



PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



**THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCIAL
ASSEMBLY (POWERS, IMMUNITIES AND
PRIVILEGES) ACT, 2026**



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PREFACE

In pursuance of clause (2) of Article 66 read with Article 127 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan the Powers, Immunities and Privileges of the Members, Provincial Assembly and its Committees, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by an Act of the Provincial Assembly.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Powers, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 1988, which was assented to by the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 9th March, 1988 and published in the Government Gazette dated 12th March, 1988. Thereafter, several amendments were made on 7th January, 1990, 21st February, 1990, 2nd February, 1992, 3rd February, 2005 and 20th March 2010.

Consequently, the Government repealed the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly (Powers, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 1988 through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No.VII of 2026, (assented to by the Governor on May 6, 2026), in order to more accurately reflect the broadened scope, objectives, and contemporary character of the legislature.

Subsequently, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly (Powers, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 2026 was amended via the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly (Powers, Immunities and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2026, (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act, No. XVIII of 2026), which was assented to by the Governor on August 19, 2026.

SYED WIQAR SHAH

Secretary,
Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



**The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly
(Powers, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 2026**

Table of Contents

Sections	Title/Subject	Pages
1	Short title, extent and commencement	1
2	Definitions	1-3
3	General provision	3
4	Exemption from attendance in court proceedings	4
5	Attendance of Member detained or arrested	4
6	Members not liable to civil or criminal action	4-5
7	Exemption from attachment of salary and allowances of Members	5
8	Power to summon a meeting	5
9	Power to preside a meeting	5
10	Preventive detention	6
11	Permission of Speaker before arrest, detention etc. of a Member	6
12	Security status of Member	6
13	Additional privileges	6-8
14	Verification of status as Member of the Assembly	8
15	Power to summon	8-10
16	Answer before the Assembly or Committee not to be admissible in proceedings	10
17	Proceedings to be deemed judicial for certain purposes	10
18	Evidence of proceedings in the Assembly not to be given without leave	10-11
19	Immunity of witnesses in respect of evidence	11
20	Entry to Chamber	11
21	Orders relating to admittance to the Chamber or precincts of the Assembly	11
22	Power to arrest	11-12
23	Removal of strangers, etc	12
24	Non-liability for removing person	12
25	Prohibition to carry arms, etc. in the precincts of Assembly	13
26	Publication of proceedings of the Assembly under the authority of the Assembly	13

27	Prohibition of publication of proceedings	13
28	Fair and correct report of the proceedings	13
29	Immunity from legal action of official publisher of the Assembly, etc	13
30	Debates to be prima facie evidence in inquiry touching the privileges	13-14
31	Breach of privilege	14
32	Breach of privilege to be an offence	14
33	Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee	14
34	Cognizance of offence	14-15
35	Procedure in the Assembly	15
36	Appeal	15
37	Indemnity	15
38	Over-riding effect	16
39	Power to make rules	16
40	Repeal	16

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE	17-22
SECOND SCHEDULE	23



**THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY
(POWERS, IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES) ACT, 2026**

(KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA ACT NO. VII OF 2026)

AN

ACT

*to define the powers, immunities and privileges of the Provincial Assembly and
its Committees, and the immunities and privileges of the Members of the
Provincial Assembly.*

WHEREAS Article 66 read with Article 127 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan provides that the powers, immunities and privileges of the Provincial Assembly and its Committees, and the immunities and privileges of Members of the Provincial Assembly shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Act of the Provincial Assembly;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to define the powers, immunities and privileges of the Provincial Assembly and of its Committees, and the immunities and privileges of the Members of the Provincial Assembly, and to make further provisions in accordance with contemporary requirements, in order to enable them to discharge their functions efficiently, effectively and independently;

It is here by enacted as follows: -

1. Short title, extent and commencement.---(1) This Act may be called the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly (Powers, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 2026.

(2) It shall extend to the whole of Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.---(1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.-

(a) **“Assembly”** means the Provincial Assembly of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;

(b) **“chamber”** means the place where the Assembly meets for the transaction of its business;

- (c) **“Committee”** means Standing Committee, a Special Committee, a Select Committee or any other Committee set up by or under the authority of the Assembly in connection with the business of the Assembly;
- (d) **“Constitution”** means Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- (e) **“Government”** means the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa;
- (f) **“media”** means electronic and print media;
- (g) **“Member”** means a Member of the Assembly and, except for the purposes of section 6, includes a person who by virtue of the provisions of the Constitution has a right to speak in or otherwise take part in the proceedings of the Assembly;
- (h) **“newspaper”** means any periodical work containing public news or comments on published news, and includes any organization or agency disseminating such news or comments and such other class of periodical works as the Assembly may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a newspaper within the meaning of this clause;
- (i) **“officer of the Assembly”** means any person who may, from time to time, be appointed to the staff of the Provincial Assembly Secretariat, whether permanently or temporarily, and includes any police officer on duty within the precincts of the Assembly;
- (j) **“precincts of the Assembly”** includes the entire area within the boundary walls of Assembly Secretariat and such other place as the Presiding Officer may, from time to time, notify;

- (k) **“Presiding Officer”** means Speaker and includes Deputy Speaker and, except for the purposes of section 15, 19 and 26 includes any person presiding at a sitting of the Assembly;
- (l) **“Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules”** means the rules regulating the Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Assembly for the time being in force;
- (m) **“Schedule”** means the Schedule of this Act;
- (n) **“Secretary”** means the Secretary of the Assembly and includes any other officer or person for the time being performing the duties of the Secretary;
- (o) **“session”** means the period commencing on the day of the first sitting of the Assembly, after having been summoned, and ending on the day the Assembly is prorogued; and
- (p) **“stranger”** means any person who is neither a Member nor an officer of the Assembly Secretariat.

(2) Words and expressions used but not defined in this Act shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meanings assigned to them in the Constitution or in the Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules.

3. General provision.---(1) The powers, immunities and privileges of the House and Assembly, shall mutatis-mutandis, be such as may from time to time be defined by the Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) for the House as if any reference to the Parliament is a reference to the Assembly and, until so defined, shall be such as are enjoyed by the National Assembly of Pakistan and the Committees thereof under any law for the time being in force.

(2) The provisions contained in this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions provided for the sub-section (1).

4. Exemption from attendance in court proceedings.---(1) A Member shall be exempted from attendance in court proceedings during the sittings of the Assembly or any of its Committees.

(2) Such exemption shall apply only to the extent necessary to ensure the Member's effective participation in the legislative process and shall not operate as a general immunity from legal proceedings.

(3) The court may, upon being informed of the Assembly or Committee schedule, reschedule hearings or grant adjournments as deemed appropriate, without prejudice to the proceedings.

(4) Nothing in this provision shall prevent the Member from voluntarily attending court proceedings during such periods.

(5) The Speaker of the Assembly shall, upon query by the court certify whether the Assembly or its Committees are in Session and whether the Member's attendance is required.

5. Attendance of Member detained or arrested.---Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where in respect of a Member, arrested or detained on any criminal charge, the court is satisfied that he has been summoned to attend a session or a meeting of a Committee, such court shall, if the offence of which such Member is accused, is not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, release such Member on his personal bond to enable him to attend the session or meeting, as the case may be:

Provided that the provisions of this section shall not be construed as exempting any such Member from attending such court on the day or days which the court may, in the usual course, fix for the trial of a case against such Member.

6. Members not liable to civil or criminal action.---Subject to the provisions of Article 66 read with Article 127 of the Constitution, no civil or criminal proceedings shall lie against any Member by reason of any matter or thing which he may have brought up, or given notice of his intention to bring up, before the Assembly or any Committee through a

Bill, Resolution, Motion, Question, or otherwise, whether or not such Bill, Resolution, Motion, Question, or other thing is allowed or admitted by the Presiding Officer.

7. Exemption from attachment of salary and allowances of Members.---The salary and allowances paid or payable to the Member of the Assembly shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree under the provisions of any Law for the time being enforced.

8. Power to summon a meeting.---(1) A Member may, for the purpose of discharging his official functions, summon a meeting within his constituency or the concerned district at such public place as he may specify.

(2) Every Government officer of the District concerned shall be bound to attend the meeting summoned under sub-section (1), provided that the officer has been duly informed.

(3) Any Government officer who, without sufficient cause, fails to attend a meeting, summoned under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed breach of privilege.

9. Power to preside a meeting.---(1) Any meeting convened by the Government or a semi-Government institution or autonomous body or a Board in which a Member is supposed to participate shall be presided over by the Member:

Provided further that where the Governor, the Federal Minister, Provincial Minister, Advisor to Chief Minister or Special Assistant to the Chief Minister is present, the Member shall not preside over the meeting.

Explanation: For the purpose of this section presiding over of a meeting by a Member shall be ceremonial and in a honorary capacity.

(2) In case where more than one Member is to participate in the meeting, the presiding Member shall be elected through-

- (a) consensus among Members; or
- (b) voting among Members.

10. Preventive detention.---Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no Member shall be detained under any law relating to preventive detention.

11. Permission of Speaker before arrest, detention etc. of a Member.---(1) When a Member has to be arrested on a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or has to be detained under an executive order, the Magistrate or the executive authority, as the case may be, shall seek prior permission of the Speaker, indicating the reasons for the arrest or detention of the Member in the appropriate form set out in the Second Schedule.

(2) Where the Speaker deems it necessary in the public interest, he may require the relevant police officer to submit the police report or challan, as the case may be, to ascertain the facts of the matter. The Speaker may, in his discretion, call upon such inquiry before submission of challan in the court, as he may deem appropriate.

12. Security status of Member.---(1) A Member shall, ordinarily, be entitled to Category-B security, as may be notified by Home and Tribal Affairs Department of Government, for the duration of his tenure as a Member of the Assembly.

(2) In the case of a credible threat, the Member's security can be upgraded up to Category-A, as may be notified by Home and Tribal Affairs Department of Government, based on a threat assessment report and the nature and severity of the threat, as determined by the competent police authority.

(3) A Member, provided with the security personnel, shall be entitled to carry such security, all over Pakistan, including Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

13. Additional privileges.---Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, a Member shall be entitled to, -

- (a) free of charge accommodation in every Circuit House, Rest House, Dak Bungalow or any other accommodation maintained by Government or any Local body or other authority under the control of Government for a period of three days;
- (b) granting of four arms licenses of non-prohibited bore weapons on gratis basis for lifetime;
- (c) exemption from payment of all toll taxes;
- (d) visit jails, hospitals, dispensaries, health centers, population planning centers, social welfare centers, educational institutions, any other public office or any project or site which is being funded by the Government or which is a source of revenue for the Government exchequer in order to check whether they are functioning properly;
- (e) exercise powers of the Justice of Peace;
- (f) fix a plaque on personal car bearing inscription of M.P.A;
- (g) the issuance of an Assembly identity card for the spouse of a Member, which shall be duly recognized, and to which all law enforcement agencies shall extend due regard;
- (h) use of VIP lounges at all airports in the country;
- (i) official passport, which shall remain valid during their parliamentary tenure, as per prevailing federal laws;

- (j) membership of clubs on the same terms and at the rates applicable to Government officers; and
- (k) personally used vehicle with tinted or darkened glass.

14. Verification of status as Member of the Assembly.---(1) The Assembly Secretariat shall be the competent authority to verify and certify the status of any person as a sitting or former Member of the Assembly, based on official records maintained by the Secretariat.

(2) Upon query from a court of law or request from a Government Department, autonomous body, public or private institution, or any other competent authority, the Secretariat shall issue a written verification or certification confirming the person's status as a Member along with such particulars as may be required including tenure, constituency, party affiliation or date of oath as Member.

(3) No verification shall be issued in respect of a person whose membership is suspended or terminated except with a clear disclaimer stating the legal status and pending proceedings, if any.

(4) The Secretary of the Assembly shall issue all verifications under his signature and office seal.

15. Power to summon.---(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (8), the Assembly or any Committee may direct any person to appear before the Assembly or the Committee, as the case may be, and to produce or cause to be produced any record in the possession of or under the control of such person.

(2) Any summons issued under sub-section (1) shall be send to the person required to appear or to produce any record, by order of the Presiding Officer or the Chairperson of the Committee, as the case may be, and shall be signed by the Secretary. In every such summon, there shall be stated the date, the time and the place where the person summoned is required to attend or produce the record.

(3) Such summons shall be served by forwarding it by registered post or any electronic mode addressed or sent to the person to whom it is directed at his last known place of residence or business or his given electronic identity number or address:

Provided that if for any reason the summons cannot be served on such person in the manner aforesaid, it shall be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the last known place of residence of such person lies, who shall cause it to be served through a person authorized by him for delivery thereof to, or leaving it at the last known place of residence of the person to whom it is directed.

(4) If a person to whom a summon under sub-section (3) is directed does not appear before the Assembly or the Committee, as the case may be, at the time and place mentioned therein, the Presiding Officer or, as the case may be, the Chairperson of the Committee, may, upon being satisfied that the summon was duly served or that the person to whom the summon is directed willfully avoids service, may issue a warrant of arrest, addressed to the District Police Officer (DPO) concerned, directing him to arrest and produce such person at such time and place to be stated in the warrant, before the Assembly or the Committee, as the case may be.

(5) The Presiding Officer or, as the case may be, the Chairperson of a Committee on issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person under sub-section (4) may, if he thinks fit, by endorsement on the warrant, direct that the person named in the warrant be released after arrest on his appearance before the Assembly or, as the case may be, the Committee, as may be required in the endorsement; or to execute a surety bond to the satisfaction of the DPO concerned for appearance before the issuing authority on the date fixed:

Provided that in case of failure to appear, the surety bonds so submitted, shall stand forfeited and the amount shall be recovered from the sureties by the DPO concerned and shall be deposited in the Assembly.

(6) Any person so summoned, not being a servant of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, shall be entitled to receive such travelling and daily allowances as may be admissible to a witness summoned by a civil court in connection with proceedings under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908).

(7) Assembly or a Committee may require any witness appearing before it to make an oath, and it shall be lawful thereupon for the Presiding Officer or the Chairperson of the Committee, as the case may be, to administer oath to such witness.

(8) When Government is of the opinion that, in the interest of defense, security of the state, external relation of Pakistan or the maintenance of public order, any particular record summoned from any office or authority under the Government or set up or established by Government, should not be made public, such record shall be provided to the Presiding Officer or the Chairperson of the Committee, as the case may be, in a sealed condition with a note describing the nature and confidentiality of the document.

16. Answer before the Assembly or Committee not to be admissible in proceedings.---Any answer by a person to a question put by the Assembly or a Committee shall not, except in the case of criminal proceedings for an offence under section 193 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), or an offence under this Act, be admissible in evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings against him.

17. Proceedings to be deemed judicial for certain purposes.---The proceedings before the Assembly or a Committee authorized by the Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules, or a resolution of the Assembly to send for persons, papers and records shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings for the purposes of Chapter XI of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

18. Evidence of proceedings in the Assembly not to be given without leave.---No Member or Officer or Reporter of the Assembly shall, without first obtaining the leave of Presiding Officer, give evidence

elsewhere in respect of the contents of the evidence before the Assembly or a Committee or the contents of any manuscript or document laid before the Assembly or a Committee or in respect of the proceedings of, or examination of any person before the Assembly or a Committee.

19. Immunity of witnesses in respect of evidence.---(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), person who give evidence before the Assembly or a Committee shall not be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings by reason of anything which he may have said in such evidence.

(2) Any proceedings taken against any person in contravention of the provision of sub-section (1) shall be stayed on the production of a certificate under the authority of the Presiding Officer or, as the case may be, the Chairperson of the Committee declaring that the answer or the document which has given rise to such proceedings was given or produced in obedience to a summon issued by the Assembly or the Committee.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the institution or maintenance of any proceedings against any person under section 193 of the Pakistan Penal Code 1860 (Act No. XLV of 1860), or for any offence under this Act in respect of any evidence given by him before the Assembly or a Committee.

20. Entry to Chamber.---No stranger shall be entitled, as of right, to enter or remain within the Chamber.

21. Orders relating to admittance to the Chamber or precincts of the Assembly.---The Presiding Officer or an officer authorized by him, shall issue such orders as he may deem necessary for the regulation of the admission of stranger to the Chamber or the precincts of the Assembly, as the case may be.

22. Power to arrest.---The Sergeant-at-Arms or any other Officer of the Assembly Secretariat may,-

- (a) arrest any person who commits breach of any of the privileges specified at serial numbers

1,2,3,9,18,19,20,21,24,25 and 26 of the First Schedule; and

- (b) For the purpose of removing any person from the precincts of the Assembly, whose removal has been ordered under this Act or the Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules, it shall be lawful for the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other employee of the Assembly or Police Officer, if ordered to do so by the Presiding Officer, to arrest such person without warrant within the Precincts of the Assembly and to use such reasonable force, as may be necessary.

23. Removal of strangers, etc.---(1) The Presiding Officer or any other officer of the Assembly Secretariat authorized by him in that behalf may, -

- (a) at any time order any stranger to withdraw from the Chamber or the precincts of the Assembly;
- (b) prohibit any stranger from entering the precincts of the Assembly for a specified period or permanently; and
- (c) prohibit a representative of a newspaper from attending the proceedings of the Assembly for a specified period or permanently.

(2) If any person against whom an order has been made under sub-section (1) fails to obey such order, he may be removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms or by any employee of the Assembly Secretariat or a Police Officer from the Chamber or, as the case may be, the precincts of the Assembly with the use of reasonable force as may be necessary.

24. Non-liability for removing person.---No action, civil or criminal, shall lie against any employee for removing or excluding by order or authority of the Speaker.

25. Prohibition to carry arms, etc. in the precincts of Assembly.---

(1) Whoever carries any fire arms of any description or knife, stick, any explosive material, corrosive substance or any other material which might cause nuisance, threat to safety or disrupt proceedings of the Assembly, within the precincts of the Assembly, shall be liable to punishment under this Act.

(2) The Speaker may direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to take appropriate measures on the discovery of any such material.

26. Publication of proceedings of the Assembly under the authority of the Assembly.---

The publication of a notice, report, paper, votes or proceedings of the Assembly by order of the Presiding Officer or other competent authority shall be deemed to be published by or under the authority of the Assembly and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person in respect of such publication.

27. Prohibition of publication of proceedings.---The Presiding Officer may prohibit the publication of the proceedings of the Assembly of any day or any part thereof.

28. Fair and correct report of the proceedings.---Subject to the provisions of section 27, no media shall publish or disseminate a report of the proceedings of the Assembly unless it is a fair and correct or an accurate and fair summary of the proceedings of the Assembly or publish or disseminate any malicious, false, defamatory or derogatory statement or comments concerning the proceedings of the Assembly or the conduct of any Member in such proceedings.

29. Immunity from legal action of official publisher of the Assembly, etc.---No suit, prosecution or other legal action shall lie against official publisher of the Assembly or any other publisher, on account of the publication or dissemination of reports, duly authorized by the presiding officer.

30. Debates to be prima facie evidence in inquiry touching the privileges.---Subject to the provisions of this Act, a copy of the debates or

a record of the Assembly or a report of any Committee that has been or purports to have been reprographed under the authority of the Assembly shall be received as prima facie evidence in any inquiry under this Act.

31. Breach of privilege.---Each of the acts and omissions specified in column 2 of the First Schedule shall constitute a breach of privilege of the Assembly, its Members and Committees thereof.

32. Breach of privilege to be an offence.---(1) A breach of privilege shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the provisions of this Act as provided in column No. 3 of the First Schedule.

(2) The provision of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of the provisions of the Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules for the time being in force.

33. Jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee.---(1) The Assembly, or a Committee of the Assembly, notified for this purpose, as the case may be, shall have exclusive jurisdiction to try offences and award punishments for the offences punishable under this Act.

(2) The Committee constituted under sub-section (1) shall be known as Judicial Committee.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained to the contrary in any other law for the time being in force, the sentence awarded by the Committee shall be executed by the Judicial Magistrate as if the same were a sentence awarded by him.

34. Cognizance of offence.---(1) Subject to the provision of this Act, if the Privilege Committee of the House, constituted under the Rules of Business in vogue, is satisfied that an accused has breached the privilege of the House or a Committee thereof or of a Member within the meaning of section 31 of this Act, and punishment is to be inflicted upon him under section 32 of this Act, a reference shall be made to the Judicial Committee.

(2) On receipt of the reference, the Judicial Committee shall initiate proceedings against the accused in accordance with this Act and rules framed thereunder.

35. Procedure in the Assembly.---(1) The Assembly, may hear and decide cases under this Act in such manner as it may deem fit, with or without reference to a Committee.

(2) The Assembly or a Committee may administer oath to any person whose evidence is or may be, in the opinion of the Presiding Officer or Chairperson of the Committee, relevant.

(3) The provisions of section 15 shall apply in all respects for the purpose of enabling evidence to be recorded under sub-section (2) in like manner as they apply for the purpose of enabling evidence to be taken by a Committee and, for the purposes aforesaid, the Assembly or the Presiding Officer shall have the same powers as are conferred by that section on a Committee or the Chairperson thereof.

(4) The provision of section 18 and 19 shall apply in relation to any evidence given for the purposes of sub-section (2).

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding provisions of this section, a person who is alleged to have committed an offence under this Act shall not be bound or compelled to make any statement under sub-section (2) in relation to that offence.

36. Appeal.---Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an aggrieved person may file an appeal before the Speaker, within 30 days against the order of the Judicial Committee and the order of the Speaker shall be final.

37. Indemnity.---No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for any act done or purporting to be done in pursuance of any provisions of this Act or the prevalent Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules of the Assembly in good faith.

38. Over-riding effect.---Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Law for the time being enforce and without prejudice to the generality of the Act, the provisions of this Act, shall over-ride all other provisions of other Laws enacted before or after the commencement of this Act, if found inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

39. Power to make rules.---The Assembly may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

40. Repeal.---The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Assembly (Powers, Immunities and Privileges) Act, 1988 (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Act No. IX of 1988), is hereby repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE
[see section 31 and 32]

1.	2.	3.
Sr.No.	Breach of Privilege.	Maximum Punishment.
1.	Using criminal force to, or obstructing, assaulting, threatening or insulting any Member: (i) While such Member is on his way to attend a meeting of the Assembly or a Committee or is returning from the House after attending such meeting; or (ii) on account of any vote, given, speech made, or other action taken or not taken by such Member; or (iii) with a view to influencing the conduct of such Member in respect of any matter pending in, or expected to be brought before the Assembly or any Committee.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
2.	Assaulting, insulting or willfully obstructing any Member in the Chamber or in a Committee or in the precincts of the Assembly or any other place duly notified by the competent authority.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.

3.	Assaulting or resisting or willfully obstructing an Officer of the Assembly from performance of official duties in the Chamber or in a Committee or in the precincts of the Assembly or any other place duly notified by the competent authority.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.
4.	Contravention of the provisions of the Procedure and Conduct of Business Rules for the time being in force.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two month, or fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees, or both.
5.	Tampering with, deterring, threatening, or any way unduly influencing any witness in regard to evidence to be given by him before the Assembly or any Committee.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.
6.	Presenting to the Assembly or a Committee any false or fabricated document or making any false statement with the intent to deceive the Assembly or the Committee, as the case may be.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
7.	Destroying or materially damaging any document knowing or having reasons to believe that it has been requisitioned by the Assembly or any Committee.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
8.	Refusing to be examined before or to answer a lawful and relevant question put by the Assembly or any Committee, unless such refusal be protected as provided in sub-section (8) of section 15.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two months, or fine which may extend to two hundred thousand rupees, or both.

9.	Improper behavior as a witness before the Assembly or in a Committee.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.
10.	Willfully publishing any false or perverted report of any debate or proceedings of the Assembly or any Committee or willfully misrepresenting any speech made by Member before the Assembly or any Committee.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to three hundred thousand rupees, or both.
11.	Willfully publishing any report of any debate or proceedings of the Assembly or a Committee the publication of which has been prohibited by the Presiding Officer.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to three hundred thousand rupees, or both.
12.	Publication of any defamatory or derogatory statement regarding the proceedings or the character of the Assembly.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.
13.	Casting or publishing any reflection upon the character or conduct of the Presiding Officer or any imputation of partiality against him in the discharge of his duties.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three month, or fine which may extend to three hundred thousand rupees, or both.
14.	Making or publishing any maliciously false, scandalous defamatory or derogatory statement concerning any Member in respect of his conduct as a Member or an Officer of the Assembly.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three month, or fine which may extend to three hundred thousand rupees, or both.

15.	Printing of a copy of any Act or Ordinance or of any report, paper, minutes or notes of proceedings of the Assembly or any Committee, which purports to have been printed by or under the authority of the Assembly or any Committee but which in fact has not been so printed or the tendering in evidence of any such copy as aforesaid.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
16.	Publication of any proceedings or report of a Committee before they are reported to the Assembly or published in the official Gazette.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to three hundred thousand rupees, or both.
17.	Publication of any adjournment motion before it is taken up in the Assembly.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.
18.	Willful failure or refusal to obey any order of the Assembly under this Act, or any order of the Presiding Officer or any Member or Officer of the Assembly which is duly made under this Act.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
19.	Entry of a stranger in the Chamber without due permission.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.

20.	Attending any sitting of House as representative of any newspaper after a general permission granted under the authority of the Presiding Officer to the representative or representatives of that newspaper has been revoked.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.
21.	Subject to the Constitution, sitting or voting in the Assembly without being a Member	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.
22.	Disrespectful Conduct.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
23.	Offering to any Member or Officer of the Assembly of a bribe to influence him in his conduct as such Member or Officer, or the offering to any Member or Officer of the Assembly of any fee, compensation, gift or reward for or in respect of the promotion of or opposition to any Bill, Resolution, matter or thing brought before or intended to be brought before the Assembly or its any Committee.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to five hundred thousand rupees, or both.
24.	Creating or joining in any disturbance in the Chamber or in a Committee or in the precincts of the Assembly while the House or the Committee is sitting, knowing or having reason to believe that the proceedings of the Assembly or Committee are likely to be	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees, or both.

	interrupted.	
25.	Carrying arms of any description, explosive or corrosive substance within the precincts of the Assembly.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
26.	Arrest or detention of Member without prior permission of the Speaker.	Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to one million rupees, or both.
27.	Abetment of any offence specified above.	Same punishment as provided for the principal offence.

EXPLANATION: In the First Schedule, the words not defined, shall have the meanings as assigned to them in the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. XLV of 1860) or any other law for the time being in force.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(see section 11)

**FORM OF COMMUNICATION REGARDING ARREST OR
DETENTION,
AS THE CASE MAY BE, OF A MEMBER**

Place.....

Date.....

To,

The Speaker,
Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty,
in the exercise of my powers under Section..... of
the..... (Act) to solicit permission that Mr.....,
Member of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, be
arrested/detained in complaint, case FIR or reference No..... under
Section..... Police Station.....
(Copy annexed).

(Name, designation and signature of the Officer)