجراء کیا گیا، رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ 2008ء کے انتخابات کے مقابلہ میں 2013ء کے انتخابات 16.76 فیصد مجموعی طور پر بہتر رہے۔ (روزنامہ ایکسپریس، اسلام آباد، مورخہ 31 مئی 2013)

20. Daily Khabrain reported Japanese Observation Mission declaring elections-2013 fair and transparent, published on 15th May 2013:

پاکستان کے انتخابات منصفانہ ہوئے: جاپان

ملک کے 66 سالہ تاریخ میں پہلی مرتبہ ایک سول حکومت سے اقتدار دوسری کو منتقل ہو گا
دہشت گردوں کی طرف سے دھمکیوں کے باوجود ٹرن آؤٹ حوصلہ افزا رہا، آسٹریلیا

جاپان کے انتخابی مبصرین نے پاکستان کے عام انتخابات کو منصفانہ قرار دیتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ طالبان کی دھمکیوں اور حملوں کے باوجود انتخابات پُر امن اور کامیابی سے منعقد ہوئے۔ پاکستانی عوام کی بڑی تعداد نے جوش و خروش سے ووٹ ڈالے جو اس بات کا ثبوت ہے کہ جمہوریت پاکستان میں جڑیں پکڑ رہی ہے۔ جاپانی مشن نے انتخابات میں فراڈ کو روکنے کیلئے الیکشن کمیشن کے انتظامات کو بھی سراہا۔ مبصر مشن نے امید ظاہر کی کہ ان انتخابات سے پاکستان میں جمہوریت مزید مضبوط ہوگی اور انتخابات کے بعد سیاسی عمل آگے بڑھے گا۔ آسٹریلیا کی حکومت نے انتخابات کے کامیاب انعقاد پر پاکستان اور اس کی عوام کو مبارکباد دی ہے جن کی بدولت ملک کی 66 سالہ تاریخ میں پہلی مرتبہ ایک سول حکومت سے اقتدار دوسری کو منتقل ہو گا۔ آسٹریلیا کے وزیر خارجہ باب کارن نے کہا کہ بعض دہشت گرد گروپوں کی دھمکیوں کے باوجود انتخابات میں ٹرن آؤٹ حوصلہ افزا تھا۔ آسٹریلیوی وزیر خارجہ نے منگل کو اپنے بیان میں نگران حکومت اور الیکشن کمیشن کی کوششوں کو بھی سراہا۔ (روزنامہ خبریں، اسلام آباد۔ مورخہ 15 مئی 2013)

Women and Youth Participation

21. Daily Pakistan Observer on 20th May 2013 reported highest ever turnout and participation of youth especially women in elections-2013:

- ▶ "Elections 2013: Highest ever turnout"
- ▶ "One of the most significant outcome of May 11 elections was setting new trend of the active participation of the masses in election process especially of the youth which led to biggest ever turn out in the area. The spirited participation of voters in 2013 elections would improve Pakistan's ranking in terms of voter turnout, as currently it ranks among the bottom four countries, said Amir Sohail, operation Manager of local NGO which has launched pre- election awareness campaign to motivate masses to cast their voters. He added that Pakistan stands at 164th in terms of voter turnout among the 169 countries that have had democratic elections over the past 50 years. It has observed that during recent elections, female voters, especially youth clad in burqas in urban as well as rural areas were reported to have come in recorded-breaking numbers to the polling stations which has

been predicted to cross the 10% mark in one of the constituencies of the area.”

22. Daily Times predicted about youth and female voters, setting new record of turn out, published on 12th May 2013

- ▶ “Youth, female voters set new record of turnout”
- ▶ Youth and women showed great enthusiasm by actively participating in the election and taking the voter turnout estimates above 60 percent for the first time in the history of Pakistan. Showing their political awareness, women started reaching polling stations along with their male family members and children at around 9am. Many aged and disable women also came with their family members to cast their vote.

UNWOMEN

23. Similarly UNWOMEN also endorsed the increase of women participation in election on 21st August 2013:

- ▶ “Sharp increase of women voters in Pakistan’s recent elections”
- ▶ “While the impact of civic voter education is hard to quantify, it can partially account for the historic turnout, despite astounding threats of electoral violence,” says Sangeeta Thapa, Deputy Representative of UN Women Pakistan. “The elections of 2013 were unprecedented; women stepped out as voters and as candidates and made their presence felt. We hope to continue working with these brave women and support them to have greater participation in electoral processes.”

UN Chief Ban Ki-moon

24. Daily the News reported the statements of UN Chief, France, and others hailing polls in Pakistan, published on 14th May 2013

- ▶ “UN Chief, France, others hail polls in Pakistan”
- ▶ “UN secretary General Ban Ki-moon has congratulated the government and people of Pakistan on the successful conduct of national and provincial elections, hailing the polls, for which millions of voters turned out, as a major democratic step. Noting the significant turnout for the elections, especially the youth and first time voters who came out in millions to take part, the UN chief also noted the increase in the participation of women. Ban also commended the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) for successfully organizing the polls. France also hails holding of elections in Pakistan.”

Aware Girls

25. Aware Girls-Working towards Gender Equality and Peace in its report dated 11th September 2013 welcomed the highest turnout and increasing role of women in political process that was published in various newspapers:

- ▶ “Observation Report of the Female Polling Stations in Elections 2013 (Pakistan)”
- ▶ “The positive aspect was that the voters turn out was highest in the history of Pakistan, the election staff in most of the polling stations were committed to their duty. It was a day which shaped the history of Pakistan democratically and the role of women has become much more important to sustain democracy.”
- ▶ 8300 SMS Facility and use of new Technologies

26. Daily the Nation appreciated the computerized electoral rolls, near-record turnout and 8300 SMS facility, published on 16th May 2013:

- ▶ “Technology helps Pakistan to ‘fairest’ polls”
- ▶ “Elections saw much improved voter roll, near-record turnout, and vigilant citizen tweeting alleged rigging. Voters were allowed to SMS their ID card number to instantly find which polling station they should use- a service accessed 55 million times. “Technology has strengthened democracy in Pakistan, enhanced turn out, eroded corruption and enhanced transparency”. “The main thing was serious interest in the election and we have a very heavy participation by women everywhere. So I think this was a good election” said IA Rehman, a veteran human rights activist.”

27. In a letter to the editor published in daily The News on 12th December 2013, the ECP’s efforts for launching 8300 SMS facility and winning an award was appreciated by a citizen of Pakistan:

- ▶ “Digital ECP!”
- ▶ “We have been criticizing the Election Commission of Pakistan quite a lot because of the mistakes and irresponsible neglect it engaged in during the elections. But this time, I would like to appreciate the ECP for winning two global awards, on its 8300 SMS service, and for having been acknowledged and recognized by the World Electoral Forum. Hats off to the ECP for winning two international awards – the Accessibility Award and Use of Innovative

Technology Award. There are still some competent officers in the ECP; they gave us the best ever digital service, which we have been receiving since it was launched. The whole nation appreciated the work done by the ECP in this regard.”

UK's Senior Foreign Minister View

28. Daily the News reported UK's Senior Foreign Minister Baroness Sayeeda Warsi declaring elections-2013 a historic milestone in Pakistan's democratic history, published on 12th May 2013.

- ▶ “UK hopes polls are credible, acceptable to Pakistanis”
- ▶ “Senior Foreign Minister Baroness Sayeeda Warsi, who has responsibility for Pakistan, told the News that Britain was of the view that May 11 elections are “an historic milestone in Pakistan's democratic history”. She said these elections are a vital step on path to a strong, stable and democratic Pakistan. The historic vote marked the first transition from one civilian government to another in a country ruled by military regimes for more than half of its history.”

29. In a column written by Muhammad Shabbir Nizami in Daily Jang, the columnist congratulated the nation for conduct of successful elections 2013, published on 14th May 2013:

”الیکشن 2013ء کا مثالی کامیاب انعقاد“

الیکشن 2013ء پاکستان کی تاریخ میں مثالی انعقاد پر الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان عبوری حکومتیں اور ملک کے مقتدر اداروں کے تعاون پر پوری قوم ان سب کو مبارکباد پیش کرتی ہے اور منتخب ہونے والے افراد، کامیاب ہونے والی جماعتوں سے امید رکھتے ہیں کہ وہ ملک و قوم کی ترقی و خوشحالی اور امن و سلامتی کے لئے اتحاد و اعتماد کے ساتھ کام کریں گے تاکہ پاکستان کی جمہوری ریاست ایک مضبوط اسلامی فلاحی ریاست بن جائے۔ الحمد للہ آج ملک میں آئین و قانون کی بالادستی قائم ہے اور موجودہ الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان تمام سیاسی دینی، مذہبی اور جمہوری جماعتوں کے اتفاق رائے سے وجود میں آیا اور اس ادارے نے اپنی آئینی و قانونی ذمہ داری بہترین طریقے سے ادا کی اور پاکستان کی قومی جمہوری تاریخ کے سب سے بڑے الیکشن کو ایک نئے ریکارڈ کے ساتھ سرانجام دیا۔ یہ بھی پاکستان کی جمہوری تاریخ کا نیا ریکارڈ ہے کہ ٹرن آؤٹ اور حق رائے دہی کا تناسب ساٹھ فیصد رہا دوسری کامیابی ملک کے خراب ترین لاء اینڈ آرڈر اور تشدد پسند ہشت گرد گروپوں اور تنظیموں کی خونریز دھمکیوں کے باوجود الیکشن کے انعقاد کو ممکن بنایا ہے۔

NDI and ANFREL

30. Daily the News reported statements issued by NDI and ANFREL declaring elections-2013 as victory for democracy, published on 14th May 2013.

- ▶ “Victory for democracy as millions cast vote”
- ▶ “Millions of Pakistanis expressed their support for the democratic process by voting despite extremist attempts to disrupt the polls,” the groups said in a statement. Casting their ballots in the face of mounting violence “was a victory for democracy and the people of Pakistan. The stage has been set for the country’s first transfer of power from one democratically elected government to the next.” The delegation reported much enthusiasm among voters on election day, with many saying the polls would lead to a better future. The delegation cited many improvements in the electoral process, such as: more parties and candidates competed than in the last polls in 2008; there were more than twice as many women running for general seats in the National Assembly, though their numbers remained very low; parties that boycotted the 2008 elections reentered the political process; parties cooperated as never before on the creation of an improved electoral system; the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) enjoyed a high level of public confidence and constructed the most complete and accurate voter list in the nation’s history; and print and electronic media reported extensively on the campaign and issues of concern to voters.”

Global post America’s World News Site

31. Global post America’s world news site also declared elections 2013 as landmark elections on 11th May 2013:

- ▶ “High turnout in Pakistan's landmark elections despite violence”
- ▶ “Despite a spate of violence, Pakistan's landmark elections were met with high voter turnout in most parts of the country. Pakistanis voted today in the national and provincial elections amid Taliban threats of suicide bombing targeting polling stations. Though elections in the country were mostly free and fair, voting in some of Karachi's constituencies was marred by allegations of rigging and polling stations that opened hours after the designated time.”

32. In a column written by Mirza Aslam Beg in Daily The Nation, the elections 2013 were declared as historic moment published on 31st May 2013:

- ▶ “Elections 2013: a historic moment”
- ▶ “The people’s verdict of May 11 has demolished several myths and established new realities that promise a bright future for Pakistan. The realization that this country cannot nurture democracy has finally ended due to the voters, who have rejected most of the corrupt and incompetent politicians, thus correcting the course of democracy.”

33. Daily Times highlighted the significance of Elections-2013 in its story dated 16th May 2013:

- ▶ “Significance of elections held in Pakistan on May 11”
- ▶ “A sense of ownership of the country’s affairs has been assumed by the masses, who believe in the rhetoric repeatedly put forward by the media, of how important it is to vote. Pakistan’s burgeoning news channels played a pivotal role in making sure that voter turnout broke all previous records, reflecting increased awareness amongst the masses. The opinion makers cum intellectuals who sit on talk shows, and have a huge following amongst the masses have largely made the politicizing of Pakistanis possible. Regardless of the outcome of these elections, it is safe to say that Pakistan has woken up. The passiveness and indifference of the people has dissipated and the upper and middle-income strata of society are taking unprecedented interest in politics.”

34. In the editorial of Daily Express, the findings and report of European Union Observation Mission was reported wherein elections-2013 were declared as free, fair and better than 2008 elections, published on 12th July 2013:

یورپی یونین کے الیکشن مبصر مشن کی مثبت رپورٹ

یورپی یونین کے الیکشن مبصر مشن نے حالیہ انتخابات کے حوالے سے حتمی رپورٹ جاری کرتے ہوئے انتخابات کو مجموعی طور پر اقوام متحدہ کے مینڈیٹ کے قریب صحیح قرار دیا ہے۔ رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ موجودہ انتخابات دو ہزار آٹھ سے زیادہ آزادانہ اور منصفانہ تھے ان انتخابات میں کسی بھی خفیہ ادارے کے ملوث ہونے کے ثبوت نہیں آئے۔ 2013 کے الیکشن پہلی بار مکمل طور پر جمہوری حکومت کی سرپرستی میں ہوئے اور ایک جمہوری حکومت نے اقتدار پر امن طور پر دوسری جمہوری حکومت کو منتقل کر دیا۔ 2013ء کے انتخابات اس حوالے سے اہم تھے کہ پہلی بار خود مختار الیکشن کمیشن تشکیل دیا گیا جس نے ملک میں آزادانہ اور منصفانہ انتخابات کرانے کا اعلان کیا۔ امیدواروں کی سکروٹی کے عمل کو یقینی بنانے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ الیکشن کمیشن نے جس جانفشانی اور لگن سے کام کیا اسی کا نتیجہ ہے کہ الیکشن مبصر مشن کو بھی یہ اعتراف کرنا پڑا کہ انتخابات 70 فیصد کے قریب درست تھے۔ الیکشن کمیشن کی بہتر کارکردگی کے باعث کسی خفیہ ادارے نے انتخابات میں مداخلت نہیں کی اور وہ مکمل طور پر جمہوری اداروں کی زیر نگرانی ہوئے۔ الیکشن کمیشن کے جرأت مندانہ اقدامات ہی کا نتیجہ تھا کہ خیر پختہ خوا اور بلوچستان میں ہم دھماکوں اور دہشت گردوں کی دھمکیوں کے باوجود انتخابات منعقد ہوئے اور لوگوں کی ایک بڑی تعداد نے ووٹ ڈالے جس کے نتیجے میں جمہوری حکومت کا قیام

یقینی ہوا۔ یورپی یونین کے مبصر مشن نے بھی سیاسی جماعتوں کی جانب سے واٹ پیپر جاری کرنے کی مذمت کرتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ انتخابات عالمی ممالک کی جانب سے انجینئرڈ ہونے یا طے شدہ منصوبے کے مطابق ہونے کا کوئی ثبوت نہیں ملا۔ (اداریہ) (روزنامہ ایکسپریس، اسلام آباد، مورخہ 12 جولائی 2013)

35. Daily Dawn reported the findings of HRCP declaring elections-2013 as free of any systematic rigging published on 14th May 2013:

- ▶ “No rigging evidence: HRCP”
- ▶ “The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan election monitors across the country did not find any evidence of systematic rigging on May 11 and urged all political parties to respect the people’s verdict and avoid doing anything that could derail the democratic system. In a press statement issued on Monday, the HRCP said: “Taking note of protests by some political parties against the election results, HRCP wants to remind all parties that the democratic process that has been revived in the country after much exertion must not be disrupted. We wish to point out that HRCP did not find any credible evidence of large-scale or systematic rigging in the country. This view is based on the findings of HRCP election observation teams on the ground across the country. These teams had the benefit of HRCP’s record of monitoring each and every election in the country since 1988.”

CHAPTER-XXV **INTERESTING STATISTICS RELATING TO** **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN**

When seen in juxtaposition with previous two General Elections i.e. General Elections of 2002 and 2008, the results of the General Elections held on 11th May, 2013 reflect some quite interesting statistics which might be the area of focus for various segments of the society. Such stats encompass the names of some persons who are consecutively winning elections since last eight years or seven years or six years and so on. Further, there are good number of candidates who have been continuously elected to the National Assembly in all the three General Elections held in 2002, 2008 and 2013. Likewise, large number of candidates secured their seats in 2002 and 2008. On the other hand, there were some candidates who contested elections from the same political party in 2002 and 2008 but different in 2013 and won. Such interesting stats also include highest number of contesting candidates from different constituencies, turnout of General Elections 2013, comparison of the turnout against general seats in the National Assembly in 2008 and 2013 General Elections and the number of votes polled as compared to the registered votes in each province, comparison of the votes polled in 2008 and 2013 General Elections and the number of registered voters in 2008 and 2013 and party vote bank etc.

2. Such statistics may be of some interest to the readers and the research scholars, etc. in this regard following statistics are included in this chapter:

- i. Candidate who won in last eight elections (1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013)
- ii. Candidates who won in last seven elections i.e. 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.
- iii. Names of candidates who won in last six elections i.e. 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.
- iv. Name of candidate who won in last five elections i.e. 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.
- v. Names of candidates who won in last four elections elections i.e. 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013
- vi. Names of 33 candidates who won in last three elections i.e. 2002, 2008 & 2013.
- vii. Names of 40 candidates who won Elections in 2002 & 2008

- viii. 9 Candidates who contested elections from one party in 2002 and 2008 and different in 2013
- ix. Names of 61 candidates who won Elections in 2002 & 2013
- x. Names of the 88 candidates who won Elections in 2008 & 2013
- xi. Name of 12 Constituencies with maximum number of candidates
- xii. Final Electoral Rolls Voter Stats
- xiii. National Assembly Turnout
- xiv. Provincial Assemblies Turnout
- xv. Registered voters in 2008 and 2013
- xvi. Polled votes in 2008 and 2013
- xvii. Comparison of Turnout in 2008 and 2013 General Elections
- xviii. Party-wise Vote Bank (Top-5)

3. The detail of these statistics are given as under:

i. Candidate who won in last eight elections i.e. 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.

- a. Ch. Nisar Ali Khan NA-52 (Rawalpindi-III), NA-53 (Rawalpindi-IV)

ii. Candidates who won in last seven elections i.e. 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.

- a. Makhdoom Ameen Faheem NA-218 Matiari-cum-Hyderabad
- b. Makhddom Javed Hashmi NA-149 Multan-II

iii. Names of candidates who won in last six elections i.e. 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.

- a. Syed Khursheed Shah NA-199 Sukkur-cum-Shikarpur-II
- b. Syed Naveed Qamar NA-222 (T.Muhammad Khan-cum-Badin)

iv. Name of candidate who won in last five elections i.e. 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.

- a. Khawaja Muhammad Asif NA-110 Sialkot-I

v. Names of candidates who won in last four elections elections i.e. 1997, 2002, 2008 & 2013.

- a. Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan Leghari NA-174 Rajanpur-I
- b. Ghous Bax Khan Maher Larkana NA-203 Shikarpur-cum-Sukkur-cum-Larkana
- c. Dr. Fehmida Mirza Khan-II (Old Badin-II) NA-225 Badin-cum-T.Muhammad

vi. Names of 33 candidates who won in last three elections i.e. 2002, 2008 & 2013.

S #	Name	Year	Constituency No.	Party
1	Abid Ali	2002	NA-84 Faisalabad-X	PML(N)
		2008		
		2013		
2	Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao	2002	NA-8 Charsadda-II	PPP(S)
		2008		
		2013		
3	Ali Mohammad Khan Mahar	2002	NA-201 Ghotki-II	IND
		2008		PPPP
		2013		
4	Bilal Ahmad Virk	2002	NA-136 Nankana Sahib-II cum-Sheikhupura (Old Sheikhupura-VI)	PML
		2008		
		2013		
5	Ch. Muhammad Asim Nazir	2002	NA-77 Faisalabad-III	PML
		2008		PML(N)
		2013		
6	Ch. Nazeer Ahmad	2002	NA-167 Vehari-I	PML
		2008		PML(N)
		2013		
7	Ch. Nisar Ali Khan	2002	NA-52 Rawalpindi-III	PML(N)
		2008	NA-53 Rawalpindi-IV	
		2008	NA-52 Rawalpindi-III	
		2013	NA-52 Rawalpindi-III	
8	Dr. Azra Fazal Pecheho	2002	NA-213 Shaheed Benazir Abad-I (Old Nawabshah-I)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
9	Dr. FehmidaMirza	2002	NA-225 Badin-cum-Tando Muhammad Khan-II (Old Badin-II)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		

S #	Name	Year	Constituency No.	Party
10	Fazal-Ur-Rehman	2002	NA-24 D.I.Khan	MMAP
			NA-25 D.I.Khan-com-Tank	
		2008	NA-26 Bannu	JUI(F)
			NA-24 D.I.Khan	
			NA-25 D.I.Khan-com-Tank	
2013	NA-27 LakkiMarwat			
	Ghous Bux Khan Mahar	2002	NA-203 Shikarpu-cum-Sukkur-cum-Larkana (Old Shikarpur-II)	PML
		2008		
2013		PML(F)		
12	Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	2002	NA-88 Jhang-cum-Chiniot (Old NA 87 Jhang-II)	PML
		2008		
		2013		PML(N)
13	Iqbal Muhammad Ali Khan	2002	NA-256 Karachi-XVIII East-cum-Malir	MQM
		2008		
		2013		
14	Khawaja Muhammad Asif	2002	NA-110 Sialkot-I	PML(N)
		2008		
		2013		
15	Khawaja Saad Rafique	2002	NA-119 Lahore-II	PML(N)
		2008	NA-125 Lahore-VIII	
		2013		
16	Makhdoom Muhammad Amin Faheem	2002	NA-218 Matiari-cum-Hyderabad (Old Hyderabad-I)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
17	Makhdoom Muhammad Javed Hashmi	2002	NA-123 Lahore-VI	PML(N)
			NA-55 Rawalpindi-VI	
		2008	NA-123 Lahore-VI	
			NA-149 Multan-II	
		2013	NA-48 Islamabad-I	PTI
NA-149 Multan-II				
18	Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	2002	NA-148 Multan-I	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
19	Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada	2002	NA-186 Bahawalpur-IV	NA
		2008		PML
		2013		PML(N)
20	Mir Aijaz Hussain Jakhrani	2002	NA-208 Jacobabad (Old Jacobabad-I)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
21	Muhammad Raza Hayat Hiraj	2002	NA-156 Khanewal-I	PPPP
		2008		PML
		2013		IND
22	Nawab Muhammad Yousuf Talpur	2002	NA-228 Umerkot (Old Mirpurkhas-III)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		

S #	Name	Year	Constituency No.	Party
23	Pir Syed Saddaruddin Shah Rashdi	2002	NA-216 Khairpur-II	PML(F)
		2008		
		2013	NA-235 Sanghar-cum-Mirpurkhas-cum-Umerkot (Old Sanghar-II)	
24	Rafique Ahmed Jamali	2002	NA-232 Dadu-I (Old Dadu-II)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
25	Sardar Ayaz Sadiq	2002	NA-122 Lahore-V	PML(N)
		2008		
		2013		
26	Sardar Muhammad Jafar Khan Leghari	2002	NA-174 Rajanpur-I	NA
		2008		PML
		2013		PML(N)
27	Sumaira Malik	2002	NA-69 Khushab-I	NA
		2008		PML
		2013		PML(N)
28	Syed Amir Ali Shah Jamote	2002	NA-221 Hyderabad-cum-Matiari (Old Hyderabad-IV)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
29	Syed Ayaz Ali Shah Sheerazi	2002	NA-237 Thatta-I	PML
		2008	NA-238 Thatta-II	
		2013		IND
30	Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah	2002	NA-214 Shaheed Benazir Abad-II (Old Nawabshah-II)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
31	Syed Khursheed Ahmed Shah	2002	NA-198 Sukkur-cum-shikarpur-I (Old Sukkur-I)	PPPP
		2008	NA-199 Sukkur-cum-shikarpur-II (Old Sukkur-II)	
		2013		
32	Syed Naveed Qammar	2002	NA-222 Tando Muhammad Khan-cum-Hyderabad-cum-Badin (Old Hyderabad-V)	PPPP
		2008		
		2013		
33	Zahid Hamid Khan	2002	NA-114 Sialkot-V	PML
		2008		PML(N)
		2013		

vii. Names of 40 candidates who won Elections in 2002 & 2008

S #	Name	Year	Constituency No.	Party
1	Abdul Malik	2002	NA-41 Tribal Area-VI, South Waziristan Agency	IND
		2008		

S #	Name	Year	Constituency No.	Party
2	Abdul Qayyum Khan Jatoi	2002	NA-180 Muzaffargarh-V	PPPP
		2008		
3	Amir Muqam	2002	NA-31 Shangla	MMAP
		2008		PML
4	AsifTauseef	2002	NA-80 Faisalabad-VI	PML(N)
		2008		PML
5	Ch. Anwar Ali Cheema	2002	NA-67 Sargodha-IV	PML
		2008		
6	Ch. Liaqat Abbas Bhatti	2002	NA-103 Hafizabad-II	PML
		2008		
7	Ch. WajahatHussain	2002	NA-104 Gujrat-I	PML
		2008		
8	Ghias Ahmed Mela	2002	NA-65 Sargodha-II	PML
		2008		
9	Ghulam Ali Nizamani	2002	NA-224 Badin-cum-Tando Muhammad Khan-I (Old Badin-I)	PPPP
		2008		
10	Hamid Yar Hiraj	2002	NA-157 Khanewal-II	IND
		2008		PML
11	Hina Rabbani Khar	2002	NA-177 Muzaffargarh-II	PML
		2008		PPPP
12	Imtiaz Safdar Warraich	2002	NA-98 Gujranwala-IV	PPPP
		2008		
13	Jahangir Khan Tareen	2002	NA-195 Rahim Yar Khan-IV	PML
		2008		PML(F)
14	Khawaja Sheraz Mahmood	2002	NA-171 Dera Ghazi Khan-I	PML
		2008		
15	Makhdoom Syed Faisal Saleh Hayat	2002	NA-87 Chiniot-II-cum Jhang (Old NA-88 Jhang-III)	PPPP
		2008		PML
16	Mir Hazar Khan Bijarani	2002	NA-209 Jacobabad-cum- Kashmore (Old Jacobabad-II)	PPPP
		2008		
17	Muhammad Qasim	2002	NA-10 Mardan-II	MMAP
		2008		
18	Munir Khan Orakzai	2002	NA-38 Tribal Area-III, Kurram Agency	IND
		2008		
19	Nabeel Ahmed Gabol	2002	NA-248 Karachi-X South	PPPP
		2008		
20	Nawab Abdul Ghani Talpur	2002	NA-231 Jamshoro (Old Dadu-I)	PPPP
		2008		
21	Noor-UI-HaqQadri	2002	NA-45 Tribal Area-X, Khyber Agency	IND
		2008		
22	Pir Aftab Hussain Shah Jilani	2002	NA-226 Mirpurkhas-cum- Umerkot(I) (Old Mirpurkhas-I)	PPPP
		2008		

S #	Name	Year	Constituency No.	Party
23	Pir Syed Fazal Ali Shah Jillani	2002	NA-217 Khairpur-III	PPPP
		2008		
24	Qamar Zaman Kaira	2002	NA-106 Gujrat-III`	PPPP
		2008		
25	Raja Muhammad Asad Khan	2002	NA-63 Jhelum-II	PML(N)
		2008		
26	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	2002	NA-51 Rawalpindi-II	PPPP
		2008		
27	Rana MehmoodUI Hassan	2002	NA-150 Multan-III	PML(N)
		2008		
28	Riaz Fatiana	2002	NA-94 Toba Tek Singh-III	IND
		2008		PML
29	Sahibzada Muhammad FazalKarim	2002	NA-82 Faisalabad-VIII	PML(N)
		2008		
30	Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan	2002	NA-91 Jhang-III (Old NA-91 Jhang-VI)	PML
		2008		
31	SaimaAkhtarBharwana	2002	NA-90 Jhang-II (Old NA-90 Jhang-V)	IND
		2008		
32	Samina Khalid Ghurki	2002	NA-130 Lahore-XIII	PPPP
		2008		
33	Sardar Bahadur Ahmed Khan	2002	NA-181 Layyah-I	PML
		2008		
34	Sardar Shah Jehan Yousuf	2002	NA-20 Mansehra-I	PML
		2008		
35	ShahidHussain Bhutto	2002	NA-207 Larkana-cum-Shikarpur-cum-KamberShahdaskot (Old Larkana-IV)	PPPP
		2008	NA-204 Larkana (Old Larkana-I)	
36	Shamshad Sattar Bachani	2002	NA-223 TandoAllahyar-cum-Matiari (Old Hyderabad-VI)	PPPP
		2008		
37	Sher Muhammad Baloch	2002	NA-258 Karachi-XX Malir-cum-Karachi West	PPPP
		2008		
38	Syed Haider Abbas Rizvi	2002	NA-244 Karachi-VI Central	MQM
		2008	NA-253 Karachi-XV East	
39	Tasneem Ahmed Qureshi	2002	NA-66 Sargodha-III	PPPP
		2008		
40	Zahid Hamid Khan	2002	NA-114 Sialkot-V	PML
		2008		PML(N)

viii. Names of 9 candidates who contested elections from one party in 2002 and 2008 and different in 2013:

S#	Name	Year	Constituency No.	Party
1	Ali Mohammad Khan Mahar	2002	NA-201 Ghotki-II	IND
		2008		PPPP
		2013		
2	Ch. Muhammad AsimNazir	2002	NA-77 Faisalabad-III	PML
		2008		PML(N)
		2013		
3	Ch. Nazeer Ahmad	2002	NA-167 Vehari-I	PML
		2008		PML(N)
		2013		
4	Fazal-Ur-Rehman	2002	NA-25 D.I.Khan-com-Tank	MMAP
		2008	NA-26 Bannu	
		2013	NA-24 D.I.Khan	JUI(F)
5	Ghous Bux Khan Mahar	2002	NA-203 Shikarpu-cum-Sukkur-cum-Larkana (Old Shikarpur-II)	PML
		2008		PML(F)
		2013		
6	Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	2002	NA-88 Jhang-cum-Chiniot (Old NA 87 Jhang-II)	PML
		2008		PML(N)
		2013		
7	Makhdoom Muhammad Javed Hashmi	2002	NA-123 Lahore-VI	PML(N)
			NA-55 Rawalpindi-VI	
		2008	NA-123 Lahore-VI	
			NA-149 Multan-II	
		2013	NA-48 Islamabad-I	PTI
NA-149 Multan-II				
8	Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	2002	NA-148 Multan-I	PPPP
		2008		
		2013	NA-150 Multan-III	PTI
9	Syed Ayaz Ali Shah Sheerazi	2002	NA-237 Thatta-I	PML
		2008	NA-238 Thatta-II	
		2013		IND

ix. Names of 61 candidates who won Elections in 2002 & 2013

S#	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
1	Abid Ali	2002	NA-84 Faisalabad-X	PML(N)
		2013		
2	Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao	2002	NA-8 Charsadda-II	PPP(S)
		2013		
3	Ali Mohammad Khan Mahar	2002	NA-201 Ghotki-II	IND
		2013		PPPP
4	Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari	2002	NA-173 Dera Ghazi Khan-III	NA
		2013		IND

S#	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
5	Bilal Ahmad Virk	2002	NA-136 Nankana Sahib-II cum-Sheikhupura (Old Sheikhupura-VI)	PML
		2013		PML(N)
6	Ch. Muhammad AsimNazir	2002	NA-77 Faisalabad-III	PML
		2013		
7	Ch. Nazeer Ahmad	2002	NA-167 Vehari-I	PML
		2013		PML(N)
8	Ch. Nisar Ali Khan	2002	NA-52 Rawalpindi-III	PML(N)
		2013		
9	Daniyal Aziz Ch.	2002	NA-116 Narowal-II	PML
		2013		PML(N)
10	Dr. AzraFazalPecheho	2002	NA-213 Shaheed Benazir Abad-I (Old Nawabshah-I)	PPPP
		2013		
11	Dr. Fehmida Mirza	2002	NA-225 Badin-cum-Tando Muhammad Khan-II (Old Badin-II)	PPPP
		2013		
12	Dr. Nisar Ahmad	2002	NA-81 Faisalabad-VII	PPPP
		2013		PML(N)
13	Fazal-Ur-Rehman	2002	NA-24 D.I.Khan	MMAP
		2002	NA-25 D.I.Khan-com-Tank	
		2013	NA-24 D.I.Khan	JUI(F)
		2013	NA-25 D.I.Khan-com-Tank	
		2013	NA-27 Lakkimarwat	
14	Ghous Bux Khan Mahar	2002	NA-203 Shikarpu-cum-Sukkur-cum-Larkana (Old Shikarpur-II)	PML
		2013		PML(F)
15	Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	2002	NA-88 Jhang-cum-Chiniot (Old NA 87 Jhang-II)	PML
		2013		PML(N)
16	Ghulam Rasool Sahi	2002	NA-75 Faisalabad-I	PML
		2013		PML(N)
17	Ghulam Sarwar Khan	2002	NA-53 Rawalpindi-IV	IND
		2013		PTI
18	Imran Khan	2002	NA-71 Mianwali-I	PTI
		2013	NA-1 Peshawar-I	
		2013	NA-56 Rawalpindi-VII	
		2013	NA-71 Mianwali-I	
19	Iqbal Muhammad Ali Khan	2002	NA-256 Karachi-XVIII East-cum-Malir	MQM
		2013		
20	Khawaja Muhammad Asif	2002	NA-110 Sialkot-I	PML(N)
		2013		
21	Khawaja Saad Rafique	2002	NA-119 Lahore-II	PML(N)
		2013	NA-125 Lahore-VIII	
22	Makhdoom Khusro Bakhtiar	2002	NA-194 Rahim Yar Khan-III	PML
		2013		IND

S#	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
23	Makhdoom Muhammad Amin Faheem	2002	NA-218 Matiari-cum-Hyderabad (Old Hyderabad-I)	PPPP
		2013		
24	Makhdoom Muhammad Javed Hashmi	2002	NA-123 Lahore-VI	PML(N)
		2013	NA-48 Islamabad-I	PTI
		2013	NA-149 Multan-II	
25	Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	2002	NA-148 Multan-I	PPPP
		2013	NA-150 Multan-III	PTI
26	Makhdoom Syed Ali Hassan Gillani	2002	NA-183 Bahawalpur-I	PML
		2013		PML(N)
27	Makhdoomzada Syed Basit Ahmad Sultan Bokhari	2002	NA-179 Muzaffargarh-IV	PML
		2013		PML(N)
28	Mehmood Khan Achakzai	2002	NA-262 Killa Abdullah	PkMAP
		2013	NA-259 Quetta	
		2013	NA-262 Killa Abdullah	
29	Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada	2002	NA-186 Bahawalpur-IV	NA
		2013		PML(N)
30	Mir Aijaz Hussain Jakhrani	2002	NA-208 Jacobabad (Old Jacobabad-I)	PPPP
		2013		
31	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali	2002	NA-266 Nasirabad-cum-Jaffarabad	PML
		2013		IND
32	Mohammad Khan Sherani	2002	NA-264 Zhob-cum-Sherani-cum-Killa Saifullah	MMAP
		2013		JUI(F)
33	Muhammad Gohar Shah	2002	NA-7 Charsadda-I	MMAP
		2013		JUI(F)
34	Muhammad Ibrahim Jatoi	2002	NA-202 Shikarpur (Old Shikarpur-I)	NA
		2013		NPP
35	Muhammad Ijaz Ahmed Ch.	2002	NA-108 Mandi Bahauddin-I	PML
		2013		IND
36	Muhammad Ijaz-Ul-Haq	2002	NA-191 Bahawalnagar-IV	PML(Z)
		2013		
37	Muhammad Pervaiz Malik	2002	NA-120 Lahore-III	PML(N)
		2013	NA-123 Lahore-VI	
38	Muhammad Raza Hayat Hiraj	2002	NA-156 Khanewal-I	PPPP
		2013		IND
39	Muhammad Yousaf	2002	NA-22 Battagram	MMAP
		2013		JUI(F)
40	Nawab Muhammad Yousuf Talpur	2002	NA-228 Umerkot (Old Mirpurkhas-III)	PPPP
		2013		
41	Pir Syed Saddaruddin Shah Rashdi	2002	NA-216 Khairpur-II	PML(F)
		2013		
		2013	NA-235 Sanghar-cum-	

S#	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
			Mirpurkhas-cum-Umerkot (Old Sanghar-II)	
42	Rafique Ahmed Jamali	2002	NA-232 Dadu-I (Old Dadu-II)	PPPP
		2013		
43	RaiMansab Ali Khan	2002	NA-137-Nankana Sahib-III (Old Shiekhupura-VII)	PML
		2013		PML(N)
44	Rajab Ali Khan Baloch	2002	NA-78 Faisalabad-IV	PML
		2013		PML(N)
45	Rana Umar Nazir Khan	2002	NA-99 Gujranwala-V	PML
		2013		PML(N)
46	Rao Muhammad Ajmal Khan	2002	NA-146 Okara-IV	IND
		2013		PML(N)
47	Sardar Ayaz Sadiq	2002	NA-122 Lahore-V	PML(N)
		2013		
48	Sardar Muhammad Jafar Khan Leghari	2002	NA-174 Rajanpur-I	NA
		2013		PML(N)
49	Sheikh Rasheed Ahmad	2002	NA-55 Rawalpindi-VI	IND
			NA-56 Rawalpindi-VII	
		2013	NA-55 Rawalpindi-VI	AML
50	Sher Akbar Khan	2002	NA-28 Buner	PPP(S)
		2013		JIP
51	Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan	2002	NA-151 Multan-IV	PML
		2013		PML(N)
52	Sumaira Malik	2002	NA-69 Khushab-I	NA
		2013		PML(N)
53	Syed Amir Ali Shah Jamote	2002	NA-221 Hyderabad-cum-Matiari (Old Hyderabad-IV)	PPPP
		2013		
54	Syed Ayaz Ali Shah Sheerazi	2002	NA-237 Thatta-I	PML
		2013	NA-238 Thatta-II	IND
55	Syed Ghazi Gulab Jamal	2002	NA-39 Tribal Area-IV, Orakzai Agency	IND
		2013		
56	Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah	2002	NA-214 Shaheed Benazir Abad-II (Old Nawabshah-II)	PPPP
		2013		
57	Syed Khursheed Ahmed Shah	2002	NA-198 Sukkur-cum-shikarpur-I (Old Sukkur-I)	PPPP
		2013		
58	Syed Muhammad Asghar Shah	2002	NA-188 Bahawalnagar-I	PML
		2013		IND
59	Syed NaveedQammar	2002	NA-222 Tando Muhammad Khan-cum-Hyderabad-cum-Badin (Old Hyderabad-V)	PPPP
		2013		
60	TahirIqbal	2002	NA-60 Chakwal-I	PML
		2013		PML(N)
61	Zahid Hamid Khan	2002	NA-114 Sialkot-V	PML
		2013		PML(N)

x. Names of the 88 candidates who won Elections in 2008 & 2013

S #	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
1	Abdul Majeed Khan KhananKhel	2008	NA-73 Bhakkar-I	IND
		2013		PML(N)
2	Abdul Waseem	2008	NA-243 Karachi Central-cum-Karachi West	MQM
		2013		
3	Abid Ali	2008	NA-84 Faisalabad-X	PML(N)
		2013		
4	Adbul Rashid Godil	2008	NA-252 Karachi-XIV East	MQM
		2013		
5	Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao	2008	NA-8 Charsadda-II	PPP(S)
		2013		
6	Agha Muhammad	2008	NA-261 Pishin-cum-Ziarat	MMAP
		2013		JUI(F)
7	Ahsan Iqbal	2008	NA-117 Narowal-III	PML(N)
		2013		
8	Ali Mohammad Khan Mahar	2008	NA-201 Ghotki-II	IND
		2013		PPPP
9	Bilal Ahmad Virk	2008	NA-136 Nankana Sahib-II cum-Sheikhupura (Old Sheikhupura-VI)	PML(N)
		2013		
10	Bilal Rehman	2008	NA-36 Tribal Area-I, Mohamand Agency	IND
		2013		
11	Ch. Iftikhar Nazir	2008	NA-159 Khanewal-IV	PPPP
		2013		PML(N)
12	Ch. Mahmood Bashir Virk	2008	NA-97 Gujranwala-III	PML(N)
		2013		
13	Ch. Muhammad AsimNazir	2008	NA-77 Faisalabad-III	PML
		2013		PML(N)
14	Ch. Nazeer Ahmad	2008	NA-167 Vehari-I	PML
		2013		PML(N)
15	Ch. Nisar Ali Khan	2008	NA-52 Rawalpindi-III	PML(N)
			NA-53 Rawalpindi-IV	
2013	NA-52 Rawalpindi-III			
16	Ch. Parvez Elahi	2008	NA-58-Attock-II	PML
		2013	NA-105 Gujrat-II	
17	Dr. Azra Fazal Pecheho	2008	NA-213 Shaheed Benazir Abad-I (Old Nawabshah-I)	PPPP
		2013		
18	Dr. Fehmida Mirza	2008	NA-225 Badin-cum-Tando Muhammad Khan-II (Old Badin-II)	PPPP
		2013		
19	Dr. Muhammad Farooq Sattar	2008	NA-249 Karachi-XI South	MQM
		2013		

S #	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
20	Dr. Tariq Fazal Ch.	2008	NA-49 Islamabad-II	PML(N)
		2013		
21	Faryal Talpur	2008	NA-207 Larkana-cum-Shikarpur-cum-KamberShahdadkot (Old Larkana-IV)	PPPP
		2013		
22	Fazal-Ur-Rehman	2008	NA-26 Bannu	MMAP
		2013	NA-24 D.I.Khan	JUI(F)
			NA-25 D.I.Khan-com-Tank	
			NA-27 LakkiMarwat	
23	Ghous Bux Khan Mahar	2008	NA-203 Shikarpur-cum-Sukkur-cum-Larkana (Old Shikarpur-II)	PML
		2013		PML(F)
24	Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	2008	NA-88 Jhang-cum-Chiniot (Old NA 87 Jhang-II)	PML
		2013		PML(N)
25	Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi	2008	NA-211 NausheroFeroze-I	NPP
		2013		
26	Iftikhar Ahmad Cheema	2008	NA-101 Gujranwala-VII	PML(N)
		2013		
27	Iqbal Muhammad Ali Khan	2008	NA-256 Karachi-XVIII East-cum-Malir	MQM
		2013		
28	Jamshaid Ahmad Dasti	2008	NA-178 Muzaffargarh-III	PPPP
		2013	NA-177 Muzaffargarh-II	IND
		2013	NA-178 Muzaffargarh-III	
29	Khawaja Muhammad Asif	2008	NA-110 Sialkot-I	PML(N)
		2013		
30	Khawaja Saad Rafique	2008	NA-125 Lahore-VIII	PML(N)
		2013		
31	Khawaja Sohail Mansoor	2008	NA-240 Karachi-II West	MQM
		2013		
32	Khurram Dastgir Khan	2008	NA-96 Gujranwala-II	PML(N)
		2013		
33	Makhdoom Muhammad Amin Faheem	2008	NA-218 Matiari-cum-Hyderabad (Old Hyderabad-I)	PPPP
		2013		
34	Makhdoom Muhammad JavedHashmi	2008	NA-55 Rawalpindi-VI	PML(N)
			NA-123 Lahore-VI	
			NA-149 Multan-II	
		2013	NA-48 Islamabad-I	PTI
35	Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi	2008	NA-148 Multan-I	PPPP
		2013	NA-150 Multan-III	PTI
36	Malik Ibrar Ahmed	2008	NA-54 Rawalpindi-V	PML(N)
		2013		
37	Malik Muhammad Afzal Khokhar	2008	NA-128 Lahore-XI	PML(N)
		2013		

S #	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
38	Malik Shakir Bashir Awan	2008	NA-70 Khushab-II	PML(N)
		2013		
39	Mian Javed Latif	2008	NA-133 Sheikhupura-III	PML(N)
		2013		
40	Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada	2008	NA-186 Bahawalpur-IV	PML
		2013		
41	Mir Aamir Ali Khan Magsi	2008	NA-206 KamberShahdadkot (Old Larkana III)	PPPP
		2013		
42	Mir Aijaz Hussain Jakhrani	2008	NA-208 Jacobabad (Old Jacobabad-I)	PPPP
		2013		
43	Mir Munawar Ali Talpur	2008	NA-227 Mirpurkhas-cum-Umerkot(II)(Old Mirpurkhas-II)	PPPP
		2013		
44	Muhammad Akram Ansari	2008	NA-85 Faisalabad-XI	PML(N)
		2013		
45	Muhammad Baleegh-ur-Rehman	2008	NA-185 Bahawalpur-III	PML(N)
		2013		
46	Muhammad Barjees Tahir	2008	NA-135 Nankana Sahib-I-cum-Sheikhupura (Old Sheikhupura-V)	PML(N)
		2013		
47	Muhammad Hamza Shehbaz Sharif	2008	NA-119 Lahore-II	PML(N)
		2013		
48	Muhammad Junaid Anwaar Ch.	2008	NA-93 Toba Tek Singh-II	PML(N)
		2013		
49	Muhammad Raza Hayat Hiraj	2008	NA-156 Khanewal-I	PML
		2013		IND
50	Muhammad Riaz Malik	2008	NA-118 Lahore-I	PML(N)
		2013		
51	Murtaza Javed Abbasi	2008	NA-18 Abbottabad-II	PML(N)
		2013		
52	Nauman Islam Shaikh	2008	NA-198 Sukkur-cum-shikarpur-I (Old Sukkur-I)	PPPP
		2013		
53	Nawab Ali Wassan	2008	NA-215 Khairpur-I	PPPP
		2013		
54	Nawab Muhammad Yousuf Talpur	2008	NA-228 Umerkot (Old Mirpurkhas-III)	PPPP
		2013		
55	Nazir Ahmed Bughio	2008	NA-205 Larkana-cum-KamberShahdadkot (Old Larkana-II)	PPPP
		2013		
56	Pir Syed Sadderuddin Shah Rashdi	2008	NA-216 Khairpur-II	PML(F)
		2013	NA-235 Sanghar-cum-Mirpurkhas-cum-Umerkot (Old Sanghar-II)	

S #	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
57	Rafique Ahmed Jamali	2008	NA-232 Dadu-I (Old Dadu-II)	PPPP
		2013		
58	Rana Muhammad Ishaque Khan	2008	NA-141 Kasur-IV	PML(N)
		2013		
59	RanaTanveerHussain	2008	NA-131 Sheikhpura-I	PML(N)
		2008	NA-132 Sheikhpura-II-cum Nankana Sahib (Old Sheikhpura-II)	
		2013		
60	RanaZahidHussain Khan	2008	NA-166 Pakpattan-III	PML(N)
		2013		
61	Roshan Din Junejo	2008	NA-236 Sanghar-II (Old Sanghar-III)	PPPP
		2013		
62	S. A. Iqbal Qadri	2008	NA-241 Karachi-III West	MQM
		2013		
63	Saira AfzalTarar	2008	NA-102 Hafizabad-I	PML(N)
		2013		
64	Sajid Ahmed	2008	NA-257 Karachi-XIX Malir-cum-Malir	MQM
		2013		
65	Sajid Hussain Turi	2008	NA-37 Tribal Area-II, Kurram Agency	IND
		2013		
66	Sardar Ayaz Sadiq	2008	NA-122 Lahore-V	PML(N)
		2013		
67	Sardar Mansab Ali Dogar	2008	NA-164 Pakpattan-I	PML(N)
		2013		
68	Sardar Muhammad Arshad Khan Laghari	2008	NA-197 Rahim Yar Khan-VI	PML(N)
		2013		
69	Sardar Muhammad Irfan Dogar	2008	NA-134 Sheikhpura-IV	PML(N)
		2013		
70	Sardar Muhammad Jafar Khan Leghari	2008	NA-174 Rajanpur-I	PML
		2013		PML(N)
71	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	2008	NA-50 Rawalpindi-I	PML(N)
		2013		
72	Sheikh Rohale Asghar	2008	NA-124 Lahore-VII	PML(N)
		2013		
73	ShaikhSalahuddin	2008	NA-244 Karachi-VI Central	MQM
		2013		
74	Sheikh Aftab Ahmed	2008	NA-57-Attock-I	PML(N)
		2013		
75	Waseem Akhtar Shaikh	2008	NA-139 Kasur-II	PML(N)
		2013		
76	Sufyan Yousuf	2008	NA-246 Karachi-VIII Central	MQM
		2013	NA-247 Karachi-IX Central	

S #	Name of the Candidate	Year	Constituency No.	Party
77	Sumaira Malik	2008	NA-69 Khushab-I	PML
		2013		PML(N)
78	Syed Amir Ali Shah Jamote	2008	NA-221 Hyderabad-cum-Matiari (Old Hyderabad-IV)	PPPP
		2013		
79	Syed Asif Hasnain	2008	NA-255 Karachi-XVII East-cum-Malir	MQM
		2013		
80	Syed Ayaz Ali Shah Sheerazi	2008	NA-238 Thatta-II	PML
		2013		IND
81	Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah	2008	NA-214 Shaheed Benazir Abad-II (Old Nawabshah-II)	PPPP
		2013		
82	Syed Imran Ahmad Shah	2008	NA-160 Sahiwal-I	PML(N)
		2013		
83	Syed Khursheed Ahmed Shah	2008	NA-199 Sukkur-cum-shikarpur-II (Old Sukkur-II)	PPPP
		2013		
84	Syed Muhammad SaqlainBukhari	2008	NA-182 Layyah-II	PML(N)
		2013		
85	Syed Naveed Qammar	2008	NA-222 Tando Muhammad Khan-cum-Hyderabad-cum-Badin (Old Hyderabad-V)	PPPP
		2013		
86	Usman Ibrahim	2008	NA-95 Gujranwala-I	PML(N)
		2013		
87	Usman Khan Tarrakai	2008	NA-12 Swabi-I	IND
		2013		AJIP
88	Zahid Hamid Khan	2008	NA-114 Sialkot-V	PML(N)
		2013		

xi. Names of 12 Constituencies with maximum number of candidates

Sr. No.	Name of constituency	No. of contesting candidates
1	NA-48 Islamabad-I	51
2	NA-198 Sukkur-cum-Shikarpur(I) (Old Sukkur-I)	41
3	NA-36 Tribal Area-I	40
4	NA-260 Quetta-cum-Chagai-cum-Nushki-cum-Mastung	40
5	NA-41 Tribal Area-VI	38
6	NA-207 Larkana-cum-Shikarpur-cum-Kamber Shahdadkot	37
7	NA-39 Tribal Area-IV	36
8	NA-47 Tribal Area-XII	36
9	NA-40 Tribal Area-V	34

10	NA-259 Quetta	34
11	NA-266 Nasirabad-cum- Jaffarabad	34
12	NA-24 D. I. KHAN	33

xii. Final Electoral Rolls Voter Stats

Sl. No.	Province/Area	Male Voters	Female Voters	Total Voters
1	Balochistan	1,915,388	1,421,274	3,336,662
2	KPK	7,008,536	5,257,626	12,266,162
3	Punjab	27,697,779	21,561,563	49,259,342
4	Sindh	10,490,636	8,472,741	18,963,377
5	FATA	1,142,237	596,079	1,738,316
6	Federal Capital	337,909	288,060	625,969
	Total	48,592,485	37,597,343	86,189,828

xiii. National Assembly Turnout

S. No.	Province/ Area	Total No. of Seats	Results Declared	Male Voters	Female Voters	Total Voters	Total Votes polled	Turnout
1	Balochistan	14	13	1,915,388	1,421,274	3,336,669	1,300,628	38.97%
2	KPK	35	35	7,008,536	5,257,626	12,266,162	5,476,001	44.64%
3	Punjab	148	147	27,697,779	21,561,563	49,259,342	28,760,265	58.38%
4	Sindh	61	57	10,490,636	8,472,741	18,963,377	9,782,599	51.58%
5	FATA	12	9	1,142,237	596,079	1,738,316	508,013	29.22%
6	Federal Capital	2	2	337,909	288,060	625,969	389,976	62.29%
	Total	272	263	48,592,485	37,597,343	86,189,835	46,217,482	53.62%

xiv. Provincial Assemblies Turnout

Sl.No.	Province	Total No. of Seats	Results Declared	Male Voters	Female Voters	Total Voters	Total Votes polled	Turnout
1	Balochistan	51	50	1,915,388	1,421,274	3,336,669	1,367,203	40.97%
2	KPK	99	97	7,008,536	5,257,626	12,266,162	5,412,498	44.12%
3	Punjab	297	293	27,697,779	21,561,563	49,259,342	28,635,276	58.13%
4	Sindh	130	125	10,490,636	8,472,741	18,963,377	10,016,979	52.82%
	Total	577	565	47,112,339	36,713,204	83,825,550	45,431,956	54.19%

xv. Registered voters in 2008 and 2013

Sl. No.	Province/Area	GE-2008	GE-2013
1	Balochistan	4,365,274	3,336,662
2	KPK	10,661,212	12,266,162
3	Punjab	44,500,257	49,259,342
4	Sindh	19,506,473	18,963,377
5	FATA	1,280,365	1,738,316
6	Federal Capital	482,801	625,969
Total		80,796,382	86,189,828

xvi. Polled votes in 2008 and 2013

Sl. No.	Province/Area	Polled votes in 2008	Polled votes in 2013
1	Balochistan	1,367,001	1,300,628
2	KPK	3,576,523	5,476,001
3	Punjab	21,442,088	28,760,265
4	Sindh	8,612,336	9,782,599
5	FATA	397,593	508,013
6	Federal Capital	241,531	389,976
Total		35,637,072	46,217,482

xvii. Comparison of Turnout in 2008 and 2013 General Elections

Sl. No.	Province/Area	Turnout in GE-2008	Turnout in GE-2013
1	Balochistan	31%	38.97%
2	KPK	34%	44.64%
3	Punjab	48%	58.38%
4	Sindh	44%	51.58%
5	FATA	31%	29.22%
6	Federal Capital	50%	62.29%
Total		44%	53.62%

xviii. Party-wise Vote Bank (Top-5)

Sr.No.	Party Name	Votes Obtained
1	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)	14,874,104
2	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)	7,679,954
3	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP)	6,911,218
4	Independents	5,880,658
5	Mutahhidda Qaumi Movement (MQM)	2,456,153

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