

YEAR BOOK 2017-2018

Preface

The importance of a year book, published as per rule 25 of the Rules of Business, 1973 has over the years been acknowledged. Surely, it highlights the activities and achievements of a Ministry for the information of the Cabinet and general public. Further, this exercise, in turn, affords an opportunity to the Head of the Ministry to evaluate and revisit the overall performance of the organization and to determine how far the goals set out for the year have been achieved and that what were the difficulties and problems that hindered the progress and what should be the future strategy.

The Ministry of Law and Justice has a unique position and being focal point among the three Organs of the State i.e the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is performing its functions to act as a bridge for developing harmony and cohesion. It is consulted by all the Ministries/Divisions on all legal questions including interpretation of any law and before issuance of any rules/regulations and institutions of criminal or civil proceeding in a Court of law in which the Government is involved. Drafting, vetting, scrutiny and examination of Bills, Ordinances and other legal instruments are some of the core functions of the Law and Justice Division. This Division also provides guidance in matters involving legal / Constitutional issues in relation to good governance.

This report for the year 2017-2018 envisages the activities of different wings of this Ministry including main Division, Special Federal Courts, Tribunals and Central Law offices. It also reflects the goals achieved targets and other activities.

A revaluation and self-assessment of the activities gives us satisfaction that we have been able, to a great extent, to achieve the goals and targets set out for the said year and I

must acknowledge that this would have not been possible without the co-operation and synergy provided by my colleagues. I look forward to more effort and contribution by all of us in the years to come.

Secretary

**LETTER BY HAZRAT ALI (R.A) TO MALIK-E-
ASHTAR GIVING INSTRUCTIONS ON THE
QUALIFICATIONS AND THE APPOINTMENT OF
JUDGES AND THEIR CONDUCT**

It reads: -

So far as dispensing of justice is concerned, you have to be very careful in selecting Judges for the same. You must select people of excellent character and high caliber and with meritorious record. They must possess the following qualifications: -

- i) Abundance of litigations and complexity of cases should not make them lose their temper;
- ii) When they realize that they have committed a mistake in judgment they should not insist on it by trying to justify it;
- iii) When truth is made clear to them or when right path opens up before them, they should not consider it below their dignity to correct the mistake made or to undo the wrong done by them;
- iv) They should not be corrupt, covetous or greedy;
- v) They should not be satisfied with ordinary enquiry or scrutiny of a case, but should scrupulously go through all the pros and cons, they must examine every aspect of the problem carefully, and whenever and wherever they find doubtful and ambiguous points, they must stop, go through further details, clear points and only then proceed with their decision;
- vi) They must attach greatest importance to reasoning, arguments and proof;
- vii) They should not get tired of lengthy discussions and argument;

viii) They must exhibit patience and perseverance in scanning the details, in testing the points presented as true, in sifting facts from fiction and when truth is revealed to them they must pass their judgments without fear, favour or prejudice;

ix) They should not develop vanity and conceit when compliments and praises are showered upon them;

x) They should not be misled by flattery and cajolery;

He further asked in his letter: But there are a few persons having such characteristics. After you have selected such men to act as your judges, make it a point to go through some of their judgments and to check their proceedings;

xi) Pay them handsomely so that their needs are fully satisfied and they are not required to beg or borrow or resort to corruption;

xii) Give them such a prestige and position in your State that none of your courtiers or officers can overawe or harm them;

xiii) Let Judiciary be above every kind of Executive pressure or influence, above fear or favour, intrigue or corruption.

Scrutinize this matter with particular strictness because before your appointment this State was under the sway of corrupt, time-serving and wealth-grasping opportunists who were lewd, greedy and vicious and who sinfully amassed wealth and pleasures for themselves from the State authority.

This is the complete message, the lesson, the charter, the code of our learning. Let us follow it and the institution of Judiciary and this Country will InshaAllah, thrive and prosper.

The Concept of Freedom in the Nahjul Balaghah-
By Dr. Sayyid Wahid Akhtar

CONTENTS

S.No	Description	Page No
1.	Mission Statement	07
2.	Organogram / Organization	08
3.	Subjects allocated under the Rules of Business	09
4.	Performance of various Wings	12
5.	Performance of different Courts and Tribunals	38

MISSION STATEMENT

Ministry of Law and Justice has a unique position of being a focal point among the Judiciary, Legislative and Executive organs of the Government. This Ministry is a service organization which tenders advice to all offices of the Federal Government including the Provincial Governments on legal, judicial and Constitutional matters. It also deals with drafting, scrutiny and examination of Bills, legal instruments and adaptation of existing laws to bring them in conformity with the Constitution. Further, legal proceedings and litigation by or against the Federal Government is the responsibility of this Ministry. Moreover, activities, like bankruptcy and insolvency, consultation with Attorney-General-Office, administrative control of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Sales Tax and Central Excise including the Accountability Courts and Trusts and Trustees are also undertaken by this Ministry.

ORGANIZATION

(a) Main Ministry

- i. Administration Wing
- ii. Opinion Wing
- iii. Contract Wing
- iv. Solicitor Wing
- v. Legal Information System Wing
- vi. Drafting and Legislation Wing
- vii. Project Wing Access to Justice Programme

(b) Special Federal Courts and Tribunals

- i. Accountability Courts
- ii. Banking Courts
- iii. Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR)
- iv. Environmental Protection Tribunal
- v. Insurance Appellate Tribunal
- vi. Special Courts (Control of Narcotics Substances)
- vii. Courts of Special Judges (Central)
- viii. Competition Appellate Tribunal
- ix. Special Courts (Offences in Banks)
- x. Special Courts (Customs, Taxation and Anti-Smuggling)
- xi. Drug Courts
- xii. Commercial Courts
- xiii. Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board
- xiv. Customs, Excise and Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal
- xv. Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan
- xvi. Federal Judicial Academy
- xvii. Federal Shariat Court
- xviii. Federal Service Tribunal
- xix. Special Courts Anti Terrorism

(c) Central Law Officers

- i. Office of the Attorney-General for Pakistan
- ii. Additional Attorney General for Pakistan
- iii. Deputy Attorney-General
- iv. Standing Counsels
- v. Research Assistants

SUBJECTS ALLOCATED UNDER THE RULES OF BUSINESS

In accordance with the Rules of Business, 1973, the main functions and business assigned to this Ministry are as follows:-

1. Advice to Divisions on all legal and Constitutional questions arising out of any case and on the interpretation of any law.
2. Advice to Provincial Governments on legal and legislative matters.
3. Drafting, scrutiny and examination of Bills, Ordinances and all legal and other instruments.
4. Dealings and agreements with other countries and International organizations in judicial and legal matters.
5. Arrangements for the publication and translation of Federal Laws and other statutory rules and orders, copyright in Government Law publications.
6. Adaptation of existing laws to bring them in conformity with the Constitution.
7. Legal proceedings and litigation concerning the Federal Government except the litigation concerning Revenue Division.
8. Administrative control of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and the Customs, Central Excise and Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.
9. Special Judges under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958.
10. Federal Government functions in regard to the Supreme Court, Supreme Judicial Council, High Courts, Federal Shariat Court, Federal Ombudsman

and Tax Ombudsman, Insurance Ombudsman and Banking Ombudsman.

11. Attorney General and other Law Officers of the Federation.
12. Federal functions in respect of the Family Law Ordinance and the Conciliation Courts Ordinance.
13. Consultation with the Attorney General for Pakistan, etc.
14. Administrative Courts for Federal subjects.
15. Wills, intestacy and succession in respect of federal areas, save as regards agricultural land.
16. Bankruptcy and insolvency, administrator general and official trustees in respect of federal areas.
17. Arbitration in respect of federal areas and international arbitration.
18. Trust and trustees in respect of Federal areas.
19. Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973 (XXXV of 1973).
20. Omitted vide SRO 428 (1)/2018 dated 04.04.2018.
21. The Law and Justice Commission Ordinance, 1979 (XIV of 1979) and Federal Government functions related to the Commission.
22. The Federal Judicial Academy Act, 1997 (XXVIII of 1997) and Federal Government functions related to the Academy.
23. Federal Government functions in regard to the National Accountability Bureau.
24. National Accountability Ordinance, 1999 (XVIII of 1999.)

25. Ombudsperson appointed under section 7 of "Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010 (IV of 2010).
26. Issuance of legal opinion for disbursement and drawdown.
27. Council of Islamic Ideology.

PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS WINGS

ADMINISTRATION WING

This Wing is responsible for the overall administration of the Ministry and provides personnel and logistic support to all the Wings as well as to the Federal Courts/Tribunals, established under different laws at various stations. Administration Wing consists of two Joint Secretaries, three Deputy Secretaries and nine Section Officers. Joint Secretary-I deals with external administrative matters of the Federal Courts and Tribunals. Joint Secretary-II deals with internal matters of main Ministry. Three Deputy Secretaries have been assigned separate and well defined functions/duties. Deputy Secretary (Admn-I) deals with the administrative matters of all the Federal Courts and Tribunals. Deputy Secretary (Admn-II) deals with the administration, budget and financial matters including PAC meetings. Deputy Secretary (Coordination) deals with the coordination matters. Similarly all the Section Officers have been assigned separate functions in accordance with the Secretariat Instructions. Deputy Secretary (Admn-II) deals with the administration, budget and financial matters including PAC meetings. Deputy Secretary (Coordination) deals with the coordination matters. Similarly all the Section Officers have been assigned separate functions in accordance with the Secretariat Instructions. 14 employees were promoted various posts BS-16, BS-17, BS-18 and BS 19 on regular/acting charge basis. Appointments of Wafaqi Mohtasib, Federal Tax Ombudsman, Prosecutor General Accountability, National Accountability bureau (Nab) and Federal Ombudsperson for Protection against Harassment of Women at the workplace were made.

34 Non transferable posts of a completed project viz "Archiving and Digitization and Regulation of Publication of Law of Pakistan" in Ministry of Law and Justice has been converted from development to current expenditure of the Ministry.

Administration Wing coordinates and processes the appointment of judges of High Courts, Supreme Court of Pakistan and their Chief Justices. Administration Wing also deals with the pay and allowances, pension and other privileges of the judges of the Superior Courts. In addition, Administration Wing also deals with the appointment of Attorney General for Pakistan, Additional Attorneys General, Deputy Attorneys General, Standing Counsels and other Law Officers and staff working in the Offices of Attorney General for Pakistan, Additional Attorneys General, Deputy Attorneys General and Standing Counsels as well as Federal Courts/Tribunals. Administration also processes the provision of office building, transport and other facilities to the Federal Courts and Tribunals.

Administration Wing deals with appointment of the Judges/Presiding Officers, Technical / Judicial Members in Federal Courts / Tribunals. At present 24 Accountability Courts, 30 Banking Courts, 4 Special Courts (Customs, Taxation and Anti Smuggling) 4 Special Courts (Offences in Banks), 10 Special Courts (Central), 7 Special (CNS) Courts, 10 Drug Courts, 8 Custom Appellate Tribunal, 2 Commercial Courts, 20 Benches of Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, 2 Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Tribunal, 3 offices of Federal Service Tribunal, 1 Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal, 4 Environmental Protection Tribunals at Provincial headquarters and 1 Insurance Appellate Tribunal are functioning, under the administrative control of this Ministry.

Matters relating to the Budget and Accounts as well as Finance and Accounts including budget estimates, monitoring of expenditure, reconciliation of accounts with the respective audit circle, re-appropriation of funds, supplementary grants, surrender of savings, examination of audit inspection reports, co-ordination with F.A. Organization, sanction of expenditure out of discretionary grants, cash handling, consolidation of PSDP and the matters relating to Public Accounts Committee as well as internal checks are being dealt with by B&A Section of the Administration Wing.

OPINION WING

This Wing is responsible for tendering opinion on all legal questions arising out of any case, interpretation of law, references from various Ministries/Divisions, Constitutional Bodies, Autonomous Organizations as well as the Provincial Governments. Besides, examination and processing of the representations to the President of Pakistan against findings of Wafaqi Mohtasib/Federal Tax Ombudsman, submission of Summaries to the President in this connection are also responsibility of this Wing.

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. OPINION AND INTERPRETATION OF LAW CASES

During the period from 1st July, 2017 to 30th June, 2018, 654 cases received for opinion were disposed off.

2. MISCELLANEOUS

During the period from 1st July, 2017 to 30th June, 2018, 6 cases of miscellaneous nature were received and the same were disposed off.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS SECTION

1. TENDERING ADVISE TO HIGH UPS IN FINANCIAL / ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

During the Period from 1st July, 2016 to 30th June, 2017, **1867** Financial and Administrative cases were received in this Section. All the Financial and Administrative matters are routed through F&A Section for getting advice and vetting of the cases. It also tenders advice to

high ups in administrative and Financial matters of the files relating to Admin-I, II, III, IV, V, VI, Coord, Pension, Library, General Section and Development Wing of this Division as well as Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan and Federal Judicial Academy which are under the Administrative Control of this Ministry.

2. INTERNAL CHECKING.

Under Para No. 13 of GFR Vol-I, Internal Checking of the accounts is mandatory once a year. Internal Checking of main Ministry and various Offices/Courts/Tribunals scattered all over the country is carried out by a team of F&A Section under the supervision of Chief Finance & Accounts Officer (CF & AO). List of the Offices / Courts / Tribunals is as under, in respect of which Internal Audit has been carried out during the financial year 2017-18:

S. No	Name of Office / Courts / Tribunal
1	Competition Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad
2	Custom Excise Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bench-I, Karachi
3	Custom Excise Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bench-II, Karachi
4	Custom Excise Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bench-III, Karachi

3. PREPARATION/SUBMISSION OF ACCOUNTS (BRIEF) OF THE MINISTRY TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Preparation / Submission of accounts (brief) of the Ministry to the Public Accounts Committee in respect of Audit Reports/Grants controlled by this Division.

4. HOLDING OF DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (DAC) TO SETTLE THE OUTSTANDING AUDIT REPORTS.

Holding of Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) to settle the outstanding audit reports and appropriation accounts. Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) comprises Secretary as Chairman with representative of Finance Division (DFA Law) and Directorate General Audit (D.G Audit) as its members. F&A Section collect replies of the Grants/ Audit Reports from the quarters concerned and prepares working papers in this regard for the DAC meeting.

5. AUDIT & INSPECTION REPORTS.

F&A Section deals with Audit & Inspection Reports received from Director General Audit in respect of main Ministry and Offices, Courts, and Tribunals country wide established. F&A Section collects the replies from the Offices/Courts/Tribunals and submits these replies to the Directorate General Audit in annotated form after necessary vetting as well as after conducting Internal Audit of the Offices/ Courts/ Tribunals, any short comings/ observations noticed during the Internal Check are incorporated in the report and the same is forward to the concerned quarters after obtaining approval by competent authority i.e Secretary Law and Justice to obtain their replies with the directions to take necessary actions to avoid the recurrence of such implications in future.

6. MONITORING OF RECONCILIATION OF EXPENDITURE WITH THE AGPR AND ESTIMATES OF NON TAX REVENUE RECEIPTS.

This Division has more than 300 Offices, Courts and Tribunals country wide F&A Section monitors monthly Reconciliation of Account in respect of above Offices, Courts and issue reminders in this regard. Moreover it collects the data of estimates of Non-Tax Revenue Receipts from all the Offices/Courts/Tribunals and submits the same to Finance Division for preparation of budget.

Federal Insurance Ombudsman (FIO)

Progress of the FIO during the preceding year, is submitted as under:

- **Complaints Received:** The number of complaints increased by 25% over the past three years, which indicates increased level of public confidence in the delivery mechanism and relief available to them at this Forum.
- **Complaints disposed of:** In terms of technical disposal the number of complaints adjudicated and disposed of also grew 78% over the past three years.
- **Monetary Relief:** When we assess the volume of overall monetary relief vis-à-vis total number of complaints, we find a total relief which is 25% more than the past three years. Complaints amicably resolved in past three years show an upward dispensation of 200%.
- **Review Applications by Parties:** A review of FIO findings, recommendations or order is available to the parties but it is also a litmus test of the efficacy and due diligence to which the FIO forum has adjudicated upon the complaints. During the year 2017-18 only 6.9 % decisions out of total disposed of by the FIO forum were contested by the respective parties in

review. It shows the rising trend of satisfaction by the all parties on the forum of the FIO and its acumen and transparency as a result of better output performance and due diligence.

- **Representation by Parties:** Similarly the number of Representations made in the year 2017-18 show that 6.00% of the total cases disposed off by the FIO forum have gone into representation. These are quite encouraging figures and indicate growing public and corporate confidence in the FIO forum on one hand and on the other hand these also reinforce the judicious performance, correct usage and across the board exercise of powers by the FIO and his team of officers.

DEVELOPMENT WING

Government is committed to provide speedy and inexpensive justice to all citizens and improve Access to Justice of common man. This Ministry has initiated / executed various projects to improve Judicial Infrastructure and institutional capacity building at Federal level directly / indirectly improving Access to Justice for citizens of Pakistan by enhancing capacity & provision of infrastructure for agencies involved in administration of justice. Following Projects were initiated/executed during FY 2017-18 in connection with Principles of Policy:-

S. No.	Title	Approved Cost	Approval Status	Expenditure up to 30.06.2017	Objective
	Automation of Federal Courts Located at Federal Courts Complex at Islamabad (Revised)	49.179	DDWP 06.12.2016	0	The main objective of this Project is to provide state of the art information technology backbone for automation of Business process at the Federal Courts for efficient and effective disposal of cases. Recruitment in process.

	Strengthening of Institutional Capacity of Ministry of Law and Justice	57.59	DDWP 15-7-2014	43.838	The main objective of this Project is to provide strengthening to institutional capacity of the Ministry of Law & Justice and its allied departments for efficient and effective official bossiness.
	Strengthening the Ombudsman System of Administrative Justice and up-gradation / Expansion of Online Complaint Management Information System (CMIS)	58.035	DDWP 30-05-2016	15.013	Computerized Complaint Management Information System will help to provide much improved and efficient complaint redress services to the aggrieved tax payers.
	Construction of Federal Courts Complex, Tribunal at Lahore	2150.000	CDWP 18.05.2004	87.600	The Project is designed to house 30 Federal Courts of various discipline at one centralized location which are presently housed in various scattered locations in Lahore.
	Construction of Federal Courts Complex, Tribunal at Peshawar	542.820	CDWP 18.05.2012	515.000	To provide permanent chambers and courts to the judges of Federal Courts at Peshawar, to bring all Federal Courts at one place which are presently working at scattered places at Peshawar. Building is substantially completed and occupied.
	Construction of Islamabad High Court, Islamabad	2852.200	CDWP 23.09.2014	1640.670	Since, establishment of Islamabad High Court, it is functioning in the building constructed for District Judiciary. To provide proper working environment it was decided to construct its own building for which plot measuring 5 Acres at the Constitution Avenue was acquired from CDA. By

					implementing this Project, proper facilities will be provided to the Honorable Judges and general public. Total covered area of the building 414,000 SFT.
	Public Awareness and Advocacy about Dispute Resolution Mechanism of FTO	59.400	DDWP 18.11.2 015	16.500	The objective of the Project is to raise awareness on the mandate of the FTO office created under FTO Ordinance 2000 which seeks to provide quick and inexpensive redressal of tax payers' grievances against maladministration. The Project aims at Public Awareness of messes to the services offered by FTO in tax matters, through electronic and print media campaign.

CONTRACT WING

Contract Wing deals with vetting of Treaties, Agreements, Contracts, Sovereign guarantees etc. Processing of sanction for prosecution under the provisions of Pakistan Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1958, cases under the Emigration Ordinance, 1979, representation at Arbitration Committees as well as other fora are also the functions of this Wing. Matters pertaining to interaction with the International Organizations in legal and legislative matters are also dealt with by this Wing.

1. INTERNATIONAL/ DOMESTIC AGREEMENTS, TREATIES, MOUs, CONTRACTS, PROTOCOLS ETC.

398 International and Domestic Agreements, Treaties, MOUs, Contracts, Protocols etc, were received from different Ministries/Divisions for vetting/comments and examination, which were disposed off accordingly.

2. LEGAL OPINION.

32 cases of Legal Opinion were received from various Ministries/Divisions for Legal Opinion, which was disposed off accordingly.

3. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Pakistan is associated with various legal Fora/Organizations at International level and regularly pays annual contribution. The following seven International Organizations have been paid the annual contribution by this Division on behalf of the Government of Pakistan for the Financial Year 2017-2018:

- i) Commonwealth Legal Advisory Services, London, UK;
- ii) British Institute of International & Comparative Law, London, UK;
- iii) International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, Rome (Italy) (UNIDROIT);
- iv) Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA, The Hague, Netherlands);
- v) Islamic Fiqh Academy, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia);
- vi) Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), New Dehli, India and;
- vii) Commonwealth Magistrates and Judges Association, London, UK.

SOLICITOR WING

The Solicitor Wing of this Ministry deals with cases/suits/writ petitions filed in different courts against and for the Government of Pakistan at all local, national, and international levels. This Wing also deals with the payment of fee, Court fee and Misc. expenditure concerning Court cases to advocates who are engaged by this Division for filing & conducting cases and defending of the Government cases. This Wing consists of three Sections *i.e.* Solicitor-I, II & III. The performance of this wing *w.e.f* 01.07.2017 to 30.06.2018 is as under:

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Name of Courts</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Supreme Court	484
2.	High Courts	2793
3.	Federal Service Tribunal	719
4.	Federal Shariat Court	7
5.	Labour Court/NIRC	82
6.	Lower Courts	450
7.	Foreign Services Summons	137
8.	Miscellaneous (Arbitration + References to Attorney General for Pakistan) etc	23
Grand Total		4695

LEGAL INFORMATION SYSTEM WING

Legal Information System (Computer Wing) is responsible for digitization of Pakistan Code, Acts, Ordinances, President's Orders, Statutes, Chief Executive Orders, etc and their further placement on the Official website (www.pakistan.gov.pk) or (www.molaw.gov.pk) of the Law and Justice Division to facilitate the citizens. In addition, this Wing also deals with the issues of Local Area Network, maintenance and updation of website, trouble shooting of Network and tendering of advice in matters related to Information Technology.

Work done during the year 2017-2018.

- i) Digitization of various Ordinances/Acts promulgated in the year 2017-18;
- ii) Placement of latest Notifications regarding Appointment/Postings & Transfer of Judges and Law Officers on the Official website of Law and Justice Division on regular basis;
- iii) Development and maintenance of a database created for appointment in the Courts;
- iv) LIS Wing has been involved with the NITB Team for the implementation of e-office,
- v) Designed and prepared the consolidated reports time to time, for National Assembly, Senate Secretariat, PM Office and also sent to the others Ministries/Offices, and
- vi) Creation of Presentations for the Ministry of Law and Justice which need to be presented to the Prime Minister of Pakistan and other higher officess.

DRAFTING AND LEGISLATION WING

During the year 2017-18, Drafting and Legislation Wing performed its functions extensively by scrutinizing, drafting principle and subordinate legislation received from various Ministries and Divisions which includes Bills, Ordinances, President's Orders, Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws and Statutory Notifications/Instruments. During the process of vetting/drafting, this Wing also tendered advice on the competency of the Parliament to legislate on the proposed legislative proposals. Principle legislation done during the year is as follows:-

- (a) President's Orders issued during the period;
- (b) Enactments passed by the Parliament; and
- (c) Ordinances promulgated by the President.

2. Drafting and Legislation Wing assists the Standing Committees of both Houses *i.e.* National Assembly and the Senate for examining the Official Bills and Private Members. Bills referred to the Committees by the National Assembly or Senate, as the case may be. The Officers of Drafting and Legislation Wing are required to attend almost all meetings of the Standing Committees and Special Committees of both Houses rendering advice and assistance during the examination of the Bills etc, including final vetting of reports of the Committees before they are presented in the House concerned.

3. Moreover, 3,978 receipts, mostly pertaining to subordinate legislation *i.e.* Notifications, Orders, Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws and other Statutory Instruments were received for vetting which after necessary vetting were returned to the concerned Ministries and Divisions.

4. The following laws were made during that period, namely:-

**LIST OF PRESIDENT’S ORDERS FOR THE
PERIOD FROM 1ST JULY, 2017 TO 30TH JUNE, 2018**

1.	The Salary of Judges of Supreme Court Order, 2017 (I of 2017)
2.	The Salary of Judges of High Courts Order, 2017 (2 of 2017)
3.	The Supreme Court Judges (Leave, Pension and Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 2017. (3 of 2017)
4.	The High Court Judges (Leave, Pension and Privileges) (Amendment) Order, 2017. (4 of 2017)
5.	The Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) (Amendment) Order, 2017. (5 of 2017)
6.	The Senate (Election of Members from the Federal Capital) Order, 2018 (I of 2017)

**LIST OF ORDINANCES PROMULGATED
DURING 1ST JULY, 2017 TO 30TH JUNE, 2018**

1.	The Capital Development Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (1 of 2018)
2.	The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (II of 2018)
3.	The Foreign Assets (Declaration and Repatriation) Ordinance, 2018 (III of 2018)
4.	The voluntary Declaration of Domestic Assets Ordinance, 2018 (IV of 2018)
5.	The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (V of 2018)
6.	The Protection of Economic Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (VII of 2018)
7.	The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants ordinance, 2018 (VII of 2018)
8.	The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Ordinance, 2018 (VIII of 2018)
9.	The Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018 (IX of 2018)

LIST OF ACTS ISSUED DURING THE
1ST JULY 2017 TO 30TH JUNE 2018

S.No.	Title
2017	
1.	The National Counter Terrorism Authority (Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXVI of 2017)
2.	The Finance Act, 2017 (Act No. XXVII of 2017)
3.	The Illegal Dispossession (Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXVIII of 2017)
4.	The Post Office (Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXIX of 2017)
5.	The Compulsory Teaching of the Holy Quran Act, 2017 (Act No. XXX of 2017)
6.	The National School of Public Policy (Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXI of 2017)
7.	The National Commission on the Rights of Child Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXII of 2017)
8.	The Elections Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXIII of 2017)
9.	The Right of Access to Information Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXIV of 2017)
10.	The Elections (Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXV of 2017)
11.	The Public Interest Disclosures Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXVI of 2017)
12.	The Elections (Second Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXVII of 2017)
13.	The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXVIII of 2017)
14.	The Rulers of Acceding States (Abolition of Privy Purses and Privileges) (Amendment) Act, 2017 (Act No. XXXIX of 2017)

2018	
1.	The Apprenticeship Act, 2018 (Act No. I of 2018)
2.	The National Commission on the Status of Women (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Act No. II of 2018)

3.	The Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University, Islamabad (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Act No. III of 2018)
4.	The Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (Amendment) Act, 2018 (Act No. IV of 2018)
5.	The Marine Insurance Act, 2018 (Act No. V of 2018)
6.	The National University of Technology Act, 2018 (Act No. VI of 2018)
7.	The National Assembly Secretariat Employees Act, 2018 (Act No. VII of 2018)
8.	The National Skills University Islamabad Act, 2018 (Act No. VIII of 2018)
9.	The Corporate Rehabilitation Act, 2018 (Act No. IX of 2018)
10.	The Supreme Court and High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Federally Administered Tribal Areas) Act, 2018 (Act No. X of 2018)
11.	The COMSATS University Islamabad, Act, 2018 (Act No. XI of 2018)
12.	The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (Act No. XII of 2018)
13.	The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2018. (Act No. XIII of 2018)
14.	The National Civic Education Commission Act, 2018. (Act No. XIV of 2018)
15.	The Anti-Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XV of 2018)
16.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XVI of 2018)
17.	The Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XVII of 2018)
18.	The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XVIII of 2018)
19.	The Women in Distress and Detention Fund (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XIX of 2018)
20.	The Federal Employees Benevolent Fund and Group Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XX of 2018)
21.	The Islamabad Capital Territory Child Protection Act, 2018. (Act No. XXI of 2018)
22.	The Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018. (Act No. XXII of 2018)

23.	The Islamabad Healthcare Regulation Act, 2018. (Act No. XXIII of 2018)
24.	The Health Services Academy (Restructuring) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXIV of 2018)
25.	The House Building Finance Corporation (Repeal) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXV of 2018)
26.	The Establishment of the Federal Bank for Cooperative and Regulation of Cooperative Banking (Repeal) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXVI of 2018)
27.	The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXVII of 2018)
28.	The Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants Act, 2018. (Act No. XVIII of 2018)
29.	The Institute of Science and Technology Bahawalpur Act, 2018. (Act No. XXIX of 2018)
30.	The Finance Act, 2018. (Act No. XXX of 2018)
31.	The Institute for Art and Culture Act. 2018. (Act No. XXXI of 2018)
32.	The Sir Syed-CASE (Center for Advanced Studies in Engineering) Institute of Technology, Islamabad, Act, 2018. (Act No. XXXII of 2018)
33.	The Gas Infrastructure Development Cess (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXXIII of 2018)
34.	The Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2018. (Act No. XXXIV of 2018)
35.	The Legal Practitioners and Bar Council (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXXV of 2018)
36.	The Presidents Salary, Allowances and Privileges (Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXXVI of 2018)
37.	The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 2018. (Act No. XXXVII of 2018)

**ADMINISTRATION COURT OF FEDERAL
SPECIAL ACROSS THE COUNTRY**

ACCOUNTABILITY COURTS

Twenty four Accountability Courts have been established under the National Accountability Ordinance, 1999 (XVII of 1999) for speedy disposal of cases involving corruption and corrupt practices, abuse of power, misappropriation of property, kick backs, commission and for matters connected and ancillary or incidental thereto by the Government servants and politicians.

The performance of Banking Courts during financial year 2016-2017 is as under:

S.No	Name of Courts	Disposed Off Cases	Pending Cases
1.	Accountability Court-II, Karachi	5	46
2.	Accountability Court-IV, Karachi	14	47
3.	Accountability Court-III, Peshawar	64	76
4.	Accountability Court-I, Karachi	12	43
5.	Accountability Court-III, Karachi	54	14
6.	Accountability Court No. I, Rawalpindi	5	6
7.	Accountability Court No. 5, Lahore	48	36
8.	Accountability Court No. III, Lahore	52	27
9.	Accountability Court No. IV, Lahore	53	19
10.	Accountability Court No. II, Lahore	5	31
11.	Accountability Court No. I, Lahore	51	25

2. BANKING COURTS

In terms of section 5(1) of the Financial Institutions (Recovery of Finances) Ordinance 2001, (Ord. No. XLVI of 2001), the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish as many banking courts as it considers necessary. Presently, there are 30 Banking Courts established all over the country for recovery of loan from the defaulters. Under section 8 of the Ordinance, a financial institution may, within three years from the date of coming into force of this Ordinance, file a suit for the recovery of any amount written off, released or adjusted under any agreement, contract or consent including a compromise or withdrawal of any suit or legal proceedings or adjustment of a decree between a financial institution and a customer. The performance of Banking Courts during financial year 2017-2018 is as under:

S.No	Name of Courts	Disposed Off Cases	Pending Cases
1.	Banking Court, Sargodha	585	854
2.	Banking Court, Islamabad	499	1191
3.	Banking Court-II, Karachi	518	986
4.	Banking Court-I, Peshawar	248	321
5.	Banking Court, Abbottabad (Hazara Division)	151	290
6.	Banking Court-III, Multan	887	824
7.	Banking Court-II, Multan	595	1077
8.	Banking Court-II, Lahore	406	1283
9.	Banking Court-V, Lahore	633	1031
10.	Banking Court, Bahawalpur	778	978
11.	Banking Court-I, Lahore	712	1343
12.	Banking Court-IV, Lahore	708	969
13.	Banking Court-II, Peshawar	219	753

S.No	Name of Courts	Disposed Off Cases	Pending Cases
14.	Banking Court-VI, Lahore	649	872
15.	Banking Court-VII, Lahore	752	999
16.	Banking Court-II, Larkana	110	118
17.	Banking Court-II, Hyderabad	354	1199
18.	Banking Court-I, Hyderabad	183	640
19.	Banking Court-I, Karachi	390	886
20.	Banking Court-IV, Karachi	197	248
21.	Banking Court, Sahiwal	661	1273
22.	Banking Court-III, Karachi	375	682
23.	Banking Court, Balochistan, Quetta	371	348
24.	Banking Court-III, Lahore	797	1058
25.	Banking Court-II, Sukkur	530	941
26.	Banking Court-II, Gujranwala	1130	1499
27.	Banking Court-I, Gujranwala	964	945

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL INLAND REVENUE

(ATIR)

Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue has been functional since before partition. At present there are 20 Benches and each Bench consists of one Judicial and one Accountant Member, both in BPS-21. There are 7 Benches at Karachi, 9 Benches at Lahore, 3 Benches at Islamabad including Headquarter Bench and 1 Bench at Peshawar. The Headquarter of the Tribunal is at Islamabad and headed by a Chairman who is a BPS-22 officer. The Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue is a quasi-judicial forum established under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. During the preceding financial year, the activities of the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue were as under:

- (i) hearing and deciding the appeals regarding Income Tax, Sales Tax and Federal Excise matters which were filed by the assesses or the Department against the orders passed by the Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeal)/Inland Revenue;
- (ii) hearing disposal of applications regarding stay of recovery of demand;
- (iii) hearing and disposal of reference applications; and
- (iv) hearing the miscellaneous applications.

Program of activities set-out for the Appellate Tribunals Inland Revenue during the preceding financial year and the extent to which they have been realized.

The activities of the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue during the preceding financial year had disposed off maximum number of appeals. The target for deciding the Income Tax Appeals during last year was almost achieved.

Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Islamabad

S. No	Name of Court	No of Cases disposed off	No of cases pending
	Appellate Tribunal, IR, Islamabad	18437	38310

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TRIBUNAL

The Environmental Protection Tribunals were constituted under the Environmental Protection Act, 1997. At present, there are four Environmental Protection Tribunals, one each at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar and Quetta. These are headed by Chairperson (BPS-21) and two Members, one Member Technical (BPS-21) and the other Member Legal (BPS-20). The Environmental Protection Tribunal is the final fact findings authority in cases/issues related to Environment as a whole. Complaints and Appeals against the legal actions of the Environmental Protection Agency are entertained as per Environmental Protection Act, 1997 read with the rules and regulations provided there under. Private individuals can also approach the Tribunal seeking relief for their grievances against the alleged polluters. The scope and object for the jurisdiction is laid down in Environmental Protection Act, 1997.

ANTI DUMPING APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The Anti Dumping Appellate Tribunal has been established in accordance with Anti Dumping Duties Act, 2015. At Present, there is one Anti Dumping Appellate Tribunal, at Islamabad. This headed by Chairman (MP-I) and two Members, one Member Technical (MP-I) and other Member Judicial (MP-I). The Anti Dumping Appellate Tribunal is the final fact findings authority in cases/issues related to National Tariff Commission

ANTI DUMPING APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, ISLAMABAD

S.No	Name of Court	No of cases disposed off	No of cases Pending
1	Anti Dumping Appellate Tribunal	62	132

INSURANCE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Insurance Appellate Tribunal was established under the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 repealing Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938). Tribunal is established at Karachi, which comprises of a Chairman, one Member Technical and one Member Legal. At present, the Tribunal is non-functional as neither the Chairman nor any Member is posted in the Tribunal. However, powers under the provisions of Insurance Ordinance, 2000 have been delegated to District & Sessions Judges in each Province.

(a) The Insurance Appellate Tribunal, Karachi was functioning and proceeded with the Appeal under Section 110 and Application under Section 47 of the Insurance Act, 1938, respectively but in the year 2000, the said Act was repealed by proclamation of new Insurance Ordinance 2000, under which new Insurance Tribunals are to be constituted under the said Ordinance, but so far no Tribunal has been constituted.

(b) No activities are proposed as no Tribunal is constituted. The present and past budget allocations for this Tribunal are insufficient and are only able to meet the minimum possible expenditure of the Tribunal. Immediate reconstitution of Tribunal is required to try the cases under the Insurance Ordinance 2000. The District and Sessions Judge, Karachi (Central) looks after the work of the Insurance Tribunal for Province of Sindh at Karachi.

SPECIAL COURTS (CONTROL OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES)

Special Courts (Control of Narcotic Substances) were constituted under the Control of Narcotics Substances Act, 1997. Previously, there were six Special Courts, two at Karachi, one each at Lahore, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta headed by a Presiding Officer (District & Sessions Judge). However, in 2012, another Special Court (Control of Narcotics Substances) was established in Islamabad Capital Territory for expeditious disposal of cases. Besides this Special Courts (Control of Narcotics Substances), powers have also

been conferred on most of the District & Sessions Judges of Pakistan under the said Act to try narcotics cases.

COURTS OF SPECIAL JUDGES (CENTRAL)

In terms of Section 3(1) of Pakistan Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958, the appropriate Government may appoint as many Special Judges as necessary to try and punish offences specified in the Schedule of this Act. Previously, 08 Special Judges (Central) were working throughout Pakistan. However, in 2012, another Special Court (Central) was established in Islamabad Capital Territory for expeditious disposal of cases.

Court	Pendency at start of the Year	Institution	Disposal	Balance at the End of Year
Special Court (Central-III) Lahore	3289	377	278	3388
Special Court (Central-II) Khi	373		396	

COMPETITION APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

The Competition Act, 2010 has been promulgated to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity to enhance economic efficiency and to protect consumers from anti-competitive behavior. The Act establishes the Competition Commission of Pakistan. In terms of Section 43 of the Act, the Federal Government has constituted the Competition Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad in 2011.

Institution/Disposal/Pendency of Cases for the Years 2017-18

Pendency at start of the Year	Institution	Disposal	Balance at the End of Year
51	55	3	103

SPECIAL COURTS (OFFENCES IN BANKS)

The Special Courts were established under the Offences in Respect of Banks (Special Courts Ordinance, 1984 No. IX of 1984). The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish as many Special Courts as it considers necessary. A Special Court may take cognizance of any scheduled offence upon receiving a complaint of the facts which constitute such offence or upon a report in writing of such facts made by any police officer. There are four Special Courts in the Country at Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar.

SPECIAL COURTS

Sr. No	Name of Court	Disposal	Pendency
1.	Special Court, OIB-I, Lahore	165	243
2.	Special court, OIB, Islamabad	01	42
3.	Special Court, OIB, Karachi	66	220
4.	Special Court, OIB, Peshawar	05	11
5.	Special Court, OIB-I, Multan	123	101
6.	Special Court, OIB-II, Lahore	133	178
7.	Special Court, OIB, Quetta	06	17

SPECIAL COURTS (CUSTOMS, TAXATION & ANTI-SMUGGLING)

Sr. No	Name of Courts	Pendency	Institution	Disposal	Balance
1.	Special Court (Custom, Taxation & Anti Smuggling), Peshawar	92	116	84	124

DRUG COURTS

Sr. No	Name of Court	Disposal	Pendency
1.	Drug Court, Islamabad	02	06
2.	Drug Court, Quetta	16	147
3.	Drug Court, Peshawar	Awaited	

COMMERCIAL COURTS

Two Commercial Courts viz. at Karachi and Lahore have been established under Imports and Exports (Central) Act, 1950. Both the Courts are without regular Presiding Officers. The work is being looked after on additional charge basis. It is pertinent to mention that due to minimal number of cases in these Courts, the need for appointment of a regular Judge has not been felt.

Sr. No	Name of Court	Disposal	Pendency
1.	Commercial Court, Lahore	03	31
2.	Commercial Court, Sindh & Balochistan	01	05

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION APPELLATE BOARD

Sr. No	Name of Court	Disposal	Pending
1.	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, Karachi	09	32
2.	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, Lahore	05	02

Two board have been established under Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 one each at Karachi and Lahore which are without regular Presiding Officers. Due to minimal number of cases in these Courts, the need for appointment of a regular Judge has not been felt in the past.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE & SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Sr. No	Name of Court	Balance	Institution	Disposal	Balance as on
1.	Customs, Excise & Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, B-I, Karachi	1682	1129	842	1969
2.	Customs, Excise & Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, B-II, Karachi	1039	1104	1466	677

3.	Customs, Excise & Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, B-I, Islamabad	121	236	263	94
4.	Customs, Excise & Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, B-II, Islamabad	27	97	48	76
5.	Customs, Excise & Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal, Peshawar	290	696	621	365
6.	Customs Appellate Tribunal, B-III, Karachi	500	232	92	360

Special Courts Anti-Terrorism

Sr. No	Name of Court	Disposal	Pending
1.	Special Court-I, (A.T) Islamabad	29	35
2.	Special Court-II, (A.T) Islamabad	110	13

Insurance Appellate Tribunal for Sindh at Karachi			
Sr. No.	Name of Court	No of cases disposed off	No of pending cases
Insurance Appellate Tribunal for Sindh at Karachi			
	Civil Suits	4	71
	Misalliance Applications U/o. 116 of Insurance Ord. 2000	6	15
	Execution Applications.	NIL	03

LAW AND JUSTICE COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

A. Research Activities

The Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP) has been actively supporting the Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) in diverse complex and/or chronic cases. It has impartially advised and submitted reports in Court that examined key issues, in particular, relating to legal, regulatory, policy and organizational factors hindering the effective implementation of laws. The brief of the cases is as follows: -

1. Constitutional Petition No. 41/2015 (Aasim Sajjad Akhtar vs. Federation of Pakistan) Katchi Abadi Case

The Secretariat of the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan extended its support in the said case to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of Pakistan in finalizing the Katchi Abadies Policy and reviewed the relevant laws of Katchi Abadies prevailing in the country and draft a model law on katchi abadies and shared with the Ministry of Climate Change for sharing its feedback and following the directions of the Hon'ble Court in the case to pursue the performance of the relevant departments of the ICT as well as provinces and after analyzing the reports submit the compliance reports before the Supreme Court of Pakistan. In the order dated 4-9-2018 the Hon'ble Court directed for sharing the proposed draft law with the Additional Attorney General and Advocates General. In compliance of the said order the draft shared with the provinces and Federation for their feedback on 7-9-2018. The Hon'ble Court further directed that the Federation and Provinces shall submit their comments clause by clause on the proposed draft in the Court.

2. Human Rights Case No. 63 of 2017

In the instant matter the Secretary LJCP is appointed as Co-Convener of the Committee constituted for reforms of the child laws and the

Secretariat of LJCP provide the logistics support to the said Committee and convene the meetings of the Committee also.

3. Human Rights Case No. 31384-G/2018 (Matter regarding insufficient Government Hospitals in the ICT)

Indeed, it is responsibility of the State to ensure and provide basic rights to every citizen including medical facility. Whereas, inhabitants, of the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) have not been provided adequate medical facility specifically having rational with population in urban and rural areas. In such perspective and under section 2 (c) of the LJCP Ordinance, 1979, in June 2018, the issue regarding insufficient medical facilities/hospitals was initiated to place before the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan/Chairman, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan for redressal and laid down dictum in a matter of public importance. While approving the proposal, the matter was taken up for adjudication by the august Supreme Court as Human Rights Case No. 31384-G/2018. Particularly mentioned that this Secretariat was time and again directed for assistance by the august Supreme Court. in compliance thereof, several meetings were held in the Secretariat with the authorities like CDA, Local Administration/Government and Ministry, etc. Resultantly, already allotted and further required land for the hospital (NIRM) was handed over to the concerned authorities, as well as, construction plan was approved. Thus, a commending input was provided by this Secretariat to deliver in the public interest.

B. Public Awareness

It is also one of the functions of the LJCP to simplify laws for easy comprehension and devise strategies to enable society to be more law conscious. In line with its mandate, the Secretariat of LJCP

implement legal awareness scheme where-under Urdu write-ups are prepared on legal issues / problems of public interest and published for public awareness. These write-ups are compiled and published under the title of “Qanun-e-Fahmi”. So far eight volumes of the Qanoon-e-Fahmi have been published. More than 200 write-ups are available on the website of LJCP and disseminated through social media for general information.

C. Reports Publications

The Secretariat of Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP) also publishes annually the following reports:

- i. Annual Report on Judicial Statistics of Pakistan
- ii. Annual Report on Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts
- iii. Annual Report of the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan

D. Issuance of Daily Newsletter

The Research Wing of LJCP is regularly issuing the Daily Newsletter, duly compiled on basis of review of Daily News Papers, the link of news Item publicized in the daily News Papers on basis of given clusters i.e. Economic Growth, Good governance, Rule of Law, Access to Justice, Criminal Justice, General & View Points etc. Said DNL is circulated on daily basis to the officers of the Secretariat for information.

TRAINING PROGRAMMES CONDUCTED DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2017-18

S.#	Name of Course/Workshop	Number of
-----	-------------------------	-----------

		Participant
1.	One Week Training course on “Skill Based ADR Training and New Laws” for civil Judges-cum-Magistrates from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu Kashmir and GB (10-15 July, 2017)	26
2.	One Week Training Course on “Role of Prosecutors in Quick Disposal of Criminal Cases” for Prosecutors from all over Pakistan including National Accountability Bureau and Pakistan Air Force (PAF) Officers (24-29 July, 2017)	30
3.	Two-Day Training/Visit of District and Sessions Judges of Punjab Judiciary (3 rd and 4 th August, 2017)	10
4.	One Week Training Course on “New Laws” for Additional District & Sessions Judges from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan (7-12 August, 2017)	21
5.	One Week Training Course on “How to be an Effective Superintendent” for the Superintendents of the Sessions Courts from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and GB (21-26 Aug, 2017)	24
6.	One Week Training Course on “Management Family Cases” for female judges of the Family Courts from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and GB (11-16 Sep, 2017)	25
7.	One Week Training Course on “New Laws” for Newly Promoted District and Sessions Judges from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and GV (18-23 September, 2017)	22
8.	One Week Training Course on “How to be an Effective Senior Civil Judge for Senior Civil Judges from all over Pakistan and GV (9-14 Oct, 2017)	23
9.	One week Training course on “Case and court Management and new Laws” for Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and GB (23-28 October, 2017)	21
10	One Week Training Course on “Management of Sessions Trial and Appreciation of Evidence” for Additional District & Sessions Judges from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and GB and Pakistan Air Force JAG Officers (13-18 November, 2017)	24
11	One Week Training Course on “How to be an Effective Nazir/Budget and Accounts Examiner” for Nazirs/budget and Accounts Examiners from all over Pakistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (20-25 November, 2017)	21
12	One Week Training course on “Criminal Trial and Appreciation of Evidence” For civil Judges-cum-Magistrates from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, GB and PAF Officers (11-16 December, 2017)	24
13	One Week Training Course on “Management of Civil Cases” for District Attorneys/Deputy District Attorneys from all over Pakistan,	28

	Azad Jammu and Kashmir and GB (18-22 December, 2017)	
14	One Week Training Course on “Effective Administrative/Financial Management” for Senior Civil Judges from all over Pakistan, AJK and GB (8-13 January, 2019)	22
15	One Week Training Course on “Capacity Building of Supportive Court Officers” for the Officers of Supreme Court and High Courts from all over Pakistan and AZK (22-27 January, 2018)	33
16	One Week Capacity Building Course of Members of Balochistan’s Bar Associations (12-17 Feb, 2018)	46
17	One Week Training Course on “How to be an Effective Superintendent” for the Superintendents of the Sessions Courts from all over Pakistan, AJK and GB (26 th Feb to 3 rd March, 2018)	22
18	One Week Training course on “New Laws” for Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates from all over Pakistan, AJK and GB (12-17 March, 2018)	24
19	One Week Training Course on “role of Prosecutors in Quick Disposal of Criminal Cases” for Prosecutors from all over Pakistan including National Accountability Bureau and Pakistan Air Force JAG Officers (26-31 March, 2018)	30
20	Three day Training/Workshop for Capacity Building of Law Librarians Working in the Superior courts, District Judiciary and Allied Organizations from all over Pakistan (4-6 April, 2018)	27
21	One Week Training course on “New Laws” for Senior Civil Judges from all over Pakistan, AJK and GB (9-14 April, 2018)	23
22	One Week Training Course on Role of District and Sessions Judges Being Non Financial Managers in Financial Management and New Laws” for newly prooted district and Sessions Judges from all over Pakistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and GB (23-28 April, 2018)	24
23	One Week Training Course on “How to be an Effective Nazir/Budget and Accounts Examiner” for Nazirs/Budget and Accounts Examiners from all over Pakistan, AJK and GB (7-12 May, 2018)	27
24	One Week Training Course on “Criminal Trial and Appreciation of Evidence” for Civil Judges-cum-Magistrates from all over Pakistan, AJK and PAG, JAG Officers (14-19 May, 2018)	28
25	One Week Training course for newly appointed Qazis of High Court of Balochistan (20-27 June, 2018)	15

FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT

Federal Shariat Court was constituted under Chapter-3A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

1973, and has jurisdiction under Article 203D of the Constitution which says that the Court may, either of its own motion or on the petition of a citizen of Pakistan or the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, examine and decide the question whether or not any law or provision of law is repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, as laid down in the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H), hereinafter referred to as the Injunctions of Islam. Further, where the Court takes up the examination of any law or provision of law under clause (1) and such law or provision of law appears to it to be repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam, the Court shall cause to be given to the Federal Government in the case of a law with respect to a matter in the Federal Legislative List or to the Provincial Government in the case of a law with respect to a matter not enumerated [in the Federal Legislative List], a notice specifying the particular provisions that appear to it to be so repugnant, and afford to such Government adequate opportunity to have its point of view placed before the Court.

The Federal Shariat Court also has appellate jurisdiction in Hudood cases under the following: -

1. The Offences Against Property (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979.
2. The Offences of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979.
3. The Offences of Qazf (Enforcement of Hadd) Ordinance, 1979.

4. The Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979.

In February, 1982 the Constitution was amended and the Court was conferred provisional jurisdiction and the appellate jurisdiction in Hudood Laws was widened.

Since its establishment, the Federal Shariat Court has delivered many landmark decisions. The Federal Shariat Court ordered the Federal Government to amend the Pakistan Army Act and the Pakistan Air Force Rules and allow convicts to get copy of judgment and other case records to enable them to file appeals. The court has also held “short selling” and “blank sale” a common practice in stock markets, against Islam. The Court suggested to the Federal Government to amend the Companies Ordinance, 1984 for safeguarding the interests of ordinary shareholders of company.

The Federal Shariat Court is a unique Judicial institution having no parallel in the Muslim world. It seeks to obtain opinion of jurists and subjects specialists within and outside the Country in the lights of Quranic Injunctions and Principles laid down by the Holy Prophet of Islam (P.B.U.H). This will surely open the doors of Ijtehad which have remained closed for centuries hampering the progress of Muslim world in almost every sphere of human activity.

FEDERAL SERVICE TRIBUNAL

Federal Service Tribunal is responsible to ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice to the civil servants in accordance with the article 37 (d) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973.

Five benches have been working during the year 2017-2018 to ensure speedy disposal of the appeals pending before the Tribunal. Details regarding institution, disposal and pendency of the appeals including names of the Presiding Officer during 2016-2017 are mentioned below:-

Year	Pendency of the last year	Institution during the year 2016-17	Restored cases after abatement	Total	Disposal during the year	Pendency at the end of year
2017-18	4451	5136	-	9587	4711	4876

NATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY BUREAU

NAB is Pakistan's apex anti-corruption organization. It is charged with the responsibility of elimination of corruption through a holistic approach of enforcement, prosecution, awareness and prevention. It operate under National Accountability Ordinance, 1999. With its headquarter at Islamabad, it has four Regional offices in the Provincial capitals and a regional office in NAB Rawalpindi / Islamabad. Two new regions started functioning at Multan and Sukkur with effect from 1st Jan 2015. It takes cognizance of all offences falling within the National Accountability Ordinance (NAO).

For the initial three years, the focus of NAB was directed only at detection, investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime. Those prosecuted included politicians, public service officials and other citizens who were either guilty of gross abuse of powers or through corruption had deprived the National exchequer of millions or resorted to other corrupt practices.

In February 2002, the NAB launched the National Anti-corruption Strategy (NACS) project. The NACS team conducted broad based surveys, studied external models of international anti-corruption agencies and involved local stakeholders. All pillars of National Integrity System were studied in detail. After identifying the causes of corruption in each pillar, a comprehensive strategy and a detailed Action Plan was recommended. Now, breaking away from traditional enforcement based routines, the NACS has been reactivated and made part of Govt. of Pakistan's initiative under Vision 2025. As one of the thirteen thematic groups constituted by the Planning Commission of Pakistan, NAB heads the thematic group "Accountability and Transparency". In this respect, work on upgradation of NACS is also moving at a fast pace.

Functions of NAB

NAB jurisdiction over whole of Pakistan and takes cognizance of all offences falling within the NAO 1999 against holders of public office and other persons. It aims:-

- to be one of best amongst world's anti-corruption agencies to eliminate corruption through pragmatic and holistic approach.

- to establish a strong anti-corruption institutional & legal framework and to spread awareness regarding ill effects of corruption in the society, through education by creating a robust civil society. This in turn will demand clean Government.
- take cognizance of corruption and corrupt practices for eradicating of such practices and accountability of those responsible.
-
- take effective measures for detection, investigation, prosecution and speedy disposal of cases of corruption and corrupt practices.

PCPPI – 3227(2017)L&J – 06-03-2017 – 200 – PC16