



YOUTH LEADERSHIP PARLIAMENT

ایک روشن مستقبل کا خواب

19th - 21st
March 2021

Rules of Procedure
&
Sample Bill

Rules of Procedure

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE PAKISTAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Note: The following rules of procedure have been adapted from the rules applicable to the National Assembly of Pakistan and its standing committees. However, a few necessary changes have been made to allow for more organized and structured debate),

GENERAL RULES

Rule # 1: Membership of the committees

A member or individual in a certain constituency may be a member of more than one Standing Committee at the same time.

Rule # 2: Appointment of Standing Committees by the Speaker

For the period till elections to the Standing Committees are held, the Head of Secretariat may appoint the Standing Committees and may nominate their Speakers.

Rule # 3: Quorum of a meeting The quorum to constitute a sitting of a committee shall be one fourth of the total membership of the Committee.

Rule # 4: Resignation of members from a Committee

A member may resign his membership of a Committee by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker. The resignation will be deemed final by the Speaker of the committee and cannot be withdrawn at a later date.

Rule # 5: Suspension of member

(1) The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Speaker or abuses these rules by consistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the Assembly.

(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, he shall forthwith put the question that the member (naming him) be suspended from the service of the committee for a period not exceeding the remainder of the session.

Rule # 6: Withdrawal of member

The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly



disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Standing Committee and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's sitting.

Rule # 7: Adjournment, etc., of the meeting

(1) If, at the time fixed for any sitting of a Committee or at any time during any such sitting, the number of members present is less than the quorum, the Speaker of the Committee shall either suspend the sitting for a time not exceeding one hour or adjourn the sitting.

(2) After the suspension of sitting for an hour if the quorum is not complete, the meeting shall be adjourned.

Rule # 8: Discharge of members absent from sittings of a Committee If a member is absent from three or more consecutive sittings of a committee without the permission of its Speaker, a motion may be moved by any member in the Standing Committee for the discharge of such a member from the Committee. Subsequently, the matter put forth shall be deliberated upon by the Speaker who will have the prerogative to put that motion in order.

Rule # 9: Conduct of members while present in the Standing Committee While the Standing Committee is in session, a member

a) shall not read any book, newspaper or letter except in connection with business of the standing committee;

b) shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner;

c) shall maintain silence when not speaking in the standing committee;

d) shall not obstruct proceedings and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the standing committee;

e) shall not chant slogans, display banners or placards, throw and tear Table documents and reports, etc.;

f) shall not indulge in rowdy behaviour;

g) shall not approach the dais or the Speaker in a threatening manner; [SEP]

h) shall not act to erode the sanctity of the House or act in a manner which lowers the dignity of the House; [SEP]

i) shall not act in any manner detrimental to the order and decorum of the House;

j) shall not use a mobile telephone;

Rule # 10: Conduct to be observed while speaking

(1) The subject matter of every speech shall be relevant to the matter before the standing committee.

(2) Except with the permission of the speaker, a member may not read his speech but may refresh his memory by reference to his notes.

(3) A member while speaking shall not

a) discuss any matter which is sub-judice;

b) make a personal charge against a member, Minister or the holder of a public office, except in so far as it may be relevant in regard to [SEP] the matter before the standing committee

c) use offensive expressions about the conduct of proceedings in the joint sitting, National Assembly, Senate or a Provincial Assembly or a Committee or Sub-Committee;

d) un-necessarily cast reflection on the conduct of any person who cannot defend himself before the Assembly;

e) reflect on any determination of the Assembly except on a rescission motion;

f) utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words or make use of offensive or un-parliamentary expression.

Explanation:

In this clause, "sub-judice" refers to any matter that is under judicial consideration and is hence prohibited from public discussion. In this clause, "un-parliamentary expression" means any expression which imputes false motives to a member or charges him with falsehood or is couched in abusive language.

Rule # 11: Mode of address A member desiring to speak on any matter before the Standing Committee or to raise a point of



order or question of privilege shall speak only when called upon by the Speaker to do so, shall speak from his place, shall rise when he speaks and shall address the Speaker: Provided that member disabled by sickness or infirmity may be permitted to speak sitting:

Provided further that the speech of a member who speaks without the permission of the Speaker shall not be recorded and it shall not form part of the proceedings of the Assembly.

Rule # 12: Limitation on debate

(1) Whenever the debate on any motion in connection with a Bill or any other motion, becomes unduly protracted, the Speaker may, after taking the sense of the Committee, fix a time limit for the conclusion of discussion on any stage or all stages of the Bill or, as the case may be, the motion.

(2) At the appointed hour, in accordance with the time limit fixed for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill or a motion, the Speaker shall, unless the debate is sooner concluded, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of Bill or the motion.

Rule # 13: Questions to be asked through the Speaker

When, for the purpose of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the consideration of the Assembly, he shall ask the question through the Speaker.

Rule # 14: Irrelevance or repetition

The Speaker, after having called the attention of the Assembly to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by the other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Rule # 15: Order of speeches and right of reply

(1) After the member who has made a motion has spoken, other members may speak on the motion in the order in which the Speaker may call upon them. If any member who is so called upon does not speak, he shall not be entitled to speak on the motion at any later stage of the debate.

(2) Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, a member shall not speak more than



(3) once on any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker, for the purpose of making a personal explanation but in that case no debatable matter may be brought forward.

(4) A member who has made a motion may speak by way of reply, and if a private member has made the motion, the Minister concerned may speak during and after the mover has replied.

Rule # 16: Procedure when the Speaker addresses

(1) Whenever the Speaker addresses the Assembly, he shall be heard in silence and any member who is then speaking or offering to speak shall immediately resume his seat.

(2) No member shall leave his seat while the Speaker is addressing the Assembly.

Rule # 17: Language of the Assembly

(1) The members shall address the Assembly in Urdu or English, provided that the Speaker may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of these languages to address the Assembly in his mother tongue.

(2) If a member desires that a summary in Urdu of his speech delivered in a language other than Urdu be read to the Assembly, he shall supply a copy of the Summary to the Speaker who may, in his discretion, allow it to be read to the Assembly. Such summary shall be included in the record of the proceedings of the Assembly.

(3) The official record of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be kept in Urdu and English.

Rule # 18: Power to appoint Sub-committees

(1) A committee may appoint one or more Sub-committees, each having the powers of the whole Committee, to examine any matter that may be referred to them.

(2) The order of reference to a Sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation.

Rule #19: Evidence or information to be kept secret or confidential Any evidence produced or information produced or information tendered before a Committee shall be treated as confidential or secret,



unless the Committee, in the public interest, decides otherwise. The only other entity that will be authorized to access such information will be The Fourth Estate – Press Association of Pakistan. The President or head of The Fourth Estate will have the prerogative to decide the manner in which this information will be used and how it will be conveyed to the public.

Rule # 20: Debate

The setting of the Agenda is followed by the opening of a new, continuous Speakers' List, which is used to begin general debate. This Speakers' List will decide the order of speakers for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a Bill. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any bill currently on the floor. Once a bill has been introduced, it remains on the floor and may be debated until it fails.

The term "Speaker" in this context refers to the members of the standing committee who wish to speak on the topic under discussion.

Rule # 21: Unmoderated Caucus

Any member of the standing committee

may motion for an unmoderated caucus at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The member making the motion must specify a time limit and a topic of discussion for the caucus (if necessitated by the Speaker), not to exceed twenty minutes. The motion will immediately be put to a vote and will pass given a simple majority. In the case of multiple unmoderated caucuses, the Speaker will rank the motions in descending order of length, and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Speaker may rule the motion dilatory, and his/her decision is not subject to appeal. An unmoderated caucus may only be extended once.

Rule # 22: Consultation of the Whole At the discretion of the Speaker, standing committee members may motion for an informal consultation of the whole in which the rules of parliamentary procedure are suspended, and the Committee members moderate the ensuing discussion. The disruptiveness of this motion is equivalent to an unmoderated caucus and is entertained at the discretion of the Speaker. The standing committee member making the motion must specify a time limit and a topic of discussion for the consultation of the whole, not to exceed ten minutes. The



motion will be put to a vote and will pass if it has a simple majority. During the execution of this motion, standing committee members will be expected to remain in their seats and respectful of speakers at all times. The moderation of the committee is carried out by the members of the standing committee. The members must select no more than one moderator, who would then decide the policy to determine the policy on an individual speech's time limit. The Speaker may rule the motion dilatory, and his/her decision is not subject to appeal.

Rule # 23: Moderated Caucus The purpose of a moderated caucus is to facilitate substantive debate at critical junctures in the discussion. In a moderated caucus, the Speaker will temporarily depart from the Speakers' List and call on standing committee members to speak at his/her discretion. A motion for a moderated caucus is in order at any time when the floor is open, prior to closure of debate. The standing committee member making the motion must briefly explain its purpose and specify a time limit for the caucus, not to exceed twenty minutes, and a time limit for the individual speeches. Once raised, the motion will be voted on immediately, with

a simple majority of members required for passage. In the case of multiple moderated caucuses, the Speaker will rank the motions in descending order of length of total time span and within each time span further ordering is done on the basis of decreasing individual time speech limit, and the Committee members will vote accordingly. The Speaker may rule a motion dilatory, and his/her decision is not subject to appeal. No motions are in order between speeches during a moderated caucus. A standing committee member can and will be ruled out of order if the standing committee member's speech does not address the topic of the moderated caucus. If no standing committee member wishes to speak during a moderated caucus, the caucus shall immediately end. A moderated caucus may be extended only once but only after the caucus has ended. There is no yielding of time in moderated caucuses.

Rule # 24: Closure of Debate When the floor is open, a standing committee member may move to close debate on the substantive or procedural matter under discussion. Standing committee members may move to close debate on the general topic, debate on the agenda, or debate on an amendment. The Speaker may, subject to appeal, rule such a motion dilatory. When



closure of debate is moved, the Speaker may recognize up to two standing committee members to speak against the motion. No speaker in favor of the motion will be recognized. Closure of debate requires the support of two-thirds of the members present and voting. If there are no members against the closing debate, the Speaker will ask the standing committee members if there are any objections to voting by acclamation. If there are no objections, the motion to close debate will automatically be adopted and the Committee will move immediately to substantive voting procedure.

Rule # 25: Suspension or Adjournment of the Meeting

The suspension of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions until the next meeting. The adjournment of the meeting means the postponement of all Committee functions for the duration of the Conference. Whenever the floor is open, a standing committee member may move for the suspension of the meeting or adjournment of the meeting. The Speaker may rule such motions dilatory; these decisions shall not be subject to appeal. When in order, such motions will not be debatable but will be immediately voted upon, barring any motions taking

precedence, and will require a simple majority to pass. A motion to adjourn will be out of order prior to the lapse of three-quarters of the time allotted for the last meeting of the Committee. In the case of a real emergency as declared by the Head of the Secretariat, members of the Secretariat or the Committee Staff, debate will automatically be suspended without any exceptions.

Rule # 26: Postponement and Resumption of Debate

Whenever the floor is open, a standing committee member may move for the postponement of debate on a Bill, amendment, or topic currently on the floor. The motion, otherwise known as “tabling,” will require a two-thirds vote to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favor and one opposed. No debate or action will be allowed on any Bill, amendment, or topic on which debate has been postponed. A motion to resume debate on an amendment, Bill, or topic on which debate has been postponed will require a simple majority to pass and will be debatable to the extent of one speaker in favour and one opposed. Resumption of debate will cancel the effects of postponement of debate. The Speaker has discretion over postponement



of debate.

Rule # 27: Reconsideration

A motion to reconsider is in order when a Bill or amendment has been adopted or rejected, and must be made by a member who voted with the majority on the substantive proposal. The Speaker will recognize up to two standing committee members opposing the motion after which the motion will be immediately voted upon. A two-thirds majority of the members present is required for reconsideration. If the motion passes, the Committee will immediately vote again on the Bill or amendment being reconsidered.

Rule # 28: Appeal

An appeal can only be made to procedural matters, but not substantive ones (for the difference, see Rules 37 and 38). A standing committee member may appeal any procedural decision of the Speaker unless it is one that cannot be appealed as stated by the rules of procedure. The standing committee member can only appeal a ruling immediately after it has been pronounced. The standing committee member will be given thirty seconds in order to explain the reasoning behind the appeal. The Speaker may speak briefly in defense of the ruling. The appeal shall then be put to a vote, and

the decision of the Speaker shall stand unless overruled by two-thirds of those members present and voting. The Speaker's decision not to sign a Bill or amendment is never appealable.

A "Yes" vote indicates support of the Speaker's ruling; a "No" vote indicates opposition to that ruling.

RULES GOVERNING SPEECHES

Rule # 29: Speakers' List

The Committee shall at all times have an open Speakers' List for the Topic Area being discussed.

The Speaker will either set a speaking time or entertain motions to set a speaking time. Separate Speakers' Lists will be established as needed for procedural motions and debate on amendments. A member may add its name to the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Speaker, provided that member is not already on the Speakers' List, and may remove its name from the Speakers' List by submitting a request in writing to the Speaker. At any time the Speaker may call for members that wish to be added to the Speakers' List. The names of the next several members to speak will always be posted for the convenience of the Committee. If no motions are on the floor,



debate automatically returns to the Speakers' List. A motion to close any Speakers' List is never in order; nor is a motion to return to the Speakers' List ever in order.

Rule # 30: Speeches

No standing committee member may address a session without having previously obtained the permission of the Speaker. The Speaker may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion or are offensive to Committee members or staff. Standing committee members are required to make all speeches from the 3rd person perspective. There can be no speeches made from the 1st person unless the approval of the Speaker is received. There can be no props used unless the approval of the Speaker is received.

Rule # 31: Time Limit on Speeches

The Speaker may limit the time allotted to each speaker. The minimum time limit will be ten seconds. When a standing committee member exceeds his/her allotted time, the Speaker may call the speaker to order without delay.

However, the Speaker has the discretion to

be flexible (within reason) about the time limit to allow a standing committee member to finish his or her thought in order to account for the varying fluency of English or Urdu among conference attendees.

Rule # 32: Yields

A standing committee member granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another standing committee member, to questions, or to the Speaker. A standing committee member must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech. Only one yield is allowed per speech (i.e. no yields on yielded time). A standing committee member must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech. To turn the floor over to a co-standing committee member of the same member state is not considered a yield.

There are no yields allowed if the standing committee member is speaking on a procedural matter. Standing committee members cannot yield if they run out of time. Yields only need to be made when debate proceeds according to a Speakers' List.

Yield to another standing committee member: His or her remaining time will be



offered to that standing committee member. If the standing committee member accepts the yield, the Speaker shall recognize the standing committee member for the remaining time. The second standing committee member speaking may not yield back to the original standing committee member.

Yield to questions: Questioners will be selected by the Speaker and limited to one question each. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Speaker.

The Speaker will have the right to call to order any standing committee member whose question is, in the opinion of the Speaker, rhetorical, leading, and/or not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will count toward the remaining speaking time.

Yield to the Speaker: Such a yield should be made if the standing committee member does not wish his/her speech to be subject to questions. The Speaker will then move to the next standing committee member who wishes to speak.

Rule # 33: Comments

If a substantive speech involves no yields,

and if the standing committee member who has just given a speech does not use all of the time allotted, the

Speaker may recognize up to two standing committee members, other than the original speaker, to comment for thirty seconds on the specific content of the speech just completed. Commentators may not yield. No comments shall be in order during debate on procedural motions.

Rule # 34: Right of Reply

A standing committee member whose personal integrity has been impugned by another standing committee member may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the Committee staff. The Speaker will grant the Right of Reply at his/her discretion; this decision is not appealable. A standing committee member granted a Right of Reply will not address the Committee except at the request of the Speaker. A Right of

Reply to a Right of Reply is out of order.

RULES GOVERNING POINTS

Rule # 35: Points of Personal Privilege

Whenever a standing committee member experiences personal discomfort, which impairs his/her ability to participate in the proceedings, he/she may rise to a Point of



Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speech if the standing committee member speaking is inaudible. Otherwise, the standing committee member rising on the Point of Personal Privilege must always wait till the end of the speech to raise the Point.

Rule # 36: Points of Order

Speaker to decide points of order (1) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles as regulate the business of the Standing Committee and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

(2) A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the Standing Committee at the moment provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another if it relates to maintenance of order in, or arrangement of business before, the Assembly.

(3) A point of order may not be raised before the Speaker has disposed of the earlier point of order.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-rules (1), (2) and (3), a member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and, if so, give his decision thereon which shall be final.

(5) No debate shall be allowed on a point of order but Speaker may, if he thinks fit, hear members before giving his decision.

(6) A point of order is not a point of privilege.

(7) A member shall not raise a point of order

(a) to ask for information;

(b) to explain his position;

(c) when a question on any motion is being put to the Assembly; or

(d) which may be hypothetical.

(e) There shall be no discussion on a decision on a point of order.



Rule # 37: Points of Parliamentary

Inquiry

When the floor is open, a standing committee member may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the Speaker a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speech.

RULES GOVERNING VOTING

Rule # 38: Voting in the Committee All questions at a sitting of a Committee shall be determined by a majority of the members present and voting. Except as otherwise provided, the votes of members on any question put by the Speaker may be taken by voice in the first instance. On the conclusion of a debate, the Speaker shall put the question and invite those who are in favour of the motion to say "Aye" and those against the motion to say "No". The Speaker shall then say: "I think the Ayes or, as the case may be, the Noes have it" and the question before the Assembly shall be determined accordingly. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of a question is challenged, he shall order that the Lobbies be cleared. After the lapse of two minutes, he shall put the question a second time and declare whether in his opinion the

"Ayes" or the "Noes" have it. If the opinion so declared is again challenged, he shall direct that the votes be recorded by operating the automatic vote recorder. Provided that, if in the opinion of the Speaker, the division is unnecessarily claimed, he may ask the members who are for "Aye" and those for "No" respectively to rise in their places and, on a count being taken, he may declare the determination of the Assembly. In such a case, the names of the voters shall not be recorded. The result of a voting by a division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.

Rule # 39: Casting vote The Speaker shall not vote except in the event of an equality of votes.

RULES GOVERNING THE PATH TO A BILL OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule # 40: Preliminary Bills

Standing committee members may propose Preliminary Bills for committee consideration. Preliminary Bills are intended to aid the Committee in its discussion and formulation of Bills and need not be written in a Bill format. Preliminary Bill are not official documents and may be presented in any format



approved by the Speaker but do require the signature of the Speaker to be copied and distributed. Once distributed, standing committee members may consider that Preliminary Bill automatically introduced and begin to refer to that Preliminary Bill by its designated number. Preliminary Bills do not require signatories or votes of approval. No document may be referred to as a “Preliminary Bill” until it has been introduced.

Rule # 41: Notice for consideration of a Bill:

Members-in-charge shall give a notice to introduce a Bill. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the Bill, along with a Statement of Objects and Reasons signed by the members-incharge of the Bill. Members-in-charge constitute members of the Standing Committee who have authored the Bill or have contributed to it in some manner. For the purposes of submitting a notice to introduce the Bill, no signatories are required and the aforementioned documents will suffice.

Rule # 42: Motion to introduce the Bill
Based on the content of the Statements of Objectives and Reasons, the Speaker shall decide to call the item. When the item is called, one of the members-incharge shall

move to introduce the Bill, thereupon the Bill shall stand introduced. Copy of the Bill shall be supplied to the members on its introduction. Money bills may not be introduced at any point during the session.

Rule # 43: Scope of debate on the Bill: Once the Bill has been introduced and copies have been circulated among members of the Standing Committee, a motion may be raised to discuss the Bill. The discussion shall, however, be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. An equal number of members shall be recognized by the Speaker to speak in favour or against particular clauses or general provisions of the Bill in question.

Rule # 44: Withdrawals of Bills

The members-in-charge, at any stage of the Bill, may withdraw the Bill with the consent of the Speaker and no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill.

Rule # 45: Amendments to the Bill:

Any member may propose an amendment to the Bill.

Conditions of admissibility of amendments:
The following conditions shall govern the admissibility of amendments, namely:



(a) an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates;

(b) an amendment shall not be inconsistent with any previous decision of the Assembly on the same question;

(c) an amendment shall not be such as to make the clause which it proposes to amend unintelligible or ungrammatical;

Rule # 46: Order of amendments

(1) Amendments shall be considered in the order of the clauses of the Bill to which they respectively relate, and in respect of any such clause a motion shall be deemed to have been made: “That this clause do stand part of the Bill”.

(2) The member who has given its notice shall move amendment.

Rule # 47: Withdrawal of amendments An amendment moved may, by leave of the Standing Committee, but not otherwise, be withdrawn at the request of the Minister or Member moving it. If an amendment has been proposed to an amendment, the original amendment shall not be withdrawn until the amendment proposed to it has been disposed of.



PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS

Motions will be considered in the following order of preference:

- Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 30)
- Point of Order (Rule 31)
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 32)
- Adjournment of the Meeting (Rule 20)
- Suspension of the Meeting (Rule 20)
- Unmoderated Caucusing (Rule 16)
- Consultation of the Whole (Rule 17)
- Moderated Caucusing (Rule 18)
- Introduction of a Bill (Rule 35)
- Introduction of an Amendment (Rule 36)
- Postponement of Debate (Rule 21)
- Resumption of Debate (Rule 21)
- Closure of Debate (Rule 19)

At the start of voting procedure, the following points and motions are in order, in the following order of precedence:



- Point of Personal Privilege (Rule 30)
- Point of Order (Rule 31)
- Point of Parliamentary Inquiry (Rule 32)
- Reordering Bills (Rule 40)
- Division of the Question (Rule 41)
- Motion for a Roll Call Vote (Rule 42)



Sample Bill

[Note: This bill is fictitious]

[‘(‘ and ‘)’ are used to explain notes made by the YLP Secretariat, for ease of understanding]

[AS INTRODUCED IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY]

A

Bill

((the purpose of the bill is to be written below, in italics)).

to effectively eradicate corruption and ensure the implementation of potential punitive measures for criminals guilty of this, in line with Islamic Injunctions and provisions of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

PART I PRELIMINARY

(1) **Short title and commencement:** - (1) This Act may be called the AntiCorruption and Money Laundering Act, 2019. ((the first clause under this heading needs to name the bill))

(2) It shall be extended to the whole of Pakistan. ((depending on where the bill is to be applied))

(3) It shall come into force at once. ((can change depending on the duration of enforcement))

2) **Definitions:** - In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

“**corruption**” refers to the dishonest or fraudulent conduct by those in power, often to acquire illicit benefit;

“**money laundering**” refers to the concealment of the origins of illegally obtained money, typically by means of transfers involving foreign banks or legitimate businesses.

....



((typically, definitions in a Bill will follow this format – and can be increased to include several more))

PART II ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS

((the content, titles and the number of parts after part I will be subject to the discretion of the participants – ranging from as few as one.))

The implementation of present anti-corruption laws: - (1) The Government will ensure that the timely implementation of existing legislation, such as the ‘AntiCorruption Establishment Ordinance 1961’ and other such ‘ghost bills’, to be revisited and reports to be made explaining the reasons for their failure.

(2) Training to be given to regional police divisions which are tasked with dealing with corruption, to ensure due processing of those accused and prevention of cases of police abuse.

4) **Investigating agency:** - (1) Subject to the requirement of the circumstance (enshrined within previous legislation and the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan), cases may be further investigated by:

The National Accountability Bureau; or

The police forces of the respective province;

And may not be entertained by other entities thereof.

((... and so forth)).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

((this needs to be written at the end of every Bill, which is a short paragraph explaining the purpose of the Bill – often highlights a lofty goal or aim))

The objective of this Act is to ensure the timely and reasonable process of criminals that have been found guilty of corruption – whom within the process, harm thousands of vulnerable individuals that are exploited in the attempt to procure funds illicitly. The Act, in pursuance of this aim, addresses: (a) the implementation of existing legislation relating to corruption, (b) punitive measures to criminals legally convicted for association with corruption, and (c) methods to ensure the tracking of the money trail.

2. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objective.



MINISTER-IN-CHARGE

((name of the minister / member of national assembly presenting the bill))

