



SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

ANNUAL REPORT
15th Sept 2020 - 14th Sept 2022



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Justice for All

Judicial Anthem

*The toil, the sweat, the tears and the blood,
Make up the labor for the land begot.
The freedom is won, but the chains are clung,
There are miles to cover,
The voyage is tough and the weather is rough,
The odyssey begins; The Founder declares his vision
Of Democracy, Faith, Tolerance and Compassion.
Discriminate the State shall not
Thou may belong to any religion, creed or caste.
Oh! The vision is distorted, the march is thwarted,
Castles in the sand, babes in the woods,
Recipes of fall abound in the books.
The nation is cut, the land is bled
When the message is lost, a die is cast,
The wages are loud, Beware of the clouds.
Long live the message, the Lamp and the rays
That glow The Temple, which holds the scales,
Pinning the dreams, the hopes and the oath
Of Justice for All*

By

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani,
Former Chief Justice of Pakistan



Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial
Chief Justice of Pakistan

Foreword by the Chief Justice of Pakistan

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Supreme Court of Pakistan for the judicial years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022. The 2020-2021 judicial year faced unprecedented challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in increased case pendency. The Court prioritized the reduction of the backlog of cases to ensure that justice is provided expeditiously. At the start of the judicial year in September 2020, a total of 45515 cases were already awaiting decision; thereafter some 21589 fresh cases were also instituted. However, only 12974 cases could be decided by the Court since the rate of disposal was affected by social distancing measures undertaken in light of the of COVID-19. As a result, the number of pending cases experienced a sharp rise.

On assuming the office of Chief Justice of Pakistan on 02.02.2022 attention was focused mainly on the crucial goal of providing inexpensive and expeditious justice but without neglecting the Court's duty to protect the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan. A principal means of achieving that objective was a reduction in the backlog of cases pending in the Court and care in the exercise of its original (suo motu) jurisdiction in light of the established practice of the Court and subject to the procedural conditions elaborated in Suo Motu Case no. 4 of 2021 (PLD 2022 SC 306). As a result of case management measures and care taken in the exercise of the original jurisdiction, the Court decided 14,943 cases in a period of 4 months (after excluding 3 months of summer break) thereby reducing the number of pending cases from 54,134 on 02.02.2022 to 50,264 on 09.09.2022. The decrease in the pendency of cases reversed the continuous rising trend of backlog of cases since 2013. This achievement was made possible by the cooperation and untiring efforts of the Honourable Judges of this Court, many of whom sacrificed their summer break to ensure that the Court remains open to dispense justice to the litigant public.

During the judicial years 2020-2021 and 2021-22, we bid farewell to several distinguished judges of the Court. These include Justice Gulzar Ahmed (Former Chief Justice of Pakistan), Justice Faisal Arab, Justice Manzoor Ahmed Malik, Justice Mushir Alam, Justice Qazi Muhammad Amin Ahmed, Justice Maqbool Baqar, Justice Mazhar Alam Khan Miankhel, and Justice Sajjad Ali Shah. During these two judicial years the Judicial Commission Pakistan nominated new Judges on

the Court on the basis of their commendable performance in the High Courts. Accordingly, we welcomed Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail, Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar, and Mrs. Justice Ayesha Malik (the first ever female judge of the Court) as members of the Supreme Court.

Among the allied institutions of the Supreme Court, the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP) reviewed legislative reforms, established the National Judicial Automation Unit which worked for launching the National Online Dashboard and E-case Information Management System. District Legal Empowerment Committees (DLECs) were formed and activated to provide free legal aid to deserving litigants. Thousands of such deserving litigants benefited from the said facility. To achieve the goal of providing cost-effective and expeditious justice efforts were made to provide Alternative Dispute Resolution, or ADR, to lower the burden of litigation on the courts. In this regard, the Federal Judicial Academy joined hands with the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan to accomplish this task. The Academy, in cooperation with the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators UK and the Legal Aid Society Pakistan is training Judicial Officers, members of the Bar, and Law Interns as mediators in order to expand the availability of ADR to the public.

As its principal activity, the Federal Judicial Academy has conducted training courses, workshops, seminars, and internships to improve the justice system. Besides training of judges of district judiciary, assistant superintendents of police were also trained under the "Professional Exchange Programme" undertaken in collaboration with the National Police Academy. Moreover, training was also imparted to Prosecutors from the Federal Investigation Agency and trial court Judges on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in collaboration with National FATF Secretariat. Furthermore, a special course on "Islamic Banking and Finance" for Judges of Banking Courts and on International Labour Standards and Labour Dispute Resolution were also conducted for Labour Court Judges in collaboration with International Labour Organization and international experts on the subject. Under the "Legal Internship Programme", fresh law graduates from public sector universities were trained in legal research case preparation skills. MOU was also signed with UN Women for capacity building to ensure gender responsive justice.

I hope that all the stakeholders, policy makers and researchers will find this Report useful in appreciating the current legal landscape in formulating policies. Mr. Saleem Ahmad, Senior Librarian of this Court and his team have rendered invaluable assistance in collecting relevant data and information for bringing forth this report.

Finally, it is assured that notwithstanding challenges the Judiciary of Pakistan stands committed to preserve, protect and defend the

Constitution of Pakistan; to do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. May Allah Almighty help and guide us. (A'meen)

Pakistan Paindabad!

Justice Umar Ata Bandial

Chief Justice of Pakistan

Registrar's Report

This report aims to share information about the functioning and achievements of the Supreme Court and the goals achieved during the year 2020-2022.

In order to provide inexpensive and expeditious justice to the litigants this court continued working throughout the year. Appropriate benches were constituted at principal seat as well as at branch registries and the Hon'ble Judges volunteered to work in the summer and winter vacations to clear the backlog of cases. Cases were categorized and Special benches were constituted to decide the different categories of cases i.e. civil, criminal, service and banking cases etc. Unnecessary adjournments were avoided and discouraged. In order to facilitate Advocates, proposed cause lists were issued in advance. Facility of hearing of cases through Video Link was extended to the Advocates and the litigants for their facilitation.

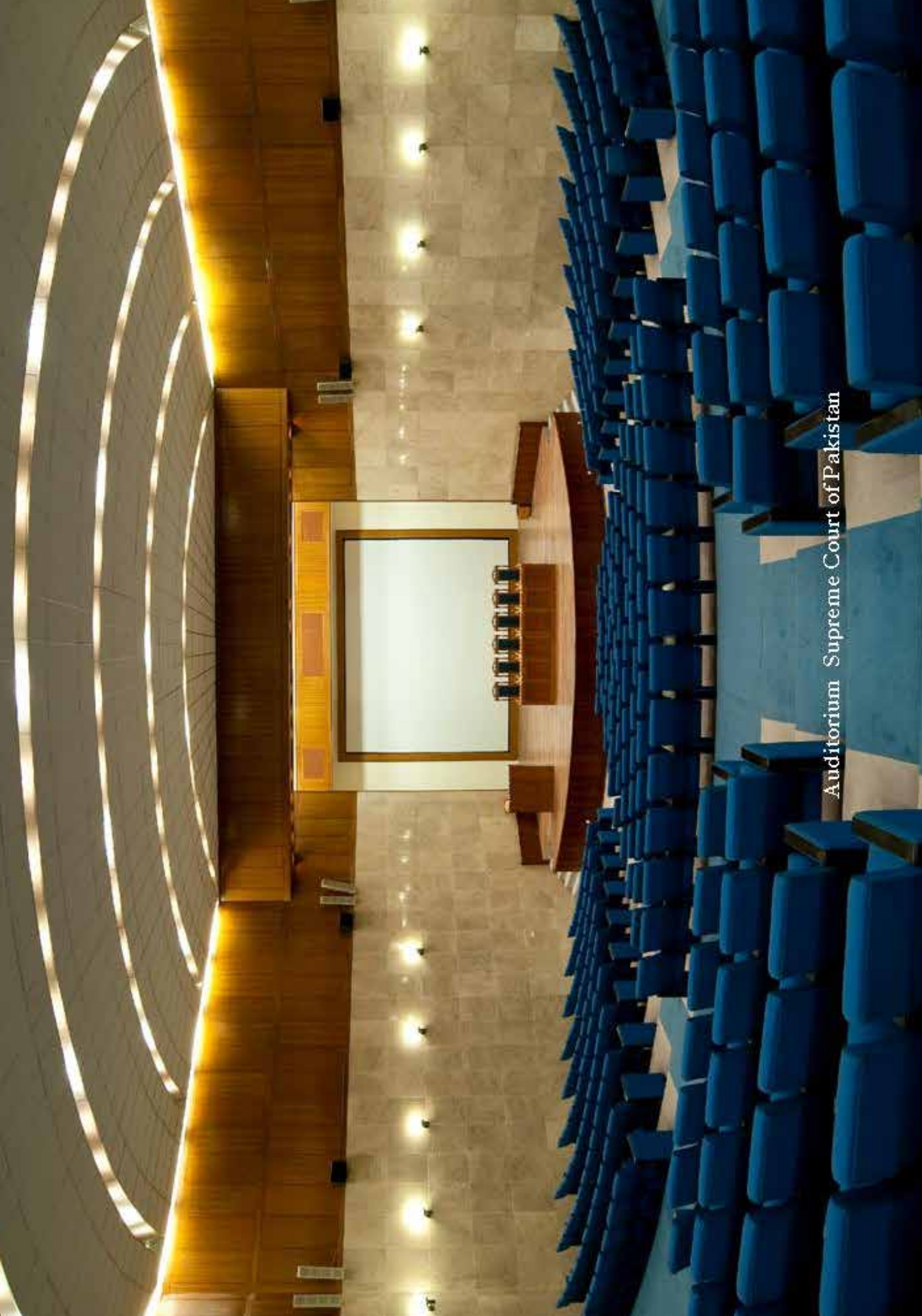
On 15th September, 2020 pendency of the cases in the Court stood at 45515. From 15th September, 2020 to 14th September, 2022, 40724 new cases were filed, which raised the pendency figures to 86239. However, during this period 34869 cases were decided, thereby reducing the overall pendency to 51370.

During the period, Human Rights Cell received applications/ complaints from the poor, downtrodden and vulnerable segments of society. On 15th September, 2020 pendency of cases in Human Rights Cell stood at 16264 and during the reported period 31801 new applications/ complaints were received, which raised the pendency figures to 48065.

During this period, Hon. Mr. Justice Faisal Arab, Hon. Mr. Justice Manzoor Ahmad Malik, Hon. Mr. Justice Mushir Alam Former Judges of this Court, Hon. Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, Former Chief Justice of Pakistan, Hon. Mr. Justice Qazi Muhammad Amin Ahmed, Hon. Mr. Justice Maqbool Baqar, Hon. Mr. Justice Mazhar Alam Khan Miankhel and Hon. Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah Former Judges of this Court laid down the robes of their respective offices on attaining the age of superannuation on 04.11.2020, 30.04.2021, 17.08.2021, 01.02.2022, 25.03.2022, 04.04.2022, 13.07.2022 and 13.08.2022 respectively. Three new Judges namely Hon. Mr. Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail, Hon. Mr. Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar and Hon. Mrs. Justice Ayesha A. Malik from High Court of Balochistan, High Court of Sindh and Lahore High Court respectively have been elevated to the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Various Committees and constitutional bodies associated with the Court have been actively engaged throughout the period. The Judicial Commission of Pakistan on appointment of Judges in the superior Courts held 27 sessions and recommended 64 nominations for appointment and elevation to the superior Courts. The Supreme Judicial Council remained functional and considered various complaints. After due procedure enshrined under Article 209 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 and Supreme Judicial Council Procedure of Enquiry 2005, it disposed of 42 cases during the period under report.

(Ishrat Ali)
Registrar



Auditorium Supreme Court of Pakistan

CHAPTER

3

PROFILES OF THE
HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND JUDGES

3.1 Profile of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan

MR. JUSTICE
UMAR ATA BANDIAL



Justice Umar Ata Bandial was born on 17.09.1958 in Lahore. He received his elementary and secondary education at different schools in Kohat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Lahore. He secured his B.A. (Economics) degree from Columbia University, USA followed by a Law Tripos degree from Cambridge University, UK and qualified as Barrister-at-Law from Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1983, he was enrolled as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court and some years later, as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

In his law practice at Lahore, Justice Umar Ata Bandial dealt mostly with commercial, banking, tax and property matters. After 1993 till his elevation, Justice Umar Ata Bandial also handled international commercial disputes. He appeared in arbitration matters before the Supreme Court of Pakistan and also before international arbitral tribunals in London and Paris.

Justice Umar Ata Bandial was elevated as Judge of the Lahore High Court on 04.12.2004. He declined oath under PCO in November, 2007 but was restored as a Judge of the Lahore High Court as a result of the lawyers and civil society movement for revival of the Judiciary and Constitutional rule in the country. Later, he served for two years as Chief Justice, Lahore High Court until his elevation as Judge of Supreme Court of Pakistan.

During his career as Judge of the Lahore High Court and the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Justice Umar Ata Bandial rendered judgments on a number of important public law and private law issues. These include pronouncements on Constitutional Law matters and also public interest issues.

Justice Umar Ata Bandial has attended: a Law Seminar on International Criminal Law at Hague (2012); the Commonwealth Regional Consultative Meeting on Judicial Services Commission Model Law Kuala Lumpur (2015); and the 13th Conference of Presidents of Supreme Courts of SCO Member States at Beijing (2018).

He taught Contract Law and Torts Law at the Punjab University Law College, Lahore until 1987 and remained a member of its Graduate Studies Committee while serving as Judge of the Lahore High Court.

3.2 Profiles of the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan

MR. JUSTICE
QAZI FAEZ ISA



Justice Qazi Faez Isa is the son of the late Qazi Mohammad Isa of Pishin, who was at the forefront of the Pakistan Movement, and the grandson of Qazi Jalaluddin, the Prime Minister of pre-Pakistan Kalat State. Justice Isa's father was the first person from Balochistan to be called to the Bar of England and Wales (Middle Temple). Upon his return from London Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All India Muslim League, nominated him as the provincial President of Muslim League which he made into a potent political force in Balochistan. Qazi Mohammad Isa had the distinction of serving as the only member on the Central Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League from Balochistan. Justice Isa's mother, Mrs. Saida Isa, was a dedicated social-worker, and also worked in an honorary capacity on the boards of hospitals and other charitable organizations focusing on education, children, and women's health issues.

Before his elevation to the Bench Justice Isa wrote for Pakistan's premier English newspaper on a diverse range of subjects, including the Constitution, law, Islam and environment, and he co-authored 'Mass Media Laws and Regulations in Pakistan' (Asian Media Information and Communication Centre (AMIC), Singapore, 1997), which was the first book on the subject. He also wrote the report titled 'Balochistan: Case and Demand' (Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), 2007).

Justice Isa has an association with the law spanning forty-five years. He studied law for four years, worked as a lawyer for about 27 years and was appointed as the Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court on 5 August 2009. He was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court on 5 September 2014.

Justice Isa's judgments reflect a strong desire to adhere to the Constitution and the rule of law, and to safeguard public interest. The following are a few of his notable judgments:

Mohammad Aslam Khaki v Khalid Farooq Khan (2023 SCMR 1208)¹ was an important judgment which addressed a number of issues, including, preservation of parks, land allotments and elite capture. 'Every designated park/green area must be preserved; these areas may also be for the use and/or benefit of the public. Designated parks and green areas must not be allowed to be converted for exclusive private use and/or private profit.' 'Elite dismantling of the division between private and public interest disrupt a just social order and the spirit of community. The Constitution requires that Pakistan be 'a democratic State based on Islamic principles of social justice'.² 'Land is a valuable asset of the State, therefore, when land is given away for free or at subsidized rates to the powerful elite by an impoverished State it harms the State because selling it at market rate would have alleviated the debt burden which condemns to servitude and poverty those not born yet.' 'The poor of this nation eke out a living with great difficulty and are lucky if they manage a roof over their heads. The State of Pakistan is heavily indebted and impecunious. In blatant disregard of the people and the country the elite capture land. Autogenously exceptional and self-entitlement is hollowing out the State and creating an unsustainable environment.'

Projecting oneself by misusing public funds was put a stop to in *Deputy Administrator Evacuee Trust Property v Sakhi Muhammad Kiani* (PLD 2023 Supreme Court 229).³ 'To name public/government properties and anything planned, developed and/or managed from public/government funds or to project oneself, as in the present case by getting one's photograph affixed on the *sanads*, violates the Constitution, undermines Pakistan's Islamic moorings, is without lawful authority, and, if one may add, is also in bad taste.'

In his additional note in the case of *Federal Government Employees Housing Foundation v Ghulam Mustafa* (2021 SCMR 201)⁴ Justice Isa made significant observations. 'Pakistan is heavily indebted. The people pay astronomical amounts to service the accumulated debt.' 'And, the government continues to take more loans; piling debt upon debt, and adding billions to debt servicing. Debt-servicing is the single largest component of the Federal expenditure. Children, their unborn children and the unborn

children of the unborn are born into poverty, and will remain impoverished till death. In this dire situation giving away the one asset that the people do have, their land, is inexplicable.' 'It needs restating that the people have not sanctioned the distribution of land to judges and to the members of the Armed Forces.' 'Most Pakistanis struggle their entire lives to put a roof over their heads. Judges and officers of the armed forces who receive land in prized urban locations invariably do not build on it a house for themselves to live in, and those officers who get agricultural lands do not cultivate it. They sell their plots and agricultural land or become absentee landlords.'

In *Shaukat Ali v State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan* (PLD 2023 SC 260),⁵ he held that the honorific - *honourable* - should not be used with inanimate objects and institutions, including courts, and that the excessive use of honorifics was 'invariably found to serve as a substitute for meaningful arguments.'

The need to protect and preserve the natural world and the environment is reflected in many of Justice Isa's judgments. In *Shah Zaman Khan v Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa* (PLD 2023 Supreme Court 340)⁶ he held that: 'The natural world is an epiphany yet the extraordinary bounty of nature and creation's perfect balance⁷ has been disrupted. The warning not to tamper with nature's balance is not heeded.⁸ Some view nature as an inert repository of resources to subdue, remove and deplete, and profiteering as their right. 'As the land becomes impoverished so too does the scope of their vision'.⁹ Reverence for the natural world has become peripheral. Humanity needs to regain its lost consciousness and its primordial link to nature.¹⁰ Humans must assume their responsibility as trustees of the earth¹¹ and of all of creation,¹² and not to be deaf and dumb, engulfed in darkness.¹³ The trees of the forest are sentient beings¹⁴ and, like human beings, part of the biotic community. In regaining their trusteeship humans also salvage their humanity, and save themselves and their progeny.

The Holy Qur'an is referenced to protect the natural world, for instance in the case of *Province of Sindh v Lal Khan Chandio* (PLD 2016 Supreme Court 48).¹⁵ 'We alone of all of the Almighty's creation have been bestowed with the responsibility to maintain balance

1 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.p._3203_2017.pdf

2 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Preamble, which by virtue of Article 2A is a 'substantive part of the Constitution and shall have effect accordingly.'

3 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.p._4737_2018.pdf

4 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.a._1476_2018.pdf

5 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.p._1743_2020_03032023.pdf

6 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.a._329_2022.pdf

7 *Al-Qur'an*, Al-Hijr (15) verse 19 and Al-Rahman (55) verse 7.

8 *Ibid.*, Al-Rahman (55) verse 8.

9 Robin Will Kimmerer (Professor of Environmental and Forest Biology at the State University of New York), 'Braiding Sweetgrass: Indigenous Wisdom, Scientific Knowledge and the teaching of Plants,' 2013.

10 '*Fa'at*', *Al-Qur'an*, Al-Rum (30) verse 30. Al-Fatir which means the Originator or The Creator is also one of the names of God, *Al-Qur'an*, Fatir (35), see also: Al-Anam (6) verse 14, Yusuf (12) verse 101, Ibrahim (14) verse 10, Az-Zumar (39) verse 46 and Ash-Shura (42) verse 11.

11 '*Khalifah fil ardh*', *Al-Qur'an*, Al-Baqarah (2) verse 30 and Al-Anam (6) verse 165, The Preamble of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan mentions '...sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust...'

12 *All of creation is for a wise and just purpose*, *Al-Qur'an*, Ad-Dukhan (44) verse 38, *And created it all for the Truth*, *Al-Qur'an*, Al Jathiyah (45) verse 22.

13 *Al-Qur'an*, Al-Anam (6) verse 39.

14 *Al-Qur'an*: Al-Hajj (22) verse 18, Al-Isra (17) verse 44, An-Nahl (16) verses 48-50, Al-Hadid (57) verse 1.

15 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/C.P._145_2015.pdf

and not to rupture the order of nature; “Do not waste, verily, He [Allah] does not like those who waste (*al-musrifun*)” (*surah al-anam* 6, verse 141) “And do not do mischief on the earth, after it has been set in order” (*surah al-araf* 7, verse 56). Actions that destroy, devastate or impair “His Creation” (*surah al-araf* 8, verse 54) are prohibited.’ Justice Isa connects the commandments from Up High with the Constitution. ‘If a specie were to be hunted till it becomes extinct or vulnerable it would impair a Muslim’s ability to lead his/her life in accordance with religion and to practice it, thus violating Article 20. It is important to heed our duties as stewards of the earth for the preservation and conservation of natural resources and to take care of Allah’s creatures.’ ‘The fundamental right to life and to live it with dignity (Articles 9 and 14 of the Constitution) is one lived in a world that has an abundance of all species not only for the duration of our lives but available for our progeny too. It has now been scientifically established that if the earth becomes bereft of birds, animals, insects, trees, plants, clean rivers, unpolluted air, soil it will be the precursor of our destruction/extinction.’

Justice Isa has rendered decisions in cases of intellectual property. In *Shezan Services (Pvt.) v Shezan Bakers & Confectionaries (Pvt.) Limited* (PLJ 2022 SC 345)¹⁶ he protected the owner/proprietor’s rights to a well-known local trademark (Shezan). And, in *Naila Naeem Younus v Indus Services Limited* (2022 SCMR 1171)¹⁷ he protected the petitioner’s shareholding in a company, holding that she could not be deprived on the ostensible ground that she had not filed an application to rectify the company’s register within a particular period. The decision of the High Court was set-aside because it was not realized that the Companies Act, 2017 was a self-contained law, and as those asserting ownership to the petitioner’s shares had failed to establish their ownership thereto.

Justice Isa has also been in the forefront of ensuring that ladies are not deprived of their inheritance rights. In *Muhammad Rafiq v Ghulam Zohran Mai* (2023 SCMR 988)¹⁸ he held that, ‘We have often noted on the part of some male heirs, which is to deprive female heirs of their inheritance, which constitutes fraud.’ Special costs were imposed on the male heirs. Another device used to deprive female heirs was to deny their paternity and embroil them in litigation; this was put a stop to in the case of *Laila Qayyum v Fawad Qayyum* (PLD 2019 Supreme Court 449)¹⁹ and *Munir Hussain v Riffat Shamim* (2023 SCMR 6).²⁰

Section 4 of the Muslim Laws Ordinance, 1961, which

had granted inheritance rights to a pre-deceased’s child’s children, was held to be applicable till the question regarding the validity of this provision was decided by the Shariat Appellate Bench of the Supreme Court in *Kalsoom Begum v Peran Ditta* (2022 SCMR 1352);²¹ as stipulated by Article 203(D) of the Constitution.

Justice Isa held in *Beena v Raj Muhammad* (PLD 2020 Supreme Court 508)²² that, ‘In determining the welfare of the child and his custody neither the mother’s physical condition nor her income were determinative factors. It was also inappropriate to refer to the mother as crippled or disabled. The petitioner has a physical disability; she should not be called a cripple or disabled. The mother has not resorted to beggary; she works and earns an honest living. To denigrate such a lady was wholly inappropriate. Instead she should be admired for demonstrating remarkable determination and perseverance.’

Killing women in the name of *honour* was condemned, and so too the use of such terminology in *Muhammad Abbas v State* (PLD 2020 Supreme Court 620).²³ ‘It needs restating that killing is never honourable. And, a murder should not be categorized as such.’ ‘Extremism and violence has permeated through Pakistani society and it has been brutalized. Not enough is done to ensure that crimes against women do not take place. Respect and language play an important role to bring about a positive change in society and using terminology such as *ghairat* or *honour* is not helpful.’

In *Adeel Rasheed v The State* (PLD 2022 Supreme Court 795)²⁴ Justice Isa issued a *community service orders* as he found that its issuance was not incompatible under the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960. ‘A probation order which mandates community service benefits the offender, the community and the State, as it saves the expense of keeping a convict imprisoned, and it also prevents the overcrowding of prisons.’ The judgment referred to the first recorded use of a community service type order which was by Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

The *Salamat Mansha Masih v The State* (PLD 2022 SC 751)²⁵ case pertained to offences allegedly committed *against religion*. Justice Isa noted the potential of misuse of these laws, and that they must be applied with due care. ‘Abiding by Islamic jurisprudential principles, applying the constitutionally guaranteed right to fair trial and due process, and acting prudently to ensure that an innocent is not convicted wrongly in respect of offences relating to religion, when there is

16 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.a._57_k_2018.pdf

17 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.p._4296_2019.pdf

18 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.a._2613_2016.pdf

19 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/C.P._4876_2018.pdf

20 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.m.a._3492_2022.pdf

21 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.a._1348_2014.pdf

22 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.p._4129_2019.pdf

23 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/j.p._499_2015.pdf

24 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/crl.p._1667_2021.pdf

25 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/crl.p._883_I_2022.pdf

only the improbable oral testimony of witnesses, then there must be corroboration. Oftentimes righteous zeal, moral outrage, and/or indignation also steers the prosecution to a pre-determined destination by eclipsing the general standard of proof in criminal cases; that is, beyond reasonable doubt.’

Principal Public School Sangota v Sarbiland (2022 SCMR 189)²⁶ dealt with a girls’ school which was closed when it was attacked by terrorists, ostensibly expressing adherence to Islam, who opposed the education of girls. It was noted that this was anathema to Islam. ‘The first command from Almighty Allah to Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him), and through him to humanity, was *Iqra* – Read.²⁷ *Iqra* is a command; it is expressed in the command form of the Arabic verb.²⁸ This first command proceeds to then mention the pen²⁹ (*qalam*) and education or learning³⁰ (*ilm*). Of the myriad of things that the Most Benevolent Creator could have conveyed in the first revelation in the Holy Qur’an He, in his Infinite Wisdom and Mercy, considered reading, writing and education to be of the primary importance.’

In *Shafqat v State* (PLD 2019 Supreme Court 43)³¹ Justice Isa disagreed with his colleagues, who were of the opinion that if an offence is compounded it also wipes out the conviction. Justice Isa held that, ‘The sentence, which follows a conviction, can be brought to an end by the victim or by the victim’s heirs by forgiving the convict and this may also be done by an executive pardon. However, neither individuals, who are entitled to compound, nor the executive, which has the power to pardon, can exercise judicial power by setting aside a conviction and or acquit a convict.’

Justice Isa’s strict constitutional approach was reflected in the *Faizabad Dharna* case (PLD 2019 Supreme Court 318).³² ‘The right to assemble and protest is circumscribed only to the extent that it infringes on the fundamental rights of others, including their right to free movement and to hold and enjoy property’, and thus ‘protestors who obstruct people’s right to use roads and damage or destroy property must be proceeded against in accordance with the law and held accountable.’

In *Action Against Distribution of Development Funds to MNAs/MPAs By Prime Minister* (PLD 2021 Supreme Court 446)³³ Justice Isa objected to the manner in which Court benches were constituted. ‘Loyalty is always to the Constitution, which needs remembering

and restating; if the head of an institution deviates he must be reminded.’ ‘To exclude senior judges from benches when important constitutional issues are to be heard neither serves the institution nor the people.’ On merits too he dissented from his colleagues. ‘Elections to the Senate are to be held next month, right before which (as reported in the media) the Prime Minister made the statement, that five hundred million rupees as *development funds* would be given to legislators or spent in their constituencies. The Documents suggested that the Prime Minister kept his word. Both sides of the political divide have been publicly making serious allegations against the other of buying votes. It had also been alleged that the election of the Hon’ble Chairman of the Senate was seriously tainted.³⁴ In these circumstances, the Supreme Court could not ignore such alleged constitutional transgressions and permit the barter of the peoples’ rights.’

In *Sindh Revenue Board v Civil Aviation Authority*, (2017 SCMR 1344)³⁵ the imposition of ‘sales tax on services’ imposed on the Civil Aviation Authority, a Federal regulatory body, by the Sindh legislature was struck down. ‘Neither the Federation nor the provinces should invade upon the rights of the other nor encroach on the other’s legislative domain.’

The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) was castigated by Justice Isa in the case of *Khalid Humayun v NAB* (PLD 2017 Supreme Court 194)³⁶ for having entered into a plea bargain with a government servant who was caught red-handed with an amount of 699,967,958 rupees; ‘the acceptance of the plea bargain by the Chairman runs counter to the stated object [of the NAB Ordinance] to eradicate corruption and to hold accountable all those persons accused of such practice; instead, the message that emanates from NAB is that, if one surrenders only the amount which was seized he will be let off. The rising tide of insidious corruption devastates lives.’

Justice Isa put a stop to the wastage of public funds by governments engaging private counsel. ‘The Federal Government and the provincial governments have a host of law officers who are paid out of the public exchequer. If a government contends that none amongst its law officers are capable of handling cases, then the question would arise why incompetent persons have been appointed. In such a scenario the public suffers twice, firstly, they have to pay for incompetent law officers, and secondly, they have to pay again for the services of competent counsel the government engages. The public exchequer is not

26 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.a._71_p_2014.pdf

27 Al-Qur’an, surah Al-‘Alaq (96) verse 1.

28 *فعل أمر* – *faelamer*.

29 Al-Qur’an, surah Al-‘Alaq (96) verse 4.

30 Ibid., verse 5.

31 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/CrI.M.A_693_2018.pdf

32 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/S.M.C._7_2017_06022019.pdf

33 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/c.m.a._490_2021_20022021.pdf

34 A political party together with its coalition partners did not have majority in the Senate yet their candidate was elected as its Chairman. The late Mr. Hasil Bizenjo, a senior politician from Balochistan, had made a very serious allegation; the Election Commission did not determine whether his statement was true or not, therefore, doubts linger; if it was false statement, it had unnecessarily maligned the named individual and had also undermined the election results, but if it was true it would have serious consequences.

35 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/C.A._767_2014.pdf

36 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/C.P._3912_2016.pdf

there to be squandered in this manner.’ (*Rasheed Ahmad v Federation of Pakistan*, PLD 2017 Supreme Court 121)³⁷

The Twenty-First Amendment to the Constitution, which enabled the trial of civilians by military courts, was challenged in the case of *District Bar Association, Rawalpindi v Federation of Pakistan* (PLD 2015 Supreme Court 410, at 1158-1209).³⁸ Justice Isa wrote a powerful dissent expressing his opinion that such trials did not accord with the Constitution.

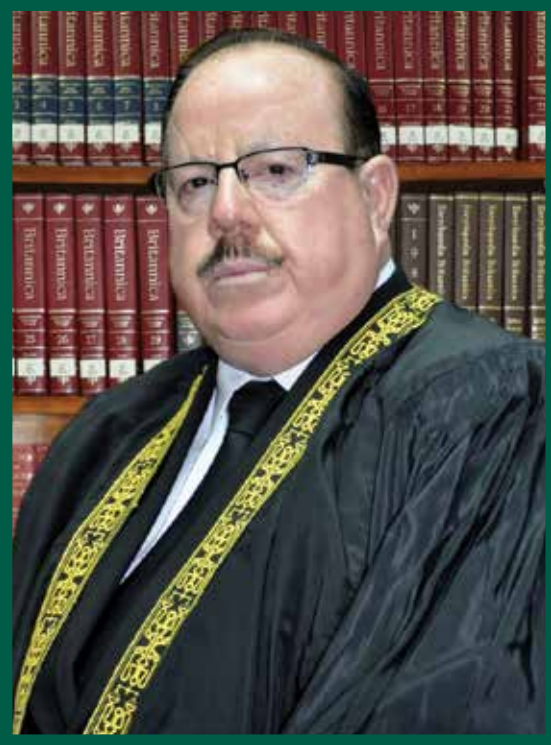
Justice Isa has also headed two three-member judicial inquiry commissions: *Memo Inquiry Commission and Assassination Attempt on Justice Khawaja Sharif Inquiry Commission*, serious allegations leveled against the civilian leadership of a political party in both matters were found to be false. Justice Isa also conducted the single Judge *Quetta Inquiry Commission*³⁹ with regard to the two terrorist attacks in Quetta on 8 August 2016 which killed 75, the majority of whom were lawyers; Justice Isa managed to unearth the perpetrators, and recommended how to effectively combat terrorism and the propagation of fallacious ideologies.

37 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/C.A._1216_2015.pdf

38 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/Const.P.12of2010.pdf

39 https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/press_release/QuettaInquiryCommissionReport.pdf

MR. JUSTICE
SARDAR TARIQ MASOOD

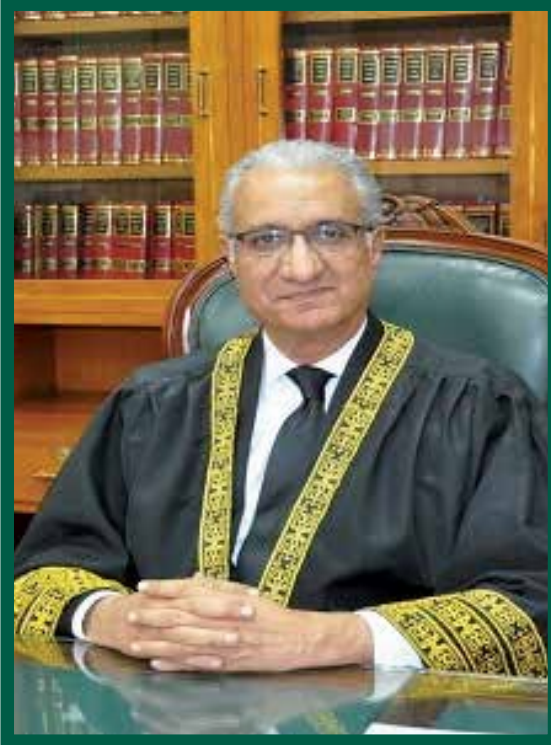


Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sardar Tariq Masood was born on 11.03.1959 in a noble family of village Saroha, Tehsil Kallar Syedan District Rawalpindi. After doing Bachelor of Law, His lordship started practicing law in the year 1985 at District Rawalpindi and was enrolled as an Advocate High Court in the year, 1987. His lordship ascended to be an Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan in the year 2008. His lordship also remained as President, District Bar Association, Rawalpindi.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sardar Tariq Masood having been elevated as Additional Judge of the Lahore High Court, Lahore on 14.09.2009 and was confirmed on 11.05.2011. His lordship has been adorning the Bench at Lahore High Court since September 2009 and contributed many reported judgments and accepted many administrative responsibilities with heart and soul. His lordship remained Inspection Judge, Khanewal, Vehari, Pakpattan Districts and Hafizabad District; Member Administration Committee, Lahore High Court, Lahore and Administrative Judge, Labour Courts, Drug Courts and Consumer Protection Courts.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sardar Tariq Masood was elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan on 06.11.2015.

MR. JUSTICE IJAZ UL AHSAN



Mr. Justice Ijaz ul Ahsan was born on 05.08.1960 in Murree. He received his early education at Lahore. He was admitted to Forman Christian College, Lahore in 1975 from where he graduated in 1979 with a scholarship of merit.

His Lordship joined the Punjab University Law College, Lahore where he won various awards including a gold-medal for his academic achievements. He also secured a top position in the All Pakistan Universities Summer Moot arranged by Higher Education Commission at Khanas Pur, Nathia Gali.

After completing his LL.B studies, he joined law practice and completed his apprenticeship in civil and criminal law. Thereafter, he proceeded to pursue post-graduate studies at Cornell University New York, USA. He graduated in 1987 with a Master's Degree in Law (LL.M).

On his return from USA, his lordship joined law practice with a reputable law firm of which he later became a partner. His law practice covered civil, banking, property, commercial and constitutional matters. He conducted a large number of cases before the High Courts as well as the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan. He also conducted a number of local and international commercial arbitrations involving local as well as multinational parties.

His lordship attended a number of local and international conferences and professional training courses including those organized by Asian Bar Association and the International Bar Association.

He was awarded chevening scholarship by the British Council to study commercial law in the United Kingdom.

He also received a fellowship from the South Western Institute for International Studies at Dallas, USA of which he is an alumni.

While practicing as an advocate, he taught contract and commercial law for many years.

His lordship was elevated to the Bench on 15.09.2009. He was confirmed as a Judge of the Lahore High Court on 11.05.2011. During his tenure as a Judge of the Lahore High Court his lordship attended the following conferences: –

1. National Judicial Conference 2010 at Islamabad.



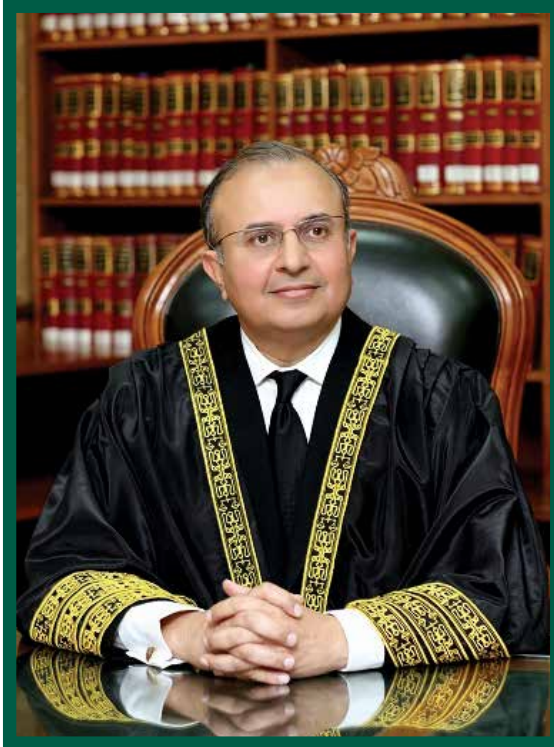
3

2. National Conference on ADR (arranged by IFC) at Pearl Continental Hotel, Lahore. conferences/study visits to the United States, China and Japan.
3. International Judicial Conference, 2010 at Islamabad. He was Inspection Judge for District Kasur, Gujranwala and Lahore.
4. National Judicial Conference, 2011 at Islamabad. He was appointed as the Chief Justice of Lahore High Court on 06.11.2015. His lordship was elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan on 28.06.2016.
5. South Asia Conference on Environmental Justice at Bhurban.

He represented the Lahore High Court in various



MR. JUSTICE
SYED MANSOOR ALI SHAH



Justice Shah was elevated to the bench at the Lahore High Court in 2009 and after serving as the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court for almost two years was elevated to the Supreme Court of Pakistan in early 2018. He did his schooling at Aitchison College, Lahore and got his law degree from the University of Cambridge, UK, as well as, the University of the Punjab, where he also obtained a degree in Masters in Economics. As a corporate litigator, he was a partner at AFRIDI, SHAH & MINALLAH⁽¹⁾ and took keen interest in public interest litigation with special focus on environmental issues and sustainable development. He espoused a passion for teaching and taught law for almost two decades at the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Pakistan College of Law and Punjab Law College, Lahore. He was also part of the steering committee that established the law school at LUMS, now called Syed Ahmed Hassan School of Law & Policy (SAHSOL).

His areas of special interest are the constitutional law, human rights, climate⁽²⁾ and water justice, environmental sustainability, disability rights, criminology, digital surveillance, privacy and proportionality. He believes in continuous judicial reforms; he spearheaded the formation of Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers (ADRC) in Punjab as the Chief Justice to provide an alternative to litigation in order to reduce the chronic backlog and staggering pendency of cases. He set up Criminal and Civil Model Courts to create working coordination between stakeholders in order to speed up dispensation of justice, introduced Case Management and Court Automation Systems in Punjab both at the Lahore High Court and the District Courts, installed first ever Enterprise IT System with the help of Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB) to sustain the IT vision of the court for the next decade and to make the judicial system; open, transparent, smart and fully connected at all levels. To provide access to justice to an ordinary litigant and the lawyers, online Call Centre, Judicial Mobile App and online *Sahulat* (care) Center were established.

He underlines the need for Information Technology, Artificial Intelligence, Video Linking, Human Resource Development and Restructuring of the District Judiciary as the effective engines of change for the future and would like them to be mainstreamed to achieve state of the art judicial governance. He lays great emphasis on empowering the District Judiciary by enhancing their capacity through international and

1 All the three partners were successively elevated to the Bench and the law firm was dissolved.

2 He has authored Asghar Legahri and D.G.Khan Cement.

domestic training, based on performance indicators and by providing them a secure and conducive working environment, especially for the women judges. He feels that there is a need to increase judge per capita to improve the quality and speed of dispensation of justice in the country.

He helped restructure the curriculum at the Punjab Judicial Academy and brought it in line with the global best practices building a sustainable platform for judicial capacity building of the members of the District judiciary and the ministerial court staff. He laid special emphasis on research and played a foundational role in setting up the Lahore High Court Research Centre (LHCRC).

At the Supreme Court of Pakistan, he has helped establish e-courts by video linking the Principal Seat of the Supreme Court with all the Provincial Registries of the Supreme Court, which has helped save travel cost to Islamabad from all over the country and has brought relief to the working schedule of the lawyers who can attend to more cases, work more efficiently by avoiding adjournments. This was done prior to Covid-19 and has attained exceptional utility during the pandemic. The new SC Judicial Mobile Application helps lawyers

and litigants navigate their way through the cause lists and court rosters and has enhanced their access to justice. Research and scholarship are the hallmarks of any apex court in the country, hence Research Centre (SCRC) at the SC building was established, manned by bright and promising Civil Judges from all across Pakistan. SCRC carries the vision to eventually provide and support research to all the courts in the country, thereby enriching our jurisprudence and the scholarship of our judges.

Justice Shah is an accredited mediator from CEDR, London; an Honorary Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, UK; a judicial member of the Global Judicial Institute on Environment (GJIE) (Brazil); a member of the Global Constitutionalism (Yale University, 2020-) and a Member of the Rhodes Scholarship Committee for Pakistan (2019-). He is an avid golfer, loves sports and enjoys cycling, reading, travelling and music.

MR. JUSTICE
MUNIB AKHTAR

**Date of Birth:**

14.12.1963

Educational Qualifications:

'O' and 'A' Levels: 1979, 1981; Aitchison College, Lahore

BA., Government College Lahore (1983)

B.A., Princeton University, USA (1986)

LL.B, Punjab University Law College (1989)

Enrollment as Advocate:

Advocate, Subordinate Courts, 1990

Advocate, High Court, 1992

Advocate, Supreme Court, 2009

Practice:

Supreme Court, High Courts, principal practice at High Court of Sindh

Areas of Practice:

Civil practice, focusing on commercial, corporate, arbitration and taxation matters

Teaching Experience:

Taught law for one year at Hamdard University Law School (course on Human Rights)

Elevation:

Appointed Additional Judge, High Court, 2009
Confirmed: 2011

Judicial experience:

Have sat on Benches on Original Side and Appellate Side in all areas including: civil, corporate, criminal, tax, labor/service, etc. at Principal Seat and at Sukkur and Hyderabad.

Administrative experience:

Chairman and/or member of various committees, including: Civil Rules Committee, I.T. Committee, Judicial Studies Board, Promotion Committee, Procurement Committee. Monitoring Judge in various situations.

Nominated Position:

Chairman/member Board of Governors, IBA, 2009- present

Elevation to Supreme Court:

08.05.2018

Meeting/Participation (International):

1. Attended XV meeting of the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of members States of Shanghai Cooperation Organization on 30th October 2020 (online).
2. Participated in the Third Webinar for Judges from SCO member Countries on 25-29 July, 2022.
3. Attended XVIIIth meeting of Chief Justices / Chairpersons of the Supreme Courts of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) members States on 10-12 March, 2023 (online).

MR. JUSTICE YAHYA AFRIDI



Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi was born in Dera Ismail Khan on 23rd January 1965. He belongs to the Adam Khel section of the Afridi tribe located in the Kohat Frontier Region and is a resident of Village Babari Banda, District Kohat. He belongs to a family steeped in a tradition of public service.

His Lordship received his early education at Aitchison College, Lahore. He went on to earn his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and Economics from Government College Lahore and later obtained his Masters of Arts degree in Economics from Punjab University, Lahore.

After being awarded a Commonwealth Scholarship, Justice Afridi completed his LL.M. from Jesus College at the University of Cambridge. He was subsequently selected for a scholarship program for Young Commonwealth Lawyers at the Institute of Legal Studies in London.

His Lordship interned at Fox & Gibbons, Solicitors, in London, before returning to Pakistan where he joined Orr, Dignam & Co. in Karachi as an Associate. He went on to start his private practice in Peshawar and lectured at Khyber Law College, University of Peshawar where he taught International Law, Labour Law and Administrative Law.

His Lordship was enrolled as an advocate of the High Court in 1990 and as an advocate of the Supreme Court in 2004. He served as an Assistant Advocate General for the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and as a Federal Counsel for the Government of Pakistan while in practice.

His Lordship was elevated to the Bench of the Peshawar High Court as Additional Judge in 2010 and was confirmed as a Judge of the Peshawar High Court on 15th March 2012.

Justice Afridi became the first judge from the Federally Administered Tribal Area to assume the office of the Chief Justice of the Peshawar High Court when he took oath on 30th December 2016. He served in that office until his elevation as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan on 28th June 2018.

MR. JUSTICE AMIN-UD-DIN KHAN



Justice Amin-ud-Din Khan was elevated as Justice of the honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan on 21.10.2019. Having authored a plethora of judgments on matters of pertinence in civil law, Justice Khan's experience and journey speaks volumes about his passion and devotion to the legal fraternity and his role in developing legal jurisprudence in Pakistan.

Born in Multan on December, the 1st, 1960 in the house of a distinguished and revered lawyer, Khan Sadiq Muhammad Ahsan (late), Justice Khan received his initial education in Multan before progressing to obtain a Bachelors' in Philosophy in 1981 and an LL.B. degree in 1984 from University Law College, Multan. Justice Khan further specialized in tax law from the same institute by obtaining a Diploma in Tax Law.

After stepping into the world of litigation, Justice Khan spent his initial years of apprenticeship and training with his father in Multan. Enrolling in the lower courts in 1985, and in the High Court in 1987, Justice Khan became Advocate Supreme Court in 2001 and joined the renowned law firm, Zafar Law Chambers in Multan. With a consistent and dedicated background in civil litigation, Justice Khan specializes in matters pertaining to property, pre-emption, inheritance, revenue, company and telecommunication, amongst many others.

Justice Khan was elevated as a Judge of the Lahore High Court on 12.5.2011. He has decided innumerable cases with varying complexities at the Principle seat of the Lahore High Court, Lahore, as well as the Bahawalpur Bench, Multan Bench and Rawalpindi Bench of the same.

Justice Khan was also a Boy Scout and he represented Pakistan in the Asian Jambury in Iran in 1977, before being awarded an honor for his contribution by the President of Pakistan. Justice Khan also taught various subjects in University Law College, Multan and became a Member of Syndicate of various Universities as a Judge of the Lahore High Court, including for University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (UET).

In addition to his services to the legal field as an advocate and a judge, Justice Khan continued his journey as a student of law over the years and attended several national and international summits during his tenure at the Lahore High Court, including one in Prague, Czech Republic in 2016 and one in Budapest, Hague in 2017 pertaining to case management. It is his firm belief that the sole way forward for the legal profession, particularly in civil litigation, is in consistent and unwavering learning and unimpeded growth ensured by the same.

MR. JUSTICE
SAYYED MAZHAR ALI
AKBAR NAQVI



Justice Sayyed Mazhar Ali Akbar Naqvi originally hailing from historic city of Gujranwala located in Central Punjab and member of reputed Syed Family was elevated to the Supreme Court of Pakistan on 16th March 2020. His Lordship has been a practicing Advocate at the Supreme Court of Pakistan and at the High Courts' since 2001 and 1988, respectively. His area of practice and consultancy covered Criminal Law, Anti-Terrorism Law, Constitutional law, Arbitration (ADR), Property law, Land Acquisition, Land Revenue, Family law, Customs, Excise, Income Tax, Insurance, Finance, Intellectual Property and Public Interest Litigation, Energy, Social Sector Development, Empowerment of the Civil Society, Legal Education and Reform, Transparency, Devolution, Legal & Judicial Reform and Not-for-Profit Laws. The focus of his legal practice has been pro-poor and pro-development. Besides a complete professional, his Lordship has vast interest in the sports and has been the regular member of Cricket Team right from schooling upto University Level.

Educational Qualifications

Matric, Government Comprehensive High School, Gujranwala.

Graduation, Government College, Gujranwala.

LL.B. University of the Punjab, Law College, Lahore.

Pre-elevation activities before appointment as Judge High Court

Conducted more than 1000 cases of importance before High Courts of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court of Pakistan, as well as, Supreme Court of Pakistan out of which some were reported as 2003 SCMR 1323, 2004 SCMR 1728, 2005 SCMR 784, 2005 SCMR 1915, PLD 2005 S.C. 962, PLD 2006 S.C. 145, PLD 2007 S.C. 87, PLD 2003 QUETTA 77, PLD 2004 LHR 549, PLJ 2005 Cr..C. 787, PLJ 2005, Cr.C. 846, PLJ 2007 MLD 579 and NLR 2008 Cr.C. 45, as well as, Qalandar Hussain & others vs. The State (Crl. Appeal No.177 of 2002 and Crl. Appeal No.178 of 2002), Muhammad Khalid & others vs. The State (Crl. Appeal No.742/2000), Syed Riaz Hussain Shah vs. The State (Crl. Appeal No.842/2005)

Elevated as Judge Lahore High Court, Lahore on 19th February 2010.

Publications

- Federal Investigation Act, 1974.
- Federal Investigation Rules, 1975.

- Federal Investigation Agency, Enquiry and Investigation, 2002.
- Police Order, 2002.
- Deformation Ordinance, 2002.
- Amended as Act 9 of 2004.
- Freedom of Information, 2002.
- Prevention & Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance, 2002.
- Contempt of Court Ordinance, 2004.
- Major Act (Amended up to date) 2005.
- Manual of Anti-Terrorism Law.
- Anti-Terrorism Law.
- Constitution of Pakistan with Judicial Analysis 2006.

Activities as Judge, Lahore High Court

- Member, Syndicate Committee, University of the Punjab.
- Member, Syndicate Committee, Government College University, Lahore. (2011 to 2013)
- Delivered Lectures to the Sessions Judges of the District Judiciary in reference with 'Refresher Courses' at Punjab Judicial Academy.
- Attended/addressed a 'one-day' 'International Workshop' held at Supreme Court of Pakistan on 'Monitoring Prisons – Role of District Judiciary.
- Inspection Judge of District Okara and District Gujrat.
- Delivered Lecture on "The Impact on Society by the Administration of Justice' at Government College University, Lahore.
- Addressed as Guest Speaker on the eve of 150th years celebrations of Government College University, Lahore/Department of Statistics

Activities as Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan

- Member of Enrollment Committee for Advocates on Record
- Member of the Executive Council of Allama Iqbal Open University
- Chairman of Departmental Selection/Promotion Committee for posts BPS-16 and above in Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan.
- Hears Miscellaneous Appeals and Applications in Chambers regarding application to Tax Bills returned by Taxing Officer/Registrar under Order XXVIII of Supreme Court Rules, 1980.
- Hears Appeals against office objection regarding entertainment of Criminal Petitions/ Appeals against non-surrender of accused.

Some of the important judgments delivered as Judge of the Supreme Court regarding different fields of law i.e. civil, criminal, service, constitutional, election etc.

PLD 2020 SC 613, 2022 PLC 62, 2022 PLC (CS) 837, 2022 PLC (CS) 474, 2022 PLC(CS) 449, 2022 PLC(CS)424, 2022 PLC(CS) 278, 2022 PLC(CS)186, 2022 SCMR 2143, 2022 SCMR 2089, 2022 SCMR 2077, 2022 SCMR 2055, 2022 SCMR 2047, 2022 SCMR 2040, 2022 SCMR 2024, 2022 SCMR 2012, 2022 SCMR 2001, 2021 SCMR 1486, 2021 SCMR 1367, 2021 SCMR 1358, 2021 SCMR 1295, 2021 SCMR 1287, 2021 SCMR 1284, 2021 SCMR 1246, 2021 SCMR 1227, 2021 SCMR 1204, 2021 SCMR 1168, 2021 SCMR 988, 2022 SCMR 1540, 2022 SCMR 1527, 2022 SCMR 1515, 2022 SCMR 1494, 2022 SCMR 1447, 2022 SCMR 1375, 2022 SCMR 1360, 2022 SCMR 1344, 2022 SCMR 1328, 2022 SCMR 1299, 2022 SCMR 1271, 2022 SCMR 1245, 2022 SCMR 1229, 2022 SCMR 1187, 2022 SCMR 1148, 2022 SCMR 946, 2022 SCMR 739, 2022 SCMR 472, 2022 SCMR 419, 2022 SCMR 363, 2023 SCMR 1097, 2023 SCMR 999, 2023 SCMR 981, 2023 SCMR 870, 2023 SCMR 566, 2023 SCMR 795.

MR. JUSTICE JAMAL KHAN MANDOKHAIL



Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail was born in Quetta on 12 November 1961. He completed his secondary and intermediate education from Quetta. He obtained a Bachelor of Commerce, Masters in Political Science, and Masters in Economics from the University of Balochistan. He earned his law degree from the University Law College Quetta.

He was enrolled as an Advocate on 01 June 1988, as Advocate of the High Court on 31 May 1990, and as Advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan on 12 May 2001. His main areas of practice were Constitutional, Criminal, Civil, and Service law. He actively engaged in Bar politics during his time as an Advocate.

Justice Mandokhail was elevated as the Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Balochistan on 07 September 2009. He served as the Acting Chief Justice on multiple occasions. Amongst other important matters, he has decided a number of cases pertaining to matters of public interest, particularly in relation to the environment, wildlife conservation, sustainability, and public health.

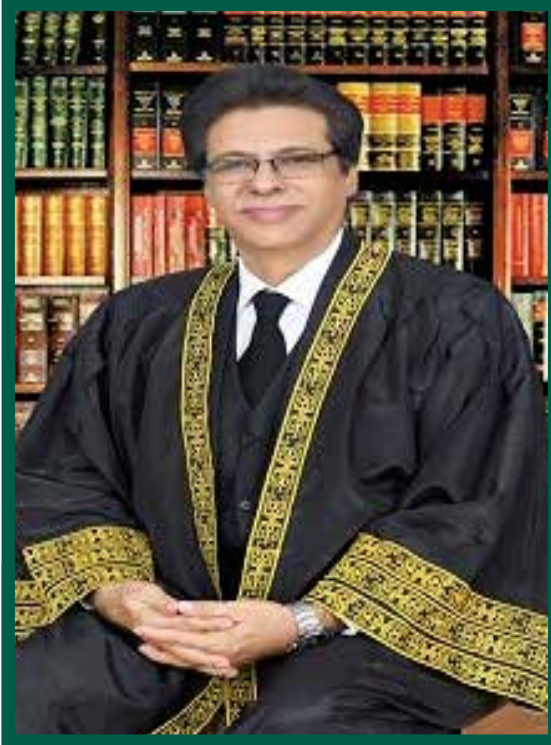
He has also remained Member of the Syndicate and Selection Board of the Balochistan University of Information Technology, Engineering and Management Sciences (BUIITEMS) and the University of Balochistan (UOB); Member of the Syndicate of the Lasbella University of Agriculture, Water and Marine Sciences (LUAWMS); and Member of the Selection Board of the University of Loralai (UOL).

Justice Mandokhail took oath as Chief Justice of the High Court of Balochistan on 05 October 2019. As Chief Justice, he accomplished several notable achievements, including creating and ratifying for the first time, the High Court Establishment (Appointment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2020. He also played a key role in preparation of the draft for the Balochistan District Judiciary Act, 2021 which was subsequently passed by the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan; and thereafter framed the Balochistan District Judiciary Staff Service Rules, 2021. Additionally, during his tenure as Chief Justice, he focussed on the development and expansion of court infrastructure in the province, particularly to facilitate litigants.

Justice Mandokhail regularly engages with national and international judicial forums. Outside of his professional endeavours, he maintains a keen interest in sports, having played squash and been the Captain of his school's football team. He spends his leisure with his family.

Justice Mandokhail was elevated to the Supreme Court of Pakistan and took oath on 09 August 2021.

MR. JUSTICE
MUHAMMAD ALI MAZHAR



Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar was born on 5th October 1964 at Karachi. After graduation in Commerce, he passed LL.B. Examination in 1990. Justice Mazhar enrolled as an Advocate of subordinate Courts in 1990. He was enrolled as an Advocate of High Court in 1992 and Advocate of Supreme Court of Pakistan in 2006. He started law practice at Karachi and conducted cases in the Civil Courts, High Courts (Sindh, Balochistan, Lahore High Court–Principal Seat and Rawalpindi Bench), Supreme Court of Pakistan, Labour Courts (Karachi, Quetta and Rawalpindi), Labour Appellate Tribunal (Sindh and Punjab), NIRC (Karachi and Islamabad), Implementation Tribunal for Newspapers Employees (Karachi and Islamabad), SESSI, Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act and Workman Compensation Act.

He represented his various clients in a number of constitution petitions in the High Courts, civil suits in Civil Courts and High Court, labour/service matters, appeals in District Courts and High Courts, company cases, criminal matters, cases under print and electronic media laws including the civil suits filed for the recovery of damages on account of defamation/libel in Civil Courts and High Court, copyright infringement cases (both civil and criminal), matters under arbitration laws, direct complaints, rent cases, co-operative societies matters and family cases. During his professional career as a lawyer, he had a number of corporate clients to his credit. He also remained legal advisor of Print and Electronic Media Groups/Companies, Cable TV Network Company, Newspapers Society/Association, Co-operative Housing Society, Electric Power Supply Company and Oil Marketing Company.

Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar was appointed as Judge of the Sindh High Court on 18th February 2010 and elevated to the Supreme Court of Pakistan on 16th August 2021. During the period as a Judge of the Sindh High Court, following areas of work were assigned to him in various rosters:

- o Civil suits of different nature including arbitration laws, admiralty jurisdiction & intellectual property rights.
- o Company matters (winding up petitions, reduction in share capital, merger, de-merger, rectification of share register etc.
- o Civil Appeals, High Court Appeals and Banking Appeals.
- o Constitution Petitions including the matters relating to delimitation, vires of law, writs of quo warranto, directions, election matters, ECL, PEMRA, NADRA, Procurement Laws etc.
- o Service matters and labour matters.
- o Criminal Appeals, Acquittal Appeals including the appeals filed under ATA laws, Cr.Misc. Applications and confirmation cases.
- o Bail matters including ATA, NAB, and narcotics laws

Many judgments authored by Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar are reported in different law journals (986 Judgment up till now in local Law Journals and 349 Judgments in Manupatra Online Legal Database). During his tenure as Judge in the Sindh High Court, Justice Mazhar decided more than 10000 cases including many high profile cases to his credit. Besides performing judicial functions, he performed multiple responsibilities as well in various administrative positions and capacities which are as under:

- o Acting Director General, Sindh Judicial Academy.
- o Chairman, I.T. Committee, Sindh High Court (Automation and Court Technologies).
- o Chairman, Purchase Committee, Sindh High Court.
- o Senior Member, Development Committee, Sindh High Court.
- o Chairman, Judicial Studies & Administrative Training and Seminar Board.
- o Monitoring Judge, Labour Courts, Sindh Labour Appellate Tribunal and other adjudicating Authorities/Boards under the industrial laws in Sindh.
- o Member, National Judicial Automation Committee (NJAC), Supreme Court of Pakistan, nominated by Chief Justice, Sindh High Court.
- o Member, Committee for Enhancing Environmental Justice (CEEJ), Supreme Court of Pakistan, nominated by Chief Justice, Sindh High Court.
- o Member, Administration Committee of Sindh High Court.
- o Member, Rules Committee (Civil).
- o Member, Committee to Determine Inter-se

Seniority of Officers and Employees of High Court Establishment.

- o Member, Committee to Determine Inter-se Seniority amongst Judicial Officers.
- o Member, Selection Committee for Promotion.
- o Member, Services Tribunal for Judicial Officers.
- o Monitoring Judge, Anti-Terrorism Courts for Sindh other than Karachi.
- o Chairman, Committee to consider applications for appointments of suitable candidates on deceased quota in Sindh High Court on vacant advertised posts.

Justice Mazhar also visited UK to attend group study session/programme on the topic of witness protection which was organized by the British High Commission in 2015. During this study tour, he visited UK Supreme Court, High Court of Justice in London, Woolwich Crown Court, courts of appeal and also met with some key officials of Scotland Yard for group discussion. He was also nominated by the Chief Justice of Pakistan to attend Study Tour in Istanbul and Ankara, Turkey in 2016, where he visited various courts and authorities to observe court working and case management system. He also attended Singapore Cooperation Programme in September 2020 on "Technology and Courts of the Future" conducted by Singapore Judicial College and Supreme Court of Singapore (online) which was sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore.

As Acting Director General, Sindh Judicial Academy, he arranged and hosted "Stone Laying Ceremony of City Campus, Sindh Judicial Academy" by the honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed on 7th February 2020. En route to legal education and training at all levels, the Sindh Judicial Academy, under the supervision, proactive approach and initiative of Justice Mazhar, performed its functions more dynamically and enthusiastically. During his tenure, SJA organized 98 different legal education courses in 18 months in which 3022 trainees were imparted training including judges, prosecutors, practicing advocates nominated by Bar Associations, law students and investigation officers from Sindh and other provinces also. Under the patronage and initiative of Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar, the Sindh Judicial Academy for the first time published compendium of Training Manuals & Guidebooks i.e.

1. Guide for the Effective Investigation and Prosecution of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Pakistan (2020);
2. Human Rights Safeguard in Administration of Justice;
3. Guidelines on the Supply of Documents-Magisterial Courts (2021);
4. Guidelines on Framing of Charge-Magisterial Courts (2021);
5. Human Rights Safeguard in Administration of Justice (2021);

6. Facilitator's Manual–Human Rights (2021);
7. Handbook for Child Courts (2021);
8. Handbook for Mediation Law (2021);
9. Handbook for Forensic Science (2021);
10. Curriculum for Civil Judges & Judicial Magistrates' Induction Training;
11. Curriculum for Additional District & Sessions Judges' Induction Training;
12. Annual Report of Sindh Judicial Academy (2020); and
13. Half-yearly SJA Report (Jan-June 2021).

Justice Mazhar also inaugurated Child Court in District East, Karachi on 24th February 2021 which was established with the cooperation of Group Development of Pakistan. He attended many other programmes as Chief Guest, organized by different Bar Associations including law books launching ceremonies and other legal education programs/ law conventions organized by different law forums/ associations. For imparting legal education, he also delivered lectures to junior advocates in the Sindh Judicial Academy as well as in the different Legal Education Sessions arranged by the Karachi Bar Association.

MRS. JUSTICE AYESHA A. MALIK



After serving at the Lahore High Court for ten years, Mrs. Justice Ayesha A. Malik made history in 2022 as the first woman to be appointed as a justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Her appointment marked a significant milestone, as Pakistan became the last country in South Asia to include a woman on its highest court.

Born in June 1966, Justice Malik got her primary education from schools in Paris, New York and London and obtained her LL.B. from Pakistan College of Law, Lahore. She further pursued her studies and earned an LL.M. from Harvard Law School, where she was recognized as a Landon H. Gammon Fellow for her academic excellence.

Justice Malik was included in the BBC 100 Women 2022 list, which recognizes 100 inspiring and influential women from around the world. Additionally, Forbes honored her as one of the Women Who Made Global History in 2022, and she was featured in Forbes' 50 Over 50: Asia 2023 list which showcased 50 women over the age of 50 from the Asia-Pacific region who are achieving remarkable success in their respective fields and serving as a source of inspiration for the next generation. Equality Now for its 30th Anniversary also celebrated Justice Malik in 30 For 30 women and changemakers that helped make equality reality.

As Justice Malik sits alongside 14 male colleagues on the country's highest court, she recognizes the importance of integrating the gender perspective in the judicial arena. She has actively highlighted this necessity in the trainings she conducts for judges from around the world as well as in the conferences she has inaugurated for training of women judges in Pakistan. Through such initiatives, she strives to bring the issue to the forefront and promote a more inclusive judicial system.

Justice Malik has significantly advanced jurisprudence across diverse domains both during her tenure at the High Court and now at the Supreme Court. With a strong rights-based approach, she displays unwavering dedication to advancing the rule of law, championing environmental and climate justice, safeguarding commercial and economic rights, and protecting the rights of women and children. Through her judgments, Justice Malik always underscores the importance of effective enforcement by relevant branches of the government and highlights the need for a robust mechanism that ensures the provision of justice and upholds the principles enshrined in the law and the Constitution. By emphasizing the need for cooperation and coordination among the different arms of the State, she strives to create a stronger framework that guarantees equal access to justice for all.

In addition to delivering notable judgments in constitutional matters, Justice Malik regularly engages with national and international forums where she effectively highlights challenges Pakistan faces, so as to bring Global South's perspective in the conversation, contributing to the broader discourse on these critical issues. Notably, she was the only speaker from this region at high-level conference on "the Right to a Clean, Healthy, and Sustainable Environment in Practice," held under the auspices of the Icelandic Presidency of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

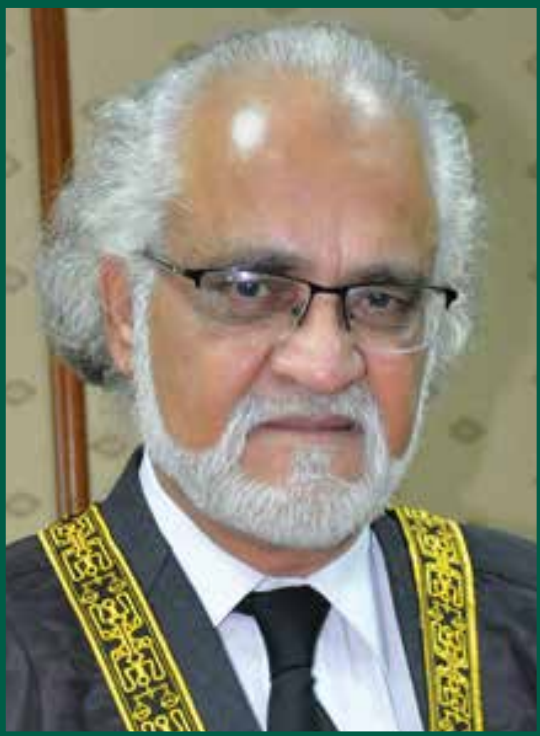
Justice Malik has several successful publications to her credit such as her contribution in the Oxford Reports on International Law in Domestic Courts, a publication of the Oxford University Press as well as her publication on

an assessment of the Agreement on Trade in Financial Services: an assessment of the Agreement on Trade in Financial Services under the GATA – The Journal of World Investment, Vol 1 No. 2, December 2000. 12th Edition of the Global Report 2004 on the Independence of the Judiciary – Pakistan Chapter. Pakistan Secular Laws and the Oxford Encyclopedia of Legal History published by the Oxford University Press 2009, Volume 4.

3.3 Profiles of Ad-hoc Members Shariat Appellate Bench

DR. MUHAMMAD AL-GHAZALI

Hon'ble Ad-hoc Member, Shariat Appellate Bench,
Supreme Court of Pakistan



ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

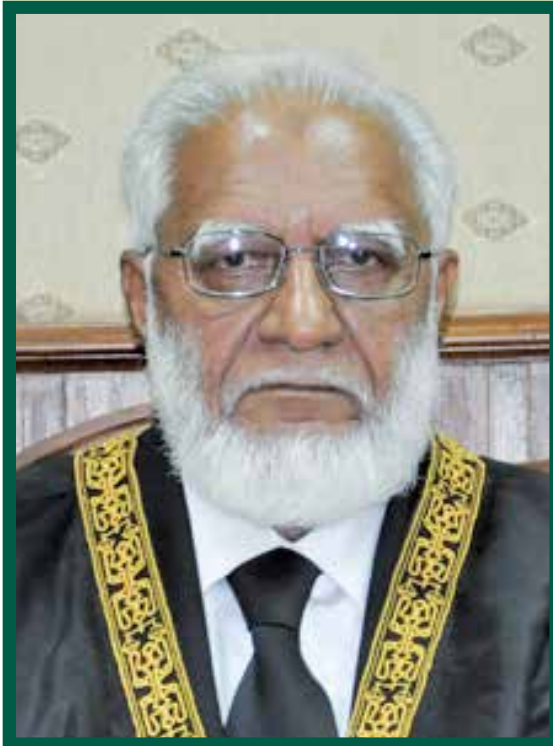
1. Ph.D. (Islamic Studies), Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Doctoral Dissertation: Socio-Political Thought of Shah Wali Allah.
2. M.A. Arabic, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
3. Fazil-i-Arabi (Hons.) i.e. Honours Degree in Arabic and Islamic Studies.
4. Fazil-i-Dars-i-Nizami, i.e. Graduate Degree from a traditional Madrasah, awarded after completing an 8-year programme.
5. Certificate in French Language and Civilization (up to 5th degree), from Alliance Franciase, Islamabad.
6. Hafiz-i- Quran, i.e. committed the entire Qur'an to memory in accordance with the principles of recitation.

POSITION HELD

- Hon'ble ad-hoc Member, Shariat Appellate Bench, Supreme Court of Pakistan, since 25th March 2010.
- Member, International Board of Experts, Centre for Muslim Contribution to Civilization, Doha, Qatar, since February 2014.
- Professor and Head of Islamic Thought, Civilization and Social Sciences Unit, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad from February 1999 to March 2007.
- Professor and Head, Quranic Studies Department since March 2007.
- Associate Professor and Head Islamic Social Sciences Unit, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad (March 1995 to Feb. 1999).
- Associate Professor, International Islamic University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (July 1991- June 1993).
- Assistant Professor, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad (1985-1991 – 1993-1995).
- Assistant Professor, Department of Arabic language and literature, International Islamic University, Islamabad (October 1981- April 1985).
- Editor, Al-Dirasat al-Islamiyyah, a quarterly and refereed research journal of Islamic Research Institute published since 1965 in Arabic (1987 to-date).
- Associate Editor, Integrated Encyclopedia of the Quran (2007-2010).
- Senior Research Officer, Council of Islamic Ideology, Government of Pakistan (from July 1979 to October 1981).
- Taught Virtual Courses of Arabic language from Pakistan Television sponsored by Allama Iqbal Open University (1978-79), under the title: al-lisan al-Arabi.

DR. MUHAMMAD KHALID MASUD

Hon'ble Ad-hoc Member, Shariat Appellate Bench,
Supreme Court of Pakistan



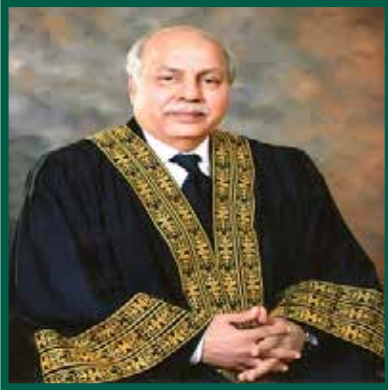
M.A. (Gold medalist, Punjab 1962), M.A., Ph.D. (1973) McGill University, Canada has formerly held the following positions in Pakistan and abroad: Director General, Islamic Research Institute, International Islamic University, Islamabad; Chairman, Council of Islamic Ideology, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad; Professor, Islamic Law, Leiden University, the Netherlands and Academic Director of ISIM, Leiden; Senior Lecturer, Centre for Islamic Legal Studies, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

Distinguished Professor, Faculty of Law, International Islamic University, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and Visiting Professor, Collège de France, Paris.

He has published extensively on Islamic law, contemporary issues, and on trends in the Muslim societies. Some of his publications are: Shatibi's Philosophy of Islamic Law (1995), Iqbal's Reconstruction of Ijtihad (1995), Islamic Legal Interpretation: The Muftis and their Fatwas, Co-edited with Brinkley Messick and David Powers (Harvard, 1996), (Edited Volume) Islamic Laws and Women in the Modern World (1996), (Edited Volume) Travelers in Faith, Studies on Tablighi Jama'at (Brill, Leiden 2000), Mafahim-i Qur'an, Urdu Translation of T. Izutsu's Ethical Terms in the Qur'an (2005), Dispensing Justice in Islam, Qadis and Their Judgments, Co-edited with David S. Powers and Ruud Peters (Brill, 2006), (Edited Volume) Athharwin Sadi Isawi men Barri Saghir men Islami Fikr ke Rahnuma in Urdu (IRI, 2008), and Islam and Modernity, an Introduction to key issues and debates, co-edited with Armando Salvatore and Martin van Bruinessen (University of Edinburgh Press, 2009), Nuqushe Tagore (Translation of Tagore's Fire Flies, 2012), Shari'a Today: Essays on Contemporary Issues and Debates in Muslim Societies (Iqbal Institute for Research and Dialogue, 2013) and Ummat Muslima dahshatgardi ke gradab men (Narrative 2015).



3.4 Hon'ble Judges retired during 15th September 2020 to 14th September 2022



MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED
Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
(17.11.2011 – 20.12.2019)

Chief Justice of Pakistan
(21.12.2019 – 01.02.2022)



MR. JUSTICE MUSHIR ALAM
Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
(20.09.2013 – 17.08.2021)



MR. JUSTICE MAQBOOL BAQAR
Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
(17.02.2015 – 04.04.2022)



**MR. JUSTICE MANZOOR
AHMAD MALIK**
Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
(06.11.2015 – 30.04.2021)



MR. JUSTICE FAISAL ARAB
 Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
 (14.12.2015 – 04.11.2020)



**MR. JUSTICE MAZHAR ALAM
 KHAN MIANKHEL**
 Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
 (30.12.2016 – 13.07.2022)



MR. JUSTICE SAJJAD ALI SHAH
 Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
 (15.03.2017 – 13.08.2022)



**MR. JUSTICE QAZI MUHAMMAD
 AMIN AHMED**
 Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan
 (24.04.2019 – 25.03.2022)



Conference Room in Supreme Court of Pakistan

CHAPTER

4

SUPREME COURT OF
PAKISTAN

Supreme Court of Pakistan

4.1 Introduction

The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 provides for Parliamentary system of governance whereby the separation of powers between organs of state i.e Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is assured through a scheme of checks and balances. The Constitution is supreme and all the organs have to remain within their sphere. The legislature makes law. The executive executes the law. The judiciary is entrusted with the responsibility to interpret the law and to ensure harmony and balance between the three pillars of the state. The Constitution envisages that the state shall ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice and provides for independence of judiciary.

The Constitution provides for the establishment of Supreme Court of Pakistan. It is the highest appellate court of the country and the court of last resort. It is the final arbiter of the law and the Constitution. Its orders/decisions are binding on all other courts in the country. All executive and judicial authorities are bound to act in aid of the Supreme Court. The Constitution contains elaborate provisions on the composition, jurisdiction, powers and functions of the Court. It also provides qualifications for and mode of appointment of judges, their age of retirement, grounds and procedure for their removal from office and other terms and conditions of service. As guardian of the Constitution, the Court is required to preserve, protect and defend this basic document.

The Supreme Court exercises original, appellate, advisory and review jurisdiction. It possesses exclusive original jurisdiction for the settlement of inter-governmental disputes between Federal and Provincial Government(s) or Provincial Governments inter se. Under this jurisdiction, the Court pronounces declaratory judgments. The Supreme Court can also exercise original jurisdiction, with respect to the enforcement of fundamental rights, if the case involves an issue of public importance. The Court also exercises advisory jurisdiction, where the President may obtain its opinion on a question of law. Under its appellate jurisdiction, the Court entertains appeals against orders and decisions of High Courts and other special courts/tribunals.

The Supreme Court was first created under the Constitution of 1956. It succeeded the Federal Court, set up in 1948, which was successor to the Federal Court of India, established in 1937. Since its creation in 1956, the Supreme Court has retained its name and jurisdiction through the successive legal instruments including the Constitution of 1973.

The Supreme Court of Pakistan consists of the Chief Justice and 16 Judges. The permanent seat of the Court is at Islamabad, but the Court also sits, from time to time, at the provincial headquarters; namely, Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta. The Constitution stipulates the qualifications of Judges of the Supreme Court. Such qualifications are: to be a citizen of Pakistan and having 5 years experience as Judge of a High Court or 15 years practice as Advocate High Court.

The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan are appointed by the President on the nomination of Judicial Commission of Pakistan and approval of the Parliamentary Committee. A Judge holds office until attaining the age of 65 years, unless he resigns earlier or is removed from office, in accordance with the Constitution.

No Judge can be removed from office except on grounds specified by the Constitution; namely, "physical or mental incapacity", or "misconduct", to be determined by the Supreme Judicial Council.

The Constitution provides for the "independence of judiciary" and its "separation from the executive." Consequently, there prevails in the country, full institutional and decisional judicial independence. The Supreme Court and High Courts also possess a degree of financial autonomy in as much as the concerned Chief Justice is authorized to re-appropriate funds within the budgetary allocations.

4.2 Seat of Supreme Court

The Constitution of 1956 under Article 155 provided that the Supreme Court shall sit in Karachi and at such other places as the Chief Justice of Pakistan may, with the approval of the President, from time to time appoint. It was also provided therein that the court shall sit in Dacca at least twice a year, for such period as the Chief Justice of Pakistan may deem necessary. Similarly, under Article 56 of the Constitution of 1962, it was provided that the permanent seat of the Supreme Court shall be at Islamabad, with sitting of the Court at Dacca twice a year. It was also provided therein that the Court may sit from time to time at such other places as the Chief Justice of Pakistan with the approval of the President may appoint. However, it was provided in the Constitution that until provision is made for establishing the Supreme Court at Islamabad the seat of the Court shall be at such place as the President may appoint.

Under Article 183 of the Constitution of 1973, it has been provided that the permanent seat of the Supreme Court shall be at Islamabad and it may sit at such other places as the Chief Justice of Pakistan, with approval of the President may appoint. However, until provision is made for establishing the Court at Islamabad, the seat of the Court shall be at such place as the President may appoint. The Main Registry of the

Court remained at Lahore in a borrowed wing of the Lahore High Court building for a period extending a little over 25 years, from October, 1949 to November, 1974, after which the Main Registry was moved to Rawalpindi and housed in what was then called "East Pakistan House". The Main Registry was moved to the Supreme Court Building at Islamabad in 1993.

The present building is a majestic addition on the Constitution Avenue in the Federal Capital. Its white marbled façade depicts the strength of the institution to uphold the principles of rule of law and constitutionalism in the country. The open book front elevation reflects a unique synthesis of Islamic and Japanese architectural tradition emphasizing the importance of education, transparency and equality before law as avowed objectives of the judicial organ of the State of Pakistan. The Court also has branch registries at each of the four provincial capitals. Cases are filed at principal seat and/or branch registries. Benches of the Court rotate between the principal seat and branch registries to dispose of cases. With extension of jurisdiction of the Court, it is a great relief to the litigants to have easy and convenient access to justice, closer to their home towns.

4.3 Branch Registries

On 25th November, 1974 Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar were appointed to be the places where a Bench of the Supreme Court of Pakistan may sit for two years. On 22nd January, 1976, HCJ was pleased to direct that petitions for special leave to appeal from the judgments and orders of the respective High Courts would be received and entertained in the Branch Registries at Lahore, Peshawar and Karachi till 31st March, 1976 and that the petitions filed in the Branch Registries thereafter would be registered and disposed of at Rawalpindi.

It was notified on 6th February, 1976 that the petitions for special leave to appeal would continue to be received and entertained in the Branch Registries till the commencement of the long vacation of 1976. In March, 1976 it was decided that petitions for leave to appeal may be received and entertained at Branch Registries till 31.12.1976 and that Judges may visit these stations after 31.12.1976 till the petitions filed upto 31.12.1976 are disposed of. On 31st December, 1976, the circuit system and registration of petitions for leave to appeal at Branch Registries were extended upto the 30th June, 1977.

In January, 1977 it was decided that the Court may sit at Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar for the disposal of the petitions filed after 31st December, 1976 for a period of three years. In November, 1977 it was decided that the Supreme Court may sit at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta.

Today, the Court with its Principal Seat at Islamabad has Branch Registries at all the four provincial capitals. The Branch Registries at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta have been established for the convenience of the public and for providing justice at the doorstep.

4.4 Composition of the Supreme Court, 15th September 2020 to 14th September 2022

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan*

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Elevation	Date of Retirement
Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial	17.09.1958	17.06.2014 (as Judge) 02.02.2022 (as HCJP)	16.09.2023

The Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court*

Name	Date of Birth	Date of Elevation	Date of Retirement
Mr. Justice Qazi Faez Isa	26.10.1959	05.09.2014	25.10.2024
Mr. Justice Sardar Tariq Masood	11.03.1959	06.11.2015	10.03.2024
Mr. Justice Ijaz Ul Ahsan	05.08.1960	28.06.2016	04.08.2025
Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah	28.11.1962	07.02.2018	27.11.2027
Mr. Justice Munib Akhtar	14.12.1963	08.05.2018	13.12.2028
Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi	23.01.1965	28.06.2018	22.01.2030
Mr. Justice Amin-ud-Din Khan	01.12.1960	21.10.2019	30.11.2025
Mr. Justice Sayyed Mazahar Ali Akbar Naqvi	01.09.1960	16.03.2020	31.08.2025
Mr. Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail	12.11.1961	09.08.2021	11.11.2026
Mr. Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar	05.10.1964	16.08.2021	04.10.2029
Mrs. Justice Ayesha A. Malik	03.06.1966	24.01.2022	02.06.2031

Ad hoc Members, Shariat Appellate Bench

Name	Date of Appointment
Dr. Muhammad Al-Ghazali	25.03.2010
Dr. Muhammad Khalid Masud	01.11.2012

Registrar

Name	Date of posting in Supreme Court
Mr. Jawad Paul	01.08.2021

*as on 14th September 2022

4.5 Composition of the Judicial Commission of Pakistan

Current composition of the Commission for appointment of Judges in the Supreme Court of Pakistan*

Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial Chief Justice of Pakistan	Chairman
Mr. Justice Qazi Faez Isa Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan	Member
Mr. Justice Sardar Tariq Masood Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan	Member
Mr. Justice Ijaz ul Ahsan Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan	Member
Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan	Member
Mr. Justice Sarmad Jalal Osmany Former Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan	Member
Mr. Azam Nazeer Tarar Federal Minister for Law and Justice Government of Pakistan	Member
Mr. Ashtar Ausaf Ali Attorney General for Pakistan	Member
Mr. Akhtar Hussain, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court	Member

*(As on 14th September 2022)

4.6 Role and Functions of the Chief Justice of Pakistan

The Chief Justice of Pakistan is appointed by the President under Article 177 of the Constitution in accordance with 175A. The Chief Justice amongst others performs the following functions and responsibilities:-

- **Nominations of Appointments**

Judicial Commission of Pakistan has been constituted under Article 175A of the Constitution of Pakistan for the appointment of Judges of the superior courts. The Chief Justice of Pakistan acts as the Chairman of Judicial Commission. For each anticipated or actual vacancy of a Judge in the Supreme Court or the Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court or the Chief Justice of a High Court, the Chief Justice of Pakistan shall initiate nominations in the Commission for appointment against such vacancy. Similarly, the Chief Justice of the Federal Shariat Court and High Courts shall initiate and send nomination for appointment against anticipated or actual vacancy of a Judge to the Chairman of the Commission. The Commission by majority of its total membership shall nominate to the Parliamentary Committee one person, for each vacancy of a Judge in the Supreme Court, Federal Shariat Court and High Courts as the case may be. The Parliamentary Committee shall send the name of the nominee confirmed by it or deemed to have been confirmed to the Prime Minister who shall forward the same to the President for appointment.

- **Other appointments**

Federal Review Board consisting of a Chairman and two members, each of whom is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, for reviewing orders made under a law providing for preventive detention;

An arbitrator to determine any question arising as to whether any conditions imposed on any provincial government are lawfully imposed, or whether any refusal by the federal government to entrust functions is unreasonable with respect to broadcasting and telecasting.

- **Administers Oath to the:**

- President of Pakistan;
- Chief Election Commissioner;
- Auditor General of Pakistan;
- Judges of the Supreme Court;

- **Nominates:**

The Chief Justice nominates a Judge of the Supreme Court to various bodies of the Bar, e.g., Disciplinary Committees, Syndicates, Governing Bodies of Universities, etc.

- **Ex-officio Chairman of:**

- Supreme Judicial Council;
- Judicial Commission of Pakistan;
- Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan;
- National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee;
- Governing Body, Access to Justice Development Fund;
- Federal Judicial Academy; and
- Al-Mizan Foundation.

- **Administrative Powers**

The Chief Justice under administrative powers appoints/removes officers/staff of the Court and upgrades/downgrades posts; and has financial powers to sanction expenditure and re-appropriate funds within the budgetary allocation of the Court.

- **Court Roster**
Prepares Court Roster and constitutes benches of the Court to hear cases.
- **Heads Benches**
The Chief Justice heads benches for hearing cases.
- **Presides Meetings**
The Chief Justice presides Full Court meetings and leads in taking important policy decisions.
- **Court Supervision**
The Chief Justice supervises the Court administration, deals with cases of leave of the Judges and acts as intermediary between the Court and the judicial system.
- **Formulation of Policies**
The Chief Justice initiates internal Court operational policies for early disposal of cases, delay reduction and Case Flow Management.
- **Assigns Judges with Specialized Work**
The Chief Justice assigns the Judges with responsibilities to assist him in formulation of policies and court management.
- **Court Business**
The Chief Justice prescribes the working hours, Court business and holidays.
- **Acts As Chairman of Statutory Bodies**
The Chief Justice acts as a Chairman of the Federal Judicial Academy, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan and National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee.
- **Conducts Judicial Conferences and Seminars**
The Chief Justice conducts conferences and seminars for the improvement of administration of justice in the country.

THE COURT AND ITS REGISTRIES

4.7 Introduction

Under Article 208 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court, with the approval of the President, may make rules providing for the appointment of officers and servants of the Court and for their terms and conditions of employment. Accordingly, the Supreme Court Establishment Service Rules, 2015 have been framed. Under these Rules the Chief Justice of Pakistan exercises the same powers, in respect of officers and servants of the Court, as does the President in respect of the federal government employees.

The Registry of the Supreme Court provides administrative services to the Court for facilitating its judicial functions. It comprises the Registrar, Additional Registrars, Director General HR Cell, Deputy Registrars, Secretary to Chief Justice, Assistant Registrars, Sr. Librarian, Research Officers, Curator, Public Relation Officer, and Director IT and other officers and officials.

Functions

The Registry prepares the cases for fixing before a bench, assists the Court in case flow management and providing reference and research assistance. The Registry provides information to Advocates and the general public regarding the date of hearing, adjournment and status of cases. Similarly, also provides assistance on legal procedures and formalities for the institution of cases and issuing certified copies of the judgments/orders of the Court. The main Registry is situated at Islamabad, but Branch Registries have been established at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta.

Goals

The Registry's goals are:

1. To provide services to the Court in case flow and court management;
2. To provide to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Judges necessary assistance and information relating to processing of cases pending in the Court;
3. To ensure that necessary documents are included and all legal and procedural formalities have been complied with before a case is fixed for hearing;
4. To prepare cause lists and intimate date of fixation of cases to parties, Advocates-on- Record and Advocates;
5. To implement Court judgments and orders;
6. To maintain Court records; and
7. To maintain the record of Senior Advocates of the Supreme Court, Advocates and Advocates-on-Record.

4.8 The Principal Seat at Islamabad

Architecture of the Building:

The Supreme Court building is situated on the Constitution Avenue, Islamabad. Its splendid and magnificent structure with white marble exterior is a classic blend of Islamic and European architecture. Islamic motifs have been used in the exterior and interior of the building, especially in the marble flooring of the Ceremonial Hall, Judges Entrance Hall and Public Entrance Halls. The walls have Islamic motifs on marble in inlaid brass. The façade of the building is landscaped as a symbolic and ceremonial space, highlighting the dignity of the Court. The fountain in the front creates a soothing effect and adds to the charm and beauty of the building.

Brief History of Construction

The idea of constructing a building for the Supreme Court in Islamabad was conceived in 1967 but it was in 1985 that the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan discussed the project with the then Prime Minister as a result of which funds to the tune of Rs.9.856 Million were provided for the project during 1985-87. The agreement for planning and designing of the project with M/s KENZO TANGE ASSOCIATES (Japan) and Pakistan Environmental Planning and Architectural Consultant (PEPAC) was signed in August 1987 and the Architects presented the same to the then Prime Minister who approved it with some modifications. The original PC-1 was prepared and considered by Central Development Working-Party (CDWP) on 29.11.1989. The unit cost envisaged in the PC-1 was Rs:893.89 and Rs:737.50 per sq.ft with and without air conditioning system respectively. The PC-1 was amended in light of CDWP's decision and was finally approved for Rs:377.971 Million. Tenders for civil works were called in June, 1990 and tenders for electrification, Air conditioning & lifts were awarded in February 1992. Later, the first revision of the cost of the scheme was necessitated, which came to Rs:753.221 Million. Cost break up of 1st revised PC-1, comprising Phase-I & II was as under:-

Phase I Rs.548.933 Million

Phase II Rs.204.288 Million

Phase-I was completed in 1996 while tender for Phase II was issued in 1999 but deferred in response to Government's economy campaign. The work of Phase II was initiated in 2006 on the directions of the Supreme Court authority and was awarded to the contractor after fulfilling all codal formalities with contract cost of Rs.268.530 Million. The revised Project Cost of Rs.1055.334 Million was approved by the ECNEC on 21.01.2010. Phase II comprised two Blocks having eighteen Judges Chambers with Private Secretary offices, space for housing various Branches including other offices, accommodations for Law Officers, HR Cell, and establishment of Museum. The work of Phase II was awarded to M/s Matracon on 02.07.2007. The furniture for newly constructed nine Judges chambers and offices of the Court was also arranged by the CDA including furniture added subsequently as per requirement like almirahs, bookshelves for added portions of library, provision of glass cabins for library staff as well as Research and Reference Officers of the Court and provision of carpet in the two newly added wings of library in newly constructed phase-II. Finally after completion of Phase-II it was inaugurated by Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, the then Chief Justice of Pakistan on 9.12.2013.

Principal Seat:

The Supreme Court building, situated on Constitution Avenue, Islamabad comprises a Main/Central Block, Judges Chambers Block and two Administrative Blocks. The height of the Main Central Block is 167 feet above the ground. It is surrounded by Judges' Chambers Block to the east and an Administrative Block each to the north and south. The building was designed by the Japanese firm, Kenzo Tange Associates. PEPAC served as consultant and interior designers. Civil and electrical work was carried out by Moinsons (Pvt.) Ltd. and Siemens (Pvt.) Ltd. The building was completed in 1993 with a total cost of Rupees 605.960 million.

Main/Central Block:

The Main Central Block is placed in the heart of the complex. It primarily comprises 11 courtrooms, the Ceremonial Hall, Auditorium of 550 seats and a Prayer Hall for 300 persons. The main courtroom, on the first floor, with seating capacity for 170 persons, is 125 ft high. It is flanked on its rear by four courtrooms, each having seating capacity for 87 persons. Six additional Court Rooms, each having sitting capacity for 48 persons, are situated on the ground floor.

Judges' Block:

The Judges Block comprises the Chief Justice of Pakistan Chamber, thirty three Judges Chambers and the office of Registrar. It also houses Court Library, which is situated in the basement of this block. This block also contains an impressive entrance/reception, a prestigious Conference Room and a Lounge-cum-Dining Hall.

Administrative Blocks:

The two Administrative Blocks mainly house the offices of the administrative officers/personnel. The northern block is occupied by the staff of the Supreme Court. The southern block contains the Secretariat of Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, offices of the Attorney General for Pakistan, Advocates-General of the Provinces, Prosecutors General Punjab, Sindh & Balochistan, Pakistan Bar Council and the Supreme Court Bar Association. A cafeteria is also situated on the ground floor of this block.

Establishment of Supreme Court Research Centre

A concept to establish Supreme Court Research Centre (SCRC) in the library of this Court with the objective to provide broad based quality research assistance to the Court was placed before the Full Court for consideration in its meeting dated 30.04.2019. The Hon'ble Judges appreciated and approved the proposal, whereby one Senior Research Officer and nine Research Officers have been appointed for the purpose.

Car Parking sheds:

The project of construction of car parking sheds for about 300 cars and 150 motorcycles on a vacant plot situated in between the Supreme Court Building and Prime Minister's Secretariat, approved by the Building Committee has been completed. The Project also includes a tuck-shop, waiting area and toilet facility for men and women including drivers, construction whereof has been completed and these facilities have been made operational.

Park/Landscaping:

The land earmarked for landscaping has been leveled into a beautiful park. It has a half kilometer jogging track and four beautiful gazebos. The trail is garlanded with evergreen flora. The park was inaugurated by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani, the then Chief Justice of Pakistan on 16th April, 2014 followed by a tree plantation campaign wherein the HCJ and all the HJJ planted trees.

Renovation of the Building:

As per directions of the Hon'ble Building Committee, renovation of the building was started by Pak PWD in 2016. Funds amounting to Rs.56.538 Million were provided by this Court from its own budget. The project was implemented in time and to the satisfaction of the Building Committee. The works executed under this project, inter alia, included renovation of 40 bath rooms, road carpeting, internal/external paint, grinding and polishing of marble work of the building. Furthermore, fabrication and erection of emergency exits in courtyard of the building was also executed as per direction of the Building Committee in its meeting dated 17.04.2018.

Public Facilitation Services:**Information Desk:**

In order to facilitate the general public, litigants and advocates, an Information Desk has been established at the main entrance of the Court's Building. The desk provides information pertaining to the cases/matters

pending adjudication in this Court such as information regarding institution/fixation/ delisting and pendency of cases to the litigants as well as to the advocates of the Court. Applications for issuance of certified copies of the judgments/orders/documents are also received at the Information Desk and the applicants can receive the certified copies from there.

Case Registration Desk

In order to facilitate the general public, litigants and advocates at door step, a Case Registration Desk has been established in 2021 at the main entrance of the Court's Building adjacent to Information Desk. The cases are diarized and CNICs are verified through NADRA link.

Bank:

Besides other facilities in the building, a Branch of Habib Bank Limited is also established where, amongst others, the staff of the Court, Lawyers and the Judges have their accounts. Furthermore, officers and staff of the Attorney General Office, Advocates General and Prosecutor General, Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan Bar Council and Supreme Court Bar Association are also operating their accounts in the said Branch.

Cafeteria:

A cafeteria is available for public and Advocates in the premises of this Court, which under the supervision of the Supreme Court Bar Association, provides culinary services on standard rates. Another cafeteria has recently been established in the basement, which exclusively provides good quality food and beverages for the officers and staff of this Court including allied departments. A Tuck shop has also been established in public parking area alongwith public toilets to facilitate the general public, lawyers and media persons.

Post Office:

Post office is also available in the building of the Court for wider public convenience.

Book Shop:

A book shop has been established in the premises of the Supreme Court building to provide law books to the lawyers and litigant public. The shop also provides online research facility, stamp papers, courts fee stamps and the services of computer typists.

Photostat Facility:

Photostat machines are also available for convenience of the public and Advocates. Heavy duty photocopiers are capable to receive data through emails for printing purposes.

Construction of Supreme Court Staff Housing Colony

Keeping in view the constant demand of the employees of this Court at Principal Seat, Islamabad, Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has been pleased to direct that necessary steps be initiated for construction of Supreme Court Staff Housing Colony at an appropriate location in Islamabad. The matter regarding allocation of about 28 acres of land at Kurri Road Islamabad is in process.

Construction of Extension Block of the Supreme Court Building Islamabad

Secretary, M/o Law & Justice was requested for allocation of a suitable piece of land for construction of a complex for establishment of offices of Attorney General for Pakistan, Advocates General, Prosecutors General, Supreme Court Bar Association and Pakistan Bar Council, etc. In response, the Ministry intimated that plot measuring 2800 sq. yards (approximately four kanals) located on the back of National Library has been allocated to office of the Attorney General for Pakistan in 2017 and that CDA had also earmarked two more alternative sites in the vicinity of this Court. It was requested that this Court may consider all three sites and convey its concurrence for suitability of any one site enabling the Ministry to take up the matter with CDA for allotment of land and further processing. The Ministry of Law & Justice was requested to take up the matter with CDA for allotment of sites marked on map as "B" and "C" plot allocated to AG Office and 04 adjacent plots each measuring 0.60 acres construction of a complex for this Court and offices of allied departments.

Eventually 5.40 acres of land, adjacent to general parking area of this Court was allotted by the Capital Development Authority and an amount of Rs.380,610,000/- was paid to CDA for 33 years lease basis extendable for 02 subsequent terms of 33 years each subject to payment of cost of land and approval of the Federal Government. CDA has also worked out the rate of the premium land @Rs.31,041/-per sq yard that is Rs.810,956,369/- in total. Besides the premium, AGR @Rs.6 per Sq. Yard per annum shall be payable in advance in the 1st week of every year. CDA has requested this Ministry to arrange payment of premium of land amounting to Rs.810,956,369/-

along with AGR @Rs.6 worked out to Rs. 156,752 for the first year of lease period. After that Executive Engineer (PCD-III) Pak PWD has requested for hiring of services of Engineering Consultancy Firm which is in process.

4.9 Admin Branch

The administration branch is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of this court. It handles administrative and management tasks of HCJ/HJJs and staff of this Court. Admin Branch reports to Addl. Registrar (Admin) for approval of every matter. Admin branch coordinates with different branches of this Court and other Govt. departments for the smooth functioning of this Court. Admin branch manages and maintains the record of all Judges and staff of this Court. It also initiates and coordinate regarding financial assistance and allotment of houses/flats with foundation/ministries.

4.10 General Branch

General Branch has been bifurcated in two branches to cope up with multifarious duties in a befitting manner since 2015 i.e. General-I and II. Job portfolio of each branch is as under:

General-I Branch

The General-I Branch is responsible for purchase and maintenance of official vehicles as well as all other related matters such as managing the affairs relating to provision of petrol/POL for official vehicles. It also makes arrangements for provision of refreshments/food in official functions; makes miscellaneous purchases of assorted items for official use including liveries for drivers and Qasids. Besides, the affairs of mosque are also supervised by this Branch.

General-II Branch

General-II Branch is mainly responsible for supervision of the works relating to upkeep; repair and maintenance of this Court's main Building at Principal Seat; Rest House at Murree and the Judges Residences in Judges Enclave, Islamabad as well as maintenance of Court's Branch Registries' buildings and Rest Houses at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta, which is done by the Pak PWD under the overall supervision of the Building Committee. The Branch liaises with PWD authorities for proper and timely execution of the maintenance works. It also looks after the security affairs in coordination with SP (Security) posted in the premises of this Court's main Building at Principal Seat, Islamabad, under the over-all supervision of Hon'ble Judge Incharge of Security Affairs. The protocol duties and reservation of rooms in this Court's Rest Houses for HCJ/HJJs are the activities that are also performed under supervision of this Branch. Matters relating to maintenance of Telephone Exchanges installed in this Court's main building; payment of bills and other maintenance charges to PTCL and NTC, etc., are dealt in this Branch. This Branch also looks after the affairs concerning Courier Services and Medical Centre.

4.11 Judicial Branch

Function and Services

Supreme Court is the apex Court of the Country and under the Constitution it has been established for the dispensation of justice. The Judicial side of the Office of this apex Court works with the best of its abilities to assist the Hon'ble Judges and Court in discharge of justice. The functions and services of the Judicial side of the Office start from filing of the cases and applications and continue with their examination and scrutiny under the Constitution, the relevant law and the Supreme Court Rules, 1980, with their processing, completion and fixation before the Court, with their implementation to the concerned Courts & forums and ultimately consigning of the disposed of cases to the record after their final disposal. The brief description of these functions and services is being given in succeeding paras:-

(i) **Diary Branch:-** All the cases and applications are diarized in the Case Flow Management System at the Reception Desk of this Court. With all the cases and applications, the in person litigants or Advocates-on-Record of the parties, are required to submit their Electronic Affidavits, having their biometric thumb impression and computerized picture, with the assistance of the Court staff designated there.

(ii) **Institution Branch:-** Thereafter these cases and applications are received in the Institution Branch of this Court, where detailed examination and scrutiny of these cases and applications under the Constitution, the relevant law and the Supreme Court Rules, 1980 is carried out by the Judicial Assistants having law degree under the supervision and guidance of their Senior Court Associate/Institution Officer. The cases and applications having deficiencies or objections are returned to the in person litigants or Advocates-on-Record of the parties, whoever had filed the same. The cases which are either found in order or after removal of deficiencies or objections become in order can be categorized in two types. First type refers to cases which can be registered

and processed for fixation then and there i.e. Civil Petitions and Criminal Petitions. When the same are found in order, are registered and computerized in the Institution Branch and after initiating their computerized proforma and giving them a file cover the same are directly transferred to Fixture Branch for fixation before the Court. Other cases, which require further processing and completion before fixation before the Court and the applications which are found in order, are sent to the concerned Judicial Branches i.e. Civil-I Branch, Civil-II Branch and Criminal Branch for their further necessary action/completion before sending to Fixture Branch for fixation before Court.

(iii) Civil-I Branch:- Institution Branch sends all direct Civil Appeals and Civil Shariat Appeals to Civil-I Branch for completion and making ripe for fixation before the Court. Civil Petitions, wherein leave to appeal is granted by the Court, the same are registered by Implementation Branch as Civil Appeals and after issuance of necessary letters and notices the same are also sent to Civil-I Branch for completion and making ripe for fixation before the Court. All interim Court Orders in these cases are sent to this Branch through Fixture Branch for implementation of the same. Applications for out of turn fixation in these cases are also processed by this Branch. All Civil Misc. Applications, Civil Misc. Appeals, Enter Appearances, Letter of Authority, Nomination of Counsel, Power of Attorney in Civil Appeals and Civil Shariat Appeals are also sent by the Institution Branch to this Branch for processing further.

(iv) Civil-II Branch:- Institution Branch sends all Constitution Petitions, Civil Review Petitions and CMAs seeking transfer of family matter cases pending in the Family Court of one Province to the Family Court of some other Province to Civil-II Branch for completion and for processing further and making complete for fixation before the Court. All interim Court Orders in these cases are sent to this Branch through Fixture Branch for implementation of the same. Applications for out of turn fixation in these cases are also processed by this Branch. Civil Misc. Applications, Civil Misc. Appeals, Caveats, Letter of Authority, Nomination of Counsel, Power of Attorney in Constitution Petitions and Civil Review Petitions are also sent by the Institution Branch to this Branch for processing further.

(v) Criminal Branch:- Institution Branch sends all direct Criminal Appeals, Criminal Shariat Appeals, Criminal Shariat Petitions, Criminal Review Petitions, Criminal Shariat Review Petitions Criminal Original Petitions and Intra Court Appeals to this Branch for processing further and making complete for fixation before the Court. The Criminal Petitions filed against conviction are also sent by the Institution Branch to this branch for issuance of notices to complainant & injured persons, summoning trial Court record and obtaining connected case report from the concerned Branch Registry before transfer to Fixture Branch for fixation before the Court. Criminal Petitions, wherein leave to appeal is granted by the Court, the same are registered by Implementation Branch as Criminal Appeals and after issuance of necessary letters and notices the same are also sent to this Branch for completion and making ripe for fixation before the Court. The persons confined in Jails can challenge their own conviction by sending their Jail Petitions through Superintendent of the Jail. The condemned prisoners who have challenged their conviction through a Jail Petition before this Court are provided services of an Advocate from the panel of amicus curiae Advocates. All interim Court Orders in these cases are sent to this Branch through Fixture Branch for implementation of the same. Applications for out of turn fixation in these cases are also processed by this Branch. Criminal Misc. Applications, Criminal. Misc. Appeals, Caveats, Enter Appearances, Letter of Authority, Nomination of Counsel, Power of Attorney in these cases are also sent by the Institution Branch to this Branch for processing further.

(vi) Fixture Branch:- Civil and Criminal Petitions are ready for fixation when the same are filed before this Court, therefore, are directly sent by the Institution Branch to Fixture Branch for fixation before the Court. Other cases are sent by Civil-I, Civil-II and Criminal Branches to the Fixture Branch when the same are complete/ripe for fixation as per the requirements of the Supreme Court Rules, 1980. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan weekly constitutes Benches of the Hon'ble Judges and with his approval the Registrar issues weekly Court Roster. Special Benches are also constituted by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan for fixation of certain cases. Fixture Branch fixes cases before these benches through weekly Final Cause Lists. Urgent cases are also fixed before these benches through Supplementary Cause Lists. Under the Rules some applications, with the approval of Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan, are also fixed before different Hon'ble Judges in chambers. Fixture Branch issues notices of fixation of these cases and applications. Fixture Branch also obtains service reports of the notices issued by them and places the same in the cases fixed before the Court. Fixture Branch also obtains orders of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan regarding fixation of Larger/Special Bench cases.

(vii) EPB Branch: - Along with all cases and applications their paper books are also filed for perusal of the Hon'ble Judges when the cases and applications are fixed before the Court. Institution Branch after allotment of case number to Civil Petitions and Criminal Petitions directly sends their paper books to EPB Branch. Paper books of the other cases are sent to EPB Branch by Civil-I, Civil-II and Criminal Branches when the cases and applications are found in order and registered by them. EPB Branch keeps all the paper books in the relevant shelves and a separate software is installed with them which shows the exact placement of each paper books. When Fixture Branch issues Final or Supplementary Cause Lists then EPB Branch traces the relevant paper books, places photocopies of all Court Orders passed in those cases with paper books and put flags upon

the important documents. Then after preparing the 'Peshi' the same are sent, as per direction, either to the Chambers or the residences of the Hon'ble Judges of the Benches. After hearing of the cases, paper books of the disposed of cases are separated and of pending cases are placed in relevant racks. Paper books of all disposed of cases are sent for shredding.

(viii) Implementation Branch: - All the final and interim Court Orders are first of all sent to the office of AR (Implementation) where the same are scanned. Original interim Orders are then sent to Fixture Branch and final Court Orders are retained in the Implementation Branch. Judgment Lists are prepared in the office of the AR (Implementation) who sends these lists to the Implementation Branch for implementation of Court Orders and to the Printing Branch for issuance/provision of certified copies of the same. Office of the AR (Implementation) also maintains a list of pending Judgments/Orders and circulates the same among the concerned Court Associates and Private Secretaries to the Hon'ble Judges. The Judgments which are approved for reporting are sent to the Law Publishers for publishing in the Law Digests. Furthermore, Implementation Branch processes matters of payment of legal fee to the counsel appointed either by the Court or by the office at state expenses. Implementation Branch also deals with the compliance reports submitted by different authorities/departments/forums in compliance with the directions contained in the disposed of cases. If any amount is lying with the official Account of the Registrar of this Court in a disposed of case, the Implementation Branch processes such cases for the consumption of the amount.

(ix) Copy/Printing Branch: - This Branch issues certified copies of Orders/Judgments passed by this Court on submission of request forms which are available at the Information Desk of this Court. On submission of such request forms GR number is allotted to these forms through specific software at the Information Desk. They send the same to the Printing Branch who prepares certified copies and the applicant is informed through SMS on his mobile phone that his copy is ready for delivery. This Branch also processes the request forms received from the Branch Registries of this Court. This Branch also prepares paper books of Jail Petitions with the help of available original record of the High Court, trial Court and the Police file. This Branch also issues Challan Forms for depositing security amount in Review Petitions. This Branch also removes the original Challans when the security amount has been deposited in the Review Petitions. This Branch also keeps the record of the deposit of this amount and reconciles the same with the Treasury Office at Islamabad at the end of every financial year.

(x) Record Branch: - Implementation Branch consigns all the disposed of cases in the Record Branch who keep them in the relevant shelves. They maintain year-wise Registers of all the cases being consigned to the Record Room and received by them. They also provide the original files of disposed of cases to the concerned Branches for attaching with Review Petitions and Criminal Original Petitions. They also maintain the original record received in pending cases from the High Courts and the Courts below. When a case is fixed before the Court they make the original record available in the Court Room for the perusal of the Hon'ble Judges. When the case is decided, the Implementation Branch sends the disposed of case along with the Implementation letter to the Record Branch who attach the original record of the High Courts and the Courts below with this letter and issue the same.

(xi) Record Weeding Branch: - Under the Rules, all the disposed of cases are divided into two parts. Part-I is preserved permanently and Part-II is preserved for three years. Each paper in these parts is numbered and entered in the Index. After expiry of three years, the Part-II of the case is destroyed.

4.12 Miscellaneous Branch

The Miscellaneous Branch of the Supreme Court of Pakistan was created in the year 1997 in the light of Full Court decision dated 22.03.1997 to look after the facilities granted to Hon'ble former Chief Justices/Judges and their widows under Paragraph 25 of the Supreme Court Judges (Leave Pension and Privileges) Order, 1997.

The hierarchy in the Branch is, the Registrar, Additional Registrar (Admn), Deputy Registrar (Misc), Assistant Registrar (Misc) and the Senior Court Associate (Misc). There are two DEOs, one UDC, one LDC and three (03) Protocol staff members in the Branch.

The following benefits and perquisites have been granted under Paragraph 25 of the Order 1997:-

- a) The services of a Driver and an Orderly;

OR

To draw a Special Additional Pension equal to the pay and allowances of a contingent driver and an orderly as admissible from time to time to the employees of same scale of the Supreme Court of Pakistan;

Provided that the Chief Justice shall also be entitled to the Services of an Assistant Private Secretary (BS-16):

- b) 3000 free local telephone calls per month;
- c) 2000 units of electricity as well as [25HM3 of Gas] per month and free supply of water and
- d) 300 liters of petrol per month;
- e) At the residence of a retired Judge during his lifetime deployment of one security guard with a ratio of (1+2) by concerned police round the clock so that after every eight hours a new security guard replaces the former security guard;

Further this Branch also deals with reimbursement of medical claims to the Hon'ble former Chief Justices/ Judges and their widows in case of admission and expenditure incurred on treatment of Chronic diseases in the light of Paragraph 19 of the Supreme Court Judges (Leave, Pension and Privileges) Order, 1997, read with Federal Services Medical Attendance Rules, 1990.

The Branch also deals with the reservation of accommodation to the Hon'ble former Chief Justices and Judges in all Rest Houses of this Court, subject to availability, free of charges.

In the light of Full Court decision dated 21.11.2007, the HCJ approved the proposal of the Committee regarding provision of following facilities by the office of Supreme Court for the former Chief Justices/ Judges and family members:-

- i) Arrangements for issuance of Passports, National Identity Cards and visas etc. for foreign countries.
- ii) Arrangements of seats for domestic and foreign travels;
- iii) Collection of bills for reimbursement and delivery of cheques.
- iv) Appointments with doctors/Laboratories, collection of results of the clinical tests and delivery thereof;
- v) Facilitation at the airports, etc. on their departure and arrival from domestic and foreign travels;

In the light of majority decision of Full Court dated 07.07.2022 the Hon'ble former Chief Justices and Judges are entitled to get official transport @ Rs.10 per Kilometer during their visit and stay at Principal seat and Branch Registries along with fee pick and drop facility.

The Hon'ble former Chief Justices and Judges are also provided Designation Cards in order to meet the day to day security conditions in the country, which were issue in the light of Full Court decision dated 20.01.2010.

4.13 Human Rights Cell (HRC)

Every human being inherently acquires certain inalienable rights, irrespective of their religion, colour, creed, region, sex, or any other status. The same are guaranteed by our constitution and international conventions, covenants and declarations. Denial of human rights jeopardizes the balance and stability of a society and is always a serious threat to humanity. These rights are universally recognized and therefore enshrined in constitutions of all civilized states.

The failure of institutions to protect the human rights creates a state of chaos. Resultantly, different interest groups, while taking the advantage of situation, start a spree of exploitation. During such difficult times, in order to protect the rights of downtrodden multitudes, courts act as savior. In Pakistan, there has always been an incessant endeavor by the Apex Court to protect and save especially the vulnerable segments of society from oppression and discrimination.

Year-wise Institution and Disposal of Cases

Year	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Carried Forwarded
2008	0	81	81	0
2009	0	9879	3095	6784
2010	6784	59878	51756	14906
2011	14906	48388	47024	16270
2012	16270	42999	45334	13935
2013	13935	48738	41648	21025
2014	21025	29372	38908	11489
2015	11489	27843	28806	10526
2016	10526	29259	30124	9661
2017	9661	29892	31101	8452
2018	8452	105847	88546	25753
2019	25753	32850	55289	3314
2020	3314	18850	345	21819
2021	21819	16502	0	38321
2022*	38321	9744	0	48065

*upto 14.09.2022

4.14 Information Technology Directorate

The Information Technology Directorate is an indispensable component of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, playing a pivotal role in its operations. Guided by the Hon'ble IT affairs committee, the IT Directorate is fully dedicated to achieving excellence and transforming this Court into a technologically advanced institution. The primary objective of the IT Directorate is overseeing and managing the court's information technology infrastructure, systems, and operations to ensure efficient and secure access to justice through technological advancements.

The IT Directorate is committed to streamline and automate the processes and procedures across various departments within the Supreme Court of Pakistan. By embracing automation, we seek to not only enhance access to the justice system, ensuring swift and hassle-free service, but also expedite the dispensation of justice to the people of Pakistan. Comprising two integral wings, namely the Software and Network/Support service, the IT Directorate undertakes diverse responsibilities. The Software wing is entrusted with strategic planning, development, and implementation of innovative software applications. Additionally, it oversees the management, maintenance, and support of existing operational software applications. On the other hand, the Network/Support wing is responsible for all aspects pertaining to wired and wireless local area networks, internet connectivity, video-link facilities, installations, troubleshooting, support, procurement, and the upkeep of IT equipment, among other essential tasks. Some important initiatives towards automation of various processes and procedures of this court are as follows.

1. Video Link Facility:

The video Conferencing System was introduced in SCP to enable the advocates and litigants to appear before the courts from branch registries. This saves a plenty of their time, effort and travel cost. The IT directorate of this court initially established the video link facility in five courts at Islamabad and one court at each branch registry. However, due to overwhelming response of advocates and litigants to avail the facility being extremely time/cost effective, it was soon felt that the video-link facility needs to be expanded to facilitate as many advocates and litigants as possible. Because of high demand, the video link facility was further expanded to Court#6 in Islamabad and Court#2 each at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar branch registry. Similarly Court#1 in Lahore has also been equipped with a video link facility. As of October 10th, 2022, six (6) courts in Islamabad, three (3) in Lahore registry, two (02) each at Karachi and Peshawar and one at Quetta registry have a fully functional video-link facility. This will make it easier than ever for advocates/litigants to appear before the Courts saving their time, cost and effort.

To further facilitate lawyers/litigants and minimize probability of inconvenience to Hon'ble Judges caused by non-availability of video link facility. Initially, the pilot project to construct one VLC each at Karachi and Lahore registry was started. The project was pursued actively. Initially, one VLC was established at Karachi and Lahore registry as a pilot project. This proved to be a very successful initiative. As part of this initiative more VLCs (2 at KHI and 3 at LHR) will be constructed at branch registries in future.

2. Case Information and Management System (CIMS):

The Case Information Management System (CIMS) is a complete solution to process a case from diary state till final disposal. The software is deployed at principal seat, as well as, at the branch registries (Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, and Quetta), through secure VPN. CIMS has the following features.

- Accessibility: Easy accessibility over the local area network or web as per requirement.
- Security: Currently accessible to pre-registered users over LAN.
- Availability: High availability with alternative servers in case of failure of primary server.
- Case Diary/Registration: A unique tracking number is assigned to each case and initial details are fed into the system.
- Objection Tracking: Scrutiny/Evaluation of the case through predefined list of requirements before assigning a case number.
- Institution: Each case is assigned a unique case number after all objections are cleared.
- QR code/Case movement: A QR code is assigned to each case for easy tracking.
- Case Fixation: Handles fixation of cases in regular and supplementary cause lists (to be made available in version 2 of the software).
- Case Disposal: Disposal of each case is entered into the system by court associates.
- Case File Attachment: Case file can be attached in scanned form.
- Email/SMS notifications: Automated emails and SMS notifications for lawyers.
- Case Search and Performa generation.
- Central Management: The software is being managed and maintained at Principal Seat (Islamabad), while all registries are connected through secure VPN.
- Database: All records are saved in a central database management system, which is a prime source of data/information for the official website of Supreme Court of Pakistan, and other software applications being used by various departments of this court.

Further, an improvement/upgradation program to upgrade the technology stack of CIMS and develop/upgrade several software modules have been started: As part of this initiative, a number of new modules are under development to facilitate the judicial branches and computerize/automate their processes/procedure. These new software modules include copy petitions module, fixation module, disposal data entry, computerization of early hearing requests, advocate record tracking system, SMS alert etc. Some of the modules have already been deployed while others are in the testing/evaluation phase and will be deployed soon.

3. E-Reports:

- The software is a simple step by step query builder that allows end users to generate custom reports as per requirements. E-Reports has the following features.
- Secured with controlled access to specific users.
- Customer query builders with a simple interface to generate customer reports using centralized databases.
- Pre-defined pendency, disposal, general reports for convenience of the users.
- Flexibility to save reports in PDF, Excel Format.
- Flexibility to save custom reports for future usage.

4. SMS Service:

It is another essential and useful service being provided by the IT Directorate to facilitate lawyers/litigants. The IT Directorate regularly sends SMS alerts/notification to lawyers/litigants vis-à-vis fixation/status of their cases, status of their application for video link facility, status of their application for certified copy, etc.

5. Inventory Management System:

A complete inventory management solution to cater to the inventory management needs of general branch, stationary branch and IT directorate is being developed keeping the current and future needs of SCP. The project has been completed, and will be implemented soon.

6. Official Website (www.supremecourt.gov.pk)

The official website of the Supreme Court of Pakistan is a comprehensive source of information wherein latest judgments and cause lists are made readily available both in PDF and searchable formats. In addition, the website has several features including but not limited to online case status, judgment search, roster of sittings. The “downloads” section provides a variety of forms/reports in downloadable (PDF) format. Other features include “Highlights” that shows the latest events/happenings at the Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition, the press releases and other relevant information that may be useful for lawyers, litigants and the general public is also regularly updated on the website. The website is continuously monitored and updated, as well as, new features are developed and made available on a regular basis to facilitate the users. In an effort to improve user experience on the website and further facilitate the users, multiple new features were added to the website, a brief overview is as follows.

- Changes in “Online Case Status”: More search fields were added (e.g. Case Title, Lawyer, Honorable Judges etc.) and multi case search was enabled.
 - New Columns added in both latest judgments and judgment search pages, e.g. Upload Date, Citation and SC Citations (After approval of the competent authority, SC citations were added to judgments through an internal citation project, the project was aimed at making it easier to cite/refer judgment of SCP by assigning each judgment an internal (SCP) citation number)
 - Call Center helpline number (1818) was added on the front page of the website; later a new improved page was designed for the call center helpline to highlight the services provided through helpline.
 - Quick Links were added for quick access and more visibility on the website, containing cause list, video link page and downloads.
 - Video Link page was added containing video link request form as well as video link SOPs.
- 7. SC Internal Citation Project.** An internal (SCP) citation project was initiated by the IT Directorate. The purpose of the project was to assign internal (SCP) citations to each and every judgment (available on website) to make it easier to cite/refer to judgments of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The project was implemented after approval of the project itself along with citation style from competent authority. As part of this project, all new judgements are assigned an internal citation number as soon as they are uploaded on the website.
- 8. Improvement in digital infrastructure of Supreme Court of Pakistan.** To improve the digital infrastructure of SCP, a number of old computers and printers previously installed in courtrooms, offices/branches have been replaced with latest computers. In addition, a new server, as well as, other IT equipment (firewall, switches, access points, network attached storage, UPS, scanners, etc) has also been purchased and installed at various locations/branches to improve output of branches as well as efficiency of IT services at SCP. Efforts are being made to equip the SCP with state of the art digital infrastructure to enhance quality of service through various digitization/automation initiatives.
- 9. First Digitization and Automation Policy of the Supreme Court of Pakistan named as Supreme Court Of Pakistan-Digitization Automation Policy-SCOP-DAP)** is being formulated. The SCOP-DAP will provide holistic guidelines regarding transformation of the Supreme Court of Pakistan into a truly IT-Enabled institution (i.e. transformation to a complete digital environment). The policy comprises three phases including Digitization, Automation, and Integration. The said policy, once finalized, will be pursued over the period of next five years to achieve our digitization/automation goals/objectives. Under this policy multiple new software applications (General, AI/ML based) will be designed, developed and deployed to automate the processes/procedures of SCP as well as to facilitate Hon’ble Judges of this August Court.

Future Projects:

- **E-Filing Project:** To provide an online platform for lawyers and litigants to file their cases conveniently from anywhere at any time. The primary goal of the project will be to develop an e-filing platform that may, as it becomes mature/accurate, serve as an alternative or replace the current manual case filing system in practice at SCP.
- **Efficient Financial Management System:** The purpose of this project is to automate the financial processes of the accounts branch of this Court. The implementation of the Finflow will improve the efficiency, accuracy, transparency, and compliance of the accounts branch and DDO office by eliminating manual record keeping, billing, etc. It will also help in effectively addressing the audit observations. In addition, the software will enable the concerned staff to generate daily/monthly reports in various formats. The software will be implemented in four phases, with each phase automating a different aspect of the financial process such as financial heads, salary management, sanctioning process, and surety process.

4.15 Record Weeding Section

In order to weed out the disposed of cases under Order XXXIV of the Supreme Court Rules, 1980, the Record Weeding Section was established in the year, 2009. Under Rule 10 of the aforementioned order, each case is bifurcated into two parts i.e. Part I and Part II wherein Part-I is required to be preserved permanently and Part-II to be preserved for a period of three years. Each paper as and when filed in the Record shall be numbered and entitled in the Index and classified under the appropriate part to which it belongs.

Every member of the staff is required to weed out 10 cases or 800 pages per day by presuming one case comprises 80 pages. Later on, to digitalize the weeded out record, the process of scanning of weeded out cases was started in December, 2012.

Detail of the weeded out cases w.e.f. 01.01.2018 to 14.9.2022.

Year	Number of Weeded out cases	Number of Weeded out Pages per year
2018	5740	840000
2019	4180	67425
2020	1914	291826
2021	2642	341652
2022	1166	119766
Grant Total	70280	6032046

Weeding Section has weeded out 4760 cases (1242859 pages) w.e.f. 15.09.2020 to 14.09.2022

4.16 Court Museum

The Supreme Court Museum preserves and shares its amazing judicial collections encompassing the evolution of law from the Testament of Adam to the 1973 constitution. The museum focused more on the judicial history of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Our archival collections include a remarkable array of Pakistan's judicial history in documents, photographs, and other artworks. The museum welcomes visitors of all ages and abilities. The display gives our youngest visitors a close-up view of real museum artifacts in an amusing and age-appropriate learning environment.

On 26th February 2020, Pakistan confirmed its first two cases of the corona virus, and the country was put under a nationwide lock down. During this pandemic episode, the flow of visitors reaches a dead end. In this scenario, the only way to be in touch with our visitors was through social media. The museum reaches outside our walls to bring history to people across the country via official websites and social media. The objects with their photographs and descriptions were posted followed by short video clips related to the galleries and artifacts.

The second half of the year 2022 was an inspiring time of reopening and resetting, a moment for the Museum to respect the past and reach for the future. Our curator tested new approaches to meaningful internal and external collaboration. In June 2022 a team of the Korean Cultural Heritage Foundation and DG Archaeology & Museums, Govt. of Pakistan, visited the Supreme Court Museum to study the museum's conservation laboratory as a model for the institution of a National Conservation Laboratory in the Directorate General of Archaeology & Museums Islamabad. In response, they extended their cooperation for the training of Supreme Court Museum

staff in the field of Conservation and Storage of Artifacts.

A museum's core function is to maintain its collections and to exercise all possibilities to counter the natural laws of deterioration. The Museum's conservation laboratory preserves the Museum's Collection through a combination of conservation, preservation, and restoration techniques. During the tenure, all the museum artifacts were fumigated twice a year.

In the field of procurement of artifacts, the most prominent was the "Souvenir of the Solidarity" a set of gifts presented to former HCJ, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed on his lordship visit to Shri Param Hans Ji Maharaj temple in Teri village, District Karak. Another gift is a Classic Oxford University bar crested Cufflinks, in classical navy and gold presented by University Professors to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mansoor Ali Shah, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan on their visit to the Supreme Court of Pakistan.

The Supreme Court Museum occupies a special place in the contemporary museums of Pakistan. Its galleries exhibit innovative and futuristic approaches with relevant ambiance. In its future plan, it will be a center of research for a new era - and hope for the quest of the researchers with combined elements of the exhibition, and interactive edutainment. The museum will welcome visitors to come to educate them to have a better future.



Souvenir of Solidarity

Presented to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmad, on his visit to Teri Village Temple.



Oxford University Bar crested cufflinks presented to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah



Paper Conservation



Visit of Korean Cultural Heritage Foundation

4.17 Court Library

The Supreme Court of Pakistan has established libraries at the Principal Seat in Islamabad and at Branch Registries in provincial headquarters. These libraries assist the reference and research facilities to Hon’ble Judges and Research Officers. Inter alia the original sources of law of Federal and Provinces are available in these libraries. They are fully equipped to fulfill the immediate reference & research needs of the Hon’ble Judges during case proceedings. Over the years efforts are being made to acquire statutes, judgments, debates, commentaries, etc. on every subject of legal jurisprudence. Besides this, state of the art Research Centre has been established in the Court Library at the Principal Seat to further augment research and reference activities in the Court. Moreover, the conference hall established in the Court Library can accommodate more than one hundred participants and is frequently used by the Court for arranging conferences, workshops and briefings.

Court Library has collections of over one hundred thousand volumes consisting of legal and general books on local and foreign jurisdictions. Similarly during the reported period number of books have been added on various legal subjects. More or less all the law reports and digests published in Pakistan are available from the date of publication till date i.e. PLD, SCMR, PLC, PTD, MLD, PLJ, NLR, CLC, CLD, PTCL, YLR, SBLLR, PCrLJ and PSC. Similarly, the acquisition of law digests i.e. Annual Supreme Court Digest and Pakistan Annual Law Digest, the Gazette of Pakistan and Provinces has also added value to the Court Library.

The Court library has maintained a steady pace of development and implementation of new modus operandi, set out globally for the information management and library services. In addition to the traditional resources, the Court library responds equally to the digital era in shaping its services and resources. It has been equipped with state of the art facilities and is linked with Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure. The library automation program has extended improved reference and research services to the Court.

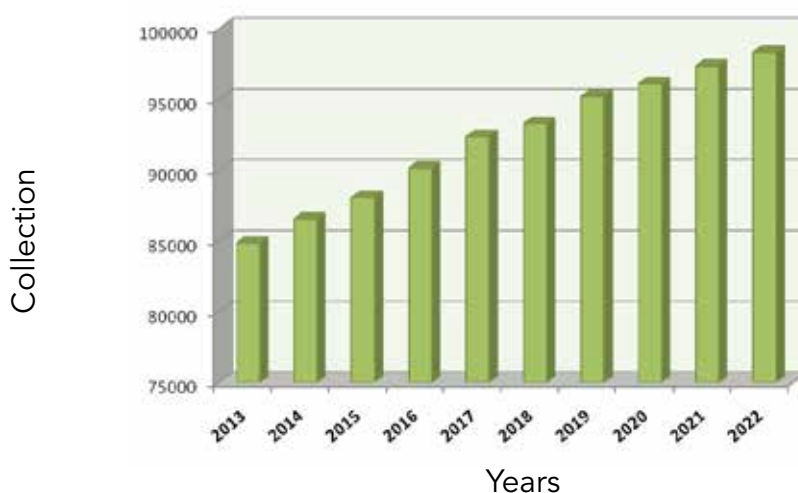
To strengthen the research and reference facilities, the Court library has access to the national and international legal databases i.e. www.manupatra.com, https://advance.lexis.com, www.pakistanlawsite.com, www.pljlawsite.com and National Digital Library Program (with courtesy of Higher Education Commission).

The Growth of Library Collection during the Last Decade:

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Collection	82819	84844	86546	88055	90134

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Collection	92363	93288	95197	96098	97352

Year	2022*
Collection	98317



*as on 14-9-2022



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4.18 Supreme Court Research Centre

Introduction & Annual performance

Mr. Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa, the former Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan, took the initiative to establish the Supreme Court Research Centre (SCRC) within this Court, formally inaugurating it on September 19th, 2019. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Qazi Feaz Isa is the Administrative Judge/Chairman of the SCRC Affairs Committee while Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah & Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munib Akhtar are the members of the said committee.

Presently, there are one Senior Research Officer and five Research Officers working in the SCRC. These Research Officers have been selected from amongst the judges of District Judiciaries of all Provinces and the Islamabad Capital Territory with due process by a Selection Committee comprising two Hon'ble Judges of this Court.

The primary role of the SCRC is to assist the Hon'ble Judges of this Court in addressing legal queries that arise from cases under adjudication. This assistance is provided by analyzing relevant statutory law, case law, and academic treatises. The SCRC is equipped with modern legal research tools, including LexisNexis (U.S.), Manupatra, Pakistan Law Site, Eastlaw, PLJ Law Site, and more. In the preceding judicial year, the SCRC responded to approximately 754 queries from the Honorable Judges of this Court.

In addition to its legal research function, the SCRC also publishes a quarterly case law update. This update covers cases not only decided by this Court but also those decided by superior courts in other significant common law jurisdictions that have contributed to the evolution of legal processes and jurisprudence. This publication serves as a valuable resource for legal professionals, keeping them informed about the latest developments in the legal field.

4.19 Research Wing

The establishment of the Research Wing finds its foundation in the Supreme Court Establishment Service Rules, 2015, which outline a complete hierarchy for its structure. In accordance with these rules, the Research Wing encompasses a range of posts, including the Additional Registrar Research (BPS-21), Deputy Registrar Research (BPS-20), Senior Research Officer (BPS-20), Research Officer (BPS-19), Assistant Research Officer (BPS-17/18), and Research Assistant (BPS-16/17).

At present, the Research Wing consists of four permanent employees of the Supreme Court. This composition includes one Deputy Registrar Research (DRR) and three Senior Research Officers (SROs). The responsibilities of the DRR and the three SROs extend to assisting the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan and the three most senior Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court in both judicial and administrative matters, facilitated through comprehensive research efforts.

The pivotal functions undertaken by the Research Wing, particularly the DRR and SROs, encompass the following:

- Conducting thorough and intricate legal analyses of cases presented by all parties, scrutinizing the validity of their assertions in the light of this analysis.
- Crafting memorandums for the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges, offering insights into pertinent rules, laws, and other pertinent material to augment arguments and legal contentions raised by all parties involved in a given case.
- Delving into domestic and international jurisdictions to uncover case law pertinent to matters pending before the relevant Bench of the Supreme Court of Pakistan.
- Generating fact sheets, identifying and exploring legal propositions, and creating succinct case summaries for pending cases, all to support the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges in their decision-making process.
- Contributing to the preparation and drafting of Research Papers for the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges, which are subsequently presented at various seminars and conferences both within Pakistan and abroad.
- Assisting in the formulation of drafts for speeches and talking points for the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Judges.
- Addressing queries and issues posed by other branches of the Supreme Court, inclusive of the Judicial and Administration Branches, by providing well-researched notes and responses.

4.20 Supreme Court of Pakistan and Media

The Supreme Court serves as the highest legal authority in the country, holding the ultimate responsibility for interpreting and upholding the law and the Constitution. As the guardian of the Constitution, it champions the principle of freedom for all institutions, including the media, enabling them to play a constructive, positive, and productive role in educating, guiding, informing, and entertaining the public for the betterment of society. The Supreme Court has granted universal access to the media, allowing them to cover both routine and significant constitutional and public interest cases. This access aims to disseminate information to the general public, raising awareness about their legal and constitutional rights as outlined in the 1973 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Access to Media:

The Supreme Court recognizes the importance of the media in disseminating information to the public. It has granted universal access to the media, allowing them to cover various court proceedings, including both routine cases and those of significant constitutional and public interest. This access ensures that the public is well-informed about legal and constitutional matters.

Special Events Coverage:

The Supreme Court extends invitations to journalists to cover special events and ceremonies within the court premises. These events include full court meetings, oath-taking ceremonies, judicial references, and more. Providing access to such events allows the media to report on the workings of the judiciary, enhancing transparency and public understanding of the legal system.

Facilities for Media:

The Supreme Court goes to great lengths to facilitate media coverage. It provides designated seating and desks for journalists in every courtroom, complete with sound systems to ensure they can efficiently cover proceedings. Additionally, a dedicated room within the Supreme Court building is allocated to assist journalists in their work. An outside area with a podium is provided for the media to set up cameras and conduct interviews, enhancing their ability to engage with legal professionals and political leaders.

Media Cell and Communication:

To maintain a close and effective communication channel with journalists, the Supreme Court has established a Media Cell. This cell keeps beat reporters updated on the latest developments within the Supreme Court through various communication methods, including email, faxes, and modern communication platforms. This proactive approach helps ensure that the media accurately and promptly reports on court activities.

Transparency through Official Website:

The Supreme Court maintains an official website where it publishes press releases and significant judgments. This online presence serves as an additional source of information about the court's activities. It allows the public and the media to access official documents and stay informed about important legal matters.

Media's Role in Legal Reporting:

The press plays a crucial role in covering court proceedings, offering in-depth analysis, and providing insights into legal and judicial matters. Journalists act as intermediaries between the court and the public, translating complex legal issues into understandable information. This helps educate the public about their legal and constitutional rights, contributing to a more informed citizenry.

In summary, the Supreme Court of Pakistan recognizes the importance of a free and responsible media in a democratic society. Its efforts to facilitate media coverage, maintain open communication, and provide access to court proceedings enhance transparency, promote the rule of law, and ensure that the public is well-informed about legal and constitutional matters. This collaborative relationship between the judiciary and the media is vital for the betterment of society and the protection of democratic values in Pakistan.

4.21 Allocated Budget & Expenditure of the Court

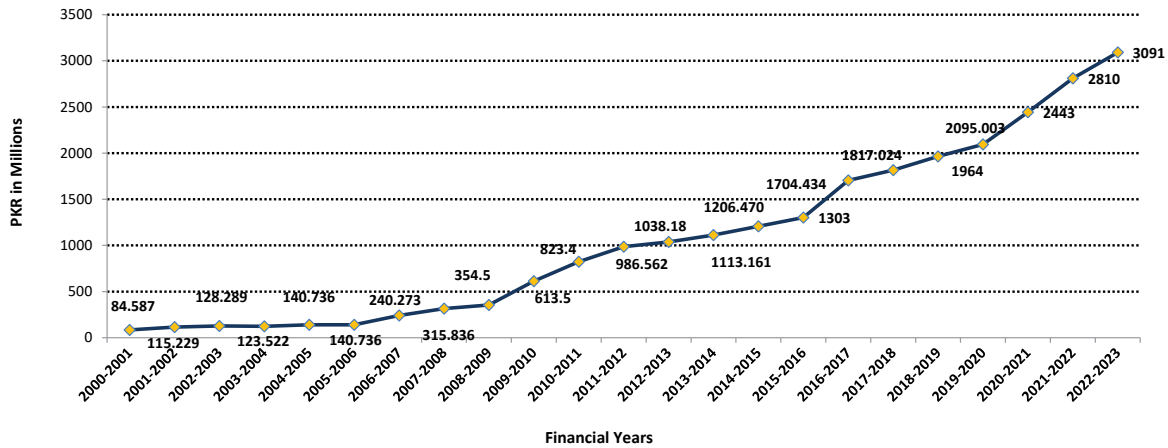
Allocated Budget of SCP F.Y. 2020-21	Expenditure of SCP (15.09.2020 to 30.06.2021)	Total Federal budget (Current Exp. On Revenue Account)	Share of the SCP in the Federal Annual Budget in % (Current Exp. On Revenue Account)
2,443,000,000	1,713,497,130	6,345,502,000,000	0.0385
Allocated Budget of SCP F.Y. 2021-22	Expenditure of SCP (01.07.2021 to 30.06.2022)	Total Federal budget (Current Exp. On Revenue Account)	Share of the SCP in the Federal Annual Budget in % (Current Exp. On Revenue Account)
2,810,000,000	2,354,543,457	7,523,248,000,000	0.0374
Allocated Budget of SCP F.Y. 2022-23	Expenditure of SCP (01.07.2022 to 14.09.2022)	Total Federal budget (Current Exp. On Revenue Account)	Share of the SCP in the Federal Annual Budget in % (Current Exp. On Revenue Account)
2,810,000,000	2,354,543,457	8,707,970,000,000	0.0355

Share of the Supreme Court of Pakistan in the Federal Budget since 2000-2001 to 2022-2023 (PKR in Million)

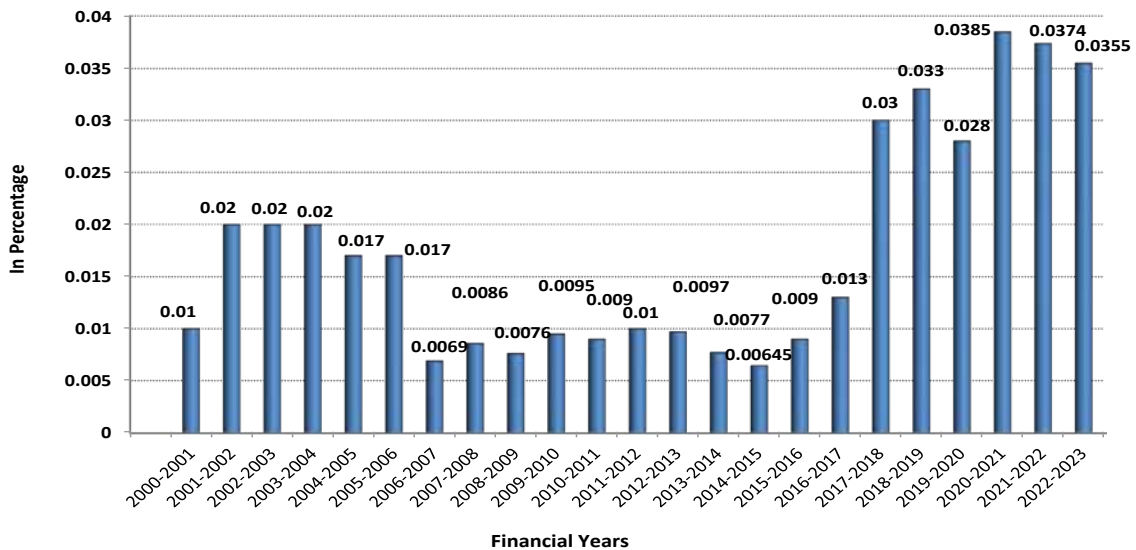
Year	Total Budget	Supreme Court Budget	Percentage*
2000-2001	686,104	84.587	.01
2001-2002	741,959	115.229	.02
2002-2003	747,674	128.289	.02
2003-2004	743,028	123.522	.02
2004-2005	786,573	140.736	.017
2005-2006	109,8000	140.736	.017
2006-2007	3,440,524.673	240.273	.0069
2007-2008	3,634,911.365	315.836	.0086
2008-2009	4,630,292.869	354.500	.0076
2009-2010	6,401,017.829	613.500	.0095
2010-2011	9,098,422.644	823.400	.0090
2011-2012	9,098,422.644	986.562	.01
2012-2013	10649770.248	1038.18	.0097
2013-2014	14312617.876	1113.161	.0077
2014-2015	18682730.770	1206.470	0.00645
2015-2016	13031700.606	1303.000	0.009
2016-2017	13569388	1704.434	0.013
2017-2018	5512924	1817.024	0.03
2018-2019	5932500	1964	0.033
2019-2020	7375757	2095.003	0.028
2020-2021	6345502	2443	0.0385
2021-2022	7523248	2810	0.0374
2022-2023	8707970	3091	0.0355

* Share in Federal Budget

Budget of Supreme Court of Pakistan



Supreme Court's Share in the Federal Budget (Percentage)



4.22 Staff Welfare Fund

In July, 1990 by the order of the then Chief Justice of Pakistan, a Staff Welfare Fund was established with a sum of Rs.10,000/-. The aim of the fund was to help the needy and low paid employees of the Court. On 27th July, 1990, the Chief Justice of Pakistan and the staff members of the Court donated a sum of Rs.50,000/- towards the fund. The members of the staff contributed the sums of Rs.47,500/-, Rs.39,350/- and Rs.91,000/- to the fund in the years 1991, 1992 and 1993, respectively.

A Crossed Cheque No.G-827733 dated 30.06.1999 for Rs.500,000/- (Rupees five hundred thousand only) was received from the Finance Ministry, Islamabad on the direction of the President Islamic Republic of Pakistan as a donation for the low paid staff for the Supreme Court Staff Welfare Fund, out of which a sum of Rs.2,26,000/- was paid to the low paid employees of this Court and balance of Rs.2,74,000/- (Rupees two hundred and seventy-four thousand only) was invested in special saving certificates (Regd.) with Post Office, Supreme Court Branch, Islamabad and further in 2001, a TDR of Rs.500,000/- (Rupees five hundred thousand only) was purchased by the then Registrar of this Court out of his own pocket as a donation for Staff Welfare Fund.

As per policy the Staff Welfare Fund is being used for repayable loans to be given to staff and in some special cases, financial aid is also given in deserving cases on special order.

Staff Welfare Fund Data 15.09.2020 to 14.09.2022

1. An amount Rs. 1,675,000/- was invested in Special Saving Certificate Scheme (Registration No. 31927) on 21.11.2017 and the same was matured on 21.11.2020 (Net paid Rs.1,861,739.05/-).
2. An amount of Rs. 2,800,000/- was invested in Special Saving Certificate Scheme (Registration No. 32091) on 23.02.2018 and the same was matured on 23.02.2021 (Net paid Rs. 3,112,160.80/-).
3. No refundable loan was provided to any staff member of this Court during the above said period.

4.23 Beneficiaries of Begum Qurrat-ul-Ain Ramday Welfare Trust

Categories/officials	Nos.	Assistance Granted
Police Staff (performing duties at Judges Rest Houses in Branch Registries)	1	40,000
Contingent Staff, SCP	1	40,000
Daftry, SCP	1	40,000
Qasid, SCP	4	110,000
Ex-Qasid, SCP	1	40,000
Naib Qasid, SCP	5	130,000
Driver, SCP	1	40,000
Ex-Driver, SCP	1	50,000
Ex-Steno Typist	1	50,000
Janitorial Staff SCP	1	30,000
Pak.PWD	18	635,000
TOTAL	35	1,205,000

4.24 Al-Mizan Foundation

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860)

Introduction:

Al-Mizan Foundation, a welfare body of Pakistan judiciary, was set up on all Pakistan basis, in the meeting of the Chief Justices Committee held on 29th February, 1992. A draft of Memorandum and Articles of Association was prepared, considered, approved and duly signed on that day. The Foundation was duly registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860). Amendments in the Memorandum and Articles of Association were later on made having been unanimously approved in the special meetings of Advisory Board dated 18th

December, 1993, 23rd July, 1995 and Joint Meeting of Advisory Board and Committee of Administration held on 22nd Jan, 2011 and amended Memorandum and Articles of Association were duly filed with the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, Islamabad Capital Territory.

Objectives:

The object of the Foundation is the welfare of the "Beneficiaries" specified hereunder and to establish, run and set up organizations, institutions & projects for the said purpose.

The term "Beneficiaries" is defined in Article 5(1) of the Articles of Association of Al-Mizan Foundation and Rule 2(vii) in the Al-Mizan Foundation (Appointment of Officers, and Servants and Terms and Condition of Service) Rules, 1997, as under:-

"Beneficiaries" mean citizens of Pakistan: -

- (a) who have served in the superior judiciary of Pakistan; and
- (b) who have served or are serving:-
 - (i) in the subordinate Judiciary in the Provinces of Punjab, Sind, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan; and of Islamabad Capital Territory; and
 - (ii) in the establishments of the Supreme Court, Federal Shariat Court, Lahore High Court, High Court of Sindh, Peshawar High Court, High Court of Balochistan, Islamabad High Court and the Courts subordinate to the aforesaid Courts;
- (c) and shall also include:
 - (i) dependents of persons listed in clauses (a) and (b) above; and
 - (ii) dependents of all deceased beneficiaries.
- (d) "Dependents" mean dependent parents, how highsoever, the wife or wives, and dependent sons and daughters how lowsoever of the beneficiaries.

Al-Mizan Foundation consists of two organs, namely;

- ADVISORY BOARD.
- COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATION.

THE ADVISORY BOARD is headed by the Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan as its President, whereas Chief Justice, Federal Shariat Court and Chief Justices of all the High Courts except Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan are its members. It is the highest policy and decision making body. In exercise of its powers & discharge of functions under the Articles of Association, the Board shall inter alia provide guidance, exercise supervisory control over the affairs of the Foundation, and issue directions from time to time to the Committee of Administration and the Chairman as may be deemed fit.

THE COMMITTEE OF ADMINISTRATION:

The Committee of Administration consists of seven members, nominated in accordance with Article 6(1) of the Articles of Association, headed by a Chairman appointed from amongst them under Article 6(2) and Vice Chairman elected by the Committee from amongst themselves under Article 6(4) *ibid*.

The administration and management of the Foundation and its affairs vest in the Committee which may exercise all powers and do all such acts and things as may be required to be done for the objects of the Foundation in accordance with Articles of Association and the directions of the Advisory Board. The term of the Committee shall be co-terminus with the term of the Chairman and the Chairman shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board. The Chairman shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be specified in the Articles of Association or may be conferred on him by the Board. The Committee shall keep the Advisory Board informed of the actions taken and decisions made by it.

Old Supreme Court Building 274-Peshawar Road, Rawalpindi.

In the meeting of the Advisory Board dated 22.5.2000, Al-Mizan Foundation and Islamic International Medical College Trust entered into a written agreement on 27th day of May, 2000, duly registered under the Registration Act to jointly set up in the Old Supreme Court Building, a state of the art medical complex known as "AL-Mizan-IIMC TRUST MEDICAL COMPLEX". The Trust shall provide to the Al-Mizan Foundation's recommended beneficiaries one seat annually in its Medical and Engineering Colleges with full admission and tuition fee waiver.

Thirty two students (Beneficiaries) have so far been admitted against Al-Mizan Foundation seats in Medical and Engineering Colleges of the Trust till now with total waiver of Tuition Fee.

Financial Assistance:

In pursuance of the decisions of the Advisory Board and Committee of Administration made from time to time the Foundation paid amount as financial assistance for payment to the needy and deserving beneficiaries throughout the country. The Foundation had paid a sum of Rs. 3,30,38,455/- (Rupees three crore thirty lacs thirty eight thousand four hundred fifty five) to 5138 recommended beneficiaries of the Foundation. At present in compliance with the order of the Advisory Board, the Financial Assistance has been stopped till further order.



SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

Branch Registry Lahore

4.25 Branch Registry at Lahore

The Supreme Court Branch Registry Building Lahore is a national heritage.

In 1937, Mr. Bazil M. Sullivan, Superintending Architect, Punjab Communicated his views on the sitting of Reserve Bank of India in the compound of Shah Chiragh, Lahore. This building was completed in February, 1940.

In 1974, when the Principal Seat was shifted from Lahore to Rawalpindi, the Lahore Branch Registry was initially established in the borrowed wing of the Lahore High Court Building. However, in the year 1999, the Lahore Branch Registry was shifted in the old State Bank building, Nabha Road and inaugurated by the then Chief Justice of Pakistan, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ajmal Mian on 11th April, 1999.

Construction Work:

After renovation/rehabilitation of the old State Bank Building, the building of Supreme Court Branch Registry, Lahore now consists of five Court Rooms, one Chamber for HCJ, ten Chambers for Hon'ble Judges, a Conference Room, Library, Offices, Bar Room, Bar Library and Bachelor Accommodation etc.

Activities and Functions of Branch Registry:

The Branch Registry has been established with the aim to facilitate litigants/AORs/ASCs of the Province of Punjab with regard to the filing and hearing of different petitions, appeals, misc. applications etc. In addition thereto, cases relating to Principal Seat are also being received and forwarded to the Principal Seat, Islamabad.

All the petitions and direct appeals instituted at the Branch Registry are heard and decided at Lahore, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, whereas petitions for leave to appeal pertaining to tax matters are transferred to the Principal Seat for hearing.

Petitions, appeals and miscellaneous applications arising from the judgments and decisions of the Courts, detailed below are instituted at the Branch Registry:-

- a. Lahore High Court, Lahore and its Benches, excluding Rawalpindi Bench:
- b. The Federal Shariat Court at Lahore.
- c. The Federal Service Tribunal at Lahore, and
- d. The Punjab Service Tribunal, Lahore.

Petitions arising from the orders of the Federal Shariat Court and Constitution Petitions are forwarded to Main Registry for registration and hearing. Furthermore, some appeals/petitions are transferred to the Principal Seat in compliance with the orders of the HCJ passed upon the applications filed by the litigants/AORs for transfer and early fixation thereof.

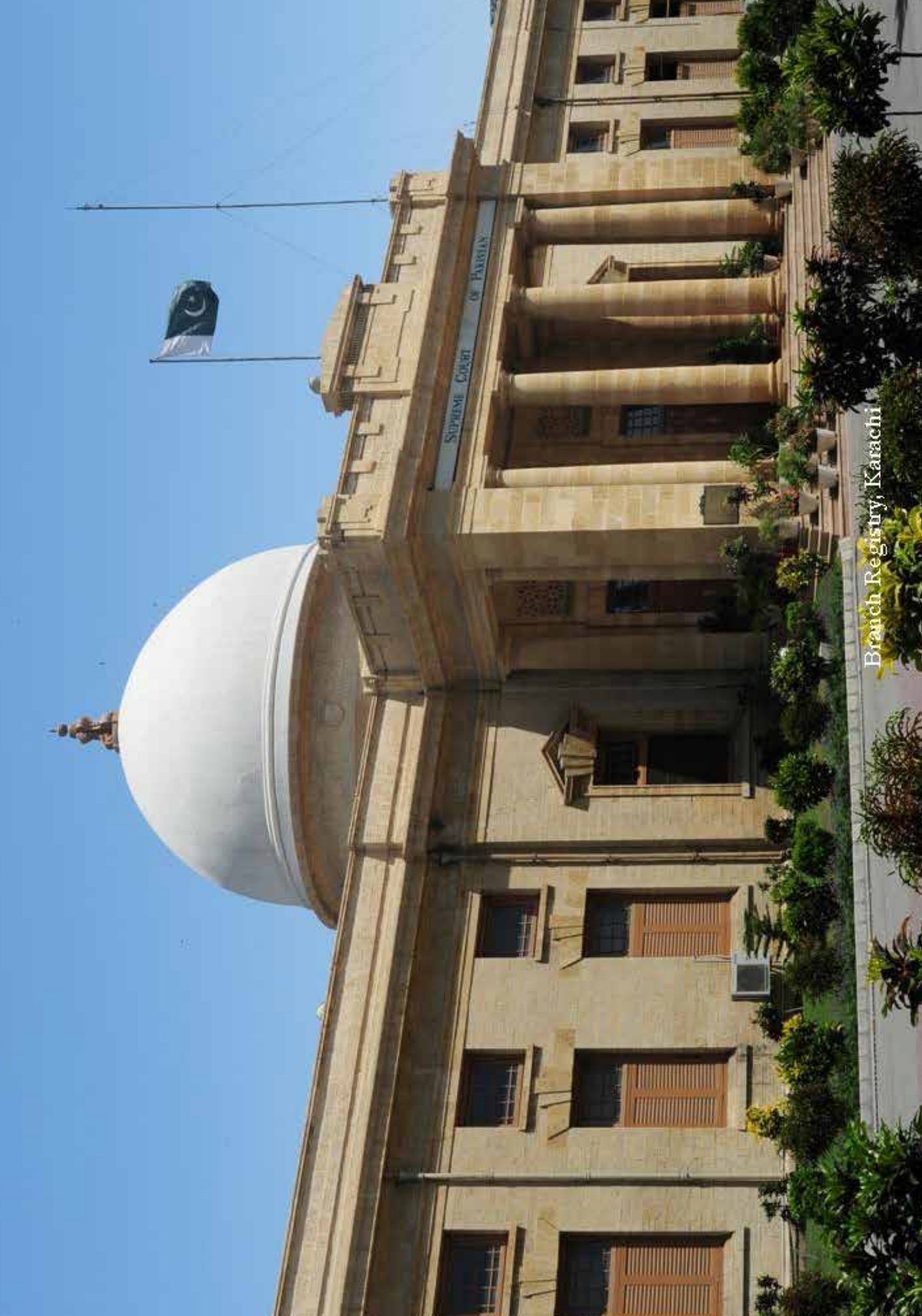
Facilities:

On-line inquiry of cases through CFMS V2 is available for the litigants/AORs. 50MBs package of DSL optical fiber Internet facility along with Wi-Fi is available for the Hon'ble Judges and the staff. To provide relevant and desired information related to cases and provision of certified copies for the convenience of litigants as well as learned counsel, an Information Desk is also operational. E-Court facility at Lahore Branch Registry is also available.

Hon'ble Chief Justice and Hon'ble Judges at Principal Seat, Islamabad can hear/decide cases from Lahore Branch Registry through Video Link .

Court Library:

The Court Library consists of two effusively designed halls. It has more than 10,921/- volumes of journals, including law reports and around 2695 text books. For effective searching and retrieving of the library artifacts an automated catalogue has been prepared and is operational. To strengthen its services, the Library also utilizes online legal database like www.pakistanlawsonline.com , www.pljlawsite.com and www.manupatra.com



SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

Branch Registry, Karachi

4.26 Branch Registry at Karachi

The Branch Registry, Karachi was established on 14th October, 1957 in a borrowed wing of the High Court of Sindh Building. The Registry also remained accommodated for some time in Karachi Development Authority (KDA) Rest House, Stadium Road, opposite PTV Centre, Karachi.

There was a growing need to have a suitable building to house the offices of the Branch Registry and also have suitable Courtrooms. Due to its Victorian structure, the old State Bank building was found suitable and fit to accommodate the Branch Registry.

Historical Perspective

The foundation stone of this building was laid by the Duke of Connaught in 1887 during the reign of Queen Victoria. The building was meant to house a Museum known as "Victoria and Elbert Museum."

In 1892, the museum was shifted to the upper floor of the newly constructed DayaramJethmal (D.J) Science College building and the responsibility was transferred to the Karachi Municipality. The Municipality handled the task praise-worthy and turned it into an exemplary museum. It was then decided to turn the Karachi Museum into replica of the London Museum. The Authorities made an appeal to the people of Karachi to donate as many ancient artifacts as possible. Meanwhile, on 21st May 1892, the official building of the museum stood completed. This was the Victoria Museum.

Earlier, the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan inaugurated this Building as the first State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July, 1948. His historic speech delivered in this Building is frequently quoted to show his vision of Pakistan.

On 3rd May 1995, the Government of Sindh handed over the possession of the building to the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Extensive renovation and construction works were undertaken and the Registry was formally inaugurated on 20th February, 1997.

The present Supreme Court Building situated at the crossing of I. I. Chundrigar Road (formerly Macleod Road) and M.R. Kayani Road may claim to be one of the most ancient public buildings in the city of Karachi.

The building has been extensively repaired and renovated by the Government of Sindh. It has three Courtrooms, Chief Justice Chambers, six Judges Chambers, Registrar Chambers, Conference room, Judges Lounge, Office block and a beautiful mosque. Additional rooms have been provided to Supreme Court Bar Association.

Petitions, appeals and miscellaneous applications are instituted in the Branch Registry arising out of judgments and decisions of: -

1. Sindh High Court.
2. Federal Shariat Court, Karachi.
3. Federal Service Tribunal, Karachi; and
4. Sindh Service Tribunal.

Subject to any special order of the Chief Justice or the Court, all civil, criminal and jail petitions instituted in the Branch Registry and appeals arising there from except the appeals in taxation, customs and revenue matters are heard at the Branch Registry.

New Building of Supreme Court Branch Registry, Karachi

Since there was growing need to have a suitable building for Branch Registry, Karachi as the current building was insufficient and court rooms were small to accommodate increasing number of litigants. Therefore, in 2016, it was decided to expand the existing Karachi Registry, or establish a new Building for Branch Registry, Karachi in the vicinity of High Court of Sindh, Karachi. Therefore, on 17th May, 2018 the Federal Cabinet, Govt of Pakistan, allotted land measuring 6.89 acres in the premises of Pakistan Secretariat, A.M Area Saddar Karachi for construction of new building of Supreme Court Branch Registry, Karachi.

The the ground breaking ceremony of proposed new building for Supreme Court Branch Registry, Karachi held on 10th May, 2021 by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, then Chief Justice of Pakistan.

The new Building for Branch Registry, Karachi is being constructed on total covered area of 412000 Sq.ft comprising of:- Main building with Six (06) Court Rooms, Judges lounge, Chief Justice Chamber, Judges Chambers, Administration Block, Attorney General Block, Central Library, Conference Hall and Committee Room, (ii) Auditorium Building & (iii) Cafeteria, boundary wall and allied work.

The Construction of new Building for Supreme Court Branch Registry, Karachi commenced from 10th June, 2021 with scheduled completion date of 9th June, 2024. The approved Cost for the project is Rs. 4423/- Million.

Functions of Branch Registry Karachi

This Registry has been established with the view to provide easy, inexpensive and rapid justice to the litigants hailing from the province of Sindh. Its judicial wing entertains Constitutional, civil and Criminal petitions as well as review petition arising there from. For registration and fixation of the cases, judicial Wing has been further divided into various sections where cases are processed for the convenience of general public, litigants and learned advocates of this Court.

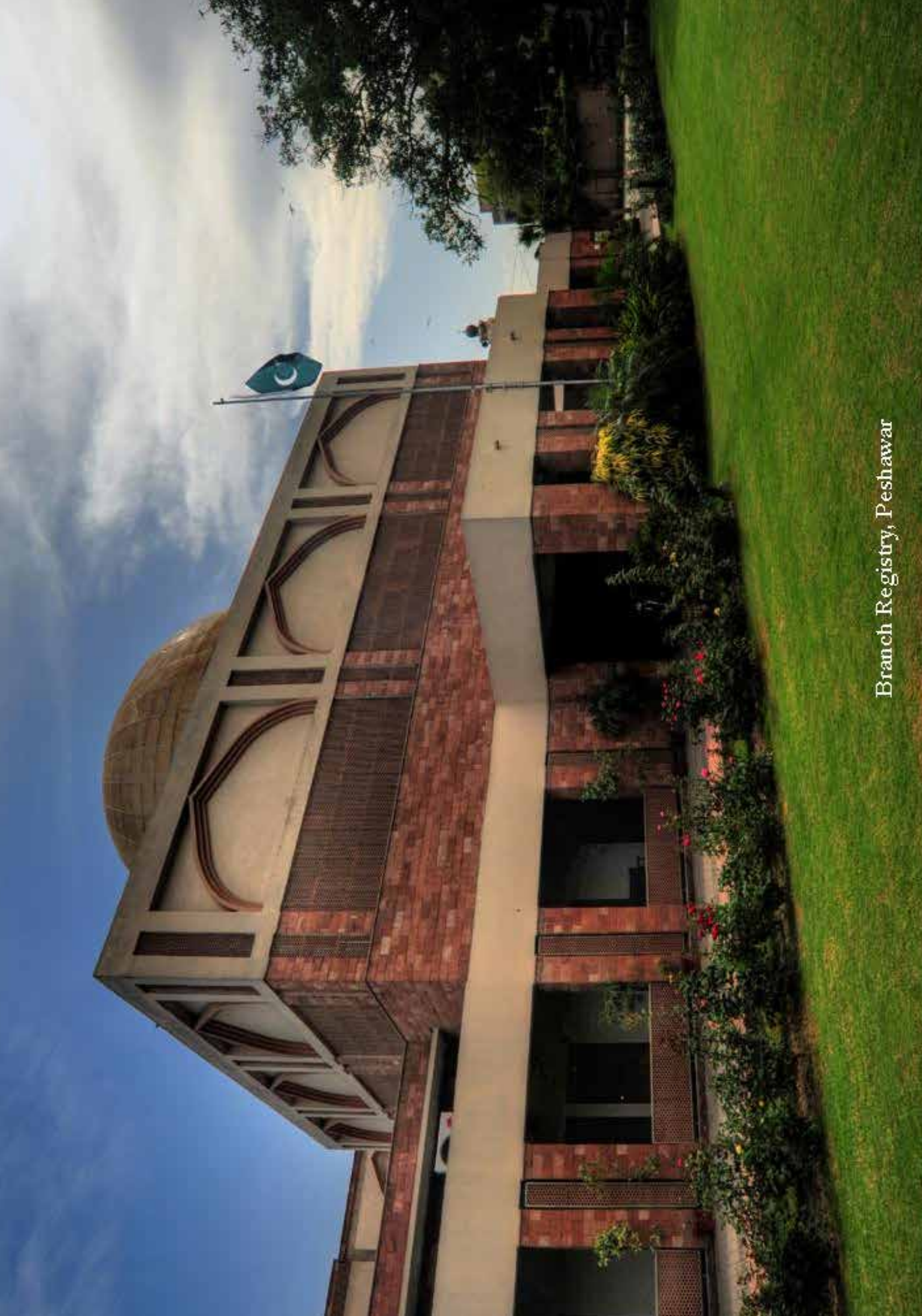
Information Desk is also introduced so as to provide relevant and desired information related to cases filed at this branch for the convenience of litigants as well as learned counsel.

On a continuous basis, new books, reports and law journals are being purchased for the library at Karachi. Currently, the Registry has a full functional library having approximately 11500 law books, annual digest, law journals, etc. to facilitate the Hon'ble Judges and Court staff.

The I.T Section of Branch Registry is committed to provide vigilant monitoring and seamless operation of our newly installed state-of-the-art E-Court system, supported by a robust computer network and reliable Wi-Fi backup. The video Link facility is launched to facilitate litigants and counsel to avert unnecessary travel to Islamabad and provide speedy brisk and expeditious dispensation of justice.

The General Section and the Protocol Section of this branch majorly works for the comfort of our Hon'ble serving Judges as well as former Judges of this Court. Officials at the General Section look after the administrative work of the Registry Judges Rest House, maintenance/refurbishment of both the buildings, purchase of general/stationery items and maintenance of official vehicles. This section also processes various utility and medical bills of SCP former Judges for payment from Main Registry. The Protocol section inter alia provides services to the Hon'ble Judges and their families pertaining to their travels and allied matters, etc.

Well trained Special Security Unit (SSU) commandos along with Special Branch personnel are deployed at the Branch Registry Karachi for security of the premises. State of the art scanning devices and gates have also been installed to avert any untoward incident. For the purpose of 24/7 surveillance trained staff have been deployed in the state of art control room equipped with security cameras within and outside the premises. In order to effectively tackle with any unpleasant incident of fire, modern fire detecting system has recently been installed in the Branch Registry alongwith fire extinguishers.



Branch Registry, Peshawar

4.27 Branch Registry at Peshawar

The Supreme Court Branch Registry Peshawar was established on 28th October, 1960 in a borrowed Wing of the Peshawar High Court building with three rooms for office use. Later on due to increase in the work load, it was felt that there should be an independent and self-sufficient court Building for the Peshawar Branch Registry. To fulfill this need a suitable Building for the Branch Registry was constructed at old Radio Pakistan Building located at Khyber Road opposite Serena Hotel (formerly Pearl Continental Hotel), Peshawar. The foundation stone of the Building was laid on November 17, 2001. The Building was completed in February, 2004 and Branch Registry was shifted to the new Building on September 11, 2004. The present Building consists of 2 Court rooms, 06 Chambers for the Hon'ble Judges, one Library, one Conference Room and one large Bar Room. Administrative block for the staff members and officers consists of 8 Rooms and a beautiful mosque.

The Branch Registry has been established with the aim to facilitate litigants/Advocates-on Record/Advocates Supreme Court of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with regard to filing of different petitions, appeals, misc. applications etc. Further, the cases relating to the Main Registry are also received and after checking/proper scrutiny are forwarded to the Principal Seat Islamabad.

All the petitions for leave to appeal as well as the direct appeals instituted in the Branch Registry are heard and decided at Peshawar, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. However, the Appeals pertaining to Tax matters by the leave of the Court are transferred to the Principal Seat Islamabad for hearing.

Petitions, appeals and miscellaneous applications instituted at the Branch Registry arise from the judgments and decisions of:

1. Peshawar High Court
2. Federal Shariat Court at Peshawar
3. Federal Service Tribunal at Peshawar and
4. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Service Tribunal

Petitions filed against the judgments/orders of the Federal Shariat Court, Federal Service Tribunal and Constitution Petitions having been properly checked, are forwarded to the Principal Seat Islamabad for registration and hearing as per practice. Some appeals/petitions are being transferred to the Principal Seat for urgent /out of turn hearing on the applications filed by the litigants/AORs after getting approval of the competent authority.

The Registry has an effective computer section. Facility of on-line enquiry of cases through new CIFMS is available for the litigants/Advocates-on-Record/Advocates Supreme Court. VPN of 4 MBps has been created by the PTCL for the purpose of connectivity with the Main Server at Islamabad. Fiber Optic Internet facility of 10 MBps package alongwith Wi-Fi System has been made available for the Hon'ble Judges and office use. CCTV Cameras are installed at various locations in the Building of the Branch Registry for security purpose.

It is submitted that as per direction of Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan, the video conference has been established for hearing of cases via video link system, which is installed in both the Court Rooms of the Branch Registry. After installation the hearing of cases has been started from 21st of August, 2019.

The Branch Registry has a fully functional Library having thousands of legal Books. Law Reports and Digests i.e. PLD, SCMR, PLC, PTD, MLD, PCrLJ, Annual Supreme Court Digest and Pakistan Annual Law Digest etc. are available in the Court Library.

In addition to the traditional resources, the Court Library responds equally to the demands of digital era in shaping its services and resources. The Library automation and digitization programme had been initiated to extend and improvise on-line and off-line reference and research assistance to the Court. An integrated Library System namely "KOHA" is being used for the library automation. To strengthen the research and reference facilities, the Court Library has an access to the National Legal Database i.e. www.pakistanlawsite.com.

4.28 Branch Registry at Quetta

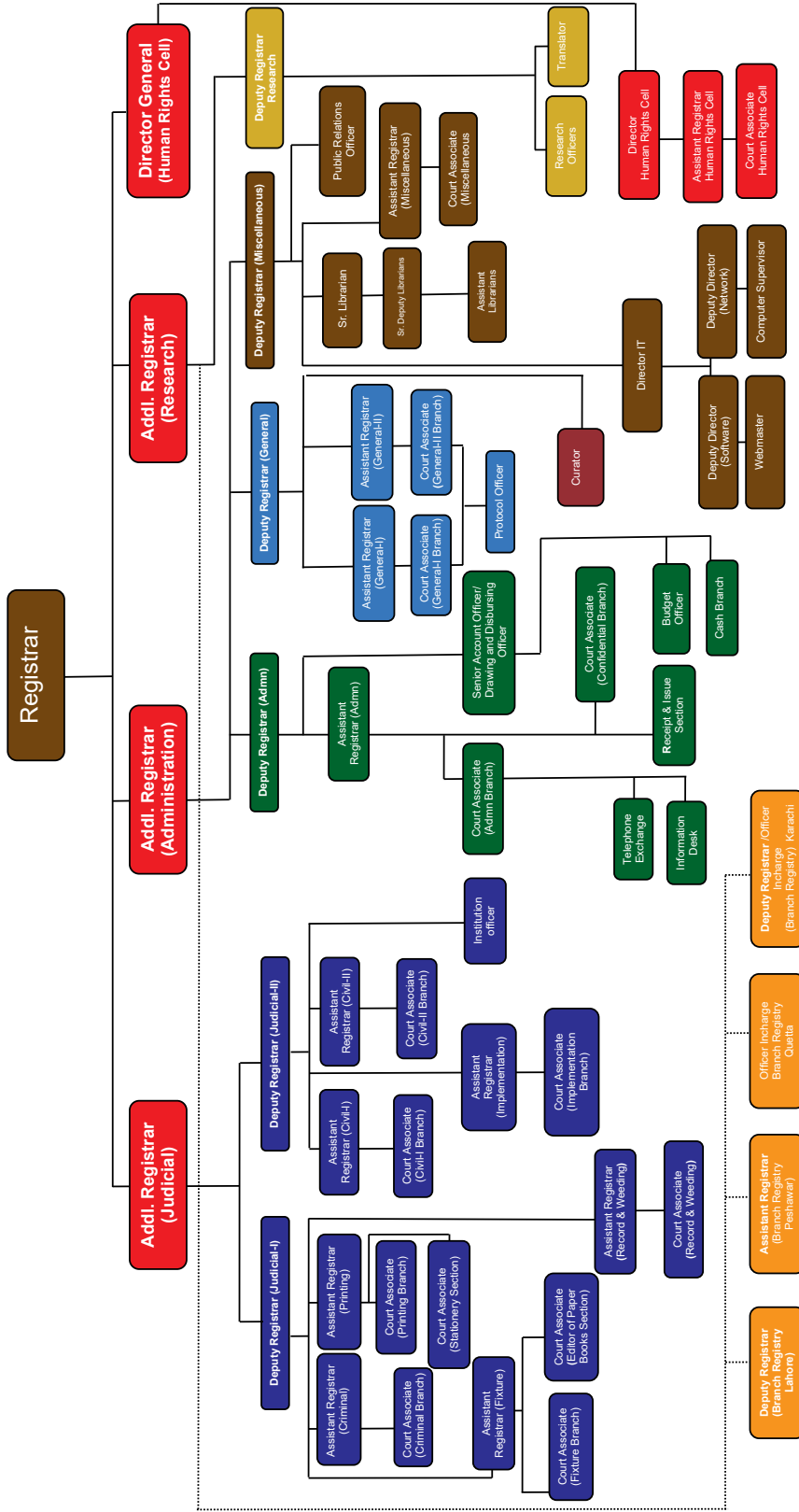
The Registry was established on 19th November 1978 in a borrowed wing of the building of the High Court of Balochistan. However, for construction of its own building for housing Branch Registry at Quetta, the old Circuit House situated on Shakra-i-Zarghoon, Quetta was handed over/transferred to the Supreme Court of Pakistan and in this connection the Earth Breaking Ceremony for construction of new building was held on 04.12.2013. In the initial phase 04 Courtrooms, 07 Chambers and offices were to be constructed so that the Court could hold its hearing in the new building.

On the completion of aforesaid building a ceremony of handing/taking over was held on 26-07-2022 in presence of the Chairman of building Committee & members and now the Registry is performing its functions in the new building.

All petitions instituted in the Branch Registry are heard at Quetta, subject to any special order. Previously all appeals by leave of the Court, or direct appeals, presented in the Registry, used to be transferred to the Main Registry for registration, completion and hearing. However since 10-12- 2008 all appeals, except those of Tax, Custom and Revenue matters are being registered, completed and heard at the Branch Registry. Petitions, appeals and miscellaneous applications are instituted in the Branch Registry arising out of judgments and decisions of:

1. High Court of Balochistan;
2. Federal Shariat Court at Quetta;
3. Federal Service Tribunal at Quetta; and
4. Balochistan Service Tribunal.

4.29 Organizational Chart of the Court



CHAPTER

5

COURT
PERFORMANCE

COURT PERFORMANCE

5.1 Overview of Judicial Activities

Supreme Court is the apex Court of the Country and under the Constitution it has been established for the dispensation of justice. The Judicial side of the Office of this apex Court works with the best of its abilities to assist the Hon'ble Judges and Court in discharge of justice. The functions and services of the Judicial side of the Office start from filing of the cases and applications and continue with their examination and scrutiny under the Constitution, the relevant law and the Supreme Court Rules, 1980, with their processing, completion and fixation before the Court, with their implementation to the concerned Courts & forums and ultimately consigning of the disposed of cases to the record after their final disposal.

Judicial performance and activities of the Court

During the period under report i.e. 15th September, 2020 to 14th September, 2022 following important initiatives with regard to judicial performance and activities were taken by this Court:-

- (i) **Biometric Record:** - The biometric record of filing of all the cases and the applications either by the Advocates-on-Record or the in person litigants has been started. All the cases and applications are diarized in the Case Flow Management System at the Reception Desk of this Court. With all the cases and applications, the in person litigants or Advocates-on-Record of the parties, are required to submit their Electronic Affidavits, having their biometric thumb impression and computerized picture, with the assistance of the Court staff designated there.
- (ii) **Video Link hearing:** - In the first five Court Rooms at the Principal Seat, Islamabad and four Court Rooms at Branch Registry, Lahore and two Court Rooms each at Branch Registry Karachi, Peshawar and Quetta, Video Link facility has been provided to Advocates and litigant persons who can address the Court from there. This is a milestone towards the goal of providing the justice at the door steps. Vide Circular dated 29.01.2021, the SOPs of the Video Link hearing facility have been issued and a proforma has been provided through which the Advocates and the litigants can request for availing this facility. Generally, all requests received one day before are entertained. However, now after expansion of this facility in more Court Rooms, the request received on the same day is also considered and entertained.
- (iii) **Split of Benches:** - In order to accommodate most of the cases for fixation before the Court, while issuing the Court Rosters, the Benches are split into regular Benches and after 11:30 a.m. Benches. By doing so the cases which cannot be fixed before the regular Benches are fixed in after 11:30 a.m. Benches.
- (iv) **Fast track cases (Family, Rent, Bail and short sentences):** - In order to redress the grievances of the litigants involved in family, rent, bail and short sentence cases, the same have been categorized as Fast Track cases. The cases in which execution is pending before the trial Court, the same are also fixed on priority basis.
- (v) **Time barred cases:** - As the time barred cases are mostly disposed of on technical grounds without going into the merits of the case, therefore, all the time barred cases are fixed before the Court on priority to reduce the backlog. In the recent past, all the time barred cases pending at Branch Registries have also been summoned at the Principal Seat, Islamabad because Benches are mostly available there.
- (vi) **Cases having concurrent findings:** - The cases where there are concurrent findings by the High Courts and the Court below are generally disposed of in less time; therefore, all such cases are fixed before the Court on priority to reduce the backlog.
- (vii) **Transfer of Bail after arrest and Bail before arrest cases to the Principal Seat:** - The litigants involved in bail matter cases suffer a lot, therefore, recently, it was ordered that all such cases be transferred to the Principal Seat, Islamabad and fixed immediately before the Court to redress the grievances of the litigants.
- (viii) **Important Office Orders/Circulars:** - In the recent past to resolve the grievances of the litigants, reducing the backlog of the cases and for smooth functioning several Circulars and Office Orders have been issued. Some of them are briefly described as under: -
 - i. Circular dated 10.02.2021: - Through this circular, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has directed that notices for substituted service be got published by the Advocates-on-Record in one renowned National Newspaper and also in one renowned Regional/Local Newspaper which are being published from the station/nearby station, where the respondents reside.

- ii. Circular dated 12.02.2021: - Through this circular, a Case Registration Desk has been established at Principal Seat, Islamabad for allocation of Diary Number, Verification of Advocates-on-Record/litigants, Verification of CNIC number or thumb impression of Advocates-on-Record/litigants and generation/ printing of e-Affidavit to be attached with the case.
- iii. Circular dated 24.05.2021: - Through this circular, all the staff working at Principal Seat, Islamabad as well as Branch Registries has been directed to affix stamp (cancelled) upon the Court Fee/Judicial Stamp Papers and Court Fee Adhesive Stamps.
- iv. Circular dated 10.11.2021: - Through this circular, all the Advocates-on-Record have been directed that all illegible/ unclear documents be filed along with their legible/clear copies. Furthermore, instead of the words "Better Copy" the words "legible/clear copy" should be used. Both illegible/ unclear as well as their legible/ clear copies should be placed in original cases and applications as well as in their paper books. At the top of every illegible/unclear copy it will be written as "Please see its legible/clear copy". Furthermore, at the top of every legible/clear copy it will be written as "legible/clear copy".
- v. Circular dated 22.02.2022: - Through this circular, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has directed the Advocates that in addition to the existing requirements the index of the case should specify all exhibits and statement of all PWs/DWs etc. Furthermore, the concise statements should necessarily be signed by the Advocates Supreme Court and should also summarize the actual controversy between the parties, the chronology of the litigation in the forums below, the questions noted and the findings recorded by these forums and the questions requiring consideration and decision by this Court. It was further ordered that all the documents placed in the main case as well as filed subsequently, should be complete and fully legible/readable.
- vi. Circular dated 25.02.2022: - Through this circular, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has directed that in case of death or suspension of practice for any reason by an Advocate-on-Record, the Advocate Supreme Court appearing in such case should immediately coordinate with the parties for the engagement of some other Advocate-on-Record.
- vii. Circular dated 25.02.2022: - Through this circular, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has directed that in case of death or suspension of practice for any reason by an Advocate Supreme Court, the Advocate-on-Record will immediately engage some other Advocate Supreme Court.
- viii. Circular dated 11.03.2022: - Through this circular, it has been directed that all applications for adjournment or other applications to the Court should be made through the Advocate-on-Record. Furthermore, if the ground for adjournment is a medical reason, there should be some certification with respect to the medical condition.
- ix. Circular dated 15.06.2022: - Through this circular, it has been directed that all the cases being instituted in this Court should be computerized in time and CFMS should reflect the case entries properly.
- x. Circular dated 17.08.2022: - Through this circular, the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has directed that in case against the same impugned judgment some cases are filed at different stations, the same may be transferred to the Principal Seat, Islamabad without obtaining any prior approval after providing Video Link facility at Branch Registries also.
- xi. Circular dated 09.09.2022: - Through this circular Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has directed the Advocates-on-Record to submit their applications for early hearings on a prescribed proforma containing all the required details such as Brief of case from trial Court to impugned order, nature of proceedings before the lower Courts, relief claimed in main case, ground/reason of urgency, proof of urgency and in case of criminal cases, the period of incarceration.

5.2 Statement of Court Sessions from 15th September, 2020 to 14th September, 2022

The statistical data regarding Court sessions, institution and disposal of civil petitions, civil appeals, criminal petitions and criminal appeals at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries is given as under:

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
15-09-2020	8	-	-	-	-	2	-
16-09-2020	8	-	-	-	-	1	1
17-09-2020	8	-	-	1	-	-	1
18-09-2020	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-09-2020	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
22-09-2020	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
23-09-2020	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
24-09-2020	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
25-09-2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
28-09-2020	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
29-09-2020	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
30-09-2020	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
01-10-2020	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
02-10-2020	7	-	-	-	2	-	-
05-10-2020	6	-	-	2	-	-	-
06-10-2020	6	-	-	2	-	1	-
07-10-2020	6	-	-	2	-	-	-
08-10-2020	8	-	-	2	-	-	-
09-10-2020	6	-	-	2	-	-	-
12-10-2020	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
13-10-2020	6	1	-	-	-	1	-
14-10-2020	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-10-2020	7	2	-	-	-	-	1
16-10-2020	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
19-10-2020	7	1	-	-	-	2	-
20-10-2020	8	1	-	-	-	-	1
21-10-2020	7	1	-	-	-	2	-
22-10-2020	8	-	-	-	-	1	2
23-10-2020	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-10-2020	7	-	-	-	-	2	-
27-10-2020	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
28-10-2020	10	-	-	-	-	3	1
29-10-2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-11-2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-11-2020	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
04-11-2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
05-11-2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-11-2020	4	-	3	-	-	-	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
09-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
10-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	1
11-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
12-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	1	-
13-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
16-11-2020	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
17-11-2020	5	-	1	-	-	1	-
18-11-2020	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
19-11-2020	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
20-11-2020	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
23-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
24-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	1	-
26-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
27-11-2020	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
30-11-2020	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
01-12-2020	4	1	-	-	-	1	1
02-12-2020	4	2	-	-	-	2	-
03-12-2020	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
04-12-2020	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
07-12-2020	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
08-12-2020	4	-	-	-	-	-	2
09-12-2020	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
10-12-2020	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
11-12-2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-12-2020	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
15-12-2020	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
16-12-2020	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
17-12-2020	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
18-12-2020	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-12-2020	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
22-12-2020	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
23-12-2020	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
24-12-2020	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
28-12-2020	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
29-12-2020	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
30-12-2020	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
31-12-2020	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
01-01-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
04-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	1	1
05-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	1	1
06-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	1	1
07-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	-	1

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
08-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
11-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	1	-
12-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	1	-
13-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	2	-
14-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	2	-
15-01-2021	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
18-01-2021	7	1	1	-	-	1	-
19-01-2021	5	1	1	-	-	1	-
20-01-2021	5	1	1	-	-	-	1
21-01-2021	5	1	1	-	-	1	-
22-01-2021	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-01-2021	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
26-01-2021	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
27-01-2021	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
28-01-2021	5	1	1	-	-	2	-
29-01-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
01-02-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
02-02-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
03-02-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
04-02-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
08-02-2021	5	1	1	-	-	1	1
09-02-2021	5	1	1	-	-	1	1
10-02-2021	5	1	1	-	-	-	2
11-02-2021	5	1	1	-	-	-	2
12-02-2021	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
16-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	3	2
17-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	3	1
18-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
19-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
22-02-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
23-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
24-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	3
25-02-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
26-02-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-03-2021	5	-	-	-	-	1	2
02-03-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
03-03-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
04-03-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
05-03-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-03-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
09-03-2021	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
10-03-2021	4	1	1	-	-	1	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
11-03-2021	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
12-03-2021	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-03-2021	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
16-03-2021	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
17-03-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
18-03-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
19-03-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
22-03-2021	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
24-03-2021	6	1	-	-	-	-	1
25-03-2021	5	1	-	-	-	1	-
26-03-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
29-03-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
30-03-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
31-03-2021	5	1	-	-	-	1	-
01-04-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
02-04-2021	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
05-04-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
06-04-2021	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
07-04-2021	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-04-2021	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
09-04-2021	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
12-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-04-2021	7	-	-	-	-	1	2
14-04-2021	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
15-04-2021	7	-	-	-	-	-	2
16-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-04-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
20-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
21-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
22-04-2021	5	-	-	-	-	2	1
23-04-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
26-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
27-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
28-04-2021	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
29-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-04-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-05-2021	4	2	1	-	-	-	-
04-05-2021	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
05-05-2021	3	2	1	-	-	1	1
06-05-2021	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
07-05-2021	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
17-05-2021	3	-	2	-	-	1	-
18-05-2021	4	-	2	-	-	-	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
19-05-2021	3	-	2	-	-	1	-
20-05-2021	4	-	2	-	-	1	-
21-05-2021	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
24-05-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-05-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-05-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-05-2021	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
28-05-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-05-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
01-06-2021	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-06-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
03-06-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
04-06-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-06-2021	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
08-06-2021	6	-	-	-	-	2	1
09-06-2021	6	-	-	-	-	2	-
10-06-2021	6	-	-	-	-	1	2
11-06-2021	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
14-06-2021	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
15-06-2021	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
16-06-2021	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
17-06-2021	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
18-06-2021	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
21-06-2021	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
22-06-2021	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
23-06-2021	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
24-06-2021	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
25-06-2021	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
28-06-2021	3	1	-	1	-	1	-
29-06-2021	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
30-06-2021	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
01-07-2021	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
02-07-2021	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
05-07-2021	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
06-07-2021	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
07-07-2021	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
08-07-2021	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
09-07-2021	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
12-07-2021	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
13-07-2021	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
14-07-2021	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
15-07-2021	2	1	1	1	-	-	-
16-07-2021	2	1	1	1	-	-	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
19-07-2021	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
20-07-2021	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
21-07-2021	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
22-07-2021	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
23-07-2021	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
26-07-2021	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
27-07-2021	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
28-07-2021	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
29-07-2021	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
30-07-2021	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
02-08-2021	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
03-08-2021	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
04-08-2021	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
05-08-2021	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
06-08-2021	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
09-08-2021	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
10-08-2021	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
11-08-2021	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
12-08-2021	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
13-08-2021	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
16-08-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
17-08-2021	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-08-2021	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
23-08-2021	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
24-08-2021	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-08-2021	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
26-08-2021	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
27-08-2021	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-08-2021	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
31-08-2021	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
01-09-2021	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
02-09-2021	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
03-09-2021	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
06-09-2021	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
07-09-2021	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
08-09-2021	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
09-09-2021	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-09-2021	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
13-09-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-09-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-09-2021	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-09-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
17-09-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
20-09-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
21-09-2021	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
22-09-2021	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
23-09-2021	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
24-09-2021	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
27-09-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
28-09-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
29-09-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-09-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-10-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
04-10-2021	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
05-10-2021	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
06-10-2021	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
07-10-2021	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
08-10-2021	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
11-10-2021	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
12-10-2021	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
13-10-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
14-10-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-10-2021	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
18-10-2021	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
20-10-2021	6	-	1	-	-	1	1
21-10-2021	6	-	1	-	-	2	-
22-10-2021	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-10-2021	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
26-10-2021	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
27-10-2021	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
28-10-2021	5	-	1	-	-	-	1
29-10-2021	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
01-11-2021	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
02-11-2021	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
03-11-2021	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
04-11-2021	4	-	-	-	2	-	-
05-11-2021	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
08-11-2021	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-11-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-11-2021	6	-	-	1	-	1	-
11-11-2021	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
12-11-2021	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-11-2021	5	1	1	2	-	-	-
16-11-2021	6	1	1	3	-	-	-
17-11-2021	5	1	-	2	-	-	-
18-11-2021	5	1	-	2	-	-	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
19-11-2021	5	1	-	2	-	-	-
22-11-2021	7	-	-	2	-	1	-
23-11-2021	6	-	-	2	-	1	1
24-11-2021	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
25-11-2021	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
26-11-2021	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
29-11-2021	6	-	-	1	-	1	-
30-11-2021	6	-	-	1	-	3	2
01-12-2021	6	-	-	1	-	1	1
02-12-2021	6	-	-	1	-	1	2
03-12-2021	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
06-12-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
07-12-2021	7	-	-	-	-	3	2
08-12-2021	6	-	-	-	-	2	2
09-12-2021	6	-	-	-	-	2	1
10-12-2021	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
13-12-2021	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
14-12-2021	7	-	-	-	-	-	2
15-12-2021	8	-	-	-	-	-	3
16-12-2021	7	-	-	-	-	-	2
17-12-2021	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
20-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
21-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
22-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
23-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
24-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
27-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
28-12-2021	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
29-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
30-12-2021	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
31-12-2021	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
03-01-2022	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
04-01-2022	4	1	1	-	-	1	-
05-01-2022	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
06-01-2022	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
07-01-2022	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-01-2022	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
11-01-2022	6	-	1	-	-	2	-
12-01-2022	7	-	1	-	-	-	1
13-01-2022	5	-	1	-	-	1	-
14-01-2022	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
17-01-2022	4	-	1	-	-	1	-
18-01-2022	6	-	1	-	-	1	1

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
19-01-2022	8	-	1	-	-	1	-
20-01-2022	8	-	1	-	-	-	1
21-01-2022	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
24-01-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-01-2022	8	-	-	-	-	1	-
26-01-2022	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
27-01-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
28-01-2022	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-01-2022	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
01-02-2022	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
02-02-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-02-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
04-02-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-02-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-02-2022	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
09-02-2022	7	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-02-2022	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
11-02-2022	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
14-02-2022	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
15-02-2022	5	1	1	-	-	1	-
16-02-2022	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
17-02-2022	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
18-02-2022	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
21-02-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
22-02-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
23-02-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-02-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-02-2022	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
28-02-2022	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
01-03-2022	6	1	-	-	-	-	1
02-03-2022	6	1	-	-	-	1	-
03-03-2022	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
04-03-2022	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
07-03-2022	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
08-03-2022	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
09-03-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
10-03-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
11-03-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-03-2022	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-03-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
16-03-2022	5	-	-	-	-	1	1
17-03-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
18-03-2022	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
21-03-2022	3	2	1	-	-	1	-
22-03-2022	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
24-03-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
25-03-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
28-03-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
29-03-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
30-03-2022	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
31-03-2022	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
01-04-2022	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
04-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
05-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
06-04-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
07-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	2
08-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-04-2022	8	-	-	-	-	-	1
13-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	2	1
19-04-2022	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
20-04-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
21-04-2022	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
22-04-2022	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
25-04-2022	3	1	1	-	-	1	-
26-04-2022	4	1	1	-	-	1	-
27-04-2022	3	1	1	-	-	1	-
28-04-2022	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
29-04-2022	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
06-05-2022	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
09-05-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
10-05-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	1
11-05-2022	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
12-05-2022	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
13-05-2022	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-05-2022	7	-	-	-	-	-	1
17-05-2022	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
18-05-2022	5	-	-	-	1	-	-
19-05-2022	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
20-05-2022	4	-	2	-	1	-	-
23-05-2022	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
24-05-2022	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-05-2022	5	-	1	-	-	-	-

Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
26-05-2022	5	-	1	-	-	-	1
27-05-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
30-05-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-05-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
01-06-2022	5	-	-	-	-	2	1
02-06-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
03-06-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
06-06-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-06-2022	7	-	-	-	-	1	-
08-06-2022	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
09-06-2022	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-06-2022	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-06-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
14-06-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	2
15-06-2022	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
16-06-2022	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
17-06-2022	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
20-06-2022	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
21-06-2022	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
22-06-2022	3	-	1	-	-	1	-
23-06-2022	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
24-06-2022	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
27-06-2022	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
28-06-2022	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
29-06-2022	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
30-06-2022	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
01-07-2022	1	1	2	-	-	1	-
04-07-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
05-07-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-07-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-07-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-07-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-07-2022	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
14-07-2022	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-07-2022	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
18-07-2022	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
19-07-2022	2	-	-	1	1	1	-
20-07-2022	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
21-07-2022	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
22-07-2022	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
25-07-2022	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
26-07-2022	4	-	-	-	1	1	-
27-07-2022	3	-	-	-	1	1	-

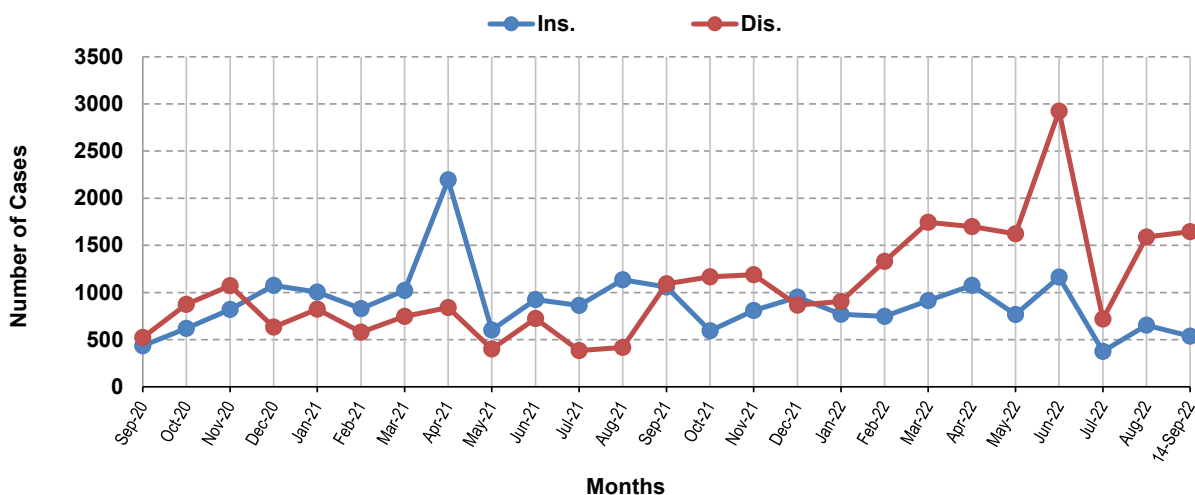
Date	No. of Benches					Special Bench	Larger Bench
	Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta		
28-07-2022	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
29-07-2022	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
01-08-2022	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
02-08-2022	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
03-08-2022	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
04-08-2022	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
05-08-2022	2	1	1	-	-	1	-
10-08-2022	5	-	-	-	-	1	-
11-08-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-08-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-08-2022	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
16-08-2022	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
17-08-2022	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
18-08-2022	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
19-08-2022	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
22-08-2022	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
23-08-2022	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
24-08-2022	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-08-2022	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-08-2022	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
29-08-2022	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-08-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-08-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
01-09-2022	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
02-09-2022	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
05-09-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
06-09-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
07-09-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
08-09-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
09-09-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-09-2022	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-09-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-09-2022	5	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.3 Institution and Disposal of Cases from 15th September, 2020 – 14th September, 2022

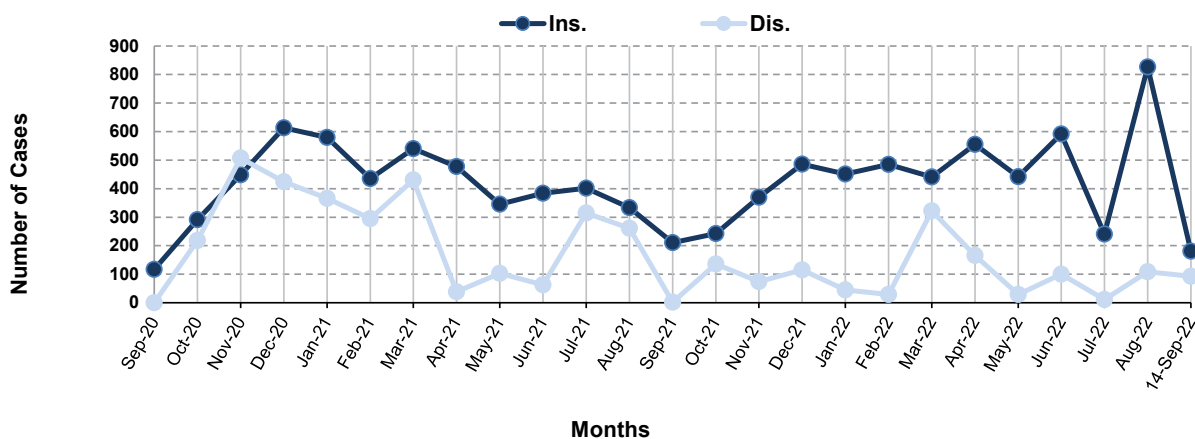
Month-wise Institution (Ins.) and Disposal (Dis.) of cases at the Main Registry as well as at the Branch Registries for the reported period.

Date	Islamabad		Lahore		Karachi		Peshawar		Quetta		Total	
	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.
15-Sep-20	434	523	117	0	71	0	50	7	21	105	693	635
Oct-20	619	874	291	218	268	0	187	218	73	78	1438	1388
Nov-20	819	1072	448	507	482	99	88	0	56	0	1893	1678
Dec-20	1075	632	613	424	121	67	76	0	78	0	1963	1123
Jan-21	1006	823	579	366	199	4	91	0	84	0	1959	1193
Feb-21	830	580	435	295	224	54	109	0	48	0	1646	929
Mar-21	1023	746	540	431	160	111	130	0	38	0	1891	1288
Apr-21	2194	839	477	38	162	34	66	0	32	0	2931	911
May-21	602	400	345	103	127	103	55	0	32	0	1161	606
Jun-21	925	723	384	63	251	81	59	49	43	0	1662	916
Jul-21	863	384	402	315	242	67	85	200	50	0	1642	966
Aug-21	1135	418	333	261	378	8	64	0	39	85	1949	772
Sep-21	1058	1092	211	2	101	45	114	0	39	0	1523	1139
Oct-21	594	1167	242	136	87	90	107	0	44	0	1074	1393
Nov-21	808	1188	370	74	111	26	76	94	42	60	1407	1442
Dec-21	950	867	486	115	102	739	182	2	21	0	1741	1723
Jan-22	770	905	451	45	158	161	103	0	41	0	1523	1111
Feb-22	748	1331	485	29	192	461	105	0	20	0	1550	1821
Mar-22	914	1745	441	322	254	49	118	0	18	0	1745	2116
Apr-22	1075	1699	555	166	348	69	198	0	4	0	2180	1934
May-22	766	1622	442	29	302	199	126	0	23	26	1659	1876
Jun-22	1162	2925	592	100	207	184	97	0	31	0	2089	3209
Jul-22	376	717	241	11	80	62	124	203	24	140	845	1133
Aug-22	652	1589	827	109	134	50	106	82	25	0	1744	1830
14-Sep-22	536	1644	181	93	62	0	28	0	9	0	816	1737
Total	21934	26505	10488	4252	4823	2763	2544	855	935	494	40724	34869

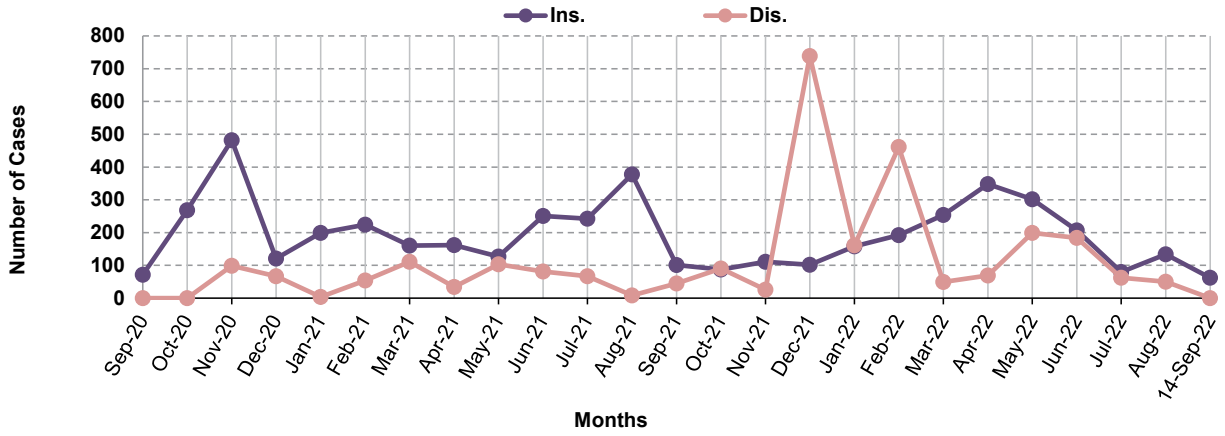
Institution and Disposal of Cases at Islamabad



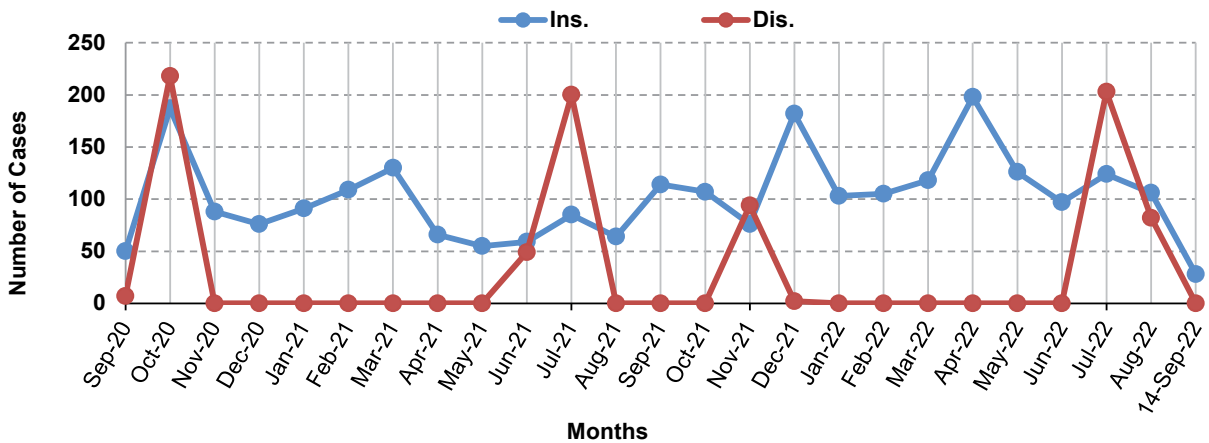
Institution and Disposal of Cases at Lahore



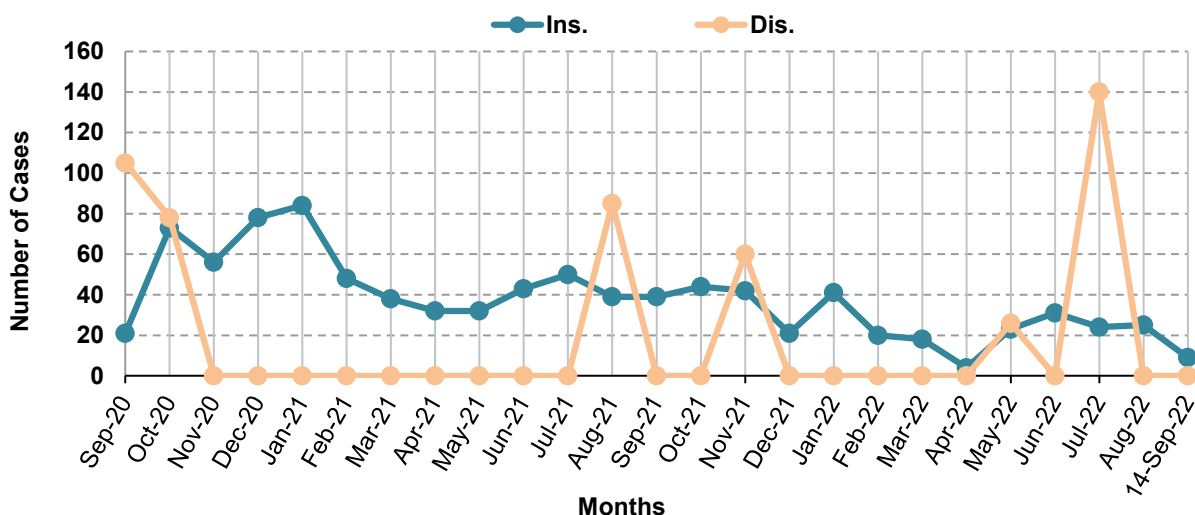
Institution and Disposal of Cases at Karachi



Institution and Disposal of Cases at Peshawar



Institution and Disposal of Cases at Quetta

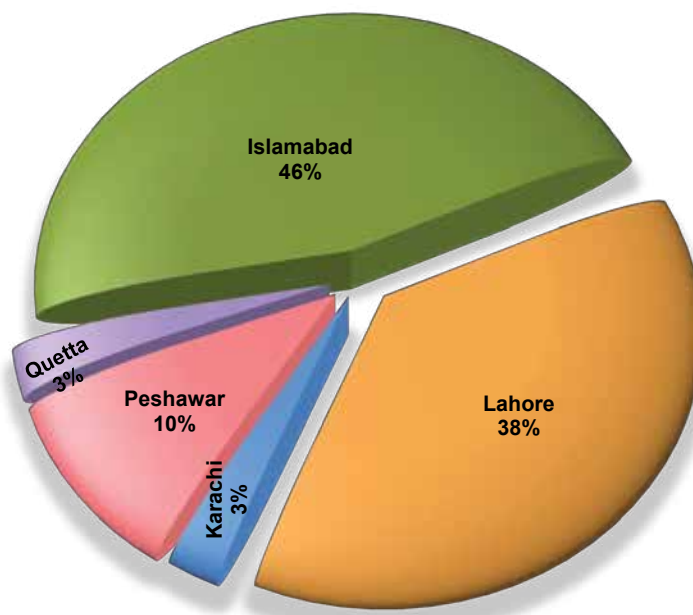


5.4 Pendency of cases

On 15th September, 2020, 45515 cases were pending for adjudication before the Court at its Principal Seat and the Branch Registries.

Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta	Total
20937	17323	1192	4767	1296	45515

Pendency Position

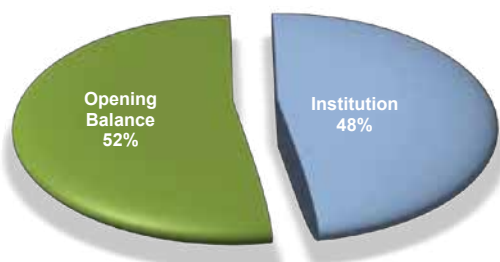


5.5 Institution and Disposal of Petitions & Appeals

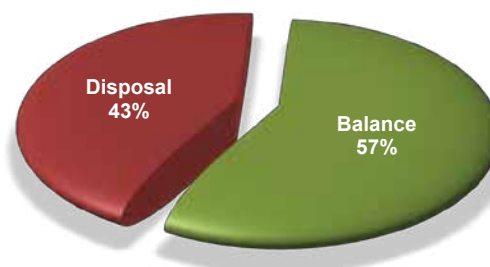
Civil Petitions at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries

Branches	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Islamabad	8620	10870	19490	15370	4120
Lahore	11256	5803	17059	2030	15029
Karachi	775	3555	4330	2108	2222
Peshawar	3446	1800	5246	561	4685
Quetta	849	614	1463	310	1153
Total	24946	22642	47588	20379	27209

Opening Balance & Institution



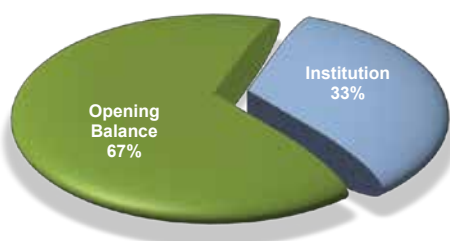
Disposal & Balance



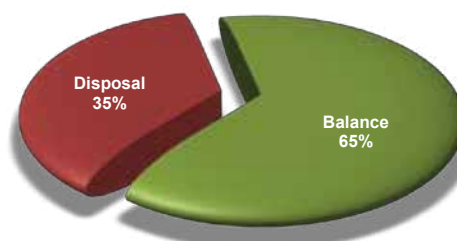
Civil Appeals at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries

Branches	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Islamabad	6686	3831	10517	4361	6156
Lahore	1928	371	2299	324	1975
Karachi	188	195	383	208	175
Peshawar	604	303	907	114	793
Quetta	79	32	111	33	78
Total	9485	4732	14217	5040	9177

Opening Balance & Institution



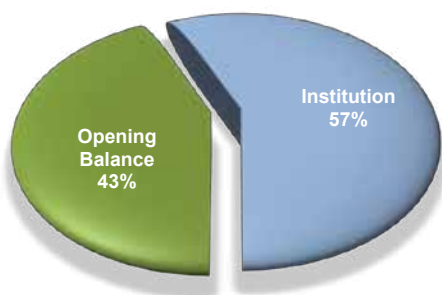
Disposal & Balance



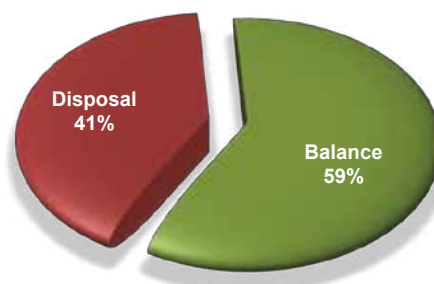
Criminal Petitions at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries

Branches	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Islamabad	1856	3204	5060	3764	1296
Lahore	3198	3728	6926	1382	5544
Karachi	286	390	676	238	438
Peshawar	427	406	833	172	661
Quetta	303	252	555	138	417
Total	6070	7980	14050	5694	8356

Opening Balance & Institution



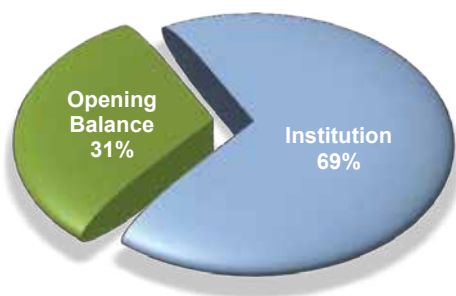
Disposal & Balance



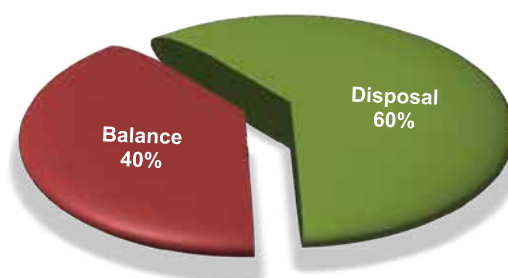
Criminal Appeals at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries

Branches	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Islamabad	525	1043	1568	946	622
Lahore	120	328	448	328	120
Karachi	8	61	69	28	41
Peshawar	19	28	47	2	45
Quetta	2	37	39	6	33
Total	674	1497	2171	1310	861

Opening Balance & Institution



Disposal & Balance



5.6 Consolidated Statement of Cases

Consolidated Statement of Cases at Islamabad

Cases	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Civil Petitions	8620	10870	19490	15370	4120
Civil Appeals	6686	3831	10517	4361	6156
Criminal Petitions	1856	3204	5060	3764	1296
Criminal Appeals	525	1043	1568	946	622
Total	17687	18948	36635	24441	12194

Consolidated Statement of Cases at Lahore

Cases	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Civil Petitions	11256	5803	17059	2030	15029
Civil Appeals	1928	371	2299	324	1975
Criminal Petitions	3198	3728	6926	1382	5544
Criminal Appeals	120	328	448	328	120
Total	16502	10230	26732	4064	22668

Consolidated Statement of Cases at Karachi

Cases	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Civil Petitions	775	3555	4330	2108	2222
Civil Appeals	188	195	383	208	175
Criminal Petitions	286	390	676	238	438
Criminal Appeals	8	61	69	28	41
Total	1257	4201	5458	2582	2876

Consolidated Statement of Cases at Peshawar

Cases	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Civil Petitions	3446	1800	5246	561	4685
Civil Appeals	604	303	907	114	793
Criminal Petitions	427	406	833	172	661
Criminal Appeals	19	28	47	2	45
Total	4496	2537	7033	849	6184

Consolidated Statement of Cases at Quetta

Cases	Opening Balance 15.09.2020	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 14.09.2022
Civil Petitions	849	614	1463	310	1153
Civil Appeals	79	32	111	33	78
Criminal Petitions	303	252	555	138	417
Criminal Appeals	2	37	39	6	33
Total	1233	935	2168	487	1681



CHAPTER

6

STATISTICAL DATA
ANALYSIS

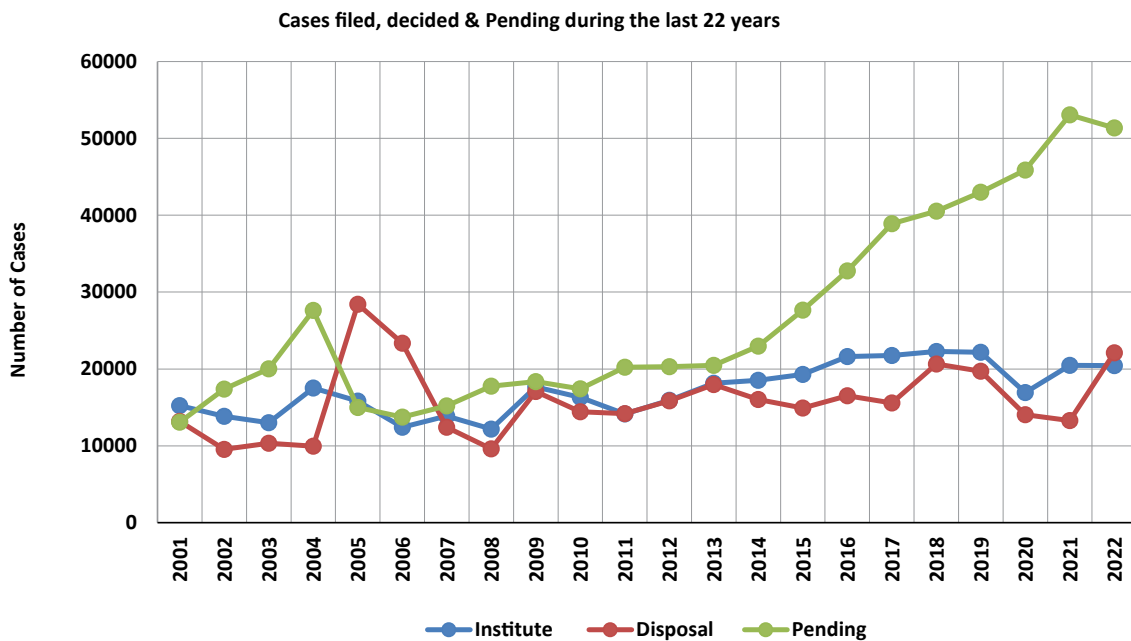
STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS

6.1 Trend in Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases from 2001 to 2022*

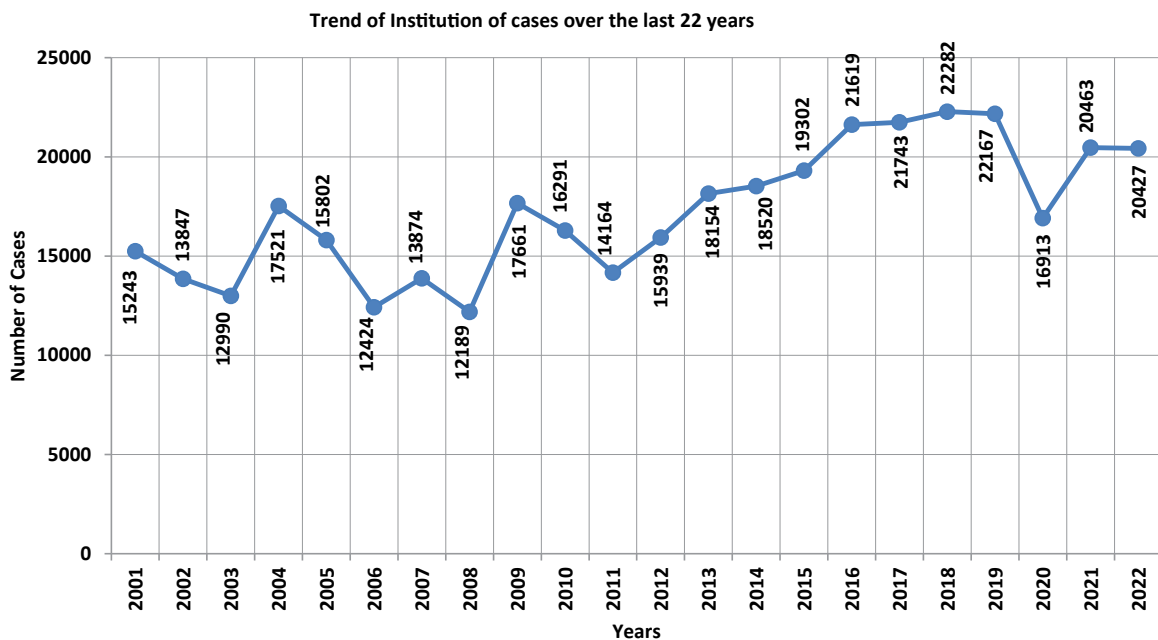
Years	Institution	Disposal	Pendency
2001	15243	13171	13070
2002	13847	9547	17370
2003	12990	10329	20031
2004	17521	9938	27614
2005	15802	28433	14984
2006	12424	23364	13724
2007	13874	12412	15186
2008	12189	9621	17754
2009	17661	17056	18359
2010	16291	14416	20234
2011	14164	14170	20228
2012	15939	15853	20314
2013	18154	17988	20480
2014	18520	16021	22979
2015	19302	14914	27639
2016	21619	16514	32744
2017	21743	15587	38900
2018	22282	20647	40535
2019	22167	19706	42996
2020	16913	14034	45875
2021	20463	13278	53060
2022*	20427	22117	51370

*upto 14-09-2022

Comparison of Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases

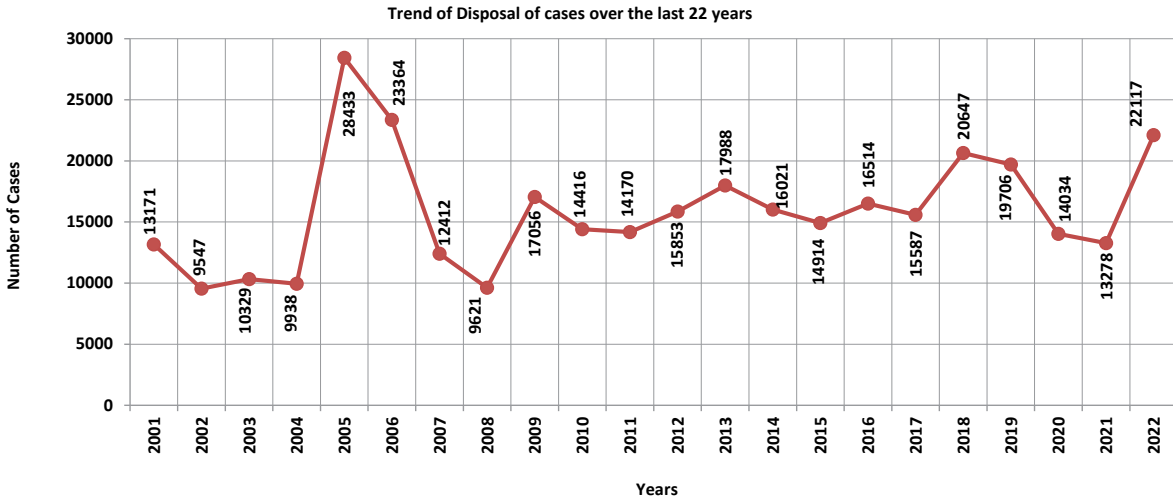


Trend of Institution of Cases from 2001 to 2022*

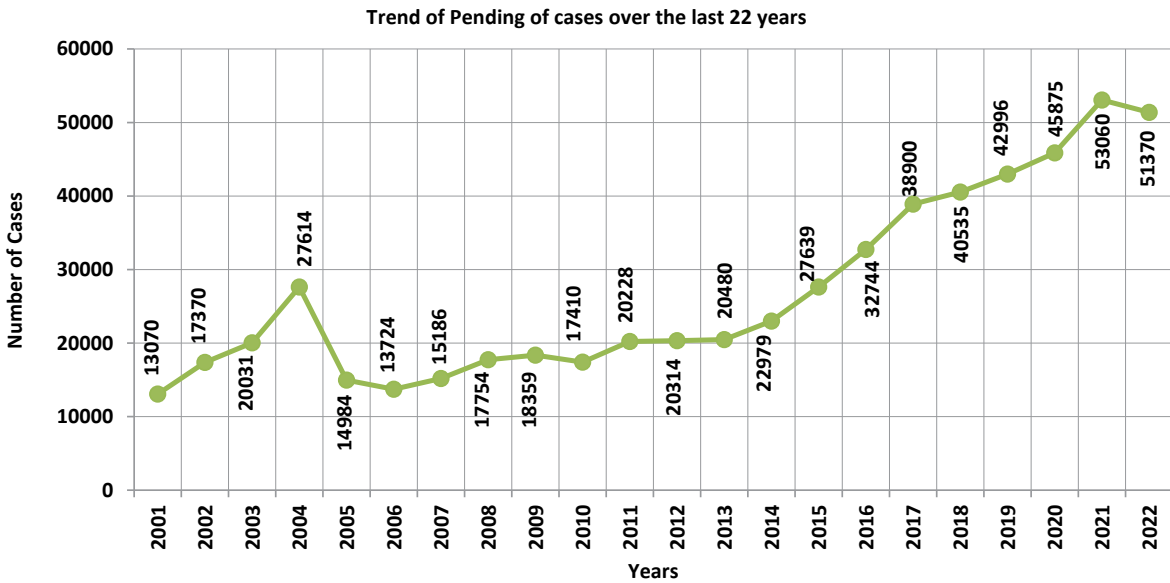


*Upto 14-09-2022

Trend of Disposal of Cases from 2001 to 2022*



Trend of Pending Cases from 2001 to 2022*



*Upto 14-09-2022

6.2 Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Appeals in the Supreme Court of Pakistan from 1950 to 2022*

Year	Last Balance	Fresh Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1950	0	25	25	11	14
1951	14	31	45	19	26
1952	26	53	79	31	48
1953	48	65	113	95	18
1954	18	50	68	48	20
1955	20	140	160	92	68
1956	68	63	131	42	89
1957	89	44	133	59	74
1958	74	1	75	16	59
1959	59	210	269	91	178
1960	178	288	466	285	181
1961	181	287	468	285	183
1962	183	382	565	273	292
1963	292	454	746	326	420
1964	420	367	787	316	471
1965	471	392	863	379	484
1966	484	371	855	384	471
1967	471	328	799	335	464
1968	464	426	890	341	549
1969	549	829	1378	359	1019
1970	1019	541	1560	343	1217
1971	1217	118	1335	350	985
1972	985	138	1123	387	736
1973	736	166	902	249	653
1974	653	174	827	259	568
1975	568	207	775	225	550
1976	550	1208	1758	170	1588
1977	1588	603	2191	182	2009
1978	2009	1284	3293	579	2714
1979	2714	765	3479	613	2866
1980	2866	1334	4200	410	3790
1981	3790	772	4562	536	4026
1982	4026	1127	5153	661	4492
1983	4492	1459	5951	1242	4709
1984	4709	541	5250	878	4372
1985	4372	978	5350	866	4484

Year	Last Balance	Fresh Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1986	4484	1186	5670	1060	4610
1987	4610	1130	5740	972	4768
1988	4768	1415	6183	1012	5171
1989	5171	2279	7450	1472	5978
1990	5978	1301	7279	5601	1678
1991	1678	1208	2886	1095	1791
1992	1791	4808	6599	4245	2354
1993	2354	1525	3879	1559	2320
1994	2320	1200	3520	692	2828
1995	2828	1872	4700	876	3824
1996	3824	4919	8743	3227	5516
1997	5516	1949	7465	2487	4978
1998	4978	3282	8260	3817	4443
1999	4443	1883	6326	2237	4089
2000	4089	3055	7144	1806	5338
2001	5338	3100	8438	3738	4700
2002	4700	2375	7075	1669	5406
2003	5406	1920	7326	1936	5390
2004	5390	2865	8255	1530	6725
2005	6725	3141	9866	2919	6947
2006	6947	3051	9998	3054	6944
2007	6944	3104	10048	3258	6790
2008	6790	2831	9621	1884	7737
2009	7737	4456	12193	3523	8670
2010	8670	4054	12724	3110	9614
2011	9614	3700	13314	3695	9619
2012	9619	3754	13373	3140	10233
2013	10233	4811	15044	3460	11584
2014	11584	4753	16337	5328	11009
2015	11009	3231	14240	3408	10832
2016	10832	4154	14986	3880	11106
2017	11106	3733	14839	4179	10660
2018	10660	3395	14055	4480	9575
2019	9575	4469	14044	4316	9728
2020	9728	3176	12904	2492	10412
2021	10412	3009	13421	2552	10869
2022*	10869	3602	14471	3715	10756

*Upto 14-09-2022

6.3 Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan from 1950 to 2022*

Year	Last Balance	Fresh Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1950	0	9	9	1	8
1951	8	154	162	93	69
1952	69	141	210	186	24
1953	24	213	237	217	20
1954	20	205	225	210	15
1955	15	228	243	199	44
1956	44	278	322	268	54
1957	54	305	359	314	45
1958	45	408	453	408	45
1959	45	218	263	385	-122
1960	-122	199	77	251	-174
1961	-174	886	712	861	-149
1962	-149	1277	1128	1337	-209
1963	-209	1218	1009	1069	-60
1964	-60	1318	1258	1341	-83
1965	-83	2038	1955	1999	-44
1966	-44	1845	1801	1912	-111
1967	-111	2316	2205	1923	282
1968	282	1857	2139	2018	121
1969	121	1728	1849	1740	109
1970	109	1478	1587	1489	98
1971	98	640	738	230	508
1972	508	974	1482	489	993
1973	993	1092	2085	678	1407
1974	1407	633	2040	373	1667
1975	1667	5755	7422	4266	3156
1976	3156	2370	5526	1746	3780
1977	3780	2651	6431	2676	3755
1978	3755	2651	6406	1153	5253
1979	5253	2455	7708	2734	4974
1980	4974	2519	7493	3804	3689
1981	3689	3689	7378	2249	5129
1982	5129	3365	8494	2399	6095
1983	6095	2888	8983	3270	5713
1984	5713	3934	9647	2302	7345
1985	7345	3663	11008	3616	7392

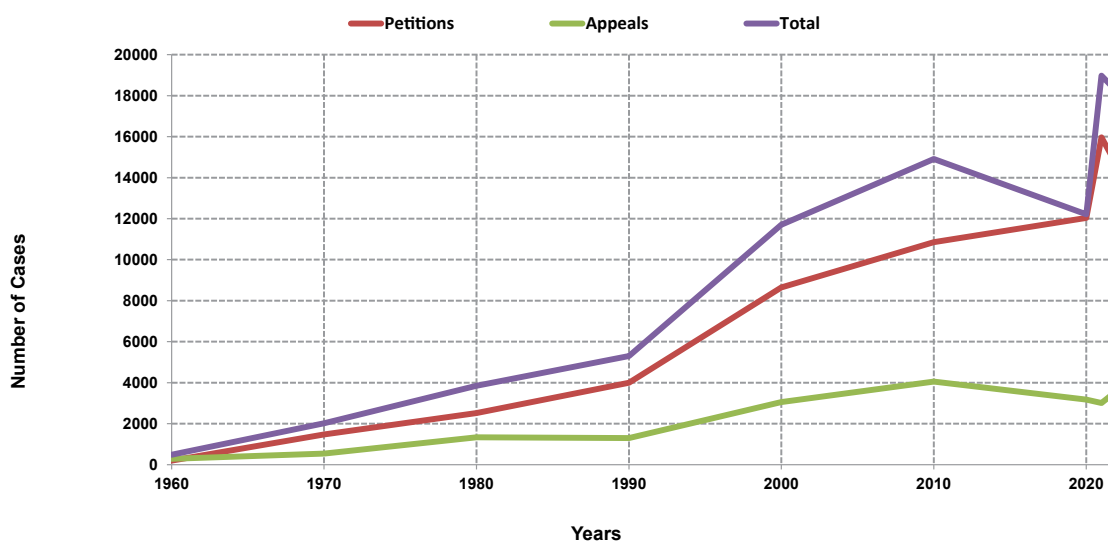
Year	Last Balance	Fresh Institution	Total	Disposal	Pending
1986	7392	2935	10327	3486	6841
1987	6841	3803	10644	4379	6265
1988	6265	4429	10694	5942	4752
1989	4752	3534	8286	7528	758
1990	758	3999	4757	3621	1136
1991	1136	3560	4696	1604	3092
1992	3092	1818	4910	3033	1877
1993	1877	4983	6860	3671	3189
1994	3189	4879	8068	4263	3805
1995	3805	4735	8540	4663	3877
1996	3877	6749	10626	4978	5648
1997	5648	8400	14048	7742	6306
1998	6306	7089	13395	6934	6461
1999	6461	6530	12991	6371	6620
2000	6620	8647	15267	7732	7535
2001	7535	12143	19678	9433	10245
2002	10245	11472	21717	7878	13839
2003	13839	11070	24909	8393	16516
2004	16516	14656	31172	8408	22764
2005	22764	5052	27816	8336	19480
2006	19480	5602	25082	11457	13625
2007	13625	6398	20023	7260	12763
2008	12763	6976	19739	7082	12657
2009	12657	10091	22748	12548	10200
2010	10200	10857	21057	10306	10751
2011	10751	8783	19534	8611	10923
2012	10923	9066	19989	10465	9524
2013	9524	10877	22414	12017	8384
2014	8384	11164	19548	9440	10108
2015	10108	13433	23541	9163	14378
2016	14378	15328	29706	10579	19127
2017	19127	14267	33394	9812	23582
2018	23582	16070	39652	12617	27035
2019	27035	14222	41257	12235	29022
2020	29022	12034	41056	9057	31999
2021	31999	15966	47965	9704	38261
2022*	38261	14609	52870	16900	35970

*Upto 14-09-2022

6.4 Institution of Petitions and Appeals over the last seven decades

Cases	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2021	2022*
Petitions	199	1478	2519	3999	8647	10857	12034	15966	14609
Appeals	288	541	1334	1301	3055	4054	3176	3009	3602
Total	487	2019	3853	5300	11702	14911	12210	18975	18211

*Upto 14-09-2022





Ante Room of Auditorium

CHAPTER

7

IMPORTANT CASES
DECIDED BY
THE SUPREME COURT

IMPORTANT CASES DECIDED BY THE SUPREME COURT (SUMMARIES)

7.1 Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) Vs. Federation of Pakistan (PLD 2022 SC 574) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan]

Brief facts: The Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly dismissed the motion of no confidence moved against the then Prime Minister for being unconstitutional. Subsequently, the Prime Minister advised the President to dissolve the National Assembly who accepted the advice and ordered the dissolution of the Assembly. These acts of the Deputy Speaker, Prime Minister and President were challenged before the Court.

Decision: The Constitution Petitions were disposed of. The Court held that the dismissal of the motion of no confidence by the Deputy Speaker was without jurisdiction as neither the Constitution nor the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly, 2007 conferred a veto power on the Speaker to rule on the admissibility or validity of a motion of no confidence. Likewise, the advice of the Prime Minister for dissolving the National Assembly was set aside for being contrary to Article 58(1) of the Constitution which mandates that a Prime Minister against whom a motion of no confidence is pending cannot tender such advice. Consequently, the order of the President dissolving the National Assembly was also set aside. As a result thereof, the National Assembly was restored and the motion was revived for being voted upon by the Members of the Assembly.

7.2 Ahmed Shakeel Bhatti Vs. State (2023 SCMR 1) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan]

Brief facts: The respondent No.2's cheque for the sale consideration of a sugar mill was dishonored after he had been in control and use of the mill for some time. The petitioner seller filed a criminal petition before the Court seeking the cancellation of pre-arrest bail granted to respondent No.2 in an FIR registered under Section 489-F PPC (Dishonestly Issuing a Cheque).

Decision: The Court observed that the petitioner's primary contention that the conduct of respondent No.2 prima facie lacked commercial integrity had weight but proof of the element of dishonesty required the recording of evidence. Such an exercise could be undertaken at the trial stage and not at the bail stage. The petition was dismissed.

7.3 Hadayat Ullah Vs. Federation of Pakistan (2022 SCMR 1691) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan]

Brief facts: The petitioners who had been reinstated into service under the Sacked Employees (Re-instatement) Act, 2010 ("Act") filed review petitions against the judgment of the Court reported as Muhammad Afzal vs. Secretary Establishment Division (2021 SCMR 1569) which had declared the said Act to be ultra vires the Constitution.

Decision: The review petitions seeking the revival of the Act were dismissed. The Court observed that the petitioners initial employment contravened the constitutional principles of merit, non-discrimination, transparency and fairness therefore their subsequent reinstatement by the Act without curing such defects was unlawful. It was further held that the petitioners reinstatement violated the Fundamental Rights of the regular employees who had been appointed after fulfilling all the codal formalities. However, keeping in view the length of service rendered by the petitioners the Court in exercise of its power to do complete justice under Article 187 of the Constitution converted the review petitions into proceedings under Article 184(3) of the Constitution. As a result, the petitioner employees who were occupying posts requiring no aptitude, scholastic or skill test were reinstated in service simpliciter. On the other hand, the petitioner employees who were occupying posts requiring the passing of an aptitude, scholastic or skill test were permitted to be reinstated into service provided they passed the afore-mentioned tests within a 3 month time-frame.

7.4 Abdul Sattar Vs. Judicial Commission of Pakistan (PLD 2023 SC 32) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan]

Brief facts: The petitioners had been appointed as Additional Judges of the Lahore High Court and had challenged their non-confirmation as Permanent Judges of that High Court by the Judicial Commission of Pakistan.

Decision: The Constitution Petitions were dismissed on the ground of maintainability as no Fundamental Right of the petitioners was found to have been violated by their non-confirmation. The Court further observed that under the Constitution Additional Judges are neither guaranteed security of tenure nor do they have a legitimate expectation of being confirmed as Permanent Judges unless the Judicial Commission by a majority endorses their appointment.

7.5 Justice Qazi Faez Isa Vs. President of Pakistan (PLD 2022 SC 119) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan]

Brief facts: The directions of the Court issued in Justice Qazi Faez Isa vs. President of Pakistan (PLD 2021 SC 1) were challenged by the petitioners in review. The impugned directions were:

- i. The direction to the Federal Board of Revenue ("FBR") to hear the stance of the petitioner Judge's wife and children regarding their foreign acquired property.
- ii. The presentation of the report of the FBR to the Supreme Judicial Council ("SJC") for examining and determining whether any action was required against the petitioner Judge.

Decision: The review petitions were allowed by a majority of 6:4. The Hon'ble Chief Justice authored the dissent dismissing the review petitions. The minority after considering the contentions of the review petitioners found the same to be unconvincing and contrary to settled law and the facts of the case. After examining the original judgment and the laws and jurisprudence of various jurisdictions it was held that:

- i. Illegally collected evidence is admissible in legal proceedings if it is genuine and relevant to the question in issue.
- ii. Unaccounted assets belonging to the spouse or dependent children of a Judge must be explained by the latter if acquired during his term of office.
- iii. It was for the FBR and not the SJC to examine the tax matters of a Judge's spouse.

7.6 Ali Asjad Malhi Vs. Syeda Nosheen Iftikhar (PLD 2023 SC 1) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan]

Brief facts: The Election Commission of Pakistan ordered a fresh bye-election in constituency NA-75 (Sialkot) after the original polling day was marred by incidents of violence and the disappearance of 20 Presiding Officers. The appellant challenged the Election Commission's decision before the Court and sought a partial re-poll in the 20 Polling Stations whose Presiding Officers went missing.

Decision: The appeal was dismissed. The Court observed that the disappearance of the 20 Presiding Officers was an unprecedented event in the electoral history of Pakistan and an attack on the entire election process. Therefore, the gravity of the disappearances was such that a partial re-poll would not be a commensurate response to the illegality that had occurred. Additionally, the Court directed the Election Commission to investigate into the object of, means used for and the perpetrators behind the disappearances of the 20 Presiding Officers in order to bring the real culprits to justice under the law.

7.7 Justice Qazi Faez Isa Vs. President of Pakistan (PLD 2021 SC 639) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan]

Brief facts: Applications were filed by the review petitioners seeking the constitution of the same Bench for hearing the review that had decided the original matter reported as Justice Qazi Faez Isa vs. President of Pakistan (PLD 2021 SC 1). The original matter was decided by 10 Judges with a majority of 7:3 whilst the review petitions were fixed before a 7 Member Bench.

Decision: The applications were disposed of. The Court after examining the applicable law and practice of the Supreme Court held that insofar as the constitution of a review Bench is concerned it should:

- i. Be comprised of the same strength of Judges who decided the original matter; and
- ii. Include the author Judge, if available, or any other Judge who agreed with him.

However, it was also observed that in view of the settled practice it was the prerogative of the Hon'ble Chief Justice to constitute a larger Bench for hearing a review petition if he so considered fit.

7.8 Niamatullah Khan Vs. Federation of Pakistan (2022 SCMR 152), (2022 SCMR 171), (2022 SCMR 219) and (2022 SCMR 238) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmad]

Matter related to construction of fifteen storey "Nasla Tower" built illegally on encroached land meant for a service road. Concerned Commissioner had been directed to immediately commence the demolition work of the tower and achieve the total demolition thereof and clearance of debris as soon as possible. The said report was found unsatisfactory and was rejected. Direction was issued to the Commissioner to ensure compliance of Court's orders regarding demolition of the building.

Matter related to demolition of a multi-storey building "Tejori Heights" built on land ownership for which could not prove by its builders. Court directed the Commissioner to submit the report.

Matters related to a private club built on Civil Aviation's Authority's land; encroachment upon different lands in Karachi city meant for parks and playgrounds. Court issued directions to the concerned authorities and officials to file their reports.

Matter related to Cantonments' lands, which were allotted or leased by the Federal Government or the Provincial Government and meant to be used as strategic lands for defence purposes and its activities. Court held that conversion of cantonment land into private land, seemed contrary to the very mandate of the Cantonments Act, 1924 and the Land Administration Control Rules, 1937 and was also in violation of the Constitutional provisions. If any law or rule was made contrary to such mandate, the same would be ultra vires the Cantonments Act, 1924 and the Constitution.

Once layout plan was prepared, in which amenities were provided, such amenities could not be removed or altered/converted into private buildings or used for commercial purposes. Members of the society acquired vested rights in the amenities provided in the society and those could not be taken away or allotted for any purposes other than those shown in the original master plan.

Matter related to mosques built on land belonging to Kidney Hill Park and Pakistan Employees Cooperative Housing Society. Once a plan did not make provision for construction of a mosque in the park, allowing such construction to be made was totally against the law and the approved plan of the Park. Same was also not permissible under Muslim jurisprudence for any mosque to be established and it had to be done by procuring the land and consideration for the said land had to be paid. Court directed the city Commissioner/ Administrator to restore the land belonging to the Park and put up a report.

Two houses built adjacent to the Park with gates opening towards the Park providing an illegal passage for the said houses. Court gave directions to relevant officials for exploring possibility of shifting the graves from the Park to a properly declared graveyard and for removing any gates of houses existing adjacent to the Park.

7.9 In the matter of: Reference No. 1 of 2020 (PLD 2021 SC 825) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmad]

Reference by the President under Art. 186 of the Constitution. Question asked in the Reference was whether the condition of 'secret ballot' referred to in Art. 226 of the Constitution, was applicable only for the elections held 'under' the Constitution such as the election to the office of President, Speaker and Deputy Speaker of National Assembly, Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Senate, Speakers and Deputy Speakers of the Provincial Assemblies and not to other elections such as the election for the members of the Senate held under the Elections Act, 2017, enacted pursuant to Art. 222 read with Entry 41, Part I, Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, which may be held by way of secret or open ballot, as may be provided for in the Elections Act, 2017. Court held that the question that had been posed before the Court by the present Reference was more of interpretation of the Constitutional provisions, particularly, Art. 226 of the Constitution and in all circumstances, it was the exclusive domain of the superior Courts especially the Supreme Court, to interpret the Constitutional provisions.

It further held, that the election to the Senate were elections under the Constitution and they were to be held by secret ballot. However, the concept of secrecy of ballot was not absolute and need not be implemented in the ideal or absolute sense but had to be tempered by practical considerations necessitated by the processes of election. Elections to both the Houses (of Parliament) were provided by the Constitution itself. Such elections could not be taken out from the purview of the Constitution on basis of an interpretation to the effect that were held under the Elections Act, 2017

It was also held that Constitution was an organic whole. No provision of the Constitution could be interpreted in isolation, rather the Constitution had to be read organically and holistically, and Articles and Clauses of the Constitution, if read in isolation from the rest of the Constitution, may mislead the readers because the meaning of the Constitution had to be gathered from the Constitution as an integrated whole, not as a mechanical deduction but based on reasons.

7.10 Asad Ali Khan Vs. Province of Punjab (PLD 2021 SC 770) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmad]

Dissolution of all local governments in Punjab constituted or continued under the Punjab Local Government Act, 2013. Constitutional petition under Art. 184(3) challenging the constitutionality of S.3 of the Punjab Local Government Act, 2019. Infraction of Art. 17 fragmented and tore apart the whole local government system and the local governments established by it, thus, the very relevance of Art. 17 of the Constitution, which guaranteed to the citizen fundamental right, inter alia, to form and be a member of a political party, raised a question of public importance with reference to the enforcement of the fundamental rights, thus, the petitions before the Supreme Court under Art. 184(3) of the Constitution were declared maintainable.

Regarding vires of Section 3 of the Act of 2019, it was held that Local Government system established under Art. 140A of the Constitution through Provincial Legislation, when translated into an elected local government for a specified period of time by law, could not be dissolved before the period of its expiry, as such action would directly come in conflict with Art. 17 of the Constitution read with Arts. 140A, 7 and 32 of the Constitution. Local governments elected under the Act of 2013 were entitled to function for the duration of five (05) years as provided under the said Act itself. Thus, Section 3 of the Act of 2019 declared to be ultra vires the Constitution, and consequently the Local Governments as were existing in the Punjab prior to promulgation of the said section stood restored and complete their term in accordance with law.

It was also held that although Principles of Policy were not enforceable by Court nor could they on their own be made basis for adjudging any law to be void but in making law, the State was required to be guided by the directives of the Principles of Policy and had to ensure that these directives were duly reflected in making of law, for they were pronounced objectives of the State for the socio-economic development of the citizens for the ultimate establishment of an egalitarian society. Said directives Principles of Policy of the State had a place in overall working of the State, and all acts of the State organs and the functionaries of the State had to be in consonance with these directives. No inconsistency in this regard could be made by the State or State Organs in performance of its functions.

7.11 The State Vs. Ahmed Omar Sheikh (2021 SCMR 873) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sardar Tariq Masood]

The Court held that to constitute a conspiracy meeting of two or more persons for doing an illegal act through illegal means was the primary condition. To ascertain conspiracy, it had to be seen and kept in mind by the Court that the evidence, concerning each and every circumstance, must clearly be established by reliable evidence; there should be a prima facie evidence affording a reasonable ground for the Court to believe that two or more persons were members of the conspiracy and conspiracy consisted not merely in the intention of two or more persons but in an agreement of two or more persons to do an unlawful act.

Each criminal case was to be decided having regard to its own peculiar facts and circumstances. Test to be essentially applied in one case may absolutely be irrelevant in another, as the crimes were seldom committed in identical situations. Criminal cases were to be decided on their peculiar facts and circumstance as such the rules laid down in earlier cases could not be applied in subsequent cases in an 'omnibus' manner.

Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken. Courts had to remain impartial and they were not meant to fill up the lacunas/gaps and other infirmities left by either party.

Any confession, even recorded under S. 164, Cr.P.C. would become invalid if the accused produced before the Magistrate remained in handcuff while making such confession. Longer an accused was in (illegal) custody of police before making his judicial confession lesser the evidentiary value of such confession.

Benefit of doubt automatically went in favour of an accused. Even if a single circumstance created reasonable doubt in a prudent mind regarding guilt of an accused then the accused shall be entitled to such benefit not as a matter of grace and concession but as a matter of right and such benefit must be extended to the accused person(s) by the Courts without any reservation. Even in high-profile cases the benefit of doubt could not be extended to the prosecution and such benefit could only be extended to the accused who was facing the trial.

7.12 Gul Taiz Khan Marwat Vs. The Registrar, Peshawar High Court, Peshawar (PLD 2021 SC 391) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ijaz ul Ahsan]

The basic question involved in these cases was whether the executive, administrative or consultative actions of the Chief Justices or Judges of a High Court are amenable to the constitutional jurisdiction of a High Court under Article 199 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 ("Constitution").

The Hon'ble five-member bench of the august Supreme Court ruled that the bare reading of Article 199(5) of the Constitution showed that as a general rule for the purposes of Article 199, the Supreme Court and High Courts had been excluded from the term 'person', and therefore no writ could be issued by a High Court under Article 199 to the Supreme Court or to itself by any of the said Courts. Framers of the Constitution did not intend that the remedy of a writ be available against a High Court or the Supreme Court. Moreover, the perusal of Articles 176 and 192(1) of the Constitution made it further clear that a High Court and the Supreme Court both comprised of the respective Chief Justices and judges, therefore the argument that there could be no Court without the Chief Justice and Judges was necessarily true. Furthermore, the definitions under the said Articles of the Constitution did not draw any distinction between the judicial orders of a Court and its administrative, executive or consultative orders. Being so, such actions were not amenable to the constitutional jurisdiction of a High Court under Art. 199 of the Constitution. Superior courts judges did not come under the definition of "persons" in view of Art.199(5) of the Constitution and therefore writ petitions filed against their executive, administrative or consultative actions were not maintainable. Judges of the superior courts did not act as persona designata while exercising executive, administrative or consultative actions.

The Court finally held that in view of Articles 176, 192, 199 and 208 of the Constitution, and upon a harmonious interpretation thereof, no distinction whatsoever had been made between the various functions of the Supreme Court and High Courts in the Constitution and the wording was clear, straightforward and unambiguous. There was no sound basis to the argument that Judges acting in their judicial capacity fell within the definition of a 'person' (Article 199(5) of the Constitution) and Judges acting in their administrative, executive or consultative capacity did not fall within such definition.

7.13 Atif Zareef and others Vs. The State (PLD 2021 SC 550) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah]

In appeal arising out of a rape case, the Court, while reappraising the evidence, noted that during the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, particularly the complainant /victim, the defence tried to build a case that the complainant/victim was a woman of immoral character for having illicit relations with someone, and therefore her testimony was unreliable and untrustworthy. The lady Doctor, who had medically examined the complainant/victim, was also cross- examined on these lines by questioning as to the hymen examination and two finger vagina test of the complainant victim.

In this background of the case, the Court considered it important to examine whether recording sexual history of the victim by carrying out "two-finger test" (TFT) or the "virginity test" has any scientific justification or evidentiary relevance to determine the commission of the sexual assault of rape, and whether the myth that "unchaste", "impure" or "immoral" women are more likely to consent to sexual intercourse and are not worthy of reliance have any legal basis. The Court examined the said questions in the light of Constitution, law and modern forensic science.

The Court observed: "Modern forensic science...shows that the two finger test must not be conducted for establishing rape-sexual violence, and the size of the vaginal introitus has no bearing on a case of sexual violence. The status of hymen is also irrelevant because hymen can be torn due to several reasons such as cycling, riding among other things... The medical officers instead of burdening themselves with reporting about the sexual history of the victim must ensure... in a case of sexual offence of rape to examine the external genital area for evidence of injury, seminal stains and stray pubic hair." (Para 9)

In the context of constitutional provisions, the Court held: "Dragging sexual history of the rape survivor into the case by making observations about her body including observations like "the vagina admits two fingers easily" or "old ruptured hymen" is an affront to the reputation and honour of the rape survivor... [R]eporting sexual history of a rape survivor amounts to discrediting her independence, identity, autonomy and free choice thereby degrading her human worth and offending her right to dignity guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution... A woman, whatever her sexual character or reputation may be, is entitled to equal protection of law. No one has the license to invade her person or violate her privacy on the ground of her alleged immoral character." (Para 11 and 12)

While noting the omission of Article 151(4) of the Qanun-e-Shahadat 1984, the Court held that "Omission of Article 151(4) of the QSO by the Legislature leaves no doubt in discovering and ascertaining the intention of the Legislature that in a rape case the accused cannot be allowed to question the complainant about her alleged "general immoral character."

7.14 Dean/Chief Executive, Gomal Medical College Vs. Muhammad Armaghan Khan (PLD 2023 SC 190) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munib Akhtar]

The judgment centered around the maintainability of an appeal to the Supreme Court under Article 212(3) of the Constitution against an order of a tribunal established by a provincial law. The Supreme Court held that such an appeal was not maintainable unless the proviso to Article 212(2) was applied, which required a resolution by the provincial assembly and a law by the parliament to extend the provisions of Article 212(2) to such a tribunal.

The Supreme Court reasoned that this was based on two grounds: first, the federal structure of the Constitution, which did not allow the provinces to legislate on the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court; and second, the design and purpose of Article 212, which did not envisage two parallel remedies for the litigants, one under Article 212(3) and the other under Article 199. The Supreme Court gave directions for regularizing the pending and decided appeals from tribunals not covered by the proviso to Article 212(2), and for informing the litigants about the correct position of law.

7.15 Muhammad Iqbal Vs. The State (PLD 2022 SC 378) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amin-Ud-Din Khan]

In this case a foreign buyer Ms. Lina Bomba of Messrs Jaed Textile Proprietary Limited, Sydney Australia preferred a complaint against petitioner for failing to timely ship an order of bath towel, with the request that the Trade Development Authority of Pakistan ("TDAP") take legal action against the latter entity. The petitioner expressed his willingness for amicable settlement but could not make good his commitment of returning the amount claimed by the foreign buyer in two installments. An inquiry conducted by TDAP revealed that the petitioner did not ship the consignment to Messrs Jaed Textile Proprietary Limited nor refunded the amount received in advance from the foreign buyer. TDAP, therefore, filed a complaint before the Special Court (Commercial), Karachi against the petitioner, for indulging in unfair trade practices and causing unlawful loss to the foreign buyer.

The matter came up before the august Supreme Court and it was held that to improve our exports, we as a citizen and nation need to improve foreign buyers' trust in our system as a reliable trade partner. The Commercial Court could have and in this case should have directed refund to the buyer from the Revolving Fund if the same was immediately not payable by the exporter. On the other hand, the law clearly tells that if the exporter fails to pay the amount to the buyer within the time specified by the Court, the said amount can be recovered as an arrear of land revenue. The law does not call for indefinite incarceration in case of default in payment. In the circumstances of the case, indefinite confinement in return for default in payment is violative of Articles 9,10 and 14 of the Constitution and we did not see any justification for that.

7.16 Shamona Badshah Qaisarani Vs. Election Tribunal, Multan (2021 SCMR 988) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sayyed Mazahar Ali Akbar Naqvi]

In this case the appellant's husband was the returned candidate in the general elections held in 2013 in the constituency PP-240, Dera Ghazi Khan-I but subsequently, he was disqualified on account of fake degree. In the bye-elections held on 07.10.2013, the appellant contested and won the elections by securing the highest votes. The respondent No. 3 Khawaja Muhammad Dawood Sulemani who had also contested the said elections, challenged the elections by filing Election Petition No. 13 of 2013 before the Election Tribunal, Bahawalpur & D.G. Khan Divisions on the ground of corrupt practices but it was dismissed vide order dated 19.11.2014. During the pendency of the said Election Petition, the respondent No. 3 also filed an application under Section 76-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 before the aforesaid Election Tribunal praying that the election of the appellant may be declared void as the declaration of assets made by her in the nomination papers was false, incorrect and against the record because she did not disclose a piece of agricultural land, which she had inherited from her parents. The Election Tribunal Bahawalpur accepted the application filed by the respondent No. 3, declared the bye-elections void, de-notified the appellant and ordered fresh elections in the constituency. The appellant challenged the said order before this Court but her appeal stood dismissed vide judgment dated 09.05.2016. Thereafter, again bye-elections were scheduled to be held on 17.01.2015. The appellant again submitted her nomination papers whereupon the respondent No. 3 raised objection that according to the findings of the Election Tribunal Bahawalpur dated 19.11.2014 passed in an application under Section 76-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, the appellant is not "Sadiq" and "Ameen" and is not entitled to contest the elections. However, the Returning Officer accepted the nomination papers of the appellant vide order dated 27.12.2014. The respondent No. 3 challenged the acceptance of nomination papers of the appellant before the Election Tribunal Multan by filing Election Petition No. 04 of 2014, which was allowed vide order dated 01.01.2015, the appellant's nomination papers were rejected and on the basis of the order of the Election Tribunal Bahawalpur she was disqualified under Article 62(1)(f) of the Constitution. The appellant being aggrieved by the order of the Election Tribunal Multan, challenged it before the Lahore High Court, Multan Bench by filing Writ Petition No. 136 of 2015 but it was dismissed vide judgment dated 12.08.2016. The matter ultimately came up before this Court. This Court heard the matter at length and after thoroughly examining the provisions of law, allowed the appeal by mainly holding that every non-disclosure or mis-declaration would not be sufficient enough to permanently disqualify a member of the Parliament or a candidate. The purpose and intention needed to be seen behind the non-disclosure or mis-declaration. The returned candidate would be disqualified only when if he/she had dishonestly acquired assets and was hiding them to derive certain benefits. If the non-disclosure or mis-declaration was such that it gave an illegal advantage to a candidate then it would lead to termination of his candidature. Mere fact that a candidate had not declared an asset in the nomination papers would not end in his disqualification but it had to be seen whether the act of non-disclosure of the asset was with dishonest intent or not and only if there was dishonest intent behind the non-disclosure, the candidate would be disqualified. It was the credibility of the explanation that would be the determining factor as to whether non-disclosure of an asset carried with it the element of dishonesty or not.

7.17 SMC No. 1/2022 & C.P. Nos. 03 to 07 of 2022 [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail]

In this case, suo motu proceedings were initiated pursuant to the recommendations of 12 learned Judges of this Court in a meeting. The proceedings took notice of the events that transpired in the National Assembly ("NA") earlier in the day. The Orders of the Day for 03.04.2022 issued by the NA Secretariat listed voting on the resolution of no confidence ("RNC") against Prime Minister Mr. Imran Khan ("PM") at agenda item 4. However, as will become clear later, the scheduled voting did not take place. Instead, the RNC was dismissed by the Deputy Speaker on a point of order raised by the Law Minister, Mr. Fawad Chaudhry, shortly after the House had convened. Within a few hours thereafter the NA was dissolved by the President of Pakistan on the advice of the PM.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail although he fully subscribed to the observations made and conclusions drawn by the majority of the bench yet observed that the Deputy Speaker rejected the resolution and his ruling was based upon a cipher, issued by a Pakistani Diplomat, allegedly containing some allegations. He while giving reference of the provision of Article 5(1) of the Constitution declared that the motion is a result of a plot hatched by its movers in connivance with a foreign country to change the regime. It is strange to note that the Deputy Speaker did not explain that how the said Article is relevant in the process of vote of no confidence. Article 95 of the Constitution does not permit the Speaker to do any business, other than completing the process upon the resolution. He was obliged to be obedient to the Constitution and law, therefore, was bound to fulfill the constitutional command by finalizing the process for a vote of no confidence moved against the P.M. in accordance with Article 95 of the Constitution and Rule 37 of the Rules of Business. He was supposed to abide by his oath to be impartial and act fairly. But instead, he has violated the constitutional provisions and has misused his power, in protecting the interest of the P.M. as both of them belong to the same ruling party. The conduct of the Deputy Speaker is evident of the fact that he had already decided to reject the resolution, through the ruling, which was drafted before the start of the proceedings in the House. The ruling was with the name and designation of the Speaker National Assembly, Asad Qaiser, who was even not present in the House. The ruling of the Deputy Speaker is evident of the fact that it was pre-planned, which has deprived the Parliamentarians of their constitutional right for a vote of no confidence against the P.M. The Deputy Speaker did not provide the right to reply the allegations leveled by the Federal Minister for Law. Rejection of the resolution of no confidence by the Deputy Speaker enabled the P.M. to recommend dissolution of the National Assembly. The President accepted the recommendation, in consequence whereof, the National Assembly was dissolved and the elections were called. Once we had declared the act of the Deputy Speaker as extra-constitutional by setting aside his ruling, the resolution of no confidence was revived, as a result whereof, the entire structure built upon the ruling collapses and the National Assembly stands restored.

7.18 Collector of Customs, Model Customs Collectorate, Peshawar Vs. Waseef Ullah & Others (2023 SCMR 503) [Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar]

The Supreme Court ruled that imports of hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs) that come within PCT Code 87.03 are exempt from customs duty, sales tax, and withholding tax in view of S.R.O. 499(I)/2013 issued by the Federal Government to this effect. It was held that in taxing statutes there was no issue of intendment and the Court cannot fill in gaps or rectify defects, or add words to a statute or read words into it which are not there that could defeat or negate the benefits arising therefrom, especially when the literal reading produces an intelligible result. The clarificatory Circular issued by the Assistant Collector of Customs whereby additional conditions were imposed and the exemption was limited to fully hybrid cars with larger batteries and motors was therefore of no legal effect and was set aside. The Supreme Court noted that it was logical to grant an exemption for the import of HEVs in order to combat climate change and mitigate its negative effects in the future in compliance with the Pakistan Climate Change Act, 2017, which incorporates international conventions on climate change, and the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA), 1997.

7.19 Federal Government of Pakistan through Ministry of Defence Vs. Mst. Zakia Begum (PLD 2023 SC 277) [Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ayesha A. Malik]

Land measuring 29199 Kanals and 18 Marlas was acquired from three villages of District Attock for the purposes of the extension to the Pakistan Ordnance Factory. A dispute arose with reference to the compensation determined for the benefit of the landowners. Compensation was fixed on the basis of the revenue classification of the land being Chahi Aabi Selab, Maira Rakkar Lass, Banjar Qadeem and Ghair Mumkin by the Land Acquisition Collector which was objected to by the landowners as not being reflective of the potential value of the land. The matter was heard by the Land Acquisition Collector, Referee Court and the High Court and ultimately, the High Court decided the matter in favour of the landowners where compensation was enhanced to the rate of Rs.30,000/- per Kanal along with 15% necessary acquisition charges as well as compound interest.

The judgment of the High Court was upheld by this Court by holding that the concept of potential value has been repeatedly considered by this Court, whereby potential value means the value of the land based on the probability that if developed, considering its location and proximity to residential, commercial or industrial areas with amenities such as roads, water, gas, electricity, communication network and suitability it has the potential to be developed, which will increase its value. The value of land for the purposes of compensation must include the potentiality of the land because this is the value, which the landowners would benefit from if they were able to maintain their ownership over the land. Importantly, the Court held that while determining compensation for the land, acquired revenue classification are not relevant for the purposes of determining potential value and instead, the Land Acquisition Collector must consider the price of the land in the vicinity including the physical attributes such as accessibility, characteristics relating to land itself, which include its residential, commercial and industrial use; the availability of utilities such as water, gas, electricity, phone connectivity and the price of land in the vicinity as these factors reflect the potential for economic growth, infrastructure development and urbanization. The Court relied upon the fundamental right to property as enshrined in Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution declaring the law of acquisition as being confiscatory in nature. The Court further declared that the Land Acquisition Act is a colonial law with an outdated purpose, which needs to be amended. It was further clarified that the right to own property under Article 23 of the Constitution means the right to own economically productive property associated with agriculture, commerce, industry and business, therefore, it is a source of livelihood and provides economic security to a person. This goes to the underlying right to dignity of an individual and their home, as prescribed in Article 14 of the Constitution. Hence, a landowner is entitled to the potential value of the land.

Another important aspect of the case is that the land was acquired from three villages of District Attock. The Court declared that compensation has to be fixed for the total land that is acquired and the land cannot be bifurcated into smaller parcels for the purpose of fixing compensation to the disadvantage of the landowners because it undermines the potential value particularly when the acquisition is of a large area of land for a single project. In such a situation, the landowners must be given the benefit of the potential value of the entire area being acquired and not just small pieces of land so as to ensure that the landowners are compensated as per the expected reasonable capacity of land use.

CHAPTER

8

PICTORIAL
PRESENTATION OF
EVENTS



THE PRESIDENT OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN DR. ARIF ALVI ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL ALONG WITH HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN PLANTING A BRACHYCHITON TREE IN SUPREME COURT GARDEN ISLAMABAD



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL ADDRESSING THE DELEGATION OF COMMAND & STAFF COLLEGE QUETTA DURING VISIT TO THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL IN A GROUP PHOTO WITH DELEGATION OF COMMAND & STAFF COLLEGE QUETTA



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL IN A GROUP PHOTO WITH DELEGATION OF LADY CIVIL JUDGES



THE PARTICIPANTS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY (5TH PRE-SERVICE TRAINING FOR CIVIL JUDGES-CUM-JUDICIAL MAGISTRATES (BATCH-II), PRESENTING SOUVENIR TO THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL PRESIDING OVER THE OPENING CEREMONY OF NEW JUDICIAL YEAR 2022-2023 AT SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL PRESIDING OVER FULL COURT REFERENCE ON THE EVE OF RETIREMENT OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE QAZI MUHAMMAD AMIN AHMED



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN PRESENTING SOUVENIR TO THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE QAZI MUHAMMAD AMIN AHMED ON THE EVE OF HIS RETIREMENT



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THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN ON THE EVE OF RETIREMENT OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAZHAR ALAM KHAN MIANKHEL



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN ON THE EVE OF RETIREMENT OF HON'BLE MR JUSTICE SAJJAD ALI SHAH



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THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL IN A GROUP PHOTO WITH HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN ON THE EVE OF RETIREMENT OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED AT SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL IN A GROUP PHOTO WITH HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN PRESENTING SOUVENIR TO HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED ON THE EVE OF HIS RETIREMENT AT SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE JAMAL KHAN MANDOKHAIL, CHIEF JUSTICE, HIGH COURT OF BALOCHISTAN AS JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MUHAMMAD ALI MAZHAR JUDGE, HIGH COURT OF SINDH AS JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO HON'BLE MRS. AYESHA A. MALIK, JUDGE, LAHORE HIGH COURT AS JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED PRESIDING OVER FULL COURT REFERENCE ON THE EVE OF RETIREMENT OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANZOOR AHMAD MALIK



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN ON THE EVE OF RETIREMENT OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MANZOOR AHMED MALIK



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THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED AND HON'BLE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN ON THE EVE OF RETIREMENT OF HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MUSHIR ALAM



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED PRESIDING OVER THE CEREMONY OF NEW JUDICIAL YEAR 2021-2022 AT SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED CHAIRING THE MEETING OF LAW & JUSTICE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN



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THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN ADMINISTERING THE OATH OF OFFICE TO MR. GHULAM MUHAMMAD MEMON , ADDITIONAL AUDITOR GENERAL-I AS ACTING AUDITOR GENERAL OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE UMAR ATA BANDIAL, SENIOR PUISNE JUDGE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN, TAKING OATH OF OFFICE AS ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN FROM HON'BLE MR JUSTICE MAQBOOL BAQAR



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED UNVEILING THE PLAQUE OF GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY OF NEW REGISTRY BUILDING IN PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT PREMISES KARACHI



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED ADDRESSING THE GATHERING DURING THE GROUND BREAKING CEREMONY OF NEW REGISTRY BUILDING IN PAKISTAN SECRETARIAT PREMISES KARACHI



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED INAUGURATING THE CEREMONY OF "CASE REGISTRATION DESK" AT SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF SUPREME COURT BAR ASSOCIATION



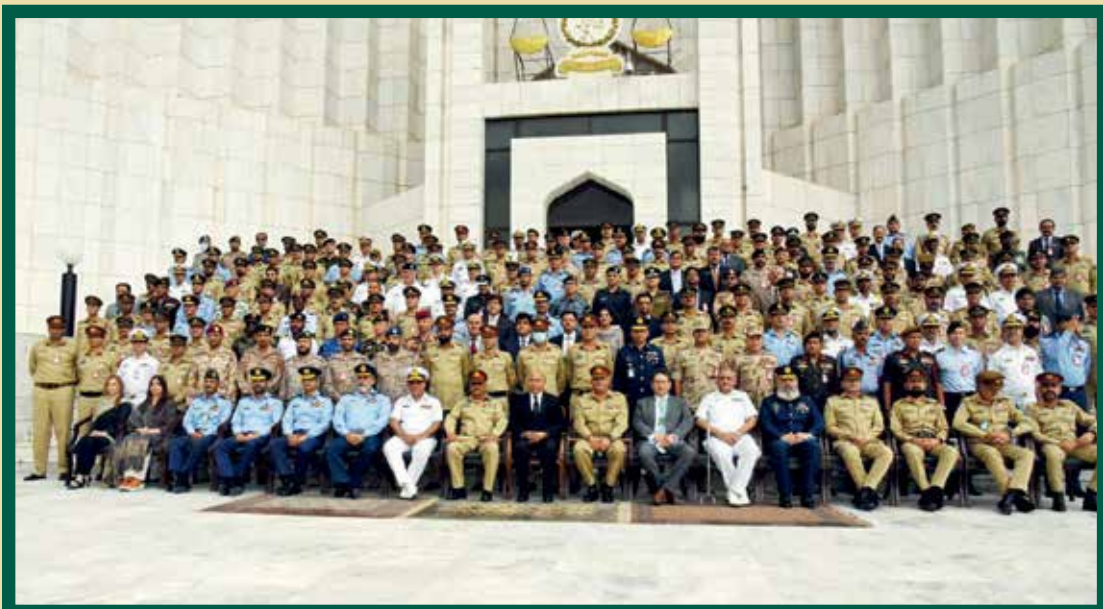
THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF FEDERAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION RAWALPINDI



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF ISLAMABAD HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF NATIONAL MANAGEMENT COLLEGE



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PESHAWAR HIGH COURT BAR ASSOCIATION PESHAWAR



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF PUNJAB BAR COUNCIL



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN MR. JUSTICE GULZAR AHMED WITH DELEGATION OF RAWALPINDI BAR ASSOCIATION



THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN AND THE HON'BLE JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN ADDRESSING THE PARTICIPANTS OF TRAINING COURSES/CONFERENCE/WORKSHOPS ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS ORGANIZED BY THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ISLAMABAD

CHAPTER

9

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHIEF
JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN
AND THE JUDGES

ACTIVITIES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF PAKISTAN AND JUDGES

9.1 Federal Judicial Academy

The Federal Judicial Academy, the prime judicial training institute of the country was established through a Resolution in 1988. Until 1997, it worked under the Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of Pakistan. However, given the significance of the institution and keeping in view the principles of independence of judiciary, the Federal Judicial Academy Act, 1997 was enacted by the Parliament to make it a body corporate having perpetual succession and seal.

The Academy operates under the control and supervision of a Board of Governors. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan is the Chairman, of the Board of Governors of the Academy. Following are the aims and objects of the Academy:

- (i) orientation and training of new Judges, Magistrates, law officers and Court personnel;
- (ii) in-service training and education of Judges, Magistrates, law Officers and Court Personnel;
- (iii) holding of conferences, seminars, workshops, and symposia for improvement of the judicial system and quality of judicial work and;
- (iv) publishing of journals, memories, research papers and reports;

A. Activities of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan and Hon'ble Judges of Supreme Court of Pakistan at Federal Judicial Academy, Islamabad from 15th September, 2020 to 14th September 2022.

1. On September 17, 2020 a Batch of under-training Assistant Directors (Legal) of the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) called on Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, Chief Justice of Pakistan. The training course had especially been designed and conducted for this first ever Batch of newly inducted Assistant Directors (Legal) of FIA from 14th to 19th September, 2020. The session was held in the Conference Room, Supreme Court of Pakistan.
2. On September 25, 2020, the research team of Research Cycle-II presented the Research Study's Outcomes before Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushir Alam and Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Hon'ble Judges, Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Hon'ble Judges also presided over the Certificate Awarding Ceremony at the conclusion of eight months' intensive legal research on "Criminal Justice System Responses towards Urban Violence" under Research Cycle-II organized in collaboration with ICRC (3rd February to 26th September 2020) at the Conference Room of the Supreme Court. The Research Cycle was launched with an aim to find out as to whether the criminal justice system was efficacious enough to meet the ends of justice and combat the rising tendency of violence, particularly in the urban societies.
3. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushir Alam presided over the Certificate Awarding Ceremony held at the conclusion of 2-Day Capacity Enhancement Programme for Judges of the Banking Courts on "Islamic Banking and Finance" organized in collaboration with State Bank of Pakistan (26-27 October, 2020). The ceremony was held on 27th October 2020.
4. A group of 23 Judicial Officers of the first-ever Batch of "Professional Exchange Programme" for pre-service training of Judicial Officers from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa called on the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed at the Supreme Court on December 17, 2020. Addressing the participants, the Hon'ble Chief Justice enlightened the participants on a variety of topics, such as judicial skills, administrative skills, judicial ethics and integrity.
5. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan presided over concluding ceremony of the aforesaid training held from 14-19 December, 2020. The ceremony was held on 19th December, 2020.
6. A delegation of under-training Assistant Superintendents of Police (ASPs) from Police Services Academy attended one week training course from 25-30 January, 2021 at Federal Judicial Academy, Islamabad under "Professional Exchange Programme" called on the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed in the Supreme Court on January 28, 2021. The Hon'ble Chief Justice expected from the trainee officers to apply their minds in investigation of cases rather than being mechanical in their approach. He also answered the queries of the participants in an interactive session and shared his experiences.

7. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah, Judge Supreme Court presided over the concluding ceremony of the Workshop on "International Labour Standards and Labour Dispute Resolution" for Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and Members of the National Industrial Relations Commission from across Pakistan organized in collaboration with International Labour Organization (ILO) (22-23 February, 2021). The ceremony was held on 23rd February, 2021.
 8. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah, Judge Supreme Court presided over the concluding ceremony of one week training course on "Exploring Concepts in Trial Procedures" for Additional District & Sessions Judges from all over Pakistan, Batch-X (07-12 March, 2022). The ceremony was held on 12th March, 2022.
 9. A Batch of under training ASPs underwent one week training course under "Professional Exchange Programme" organized in collaboration with National Police Academy (22-27 November, 2021) and called on Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Judge Supreme Court on November 26, 2021 at the Supreme Court of Pakistan.
 10. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maqbool Baqar, Judge Supreme Court presided over the concluding ceremony of one week training course on "Exploring Concepts in Trial Procedures" for Additional District & Sessions Judges from all over Pakistan, Batch-VI (13-18 September, 2021). The ceremony was held on 18th September, 2021.
 11. The Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Qazi Faez Isa presided over the concluding session of the National Conference on "Judicial Response to Cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence", jointly organized by the Federal Judicial Academy and the Legal Aid Society, Karachi at Islamabad Marriott Hotel on May 14, 2022.
 12. A Batch of thirty-six judicial officers from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa called on Hon'ble Mr. Justice Qazi Faez Isa, Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan on April 22, 2022 at the Supreme Court. In the hour-long interactive session, queries and concerns of the participants were very well received and responded by the Hon'ble Judge.
 13. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi, Judge Supreme Court presided over the concluding ceremony of the one-week training course under "Professional Exchange Programme" for pre-service training of Judicial Officers from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Batch-II (18-23 April, 2022). The ceremony was held on 23rd April, 2022.
 14. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial presided over certificate awarding ceremony of one week training on "Leadership and Management" for District & Sessions Judges from all over Pakistan (September 05-10, 2022).
 15. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial launched the Inaugural Issue of Federal Law Journal: A Premier Peer-reviewed Research Journal of the Federal Judicial Academy on September 10, 2022. The objective behind this initiative was to provide the entire legal fraternity and other relevant stakeholders with a platform for constructive conception and expression of ideas on different contemporary legal issues, as well as to draw critical opinion and to promote, monitor and publish high quality research papers in different fields of law. The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan highly appreciated the initiative and stressed upon further promoting the writing skills and research culture within judiciary.
- B. Activities of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan at Punjab Judicial Academy, Lahore from 15th September 2020 to 14th September, 2022**

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, Chief Justice of Pakistan attended the "Launching Ceremony of Citators of Civil & Criminal Law and District Judiciary Bench Book" held on 05-06-2021 at the Punjab Judicial Academy, Lahore.

9.2 Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan

The Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP) is a Federal Government institution, established under the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan Ordinance, 1979 (Ordinance No. XIV of 1979). The Commission is headed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan as ex-officio Chairman and comprises of 14 other members including Chief Justice, Federal Shariat Court, Chief Justices of the High Courts, Attorney General for Pakistan, the Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice, Chairperson, National Commission on the Status of Women and five other members, one from each Province and ICT.

- Brief on activities of the Chief Justice of Pakistan being a Chairman of the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan and Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan

The following activities have been done during the period under reference: -

1. Meeting of the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan on 24th December, 2020

During the period under reference, the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan met under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Justices of Pakistan/Chairmen LJCP on 24th December, 2020 at Islamabad. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushir Alam, Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan attended the meeting on special invitation through video link. The Commission considered various important issues. The summary of agenda items and decisions thereon is as under: -

- I. Implementation status of the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP) Law Reform Reports and way forward to ensure timely implementation of non-implemented reports was discussed. The commission showed its concern on implementation status of LJCP's recommendations being a statutory body and emphasized upon the need of implementation of said reports, as the contribution in shape of Recommendation is useful to support the legislative business of the Government. The Hon'ble Chairman directed the Attorney General for Pakistan to take up the matter with Government to expedite the process of implementation of said reports.
- II. Approval of Annual Accounts verified by the Governing Body, AJDF for FY2012-13, FY 2013-14, FY2014-15, FY2015-16, FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 as required under Accounting Procedures of the Access to Justice Development Fund (AJDF).

It was resolved that this agenda item may be placed before the House in the next of the Commission along with Audit Reports.

- III. In pursuance to amendments in Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan Ordinance, 1979 regarding inclusion of Provincial Judicial Academies and Islamabad High Court; (i) Consequential amendments in the Access to Justice Development Fund (AJDF) Rules 2002; and (ii) Consequential amendments in the Accounting Procedures of the AJDF 2005.

The House constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan with the direction to the Secretary LJCP to assist the Committee.

- IV. Law Reform Research papers prepared by Researchers of LJCP's Secretariat.

It was resolved that the Research proposals on legislative reforms be referred to a committee headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan for further review and committee will submit its report in next meeting of LJCP.

2. World Bank's Judicial Automation Knowledge Sharing Event held on 23rd September 2020

The above said event was held on 23rd September, 2020 through zoom organized by the World Bank which was attended by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushir Alam, Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan/Chairman National Judicial Automation Committee, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan in his lordship's opening remarks, highlighted the need for automation of justice sector in institutions through IT integration for speedy justice delivery.

3. Meeting of the Police Reforms Committee 18th February 2021

The meeting of the Police Reforms Committee was held on 18th February, 2021 which was chaired by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, Chief Justice of Pakistan/ Chairman, LJCP in the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Senior Pusine Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan, graced the meeting with his presence. The Committee reviewed the performance of the Police Complaint Redressal Centers. The reports received from the District Assessment Committees were also discussed to suggest measures to improve the quality of investigation. The Hon'ble Chairman appreciated the initiatives of PRC regarding District Assessment Committees (DACs) and establishment of Police Complaint Redressal Centers and remarked these measures could prove to be a significant factor in reduction of burden from Judiciary in terms of petitions filed under sections 22/A and 22-B of Cr.P.C.

4. Meeting of the Police Reforms Committee 11th November, 2021

Another meeting of the Police Reforms Committee was held on 11th November, 2021 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, Chief Justice of Pakistan/ Chairman, LJCP in the Supreme Court of

Pakistan, Islamabad. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan also attended the meeting on special invitation. In the said meeting directions were given to the Director General, National Police Bureau to prepare action plan on PRC's recommendations encompassing police accountability, revamping of urban policing, improvement in investigation and legislative reforms with the consultation of the relevant stakeholders.

5. Establishment of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Committee

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan has constituted the Alternative Dispute Resolution Committee in the month of September 2022 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ijaz Ul Ahsan, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan to supervise the process of implementation of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) legal framework in Pakistan.

- **Activities with regard to the National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee (NJPMC)**

Constitution of the Committee:

The National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee has been established/constituted under the National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee Ordinance, 2002. The Chief Justice of Pakistan is the Chairman of the Committee and the Chief Justice, Federal Shariat Court and Chief Justices of High Courts are members and the Secretary, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan is designated Secretary to the Committee.

Meetings of National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee (NJPMC):

During the reported period, three meetings of the National Judicial Policy Making Committee were held respectively on following dates:

(i) NJPMC Meeting dated 23rd December, 2020:

Meeting of the National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee, (NJPMC), was held under the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan/Chairman, NJPMC, Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed. On special invitation, the meeting was also graced by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushir Alam, Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan.

The following decisions were taken in the meeting;

- **Presentation regarding Pendency, Institution and Disposal of cases in superior and district judiciary from 1.1.2020 to 30.11.2020 and Graphical Illustration of cases during last 10 years, and Vacancy positions in Superior Courts and District Judiciary from 1.1.2020 to 30.11.2020 and Graphical Illustration of vacancy positions during last 5 years:**
 - The Hon'ble Committee agreed with the proposal for inviting Chief Justices and Senior Puisne Judges of Superior Judiciary of Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir including Senior Puisne Judge of Federal Shariat Court and respective High Courts and the Hon'ble Chairman directed Secretary, NJPMC for noting the proposal and practice in future.
 - The Committee decided that after merger of newly added district and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the number of judges in the Peshawar High Court may be increased and in this context Hon'ble Chief Justice, Peshawar High Court may be consulted by the Secretary, NJPMC for making recommendations to the Government.
 - All the High Courts should have the facility of video-linking and this facility should be extended to the Bar rooms for access of lawyers.
 - Rules on video-linking be circulated amongst the Members of the NJPMC for relevant input and if consensus is reached, will be approved accordingly.
 - Huge number of vacancies are present in the district judiciary of Punjab since 2016 and same is required to be filled.
 - The judicial academies should play their role for continuous training of judicial officers and lawyers.
 - Secretary, NJPMC to take up the matter of increase in number of vacancies in district judiciary Khyber Pakhtunkhwa after consultation with the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Peshawar High Court and the concerned government.
 - Secretary, NJPMC to take up the issue of enforcement of the Act for appointment of judicial

officers in the province of Balochistan.

- (ix) Miscreant acts against the judicial officers should be taken seriously.
- **Pendency, institution and disposal of cases in Administrative Tribunals/ Special Courts and vacancy position (under Federal and Provincial Jurisdictions) from 1.1.2018 to 30.11.2020:** The Hon'ble Chairman, NJPMC directed the Hon'ble Chief Justices of the High Courts to impress upon their respective Accountability Judges to improve their performance and to take all necessary measures for addressing the issues faced by the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts.
 - **Recommendations of NJAC in its meeting dated 5.12.2020 and Establishment of National Judicial Automation Unit (NJAU):** The Chairman NJAC may proceed with the appointment of Project Director.
 - **Recommendation of National Judicial Automation Committee (NJAC) regarding uniform policy for blocking of CNICs:** The Hon'ble Chairman NJPMC remarked that NADRA has already prepared draft amendment proposal and NADRA be reminded for resolution of this issue.
 - **Nomination of Secretary, Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication as Member, National Judicial Automation Committee (NJAC):** The Secretary Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication nominated as a member of NJAC.
 - **Condition of Prisons and Jail Inmates:**
 - (i) The PIMS may be verified by the District & Session Judge of each District.
 - (ii) The D&SJs should regularly visit the prison to ensure that the provisions of the jail manual are being observed, and that corona SoPs /guidelines are followed. Moreover, the availability of doctors in prisons may also be ensured by the provincial governments. Furthermore, the hygiene facilities in the prison may be ensured and there should be tests of infectious diseases upon admission and then on periodic basis.
 - (iii) Secretary, LJCP to examine the layout and geographical placement of the Badin Open Jail from google website and further examine living conditions of prisoners in the Badin jail and submit a report to this effect.
 - **Issues Related to Construction of Islamabad Model Jail:** The Committee decided that in order to observe the progress of construction of model jail and the practical problems involved therein, the Hon'ble Chairman, NJPMC and Hon'ble Chief Justice, Islamabad High Court may graciously visit the construction site of the Model Jail.
 - **Status of Gender Based Violence and Juvenile Justice and Child Courts as on 30-11-2020.**
 - (i) Gender Based Violence (ii) Juvenile Justice and Child Courts: Women and juvenile are vulnerable classes of society and the GBV and Child Justice related cases must be decided within a period of two months
 - **Performance of Model Courts for the year 2019-2020:**
 - (i) Rules for case management prepared by Lahore High Court will be shared with all the High Courts to examine.
 - (ii) All the Members Inspection Teams of High Courts are directed to submit a comprehensive report regarding working of Model Courts within a month.
 - (iii) The Director General, Monitoring Cell, Model Courts was also directed to submit a comprehensive report in light of observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial and the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Lahore High Court Mr. Justice Qasim Khan to streamline the working of Model Courts in our system without effecting other cases.
 - Recommendations of NJAC regarding Unified Service Rules for IT Staff of Superior Courts and LJCP: The High Courts may communicate their feedback on draft Service Rules for IT Staff of Superior Courts and LJCP within a period of two months to the Secretary LJCP for presenting before the Chairman NJAC and NJPMC accordingly.

(ii) **NJPMC Meeting dated 30th March, 2022:**

Meeting of the National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee, (NJPMC), was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan/Chairman, NJPMC.

The following decisions were taken in the meeting;

- **Performance Review of the High Courts and District Judiciary:** The NJPMC resolved to deal with the pendency and clearance of the backlog, the Chair requested all the High Courts to devise and share Case Management Policy with LJCP so that a uniform and effective mechanism through mutual coordination / consultations of all High Courts is formulated". Moreover, with respect to re-categorization of old and new cases, the Committee resolved that the cases filed up to 2017 are classified as "Old Cases".
- **Factors Contributing to in the Timely Administration of Justice:**
 - (i) The Committee resolved that timely submission of challans must be ensured and the High Courts should monitor the process of submission of challans.
 - (ii) The Chair observed that since the Levies fall under the Provincial Government, the forum should be approached through the concerned provincial government for provision of requisite data and directed the Secretariat, NJPMC to include the statistics of Balochistan Levies and the Anti-Narcotics Force in future meetings of the Committee.
- **Statistics of Jail Inmates:**
 - (i) The Committee resolved that early completion of trials of UTPs ought to be pursued on priority.
 - (ii) The Chair directed Secretary, LJCP to place the data concerning the detention of foreign prisoners in jail despite the completion of their sentence in the next meeting.
- **Status of Pending Appeals (Convicted and Condemned Prisoners) Before High Courts:** The Committee resolved that the pending appeals of convicted and un-confirmed-condemned prisoners should be decided within three months.
- **FBR – Stay Cases Pending in Supreme Court and High Court:** The Committee directed the Federal Board of Revenue to develop concrete proposals for providing assistance to the courts for efficiently deciding revenue cases.
- **Performance Review of Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts:**
 - (i) The Ministry of Law and Justice to expeditiously fill up vacancies in Special Courts and Administrative Tribunal with competent judges after seeking requisite consultations and approvals.
 - (ii) The Ministry of Law and Justice shall also submit a report in the next meeting of NJPMC about the steps taken to empower the Special Courts/Tribunals to make them independent in all administrative matters, including taking disciplinary actions against their staff.
- (iii) **NJPMC Meeting dated 9th December, 2022:**

Meeting of the National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee, (NJPMC), was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan/Chairman, NJPMC.

The following decisions were taken in the meeting;

- **Performance Review of the High Courts and District Judiciary:**
 - (i) All the High Courts are requested to conduct an Impact Assessment of the Case Management Policy within (3) months and send the report to Law and Justice Commission for placing before the NJPMC.
 - (ii) Pendency should be reduced by referring the cases falling within domain of ADR Laws to ADR Centers/Courts specifically those cases falling within the period of 2017 and onwards.
 - (iii) Additionally, the Committee decided that the High Courts may ensure full cooperation with the ADR Committee for effective implementation of ADR in the country.
 - (iv) The increased pendency in the District Judiciary requires special attention of the High Courts.

The department of MITs should be tasked to specifically focus on performance-based monitoring instead of focusing on disciplinary matters only.

- (v) The High Courts should specially focus on disposal of old cases pertaining to the period 1964 to 2000 and 2001 to 2010. A report may be provided within three months for perusal of the Hon'ble Chairman through LJCP Secretariat.

- **Factors Contributing to the Timely Administration of Justice:**

- (i) The High Courts are requested to issue directions to the concerned departments (Police & Prosecution) to ensure timely submissions of Challans. Further, this issue may be referred to the Provincial Justice Committees (PJC) for framing a policy to ensure efficient submission of challans in accordance with the law and the report shall be sent to the NJPMC through LJCP Secretariat.
- (ii) Additionally, the Committee directed that the prosecution and investigation authorities should jointly make efforts for effective prosecution of cases before the courts.

- **Statistics of Jail Inmates:**

- (i) The Home Departments may be directed to examine the cases of UTPs in consultation with the concerned D&SJs and take effective measures for reducing the number of UTPs without compromising on security and related matters. The report may be submitted to Provincial Justice Committees (PJC) for examination and implementation. Accordingly, report may be submitted in the next meeting of NJPMC.
- (ii) As provided in Pakistan Prisons Rules, 1978, the District & Session Judges monitor the conditions of Jails as Ex-officio Visitors and under National Judicial Policy are required to submit the Jail Inspection Reports. The High Courts are requested to direct all the DSJs to visit the jails periodically and suggest remedial measures on spot with directions to jail authorities and submit the reports to the Inspection Judges of the High courts.
- (iii) The Inspection Judges of the High Courts may take up the issues identified by the D&SJs with the relevant authorities and any issue arising may be placed before the Provincial Justice Committee for consideration and necessary direction.
- (iv) To carry out Jail reforms, a Sub-committee of NJPMC headed by an Hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan with appropriate representation from all the Provincial High Courts and the Provincial Home Departments may be constituted. The sub-committee is to ensure jail reforms in accordance with the International Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners such as Nelson Mandela Rules (Management and Treatment of prisoners); Bangkok Rules (Treatment of Women prisoners) & Beijing Rules (Juveniles prisoners) etc. and place the recommendations before the NJPMC for consideration.
- (v) Additionally, it was directed that the Ministry of Interior shall expedite the repatriation of foreign prisoners confined in jails after completion of their sentence and provide the report before the next meeting of the NJPMC.

- **Status of Pending Appeals (Convicted and Condemned Prisoners) Before High Courts:**

- (i) The High Courts are requested to expedite the adjudication of appeals of convicts and un-confirmed condemned prisoners pending for more than two years. Report is to be submitted to the Hon'ble Chairman, NJPMC through LJCP Secretariat within three months.
- (ii) Special Benches may be designated to expedite the adjudication of appeals of convicts and un-confirmed condemned prisoners pending for more than five years within two months and a report shall be submitted to the Hon'ble Chairman, NJPMC through LJCP Secretariat within three months.

- **Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) – Stay Cases Pending in Supreme Court and High Court:**

The FBR officials may contact offices of the High Courts for reconciliation of statistics/ data and for assistance required in decreasing the backlog of tax cases.

- **Bail Applications:** The pending bail applications may be decided expeditiously.

- **Gender Based Violence cases:** The number of courts assigned to adjudicate GBV related cases may be increased.

- **Performance Review of Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts:**
 - (i) The vacant posts in the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts need to be filled on priority by the Federal and Provincial Governments after due and effective consultation with the respective High Courts.
 - (ii) The Ministry of Law and Justice should properly monitor the process of appointments against the vacant posts of Presiding Officers and other staff. Moreover, directed that the posts should be filled on the basis of competency / integrity and the Ministry should review the quality of the Presiding Officers before recommending the names.
- **Proposal for recruitment of Consultant (Contract) – Data Analyst:** The proposal may be placed before the Governing Body, AJDF for consideration. The Committee directed the Secretary, NJPMC to follow the relevant rules and procedures in ensuring the recruitment is transparent and on merit.
- **Provincial Justice Committees:**
 - (i) The meetings of the PJs may be convened on quarterly basis and the reports to be submitted to NJPMC accordingly.
 - (ii) The Registrars of each High Court be designated as Secretaries to the PJs while LJCP be designated Ex-Officio Member.

Visit of Central Jail Adiala, Rawalpindi:

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan, visited the Central Jail Adiala, Rawalpindi on 20th January, 2023 along with Hon'ble Mr. Justice Athar Minallah, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan. The representatives of National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) and the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP) were in attendance. The Secretary Home, Special Secretary Home, Inspector General Prisons, DIG Prisons, Chief Commissioner ICT and D&S Judges (Rawalpindi and Islamabad) were also present.

The Inspector General Prisons gave a detailed presentation regarding the prison population and available facilities. He informed about the provision of vocational trainings, medical facilities and psychological therapy to the inmates. The hon'ble Chief Justice inquired about the training programs imparted to the jail staff in order to improve the overall jail atmosphere while directing them to emulate the same programs in other prisons as well.

Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan (HCJP) and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Athar Minallah, Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan visited the different barracks of the under trial, convicted, juvenile and women prisoners. The HCJP interacted with the inmates of these barracks and heard their problems about the jail conditions and the legal process. The HCJP played with the toddler children of the female prisoners and distributed gifts among them. The IG Prison was directed to solve the prison issues highlighted and told the Secretary, LJCP to pursue the early submission of challans in court by the police authorities in Punjab and other provinces. The main focus of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan was the provision of a speedy legal aid facility to the prisoners and directed the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) to initiate the facility, terming the same as the fundamental right of the prison population.

Site visit of Construction of Islamabad Model Jail (27th March, 2021):

In light of the decision of the NJPMC meeting dated 23-12-2020, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed**, the then Chief Justice of Pakistan / Chairman, NJPMC paid gracious visit at the construction site of Model Jail at H-16 Sector, Islamabad on 27th March, 2021.

The Secretary, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan also accompanied the Hon'ble Chairman, NJPMC. As per the directions of Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan, all the relevant stakeholders from concerned departments including the Secretary & Additional Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Director General, Pak PWD, Mr. Sikandar Ajam, lead consultant of the project, Inspector General (Prisons), Punjab, the Registrar, Supreme Court of Pakistan, the Registrar, Islamabad High Court, Islamabad, the Chairman Capital Development Authority (CDA)/ Chief Commissioner ICT were requested to join the visit. The Chairman CDA rendered a detailed presentation about the Layout / Master Plan of model Prison. He discussed the salient features of the proposed PC-I and suggested way forward for expeditious construction of the Model Jail. In his presentation, he briefed that total built-up area is 869621 square feet having plot size 1350x2904. The approved cost of the project was Rs.3,928.523 million and actual date of commencement was 14th March, 2017 and anticipated date of completion of project is 31st December, 2023.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan observed that the security audit of the construction site needs to be done to ensure any contingency such as jail break, escape and attack etc. Likewise, the Security route and transport of prisoners to barracks need to be ensured and alternate exit/entry points be planned in case of any

jail break/emergency. His lordship pointed out that the residential/accommodations shall include construction of flats instead of quarters/bungalows to ensure vertical expansion instead of horizontal to save the land. In order to monitor the progress in construction work, the Hon'ble Chief Justice directed for constitution of an Evaluation Committee comprising of all stakeholders to review all the components of Jail and ensure that the jail is constructed on Model Prison parameters. The Hon'ble Chief Justice, Islamabad High Court also pointed out certain observations, which includes the constitution of a committee comprising stakeholders from all law enforcement/security agencies to undertake the security audit of the jail prisoners. His lordship also directed the Ministry of Interior to review jail manual based on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) / international best practices to suggest a modified jail manual.

National Judicial Automation Committee

The National Judicial Automation Committee (NJAC) is a sub-committee of NJPMC and chaired by an Hon'ble Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Members of NJAC are nominated by the respective Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court and High Courts. The Federal Secretary, Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication is also a member of NJAC.

The NJAC was re-constituted by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan/ Chairman NJPMC on 5-10-2021 and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, the then Senior Puisne Judge, was nominated as its Chairman. From Supreme Court of Pakistan, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ijazul Ahsan and Hon'ble Mr. Justice Munib Akhtar are the members of NJAC.

Following is the mandate of NJAC;

- a) To formulate a monitorable time bound action plan for the formulation of a national automation plan for improving the justice service delivery.
- b) To prepare a complete plan and systemic roadmap for the automation of the justice sector and judiciary and to access the financial requirements for achieving the same.
- c) To coordinate with technical experts and justice sector stakeholders to formulate and implement suitable information technology-based solutions to improve the quality of justice service delivery including case flow management.

All the superior courts have their own Case Flow Management software but there is no integration between them to facilitate the NJPMC/NJAC in decision making in terms of backlog of cases or judicial statistics. Therefore, in order to develop a National Online Dashboards of Cases for the Judiciary, NJAC recommended to establish National Judicial Automation Unit (NJAU) which was approved by the NJPMC in its meeting on 8-1-2019. Three meetings of NJAC were held on 5-12-2020, 5-6-2021 and 16-8-2021 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushir Alam, Senior Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Pakistan. During the period;

- National Judicial Automation Unit (NJAU) was established in the old building of Federal Judicial Academy and its Director appointed.
- For automation of judiciary and its integration with the Justice Sector institutions, Ministry of Law and Justice approved a project "Feasibility Study for Strengthening and Expansion of National Judicial Automation Unit" at a cost of Rs. 30.90 Million on 18-05-2021.
- With the collaboration of Ministry of IT, two E-Kiosks each were installed in the premises of Supreme Court and High Court of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Supreme Appellate Court and Chief Court of Gilgit-Baltistan.
- NJAC recommended for the establishment of a Model IT-Court in Islamabad High Court.
- NJAC recommended for the creation of District and National level Dashboards showing information regarding cases, population, trend of pendency of cases, judges etc.
- NJAC recommended for the adoption of SOPs which have already been adopted by the Supreme Court of Pakistan for backup and monthly maintenance of servers and allied equipment.
- **Activities with regard to Access to Justice Development Fund (AJDF)(Activities from Sep 2020 to Sep 2022)**

The Access to Justice Development Fund is an endowment established by the Government to support the budgetary requirements of District Judiciary for improvement of infrastructure to modernize the courts, improve the efficiency and working environments of courts, and provide litigant oriented facilities in courts. It has also dedicated areas of utilization for creating legal awareness, legal and judicial research and innovations in legal

education. The endowment funds are invested in Government Securities to generate profits for further utilization as per objectives of the Fund. During this period, investments have been made through which the overall worth of the Fund has increased to around Rs.5 billion and accordingly, the share allocation has been made under the 7 windows of the Fund.

To achieve the objectives of the Fund the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan with the kind approval of the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan/ Chairman, LJCP initiated various projects for their implementation through respective High Courts. During the period in reference an amount of Rs.167 million was released from the Access to Justice Development Fund to different High Courts for specified schemes under taken in the District Judiciary.

The Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan has released funds to Lahore High Court for provision of litigant oriented facilities particularly drinking water facilities across the province by establishing reverse osmosis filtration plants. Likewise, funds have been provided to the High Court of Balochistan for provision of water facilities in various districts, and to encourage green energy options, solar energy facility has been created in most of the districts in Balochistan. Through similar funding, additional court rooms along-with allied facilities for lawyers and litigants have been supported in the KP province. In Islamabad Capital Territory, funding has been extended to the District Courts for provision of IT related facilities in courts to facilitate court administration, judicial officers, visitors and litigants.

In addition to the above initiatives, a detail survey has been conducted to assess the missing facilities for women judicial officers, court staff and litigants. Based on the survey, the projects have been prioritized and the courts are working to finalize the proposals for implementation of gender focused projects given the fact that women are the main contributor in the development of any society and country. The Hon'ble Chief Justice/ Chairman, LJCP stressed upon the need to provide all the necessary facilities and amenities for female litigants, judicial officers, court staff and lawyers in each district court on priority basis.

Funding of Rs.13 Million has been provided to Federal Judicial Academy (FJA) for Continuing Legal Education (CLE), Professional Development Package for Members of the Bars, and for National Conference of Judges of Model Criminal Trial Courts under "Expeditious Justice Initiative" (EJI) etc. for judges, lawyers, non-judicial staff, civil servants and law students. The judicial academies across Pakistan have been requested to conduct training programs on court modernization, judicial case management, alternative dispute resolution, free legal aid, judicial ethics, gender issues, judicial ethics, etc.

For provision of free legal aid to the deserving litigants, there are 129 District Legal Empowerment Committees (DLECs) working across Pakistan. It is worth mentioning that more than 20 such Committees have been notified in newly established districts and erstwhile FATA district to extent the scope of free legal aid to the deserving litigants ensuring the fundamental ideal of access to justice. During this period from September 2022, funds of Rs.20 Million have been released for provision of free legal aid to deserving litigants across the country through District Legal Empowerment Committees (DLECs). In addition, Chairpersons of District Legal Empowerment Committees and the Judicial Academies across Pakistan have been requested to create awareness about the free legal aid facility available to the deserving litigants through DLECs.

9.3 Foreign Tours/Visits of the Chief Justice and Judges

Name	Official Visit	Dates
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, HCJ	2 nd Judicial Conference of Constitutional and Supreme Courts/Councils of the OIC Members States/Observer State (J-OIC) held in Bandung Indonesia w.e.f. 15.09.2021 to 17.09.2021	13.09.2021 to 19.09.2021
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ijaz ul Ahsan	2 nd Judicial Conference of Constitutional and Supreme Courts/Councils of the OIC Members States/Observer State (J-OIC) held in Bandung Indonesia w.e.f. 15.09.2021 to 17.09.2021	13.09.2021 to 19.09.2021
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah	The Doha Forum held on 26 th & 27 th March, 2022 at Qatar.	25.03.2022 to 28.03.2022
	Judicial Symposium and Official Side Event at Stockholm+50 in Stockholm, Sweden, held on 28 th May to 05 th June, 2022	28.05.2022 to 06.06.2022
	The 'Role of ADR as Engine of Judicial Reform in Pakistan' being arranged by King's College London	09.07.2022 to 17.07.2022

9.4. Oath taking ceremonies held during the period

- Oath taking ceremony in respect of Mr. Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail, as Judge of this Court was held on 09.08.2021.
- Oath taking ceremony in respect of Mr. Justice Muhammad Ali Mazhar, as Judge of this Court was held on 16.08.2021.
- Oath taking ceremony in respect of Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, as Acting Chief Justice of Pakistan was held on 20.08.2021.
- Oath taking ceremony in respect of Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Memon, as Acting Auditor-General of Pakistan was held on 23.08.2021.
- Oath taking ceremony in respect of Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, as Acting Chief Justice of Pakistan was held on 14.09.2021.
- Oath taking ceremony in respect of Mr. Muhammad Ajmal Gondal, as Auditor-General of Pakistan was held on 15.09.2021.
- Oath taking ceremony in respect of Mrs. Justice Ayesha A. Malik, as Judge of this Court was held on 24.01.2022.

9.5 Nominations of Hon'ble Judges in respect of different Institutions/Organizations/Committees

S #	Name	Nomination for Institution/Organization
1	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan	1.Hon'ble Chairman, Federal Judicial Academy, Islamabad. 2.Hon'ble Chairman, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad.
2	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Qazi Faez Isa	1. Liaison Judge on UK-Pakistan Protocol on Child & Family Laws 2. Chairman, Committee for Enhancing Environmental Justice (CEEJ) 3. Chairman, Enrollment Committee, Pakistan Bar Council
3.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah	Member, Committee for Enhancing Environmental Justice (CEEJ)
4.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amin-ud-Khan	Member of the Syndicate Quaid-i-Azam University , Islamabad
5.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sayyed Mazahar Ali Akbar Naqvi	Member of the Executive Council of Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
6.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail	Member on the Selection Board of the Quaid-i-Azam University , Islamabad
7.	Hon'ble Mrs. Justice Ayesha A. Malik	Member, International Hague Network of Judges (IHNJ)
8	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shakirullah Jan, Hon'ble Former Judge	1. Member, Pakistan Medical & Dental Council. 2. Member of Board of Governors, NUML, Islamabad 3. Member, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan
9	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Iqbal Hameedur Rehman, Hon'ble Former Judge	1. Chief Justice, Federal Shariat Court 2. Member, Board of Governors, Virtual University of Pakistan, Lahore
10	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faisal Arab	Member Board of Governors, Air University, Islamabad
11	Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	Member on Board of Governors of Riphah International University, Islamabad



CHAPTER

10

INFORMATION ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF JUSTICE

10.1 Present Composition of the Federal Shariat Court and High Courts

Federal Shariat Court		
	Sanctioned strength	Present strength
Hon'ble Chief Justice	01	01
Hon'ble Judges	07	01

Lahore High Court					
	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength			Vacant Post
		Male	Female	Total	
Hon'ble Judges	60	44	1	45	15

High Court of Sindh			
	Sanctioned strength	Working Strength	Vacant Posts
Hon'ble Judges	40	31	09

Peshawar High Court	
	Strength
Hon'ble Chief Justice	01
Hon'ble Judges	19

High Court of Balochistan			
	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacant
Hon'ble Judges	15	14	1

Islamabad High Court		
	Sanctioned strength	Working strength
Hon'ble Judges	10	9

10.2 Sanctioned Strength of Judges in Subordinate Judiciary

Punjab

Title	Sanctioned Strength	Working in field	Working on Ex-Cadre	Total Officers
District & Sessions Judges	36	34	114	148
Addl. District & Sessions Judges	606	510	14	524
Senior Civil Judges	109	107	1	108
Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates	1613	909	30	939

Sindh

Title	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacant
District & Sessions Judges	27	27	0
Addl. District & Sessions Judges	150	114	36
Senior Civil Judges	141	134	7
Civil Judges/Judicial Magistrates /Family Judges	311	282	29
Civil Judges in Consumer protection Court	29	27	2

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Title	Total
District & Sessions Judges	35
Addl. District & Sessions Judges	159
Senior Civil Judges	82
Civil Judges/Judicial Magistrates/ Family Judges	398

Balochistan*

Title	Sanctioned Strength*	Working Strength*
District & Sessions Judges	46	40
Addl. District & Sessions Judges	45	31
Senior Civil Judges	18	17
Civil Judges /Judicial Magistrates/ Family Judges etc	148	98
Member Majlis-e-Shoora	21	21
Qazi	24	19

(* as on 31-12-2022)

Islamabad Capital Territory

Title	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
District & Sessions Judges	15	13
Addl. District & Sessions Judges	30	16
Senior Civil Judges	06	05
Civil Judge-cum- Magistrate	52	38

10.3 Strength of Law Officers in the office of Attorney General for Pakistan

Designation	Number of Post
Attorney General for Pakistan	1
Additional Attorney General	12
Deputy Attorney General	48
Assistant Attorney General	103

10.4 Strength of Law Officers in the office of Advocates General

Designation	Balochistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Islamabad
Advocate General	1	1	1	1	1
Additional Advocate General	9	19	32	23	-
Assistant Advocate General	7	21	65	41	-
Advocate on Record	-	03	-	-	-

10.5 Strength of Law Officers in the office of Prosecutor General / Director General (Prosecution)

Punjab

Designation	Sanction Strength	Working Strength
Prosecutor General	01	01
Additional Prosecutor General	26	23
District Public Prosecutor	52	37
Deputy Prosecutor General	88	46
Deputy District Public Prosecutor	406	351
Assistant District Public Prosecutor	829	693

Sindh

Designation	Sanction Strength
Prosecutor General	01
Additional Prosecutor General	25
District Public Prosecutor	27
Deputy Prosecutor General	24
Deputy District Public Prosecutor	145
Assistant Prosecutor General	89
Assistant District Public Prosecutor	363

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Designation	Sanction Post	Filled
Director General Prosecution	01	01
Regional Director Prosecution	07	01
Director Prosecution	03	03
Deputy Director Prosecution	03	03
Assistant Director Prosecution	04	04
District Public Prosecutor	35	31
Senior Public Prosecutor	68	60
Deputy Public Prosecutor	96	89
Assistant Public Prosecutor	291	144

Balochistan

Designation	Sanction Strength	Working Strength
Prosecutor General	01	01
Additional Prosecutor General	15	10
Deputy Prosecutor General	05	03
District Public Prosecutor	33	22
Deputy District Public Prosecutor	41	18
Assistant District Public Prosecutor	79	62



10.6 Advocates on the rolls of the Supreme Court

Senior Advocates	Advocates	Advocates-on-Record	Total
337	5554	292	6183

Advocates enrolled during the period from 15.09.2020 to 14-09-2022.

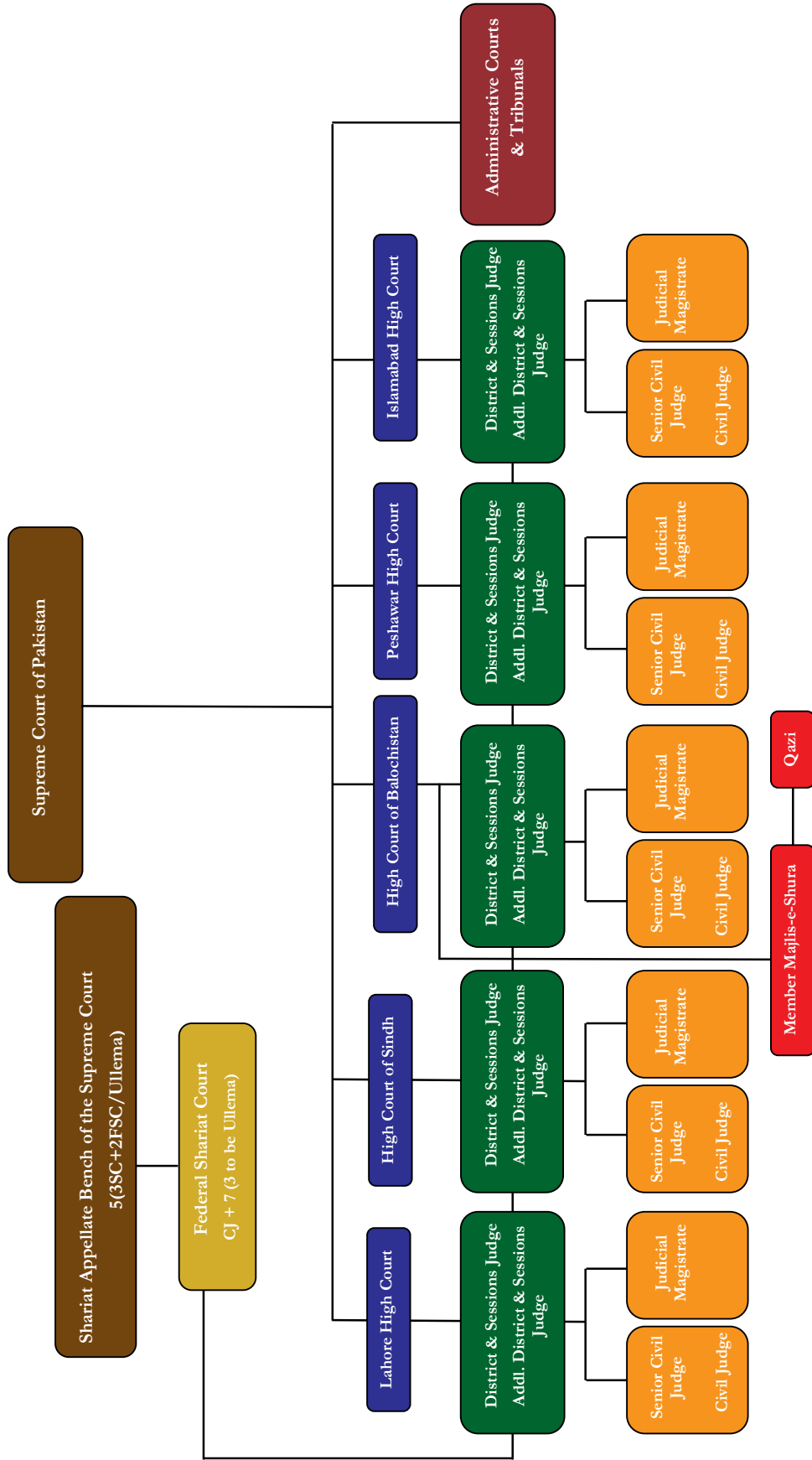
Senior Advocates	Advocates	Advocates-on-Record	Total
-	286	5	291

10.7 Strength of Advocates enrolled with the Bar Councils:

	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan	Islamabad
Bar council	92272	23597	10512	3457	4415



10.8 Judicial Hierarchy





CHAPTER

11

FORMER CHIEF
JUSTICES, JUDGES AND
REGISTRARS

FORMER CHIEF JUSTICES, JUDGES AND REGISTRARS

11.1 Former Chief Justices of Pakistan

	Name of Chief Justice	Tenure
01	Mr. Justice Sir Abdul Rashid (Chief Justice, Federal Court)	27.06.1949 – 29.06.1954
02	Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir (Chief Justice, Federal Court)	30.06.1954 - 02.05.1960
03	Mr. Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin	03.05.1960 - 12.05.1960
04	Mr. Justice A.R. Cornelius	13.05.1960 – 29.02.1968
05	Mr. Justice S.A. Rahman	01.03.1968 – 03.06.1968
06	Mr. Justice Fazle Akbar	04.06.1968 – 17.11.1968
07	Mr. Justice Hamoodur Rahman	18.11.1968 – 31.10.1975
08	Mr. Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali	01.11.1975 – 22.09.1977
09	Mr. Justice S. Anwarul Haq	26.09.1977 – 25.03.1981
10	Mr. Justice Muhammad Haleem	25.03.1981 – 31.12.1989
11	Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah	01.01.1990 – 18.04.1993
12	Mr. Justice Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah	17.04.1993 – 14.04.1994
13	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	05.06.1994 – 02.12.1997
14	Mr. Justice Ajmal Mian	03.12.1997 – 30.06.1999
15	Mr. Justice Saiduzzaman Siddiqui	01.07.1999 – 26.01.2000
16	Mr. Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	26.01.2000 – 06.01.2002
17	Mr. Justice Muhammad Bashir Jehangiri	07.01.2002 – 31.01.2002
18	Mr. Justice Sh. Riaz Ahmad	01.02.2002 – 31.12.2003
19	Mr. Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	31.12.2003 – 29.06.2005
20	Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	30.06.2005 – 11.12.2013
21	Mr. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani	12.12.2013 – 05.07.2014
22	Mr. Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk	06.07.2014 – 16.08.2015
23	Mr. Justice Jawwad S. Khawaja	17.08.2015 – 09.09.2015
24	Mr. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	10.09.2015 – 30.12.2016
25	Mr. Justice Mian Saqib Nisar	31.12.2016 – 17.01.2019
26	Mr. Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa	18.01.2019 – 20.12.2019
27	Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed	21.12.2019 – 01.02.2022

11.2 Former Judges of the Supreme Court

	Name of Judge	Title	Tenure
01	Mr. Justice Abdul Rehman	Judge	07.02.1950 – 04.10.1953
02	Mr. Justice A.S.M. Akram	Judge	15.02.1950 – 27.02.1956
03	Mr. Justice Muhammad Sharif	Acting Judge	17.05.1950 – 23.05.1950
		Judge	13.04.1954 – 01.04.1958
04	Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir	Judge	01.10.1951 – 22.11.1951
05	Mr. Justice A.R. Cornelius	Judge	22.11.1951 – 09.06.1952
		Judge	17.10.1952 – 31.05.1953
		Judge	10.10.1953 – 12.05.1960
06	Mr. Justice M. Shahabuddin	Acting Judge	06.10.1952 – 23.12.1952
		Acting Judge	06.02.1953 – 07.06.1953
		Judge	04.10.1953 – 12.05.1960
07	Mr. Justice S.A. Rehman	Ad hoc Judge	02.03.1955 – 23.05.1955
		Judge	02.04.1958 – 01.03.1968
08	Mr. Justice Amiruddin Ahmad	Judge	12.03.1956 – 21.12.1960
09	Mr. Justice Fazle Akbar	Judge	18.05.1960 – 04.06.1968
10	Mr. Justice Badi-uz-Zaman Kaikaus	Judge	25.07.1960 – 03.01.1966
11	Mr. Justice Hamoodur Rahman	Judge	22.12.1960 – 18.11.1968
12	Mr. Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali	Judge	04.01.1966 – 31.10.1975
13	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ahmad Jan	Judge	18.03.1968 – 31.03.1973
14	Mr. Justice Abdus Sattar	Judge	04.06.1968 – 28.02.1971
15	Mr. Justice Mujibur Rahman Khan	Judge	18.11.1968 – 23.11.1971
16	Mr. Justice Waheeduddin Ahmad	Judge	22.09.1969 – 20.09.1974
		Ad hoc Judge	23.05.1977 – 06.02.1979
17	Mr. Justice Salahuddin Ahmad	Acting Judge	04.12.1970 – 28.02.1971
		Judge	01.03.1971 – 31.12.1976
18	Mr. Justice S. Anwarul Haq	Judge	16.10.1972 – 22.09.1977
19	Mr. Justice Muhammad Gul	Judge	14.04.1973 – 31.12.1976
20	Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Cheema	Judge	08.10.1974 – 31.12.1977
21	Mr. Justice Abdul Kadir Shaikh	Judge	08.10.1974 – 23.01.1975
		Judge	01.07.1979 – 24.03.1991
22	Mr. Justice Malik Muhammad Akram	Judge	26.12.1975 – 13.09.1979

23	Mr. Justice Dorab Patel	Judge	07.01.1976 – 25.03.1981
24	Mr. Justice Muhammad Haleem	Judge	07.01.1977 – 25.03.1981
		Acting Chief Justice	26.03.1981 – 22.03.1984
25	Mr. Justice Qaisar Khan	Judge	07.01.1977 – 30.07.1978
26	Mr. Justice Dr. Nasim Hassan Shah	Ad hoc Judge	18.05.1977 – 14.06.1979
		Judge	14.06.1979 – 16.04.1993
27	Mr. Justice G. Safdar Shah	Judge	10.10.1977 – 16.10.1980
28	Mr. Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain	Judge	19.09.1978 – 23.08.1988
29	Mr. Justice Karam Elahi Chauhan	Acting Judge	27.04.1978 – 13.06.1979
		Judge	14.06.1979 – 04.02.1982
30	Mr. Justice Shafi-ur-Rahman	Ad hoc Judge	14.06.1979 – 29.07.1981
		Judge	31.07.1981 – 15.02.1994
31	Mr. Justice Maulvi Mustaq Hussain	Acting Judge	02.06.1980 – 25.03.1981
32	Mr. Justice Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim	Ad hoc Judge	17.06.1980 – 25.03.1981
33	Mr. Justice Shah Nawaz Khan	Judge	05.04.1981 – 01.07.1982
34	Mr. Justice S.A. Nusrat	Judge	04.08.1981 – 30.04.1989
35	Mr. Justice Zaffar Hussain Mirza	Judge	04.08.1981 – 09.10.1991
36	Mr. Justice M.S.H Quraishi	Ad hoc Judge	30.07.1981 – 28.02.1982
		Acting Judge	01.03.1982 – 30.09.1985
37	Mr. Justice Mian Burhanuddin Khan	Acting Judge	02.03.1982 – 17.12.1984
		Ad hoc Judge	18.12.1984 – 17.12.1987
38	Mr. Justice Ali Hussain Qazilbash	Acting Judge	17.04.1986 – 31.08.1988
		Judge	01.09.1988 – 14.09.1991
39	Mr. Justice Dr. Javed Iqbal	Judge	05.10.1986 – 04.10.1989
40	Mr. Justice Saad Saood Jan	Ad hoc Judge	05.10.1986 – 24.03.1987
		Judge	25.03.1987 – 30.06.1996
41	Mr. Justice Ghulam Mujaddid Mirza	Judge	25.03.1987 – 27.03.1987
		Acting CJ, LHC	28.03.1987 – 21.04.1988
		Judge	27.04.1988 – 31.03.1990
42	Mr. Justice Syed Usman Ali Shah	Acting Judge	08.12.1987 – 31.08.1988
		Judge	01.09.1988 – 12.01.1991
43	Mr. Justice Naimuddin	Judge	04.09.1988 – 09.11.1991
44	Mr. Justice Abdul Shakurul Salam	Judge	13.12.1989 – 31.03.1993
45	Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah	Judge	16.06.1979 – 31.12.1989

46	Mr. Justice Abdul Hafeez Memon	Acting Judge	12.12.1989 – 08.10.1990
		Judge	15.04.1996 – 22.07.1997
47	Mr. Justice Abdul Qadeer Chaudhry	Judge	13.12.1989 – 12.07.1994
48	Mr. Justice Ajmal Mian	Judge	13.12.1989 – 02.12.1997
49	Mr. Justice Rustam S. Sidwa	Judge	14.12.1989 – 31.08.1992
50	Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Lone	Judge	13.08.1990 – 03.07.1993
51	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	Judge	05.11.1990 – 16.02.1998
52	Mr. Justice Muhammad Rafiq Tarar	Judge	17.01.1991 – 01.11.1994
53	Mr. Justice Nasir Aslam Zahid	Ad hoc Judge	28.01.1991 – 28.04.1991
		Judge	18.04.1996 – 26.01.2000
54	Mr. Justice Saleem Akhter	Judge	25.03.1991 – 22.03.1997
55	Mr. Justice Wali Muhammad Khan	Acting Judge	28.10.1991 – 26.07.1993
		Judge	27.07.1993 – 31.10.1994
56	Mr. Justice Saiduzzaman Siddiqui	Judge	23.05.1992 – 30.06.1999
57	Mr. Justice Fazal Ilahi Khan	Judge	03.04.1993 – 31.12.1997
58	Mr. Justice Manzoor Hussain Sial	Acting Judge	26.05.1993 – 04.09.1993
		Judge	05.09.1993 – 24.03.1996
59	Mr. Justice Zia Mehmood Mirza	Acting Judge	07.06.1994 – 18.10.1994
		Judge	19.10.1994 – 20.04.1997
60	Mr. Justice Fazal Karim	Acting Judge	07.06.1994 – 18.10.1994
		Judge	19.10.1994 – 31.07.1996
61	Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir Khan	Acting Judge	15.06.1994 – 06.08.1994
		Ad hoc Judge	07.08.1994 – 06.08.1996
62	Mr. Justice Muhammad Ilyas	Acting Judge	15.06.1994 – 26.06.1994
		Judge	19.06.1995 – 30.09.1996
63	Mr. Justice Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	Acting Judge	19.07.1994 – 29.09.1994
		Ad hoc Judge	30.09.1994 – 29.09.1996
64	Mr. Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	Ad hoc Judge	19.10.1994 – 29.05.1995
		Judge	30.05.1995 – 19.06.1995
			15.04.1996 – 25.01.2000
65	Mr. Justice Mukhtar Ahmed Junejo	Ad hoc Judge	19.10.1994 - 21.02.1995
		Acting Judge	22.02.1995 – 30.03.1996
		Judge	31.03.1996 – 19.02.1998

66	Mr. Justice Muhammad Bashir Jehangiri	Ad hoc Judge	22.02.1995 – 29.03.1996
		Judge	30.03.1996 – 06.01.2002
67	Mr. Justice Raja Afrasiab Khan	Ad hoc Judge	22.02.1995 – 30.03.1996
		Judge	31.03.1996 – 14.01.2000
68	Mr. Justice Mamoon Kazi	Ad hoc Judge	22.02.1995 – 14.04.1996
		Judge	04.11.1997 – 26.01.2000
69	Mr. Justice Munawar Ahmed Mirza	Judge	17.11.1996 – 24.11.1999
70	Mr. Justice Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan	Judge	17.12.1996 – 26.01.2000
71	Mr. Justice Sh. Ijaz Nisar	Judge	29.05.1997 – 14.06.2000
72	Mr. Justice Abdul Rehman Khan	Judge	04.11.1997 – 05.09.2001
73	Mr. Justice Ch. Muhammad Arif	Judge	04.11.1997 – 09.01.2002
74	Mr. Justice Sh. Riaz Ahmad	Judge	04.11.1997 – 31.01.2002
75	Mr. Justice Munir A. Sheikh	Judge	04.11.1997 – 31.12.2003
76	Mr. Justice Wajihuddin Ahmed	Judge	05.05.1998 – 26.01.2000
77	Mr. Justice Kamal Mansur Alam	Judge	22.04.1999 – 26.01.2000
78	Mr. Justice Qazi Muhammad Farooq	Judge	04.02.2000 – 31.12.2003
79	Mr. Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	Judge	04.02.2000 – 31.12.2003
80	Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	Judge	04.02.2000 – 29.06.2005
81	Mr. Justice Rana Bhagwandas	Judge	04.02.2000 – 14.12.2007
82	Mr. Justice Rashid Aziz Khan	Judge	04.02.2000 – 06.07.2001
83	Mr. Justice Mian Muhammad Ajmal	Judge	28.04.2000 – 14.08.2004
84	Mr. Justice Syed Deedar Hussian Shah	Judge	28.04.2000 – 10.12.2004
85	Mr. Justice Hamid Ali Mirza	Judge	28.04.2000 – 13.09.2005
		Ad hoc Judge	14.09.2005 – 13.09.2007
86	Mr. Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar	Judge	28.04.2000 – 21.03.2009
87	Mr. Justice Javed Iqbal	Judge	28.04.2000 – 31.07.2011
88	Mr. Justice Tanvir Ahmed Khan	Judge	27.09.2000 – 16.01.2004
89	Mr. Justice Muhammad Nawaz Abbasi	Judge	10.01.2002 – 06.06.2008
90	Mr. Justice Faqir Muhammad Khokhar	Judge	10.01.2002 – 08.08.2009
91	Mr. Justice Khalil-ur-Rehman Ramday	Judge	10.01.2002 – 12.01.2010
		Ad hoc Judge	18.02.2010 – 17.02.2011
92	Mr. Justice Sardar Muhammad Raza	Judge	10.01.2002 – 09.02.2010
93	Mr. Justice Karamat Nazir Bhandari	Ad hoc Judge	07.09.2002 – 31.12.2003
		Ad hoc Judge	14.09.2005 – 13.09.2006

94	Mr. Justice Falak Sher	Judge	07.09.2002 – 21.09.2008
95	Mr. Justice Moin-ud-Din Javed Buttar	Judge	31.07.2004 – 08.08.2009
96	Mr. Justice Mian Shakirullah Jan	Judge	31.07.2004 – 17.08.2012
97	Mr. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jillani,.	Judge	31.07.2004 – 11.12.2013
98	Mr. Justice Saiyed Saeed Ashhad	Judge	05.04.2005 – 07.10.2008
99	Mr. Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk	Judge	05.04.2005 – 05.07.2014
100	Mr. Justice Syed Jamshed Ali	Judge	14.09.2005 – 30.09.2008
101	Mr. Justice Ch. Ijaz Ahmed	Judge	14.09.2005 – 04.05.2010
102	Mr. Justice Raja Fayyaz Ahmed	Judge	14.09.2005 – 31.05.2011
103	Mr. Justice Ghulam Rabbani	Judge	14.09.2006 – 19.10.2009
		Ad hoc Judge	20.10.2009 – 19.10.2011
104	Mr. Justice Sayed Zahid Hussain	Judge	14.04.2009 – 28.02.2011
105	Mr. Justice Mahmood Akhtar Shahid Siddiqui	Judge	14.04.2009 – 13.10.2011
106	Mr. Justice Muhammad Sair Ali	Judge	14.04.2009 – 11.12.2011
107	Mr. Justice Jawwad S. Khawaja	Judge	05.06.2009 – 16.08.2015
108	Mr. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	Judge	03.08.2009 – 09.09.2015
109	Mr. Justice Khilji Arif Hussain	Judge	05.09.2009 – 12.04.2014
		Ad hoc Judge	14.12.2015 – 13.12.2016
110	Mr. Justice Rahmat Hussain Jafferri	Judge	07.09.2009 – 21.11.2010
111	Mr. Justice Tariq Parvez	Judge	20.10.2009 – 14.02.2013
		Ad hoc Judge	13.12.2015 – 13.12.2016
112	Mr. Justice Mian Saqib Nisar	Judge	18.02.2010 – 30.12.2016
113	Mr. Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa	Judge	18.02.2010 – 17.01.2019
114	Mr. Justice Sarmad Jalal Osmany	Judge	14.02.2011 – 12.10.2015
115	Mr. Justice Amir Hani Muslim	Judge	14.02.2011 – 31.03.2017
116	Mr. Justice Muhammad Ather Saeed	Judge	17.11.2011 - 28.09.2014
117	Mr. Justice Ijaz Ahmed Chaudhry	Judge	17.11.2011 – 14.12.2015
118	Mr. Justice Ejaz Afzal Khan	Judge	17.11.2011 – 07.05.2018
119	Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed	Judge	17.11.2011 – 20-12-2019
120	Mr. Justice Sh. Azmat Saeed	Judge	01.06.2012 – 27.08.2019
121	Mr. Justice Iqbal Hameedur Rahman	Judge	25.02.2013 – 23.10.2016
122	Mr. Justice Mushir Alam	Judge	20-09-2013 – 17-08-2021
123	Mr. Justice Dost Muhammad Khan	Judge	31.01.2014 – 19.03.2018
124	Mr. Justice Maqbool Baqar	Judge	17.02.2015 – 04.04.2022

125	Mr. Justice Manzoor Ahmad Malik	Judge	06.11.2015 – 30.04.2021
126	Mr. Justice Faisal Arab	Judge	14.12.2015 – 04.11.2020
127	Mr. Justice Mazhar Alam Khan Miankhel	Judge	30.12.2016 – 13.07.2022
128	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	Judge	15.03.2017 – 13.08.2022
129	Mr. Justice Qazi Muhammad Amin Ahmed	Judge	24.04.2019 – 25.03.2022

11.3 Former Registrars of the Supreme Court

	Name of Registrar	Tenure
01	Mr. A. A. Mirza	15.08.1947 – 10.01.1971
02	Mr. A.S Faizul Islam Chaudhry	11.01.1971 – 17.07.1972
03	Mr. Hidayat Hussain	31.03.1973 – 09.06.1977
04	Mr. Sajjad Ali Shah	10.06.1977 – 09.08.1978
05	Mr. S.A Nizami	10.08.1978 – 31.10.1980
06	Mr. M.A Latif	01.11.1980 – 09.01.1995
07	Mr. Ashiq Hussain (Current Charge)	10.01.1995 – 05.10.1996
08	Mr. Mohammad Zakauallah (Additional Charge)	06.10.1996 – 07.01.1998
09	Mr. M. A Latif	08.01.1998 – 07.07.1999
10	Mr. M. A Farooqi	08.07.1999 – 21.02.2005
11	Mr. Budha Khan	22.02.2005 – 01.07.2005
12	Dr. Faqir Hussain	01.07.2005 – 09.03.2007
13	Muhammad Ali (Acting Charge)	09.03.2007 – 20.07.2007
14	Dr. Faqir Hussain	20.07.2007 – 03.11.2007
15	Ms. Sara Saeed (Acting Charge)	03.11.2007 – 22.11.2007
16	Raja Lehrasab Khan	22.11.2007 – 21.03.2009
17	Dr. Faqir Hussain	22.03.2009 – 24.03.2014
18	Syed Tahir Shahbaz	25.03.2014 – 25.01.2016
19	Mr. Arbab Muhammad Arif	26.01.2016 – 17.12.2019
20	Khawaja Daud Ahmad	18.12.2019 – 31.07.2021



Supreme Court of Pakistan

Constitution Avenue Islamabad