

**The
Process
of
Law Making**

A GUIDE

Legislative Oversight Tool Kit

The Process of Law Making-A Guide

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Foreword

This guide is part of a toolkit comprising a set of inter-related and complimentary tools. These tools have been developed as part of a USAID funded project, Strengthening National and Provincial Legislative Governance (SNPLG). It is being implemented by the Pakistan Legislative Strengthening Consortium (PLSC) comprising eight national and international NGOs.

At the heart of SNPLG project is the belief that building the capacity of the legislative branch to perform its basic functions namely, citizens' representation, oversight of the executive and law-making, are a must for a viable and strong democracy. Equally important is the need for encouraging and facilitating people and civil society to get involved in the legislative processes and to hold the legislature accountable. A legislature that is well-equipped to carry out its functions coupled with a proactive and informed citizenry provides solid foundations for parliamentary democracy and good governance.

Founded on the above rationale, SNPLG is divided into three programmatic objectives: legislative strengthening, capacity building of civil society, and the improved use of media and research in legislative endeavors. The project component being carried out by CRCP focuses on the empowerment of civil society for legislative oversight and advocacy.

It is hoped that this booklet and others in the series would help enhance the capacity of civil society organisations and activists to understand, track and influence legislature, and eventually contribute to the strengthening of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan.

Introduction

1 Legislature and the Law Making

Legislating or making laws is one of the main functions of the Legislature or the Parliament, other functions being representation of constituents and oversight of the government administration, policies and expenditure. A proposed law, before it is passed by the Parliament, is called a Bill. Once a Bill has been voted into an Act of Parliament, it becomes part of the domestic law. The judiciary then applies and interprets it.

National laws are those laws that everyone in the country must follow. Laws made by individual provinces are only valid in that province.

The Bills relating to the Federal Legislative List or Concurrent List can originate in either House of the Federal Parliament i.e. the National Assembly and the Senate (See Annex I for the Federal and Concurrent Legislative List). A Provincial Assembly can legislate on items mentioned in the Concurrent List or items not mentioned in both the lists.

2 How Laws are Made

A Bill can be moved in the Assembly by a private member (not a Minister or Parliamentary Secretary), or by the government. The Bills are of two types:

- 1) The Bill moved by a 'private member' (an ordinary member of the assembly of any party who does not hold a ministerial position) is called a **Private Member's Bill**.
- 2) The Bill introduced by the government is called a **'Government Bill'**.

Every Bill goes through four broad stages before it becomes a law or an Act of Parliament:

1. Introduction
2. Publication
3. Consideration
4. Passage

While Bills in both Houses of the Parliament as well as in Provincial Assemblies go through the above stages, procedures that differ at the federal and provincial levels have also been

3. Introduction of Bills

3.1. Private Members' Bills

A private member can introduce a Bill after giving fifteen days written notice of the Bill to the Secretary of the Assembly. The Speaker can admit a Bill at a shorter notice. The notice is accompanied by a copy of the Bill and a statement of objects and reasons, signed by the member.

If a Bill requires consent of the government or previous sanction of the President for its introduction, the notice has to be accompanied by a request for such consent or sanction to be obtained. A detailed list of the laws not to be altered, repealed or amended without the previous sanction of the President is given in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution (See Annex II).

Similarly, a Money Bill cannot be moved without the consent of the government. If a Bill is accompanied by such request, the Secretary sends a copy to the concerned department for obtaining orders of the President or the government as the case may be. On receipt of such orders, the secretary communicates the same to the member concerned. If there is disagreement on whether a Bill or an amendment of a Bill requires the consent of the government or previous sanction of the President, the question is decided by the Speaker. The Speaker may disallow a bill if in his/her opinion it cannot be introduced in the Assembly or is otherwise not in order.

After a Bill has been admitted by the Speaker, the motion for leave to introduce that Bill is set down in the List of the Business for a day meant for private members' business. If leave is granted, the member-in-charge moves to introduce the Bill.

3.2 Government Bills

A Minister may introduce a Bill after giving to the Secretary a written notice of his/her intention to do so. The introduction of a Bill is ordinarily included in the List of Business for a day meant for government business. On that particular day the member-in-charge moves to introduce the Bill. Once the motion has been made the Bill stands introduced.

4. Publication of Bills

The Secretary gets the introduced Bill published in the Gazette as early as possible. The

Speaker may, however, order the publication in the Gazette of any bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons, before its introduction.

5. Consideration of Bills

5.1 Reference of Bills to Standing Committees

Upon introduction, a Bill is referred by the Assembly Speaker (or the Chairman in the case of Senate) to the appropriate Standing Committee with directions to submit its report by a specified date. The member-in-charge of the Bill may move that the requirements of this rule be dispensed with. If the motion is carried, the Speaker may order the consideration of the Bill without referring it to the Standing Committee.

5.2 Committee Report

The Standing Committee studies the Bill and then issues a report that may be favorable, favorable with modifications proposed, unfavorable or without opinion.

After the report of the Standing Committee on the Bill has been presented to the House or its presentation has been dispensed with (as the case may be), the Secretary

- a) supplies the copies of the Bill as introduced together with any modifications recommended by the Standing Committee to each member; and
- b) puts the Bill on the List of the Business for a day meant for government business or for the private members' business as the case may be.

It is at least three days after the issue of copies of the Bill to members that the motion for consideration of the Bill is moved.

5.3 Motion for the Consideration of the Bill

On the day appointed for consideration of the Bill, the member-in-charge may make any of the following motions regarding the bill:

- a) that it be taken into consideration at once;
- b) that it be taken into consideration on a date to be fixed forthwith;
- c) that it be referred to a Select Committee on the Bill;

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- d) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

5.4 Referring the Bill to the Council of Islamic Ideology

After a motion for consideration of the Bill has been made and before the discussion of the principles of the Bill starts, a member may move that the Bill be referred to the Council of Islamic Ideology for advice whether or not the Bill or parts of it are repugnant to the injunctions of Islam. If two-fifths of the total membership of the Assembly support and vote for the motion the question is referred to the Council of Islamic Ideology for advice. The Assembly may, however, at any time, proceed with the Bill, if it considers that in the public interest the passage of the Bill should not be postponed until the advice from the Council is furnished. If the Council advises that the referred law is repugnant to the injunctions of Islam, the Assembly has to revisit the law.

5.5 Discussion of Principles (First Reading)

At this stage only the principles of the Bill and its general provisions are discussed. Members are not allowed to discuss the details of the Bill further than is necessary to explain its principles. Any member may move an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion by a specified date. Alternatively, if the member-in-charge moves that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, any member may move an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions by a specified date.

Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion is carried, the Bill is circulated and opinions are received. The member-in-charge may, if s/he wishes to proceed with the Bill thereafter, move that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee concerned or to a Select Committee or that it be taken into consideration.

5.6 Procedure after Presentation of Report

Where a Bill has been circulated for eliciting opinion or referred to a Select Committee, the member-in-charge may, after the presentation of the final report move:

- a) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration; or
- b) that the Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, be referred to the same Committee again either as a whole; or

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- i. with respect to particular clauses or amendments only; or
 - ii. with instructions to the Select Committee to make some particular or additional provisions in the Bill; or
 - iii. that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

A member may object on the motion for taking the Bill into consideration if s/he has not received a copy of the report of the Select Committee at least three days before the consideration of the Bill.

If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill, as reported upon by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration, any member may move an amendment that the Bill be referred to the same Committee again or be circulated or re-circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion.

5.7 Consideration of a Bill Clause by Clause (Second Reading)

When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, the Speaker submits the Bill or any part of the Bill, to the House clause by clause. The Speaker refers to each clause separately, and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, s/he puts the question: “That this clause (or, as the case may be, that this clause as amended) do stand part of the Bill?”

5.8 Postponement of a Clause

The Speaker may, if s/he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of a clause.

5.9 Schedule

Once the clauses have been considered one by one, the House moves on to discuss schedule(s). New schedules if any are dealt with once original schedules have been considered. The Speaker then puts the question: “That this schedule (or, as the case may be, that this schedule as amended) do stand part of the Bill?”

5.10 Clause One, Preamble and Title of the Bill

Clause one, the preamble, if any, and the title of the Bill stand postponed until the other

clauses and schedules (including new clauses and new schedules) have been disposed of. The Speaker then puts the question: “That clause one, or the preamble or the title (or, as the case may be that clause one or the preamble or the title as amended) do stand part of the Bill.”

6. Passage of Bills

When a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried and the Bill has been considered clause by clause, the member-in-charge may at once move that the Bill be passed. When a motion that the Bill be passed has been made, the general provisions of the Bill may be discussed but only with reference to the amendments, if any, made in the Bill.

6.1 Passage of Bills in the National Assembly and the Senate

If the House passes the Bill through majority vote it is transmitted to the other House. If the other House passes the Bill without amendment, it goes to the President for assent. If the Bill transmitted to the other House is not passed within ninety days or rejected or amended, it is considered in a joint sitting summoned by the President on the request of the House in which the Bill originated. If the Bill is passed in the joint sitting, with or without amendments, by the votes of majority of the total members of the two Houses, it again goes to the President for assent.

If the Bill is thus presented to the President for assent, s/he is required to assent to the Bill in no later than thirty days. If it is not a Money Bill, the President may return the Bill to the Parliament with a message requesting that the Bill be reconsidered and/or that an amendment specified in the message be considered. The Parliament reconsiders the Bill in a joint sitting. If the Bill is passed again, with or without amendment, it is presented to the President and then the President cannot withhold assent.

Under the Constitution, the Parliament may also legislate for two or more provinces by consent on the request made by those provinces. If the Federal Government proclaims a state of emergency in any province, the power to legislate about that province is vested in the Federal Parliament. However, the Bills passed by the Parliament during the state of emergency, cease to be in force six months after the emergency has been lifted. The steps already taken under these Acts remain valid though.

6.1.2 Bill to Amend the Constitution

A Bill to amend the Constitution can originate in either House of the Federal Parliament. If it is passed by two-thirds majority, it is transmitted to the other House. If the other House passes it without amendment by two-thirds majority, it is presented to the President for assent.

If the Bill is passed with amendment by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House to which it is transmitted, it is reconsidered in the House in which it had originated. If the Bill as amended by former House is passed by the later by the votes of no less than two-thirds of its total membership, it is presented to the President for assent. Both the Houses are required to pass the Bill separately with the two-thirds majority of each house.

6.1.3 Withdrawal of Bill

The member-in-charge of a Bill may, at any stage of the Bill, move for leave to withdraw the Bill, and if such leave is granted, the Bill stands withdrawn and no further motion is made with reference to the Bill.

6.2 Passage of Bills in Provincial Assemblies

6.2.1 Assent by Governor

When a Bill is passed by the Assembly, an authenticated copy signed by the Speaker is sent to the Governor for assent. In case of a Money Bill, the copy of the Bill is accompanied by a certificate signed by the Speaker. The Governor has thirty days to act on a Bill. S/he can either sign it or in the case of a Bill other than a Money Bill, return it to the Provincial Assembly with a message requesting that the Bill or any specified provision be reconsidered and that any amendment specified in the message be considered.

6.2.2 Bills Returned by Governor

When the Governor has returned a Bill to the Provincial Assembly, it is reconsidered by the Assembly. If it is again passed with or without amendment by the Provincial Assembly, it is again presented to the Governor and the Governor cannot withhold assent.

When the Governor has assented to a Bill, it becomes a law or an Act of Provincial Assembly.

6.2.3 Publication

When the Governor has assented to a Bill, the Secretary immediately arranges for its publication in the Gazette as an Act of Provincial Legislature.

6.2.4 Lapsing of Bills

A Bill pending in a Provincial Assembly does not lapse because of the prorogation of the Assembly. The pending Bill, however, lapses on the dissolution of the Assembly.

6.3 Procedure with Respect to Money Bill

6.3.1 Federal Parliament

A Money Bill originates in the National Assembly and after it has been passed by the Assembly is presented directly to the President for assent. A Money Bill or a Bill or amendment which if enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Federal Consolidated Fund or withdrawal from the Public Account of the Federation or affect the coinage or currency of Pakistan or the Constitution or function of the State Bank of Pakistan is not introduced in the National Assembly except by or with the consent of the Federal Government. The decision of the Speaker is final in case any dispute arises as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not. Every Money Bill when presented to President for assent is certified by the Speaker to be a Money Bill.

6.3.2 Provincial Assembly

A Money Bill or amendment, which if enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure from the Provincial Consolidated Fund or withdrawal from the Public Account, can be introduced in the Provincial Assembly only by the consent of the provincial government. Article 115 of the Constitution describes types of bills that fall under the sphere of Money Bill. The decision of the Speaker is final in case any dispute arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not. Every Money Bill when presented to Governor for assent is to be certified by the Speaker as a Money Bill.

7. Ordinances

The Governor, if satisfied, that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, can make and promulgate an Ordinance. The Ordinance can only be promulgated when the Assembly is not in session. The Ordinance has same force and effect as an Act of Provincial Assembly. The Ordinance stands repealed after the expiration of three months from its promulgation or before that period if the Assembly passes a resolution disapproving the Ordinance. The Governor may withdraw the Ordinance at any time. The Ordinance is laid before the Provincial Assembly after the commencement of its session. An ordinance laid before the Provincial Assembly is treated as a Bill introduced in the Provincial Assembly.

Similarly, the President has the power to make and promulgate Ordinances when the National Assembly is not in session. Such an Ordinance stands repealed after four months. An Ordinance promulgated by the President has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. The Ordinance is laid only before the National Assembly if it falls within the ambit of Money Bill. Other types of Ordinances are laid before both the Houses. The President may withdraw an Ordinance any time. An Ordinance laid before the National Assembly is treated as a Bill introduced in the National Assembly. The President can make an Ordinance on the matters enumerated in both the Federal and Concurrent Legislative lists.

ANNEX I

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

[Article 70(4)]

Legislative List

Federal Legislative List

PART I

1. The defence of the Federation or any part thereof in peace or war; the military, naval and air forces of the Federation and any other armed forces raised or maintained by the Federation; any armed forces which are not forces of the Federation but are attached to or operating with any of the Armed Forces of the Federation including civil armed forces; Federal Intelligence Bureau; preventive detention for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs, or the security of Pakistan or any part thereof; person subjected to such detention; industries declared by Federal law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war.
2. Military, naval and air force works; local self- government in cantonment areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities, the regulation of house accommodation in such areas, and the delimitation of such areas.
3. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements, including educational and cultural pacts and agreements, with other countries; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to Governments outside Pakistan.
4. Nationality, citizenship and naturalization.
5. Migration from or into, or settlement in, a Province or the Federal Capital.
6. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, Pakistan including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in Pakistan of persons not domiciled in Pakistan; pilgrimages to places beyond Pakistan.
7. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communications; Post Office Saving Bank.
8. Currency, coinage and legal tender.

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9. Foreign exchange; cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments.
 10. Public debt of the Federation, including the borrowing of money on the security of the Federal Consolidated Fund; foreign loans and foreign aid.
 11. Federal Public Services and Federal Public Service Commission.
 12. Federal Pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Federation or out of the Federal Consolidated Fund.
 13. Federal Ombudsmen.
 14. Administrative Courts and Tribunals for Federal subjects.
 15. Libraries, museums, and similar institutions controlled or financed by the Federation.
 16. Federal agencies and institutes for the following purposes, that is to say, for research, for professional or technical training, or for the promotion of special studies.
 17. Education as respects Pakistani students in foreign countries and foreign students in Pakistan.
 18. Nuclear energy, including:-
 - (a) mineral resources necessary for the generation of nuclear energy;
 - (b) the production of nuclear fuels and the generation and use of nuclear energy, and
 - (c) ionizing radiations.
 19. Port quarantine, seamen's and marine hospitals and hospitals connected with port quarantine.
 20. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; Admiralty jurisdiction.
 21. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of port authorities therein.
 22. Aircraft and air navigation; the provision of aerodromes; regulation and organization of air traffic and of aerodromes.
 23. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and aircraft.
 24. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.
 25. Copyright, inventions, designs, trademarks and merchandise marks.
 26. Opium so far as regards sale for export.
 27. Import and export across customs frontiers as deemed by the Federal Government, inter-provincial trade and commerce, trade and commerce with foreign countries; standard of quality of goods to be exported out of Pakistan.
 28. State Bank of Pakistan; banking, that is to say, the conduct of banking business by

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- corporations other than corporations owned or controlled by a Province and carrying on business only within that Province.
29. The law of insurance, except as respects insurance undertaken by a Province, and the regulation of the conduct of insurance business, except as respects business undertaken by a Province, Government insurance, except so far as undertaken by a Province by virtue of any matter within the legislative competence of the Provincial Assembly.
 30. Stock exchanges and future markets with objects and business not confined to one Province.
 31. Corporations, that is to say, the incorporation, regulation and winding-up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including corporations owned or controlled by a Province and carrying on business only within that Province, or cooperative societies, and of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to a Province, but not including universities.
 32. National planning and national economic coordination including planning and coordination of scientific and technological research.
 33. State lotteries.
 34. National highways and strategic roads.
 35. Federal surveys including geological surveys and Federal meteorological organizations.
 36. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.
 37. Works, lands and buildings vested in, or in the possession of Government for the purposes of the Federation (not being military, naval or air force works), but, as regards property situate in a Province, subject always to Provincial legislation, save in so far as Federal law otherwise provides.
 38. Census.
 39. Establishment of standards of weights and measures.
 40. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any Province to any area in another Province, but not so as to enable the police of one Province to exercise powers and jurisdiction in another Province without the consent of the Government of that Province; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any Province to railway areas outside that Province.
 41. Elections to the office of President, to the National Assembly, the Senate and the Provincial Assemblies; Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissions.
 42. The salaries, allowances and privileges of the President, Speaker and Deputy e to

Speaker of the National Assembly, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Senate, Prime Minister, Federal Minister, Ministers of State, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Senate and the National Assembly, and the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before committees thereof.

43. Duties of customs, including export duties.
44. Duties of exercise, including duties on salt, but not including duties on alcoholic liquors, opium and other narcotics.
45. Duties in respect of succession to property.
46. Estate duty in respect of property.
47. Taxes on income other than agricultural income;
48. Taxes on corporations.
49. Taxes on the sales and purchases of goods imported, exported, produced, manufactured or consumed.
50. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, not including taxes on capital gains on immovable property.
51. Taxes on mineral oil, natural gas and minerals for use in generation of nuclear energy.
52. Taxes and duties on the production capacity of any plant, machinery, undertaking, establishment or installation in lieu of any one or more of them.
53. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on their fares and freights.
54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part, but not including fees taken in any court.
55. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list and, to such extent as is expressly authorized by or under the Constitution, the enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and the conferring thereon of supplemental powers.
56. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this Part.
57. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in this Part.
58. Matters which under the Constitution are within the legislative competence of Majlis-e-Shoor (Parliament) or relate to the Federation.
59. Matters incidental or ancillary to any matter enumerated in this Part.

PART II

1. Railways.

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2. Mineral oil and natural gas; liquids and substances declared by Federal law to be dangerousl inflammable.
 3. Development of industries, where development under Federal control is declared by Federal law to be expedient in the public interest; institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations administered or managed by the Federal Government immediately before the commencing day, including the Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority and the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation; all undertakings, projects and schemes of such institutions, establishments, bodies and corporations, industries, projects and undertakings owned wholly or partially by the Federation or by a corporation set up by the Federation.
 4. Council of Common Interests.
 5. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part but not including fees taken in any court.
 6. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this Part.
 7. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters in this Part.
 8. Matters incidental or ancillary to any matter enumerated in this Part.

Concurrent Legislative List

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Pakistan Penal Code on the commencing day, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in the Federal Legislative List and excluding the use of naval, military and air forces in aid of civil power.
2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure, on the commencing day.
3. Civil procedure, including the law of limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure on the commencing day, the recovery in a Province or the Federal Capital of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.
4. Evidence and oath; recognition of laws, public acts and records of judicial proceedings.
5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.
6. Wills, intestacy and succession, save as regards agricultural land.
7. Bankruptcy and insolvency, administrators-general and official trustees.
8. Arbitration.
9. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special

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- forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.
10. Trusts and trustees.
 11. Transfer of property other than agriculture land, registration of deeds and documents.
 12. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in the Federal Legislative List.
 13. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one Province to another Province.
 14. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.
 15. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.
 16. Measures to combat certain offences committed in connection with matters concerning the Federal and Provincial Governments and the establishment of a police force for that purpose.
 17. Arms, firearms and ammunition.
 18. Explosives.
 19. Opium, so far as regards cultivation and manufacture.
 20. Drugs and medicines.
 21. Poisons and dangerous drugs.
 22. Prevention of the extension from one Province to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.
 23. Mental illness and mental retardation, including places for the reception or treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded.
 24. Environmental pollution and ecology.
 25. Population planning and social welfare.
 26. Welfare of labor; conditions of labor, provident funds; employer's liability and workmen's compensation, health insurance including invalidity pensions, old age pensions.
 27. Trade unions; industrial and labor disputes.
 28. The setting up and carrying on of labor exchanges, employment information bureaus and training establishments.
 29. Boilers.
 30. Regulation of labor and safety in mines, factories and oil- fields.
 31. Unemployment insurance.
 32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways; carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

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33. Mechanically propelled vehicles.
 34. Electricity.
 35. Newspapers, books and printing presses.
 36. Evacuee property.
 37. Ancient and historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains.
 38. Curriculum, syllabus, planning, policy, centres of excellence and standards of education.
 39. Islamic education.
 40. Zakat.
 41. Production, censorship and exhibition of cinematograph films.
 42. Tourism.
 43. Legal medical and other professions.
 43. Auqaf.
 44. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.
 45. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this List.
 46. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List; jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.
 47. Matters incidental or ancillary to any matter enumerated in this List.

ANNEX II

SIXTH SCHEDULE

(Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan)

[Article 268 (2)]

Laws not to be Altered, Repealed or Amended without the Previous Sanction of
the President

1. The Improper Acquisition of Property Regulation, 1969.
2. The Removal from Service (Special Provisions) Regulation, 1969.
3. The Living Beyond Ostensible Means (Punishment) Regulation, 1969.
4. The Government Agricultural Land (Recovery of Illegal Possession) Regulation, 1969.
5. The Enemy Property (Payment of Money Due to Enemy) Regulation, 1970.
6. The Withdrawal of Currency Notes (High Denomination) Regulation, 1971.
7. The Price of Evacuee Property and Public Dues (Recovery) Regulation, 1971.
8. The Peshawar District and Tribal Areas (Settlement of Disputes) Regulation, 1971.
9. The Convention Muslim League and Awami League (Scrutiny of Funds) Regulation, 1971.
10. The Foreign Exchange Repatriation Regulation, 1972.
11. The Foreign Assets (Declaration) Regulation, 1972.
12. The Removal from Service (Special Provisions) Regulation, 1972.
13. The Land Reforms Regulation, 1972.
14. The Removal from Service (Review Petition) Regulation, 1972.
15. The Land Reforms (Baluchistan Pat Feeder Canal) Regulation, 1972.
16. The Privately Managed Schools and Colleges (Taking Over) Regulation, 1972.
17. The Enemy Property (Revocation of Sales) Regulation, 1972.
18. The Dir and Swat (Devolution and Distribution of Property) Regulation, 1972.
19. The Dir and Swat (Settlement of Disputes of Immovable Property) Regulation, 1972.

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- Regulation, 1972.
23. The Cooperative Banks (Repayment of Loans) (Punjab) Regulation, 1972.
 24. The Cooperative Societies (Repayment of Loans) (Sind) Regulation, 1972.