

YEAR BOOK 2020-2021

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 2020-2021 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

THE LAST SERMON OF HOLY PROPHET (P.B.U.H) **THE GREAT CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE**

"O People! lend me an attentive ear, for I know not whether after this year I shall ever be amongst you again. Therefore listen to what I am saying very carefully and take these words to those who could not be present here today."

"O People! just as you regard this month, this day, this city as Sacred, so regard the life and property of every Muslim as a sacred trust. Return the goods entrusted to you to their rightful owners. Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you. Remember that you will indeed meet your Lord, and that he will indeed reckon your deeds".

"Allah has forbidden you to take usury (interest), therefore all interest obligations shall henceforth be waived. Your capital is yours to keep. You will neither inflict nor suffer any inequity. Allah has, judged that there shall be no interest and that all the interest due to Abbas Ibne AbdulMuttalib [the Prophet's uncle] shall henceforth be waived."

"Every right arising out of homicide in pre-Islamic days is henceforth waived and the first such right that I waive is that arising from the murder of son of Rabi'ah bin Harith."

"O People! the unbelievers indulge in tampering with the calendar in order to make permissible that which Allah forbade, and to forbid that which Allah has made permissible. With Allah the months are twelve in number. Four of them are holy, three of these are successive and one occurs singly between the months of Jumada and Shaban."

"Beware of Satan, for the safety of your religion. He has lost all hope of that he will be able to lead you astray in big things, so beware of following him in small things."

"O People! it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women but they also have rights over you. Remember that you have taken them as your wives only under Allah's trust and with His permission. If they abide by your right, then to them belongs the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Do treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers. And it is your right that they do not make friends with anyone of whom you do not approve, as well as never to be unchaste."

"O People, listen to me in earnest, worship Allah, offer your five daily prayers, fast during the month of Ramadan, and give your wealth in Zakat. Perform Hajj if you can afford it."

"All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over a black nor does a black have any superiority over a white - except by piety and good action. Learn that every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim and

that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood. Nothing shall be legitimate to a Muslim which belongs to a fellow Muslim unless it was given freely and willingly.”

“Do not therefore do injustice to yourselves. Remember one day you will meet Allah and answer your deeds. So beware, do not stray from the path of righteousness after I am gone.”

“O People! no prophet or apostle will come after me, and no new faith will be born. Reason well, therefore, O People! and understand my words that I convey to you. I leave behind me two things, the Qur'an and my Sunnah and if you follow these you will never go astray.”

“All those who listen to me shall pass on my words to others and those to others again; and may the last ones understand my words better than those who listen to me directly.”

“Be my witness, O Allah, that I have conveyed your message to your people.”

References:

- (1) Bukhari, vol:1,Hadith:69,1670,1672,1673, vol:3,Hadith:1723
- (2) Muslim, vol:2, Hadith:456,

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INTRODUCTION OF LAW AND JUSTICE DIVISION

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. Drafting and Legislation Wing
- ii. Solicitor Wing
- iii. Law Reforms and Opinion Wing
- iv. Administration Wing
- v. Contract Wing
- vi. Development Wing

(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. Federal Service Tribunal
- xvi. 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. Assistant Attorney General
- v. Research Assistants

(d) **Other Departments**

- i. Council of Islamic Ideology
- ii. Federal Judicial Academy
- iii. Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan

(e) **List of Org/Departments whose federal government functions are performed by Law & Justice Division**

- i. Supreme Court
- ii. Supreme Judicial Council
- iii. High Courts
- iv. Federal Shariat Court
- v. Federal Ombudsman and Tax Ombudsman
- vi. Insurance Ombudsman and Banking Ombudsman

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

Drafting and Legislation Wing

The Drafting and Legislation Wing of the Law and Justice Division is responsible for scrutinizing, vetting and, as the case may be, drafting of principal and subordinate legislation received from various Ministries and Divisions of the Federal Government. These include Bills, Ordinances, President's Orders, statutory rules, regulations, bye-laws, notifications, orders and other instruments.

1. Apart from giving shape to the draft legislation, this Wing tenders advice to the Division concerned as to the competence of Malis-e-Shoora (Parliament) to make a law on the subject to which the proposed legislation relates and whether any legal requirements are to be complied with before the Bill is introduced in the Assemble or the Senate. The detail of principal legislation dealt with during the period from 01-07-2020 to 30-06-2021 is as follows:-

- (a) List of Ordinances (Annex-A); and
- (b) List of Acts (Annex-B).

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/ Special Committees of both the 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. One hundred forty four Private Members' Bills including Constitution (Amendment) Bills were received in the Drafting and Legislation Wing from National Assembly and Senate for advice and examination.

4. Moreover, 4,108 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.

ANNEX-A

LIST OF ORDINANCES PROMULGATED DURING THE PERIOD 01-07-2020 TO 30-06-2021

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Short Title</i>
1.	The Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (VII of 2020)
2.	The Public Private Partnership Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (VIII of 2020)
3.	The Corporate Restructuring Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (IX of 2020)
4.	The Companies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (X of 2020)
5.	The Pakistan Islands Development Authority Ordinance (XI of 2020)
6.	The Federal Medical Technical Institute Ordinance (XII of 2020)
7.	The Special Technology Zones Authority Ordinance, 2020 (XIII of 2020)
8.	The Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-Organization) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (XIV of 2020)
9.	The Employees Old-Age Benefits (Amendment) Ordinance. 2020 (XV of 2020)
10.	The Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Ordinance, 2020 (XVI of 2020)
11.	The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (XVII of 2020)
12.	The National Institute of Health (Re-Organization) Ordinance, 2020 (XVIII of 2020)
13.	The Capital Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (I of 2021)

14.	The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (II of 2021)
15.	The PAF War Collage Institute Ordinance, 2021 (III of 2021)
16.	The Elections (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (IV of 2021)
17.	The National Accountability (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (V of 2021)
18.	The Tax Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (VI of 2021)
19.	The Tax Laws (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (VII of 2021)
20.	The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (VIII of 2021)
21.	The Higher Education Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (IX of 2021)
22.	The Higher Education Commission (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (X of 2021)
23.	The Elections (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (X of 2021)
24.	The Protection of Parents Ordinance, 2021 (XI of 2021)

LIST OF ACTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD
01-07-2020 TO 30-06-2021

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Short Title</i>
1.	The Mutual Legal Assistance (Criminal Matters) Act, 2020 (XXII of 2020)
2.	The Anti-Terrorism (Second Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXIII of 2020)
3.	The Control of Narcotics Substances (Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXIV of 2020)
4.	The Islamabad Capital Territory Trust Act, 2020 (XXV of 2020)
5.	The Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXVI of 2020)
6.	The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXVII of 2020)
7.	The Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXVIII of 2020)
8.	The Islamabad Capital Territory Waqf Properties Act, 2020 (XXIX of 2020)
9.	The Anti-Money Laundering (Second Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXX of 2020)
10.	The Surveying and Mapping (Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXXI of 2020)
11.	The Anti-Terrorism (Third Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXXII of 2020)
12.	The Pakistan Medical and Dental Commission Act, 2020 (XXXIII of 2020)
13.	The Medical Tribunal Act, 2020 (XXXIV of 2020)
14.	The ICT Rights of Persons with Disability Act, 2020 (XXXV of 2020)
15.	The Islamabad High Court (Amendment) Act, 2020 (XXXVI of 2020)
16.	The Islamabad Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2021 (I of 2021)
17.	The Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Service (Amendment) Act, 2021 (II of 2021)
18.	The Pakistan Single window Act, 2021 (III of 2021)
19.	The Senate Secretariat Services (Amendment) Act, 2021 (IV of 2021)
20.	The China Pakistan Economic Corridor Authority Act, 2021 (Act No. V of 2021)

SOLICITOR WING

The Solicitor Wing Ministry of Law and Justice deals with legal proceedings and litigation in different Courts for and against the Federal Government at all Local, National, and International levels. This Wing appoints and nominate Law Officers, Panel Advocates and Legal Advisors. It 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 & defending of the Government cases. This Wing consists of five Sections i.e. Solicitor -I, II, III, L.A.Cell and Litigation. The performance of Solicitor Wing w.e.f 01st July, 2020 to 30th June, 2021 is as under and all cases were received and disposed of accordingly

SERIAL NO.	NAME OF COURT	NUMBER OF CASES
01.	Supreme Court of Pakistan	297
02.	High Courts	2515
03.	Federal Service Tribunal	644
04.	Federal Shariat Courts	4
05.	Labor Courts/NIRC	79
06.	Civil Courts/Lower Courts	377
07.	Service of Foreign Summons	123
08.	Miscellaneous (Arbitration + Reference to Attorney General + Cases against Law Division)	26
09.	Child Abduction	4
10.	Hague Convention	4
Grand Total		4073
01.	Diaries	7097
02.	U.O. No's.	4083
Grand Total		11180

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, Statutory Bodies, Regulatory Authorities, Public Sector Enterprises of the Federal Government and International Organizations on any legal matter arising out of any case to Ministries/Division. This Wing renders advice to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on matters pertaining to public International Law.

RESEARCH & LAW REFORM WING

This Wing is responsible for comparative analysis of legislation of foreign jurisdiction, domestic and international case law study and research. This Wing examines the Law Reports of the Law and Justice commission of Pakistan and initiation of consequential amendments in the existing legislation or new legislation. It also performs the administration function of the Council of Islamic Ideology, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan and Federal Judicial Academy. This Wing process grants-in-aid to Bar Councils and Bar Associations throughout Pakistan. 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.

ASSIGNMENTS/ACTIVITIES

- i) It deals with the cases of legal opinion received from the different Ministries/Divisions/Departments.
- ii) It also deals with the matters of Interpretation of law received from the different Ministries/Divisions/Departments.
- iii) It also deals with Mercy Petitions of condemned prisoners convicted by Military Courts under the Pakistan Army Act, 1952.

2. Following is the detail of this Section with effect from 1st July, 2020 to 30th June, 2021:-

OPINION AND INTERPRETATION OF LAW CASES.

During the said periods 1110 cases were received in this Section for Opinion, Interpretation of Law and Mercy petitions and this Section has 1030 disposed of cases.

ADMINISTRATION WING

Internal Administration

Internal Administration of the Law and Justice Division consists of a Joint Secretary (Admn), a Deputy Secretary (Admn), a Deputy Secretary (Coord) and 05 Section Officers (Admn-I, Admn-VI, Admn-VII&Coord, General and B&A) which deals with:-

- Service matters and allied cases of the officers/officials of Ministry of Law and Justice and its Law Offices.
- Implementation of the directives of President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Division besides parliamentary business.
- Obtaining Airport Entry Passes for VIPs, and other logistic support to officers and staff of the Ministry of Law and Justice including Minister, Minister of State and Parliamentary Secretary.
- Financial matters i.e. preparation of budget estimates of the Ministry, its subordinate offices, matters of Public Accounts Committees (PAC), Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC) alongwith internal audit of Courts / Tribunals to ensure the observance of Financial Rules.

During the Fiscal Year 2020-21 total numbers of Receipts 8,097 have been received by the Admn.-I,VI, VII, B&A and General Section out of these all receipts have been disposed of accordingly. The breakups of these sections are as under:

Sr.#	SECTION	TOTAL NO OF RECEIPTS
i.	Admn-VI	1543
ii.	Admn-VII	954
iii.	General Section	3624
V	Admn-I	1300

Internal Administration also deals with Federal Government Functions with regard to following Federal Ombudsmen and National Accountability Bureau besides their appointments under respective statutes:-

1. **Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman)'s Secretariat**

The main function of Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman)'s Secretariat is to diagnose, investigate, redress and rectify injustice done to a person through maladministration

2. **Federal Tax Ombudsman's Secretariat**

The main function of Federal Tax Ombudsman's Secretariat is to diagnose,

investigate, redress and rectify any injustice done to a person through maladministration by functionaries administering tax laws.

3. Banking Mohtasib Pakistan's Secretariat

The main function of the Banking Mohtasib Pakistan's Secretariat is to enquire into complaints of banking malpractices, perverse, arbitrary or discriminatory actions, violations of banking laws, rules, regulations or guidelines, inordinate delays or inefficiency and corruption, nepotism or other forms of maladministration.

4. Insurance Ombudsman's Secretariat

The main function of the Insurance Ombudsman Secretariat is to resolve grievances of the public against the insurance companies.

5. Federal Ombudsman Secretariat for Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace

The main function of Federal Ombudsman Secretariat for Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace is to provide protection against harassment of women at the workplace.

6. National Accountability Bureau

The main function of National Accountability Bureau is to eradicate corruption and corrupt practices and hold accountable all those persons accused of such practices and matters ancillary thereto.

LEGAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SECTION

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 updating of website, Trouble Shooting of Network and tendering of advice in matters related to Information Technology.

Work done during the year 2020-2021:

1. Designed, Developed and deployed File Tracking web base software to keep track of daily receipts received from different Ministries/Divisions and Departments. Executive Dashboard is available for the monitoring purpose. Different types of dynamic reports are also incorporated to search date wise, category wise, department wise etc.
2. Administration and maintenance of Local Area Network, trouble shooting of end user computer systems (Software and Hardware).
3. Updating of official website of Ministry of Law and Justice www.molaw.gov.pk and Subscription of www.pakistanlawsite.com. Placement of latest Notifications.
4. Appointment/Postings & Transfer of Judges and Law Officers on the official website of Law and Justice Division on regular basis, etc.
5. Digitization of various Ordinances/Acts promulgated in the current year 2020-21.
6. Digitizing of various (Presidential Orders, Rules and Notifications etc.) from 1848 to 2017.
7. All the Consolidated Reports of National Assembly/Senate Questions.
8. Development and maintenance of new customized software/Database of Internal/External
9. Wing as per requirements. (Database for Recruitment process).
10. Preparation of various need based presentations of main Ministry in respect of information/progress/achievements as per demand of Prime Minister's Office and Standing Committees Etc.

Maintenance and reporting of Biometric Attendance System and security cameras

(CCTV). Conducting all the official meetings through video conferencing Like ZOOM, WEBEX MEETINGS AND SKYPE

FINANCE & ACCOUNTS SECTION FINANCIAL YEAR, 2020-2021

F&A section is working under the guidance of CF&AO which time to time tender advice to the Ministry on financial matters. The section deals with external Audit & Inspection Reports received from Director General Audit in respect of the financial audit of the main Ministry. The section submits annotated replies on the Inspection Report to the Audit Department after consultation and coordination with the concerned wings, and coordinate DACs with Audit department.

2. This Division has more than 300 Offices including Courts, Tribunals and Law Offices across the country. The F&A section monitor monthly, quarterly and annually reconciliation of Accounts in respect of the above Offices, Courts and follows up in this regard.

3. In the year 2020-21 three DACs and one PAC meeting was conducted as under;

i. 1st DAC meeting was held on 06-10-2020 regarding audit report 20182019.

ii. 2nd DAC meeting was held on 20-01-2021 regarding draft audit report 2020-2021.

iii. 3rd DAC meeting was held on 25-02-2021 regarding appropriation accounts 2016-2017.

iv. PAC meeting was held on 01-02-2021 regarding audit reports 2014-2015.

4. Under the Performance Agreement signed with the Prime Minister's Office, Internal Audit of 100 Courts, Tribunals and Law Offices during the financial year 2020-2021 was carried out. For the first time, the internal audit of 100 offices was conducted in a year's time and internal controls were made more strengthen, and the respective offices issued reports/observations for better financial management in coming years. Under para No. 13 of GFR Vol-I, internal checking of the accounts is mandatory once a year and accordingly the exercise of internal audit is carried out.

5. During the year 2020-2021, over 1700 cases pertaining to financial matters/pre-audit were received in the section and the 100% disposal was made.

6. During the year 2020-2021, in the form of Fines and Court Fees, an amount of Rs. 120 million have been deposited in Government Treasury collected by Courts/Tribunals under the administrative control of Ministry of Law and Justice. The collection was low due to the Covid-19 pandemic, however, in the coming year receipts will be at higher side.

Duties and Responsibilities of CF&AO.

- ❖ Maintenance and Reconciliation of Accounts.
- ❖ Coordination and Scrutiny of Budget Expenditure and Receipts.
- ❖ Consolidation of Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).
- ❖ Advice in Delegated Field.
- ❖ Processing of Cases in Non-Delegated Field.
- ❖ Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and Departmental Accounts Committee (DAC).
- ❖ Compliance with Rules, Regulations and Orders.
- ❖ Internal Control
Internal Audit

The Budget and Account Section

The Budget and Account Section, Ministry of Law and Justice deals with budgetary and financial matters like Preparation of Budget (BO/NIS), Performance monitory report on budget, material for Finance Division's green book, Re-appropriation of funds, surrender of savings and regularization of excess expenditure for three demands i.e. 106-Law and Justice Division and 107-Other Expenditure of Law and Justice Division and Statement showing Budget Allocation 2020-21 in respect of Demand No 108-FC21X23 Miscellaneous Expenditure of Law and Justice Division having 297 Budgetary Units scattered all over the country. Total budgetary allocation during current financial year 2020-21 is Rs.4,323.505 million. The demand-wise details of spending units are as under:-

1. Demand No. 106-Law and Justice Division

A;

Sr. No	DDO Code and Name of Offices/Courts/Tribunals	Number of Office Court Tribunal	(Budget Allocation 2020-2021
1	ID1544 Law and Justice Division (Secretariat), Islamabad	1	429,639
	Total Demand	1	429,639

2. Demand No. 107-Other Expenditure of Law and Justice Division

Sr. No	DDO Code and Name of Offices/Courts/Tribunals	Number of Office Court Tribunal	Budget Allocation 2020-2021 Rs in Thousand
1	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (Benches)	20	406,744
2	Customs, Excise and Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal Benches	9	160,047
3	Anti Dumping Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad	1	48,186
	011205-Tax Management(Custom, Income Tax, Excise ETC)	30	614,977

23	Deputy Attorney General / Assistant Attorney General	137	580,864
	036101 -Secretariate/Administration	149	961,780
24	INSURANCE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL	3	55,270
25	FEDERAL INSURANCE OMBDUSMAN SECRETARIAT, KARACHI (CHARGED)	3	65,047
	041208 Regulation of Insurance	6	120,317
	Total Demand	293	3,573,194
	VOTED BUDGET	289	3,370,861
	CHARGED BUDGET	4	202,333
	Total Demand	293	3,573,194

3. Statement Showing Budget Allocation 2020-21 In Respect of Demand No 108-FC21X23 Miscellaneous Expenditure of Law and Justice Division

C;

Sr. No	DDO Code and Name of Offices/Courts/Tribunals	Number of Office Court Tribunal	Budget Allocation 2020-2021
1	IB1680 GRANT-IN-AID TO THE PAKISTAN BAR COUNCIL AND ASSOCIATION	1	100,000
2	IB1845 Federal Judicial Academy, Islamabad	1	205,712
3	HQ1409 Law and Justice Contribution, Islamabad	1	14,960
	Total Demand	3	320,672

It is pertinent to mention here that pursuant to the decision of the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan, this Division obtained Technical Supplementary Grant of Rs. 400.020 million to establish 30 new Accountability Courts. Furthermore Rs. 22.700 million also been obtained as Technical Supplementary Grant in Law and Justice Division (main).

ADMINISTRATION WING

External Administration of Ministry

External Administration of the Law and Justice Division is the main pillar of Ministry of Law & Justice, which is managing the administration of over approximately 170 Federal Special Courts and Tribunals. The Wing is headed by Joint Secretary (Admn/External) and consists of Deputy Secretary (Admn/External) and 04 Section Officers (Admn-II, Admn-III, Admn-IV and Admn-V). The Wing deals with appointment, Pay and Allowances, pension and other privileges of the Judges of the Supreme Court, High Courts of Pakistan and their Chief Justices as well appointment of Presiding Officers, Technical / Judicial Members in Federal Courts / Tribunals including 54 Accountability Courts, 34 Banking Courts, 4 Special Courts (Custom, Taxation and Anti-Smuggling), 06 Special Courts (Offences in Banks), 02 Special Courts (Anti-terrorism), 13 Special Courts (Central), 07 Special (CNS) Courts, 04 Drugs Courts, 09 Custom Appellate Tribunal, 02 Commercial Courts, 20 Benches of Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, 02 Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Tribunal, 03 benches of Federal Service Tribunal, 01 Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal, 01 Environmental Protection Tribunals at Islamabad and 03 Insurance Appellate Tribunal at Lahore, Multan and Karachi and 01 Competition Appellate Tribunal at Islamabad which are functioning under the Wing.

In 2020-21, new 30 Accountability Courts were established across the country along with the 01 NEPRA Appellate Tribunal and 01 Medical Appellate Tribunal at Islamabad.

ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL SPECIAL COURTS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

1. ACCOUNTABILITY COURTS

Fifty-four (54) Accountability Courts have been established at Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Peshawar and Quetta under the National Accountability Ordinance, 1999 (XVII of 1999) for speedy disposal of cases involving corruption and corrupt practices, abuse of and for matters connected and ancillary or incidental thereto by the Government servants and politicians. The supporting staff have been appointed in 30 newly established Accountability Courts. The Judges are also being appointed in these Courts from time to time. The performance of Accountability Courts during Financial Year 2020-21 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
i.	Accountability Court-I, Islamabad	03	35
ii.	Accountability Court-II, Islamabad	0	36
iii.	Accountability Court-III, Islamabad	0	36
iv.	Accountability Court-I, Rawalpindi	02	03
v.	Accountability Court-II, Rawalpindi	03	07
vi.	Accountability Court-III, Rawalpindi	03	06
vii.	Accountability Court-II, Lahore	11	36
viii.	Accountability Court-III, Lahore	21	47
ix.	Accountability Court-IV, Lahore	13	48
x.	Accountability Court-V, Lahore	24	26
xi.	Accountability Court-III, Peshawar	31	45
xii.	Accountability Court-IV, Peshawar	36	54
xiii.	Accountability Court-IV, Karachi	10	44
xiv.	Accountability Court-I, Quetta	16	44
xv.	Accountability Court-II, Quetta	12	43

2. **BANKING COURTS**

Presently, there are 34 Banking Courts established all over the country for recovery of loan from the defaulters. 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. 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 2020-2021 is as under:

2.	Banking Court, Islamabad	307	1405
3.	Banking Court-II, Karachi	256	1000
4.	Banking Court-I, Peshawar	456	472
5.	Banking Court, Abbottabad (Hazara Division)	102	214
6.	Banking Court-III, Multan	662	1457
7.	Banking Court-II, Multan	438	1413
8.	Banking Court-II, Lahore	493	1088
9.	Banking Court-V, Lahore	620	962
10.	Banking Court, Bahawalpur	423	2767
11.	Banking Court-I, Lahore	1106	936
12.	Banking Court-IV, Lahore	907	1002
13.	Banking Court-II, Peshawar	208	472
14.	Banking Court-VI, Lahore	606	918
15.	Banking Court-VII, Lahore	1026	791
16.	Banking Court-II, Larkana	363	522
17.	Banking Court-II, Hyderabad	434	1259
18.	Banking Court-I, Hyderabad	251	942
19.	Banking Court-I, Sukkur	12	656
20.	Banking Court-I, Karachi	261	1031
21.	Banking Court-IV, Karachi	284	338
22.	Banking Court, Sahiwal	1244	1278
23.	Banking Court-III, Karachi	298	943
24.	Banking Court, Balochistan, Quetta	0	125
25.	Banking Court-III, Lahore	1151	920
26.	Banking Court-II, Sukkur	1061	1904
27.	Banking Court-II, Gujranwala	842	2170

28.	Banking Court-I, Gujranwala	784	1333
29.	Banking Court-I, Multan	797	1586
30.	Banking Court-V, Karachi	256	456
31.	Banking Court-I, Larkana	623	360
32.	Banking Court, Rawalpindi	376	1115
33.	Banking Court-I, Faisalabad	745	3829
34.	Banking Court-II, Faisalabad	808	2746
Total		19491	39287

3. **APPELLATE TRIBUNAL INLAND REVENUE (ATIR)**

Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) has been functional 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, (2020-2021) the activities of the ATIR are as under:

- (i) hearing and deciding upon 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 disposed of significant number of appeals. The target for deciding the Income Tax Appeals during last year was almost achieved.

Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi & Peshawar

Disposed of Cases	Pending Cases
20213	5966

4. **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TRIBUNAL**

The Intellectual Property Tribunal has been established under Intellectual Property Organization Act, 2012. There are three Intellectual Property Tribunals established at Karachi, Lahore & Islamabad. The performance of Tribunals during the financial year 2020-21 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
i.	Intellectual Property Tribunal, Lahore	948	1579
ii.	Intellectual Property Tribunal, Karachi	16	128

5. **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. It is 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-finding authority in cases/issues related to National Tariff Commission. The performance of the Tribunal during Financial Year 2020-21 is as under:-

Disposed of Cases	Pending Cases
57	77

6. INSURANCE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Insurance Appellate Tribunal was established under the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 repealing Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938). There are three Insurance Tribunals established at Karachi, Lahore & Multan each of which comprise of a Chairperson, one Member Technical and one Member Legal. However, powers under the provisions of Insurance Ordinance, 2000 have been delegated to District & Sessions Judges in each Province. The performance of the Insurance Tribunal, Karachi during Financial Year 2020-21 is as under:-

Disposed of Cases	Pending Cases
04	125

7. 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 Judge (District & Sessions Judge). However, in 2012, another Special Court (Control of Narcotic Substances) was established in Islamabad Capital Territory for expeditious disposal of cases. Besides this, Special Courts (Control of Narcotic Substances) powers have also been conferred upon most of the District & Sessions Judges of Pakistan under the said Act to trial narcotics cases. The performance of Special Courts (CNS) during the Financial Year 2020-21 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
iii.	Special Court (CNS), Lahore	153	182
iv.	Special Court (CNS), Rawalpindi	256	39
v.	Special Court (CNS), Peshawar	193	456

8. SPECIAL COURTS (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. There are 13 Special Courts functioning across the country (Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Hyderabad, Karachi, Peshawar & Quetta). The performance of Special Courts (Central) during the financial year 2020-21 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
i.	Special Court (Central-II), Gujranwala	656	294
ii.	Special Court (Central-I), Gujranwala	1273	585
iii.	Special Court (Central-II), Karachi	329	39
iv.	Special Court (Central-III), Lahore	196	276

v.	Special Court (Central-I), Karachi	69	144
vi.	Special Court (Central), Rawalpindi	292	279
vii.	Special Court (Central), Peshawar	517	406
viii.	Special Court (Central), Hyderabad	39	879
ix.	Special Court (Central), Islamabad	87	323

9. **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 06 Special Courts in the country 02 at Lahore, one each at Karachi, Multan, Peshawar and Islamabad. The performance of the Courts is as under:

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
1.	Special Court, OIB-I, Lahore	76	159
2.	Special court, OIB, Islamabad	02	37
3.	Special Court, OIB, Karachi	13	215
4.	Special Court, OIB, Peshawar	0	21
5.	Special Court, OIB, Multan	14	110
6.	Special Court, OIB-II, Lahore	32	177

10. **SPECIAL COURTS (CUSTOMS, TAXATION & ANTI SMUGGLING)**

The Special Courts (Customs, Taxation & Anti-Smuggling) were established under the Customs Act, 1969. There are four Special Courts established at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Karachi & Peshawar. The performance of the Courts during Financial Year 2020-21 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
i.	Special Court (Custom, Taxation & Anti-Smuggling), Peshawar	84	124
ii.	Special Court (Custom, Taxation & Anti-Smuggling), Karachi	255	696

11. DRUG COURTS

Drug Courts in Pakistan are established under the Drug Act, 1976. The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, establish as many Drug Courts as it considers necessary and, where it establishes more than one Drug Court, shall specify in the notification the territorial limits within which, or the class of cases in respect of which, each one of them shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act. However, following the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973, the subject stands devolved to the provinces. The province of Punjab has completed the devolution process; however, the process of handing over the Courts in other provinces is still in progress. In future, only the Drug Court Islamabad will remain under the administrative control of this Division. The performance of Drug Courts during Financial Year 2020-2021 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
1.	Drug Court, Islamabad	0	07
2.	Drug Court, Peshawar	987	1379
3.	Drug Court, Quetta'	0	125
4.	Drug Court, Sindh	6	78

12. COMMERCIAL COURTS

Two Commercial Courts viz. at Karachi and Lahore have been established under Imports and Exports (Central) Act, 1950. The work of the Courts is being looked after on additional charge basis. Currently the additional charge has been entrusted to Judge, Banking Court-I, Karachi in Karachi. The performance of Commercial Courts during Financial Year 2020-2021 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
1.	Commercial Court, Lahore	1	20
2.	Commercial Court, Karachi	0	06

13. **FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION APPELLATE BOARD**

Two Boards have been established under Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947, one each at Karachi and Lahore. The work of the Boards is being looked after on additional charge basis. Currently the additional charge has been entrusted to Judge, Special Court (OIB), Karachi; in Karachi and Judge, Special Court (OIB-I), Lahore in Lahore. The performance of FERAB during Financial Year 2020-2021 is as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
1.	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, Karachi	01	75
2.	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board, Lahore	6	58

14. **CUSTOMS APPELLATE TRIBUNAL**

The Customs Appellate Tribunal is a quasi-judicial forum established under the Customs Act, 1969. At present there are 09 Benches and each Bench consists of one Judicial and one Technical Member, both in BPS-21. There are 03 Benches at Karachi, 02 Benches at Lahore, 02 Benches at Islamabad including Headquarter Bench and 1 each at Peshawar & Quetta. The Headquarter of the Tribunal is at Islamabad and headed by a Chairman who is a BPS-22 officer. The performance of the Tribunal during Financial Year 2020-21 is as under:-

Sr. No	Bench	Disposed of Cases	Pending Cases
i.	Customs Appellate Tribunal, Bench-I, Islamabad	54	414
ii.	Customs Appellate Tribunal, Bench-II, Islamabad	0	99
iii.	Customs Appellate Tribunal, Bench-I, Lahore	0	934
iv.	Customs Appellate Tribunal, Bench-II, Lahore	2	652
v.	Customs Appellate Tribunal, Peshawar	176	612

15. **SPECIAL COURTS ANTI-TERRORISM**

Anti-Terrorism Courts (ATC) in Pakistan are established under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997. For the purpose of providing for the speedy trial of the cases and of scheduled offences, the Federal Government, or if so directed by the Government, the Provincial Government may establish by notification one or more Antiterrorism Courts in relation to each territorial area as specified by the High Court concerned. The following ATC Courts are under administrative control of this Division and their performance during Financial Year 2020-21 are as under:-

S. #	Name of Court	Disposed Of Cases	Pending Cases
1.	Special Court-I, (A.TC) Islamabad	33	18
2.	Special Court-II, (A.TC) Islamabad	35	15

16. **COMPETITION APPELLATE TRIBUNAL**

The Competition Act, 2010 has been promulgated to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activities 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 constituted the Competition Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad in 2011.

17. **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TRIBUNAL**

The Environmental Protection Tribunals (EPT) stands established under the Environmental Protection Act, 1997. At present, there is one Environmental Protection Tribunal at Islamabad. It is 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 Pak Environmental Protection Agency, Islamabad 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. The post of Chairperson and member technical has been filled.

18. **FEDERAL SERVICE TRIBUNAL**

Federal Service Tribunal (FST) is a judicial forum which has been established in 1974 under Article 212 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in matters relating to the terms and conditions of service of the civil servants. Like other Higher Courts in the Country, the Federal Service Tribunal is responsible to ensure dispensation of inexpensive and expeditious justice to the civil servants in accordance with Article 37 (d) of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973.

The Tribunal has been providing inexpensive justice to the civil servants, ever

since its establishment in 1974. No fee is charged from the Appellants/ Civil Servants for filing appeals or other documents etc. The Civil Servants are required to deposit only a meager amount of Rs.100/- as Cash Security and Rs.60/- per respondent as cost of service at the time of admission of their appeals for regular hearing and out of which Rs.100/- is refundable to them after the final disposal of their appeals. Judgments are, also being provided to the appellants free of cost at their residential/ official addresses, by registered post at Government expense.

i. Disposal of Appeals since July, 2020 to 30th June, 2021 by FST

Five benches have been working during the year 2020-2021 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 2020-2021 are mentioned below:-

Year	Description	Pendency of the last year	Institution during the period 01-07-2020 to 30-06-2021	Restored cases after abatement	Total	Disposal during the period 01-07-2020 to 30-06-2021	Pendency at the end of financial year 2020-21
2020-21	Appeal	4425	2634	100	7159	1962	5197
	Review Petitions	80	119	-	199	161	38
	Misc./ Implementation Petition	4057	1471	-	5528	870	4658
Total		8562	4224	100	12886	2993*	9893

*Less disposal due to Covid-19 pandemic

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 Ijtihad which have

remained closed for centuries hampering the progress of Muslim world in almost every sphere of human activity.

CONTRACT WING

Contract Wing deals with the vetting of Treaties, Draft Agreements, Contracts, Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs), Sovereign Guarantees etc. Interaction with the International Organizations and Institutions dealing with legal matters and proposals for budget allocation and payment of contributions. This Wing also handles International Arbitrations, Water Law dispute and International Tribunals.

ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 2020-2021

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

Around 598 International and Domestic Agreements, Treaties, MOUs, Contracts, Protocols etc. were received from different Ministries/Divisions/Departments for vetting/comments and examination, which were disposed of accordingly.

2. **LEGAL OPINION.**

Around 58 cases of Legal Opinion were received from various Ministries/Divisions, which were disposed of accordingly.

3. **INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.**

Pakistan is associated with various legal Fora/Organizations at International level and regularly paying its annual membership contribution. This Ministry on behalf of the Government of Pakistan has paid annual membership contribute to the following seven International Organizations, to whom Pakistan is a Member, in the current financial year 2020-2021:-

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

4. **MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS**

During the current financial year 65 miscellaneous references were received in the Contract Wing and disposed of accordingly.

DEVELOPMENT WING

Government of Pakistan is committed to provide access to justice for all under United Nations 2030 Agenda (Sustainable Development Goals-SDGs). This Ministry, through its Development Wing, takes great pride in its work to improve access to justice for all through a myriad of initiatives in the country. In this regard, numerous projects have been initiated/executed relating to infrastructure, governance, automation and capacity building to improve access to justice for all thereby portraying a positive image in the global community and to enable Pakistan to successfully achieve national and international goals set under the United Nation's 2030 Agenda.

Objectives of Development Wing:

- i. Planning to fulfill development needs of Ministry of Law and Justice and allied organizations in line with National and International Obligations (Annual Plan, SDGs etc.) and to improve access to justice for all.
- ii. Preparation, implementation and monitoring of projects under Public Sector Development Program of Ministry of Law and Justice.

Achievements of Development Wing (July, 2020 to June, 2021):

During Financial Year 2020-21, 17 PSDP projects (11 of Infrastructure, 3 of Automation and 3 of Governance) with allocated budget amounting to Rs. 1,749.09 million were executed. Major achievements are as follows:

- i. Construction and furnishing work of new building of Islamabad High Court (IHC) at Constitution Avenue, Islamabad was carried out. Keeping in view the additional requirements of IHC, a Revised PC-I of the Project at a cost of Rs. 4,989.26/- million was approved. Structure work has been completed and building will be operational zed by June, 2022.
- ii. To facilitate litigants and lawyers in new building of Islamabad High Court (IHC), a Legal Facilitation Block was planned to be constructed on a plot measuring 3.2 acres adjacent to under-construction building of IHC at Constitution Avenue, G-5/1, and Islamabad. The PC-I of the Project at a cost of Rs 1,876.699 million was approved on 31st May, 2021.
- iii. A state of the art building for Supreme Court, Branch Registry at Karachi was designed and its project was approved at a cost of Rs 4,423.04 million. The Project was commenced and is expected to be completed in 36 months.
- iv. To construct a building for Branch Registry of Federal Shariat Court at Peshawar, a

Revised PC-I of the Project was approved by DDWP on 19th March, 2020 at a cost of Rs 220.904 million. Subsequently, the construction work was commenced. The Project is expected to be completed by June, 2022.

- v. To facilitate litigants and judicial officer by shifting District Courts, Islamabad from F-8 Markaz to a purpose built building; a Project was designed and approved at a cost of Rs 6,949 million. The building was designed to house 91 courts including District & Session Courts and lower courts. The building comprises of 2 basements, Ground Floor and 8 floors above.
- vi. To facilitate lawyers, litigants and judicial officers, a *Litigants Facilitation Center* for litigants and lawyers was planned to be constructed on plot measuring 5 acres in Mauve Area G-10/1, Islamabad. Essential services such as auditorium, kitchen, cafeteria, offices, public washrooms, as well as consultancy halls will be available in the building, with provision for further expansion and construction.
- vii. To facilitate Hon'ble judges of Supreme Court of Pakistan in early disposal of cases and lawyers and litigants at provincial headquarters to attend Supreme Court proceedings from their respective branch registries, Video-link facility between Supreme Court of Pakistan, Islamabad and its Provincial Branch Registries at Peshawar, Lahore, Karachi and Quetta was established.
- viii. In order to automate processes and procedures of the Federal Courts located at Federal Judicial Complex, G-11/1, Islamabad, a Case Flow Management System (CFMS) was developed and implemented. CFMS is having features like case institution, date fixation, case tracking, copies of judgments, generation of performance reports, old record archiving, SMS alert generation to the litigants and Lawyers for hearing before the court(s) in their cases. This pilot Project will be replicated to all Federal Courts across Pakistan.
- ix. The Prime Minister of Pakistan was pleased to constitute a Committee to look into the issues of litigants and judicial officers in Islamabad. Development Wing, being the Secretariat of the Committee, convened meetings and drafted plan. A comprehensive plan to mitigate problems being faced by litigants and judicial officers was approved by the Committee and submitted to the Prime Minister's Office. Prime Minister was pleased to approve the plan.
- x. PSDP of Ministry of Law and Justice for FY 2021-22 developed. Development Wing will execute 17 projects (9 of Infrastructure, 6 of Automation and 2 of Governance) in FY 2021-22. An amount of Rs 6,027.351 million has been allocated for these projects.

Other Initiatives by Law and Justice Division:

(i) Establishment of Litigation Section at Ministries/Divisions

Decisions of large number of appeals were delayed due to non-submission of para-wise comments by the Ministries/Divisions/Departments despite notices. A matter, more serious than this, was non-implementation of decisions/ judgments of the Tribunal on the part of the Ministries/Divisions/Departments which caused escalation in filing of Implementation Petitions from the petitioners. Keeping in view the issues, the Ministry requested the Establishment Division to establish a Litigation Section for dealing with or coordinating the litigation cases. These Sections are also tasked to receive all summons/notices from courts, maintain a nominal index of litigation cases in a register to keep a watch over their progress.

(ii) Establishment of E-Court System

Today, E-Court System has become essential for every court due to the growing workload of cases. The Ministry took initiative for establishment of E-Court System at Federal Service Tribunal which would enable the Hon'ble Chairman and learned Members to hear cases at Lahore and Karachi Bench through video-link connectivity from the Principal Seat Islamabad or other benches. In this regard, Ministry of Law and Justice, Development Wing initiated a Project titled "Automation of Federal Courts/Tribunals" in which the provision of Video Link Facility and case flow Management System to Federal Service Tribunal will be provided soon. The project has been approved by Departmental Development Working Party (DDWP) of Ministry of Law and Justice under PSDP 2021-22 and will be executed this year.

(iii) Construction of New Building for Federal Service Tribunal, Karachi Bench

Federal Service Tribunal, Karachi Bench is presently situated in a barrack at Pak Secretariat, Saddar Karachi. Due to insufficient space, it is not possible to cater the requirements of the Bench which creates number of problems to the staff, litigants and the lawyers. The Cabinet has approved the proposal of M/o Housing and Works for allotment of land. The PC-I for construction of the new building has been approved at a cost of Rs.428.910 million.

(iv) Establishment of Peshawar, Quetta and Multan Benches

The Federal Service Tribunal is the only forum of all the disputes relevant to the terms and conditions of civil servants of the Federal Government. The Tribunal's principal seat is situated in Islamabad and has two Camp Offices one each at Lahore and Karachi, therefore, the civil servants who serve in remote areas of Pakistan such as South Punjab, Balochistan and KP regions, as they are facing great difficulties in filing appeals and attending the proceedings of the Tribunal for redresses of their grievances. Therefore, Law and Justice Division took initiative for establishment of permanent Benches at Quetta, Peshawar and Multan. However, the Prime Minister's Office advised that the Tribunal may use video conferencing system to facilitate the litigants at Peshawar, Quetta and Multan which may help improve the Tribunal's efficiency and disposal.

(v) Initiative for Official Accommodation for FST, Lahore Bench

The Federal Service Tribunal's Lahore Bench is housed in a hired building which is located in the most crowded area of Lahore. The building is so congested that it is quite difficult to adjust court rooms, chambers, Bar room and other offices required for officers and staff. The Ministry of Law and Justice Division had to bear financial burden. Keeping in view the issues with the rented building, the Ministry took initiative for allocation of government owned official accommodation with the provincial government. The Provincial Government has assured full cooperation for providing official accommodation or a piece of land for Federal Service Tribunal, Camp Office, and Lahore.

LAWS OF PAKISTAN CELL (PCT WING)

During this year recruitment of officers in PCT wing has been made through FPSC. FPSC has made recommendations on 7 Gazetted posts out of 19 Gazetted posts. 4 officers have joined the department while remaining 3 officers have received their medical letters from this ministry and they are expected to join the department soon. The process on remaining vacant posts is under the process and expected to be completed in near future.

> During year 2020-21 following laws have been uploaded on “Pakistancode.gov.pk”

- Anti-Money Laundering (Second Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Ordinance, 2020.
- Anti-terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Anti-terrorism (Third Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Banks (Nationalization) (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- Companies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Corporate Restructuring Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- COVID-19 (Prevention of Hoarding) Ordinance, 2020.
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- Enforcement of Women's Property Rights Act, 2020
- Federal Government Employees Housing Authority Act, 2020.
- Federal Medical Teaching Institutes Ordinance, 2020.
- Finance Act, 2020.
- Financial Institutions (Secured Transactions) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Bonded / Forced Labour System (Abolition) Act, 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Compulsory Education Act-2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan COVID-19 (Prevention of Hoarding) Act, 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Development of Cities Act, No. III of 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Employees (Regularization of Services) Act, 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Forest (Amendment) Act, 2020.

- Gilgit-Baltistan Hotel Regulation and Levy Act, 2020;
- Gilgit-Baltistan Hotels, Motels, Camping Sites, Guest Houses, Rest Houses and Restaurants Act, 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Infectious Diseases (Prevention and Control) Act 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Infectious Diseases (Prevention and Control) Ordinance, 2020
- Gilgit-Baltistan Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Act, 2020.
- Gilgit-Baltistan Tobacco Control Act, 2020
- Gilgit-Baltistan Travel Agencies & Tour Operators Act, 2020.
- ICT Rights of Persons with Disability Act, 2020.
- International Court of Justice (Review and Re-consideration) Ordinance, 2020.
- Islamabad High Court (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Letters of Administration and Succession Certificates Act, 2020
- Letters of Administration and Succession Certificates Act, 2020.
- Medical Tribunal Act, 2020.
- National Counter Terrorism Authority (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- National Institute of Health (Re-organization) Ordinance, 2020.
- Naya Pakistan Housing and Development Authority Act, 2020
- Pakistan Air Force (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Pakistan Army (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Pakistan Medical Commission Act, 2020
- Pakistan Navy (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-Organization) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI-GB)
- Proper management and administration of waqf properties
- Public Private Partnership Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- Special Technology Zones Authority Ordinance, 2020.
- Superior Courts (Court Dress and Mode of Address) Order (Repeal) Act, 2020
- Surveying and Mapping (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020

- Tax Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020.
- The Anti-terrorism (Second Amendment) Act, 2020.
- The Control of Narcotic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- The Gilgit-Baltistan Covid-19 (Prevention Of Hoarding) Ordinance 2020
- The Gilgit-Baltistan Tourist Guides Act-2020
- The Islamabad Capital Territory Trust Act, 2020.
- The Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- The Mutual Legal Assistance (Criminal Matters) Act, 2020
- The Pakistan Islands Development Authority Ordinance, 2020
- The United Nations (Security Council) (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- Zainab Alert, Response and Recovery Act, 2020

> During year 2020-21 amendments in the following laws have been incorporated.

- Pakistan Army Act 1952
- The United Nations (Security Council) Act 1948
- The Cooperative Societies (Repayment of Loans) Ordinance 1960
- The Control Of Narcotic Substances Act 1997
- Public Procurement Regulatory Authority Ordinance 2002
- The Public Private Partnership Authority Act 2017
- The Petroleum Products (Development Surcharge) Ordinance 1961
- The National Counter Terrorism Authority Act 2013
- Islamabad High Court Act 2010
- The Financial Institution (Secured Transaction) Act 2016
- The Anti-Terrorism Act 1997
- The Anti-Money Laundering Act 2010
- The Karachi Port Trust Act 1886
- Federal Investigation Agency Act 1974
- Pakistan Air force Act 1953
- Pakistan Navy Ordinance 1961
- The Foreign Exchange Act 1947
- The Banks Nationalization Act 1974
- Survey and Mapping