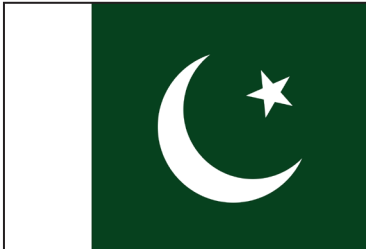


PAKISTAN - BILATERAL VISIT AND NEW MEMBERS' INDUCTION PROGRAMME

REPORT SUMMARY

18-22 FEBRUARY 2019



PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

A CPA UK delegation led by Naz Shah MP visited Pakistan from 18-22 February 2019. The delegation, which also included Faisal Rashid MP, Baroness Warsi, Lord Rogan, and two CPA UK staff, participated in a series of diplomatic meetings in Islamabad and Lahore, to gain a better understanding of the changing political and parliamentary landscape of the country, following the general elections in July 2018. A two-day induction programme for newly-elected Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) was also organised at the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) in Islamabad from 20-21 February.

IMPACT & OUTCOMES

Impact

Parliamentarians have improved their knowledge and skills to undertake their parliamentary duties effectively and efficiently. UK-Pakistan diplomatic relations have also strengthened.

Outcomes

Outcome 1: A strengthened understanding of parliamentary practice and procedure with reference to legislating and scrutinising the executive, as well as ethics, standards and best practice.

Outcome 2: A strengthened relationship between the UK and Pakistani legislatures based upon cooperation, mutual respect and shared learning.

Outcome 3: Delegates have strengthened and widened their networks through opportunities for knowledge exchange, peer support, and sharing of good practice.

Outputs

Output 1: 15 newly-elected Members of the National Assembly attended the workshop and developed a stronger understanding of parliamentary procedure and practice.

Output 2: A comprehensive outcome report was produced and disseminated to the target beneficiaries.

UK DELEGATION

Naz Shah MP
Faisal Rashid MP
Baroness Warsi
Lord Rogan
CPA UK:
Jon Davies
Umamah Basit

As part of the diplomatic visit, the delegation met with Prime Minister Imran Khan who spoke about the paradigm shift taking place in Pakistan and the willingness of the new government to challenge the status quo. The delegation also engaged with several key ministers and officials including the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Asad Qaiser; the Minister for Law and Justice, Dr. Farogh Naseem; the Minister for Human Rights, Dr. Shireen Mazari; the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Accountability, Barrister Mirza Shahzad Akbar; and the Governor of Punjab, Chaudhry Mohammad Sarwar. Discussions centred on a range of topical issues notably the human rights situation in Kashmir; women's representation; justice and accountability; and national and regional security.

The two-day induction programme was designed with the aim of aiding first-time Members develop a comprehensive understanding of parliamentary practice and procedure. The programme covered key thematic areas including parliamentary decorum and traditions; standards in public office; role of parliamentarians; and committee oversight. During the training, participants shared their experiences since starting their parliamentary careers, highlighting challenges ranging from the lack of an information-sharing culture to limited staff and resources, and difficulty in defining their role and mandate. Representatives from CPA UK noted the strong interest in further collaboration with the Parliament of Pakistan, particularly in the areas of committee strengthening, legislative scrutiny, and support to the Women's Parliamentary Caucus. It was stressed that concrete steps will be taken to share best practices and learning across both legislatures.

CPA UK looks forward to further strengthening its strategic partnership with the Parliament of Pakistan in the years to come.



Delegation in a group photo with the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Asad Qaiser

PAKISTAN - BILATERAL VISIT AND NEW MEMBERS' INDUCTION PROGRAMME

FULL REPORT

18-22 FEBRUARY 2019

CPA UK's Delegation to Pakistan explored the following themes during the visit:

1. Government & Politics in Pakistan

- The federal system and provincial representation
- Centre-Province relations
- Parliamentary oversight of defence and security
- Representation of women and minorities
- Tackling corruption and the government's anti-corruption agenda

2. UK-Pakistan Relationship

- Trade and Investment
- Education and Culture

3. Social, Economic and Political Dynamics in Pakistan

- Pakistan's trade relationship with neighbouring countries
- Women's representation and empowerment in an urban and rural setting
- Pakistan's approach to ending Modern Slavery and forced labour
- The security situation in Pakistan and its regional relations

CPA UK & PAKISTAN

CPA UK has a longstanding relationship with the Parliament of Pakistan based on bilateral diplomacy and capacity building.

Since 2014, CPA UK has undertaken several parliamentary strengthening activities with the National Parliament of Pakistan and the Provincial Assemblies. In January 2018, CPA UK partnered with SUBAI, an EU-funded parliamentary strengthening project in Pakistan, to deliver a three-day programme in the UK Parliament for Secretaries from Pakistan's Provincial and Legislative Assemblies, the



Faisal Rashid MP and Naz Shah MP in conversation with the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Asad Qaiser

DIPLOMATIC MEETINGS

The 2018 elections marked the beginning of the **third democratic transition in Pakistan**. While the elections have been transformative in many respects, the country undoubtedly continues to face complex challenges ranging from national and regional insecurity to a weak economy, heightened corruption, and human rights violations.

The recent CPA UK delegation to Pakistan engaged with several ministers and officials to better understand the mandate of the new government, as well as pave the way for strengthened bilateral engagement between the two countries.

Strengthening the Role of Parliament

The CPA UK delegation was welcomed by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Asad Qaiser, in Parliament House. It was noted that the Parliament of Pakistan is currently in the process of formulating a **five-year strategic plan** to clearly outline Parliament's objectives and priorities for its length of term. This has been welcomed as a brilliant initiative and CPA UK would be available to provide the necessary guidance as and when needed.

The meeting with the Deputy Chairman of the Senate, Senator Saleem Mandviwalla, provided further insight into the current role and aims of Parliament. In light of the changing regional and global scenario, it was emphasised that **Parliament must play a more assertive role and be more responsive to the needs of the citizens of the country**.

The delegation was also briefed about the

composition, constitutional role and functioning of the Senate. Based on the discussions, the biggest challenge so far seems to have been the **government's reluctance to proactively engage with the opposition, which forms a majority in the Senate**. As a result, the government has been moving rather slowly since coming into power, especially in terms of passing new legislation.

It is worth noting that the National Assembly and the Senate in Pakistan are independent of each other. **Bills are laid in both Houses and either House can amend or reject a bill**. Although rare, if a bill is rejected, a joint session of both houses is called and a vote takes place. This contrasts with the Westminster system, whereby the House of Lords has very restricted powers to reject a bill passed by the House of Commons.

In both meetings with the Speaker and the Chairman, it was agreed that there is appetite for further collaboration between Westminster and the Parliament of Pakistan, including **capacity-building activities for staff and concrete work on committee strengthening, including the Public Accounts Committee**.

CPA UK will ensure that the necessary steps are taken to exchange learning on best practices across the Commonwealth legislatures.

Women in Parliament

Women's empowerment was a recurring theme throughout the visit. It was encouraging to learn that **women are playing a very active role in national politics and more women have been contesting elections on general seats besides the reserved seats**. A record number of **183**



Deputy Chairman of the Senate, Senator Saleem Mandviwalla, exchanging views with the CPA UK Delegation at Parliament House

women contested the July 25 polls, compared to 135 women in the 2013 elections. It should be noted, however, that **only eight women made it to the National Assembly through direct election.** While the government does remain committed to fostering democratic ideals and paving the way for active participation in the democratic process, more needs to be done to promote gender balance in Parliament and other institutions across the country.

The delegation also had an opportunity to meet with members of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus and the UK-Pakistan Parliamentary Friendship Group. The Women's Parliamentary Caucus has recently focused its work on minority rights, transgender rights, and empowering women in Parliament. Though it was agreed that women's equality remains a significant challenge across the country, it was equally acknowledged that more and



Delegates pay a visit to Gali-e-Dastoor (Constitution Gallery) in Parliament House.

more women are coming forward and speaking up for their rights. Moreover, **when it comes to the law at least, there are no differences between the genders.**

Law, Justice and Human Rights

The meeting with the Minister for Law and Justice, Dr. Farogh Naseem, reaffirmed that measures are being taken to advance women's role in almost every sphere of society. It was noted that the **present government is "the most pro-women government" as far as proposed legislation is concerned.** The government is committed to enacting pro-women laws especially in cases

involving sexual violence and gender-based crimes.

One of the key initiatives that has been proposed

CORE ELEMENTS OF THE WOMEN'S ACTION PLAN:

1. LEGISLATIVE REFORM
2. CAPACITY-BUILDING
3. TRAINING
4. AWARENESS-RAISING

by the Law Ministry is the **Women's Action Plan, which seeks to protect women's and girls' rights in the justice system,** and also includes a comprehensive campaign to create increased awareness about women's rights in society.

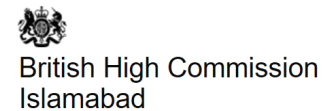
Other proposals introduced include the enactment of the Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Bill, which will empower Women Ombudspersons to undertake inheritance cases where they face issues related to title and possession.

Moreover, the establishment of the Legal Aid Authority Bill will especially help women and children in the legal system. For example, women implicated in drug cases will be dealt with in a more favourable manner, since in most cases, they are only the carriers, and powerful drug cartels behind them do not get punished.

The issue of land grabbing and titles also came up during the discussions. The government has introduced a process to computerise land records, and amendments have been made in the Civil Procedure to cut down the duration of civil cases from 40 years to 2 years; in cases related to inheritance, from 7-8 years to 15 days. Furthermore, the Law Ministry is taking steps to eliminate the possibility of fraud and is working to facilitate overseas Pakistanis who want to invest in Pakistan.

It is hoped that similar legal reforms, including proposed legal assistance to poor litigants and whistleblower protection, would also help **lessen the burden on higher courts and ensure efficient, easy and speedy justice to the**

PROGRAMME PARTNERS



National Assembly, Senate and PIPS. The programme in Westminster from 8-10 January 2018 was followed by a visit to the Scottish Parliament from 11-12 January 2018.

Later, in July 2018, CPA UK hosted a delegation of committee chairs from the Senate of Pakistan, building on previous activities and discussions outlining thematic priorities for future engagement with the Parliament of Pakistan.

Previous participants in CPA UK activities have found exposure to different ways of working in other parliaments particularly useful after elections and other major changes in the political landscape.

Elections to the Pakistan Senate took place in March 2018; a general election followed on 25 July 2018. Following this, the National Assembly expressed interest in an induction programme for new Members on key thematic areas.

CPA UK will continue working closely with Members and staff of the Parliament of Pakistan.

ABOUT CPA UK

CPA UK is the largest and most active of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's branches. Located in and funded by the UK Parliament it supports and strengthens parliamentary democracy throughout the Commonwealth. CPA UK has a distinctive ability and capacity in this area given the origins of CPA since its formation in 1911, and the UK Parliament's propensity to evolve, develop, learn and inform. Peer to peer learning is central to CPA UK's methodology; it designs bespoke interactions between UK and Commonwealth parliamentarians and officials enabling and facilitating knowledge-sharing to achieve improved parliamentary oversight, scrutiny and representation.

Vision. Inclusive, representative and transparent Commonwealth Parliaments; fully effective in enforcing the accountability of the executive and representing the interests and concerns of the electorate.

Purpose. To learn from and strengthen Commonwealth parliaments to deliver effective oversight, scrutiny and representation.

CPA UK's Strategic Objectives are:

Objective 1. To strengthen parliamentary democracy

Being responsive to the complex challenges of Parliaments and facilitating access to information and skills

We will:

- provide opportunities for UK parliamentarians to learn from Commonwealth peers
- convene Commonwealth parliamentarians to increase their capacity to hold governments to account and to effectively represent their electorates
- build knowledge within the Commonwealth parliamentary community on issues of common interest and concern

people of the country.

Finally, it is worth noting that since the new government has come into power, there have been significant efforts to change the human rights narrative. **Problems such as child abuse, which were previously seen as social welfare issues, are now being seen as "rights-based issues"**. This is definitely a step in the right direction.

According to the Human Rights Minister, Dr. Shireen Mazari, Pakistan is an **"overlegislated**



CPA UK Delegation calls on the Minister for Law and Justice, Dr. Farogh Naseem

country", however it has not projected its record well enough. While there are challenges relating to awareness and enforcement, there is not enough acknowledgment that **Pakistan has introduced a vast amount of progressive legislation including the Transgender Rights, Anti-Torture and Hindu Marriage Bills.**

Measures are also being taken to push for change in the Pakistan Penal Code around enforced disappearances. However, as highlighted earlier, raising awareness is as crucial as revamping institutions to suit the political landscape.

Modern Slavery

In line with CPA UK's ongoing work on human trafficking and modern slavery, a meeting was set up with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Islamabad. The delegation learnt about ILO's work in Pakistan with a special focus on areas related to modern slavery in the form of child labour and bonded labour.

Statistics indicate that approximately 3 million Pakistanis are victims of modern slavery. It is



Delegation called on the Minister for Human Rights, Dr. Shireen Mazari

pertinent to note, however, that a child labour survey has not been conducted in Pakistan since 1996.

While there has been laudable progress with passing legislation around child labour and human trafficking issues in the country, there are considerable challenges with implementation, especially as **labour and employment issues have now become a devolved subject and the responsibility of provincial governments.**

The ILO team stressed the importance of

working closely with provincial departments of labour to take some of these issues forward. CPA UK will take this into account as it plans its forthcoming work on tackling modern slavery in Pakistan.

Transparency and Accountability

The role of the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Accountability has been introduced by the new government to **streamline the process of accountability and tackle the scourge of corruption.** This new appointment is also in line with the government's promise to strengthen the checks and balances system in the country.

In a meeting with the Special Assistant on Accountability, Barrister Mirza Shahzad Akbar, it was highlighted that the **government is taking measures to strengthen anti-corruption establishments at the provincial level** so that they are able to handle procedural corruption cases, while the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) can focus on high-end corruption cases. An Asset Recovery Unit has also been established in

the Prime Minister's Office to recover assets from foreign countries.

There is confidence that the new government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Imran Khan, will strengthen institutions and allow for more regular judicial scrutiny. There is also a shared consensus that there has been a **shift to a more information-sharing culture in the country**. Members of Parliament are being held more accountable, people are asking more questions, and reporting has almost quadrupled under the chairmanship of the Special Assistant.

National and Regional Security

In a meeting with the Prime Minister Imran Khan, several important issues were raised including Pakistan's position on the recent escalation of tensions with India and the deteriorating human rights situation in Kashmir. It was reiterated that Pakistan remains committed to promoting peace and stability in the region. **The Government is also continuing its efforts to successfully implement the National Action Plan, introduced by the previous government in 2015, to counter the threat of terrorism and extremism.** While the War on Terror has pushed back Pakistan on various fronts, it was repeatedly asserted that the country has made tremendous progress and continues to evolve in many fields.

A meeting with the British Council echoed similar sentiments. Given that the security situation has improved in the country, it was suggested that there is increased potential for the UK to work in Pakistan, particularly in the higher education sector.

While in Lahore, the delegation met with the Governor of Punjab, Chaudhry Mohammad Sarwar, who spoke about the need for "breaking barriers" and bringing all religious and non-religious communities together. This is where the international community can play a vital role in promoting regional peace and cooperation.

Next Steps

Overall, the discussions were extremely positive and there was a shared sense that Pakistan is making progress and moving in the right direction.

While there are challenges including rising fundamentalism and intolerance, a weak economy, and regional instability, there is hope that the new government will work on strengthening institutions, tackling corruption, and delivering on its mandate.

The role of Parliament will be extremely vital in promoting and sustaining democracy in Pakistan in the years to come.



CPA UK delegation meets with the ILO team in the Pakistan Country Office in Islamabad

Objective 2. To link Westminster with the Commonwealth

Promoting collaboration, understanding and cooperation, emphasising its continuing relevance to future generations

We will:

- play a leading role in CPA
- establish and strengthen networks across parliaments, and beyond
- engage young people in our work and vision

Objective 3. To set and demonstrate high performance standards

Increasing the positive impact of all we do

We will:

- achieve value for money in the organisation and delivery of our activities
- set and uphold high standards of behaviour
- use evidence-based learning to improve what we do and how we do it

NEW MEMBERS' INDUCTION PROGRAMME

Pakistan's political and parliamentary landscape is fast-changing. Following the general elections in July 2018, over 100 newly-elected members of Pakistan's National Assembly took oath in the inaugural session of the National Assembly in a historic development in the democratic process.

The induction programme was designed with the aim of helping first-time Members under pressure to respond to the needs of the electorate but also to adapt to the changing dynamics in their own working environment.

The induction programme took place on 20 and 21 February at the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) in Islamabad. Fifteen newly-elected Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) participated in interactive discussions over the course of two days, reflecting on various challenges they face both in their roles and in Parliament as a whole.



Delegates leading the Induction Programme at PIPS

Challenges and Opportunities

At the outset of the training, participants highlighted various different challenges including:

- **Limited understanding of their role as a parliamentarian**
- **Raised expectations from constituents**
- **Limited resources and funding**
- **Insufficient debating time in Parliament**
- **Lack of communication between parliamentarians**

These challenges were considered in depth throughout the programme, to ensure that the sessions were focused on identified priorities and themes.

Parliamentary Decorum and Traditions

There has been a **new political development in Pakistan, with the emergence of three major political parties in Parliament: Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) and Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP)**. Of course, this presents new challenges particularly in relation to maintaining order in Parliament, ensuring cross-party engagement to pass new legislation, and conducting effective scrutiny of the government.

One of the sessions focused on current customs and practices in the Parliament of Pakistan, with a specific focus on debating time in Parliament. A key problem raised by many participants was that **frontbenchers are usually given priority, with most ministers exceeding their time limit and not engaging in informed debate**.

There has been a **recent proposal for the formation of an Ethics**

Committee to improve the atmosphere of the house and maintain a parliamentary decorum. The proposal has been welcomed by most parliamentarians and also opposition members. There has also been some discussion around the possibility of introducing Prime Minister's Question Time in Parliament; however it remains to be seen which parliamentary reforms will be introduced by the new government in the months to come.

Standards in Public Office

Participants learnt about the **importance of having clear and concise Codes of Conduct in Parliament**.

According to CPA guidelines, a parliamentary code of conduct is needed to *"encourage ethical conduct; reduce risks to the integrity of the parliament as the paramount political institution; enable it to perform its functions more effectively; enhance propriety and strengthen the community's trust in parliament"*.

For many Members, conflict of interests usually presents a significant



Interactive session with participants during the Induction Programme

challenge; however it was repeatedly stressed that **Parliament must act like a community in order to increase trust between parliamentarians as well as among the electorate**. It was emphasised that while Members should not be apologetic about their privileges, they must take all the necessary steps to reveal any financial or indirect interests at all times.

The core principles that form the premise of Parliament's Code of Conduct were shared with the participants. For more information, please see [here](#).

1. INTEGRITY
2. SELFLESSNESS
3. OBJECTIVITY
4. ACCOUNTABILITY
5. OPENNESS
6. HONESTY
7. LEADERSHIP

Role of a Parliamentarian

One of the key challenges highlighted at the outset of the programme was that **most newly-elected parliamentarians are still finding it difficult to understand their role and mandate in Parliament**. Members are also under constant pressure from their constituents who sometimes have raised expectations from their elected members.

It was stressed that the prime role of a Member of Parliament is to make legislation. **The UK system is effective because the local government has been empowered to make decisions at**

the local level and respond to constituents' needs as and when they arise. In Pakistan, however, parliamentarians are struggling to perform their role effectively as there is too much pressure from constituents on a regular basis. Unfortunately, there is also **limited funding and resources in constituency offices to conduct the necessary outreach.**

Constituency outreach is critical to the running of an effective parliamentary democracy. It was suggested that Members should make efforts to raise funds from external bodies such as local businesses to effectively run their constituency offices. At the same time, there needs to be a change in the law as currently, **constituencies are far too big in Pakistan, with an average of 400,000 constituents in each constituency.** It is equally important to raise awareness of the role of parliamentarians to better manage expectations of the electorate.

Committee Oversight

Committees play a significant role in holding the government to account and promoting a culture of openness and transparency.

When it comes to committee work, a key challenge in Pakistan is **the lack of staff in Parliament, resulting in limited research and outreach.** Participants also noted that Parliament is still very archaic and the use of technology has not made much of a difference.

Indeed, the right systems and resources are needed to generate the required impact. The quality of a committee's work is highly dependent on the research that is conducted. Committee chairs also play a major role in making committees effective and efficient. The committee chair needs to be passionate about the committee to promote its aims, but also needs to take the necessary measures to **establish cross-party collaboration and consensus.** For instance, committee chairs often schedule private pre-meetings ahead of public sessions to clarify the committee's strategy and discourage hostile questioning of witnesses.

It was further noted that **while reports are simply advisory and not politically binding, recommendations do go a long way in terms of influencing the government and the decision-making process.** To this end, it was recommended that committee chairs should review all relevant documents

ahead of committee meetings and check reports before tabling.

Moreover, there is a need to **instil an information-sharing culture within Parliament as a whole.** Many of the participants outlined that there is **limited internal communication between colleagues.** When it comes to committee meetings, for example, Members often receive session briefs and papers right before or just a few hours before the start of the session, leaving very little time for preparation. As mentioned earlier, limited staff and funding presents a significant problem; however part of the problem lies with Members as there is a lack of willingness to collaborate and work in a collective manner.

Concluding Remarks

The induction programme provided a good starting point to learn about the key challenges facing first-time Members in the Parliament of Pakistan. As mentioned earlier, there is certainly appetite to work on key thematic areas including committee strengthening, and improving communication both inside and outside of Parliament. Post-legislative scrutiny is also an area that requires urgent attention; it was noted that currently **there exists no specific mechanism in the parliamentary system, except the Senate Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation.**

CPA UK is hopeful that the newly-elected Members will work on the suggested recommendations outlined below. Steps will also be taken to design programmes and activities in accordance with the priorities and objectives of the Parliament of Pakistan. Participants were encouraged to maximise on opportunities available in the Commonwealth, as this would help them play a more effective role in strengthening and promoting democratic values and best parliamentary practices.



Group photo with Members of Parliament and PIPS staff at the end of the Induction Programme

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the discussions and shared learnings that took place during the visit, the following recommendations may help in preparing the newly-elected Members of Parliament, as well as strengthening parliamentary practices in Pakistan.

1. **Devise a clear and concise five-year Strategic Plan for Parliament's term, with guidance and support from CPA UK**
2. **Introduce a clear Code of Conduct in Parliament**
3. **Introduce structured orientation programmes for new Members and staff of Parliament**
4. **Consider the possibility of introducing Prime Minister's Question Time in Parliament**
5. **Consider introducing private meetings ahead of committee sessions to help the chair and members prepare effectively**
6. **Advocate for more focused agendas to increase the efficiency of committees**
7. **Consider the use of social media and other platforms for constituency outreach and for promoting committee work**
8. **Undertake orientation/training on post-legislative scrutiny, as most Members have limited understanding of this area**

MONITORING & EVALUATION: KEY RESULTS

The induction programme was designed in accordance with the needs and expectations of the participants. Furthermore, the UK delegation showed great flexibility and responsiveness on arrival, by ensuring the programme addressed key issues that the participants had identified. These factors combined resulted in a programme that was precisely tailored to the needs of the Members at such a crucial time, as they have recently started their parliamentary careers.

Feedback from participants reflected this, as several participants stated that the programme was particularly relevant. During the evaluation session, most participants stated that they felt more confident to fulfil their role after participating in the induction programme. However, many felt that more of these orientation sessions were required in order to aid their understanding of best parliamentary practices. Many also expressed an interest in visiting Westminster for exchange of learning and building networks.

It should be noted that due to time constraints, CPA UK was unable to deliver some of the sessions as intended. Some participants also stated that more visual and activity-based sessions would have been helpful.

CPA UK will ensure to take aboard these recommendations as it designs its next programmes with Pakistan. Participants made it clear that they were pleased with CPA UK's work with the Parliament of Pakistan, and appreciated that training programmes had taken place in both London and Islamabad. They stressed the need for CPA UK to continue its work with the Pakistani Parliament and to stay actively engaged throughout Parliament's term.

FULL PROGRAMME

Monday 18 February 2019

Islamabad

| TIME | SESSION |
|------|---------|
|------|---------|

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 10:00 - 12:00 | Visit to Taxila Museum |
| 12:30 - 13:30 | Visit to the Commonwealth War Graves |
| 16:00 - 17:00 | Meeting with the British Deputy High Commissioner, Richard Crowder |

Tuesday 19 February 2019

Islamabad

| TIME | SESSION |
|------|---------|
|------|---------|

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 10:15 - 10:55 | Meeting with the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Asad Qaiser |
| 11:00 - 11:45 | Meeting with the Deputy Chairperson of the Senate, Senator Saleem Mandviwalla |
| 11:50 - 12:15 | Visit to Gali-e-Dastoor (Constitution Gallery) & Senate Museum |
| 12:20 - 13:20 | Joint Meeting with the Women's Parliamentary Caucus and Pak-UK Parliamentary Friendship Group |
| 13:50 - 14:50 | Lunch hosted by the Convenor of the Pak-UK Parliamentary Friendship Group, Syed Fakhar Imam MNA |
| 16:30 - 17:15 | Meeting with the Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Accountability, Barrister Mirza Shahzad Akbar |
| 17:30 - 18:15 | Meeting with the Minister for Law and Justice, Dr. Farogh Naseem |
| 19:30 | Dinner hosted by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon. Asad Qaiser |

Wednesday 20 February 2019

Islamabad

| TIME | SESSION |
|------|---------|
|------|---------|

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 09:30 - 15:30 | New Members' Induction Programme at Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) |
| 11:00 - 12:00 | Call on Prime Minister Imran Khan |
| 16:10 - 17:00 | Meeting with the Minister for Human Rights, Dr. Shireen Mazari |

Thursday 21 February 2019

Islamabad

| TIME | SESSION |
|-------------|----------------|
|-------------|----------------|

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 10:00 - 13:15 | New Members' Induction Programme at Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (PIPS) |
| 14:30 - 15:15 | Meeting with the Country Director of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Ingrid Christensen |
| 15:30 - 16:00 | Meeting with the Advisor to Prime Minister on Commerce, Textile, Industry & Production and Investment, Abdul Razak Dawood |

Friday 22 February 2019

Lahore

| TIME | SESSION |
|-------------|----------------|
|-------------|----------------|

| | |
|---------------|---|
| 11:00 - 12:00 | Call on the Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Assembly |
| 12:00 - 13:00 | Call on the Governor of Punjab, Chaudhry Mohammad Sarwar |
| 14:30 - 15:30 | Meeting with the British Council Office |
| 19:30 | Lahore Literary Festival VIP Reception |

NEW MEMBERS' INDUCTION PROGRAMME

Wednesday 20 February 2019

PIPS, Islamabad

| TIME | SESSION |
|---------------|---|
| 09:30 - 10:00 | Registration and Inaugural Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Welcome Address• Programme Overview• Inaugural Speech by the Chief Guest, Syed Fakhar Imam MNA, Convenor of Pak-UK Parliamentary Friendship Group |
| 10:00 - 10:45 | Session 1: Identifying Challenges and Opportunities in the Parliament of Pakistan <p>During this interactive session, participants discussed the main challenges they face in the Parliament of Pakistan, in light of the current political and parliamentary landscape of the country.</p> |
| 10:45 - 11:15 | Session 2: Parliamentary Decorum and Traditions <p>This session provided an overview of parliamentary decorum and traditions in Westminster, drawing parallels with customs and practices in the Parliament of Pakistan.</p> |
| 11:15 - 11:30 | Tea break |
| 11:30 - 12:15 | Session 3: Standards in Public Office: Exploring Codes of Conduct and Parliamentary Ethics <p>The standards of codes of conduct in public life often exceed what is legally required, due to the level of transparency expected for public figures. Codes of Conduct provide valuable guidance and direction for Members to ensure their understanding of accountability to the public. The session explored the purpose and scope of Codes of Conduct, the registration of Members' Financial Interests, lobbying for reward or consideration, and the procedure for inquiries.</p> |
| 12:15 - 13:00 | Session 4: Role of a Parliamentarian: Managing Time and Responsibilities <p>Parliamentarians will have competing priorities; balancing parliamentary and constituency work as well as external employment and other responsibilities. This session examined how parliamentarians balance competing responsibilities and maintain transparency and accountability to their constituents.</p> |
| 13:00 - 14:00 | Lunch |
| 14:00 - 15:30 | Session 5: Overview of the Legislative Process and Post-Legislative Scrutiny <p>Participants discussed the legislative process in Pakistan and drew parallels with the UK system.</p> |

Thursday 21 February 2019

PIPS, Islamabad

| TIME | SESSION |
|---------------|---|
| 10:00 - 11:30 | Session 6: An Exploration of the Role, Function and Administration of Committees This session explored the role of committees, including an overview of the select committee system in the UK and Pakistan; recent developments with select committees; privileges, power and independence of committees; constraints and challenges faced by committees; and resources and administration. |
| 11:30 - 11:45 | Tea break |
| 11:45 - 13:00 | Session 7: Significance of Rules of Procedure and Oversight Tools This session explored the scrutiny devices available to Members, ranging from serving on committees to parliamentary questions. |
| 13:00 - 14:00 | Lunch |
| 14:00 - 15:15 | Session 8: Managing Executive-Legislative Relations: The Westminster Model This session examined the separation of powers in the context of Westminster, and shed light on how executive-legislative relations have developed over time. |
| 15:15 - 15:30 | Closing session |

UK DELEGATION

Naz Shah MP - *Member of Parliament for Bradford West* (Delegation Leader)
Labour

Naz Shah MP is the Labour Member of Parliament for Bradford West. She was elected in 2015 and re-elected with an increased majority in the 2017 general election.

In Parliament, Naz served on the Home Affairs Committee from 2015-2018 before being appointed as Shadow Minister of State for Women and Equalities in July 2018.

Before entering Parliament, Naz worked in the health sector as a carer and a public involvement coordinator with the NHS.



Faisal Rashid MP - *Member of Parliament for Warrington South*
Labour

Faisal Rashid was elected as Member of Parliament for Warrington South in the 2017 general election. In Parliament, Faisal serves on the International Trade Select Committee, which oversees the Department for International Trade.

Faisal served as the 133rd Mayor of Warrington from May 2016 and is currently a Borough and Parish Councillor, having first been elected in 2011. Faisal has a Masters degree in Business Administration (MBA) and worked in the banking industry for almost 20 years. He joined Natwest Bank in January 2006, managing a portfolio of SME customers and covering business development activities.



Baroness Warsi - *Member, House of Lords*
Conservative

Sayeeda Hussain Warsi, Baroness Warsi is a British politician and lawyer. She was born to Pakistani immigrants and is a member of the House of Lords. She has been the Chairman of the Conservative Party and Minister Without Portfolio in the Conservative-Liberal Democrat coalition government. She was the first Muslim woman to be a member of the British cabinet. In 2012, Sayeeda was made Senior Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Minister for Faith and Communities. In August 2014, she resigned from Government citing the Government's "morally indefensible" policy on Gaza.



Lord Rogan of Lower Iveagh - *Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords*
Ulster Unionist

Lord Rogan of Lower Iveagh was appointed to the House of Lords in 1999, representing the Ulster Unionist Party from Northern Ireland. He was appointed as a Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords in 2017. As Deputy Speaker, he presides over debates in the House of Lords when the Lord Speaker is not present.

Lord Rogan has previously served as the Chairman of the Ulster Unionist Party (UUP) and was President of the Party from 2004-06. Lord Rogan is the Managing Director of Dennis Rogan Associates and is a Trustee of the Royal Ulster Rifles Museum.



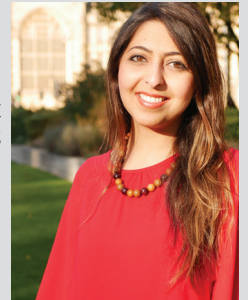
Jon Davies - *Chief Executive, CPA UK*

Jon Davies is CPA UK's Chief Executive & Secretary; he is also Secretary of the CPA British Islands & Mediterranean Region. Highly experienced in international diplomacy, Jon joined CPA UK from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), where his most recent role was as the first Director of the FCO Diplomatic Academy.



Umamah Basit - *Programme Officer, CPA UK*

As Programme Officer in the International Partnerships Team, Umamah manages study visits to and from the UK Parliament as well as short programmes, workshops and other activities across different Commonwealth legislatures. Prior to joining CPA UK in 2018, Umamah worked at various organisations including an education charity called CARE Pakistan, a national support services consultancy, and Muslim Aid in London. She holds an LLB from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and an LLM in Human Rights, Conflict and Justice from SOAS, University of London.



ENDNOTES

General elections were held in Pakistan on 25 July 2018, after the completion of a five-year term by the outgoing government. As a result of the elections, the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) became the single largest party at the national level both in terms of popular vote and seats.

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While in Pakistan, we met with the Head of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the Director of the British Council, and we want to thank them and their staff for their insights and assistance.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) provided a useful briefing and background before the start of the programme. We look forward to continued cooperation.



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