

REGISTERED No. $\frac{M - 302}{L - 7646}$



EXTRAORDINARY
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

ISLAMABAD, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 2026

PART II

Statutory Notifications (S.R.O.)

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN

NOTIFICATION

Islamabad, the 14th September, 2026

S.R.O. 1580(I)/2026.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 191 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and subject to the Constitution and any Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), the Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan is pleased to make the following Rules to regulate its practice and procedure.

2223(1—106)

Price: Rs. 160.00

[11677(2026)/Ex. Gaz.]

**PART I
GENERAL**

**ORDER I
INTERPRETATION**

1. Short title and commencement.— (1) These rules shall be called the Federal Constitutional Court (Practice and Procedure) Rules, 2026.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.— In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) **“Advocate”** means a person entitled to appear and plead before this Court;
- (b) **“Advocate General”** means the Advocate General of a Province or Islamabad Capital Territory;
- (c) **“Advocate-on-Record”** means an Advocate entered on the Roll of Advocates-on-Record of the Court and entitled to act and plead in accordance with these Rules;
- (d) **“Affidavit”** includes any statement sworn or affirmed before a person authorised to administer oaths and includes a petition or document required to be sworn under these Rules;
- (e) **“Article”** means Article of the Constitution;
- (f) **“Attorney General”** means the Attorney General for Pakistan appointed under the Constitution;
- (g) **“Bench”** means a Bench including a larger Bench of the Court constituted by the Chief Justice;
- (h) **“Branch Registry”** means a Registry of the Court established at a place other than the principal seat of the Court by the Chief Justice with the approval of the President of Pakistan and notified in the official Gazette;
- (i) **“Cause List”** means the list of cases prepared for hearing by the Court;
- (j) **“Chief Justice”** means the Chief Justice of the Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan;

- (k) **“Code”** means the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act V of 1908), as amended from time to time;
- (l) **“concise statement”** means a brief and precise statement setting out the material facts, grounds, questions involved, or relief claimed in a cause, matter, petition, or appeal, without unnecessary detail or repetition;
- (m) **“concise written submissions”** means a concise written statement of the arguments intended to be urged before the Court, containing the material propositions of fact and law, together with references to relevant statutory provisions and judicial precedents, for the assistance of the Court at the hearing of a cause, matter, petition, or appeal;
- (n) **“Constitution”** means the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- (o) **“Court”** or **“this Court”** means the Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan;
- (p) **“Court appealed from”** includes a tribunal and any other judicial body from which an appeal is preferred to the Court;
- (q) **“Court Holiday”** means a day declared as such by notification or order of the Chief Justice;
- (r) **“Decree”** and **“Order”** shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Code, unless the context otherwise requires;
- (s) **“designated account”** means a bank account designated for the deposit of security in Review Petitions under these Rules, the utilization thereof shall be in the public interest, as determined by the Chief Justice;
- (t) **“digital means”** includes electronic mail, approved digital applications, online portals, video link, or any other electronic mode of communication, filing, or service as may be approved by the Chief Justice;
- (u) **“document”** includes any pleading, petition, application, affidavit, record, or material filed before the Court, whether in physical or electronic form;

- (v) **“Election Commission”** means Election Commission of Pakistan;
- (w) **“Gazette”** means Gazette of Pakistan;
- (x) **“High Court”** means a High Court of each Province and a High Court for the Islamabad Capital Territory;
- (y) **“Judge”** means a Judge of the Court and includes the Chief Justice;
- (z) **“Judicial Year”** means the period defined under Rule 3 Order II of these Rules;
- (aa) **“Matter”** includes any cause, appeal, petition, application, or proceeding before the Court;
- (bb) **“Notice of Motion”** means an application made to the Court upon notice to the parties in accordance with these Rules;
- (cc) **“Party”** means any person, authority, or entity impleaded in a cause, appeal, or matter before the Court, and includes, where such person, authority, or entity is represented by an Advocate-on-Record, such Advocate-on-Record acting on its behalf;
- (dd) **“Petition”** includes a petition for leave to appeal or any other application presented to the Court;
- (ee) **“Prescribed”** means prescribed by these Rules or by any order or direction of the Court;
- (ff) **“Registrar”** means the Registrar of the Court and includes any Additional Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar, or any other officer authorised to perform the functions of the Registrar;
- (gg) **“Registry”** means the Registry of the Court at its principal seat and includes a Branch Registry;
- (hh) **“Respondent”** includes a person who appears in response to any notice issued by the Court;
- (ii) **“Roll”** means the Roll of Senior Advocates, Advocates, or Advocates-on-Record maintained under these Rules;

- (jj) **“Senior Advocate”** means an Advocate designated as such by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court;
- (kk) **“Service”** includes service effected through physical or digital means in accordance with these Rules;
- (ll) **“Signed”** save in the case of a judgement and decree includes stamped; and
- (mm) **“Working Day”** means a day on which the offices of the Court are open for business.

(2) In these Rules, words importing any gender shall be deemed to include all genders.

3. Steps to be taken in the Registry.—Where, under these Rules or by any order of the Court, any step is required to be taken in connection with any cause, matter, or appeal before the Court, such step shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be taken in the Registry or in the appropriate Branch Registry.

4. Computation of time.—Where any particular number of days is prescribed by these Rules, the same shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).

5. Non-application of the Code.—Save as otherwise expressly provided in these Rules, the provisions of the Code shall not apply to proceedings before the Court.

6. Revision of fees and charges.—The amounts prescribed in these Rules in respect of fees, costs, security, allowances, and other charges shall be subject to revision after every three years by the Chief Justice on the recommendation of a Committee constituted by him for that purpose.

ORDER II

OFFICES OF THE COURT: SITTINGS, WORKING HOURS AND VACATIONS

1. Office hours and working days.—(1) Subject to any directions of the Chief Justice, and except during Court holidays and vacation, the offices of the Court shall remain open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on all working days, namely, Monday to Friday:

Provided that no matter, unless of an urgent nature, shall be received within one hour preceding the closing time of the offices.

(2) Notwithstanding sub-rule (1), the Chief Justice may modify the office hours or working days of the Court as may be deemed necessary.

2. Offices during vacation and holidays.— (1) Except on public or local holidays as may be notified by the Chief Justice, the offices of the Court shall remain open during the summer vacation and winter holidays.

(2) A list of Court holidays and vacation periods shall be published annually in the official Gazette and displayed on the official website and notice board of the Court.

3. Judicial year.—The judicial year of the Court shall commence on the first Monday of September in each year:

Provided that where such day is a Court holiday, the judicial year shall commence on the next following working day, and shall continue until the commencement of the next ensuing summer vacation.

4. Summer vacation.—The summer vacation of the Court shall commence on the 7th day of June each year, or on such other date as may be fixed by the Chief Justice and notified in the official Gazette at the commencement of the judicial year.

5. Non-sitting days and winter holidays.—(1) The Court shall not ordinarily sit—

- (a) on such days as may be set apart for the writing of judgments; and
- (b) during the winter holidays, that is to say, from the 18th day of December to the 31st day of December, both days inclusive.

(2) The Court shall also not sit on such other days as may be notified as Court holidays in the official Gazette.

6. Sitting during vacation and holidays.— (1) The Chief Justice may, before the commencement of the summer vacation or winter holidays, nominate one or more Judges for the hearing of urgent matters requiring immediate or prompt attention.

(2) The Chief Justice may, whenever considered necessary, constitute a Bench consisting of two or more Judges for the disposal of cases during the summer vacation or winter holidays.

Explanation.—For the purposes of these Rules, “urgent matter” includes any matter which, in the opinion of the Registrar or the Judge nominated under this rule, requires immediate hearing to prevent irreparable loss, injury, or injustice.

ORDER III**OFFICERS OF THE COURT: POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND
ADMINISTRATION**

1. Executive head.— The Registrar shall be the executive head of the of the Court and shall have the custody of all records of the Court. He shall exercise such powers and perform such functions as are assigned to him under these Rules or by any directions of the Chief Justice.

2. Leave of absence.— (1) The Registrar shall not absent himself from duty without the prior leave of the Chief Justice.

(2) No other officer of the Court shall absent himself from duty without the prior leave of the Registrar.

3. Acting Registrar.—In the absence of the Registrar—

- (a) the Additional Registrar;
- (b) in his absence, the Deputy Registrar;
- (c) in the absence of both, the Assistant Registrar; and
- (d) in the absence of all the aforesaid officers, such other officer as may be nominated by the Chief Justice,

shall perform the functions and exercise the powers of the Registrar under these Rules.

4. Delegation of powers.—(1) The Chief Justice may assign to the Registrar such powers and functions as may be deemed appropriate.

(2) The Registrar may, with the prior approval of the Chief Justice, delegate any of his functions under these Rules to an Additional Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar or any other officer, subject to such conditions as may be specified.

5. Administrative control and distribution of work.—The Registrar shall, subject to any directions of the Chief Justice—

- (a) allocate and distribute the business of the Registry among the officers of the Court; and
- (b) supervise and control the officers and servants of the Court in accordance with these Rules.

6. Seal of the Court.—(1) The Seal of the Court shall be of such design as the Chief Justice may direct and shall remain in the custody of the Registrar.

(2) Subject to any directions of the Chief Justice, the Seal of the Court shall not be affixed to any writ, rule, order, summons, or other process except under the written authority of the Registrar.

(3) The Seal of the Court shall not be affixed to any certified copy issued by the Court except under the written authority of the Registrar.

7. Preparation of cause list.—(1) The Registrar shall maintain a list of all cases pending before the Court.

(2) Subject to these Rules and to any directions of the Chief Justice, the Registrar shall—

- (a) prepare the list of cases ready for hearing; and
- (b) cause notice of such list and of the dates fixed for hearing to be given through modes provided in the Code, or through electronic or digital means, or both.

8. Case categorization and classification.—(1) Subject to these Rules, all causes, matters, petitions, appeals, reviews, and other proceedings instituted before or transferred to the Court shall be classified under such categories and sub-categories as may, from time to time, be approved by the Chief Justice.

(2) The Registrar shall maintain and publish, in such manner as may be approved by the Chief Justice, a consolidated schedule of categories and sub-categories for the purposes of filing, scrutiny, registration, listing, allocation, and statistical management of cases before the Court.

(3) The Chief Justice may, upon such consultation with the Bar, stakeholders, or officers of the Court as may be deemed necessary, create, rationalize, consolidate, modify, reclassify, or abolish any category or sub-category in accordance with the constitutional jurisdiction and functional requirements of the Court.

(4) Every case instituted before the Court shall, at the time of filing, be assigned to the appropriate category or sub-category by the Registrar or by an officer authorized by the Registrar in that behalf.

(5) Where any doubt, dispute, or inconsistency arises regarding the classification of a case, the matter shall be placed before the Chief Justice or such

Judge, Bench, or Committee as may be nominated by the Chief Justice, whose decision thereon shall be final.

9. Powers of the Registrar.—In addition to any other powers conferred by these Rules, and subject to any general or special orders of the Chief Justice, the Registrar shall have the following powers, namely:—

- (a) to require any plaint, petition of appeal, petition for leave to appeal, or other matter presented before the Court to be amended in accordance with the practice and procedure of the Court, or to be re-presented after compliance with such requisitions as he may deem appropriate;
- (b) to fix dates for the hearing of appeals, petitions, or other matters, and to issue notices thereof either through ordinary or digital means;
- (c) to settle and approve the index of the record; and
- (d) to direct formal amendments in the record.

10. Maintenance of records.—The Registrar shall ensure proper maintenance, preservation, and digitization, where applicable, of all judicial and administrative records of the Court in accordance with prescribed procedures.

ORDER IV

ADVOCATES AND ADVOCATES-ON-RECORD

1. Maintenance of Rolls.—(1) There shall be maintained separately a Roll of Senior Advocates, Advocates, and Advocates-on-Record.

(2) The said Rolls shall be maintained by the Registrar and shall contain such particulars as the Court may, from time to time, prescribe.

2. Signing of Roll and right of audience.—(1) A Senior Advocate, an Advocate, and an Advocate-on-Record shall be entitled to appear and plead before the Court upon signing the respective Roll.

(2) No Advocate shall be permitted to sign the Roll unless he produces a certificate of enrolment issued by the Pakistan Bar Council.

(3) The Chief Justice and the Judges may, for reasons to be recorded, refuse to allow any person to sign the Roll or may remove his name therefrom, after affording him an opportunity of being heard, if he—

- (a) has been found guilty of professional misconduct; or
- (b) is otherwise considered unfit to be enrolled or to continue as an Advocate.

3. Qualification for enrolment as Advocate.—(1) A person shall not be qualified for enrolment as an Advocate unless he has been—

- (a) enrolled as an Advocate of a High Court for a period of not less than seven years; and
- (b) certified, in a duly authenticated form, by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court to be a fit and proper person to appear and plead before the Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), the Chief Justice and the Judges may, in their discretion, enrol any person who, in their opinion, possesses the requisite knowledge, ability, and experience to be enrolled as an Advocate.

4. Designation of Senior Advocates.—(1) The Chief Justice and the Judges may, from time to time, designate such Advocates on the Roll as, by reason of their knowledge, ability, and experience, are deemed worthy of being designated as Senior Advocates.

(2) Upon signing the Roll of Senior Advocates, such Advocates shall assume the status of Senior Advocate.

(3) A Senior Advocate shall have precedence over other Advocates.

(4) The provisions of the First Schedule to these Rules shall apply to Senior Advocates and other Advocates.

(5) A Senior Advocate shall pay an enrolment fee of rupees one hundred thousand.

5. Precedence of Law Officers and Advocates.— (1) The Attorney-General shall have precedence over all Senior Advocates and Advocates appearing before the Court.

(2) The Advocates-General shall have precedence immediately after the Attorney-General:

Provided that the *inter se seniority* of Advocates-General shall be determined according to the dates of their respective appointments.

(3) The Attorney-General, Additional Attorney-General, Deputy Attorney-General, Advocate-General, and Additional Advocate-General shall, by virtue of their offices, have the status of Senior Advocate, notwithstanding that their names are not borne on the Roll of Senior Advocates.

(4) Subject to the foregoing provisions, precedence among Advocates shall be determined according to the date of enrolment in the Court.

6. Restriction on appearance and acting.—(1) No Advocate, other than an Advocate-on-Record, shall appear or plead in any matter unless instructed by an Advocate-on-Record.

(2) No Advocate, other than an Advocate-on-Record, shall be entitled to act for a party in any proceedings before the Court.

(3) No Senior Advocate shall be registered as an Advocate-on-Record.

7. Qualification and registration of Advocate-on-Record.—(1) An Advocate of not less than five years standing in the Court shall be qualified to be registered as an Advocate-on-Record upon making an application in that behalf.

(2) Every Advocate-on-Record shall—

- (a) subscribe, before the Registrar, a declaration in Form 2 or Form 3, as the case may be, set out in Part D of the Sixth Schedule, undertaking to observe the Rules, Regulations, orders, and practice of the Court and to pay all fees and charges;
- (b) subscribe an indemnity bond in the Form 4 set out in Part D of the Sixth Schedule; and
- (c) pay an enrolment fee of rupees fifty thousand.

8. Transitional arrangement regarding Advocates and Advocates-on-Record.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, until the commencement of the provisions of law providing for the enrolment of Advocates on the Roll of the Federal Constitutional Court, every person whose name is borne on the Roll of Advocates maintained for practice before the Supreme Court of Pakistan shall, subject to these Rules, be entitled to appear, act and plead before the Court as if his name had been entered on the corresponding Roll maintained under these Rules.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) of Rule 7, every person who, immediately before the commencement of these Rules, was duly registered as an Advocate-on-Record of the Supreme Court of Pakistan shall be entitled to act as an Advocate-on-Record before the Court and shall, for the

purposes of these Rules, be deemed to have been registered as an Advocate-on-Record of the Court:

Provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 2027, no person shall be entitled to act and plead before the Court as Advocate-on-Record unless his name is borne on the corresponding Roll of Advocates-on-Record maintained by the Court under these Rules:

Provided further that an Advocate who has been enrolled as an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan for not less than five years and is otherwise eligible under these Rules may be registered as an Advocate-on-Record of this Court, and such period of enrolment or practice before the Supreme Court of Pakistan shall, for the purposes of this Rule, be deemed to be standing in the Court.

(3) The period during which an Advocate has appeared and practised before the Court pursuant to sub-rule (1) shall, for the purposes of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, be taken into account in computing the period of standing required for registration as an Advocate-on-Record.

(4) The entitlement conferred under sub-rules (1) to (3) shall continue until such date as the Court may, by notification, specify after the necessary legislative amendments have come into force and the Court has commenced maintaining its own Rolls under these Rules.

(5) Nothing contained in this rule shall affect the power of the Court to refuse audience to, suspend, or remove from the Roll any person in accordance with these Rules or any other law for the time being in force.

9. Production of enrolment certificate.—Every Advocate shall, before signing his Roll, produce before the Registrar—

- (a) an authenticated copy of his enrolment certificate issued by the Pakistan Bar Council; and
- (b) a certificate confirming that he continues to be an Advocate of a High Court.

10. Office and address of Advocate-on-Record.—(1) Every Advocate-on-Record shall maintain an office at the seat of the Registry or at a Branch Registry.

(2) Advocate-on-Record shall notify to the Registrar his address, telephone or mobile number, digital application number, email address, and any change therein.

(3) Any notice, writ, summons, or other document sent to such notified address or contact details shall be deemed to have been duly served.

11. Partnership of Advocates-on-Record.—(1) Two or more Advocates-on-Record may enter into partnership and may act in the name of such partnership.

(2) Every such firm shall—

(a) be registered with the Registrar; and

(b) maintain an office at the seat of the Registry or a Branch Registry.

(3) The undertaking prescribed under sub-rule (2) of Rule 7 shall be subscribed separately by each partner.

(4) Any change in the composition of the firm shall forthwith be notified to the Registrar.

(5) Any firm of Advocates-on-Record may, in addition to its principal office situated at the seat of the Registry or at a Branch Registry, establish and maintain a branch office at any District Headquarters or at any other recognized centre of litigation:

Provided that every such branch office shall be under the management and control of a member of the firm who has undergone training at the principal office of the firm for a continuous period of not less than one year.

11. Dress and fees.—(1) The dress for Senior Advocates, Advocates, and Advocates-on-Record shall be a short coat or sherwani of black material.

(2) Senior Advocates may wear gowns throughout the year.

(3) A signing fee of rupees twenty thousand shall be payable by an Advocate and rupees one hundred thousand by a Senior Advocate.

12. Power of Attorney and representation.—(1) Every Advocate-on-Record shall, before acting on behalf of any person or party, file in the Registry or a Branch Registry a Power of Attorney in Form 5 set out in Part D of the Sixth Schedule.

(2) A party may, with consent of the former Advocate-on-Record, appoint another Advocate-on-Record or revoke an existing Power of Attorney and file a fresh one.

(3) No person who is represented by an Advocate-on-Record in any case shall be heard in person, except with the special leave of the Court:

Provided that where a person is not represented by an Advocate-on-Record, or has been permitted by the Court to appear in person, he shall be subject to the same discipline, obligations, and restrictions as are applicable to an Advocate-on-Record.

13. Duties and responsibilities of Advocate-on-Record.—(1) No Advocate-on-Record shall, without the leave of the Court, withdraw from the conduct of any case solely on the ground of non-payment by his client of fees, costs, or other charges.

(2) Every Advocate-on-Record shall be personally liable for payment of all Court fees and charges.

(3) No Advocate-on-Record shall authorise any person, other than another Advocate-on-Record, to act on his behalf, and such authorisation shall be in writing.

(4) Where a party changes of his Advocate-on-Record or revokes the Power of Attorney of an Advocate-on-Record, the new Advocate-on-Record or the party shall give notice thereof to the previous Advocate-on-Record and to all other concerned parties.

14. Removal, suspension, and disciplinary proceedings.—(1) An Advocate-on-Record who desires to have his name removed from the Roll of Advocates-on-Record shall submit a petition, duly verified by an affidavit, entitled “In the matter of, an Advocate-on-Record of this Court”, and stating—

- (a) the date of his enrolment as an Advocate-on-Record;
- (b) the reasons for seeking removal of his name from the Roll;
- (c) that no application or other proceeding is pending, or is likely to be instituted, against him in any Court; and
- (d) that no fees are due to the Court for which he is personally liable.

(2) Any Advocate or Senior Advocate wishing to suspend practice due to appointment to public office or other reasons shall intimate the Registrar.

(3) Where, upon a complaint made by any person or otherwise, the Chief Justice or the Court is of the opinion that a Senior Advocate, an Advocate, or an Advocate-on-Record has been guilty of misconduct or of conduct

unbecoming of an Advocate in relation to any matter concerning the Court, the Chief Justice or the Court may, after affording him an opportunity of being heard, including an oral hearing,—

- (a) take such disciplinary action against him as it may deem appropriate, including suspension from practice before the Court or removal from such practice; or
 - (b) refer the matter to the Pakistan Bar Council for inquiry and appropriate action under the Legal Practitioners and Bar Councils Act, 1973 (XXXV of 1973).
- (4) In an appropriate case, where the Chief Justice or the Court is of the opinion that a Senior Advocate or an Advocate-on-Record is unfit to act or plead as such, the Chief Justice or the Court may, after affording him an opportunity of being heard, including an oral hearing, direct that his name be removed from the Roll of Senior Advocates or the Roll of Advocates-on-Record, as the case may be.

15. Saving of inherent powers.— Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent powers of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or for the proper conduct of its proceedings.

ORDER V

BUSINESS IN CHAMBERS

1. Powers of the Registrar.—The powers of the Court in relation to the following matters may be exercised by the Registrar:—

- (1) Applications for revivor or substitution;
- (2) Applications for discovery and inspection;
- (3) Applications for delivery of interrogatories;
- (4) Certifying of cases as fit for employment of Advocates;
- (5) Applications for substituted service;
- (6) Registration of petitions, appeals, suits, and other matters;

Explanation I.— The Registrar shall ensure compliance with the *pro forma* prescribed in Part C of the Sixth Schedule.

Explanation II.— The Registrar may refuse to receive any petition on the ground that it is not filed in accordance with the Rules, or contains scandalous matter;

- (7) Applications for time to plead, for production of documents, and generally relating to the conduct of a cause, appeal or matter, and to allow, from time to time, such period or periods not exceeding six weeks in the aggregate, and for doing any other act necessary to complete a cause, petition or appeal complete;
- (8) Approval of Translators;
- (9) Approval of Interpreters;
- (10) Applications for payment into Court;
- (11) Applications for change of Advocate-on-Record or revocation of Power of Attorney;
- (12) Applications by an Advocate-on-Record for leave to withdraw;
- (13) Applications for search, inspection, or obtaining copies of any document or record by parties to proceedings and third parties on payment of prescribed fees and charges;
- (14) Applications for return of documents;
- (15) Determination of the quantum of court-fee payable in respect of any document;
- (16) Applications for issue of a refund certificates in respect of excess court-fee paid by mistake;
- (17) Applications for a transcript record instead of printed record;
- (18) Applications for production of documents outside Court premises;
- (19) Applications for further particulars, better statement of claim or defence;
- (20) Application for payment of money out of Court or handing over or discharge of security;
- (21) Application for enforcing payment of costs;
- (22) Application for extending returnable dates of warrants;

- (23) Application for taxation and delivery of bill of costs, and for the delivery by an Advocate-on-Record of documents and papers;
- (24) Application for bringing on record the legal representatives of a deceased party;
- (25) Show-cause notice to the parties who fail to prosecute or defend appeals, petitions or matters pending before the Court with due diligence;
- (26) Application for permission to exhibit or use documents in a language other than Urdu or English;
- (27) Application for permission to get paper-books prepared outside the Court;
- (28) Application for extension of time limit for filing affidavits;
- (29) Application for security for costs;
- (30) Application for assignment of Security Bonds;
- (31) Setting down, cause, appeal or matter ex-parte; and
- (32) The Registrar, on an application, upon showing sufficient cause may recall his ex-parte order:

Provided that such application shall be filed within thirty days from the date of communication of the ex-parte order.

2. Powers of a Single Judge in Chambers.—The powers of the Court in relation to the following matters may be exercised by a Single Judge sitting in Chambers, subject to reconsideration, at the instance of any aggrieved party, by a Bench of not less than two Judges, which may include the Judge who initially dealt with the matter:-

- (1) Application for leave to compromise or discontinue a pauper appeal;
- (2) Application for striking out or adding a party;
- (3) Application for separate trials of causes of action;
- (4) Application for separate trials to avoid embarrassment;
- (5) Rejection of plaint;

- (6) Application for setting down for judgement in default of written statement;
- (7) Application for striking out any matter in a pleading;
- (8) Application for amendment of pleading;
- (9) Application for enlargement of time to amend;
- (10) Application for withdrawal of suit, appeal or petition, for rescinding leave to appeal and for dismissal for non-prosecution;
- (11) Application to tax bills returned By the Taxing Officer;
- (12) Application for costs of taxation where one-sixth is taxed off,
- (13) Application for review of taxation by Court;
- (14) Application for enlargement or abridgement of time except those covered by item (7) of Rule 1 and application for condonation of delay in filing petition for leave to appeal;
- (15) Application for issue of commissions;
- (16) Application for order against clients for payment of costs;
- (17) Application for production of evidence by affidavit;
- (18) Application for stay of execution of a decree or order in Civil proceedings;
- (19) Application for stay of execution of a sentence or order in Criminal proceedings;
- (20) Application for grant of bail;
- (21) Application to set aside ex-parte orders;
- (22) Consent petitions; and
- (23) Imposition of costs.

3. Appeal against Orders of the Registrar.—An appeal shall lie from an order of the Registrar to the Judge-in-Chambers in all cases.

4. Limitation.—An application for reconsideration under Rule 2 and an appeal under Rule 3 shall be filed within thirty days from the date of the order impugned.

5. Adjournment and reference.—The Registrar may adjourn any matter pending before him under Rule 1 and shall adjourn any matter falling under Rule 2 if so, directed by the Judge in Chambers to whom the matter has been assigned. The Judge in Chambers may, at any stage, refer the matter to the Court, and the Court may direct that any matter specified in Rule 1 or Rule 2 be transferred from the Registrar or the Judge in Chambers, as the case may be, to the Court.

ORDER VI

NOTICES OF MOTION

1. Applications by notice of motion.— (1) Save as otherwise provided by law or these Rules, all applications shall be made before the Court on motion after notice to the parties affected thereby.

(2) Where delay caused by notice would or might entail prejudice or hardship, an application may be made, duly supported by an affidavit, for an ad-interim ex-parte order, and the Court, if satisfied that such delay would entail prejudice or hardship, may pass an ex-parte order upon such terms as to costs or otherwise, and subject to such undertaking, if any, as the Court may deem just, pending orders on the main application by notice of motion:

Provided that an application pleading urgency or seeking interim relief, filed in any cause, appeal, or matter, shall, after determination by the Registrar or any Officer authorized in this behalf, be fixed for hearing before an appropriate Bench within fourteen days from the date of its filing:

Provided further that where it is not possible, for any reason, to fix the same within the aforesaid period, it shall be fixed as soon as may be practicable.

2. Form and contents of notice of motion.—(1) A notice of motion shall be instituted in the suit or matter in which the application is intended to be made and shall state:

- (a) the time and place of the application; and
- (b) the nature of the order sought.

(2) It shall be addressed to the party or parties intended to be affected thereby and to their Advocate-on-Record, if any, and shall be signed by the Advocate-on-Record of the moving party or by the party himself where he appears in person.

3. Service of notice and filing of affidavits.—(1) Save by leave of the Court, the notice of motion, together with the supporting affidavit, shall be served on the opposite party not less than eight days before the date fixed for hearing.

(2) The affidavit of service, along with acknowledgment of service, shall be filed in the Registry or the Branch Registry, as the case may be, at least three days before the date fixed for hearing. Counter-affidavits, if any, shall be filed during office hours in the Registry or Branch Registry, as the case may be, not later than one hour before closing time on the day preceding the hearing, and copies thereof shall be served on the other parties.

(3) No affidavit shall be accepted in the Registry or Branch Registry unless it contains an endorsement of service signed by the other party or parties.

4. Grounds to be stated.—Notice shall be given to the other party or parties of all grounds intended to be urged in support of, or in opposition to, any motion.

5. Additional affidavits.—Save by leave of the Court, no affidavit in support of the application, beyond those specified in the notice of motion, nor any affidavit in answer or reply filed beyond the time prescribed in these Rules, shall be used at the hearing or allowed on taxation.

6. Costs of motion.—Save as otherwise ordered, the costs of a motion in a suit or proceeding shall be treated as costs in the cause or proceeding.

7. Defective notice of motion.—Where a notice of motion is found to be defective or not in conformity with these Rules, the Registrar may require the same to be amended within a specified time, failing which it may be declined or placed before the Court for appropriate orders.

8. Service by electronic means.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, service of notice of motion and affidavits may be effected through electronic means, including email or such other digital modes, as may be approved by the Chief Justice, and such service shall be deemed valid service.

ORDER VII

DOCUMENTS

1. Form and presentation of documents.—The officers of the Court shall not receive any plaint, petition, affidavit, pleading, or other document, except original exhibits and certified copies of public documents, unless it is fairly and legibly written, typed, or printed on one side only of standard petition

paper of demy-foolscap or legal size. Copies of documents, if not forming part of the record of the Court appealed from and filed for the use of this Court, shall be certified as true copies by the Advocate-on-Record presenting the same.

2. Language of documents.—Any document in a language other than Urdu or English shall be accompanied by a translation thereof in either Urdu or English, prepared in accordance with these Rules.

3. Translation of documents.—Every document required to be translated shall be translated by a translator nominated or approved by the Court, upon payment of the prescribed fee:

Provided that a translation attested by the Advocates-on-Record for all parties may be accepted by the Court.

4. Oath and certification by translator.—(1) Every translator shall, before undertaking any translation, make an oath or affirmation that he shall translate correctly and faithfully all documents entrusted to him.

(2) The translator shall, at the end of each translated document, certify in writing under his signature that the translation is true and accurate.

5. Mode of presentation.— Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, all complaints, petitions, appeals, and other documents shall be presented either:

- (a) by the party in person; or
- (b) by an Advocate-on-Record duly appointed by such party.

6. Court fees.—Except as otherwise provided in these Rules or by any law for the time being in force, the court-fees specified in the Third Schedule to these Rules shall be payable in respect of all documents mentioned therein.

7. Power of Registrar to refuse documents.—The Registrar may decline to receive any document presented otherwise than in conformity with these Rules.

8. Defective documents.—Where any document is found to be defective, the Registrar may require the same to be amended or re-filed within such time as may be specified, failing which it may be declined or placed before the Court for appropriate orders.

9. Electronic filing.— Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, every party filing any document before the Court may also file the same through electronic means, subject to such procedure, authentication, and conditions as may be prescribed by the Court from time to time.

10. Endorsement and registration.—All documents received by the Registry shall be duly endorsed with the date of receipt and assigned a registration number in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

11. Filing with prescribed template.—(1) Every petition, appeal, application, or other proceeding presented for institution before the Court shall be accompanied by a duly completed and signed template form, as prescribed in Part E of the Sixth Schedule, by the Advocate-on-Record, Advocate, or the petitioner appearing in person, as the case may be.

(2) The template form shall form an integral part of the filing documents and shall be treated as a mandatory requirement for the purposes of scrutiny, classification, listing, bench allocation, and maintenance of institutional records.

(3) The template form as prescribed under sub-rule (1) shall be made available on the official website of the Court for compliance by the Bar and the general public.

ORDER VIII

AFFIDAVITS

1. Proof by affidavit.—The Court may, at any time, for sufficient reason, order that any particular fact or facts may be proved by affidavit, or that the affidavit of any witness may be read at the hearing, on such conditions as the Court may deem reasonable:

Provided that no such order shall be made where it appears to the Court that either party *bona fide* desires the production of a witness for cross-examination and that such witness can be produced without unreasonable delay or expense.

2. Cross-examination of deponent.—Upon an application, evidence may be given by affidavit; however, the Court may, at the instance of the opposite party, order the attendance of the deponent for cross-examination, unless such person is exempt from personal appearance or the Court otherwise directs.

3. Title of affidavit.—Every affidavit shall be entitled in the cause, matter, or appeal in which it is sworn.

4. Form and contents.— Every affidavit shall—

- (a) be drawn up in the first person;
- (b) be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs; and

- (c) state the deponent's description, occupation, if any, valid Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) number, and true place of residence.

5. Statement of facts.—Affidavits shall be confined to facts within the personal knowledge of the deponent, except in interlocutory matters, where statements based on belief may be admitted, provided that the grounds thereof are clearly stated.

6. Prolixity.—Any costs occasioned by unnecessary prolixity, whether in the title of an affidavit or otherwise, shall be disallowed by the Taxing Officer.

7. Interpretation.—Where an affidavit requires interpretation—

- (a) if made at the seat of the Court, it shall be interpreted by an interpreter nominated or approved by the Court; and
- (b) if made elsewhere, it shall be interpreted by a competent person, who shall certify that the affidavit has been correctly interpreted to the deponent.

8. Authority before whom affidavit may be sworn.—Affidavits for use in any cause, matter, or appeal before the Court may be sworn or affirmed before—

- (a) any authority specified in section 139 of the Code;
- (b) the Registrar of the Court;
- (c) a Commissioner generally or specially authorised in that behalf by the Chief Justice; or
- (d) any authority duly recognised through Apostille.

9. Pardahnashin lady.—Where the deponent is a *pardahnashin* lady, she shall be identified by a person known to her, and such person shall verify the identification by a separate affidavit.

10. Exhibits.—Every exhibit annexed to an affidavit shall—

- (a) bear the title and number of the cause, matter, or appeal; and
- (b) be initialled, dated, and stamped by the authority before whom the affidavit is sworn.

11. Interlineations and alterations.— No affidavit containing any interlineation, alteration, or erasure shall be filed in the Court unless—

- (a) such interlineation or alteration are duly initialled; or
- (b) in the case of an erasure, the words or figures so erased are rewritten in the margin and initialled,

by the authority before whom the affidavit is sworn.

12. Defective affidavits.—The Registrar may refuse to receive any affidavit where interlineations, alterations, or erasures are so numerous as to render it necessary that the affidavit be rewritten.

13. Time for filing.—Where a specific time is prescribed for filing affidavits, no affidavit filed after such time shall be used without leave of the Court.

Explanation.—In this Order, “affidavit” includes a petition or other document required to be sworn, and “sworn” includes “affirmed.”

ORDER IX

INSPECTION, SEARCH, ETC.

1. Right of parties to inspect.—Subject to these Rules and any other law, a party to any cause, matter or appeal, who has entered appearance shall be entitled to search, inspect whether physically or electronically, or obtain copies of pleadings, documents, and records in the case, on payment of prescribed fees and charges:

Provided that inspection shall not be permitted in respect of documents which are—

- (a) confidential in nature; or
- (b) internal office records including notes, administrative orders or instructions to the office or any other officer working either under this Court or any other institution, whatever name called, made by the Chief Justice, a Judge, or the Registrar, as the case may be.

2. Inspection by non-parties.— The Court may, upon an application made by a person who is not a party to the cause, matter or appeal, and on good cause being shown, permit such person to search or inspect the record, or to obtain copies of pleadings, documents or records, in accordance with Rule 1, subject to payment of the prescribed fee and charges.

3. Mode of inspection.— Any physical search or inspection conducted under Rule 1 and 2, during the pendency of a cause, matter, or appeal, shall be permitted only—

- (a) in the presence of an Officer of the Court; and
- (b) after at least twenty-four hours' written notice to all parties who have appeared in the proceedings:

Provided that no copies of documents shall be taken during inspection; however, notes of the proceedings may be made.

4. Certified copies.—Copies issued under this Order may be certified as true copies by any officer authorised by the Registrar.

5. Custody of record.—No record or document filed in any cause, matter, or appeal shall be taken from the custody of the Court without prior leave of the Court.

ORDER X

JUDGMENTS, DECREES AND ORDERS

1. Pronouncement of Judgment.—The Court, after hearing a case, shall pronounce judgment in open Court, either forthwith or on a future date, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their Advocates-on-Record, and the decree or order shall be drawn up in accordance with such judgment.

Provided that the judgment or order shall, as far as practicable, conform to the format prescribed in Part A of the Sixth Schedule to these Rules.

2. Finality of Judgment.—Subject to the provisions of Order XXVII, a judgment pronounced by the Court, whether unanimously, by majority, or by a dissenting Judge in open Court, shall not thereafter be altered or added to, except for the purpose of correcting—

- (a) a clerical or arithmetical mistake; or
- (b) an error arising from any accidental slip or omission.

3. Certified copies.—Certified copies of any judgment, decree, or order shall be furnished upon an application made for that purpose, at the expense of the applicant and in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

4. Drawing up of decrees and orders.—Every decree or order made by the Court shall be drawn up in the Registry in accordance with the applicable law and shall—

- (a) be signed by the Registrar, Additional Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar, or any other authorized officer;
- (b) bear the date of its issuance; and
- (c) bear the Seal of the Court.

5. Orders of Registrar or officer.—Every order made by the Registrar or any other officer of the Court shall be drawn up in the Registry and signed by such officer.

6. Reference in case of doubt.—Where any doubt or difficulty arises in the preparation of a decree or order, the Registrar shall, before finalizing the draft, refer the matter to the Judge-in-Chambers for appropriate directions.

7. Settlement of draft decree or order.—Where a draft decree or order is required to be settled in the presence of the parties, the Registrar shall—

- (a) give notice in writing or through approved digital means specifying the time and place for settlement; and
- (b) require the parties to attend with their briefs and relevant documents necessary for proper settlement.

8. Objection to draft.—Where any party is dissatisfied with a decree or order as settled by the Registrar, the Registrar shall not finalize the same until such party has been afforded reasonable time to apply to the Court by motion.

9. Transmission for execution.—Every decree passed, order made, or direction or writ issued by the Court shall be transmitted by the Registrar, through ordinary or approved digital means, to the Court, tribunal, or authority concerned from whose judgment, decree, or order the matter arose, and such decree, order, direction, or writ shall be executed and enforced as if it had been made or issued by the concerned High Court.

10. Orders as to costs.—Any order relating to costs of proceedings, upon determination of the amount payable, shall be transmitted by the Registrar to the Court, tribunal appealed from, or authority concerned, and shall be given effect to as if it were an order of the concerned High Court.

11. Determination of competent High Court.—Where any question arises as to which High Court shall give effect to a decree, order, direction, or writ of the Court, such question shall be determined by the Court.

ORDER XI

CONSTITUTION OF BENCHES

1. Constitution of Benches.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, every cause, matter or appeal, including an appeal arising out of a judgment passed by a Division Bench of a High Court, shall be heard and disposed of by a Bench consisting of not less than two Judges, to be nominated by the Chief Justice.

(2) If the Judges hearing any cause, petition or appeal are equally divided in opinion, the matter shall, at the discretion of the Chief Justice, be placed for hearing and disposal either before another Judge in Chamber or before a larger Bench to be nominated by the Chief Justice.

(3) The Chief Justice may, at any stage, if deemed appropriate, constitute a larger Bench for the hearing of any cause, petition, or appeal, having regard to the importance, complexity, or public significance of the questions involved:

Provided that the larger bench shall consist of such number of Judges as the Chief Justice may, by Order, determine.

ORDER XII

CONDUCT OF HEARINGS AND TIME FOR ARGUMENTS

1. Conduct of hearing and time for arguments.—(1) This rule shall apply to all causes, matters, petitions, and appeals brought before the Court.

(2) Subject to any order of the Court, the time for oral arguments in every cause, matter, petition, or appeal shall be ten minutes for each party:

Provided that in any matter involving a substantial question of law, the time for oral arguments shall ordinarily be thirty minutes for each party.

(3) No party shall be heard beyond the time specified in sub-rule (2) except with the prior permission of the Court, to be granted in exceptional circumstances.

(4) Any party intending to rely on the concise written submissions, may file the same alongwith a soft/scanned copy thereof, not later than two days before the date fixed for hearing, and no such submissions shall thereafter be received or taken on record except with the leave of the Court.

(5) The Court shall ensure strict adherence to the time prescribed under this rule and may pass such orders or give such directions as are necessary to enforce compliance and to secure the expeditious disposal of proceedings.

Explanation.— For the purposes of sub-rule (3), “exceptional circumstances” means circumstances of an unusual or extraordinary nature which render it necessary, in the interest of justice, to permit additional time for oral arguments, and includes, *inter alia*, cases involving complex or novel questions of law, multiplicity of issues, matters of public or constitutional importance, or where the Court is satisfied that denial of such extension may result in prejudice to a party:

Provided that the enumeration herein is illustrative and shall not limit the discretion of the Court to determine the existence of exceptional circumstances in any particular case.

PART II APPELLATE JURISDICTION

ORDER XIII CIVIL APPEALS UNDER ARTICLE 175F (1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Maintainability of appeal.—(1) A civil appeal under this Order shall lie to the Court from a judgment, decree, or final order of a High Court only in the following cases, namely:—

- (a) where an Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) so provides;
- (b) where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution; or
- (c) from a judgment or order made under Article 199 of the Constitution, subject to grant of leave to appeal by the Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), no appeal shall lie against a judgment or order of a High Court made under Article 199 in a case relating to rent or family matters, except in matters of guardianship, or such other matters as may be determined by law.

2. Requirement of certificate.—No notice of motion in relation to a civil appeal under this Order shall be entertained unless—

- (a) in cases falling under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F, it is accompanied by a certificate of the High Court that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution; or
- (b) in cases falling under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Article 175F, leave to appeal has been granted by the Court.

3. Limitation for filing appeal.—The petition of appeal shall be presented within sixty days from—

- (a) the date of the impugned judgment, decree or final order, in cases falling under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of Article 175F;
- (b) the date of grant of certificate by the High Court, in cases falling under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F; or
- (c) the date on which leave to appeal is granted by the Court, in cases falling under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Article 175F:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause to be recorded, extend the time for filing the petition of appeal.

4. Grounds of appeal.— (1) The petition of appeal shall clearly and concisely set forth the grounds of objection to the decision of the High Court.

(2) The appellant shall not, except with the leave of the Court, be entitled to urge or be heard in support of any ground not set forth in the petition of appeal.

(3) Notwithstanding sub-rule (2), the Court shall not be confined to the grounds set forth in the petition of appeal or permitted by leave, while deciding the appeal:

Provided that the Court shall not base its decision on any ground not raised unless the party affected thereby has been afforded a reasonable opportunity of being heard on such ground:

Provided further that the Court may, in the interest of justice, consider any question of law arising in the case.

5. Filing of petition of appeal and accompanying documents.—(1) The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by—

- (a) certified copies of the judgment, decree, or final order appealed against, including those of the Courts below;
- (b) a certified copy of the certificate granted under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F of the Constitution, where such certificate is not embodied in the judgment;
- (c) in cases under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Article 175F, a copy of the order granting leave to appeal; and
- (c) an affidavit showing service of a copy of the petition of appeal upon the respondent(s).

(2) The appellant shall file three complete sets of paper-books along with a soft/scanned copy, in such manner as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Court or the Registrar may, where necessary, require the appellant to supply such additional number of paper-books as may be considered appropriate.

6. Filing of objections by respondent.—Within thirty days of service of the petition of appeal, the respondent may file objections, if any to the —

- (a) grounds taken in the petition of appeal; and
- (b) the competency or maintainability of the appeal, including whether any question sought to be raised falls beyond the scope of the certificate or leave granted.

7. Court-fee.—Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the liability of the parties to pay court-fee in this Court shall not be affected by any order for consolidation of appeals made by the High Court or by this Court.

8. Application of other provisions.—The provisions contained in the succeeding Orders in this Part shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to appeals under this Order.

9. Application to appeals under other laws.—Unless otherwise provided, the provisions of this Order shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to appeals filed under any other law for the time being in force.

ORDER XIV

APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION UNDER ARTICLE 63A OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Maintainability of appeal.—An appeal shall lie to the Court from any decision of the Election Commission under Article 63A of the Constitution.

2. Limitation.—An appeal under this Order shall be filed within thirty days from the date of the decision of the Election Commission.

3. Disposal of appeal.—The Court shall decide every appeal filed under this Order within ninety days from the date of its institution.

4. Transitional application.—This Order shall apply to appeals arising out of decisions made after the commencement of the constitutional amendment relating to Article 63A, and shall come into force from the next general elections held after such commencement.

5. Application of other Orders.—Save as otherwise provided herein, the provisions of Order XIII shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to appeals under this Order.

ORDER XV

PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

1. Limitation for filing petition.—A petition for leave to appeal shall be filed in this Court within sixty days from the date of the judgment, decree, or final order sought to be appealed from, or, as the case may be, within sixty days from the date of refusal of grant of certificate under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F by the High Court:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause, extend the time.

2. Contents of petition.—(1) A petition for leave to appeal shall state succinctly and clearly:

- (a) all points of law arising for determination; and
- (b) such facts as are necessary to enable the Court to determine whether leave ought to be granted.

(2) The petition shall be signed by the Advocate-on-Record for the petitioner, or by the petitioner himself if appearing in person.

(3) The petition shall deal with the merits of the case only to the extent necessary for explaining and supporting the grounds on which leave to appeal is sought.

(4) Where the petition is filed through an Advocate-on-Record, it shall cite all previous decisions of the Court, to the best of his knowledge, relevant to the questions raised.

3. Paper-books and accompanying documents.—(1) The petitioner shall file three paper-books along with a soft/scanned copy, containing:

- (a) the petition for leave to appeal;
- (b) the judgment, decree, or final order sought to be appealed from, one copy duly certified as correct, along with the grounds of appeal or application before the High Court;
- (c) the paper-book of the High Court, if any, and other relevant record duly attested by the Advocate-on-Record;

- (d) the order of the High Court refusing grant of certificate, if any, under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F;
- (e) an affidavit in support of allegations of fact as required under Rule 4 of Order XIX; and
- (f) unless a caveat has been filed under Rule 2 of Order XIX, an affidavit of service of notice of the intended petition upon the other party who appeared in the Courts below:

Provided that the Court or the Registrar may, where necessary, require the appellants to supply such additional number of paper-books as may be considered appropriate.

(2) Other parties may obtain, on payment of prescribed charges, hard or soft/scanned copies of the petition and accompanying documents upon submission of an application in the prescribed form:

Provided that the petitioner or his Advocate-on-Record shall, in the first instance, submit a soft/scanned copy of the file, or the original file, as the case may be, and, upon scrutiny and registration by the Office, shall thereafter submit paper-books accompanied by a certificate to the effect that the same have been compared with the original and found to be correct.

4. Additional documents.— In an appropriate case, the Registrar may require the petitioner, in advance of the hearing of the petition, to furnish copies of—

- (a) all orders made in the case by courts subordinate to the High Court; and
- (b) the grounds of the petition of any earlier appeal,

where such documents are not already included in the paper-book or record of the appeal as provided under Rule 3 of this Order.

5. Hearing of petition.—(1) Except in cases where a caveat, as prescribed under Rule 2 of Order XIX, has been submitted by the other party who appeared in the Court appealed from, petitions for leave to appeal shall be heard ex-parte:

Provided that the Court may, at its discretion, direct the petitioner to issue notice to the other party and adjourn the hearing of the petition, which shall be posted for hearing after—

- (a) service of notice on the concerned party; and
- (b) filing of an affidavit of service by the petitioner.

(2) Where the other party who appeared in the Court appealed from has submitted a caveat as aforesaid, notice of the hearing of the petition shall be given to the caveator, however, a caveator shall not be entitled to the costs of the petition unless the Court otherwise directs.

6. Security for costs and printing charges.—Where the Court grants leave to appeal, it shall, in its order, give such directions, as it may deem fit, regarding—

- (a) the provision of security by the petitioner for the costs of the respondents as may be awarded by the Court upon the disposal of the appeal; and
- (b) payment of printing charges.

(2) Such directions, insofar as they relate to security for costs, shall be subject to modification by any party at any time prior to the hearing of the appeal.

7. Deposit of security.—(1) Subject to provisions of these Rules, no appeal by leave of this Court shall be fixed for hearing unless the required amount of security has been deposited.

(2) Unless otherwise directed, such deposit shall be made within one month from the date of grant of leave to appeal, failing which the leave shall stand rescinded.

8. Mode of deposit.—Unless otherwise ordered, the security shall be deposited in cash in the State Bank of Pakistan through a challan issued by the Registrar.

9. Disposal of security.—Where the appellant has furnished security for the costs of the respondent and for the expenses of printing the paper-book, the Registrar shall deal with such security in accordance with the directions contained in the final order of the Court disposing of the appeal.

10. Registration of appeal.—Upon grant of leave to appeal, the case shall be registered as an appeal, and the Registrar shall transmit a certified copy of the order to the Court appealed from.

11. Withdrawal of petition after grant of leave.—Where a petitioner, after obtaining leave, seeks to withdraw the petition before receipt of the original

record, he may apply to the Court, which may dismiss the petition and pass appropriate orders regarding the security.

12. Application of other Orders.—Save as otherwise provided, the provisions of Orders XVII and XIX shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to petitions for leave to appeal.

13. Pauper petitions.—The provisions of Order XXIII shall apply, as far as applicable, to persons seeking leave to appeal as paupers.

ORDER XVI

PREPARATION OF RECORD

1. Registration of appeal and filing of paper-books.—(1) Where a petition of appeal has been presented in the Registry under Order XIII or leave to appeal has been granted under Order XV, the appeal shall be registered accordingly.

(2) The appellant shall, unless otherwise directed by the Court, within sixty days of such registration, file in the Registry three sets of paper-books containing:

- (a) the available record of the case; and
- (b) such additional documents as may be directed by the Court,

along with a soft/scanned copy thereof, after scrutiny by the Institution Branch:

Provided that the Court or the Registrar may, where necessary, require the appellant to supply such additional number of paper-books as may be considered appropriate.

2. Notice to respondents and transmission of order.—Where an appeal has been admitted or leave to appeal has been granted, the Registrar shall:

- (a) notify the respondents accordingly; and
- (b) transmit a certified copy of the order to the Registrar of the High Court concerned.

3. Transmission of original record.—(1) The Registrar shall call for the original record from the High Court concerned, and the Registrar of the High Court shall, with all convenient dispatch, arrange for transmission of such record to this Court.

(2) Where printed paper-books have been prepared for use in the High Court, three copies thereof, along with a soft/scanned copy, shall also be transmitted together with the original record.

4. Default in filing paper-books.—(1) Where the appellant fails to file the required paper-books within the prescribed time, the Registrar shall require him to explain the default.

(2) If no explanation is offered, or if the explanation is, in the opinion of the Registrar, unsatisfactory, the Registrar may issue a summons requiring the appellant to show cause before the Court, on a date to be specified, why the leave to appeal should not be rescinded.

(3) The respondent shall be entitled to be heard in such proceedings and may seek costs or any other appropriate relief.

(4) The Court may, upon consideration, rescind the grant of leave to appeal or pass such other orders as the justice of the case may require.

(5) The respondent shall exercise due diligence; however, any negligence on his part shall not excuse delay in completion of the record, for which the appellant shall remain primarily responsible.

5. Use of High Court paper-books.—In preparation of the record, printed paper-books prepared for use in the High Court may be included, where a sufficient number of such copies is available.

6. Payment of court-fee.—The appellant shall, within thirty days from the date of grant of leave to appeal, pay the requisite court-fee in accordance with the scale prescribed in Item No. 2 of Part I of the Third Schedule to these Rules.

7. Supply of paper-books to parties.—Every appellant and each respondent who has entered appearance shall be entitled, upon application in the prescribed form, to receive:

- (a) a soft/scanned copy of the paper-books; or
- (b) where such copy is not available, one set of paper-books.

8. Responsibility for completeness of record.—(1) The parties shall be severally responsible for ensuring that all documents necessary for proper adjudication of the appeal are included in the paper-books.

(2) Where any party objects to the inclusion or exclusion of a document desired by another party, such document shall nevertheless be included at the cost of the party seeking its inclusion:

Provided that where the Court finds that any such document is inadmissible, irrelevant, or unnecessary, the costs incurred in respect thereof shall be borne exclusively by the party at whose instance it was included.

9. Nature of copies to be filed.—For the purpose of completion of the record, certified copies of documents shall ordinarily be filed:

Provided that where certified copies are not available, copies duly certified as true by the Advocate-on-Record may be accepted.

10. Entry of appearance by respondents.— Upon filing of the paper-books, the Registrar shall require any respondent who has not already entered appearance, to enter appearance within thirty days of notice.

11. Appeals disposed of at leave stage.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, where a petition for leave to appeal is, with the leave of the Court, converted into an appeal and disposed of at the same stage, the procedural requirements relating to preparation of record under this Order shall not apply, except to the extent the Court may otherwise direct:

Provided that such matter shall, for record purposes, be registered as an appeal.

ORDER XVII

WITHDRAWAL, NON-PROSECUTION, AND CHANGE OF PARTIES

1. Withdrawal of appeal.—(1) Where an appellant desires to withdraw an appeal, he shall make an application to the Court in that behalf.

(2) Upon such application being allowed, the Court shall pass appropriate orders regarding:

- (a) costs of the appeal; and
- (b) disposal of any security furnished by the appellant,

as it may deem just and proper.

2. Non-prosecution of appeal.—Where:

- (a) an appellant fails to take any step in the appeal within the time prescribed by these Rules or fixed by the Court; or
- (b) no time is prescribed, and it appears to the Registrar that the appellant is not prosecuting the appeal with due diligence,

the Registrar shall issue a notice calling upon the appellant to show cause why:

- (i) costs, not exceeding rupees ten thousand, should not be imposed; and
- (ii) the appeal should not be placed before the Court for dismissal on account of non-prosecution.

3. Notice to respondents.—A copy of the notice issued under Rule 2 shall be furnished to every respondent who has entered appearance, and each such respondent shall be entitled to be heard before the Court and to seek costs or such other relief as may be appropriate.

4. Order on non-prosecution.—The Court may, after hearing the parties, dismiss the appeal for non-prosecution or pass such other order as the justice of the case may require.

5. Restoration of appeal.—(1) An appellant whose appeal has been dismissed for non-prosecution may, within thirty days of the order of dismissal, apply to the Court for restoration of the appeal.

(2) The Court may, after notice to the respondent who has entered appearance, restore the appeal if sufficient cause is shown, upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it deems fit:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause, extend the time for making such application.

6. Substitution, addition, or change of parties.—(1) Where, at any stage between the filing of a petition of appeal and the hearing of the appeal, the record becomes defective by reason of:

- (a) death of a party;
- (b) change of status of a party; or
- (c) any other cause,

an application shall be made to the Court stating the particulars of the person proposed to be substituted or added, including, where available, contact details such as telephone number, mobile number, digital application details, and email address.

(2) Upon such application, the Registrar shall, after notice to the parties

concerned, determine the proper person to be substituted or added on record, and shall order such substitution or addition accordingly:

Provided that the Registrar shall not make any order where a question —

- (a) arises as to whether a person is or is not the legal representative of a deceased party; or
- (b) of setting aside abatement arises,

and in such cases, the matter shall be placed before the Court for appropriate orders:

Provided further that:

- (i) Where, during the course of the proceedings, it appears to the Registrar that, for the purposes of facilitating the inquiry, it would be expedient that an investigation regarding the person proposed to be substituted on record be conducted by the Court appealed from or by any Court subordinate thereto, the Registrar may place the matter before the Judge-in-Chambers.
- (ii) The Judge-in-Chambers may thereupon pass an order directing the Court appealed from to:
 - (a) conduct the investigation itself; or
 - (b) cause an inquiry to be conducted through a Court subordinate to it, after issuing notice to the parties concerned,

and to submit its report to this Court within such time as may be specified in the order.

- (iii) Upon receipt of the report from the Court below, the matter shall be placed before the Judge-in-Chambers for such further or appropriate orders as may be deemed fit.

7. Time for bringing legal representatives on record.—An application for bringing on record the legal representatives of a deceased party, or for effecting any change of status, shall be made within ninety days of such occurrence:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause, extend the time.

ORDER XVIII

APPEARANCE BY RESPONDENT

1. Entry of appearance.—A respondent shall enter appearance within thirty days of receipt of notice, whether through ordinary or digital means, issued by the Registrar regarding the grant of leave to appeal under Rule 2 of Order XVI:

Provided that a respondent may enter appearance at any time before the hearing of the appeal, on such terms as the Court may deem fit.

2. Notice of appearance.—A respondent shall, forthwith after entering appearance:

- (a) give notice thereof to the appellant; and
- (b) file or endorse a copy of such notice in the Registry.

3. Appearance by multiple respondents.—Where there are two or more respondents, and only one or some of them enter appearance, the appearance form shall clearly specify the names of the respondents who have appeared.

4. Separate appearances.—Two or more respondents may enter separate appearances in the same appeal at their own risk as to costs.

5. Consequence of non-appearance.—A respondent who has not entered appearance shall not be entitled to receive any further notice relating to the appeal from the Registrar.

6. Ex-parte proceedings.—(1) Where a respondent fails to enter appearance within thirty days of service of notice issued by the Registrar under Rule 10 of Order XVI, the appeal may be set down for ex-parte hearing against such respondent.

(2) The Registrar shall notify the non-appearing respondent that the appeal has been set down ex-parte:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause, condone the delay and allow the respondent to enter appearance on such terms as it may deem fit.

ORDER XIX**PETITIONS GENERALLY**

1. Form and presentation of petitions.—(1) Every petition shall be divided into consecutively numbered paragraphs and shall be fairly and legibly written or typed on one side of standard petition paper of demy-foolscap or legal size, or on such paper as is ordinarily used in the High Courts for transcribing petitions, with appropriate margins.

(2) Every petition shall be endorsed with—

- (a) the name of the Court appealed from, where applicable;
- (b) the full title and Federal Constitutional Court number of the appeal to which the petition relates, or, where no appeal is pending, the full title of the petition; and
- (c) the name and address, contact number, email address of the Advocate-on-Record of the petitioner, or of the petitioner where he appears in person.

(3) Unless the petition is a consent petition within the meaning of rule 8, not less than three copies thereof, along with its soft/scanned copy, shall be filed.

2. Caveat in respect of petitions not relating to pending appeals.—

(1) Where a petition is expected to be filed, or has been filed, which does not relate to any appeal pending in the Registry, any person claiming a right to appear at the hearing thereof may file a caveat in respect of such petition.

(2) Upon filing of a caveat—

- (a) where the petition has not yet been filed, the caveator shall be entitled to receive notice of its filing; and
- (b) where the petition has been filed, the caveator shall be entitled to require the petitioner to serve upon him a copy of the petition and to furnish, at his own expense, copies of any documents filed in support thereof.

(3) The caveator shall, forthwith after filing the caveat, give notice thereof, along with its soft or scanned copy, to the petitioner, where the petition has already been filed.

(4) The caveator shall furnish his CNIC number, telephone or mobile number, including any digital application number, and email address. Where the caveator is represented by an Advocate-on-Record, the Advocate-on-Record and the Advocate, as the case may be, shall also furnish their respective telephone or mobile numbers, including any digital application number, and email addresses.

3. Service of petition in pending appeals.—Where a petition is filed in relation to an appeal pending in the Registry, the petitioner shall serve a copy of such petition upon every party who has entered appearance in the appeal, and such party shall be entitled to obtain, at his own expense, copies of any supporting documents filed by the petitioner.

4. Affidavit in support.—(1) Every petition, not arising out of or relating to any appeal pending in the Registry, and every other petition containing allegations of fact which cannot be verified by reference to the record, or to any certificate or duly authenticated statement of the Court appealed from, shall be supported by an affidavit.

(2) Where the petitioner appears in person, the affidavit shall be sworn by the petitioner and shall state that, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the contents of the petition are true.

(3) Where the petitioner is represented by an Advocate-on-Record, the affidavit may be sworn by such Advocate-on-Record, who shall—

- (a) state that, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the contents are true; and
- (b) disclose the source of knowledge and the manner in which the instructions and information were obtained.

5. Power of Registrar to refuse petition.—The Registrar may refuse to receive a petition on the ground that it is not in conformity with these Rules or that it is scandalous in nature:

Provided that the petitioner may, within fourteen days of such refusal, prefer an appeal to the Judge-in-Chambers.

6. Registration of petition.—Upon filing of a petition in compliance with these Rules and submission of all required documents, the petition shall be registered.

7. Notice of hearing.—Subject to the provisions of Rule 5 of Order XV and Rule 8 of this Order, the Registrar shall, upon the Court fixing a date for hearing, notify all parties concerned of the date so fixed.

8. Consent and non-contentious petitions.—Where—

- (a) the relief sought in a petition is consented to in writing by the opposite party; or
- (b) the petition is formal or of a non-contentious nature,

the Court may, if deem fit, dispose of the petition without requiring the attendance of the opposite party. In such cases, the Registrar shall not issue notice for hearing but shall, with all convenient speed, notify the parties of the order passed, including its date and nature.

9. Withdrawal of petition.—(1) A petitioner desiring to withdraw his petition shall give notice in writing to the Registrar.

(2) Where the petition is opposed, the opposing party shall, unless otherwise agreed, be entitled to apply for costs.

(3) Where the petition is unopposed, or where the parties have agreed as to costs, the Court may dispose of the petition in the same manner as a consent petition under rule 8.

10. Delay in prosecution of petition.—Where a petitioner unduly delays the prosecution of a petition, the Registrar shall call upon him to explain such delay, and if no satisfactory explanation is furnished, may, after notifying all concerned parties, place the matter before the Court for appropriate directions.

11. Counsel to be heard.—At the hearing of a petition, not more than one counsel shall be heard on each side, unless the Court otherwise directs.

12. Frivolous or vexatious petitions.—Where the Court is of the opinion that a petition or application is frivolous or vexatious, it may direct the petitioner or applicant to deposit forthwith such sum, not being less than rupees twenty-five thousand, as costs of the proceedings, which may be forfeited or awarded to the opposite party, as the Court may determine.

13. Electronic filing and service.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, the parties may file the petitions, applications, affidavits, and other documents through electronic means in such manner as may be prescribed by the Court.

(2) Where any document is filed electronically, it shall—

- (a) be in the prescribed digital format;
- (b) bear a valid digital signature or such authentication as may be approved by the Chief Justice; and

- (c) be deemed to have been duly filed upon its successful receipt and registration by the Registry.

(3) Service of notices, processes, and documents may be effected through electronic means, including electronic mail or any approved digital application, and such service shall be deemed valid service.

(4) The Court or the Registrar may, at any stage, require the filing of physical copies of electronically filed documents.

(5) In case of any discrepancy between electronic and physical records, the record maintained by the Registry shall prevail unless otherwise directed by the Court.

14. Removal of office objections.—(1) Where a petition or document filed in the Registry is found to be defective or not in conformity with these Rules, the Registrar shall notify the petitioner or his Advocate-on-Record of the defects or objections.

(2) The petitioner shall, within such time as may be specified by the Registrar, or in default within fourteen days of such notification, remove the objections and re-submit the petition or document.

(3) Where the objections are not removed within the time allowed, the Registrar may—

- (a) decline to register the petition; or
- (b) place the matter before the Court or a Judge-in-Chambers for appropriate orders.

(4) The Court or Judge-in-Chambers may, for sufficient cause shown, extend the time for removal of objections on such terms as may be deemed fit.

(5) Removal of objections shall not, unless otherwise ordered, affect the original date of filing.

15. Consolidation of petitions.—(1) Where two or more petitions involve—

- (a) substantially the same questions of law or fact; or
- (b) arise out of the same judgment, order, or transaction,

the Court may, either on its own motion or on an application by a party, order that such petitions be consolidated.

- (2) Upon consolidation, the Court may—
 - (a) direct that the petitions be heard together;
 - (b) designate one petition as the lead case; and
 - (c) issue such further directions as may be necessary for expeditious and effective adjudication.
- (3) The Court may also direct that common records, paper-books, or concise statements be prepared for all consolidated petitions.
- (4) Consolidation shall not affect the independent rights or liabilities of the parties in each petition unless otherwise directed by the Court.

ORDER XX

FILING OF CONCISE STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Filing of concise statements.—(1) The appellant and the respondent may, at any time before the appeal is set down for hearing, file in the Registry the prescribed number of copies of their concise statements of facts and arguments upon which they intend to rely, along with a soft or scanned copy thereof.

- (2) The concise statement shall form part of the record of the appeal.

2. Separate concise statements by respondents.—Two or more respondents may, at their own risk as to costs, file separate concise statements along with their soft or scanned copies in the same appeal.

3. Service of concise statements.—(1) Each party shall, immediately after filing the concise statement, give notice thereof to the opposite party.

- (2) Upon such notice, the opposite party shall be entitled, on application, to receive two copies or a soft or scanned copy of the concise statement filed.

4. Form and contents of concise statement.—(1) Every concise statement shall—

- (a) consist of consecutively numbered paragraphs;
- (b) state, as precisely as possible and in chronological order, the principal steps in the proceedings leading up to the appeal, from its commencement to the admission of the appeal;

- (c) set out clearly the contentions to be urged and the grounds in support thereof;
 - (d) be printed or neatly typed, with a quarter margin, on one side of standard petition paper of the same size as the printed record.
- (2) References to relevant portions of the record shall, as far as practicable, be indicated by page and line in the margin.
- (3) Unnecessary reproduction of lengthy extracts from the record shall be avoided.
- (4) The counsel preparing the concise statement shall cite, to the best of his knowledge, all relevant judgments of the Federal Constitutional Court bearing upon the questions involved in the appeal.
- (5) The Taxing Officer may, either *suo motu* or at the instance of a party, disallow costs attributable to unnecessary prolixity or irrelevant matter contained in the concise statement.

5. Filing of additional or supplementary statements.—With the leave of the Court, a party may file an additional or supplementary concise statement where it is shown that—

- (a) new grounds have arisen; or
- (b) such filing is necessary in the interest of justice.

6. Non-compliance.—Where a concise statement is not filed in accordance with these Rules, the Court or the Registrar may—

- (a) direct its amendment or re-filing; or
- (b) decline to take such statement on record; or
- (c) pass such other order as may be deemed appropriate.

7. Effect of non-filing.—Failure to file a concise statement shall not, by itself, preclude a party from being heard; however, the Court may, in its discretion, limit the party to such submissions as are consistent with the record.

8. Paper-Book of the appeal.—(1) The paper-book of the appeal shall be arranged in the following order—

- (a) printed or typed record;
- (b) supplementary record, if any;

- (c) appellant's concise statement, if any; and
- (d) respondent's concise statement, if any.
- (2) The paper-book shall be properly indexed and paginated.

9. Form of cover and identification.—(1) The front cover of the paper-book shall bear a printed label stating—

- (a) the full title and Federal Constitutional Court number of the appeal;
- (b) the contents of the volume; and
- (c) the names and addresses of the Advocates-on-Record of the parties.

(2) The short title and Federal Constitutional Court number of the appeal shall also be indicated on the back of the paper-book.

ORDER XXI

HEARING OF APPEALS

1. Order of hearing.—All appeals filed in the Registry shall, as far as practicable, be heard in the order in which they are set down for hearing, unless the Court, directs otherwise.

2. Adjournment of proceedings.— (1) No adjournment in any matter shall be granted except upon a written application filed by the Advocate-on-Record or by the party appearing in person, showing sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court:

Provided that no request for adjournment made through letter, fax, email, or any mode other than a proper application under this rule shall ordinarily be entertained:

Provided further that where the Court has announced or fixed a specific date for hearing of any matter, no adjournment shall ordinarily be granted on such date.

(2) The absence, non-availability, personal inconvenience, or professional engagement of counsel elsewhere shall not constitute sufficient cause for adjournment.

(3) Where a matter is fixed for hearing and the engaged counsel is unable to appear for any reason, the Advocate-on-Record shall, unless otherwise directed by the Court, remain under obligation to assist the Court and proceed with the matter.

(4) Adjournment shall remain an exception and not a matter of right, and the Court may decline any request which, in its opinion, is vague, casual, unnecessary, or intended to delay the proceedings.

(5) Where the Court is satisfied that an adjournment has been sought without sufficient cause, or merely for convenience or delay, the Court may—

- (a) refuse the adjournment and proceed with the matter;
- (b) dismiss the matter for non-prosecution, where permissible under law;
- (c) impose compensatory costs upon the defaulting party, counsel, or Advocate-on-Record; or
- (d) pass such other order as may be necessary in the interest of justice and expeditious disposal of cases.

(6) The Court may, however, grant adjournment where genuine exigency, unavoidable circumstance, or sufficient cause is shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

3. Notice of hearing—The Registrar shall, subject to the provisions of Order XVIII, notify the parties or their Advocates-on-Record of the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

4. Hearing through video link.— An application seeking permission to appear or argue through video link shall be filed not later than two days before the date fixed for hearing.

5. Number of counsels to be heard.—Subject to any directions of the Court, not more than two Advocates shall be heard on behalf of each side at the hearing of an appeal.

6. Scope of arguments.—The appellant shall not, except with the leave of the Court, rely at the hearing on any ground not set forth in the petition of appeal and the concise statement.

7. Default of appearance.—Where on the date fixed for hearing—

- (a) the appellant does not appear, the Court may dismiss the appeal for non-prosecution;
- (b) the respondent does not appear, the Court may proceed to hear the appeal ex-parte:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause shown, restore the appeal or set aside the ex-parte proceedings on such terms as it may deem fit.

8. Reservation and pronouncement of judgment.—Where, after hearing the parties, the Court reserves judgment in an appeal, the Registrar shall notify the parties or their Advocates-on-Record of the date fixed by the Court for the pronouncement of judgment.

9. Production of authorities.—All authorities relied upon at the hearing shall, as far as practicable, be cited in the concise statement, and copies thereof shall be furnished to the Court and to the opposite party, where required.

ORDER XXII

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Stay of execution and proceedings.—(1) The filing of a petition for leave to appeal or an appeal shall not, by itself, operate as a stay of execution of the decree or order appealed against.

(2) The Court may, on an application made in this behalf and subject to such terms and conditions as it may deem fit, including the furnishing of security, order—

- (a) stay of execution of the decree or order appealed against; or
- (b) stay of further proceedings in any matter pending before any Court or authority.

2. Summary dismissal of appeals.—A respondent may apply for the summary determination or dismissal of an appeal on the ground that it is frivolous, vexatious, or has been instituted for the purposes of delay, and the Court may, after hearing the parties, pass such order thereon as it deems fit.

3. Address for service by party appearing in person.—(1) A party to an appeal who appears in person shall furnish to the Registrar a complete address for service, including—

- (a) postal address;
- (b) telephone or mobile number;
- (c) digital application contact details, if any; and
- (d) electronic mail (email) address.

(2) Any notice, process, or document sent to such address by post, courier, electronic means, or digital application shall be deemed to have been duly served.

4. Change of address.—Any party appearing in person shall promptly notify the Registrar in writing of any change in the particulars furnished under Rule 3, and until such notification is given, service at the last furnished address shall be deemed valid.

5. Enlargement or abridgment of time.—The Court may, for sufficient cause shown, enlarge or abridge the time appointed by these Rules or fixed by any order of the Court for doing any act, upon such terms as it may deem fit.

6. Inherent powers of the Court.—Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent powers of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the Court.

7. Non-Compliance with Rules.—Where any party fails to comply with any provision of these Rules or any direction of the Court, the Court may make such orders, including dismissal of proceedings or imposition of costs, as it may deem just and proper.

ORDER XXIII

PAUPER APPEALS AND PETITIONS

1. Application of Code of Civil Procedure.—The provisions of Order XLIV in the First Schedule to the Code shall, with necessary modifications and adaptations, apply to any person seeking to appeal to this Court as a pauper.

2. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.—(1) An application seeking permission to proceed as a pauper shall be made by way of a petition.

(2) The petition shall—

- (a) state concisely, in separately numbered paragraphs, the facts of the case and the relief sought; and
- (b) be accompanied by a certificate from counsel that the petitioner has reasonable grounds for the proposed appeal.

(3) The petition shall also be accompanied by an affidavit of the petitioner disclosing—

- (a) all property to which the petitioner is entitled and its estimated value, other than necessary wearing apparel and the petitioner's interest in the subject matter of the appeal; and
- (b) that the petitioner is unable to pay the court-fees or furnish security for costs.
- (4) Upon satisfaction that the petition is in order, the Registrar may—
 - (a) conduct an inquiry into the pauperism of the petitioner after notice to the parties concerned and to the Attorney-General; or
 - (b) refer the matter to the Registrar of the High Court concerned.
- (5) Where the matter is referred to the High Court, the High Court may itself, or through a subordinate Court, investigate into the petitioner's pauperism after notice to the interested parties and submit a report to this Court within thirty days of receipt of the reference:

Provided that no such inquiry shall be necessary where the petitioner had already been permitted to prosecute the case as a pauper person in the Court appealed from.

3. Continuation as pauper.—The Court may permit an appeal, which was initially instituted in the ordinary manner, to be continued as a pauper appeal if it is satisfied that the appellant has subsequently become unable to pay the required court-fees or costs.

4. Exemption from court-fees and security.—Where leave to appeal as a pauper is granted, the appellant shall not be required to—

- (a) pay court-fees; or
- (b) furnish security for the costs of the respondent.

5. Recovery of court-fees where appellant succeeds.—(1) Where the appellant succeeds in the appeal, the Registrar shall calculate the amount of court-fees which would have been payable if the appellant had not been permitted to proceed as a pauper.

(2) Such amount shall be incorporated in the decree or order of the Court and shall be recoverable by the Federal Government from the party directed by the Court to pay the same.

(3) The amount shall constitute the first charge on the subject matter of the appeal.

6. Liability where appellant fails or is dispaupered.—Where the appellant fails in the appeal or is subsequently found not to be a pauper, the Court may direct the appellant to pay the court-fees which would have been payable had permission to proceed as a pauper not been granted.

7. Right of Government to apply.—The Federal Government may, at any time, apply to the Court for an order directing payment of court-fees under Rules 5 or 6.

8. Memorandum of court-fees.—In every pauper appeal, the Registrar shall, after the disposal of the appeal, forward to the Federal Government a memorandum specifying the court-fees due and payable by the pauper.

ORDER XXIV

CRIMINAL APPEALS UNDER ARTICLE 175F(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Maintainability of Criminal Appeals.—(1) A criminal appeal shall lie to the Court from a judgment, sentence or final order of a High Court only in the following cases:—

- (a) where an Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) so provides;
- (b) where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution; or
- (c) from a judgment or order of a High Court made under Article 199 of the Constitution, subject to grant of leave to appeal by the Court.

(2) All appeals under this Order shall be entertained and regulated strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the jurisdiction conferred upon the Court under Article 175F.

(3) Nothing contained in this Order shall be construed to confer upon the Court any general criminal appellate jurisdiction beyond the scope of Article 175F of the Constitution.

2. Limitation.—(1) The petition of appeal shall be filed within sixty days from—

- (a) the date of the impugned judgment, sentence or final order, in cases falling under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of Article 175F;
- (b) the date of grant of certificate by the High Court, in cases falling under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F; or

- (c) the date on which leave to appeal is granted by the Court, in cases falling under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Article 175F:

Provided that the Court may, for sufficient cause, extend the time for filing the appeal.

3. Form of Appeal.—(1) The appeal shall be in the form of a petition in writing.

- (2) The petition shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a certified copy of the judgment, decree, final order or sentence appealed against;
- (b) where the appeal is filed under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F, a certified copy of the certificate granted by the High Court;
- (c) where the appeal is filed under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of Article 175F, a certified copy of the order granting leave to appeal; and
- (d) such other documents as may be necessary for proper adjudication of the appeal.

(3) The appellant shall file five paper-books along with a soft/scanned copy of the appeal and the accompanying documents after scrutiny by the concerned Branch.

(4) Where necessary, the appellant may be required to supply such number of additional paper-books as the Court may direct.

(5) The appellant shall also submit a certificate that the paper-book of the case has been supplied to the Attorney-General, Advocate-General concerned and the respondents, as the case may be.

4. Appeal by prisoner.—Where the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and accompanying documents to the Officer-in-Charge of the jail, who shall forthwith forward them to the Registrar of the Court.

5. Notice of appeal.—(1) Upon receipt of the petition of appeal, the Registrar shall cause notice of the appeal, through ordinary or digital means, to be given to—

- (a) the Attorney-General for Pakistan;

(b) the Advocate-General/Prosecutor General/Special Prosecutor of the Province concerned; and

(c) the respondents, as the case may be.

(2) Where the appeal is filed by the Government or State, the Registrar shall issue notice to the accused through ordinary or digital means.

6. Special notice in certain cases.— In appeals arising out of proceedings under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947), notice shall also be issued to the State Bank of Pakistan where it is not impleaded as a party.

7. Transmission of record.—(1) In cases involving sentence of death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for ten years or more, the Registrar shall send a copy of the petition of appeal to the High Court concerned and require the Registrar of that Court to transmit to this Court the original record of the case along with the records of the courts below with all convenient speed.

(2) In other cases, the record may be summoned as directed by the Bench.

(3) Where paper-books were printed or typed for use in the High Court, five copies thereof, or such lesser number as the Registrar may specify, shall also be transmitted along with the original record.

(4) The record shall ordinarily be prepared at the expense of the appellant, unless the Court otherwise orders:

Provided that in cases involving sentence of death or imprisonment for life, the cost shall be borne by the Government concerned.

8. Engagement of Advocate.—(1) In an appropriate case, the Court may direct the engagement of an Advocate for an accused or unrepresented party out of a panel of advocates maintained for the purpose.

(2) Such panel shall be maintained on the recommendation of a committee constituted by the Chief Justice.

(3) In such case the engagement of an Advocate-on-Record to instruct the Advocate shall not be necessary.

(4) The fee of the Advocate so engaged shall be fifty thousand rupees or such amount as may be fixed by the Court, half payable at the time of nomination and the remaining half upon conclusion of the case.

(5) If an Advocate so nominated does not pursue the matter without disclosing any sufficient cause, the Court may order removal of his name from the panel, and he shall not be entitled to the remaining fee.

9. Hearing procedure.—(1) Due notice shall be given to the parties concerned, through ordinary or digital means, of the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

(2) The accused may, if he so desires, submit written arguments in support of his case, and the Court shall take the same into consideration at the hearing of the appeal.

10. Production of accused.—The Court may, where it considers it necessary in the interest of justice, direct the production of an accused person or any party before the Court at the hearing of the appeal.

11. Communication of Judgment.—After the disposal of the appeal, the Registrar shall send a copy of the judgment or order of the Court to the High Court concerned with the utmost expedition.

12. Stay of operation of Judgment.—Pending the disposal of any appeal under this Order, the Court may order that the operation of the judgment, decree, order or sentence appealed against be stayed on such terms as the Court may think fit.

13. Court fees and costs.—In proceedings under this Order—

- (a) no security for costs shall be required, and
- (b) no court-fee, process-fee or search-fee shall be charged, except copying charges.

However, in appeals filed through jail authorities, the copying fee shall also not be charged.

14. Application of other provisions.—Save as otherwise provided in this Order, the provisions contained in the other Orders in this Part shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply, so far as may be, to criminal appeals under this Order:

Provided that no concise statement shall be required to be filed in criminal appeals except where so directed by the Court.

15. Compromise in compoundable offences.—Where the parties have entered into a compromise in respect of a compoundable offence, the following procedure shall apply:—

- (a) A compromise application, in the prescribed form set out in Part B of the Sixth Schedule, may be filed, which shall be fixed before the Court within two weeks of its filing.
- (b) The Court shall refer the matter to the trial Court for the purpose of—
 - (i) verifying the list of legal heirs of the deceased, where applicable;
 - (ii) recording the statements of the parties concerned; and
 - (iii) satisfying itself as to the voluntariness and genuineness of the compromise (sulh);

and the trial Court shall submit its report to this Court within a period of four weeks:

Provided that the trial Court shall specifically report whether the interests of the minor(s), if any, have been duly safeguarded.

(2) Upon receipt of the report, the office shall, within two weeks, fix the compromise application before the Court for appropriate orders.

ORDER XXV

PETITIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL AND APPEALS ARISING THEREFROM IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Application of civil provisions.—Save as otherwise provided in this Order, the provisions relating to petitions for leave to appeal in civil proceedings contained in Order XV shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to criminal matters:

Provided that no court-fee, process-fee, or search-fee shall be payable, but copying fee shall be payable, except in petitions filed through jail.

2. Limitation.—(1) A petition for leave to appeal in a criminal matter shall be filed within sixty days from the date of the judgment or final order sought to be appealed from.

(2) Where a certificate has been refused under sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 175F of the Constitution, the petition shall be filed within sixty days from the date of such refusal.

(3) The Court may, for sufficient cause shown, extend the time for filing the petition.

3. Petitions by prisoners.—A petitioner who is confined in jail may present his petition for leave to appeal, along with relevant documents and written arguments, if any, to the Officer-in-Charge of the jail, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the Registrar.

4. Summary dismissal.—(1) Except in cases involving sentence of death, the Registrar shall place the petition and accompanying documents before the Court.

(2) The Court may, upon perusal of the record, dismiss the petition summarily without requiring the personal hearing of the petitioner, if it is satisfied that no sufficient ground exists for grant of leave.

5. Cases involving sentence of death.—(1) In petitions involving sentence of death, the Registrar shall, upon filing or receipt of the petition, immediately notify the concerned Government through ordinary or electronic means.

(2) Upon such intimation, the execution of the sentence shall stand stayed pending disposal of the petition, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

Provided that this rule shall not apply where the condemned prisoner has exhausted all legal remedies before this Court, including appeal and review, and his mercy petition has been rejected by the competent authority, unless otherwise directed by the Court.

6. Appointment of counsel in death cases.—(1) Where the petitioner has been sentenced to death, the Registrar shall, upon availability of necessary documents, assign an Advocate from a panel maintained for the purpose.

(2) In such cases, engagement of an Advocate-on-Record shall not be necessary.

(3) The fee of the Advocate so assigned shall be fifty thousand rupees or such amount as may be fixed by the Court, half payable at the time of nomination and the remaining half upon conclusion of the case.

(4) If an Advocate so nominated does not pursue the matter without disclosing any sufficient cause, the Court may order removal of his name from the panel, and he shall not be entitled to the remaining fee.

7. Notice in special statutory matters.—In petitions arising out of proceedings under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947), the

Registrar shall issue notice to the State Bank of Pakistan where it is not already a party to the proceedings.

8. Stay of sentence.—(1) Pending the disposal of a petition under this Order, the Court may direct that execution of any order for imprisonment or fine, against which leave to appeal is sought, be stayed on such terms as it may deem fit.

(2) Save as otherwise directed, no such petition or appeal to an order of imprisonment shall be entertained unless the petitioner has surrendered before the Court:

Provided that petitions involving bail before arrest may be entertained and posted for hearing if the petitioner undertakes to appear and surrender as directed by the Court.

9. Appeals against acquittal.—(1) Where leave to appeal is granted against an order of acquittal—

- (a) the Court shall not ordinarily direct arrest of the respondent; and
- (b) may require the respondent to furnish surety to ensure appearance before the Court at the time of hearing.

(2) In case of wilful non-appearance, the Court may adopt coercive measures in accordance with law.

10. Transmission of record.—(1) Upon grant of leave to appeal, the Court appealed from shall transmit the original record of the case, including the record of subordinate Courts, with all convenient dispatch.

(2) Where paper-books were prepared in the High Court, five copies thereof, along with the original record and soft/scanned copies, shall be transmitted to this Court.

11. Preparation of paper-books.—(1) The paper-books for use in this Court shall be prepared at the expense of the appellant unless otherwise ordered.

(2) In cases involving sentence of death or imprisonment for life, the expenses shall be borne by the concerned Government.

12. Application to criminal appeals.—Save as otherwise provided, the provisions of Order XXIV shall, so far as practicable, apply to criminal appeals arising under this Order.

**PART III
ORDER XXVI**

**ORIGINAL JURISDICTION UNDER ARTICLE 175E OF THE
CONSTITUTION**

**PART A
APPLICATIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

1. Petition for writ of habeas corpus.—(1) A petition for a writ of habeas corpus shall be filed in the Registry or a Branch Registry and shall be accompanied by an affidavit sworn by the person alleged to be restrained, stating that the petition is made at his instance and setting out the nature and circumstances of such restraint.

(2) The petition shall further state whether the petitioner has approached the High Court concerned for the same relief and, if so, the result thereof.

(3) Where, owing to the restraint, the person detained is unable to swear the affidavit, the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit to the like effect made by any other person having knowledge of the facts, stating the reasons for such inability.

(4) A petition under clause (3) of Article 175E of the Constitution for a writ of habeas corpus shall be fixed for hearing as early as possible, and in any case not later than seven days from the date of its filing:

Provided that the jurisdiction under clause (3) of Article 175E of the Constitution shall be exercised only upon an application made by a person before the Court, and subject to the satisfaction of that Court.

2. Exemption from court fees.—No court-fee shall be payable on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus or on any other petition under clause (3) of Article 175E of the Constitution arising out of criminal proceedings or proceedings connected therewith.

3. Issue of rule nisi.—Where the Court is satisfied that a *prima facie* case for the grant of relief has been made out, it shall issue a rule *nisi* calling upon the person or persons against whom the order is sought to appear on a date specified therein and to show cause why the relief prayed for should not be granted, and shall, at the same time, direct that the person alleged to be illegally or improperly detained be produced before the Court.

4. Hearing and final order.—On the returnable date of the rule *nisi*, or on any subsequent date to which the hearing may be adjourned, the Court

shall, after hearing the parties present and desiring to be heard, pass such order as it deems just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

5. Costs.—In disposing of any petition or rule under this Order, the Court may, in its discretion, make such order as to costs as it considers just and proper.

6. Applications for enforcement of other fundamental rights.—(1) An application for the enforcement of any fundamental right, other than a petition for habeas corpus, shall be filed in the Registry.

(2) The application shall clearly set out—

- (a) the name and description of the applicant;
- (b) the relief sought; and
- (c) the grounds on which such relief is claimed.

(3) The application shall be supported by an affidavit verifying the facts relied upon and shall be accompanied by not less than eight copies thereof.

(4) The application shall also state whether the applicant has approached the High Court concerned for the same relief and, if so, with what result.

(5) The application shall be instituted by notice of motion:

Provided that the Registrar may, in appropriate cases, place the matter before the Court for orders regarding the issuance of notice.

7. Hearing of application.—Unless the Court otherwise directs, an application under this Order shall be fixed for hearing on a date allowing at least eight clear days between the service of the notice of motion and the date of hearing.

8. Service of notice and supply of documents.—(1) Copies of the application and the supporting affidavit shall be served along with the notice of motion.

(2) Every party shall, upon demand and on payment of the prescribed charges, supply to any other party copies of any affidavit filed by him.

9. Persons to be served and heard.—(1) Notice of the application shall be served on all persons directly affected and on such other persons as the Court may direct.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), the Court may permit any person who appears to be a proper party to be heard in opposition, even if such person has not been served with notice, and such person shall be subject to orders as to costs.

10. Power to impose terms.—The Court may, in proceedings under this Order, impose such terms as to costs or the furnishing of security as it may deem just and proper.

11. Application of other orders.—The provisions of Order XIX relating to Petitions, shall, so far as may be applicable, apply to applications under this Order.

12. Interim relief.—The Court may, at any stage of the proceedings, grant such interim relief as it deems appropriate in the interest of justice, including stay of proceedings, release on interim basis, or any protective direction.

13. Power to call for record.—The Court may call for the record of any case or proceeding from any authority for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality of the action complained of.

14. Expeditious disposal.—All petitions under this Order shall be dealt with expeditiously and, as far as practicable, decided within a reasonable time.

PART B

CALLING FOR RECORD OF CASES INVOLVING SUBSTANTIAL QUESTION OF LAW AS TO THE INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Calling for record of a case.— (1) The Court may, on its own motion or otherwise, if it considers that a case pending before any court involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, call for the record of such case.

(2) Where the Court directs that the record of the case be called for, the Registrar or the officer authorized by him shall requisition the record from the court concerned, and the court concerned shall transmit the record to the Court forthwith or within such time as may be specified by the Court.

(3) Upon receipt of the record, the Registrar shall place record of the case before the Court for appropriate orders. The Court may, after hearing the parties, make such order in the case as it thinks fit, in the interest of justice.

(4) The Court may, where it considers appropriate, return the record to the court concerned together with a certified copy of its order or such further directions as may be necessary.

PART IV

ORDER XXVII

REVIEW

1. Power of review.—Subject to the law for the time being in force, and the practice of the Court, the Court may review its judgment or order—

- (a) in civil proceedings, on grounds analogous to those specified in Order XLVII, Rule 1 of the Code; and
- (b) in criminal proceedings, on the ground of an error apparent on the face of the record.

2. Limitation and filing.—(1) An application for review shall be filed in the Registry within thirty days from the date of pronouncement of the judgment or order, as the case may be, sought to be reviewed.

(2) The applicant shall, immediately after filing the application, give notice thereof to the opposite party and shall endorse a copy of such notice to the Registry.

3. Accompanying documents with review application.—Every application for review shall be accompanied by—

- (a) a certified copy of the judgment or order sought to be reviewed; and
- (b) where the application is based on discovery of new and important evidence, certified copies of such documents, together with an affidavit explaining the circumstances in which such evidence was discovered and why it could not be produced earlier despite due diligence.

4. Grounds and certificate.—(1) The Advocate-on-Record or the party, as the case may be, shall succinctly specify the grounds on which the review is sought.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by a certificate, in the form of a reasoned opinion, stating that, in the opinion of the Advocate-on-Record or the party, as the case may be, the application is maintainable and that a review is justified in accordance with law and the practice of the Court.

5. Frivolous or vexatious applications.—Where the Court is satisfied that—

- (a) an application for review filed by an Advocate or Advocate-on-Record is frivolous or vexatious, such Advocate shall be liable to disciplinary proceedings and/or to costs of not less than rupees twenty-five thousand; or
- (b) an application for review filed by a party is frivolous or vexatious, such party shall be liable to costs of not less than rupees twenty-five thousand.

6. Security for costs.—(1) No application for review shall be entertained unless the applicant deposits a sum of rupees fifty thousand as security in the designated account of the court.

(2) The security shall be liable to forfeiture, if the application is dismissed or found to be frivolous or vexatious.

7. Constitution of Bench.—(1) As far as practicable, an application for review shall be heard by the same Bench which delivered the judgment or order sought to be reviewed.

(2) Where any member of such Bench is unavailable by reason of recusal, retirement, resignation, or otherwise, the application shall be heard by a Bench comprising one or more Judges who were members of the original Bench, as far as practicable.

8. Bar of second review.—No application for review shall lie from an order made in a review application, and any such subsequent application shall not be entertained by the Registry.

9. Review in cases involving sentence of death.—(1) Where a petition for review involves a sentence of death, the Registrar shall, immediately upon its filing or receipt from the Officer-in-Charge of a jail, intimate the concerned Government, through ordinary or electronic means, of such filing or receipt.

(2) Upon such intimation, the execution of the sentence of death shall stand stayed until the disposal of the review petition, without the necessity of any specific order of the Court:

Provided that, unless otherwise directed by the Court, this rule shall not apply where the condemned prisoner has exhausted all legal remedies before the Court, including petition for leave to appeal, appeal, and review, and where a mercy petition has also been rejected by the competent authority.

10. Circulation and disposal.—The Court may, in appropriate cases, dispose of a review application by circulation without oral hearing, unless it considers that a hearing is necessary.

11. Interim Orders.—The Court may pass such interim orders as may be necessary in the interest of justice pending the final disposal of the review application.

PART V

ORDER XXVIII

PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO CONTEMPT OF COURT

1. Cognizance of contempt.—The Court may take cognizance of contempt of Court—

- (a) on its own motion; or
- (b) on a petition made by any person,

in accordance with the law for the time being in force relating to contempt of Court.

2. Institution of proceedings.—(1) A petition under this Order shall be registered as an “Original Petition”.

(2) The provisions of Order VI shall, as far as may be, apply to such petition.

3. Contents of petition.—The petition shall set out succinctly and clearly the material facts constituting the alleged contempt and shall, where applicable, be supported by an affidavit of the petitioner.

4. Issue and service of notice.—(1) Notice of the petition, together with the statement of allegations and supporting affidavit, if any, shall be served upon the person against whom contempt is alleged (hereinafter referred to as the “respondent”).

(2) The notice shall require the respondent to appear in person on the date fixed and, unless otherwise directed by the Court, on all subsequent dates of hearing.

(3) The Court may require the respondent to enter into a recognizance, with or without sureties, for ensuring attendance.

5. Contempt by companies, corporations or firms.—Where the alleged contempt consists of wilful disobedience of any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ, or other process of the Court, or breach of an undertaking given to the Court or a Judge-in-Chambers by a company registered under the Companies law for the time being in force, statutory corporation, or partnership firm, notice shall be served upon—

- (a) each director or partner, as the case may be; and
- (b) any other person who, at the time of the alleged contempt, was in charge of, or responsible for, the conduct of its business.

6. Avoidance of service.—Where the Court is satisfied, on affidavit or otherwise, that the respondent is avoiding service, it may adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure his attendance, including the issuance of bailable or non-bailable warrants.

7. Cognizance of scandalizing or prejudicial contempt.—(1) Where the alleged contempt consists of words, spoken or written, or acts or visible representations which—

- (a) tend to prejudice a party to any proceeding before the Court;
- (b) scandalize or tend to scandalize the Court or any Judge; or
- (c) otherwise tend to bring the Court or a Judge into hatred, ridicule, or contempt,

the matter shall, in the first instance, be placed before the Chief Justice and such Judges as may be nominated by the Chief Justice for consideration of the propriety of initiating proceedings.

(2) Where it is decided that proceedings be initiated, notice shall be issued to the Attorney-General, who shall thereupon conduct the proceedings on behalf of the Court.

8. Defence and evidence.—(1) The respondent shall, on the first date of hearing, file a written statement in answer to the allegations and shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to adduce evidence in defence.

(2) No oath shall be administered to the respondent unless he elects to appear as a witness in his own defence.

9. Contempt in the face of the Court.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, where contempt is committed in the face of the Court or before a Judge-in-Chambers, the Court or the Judge may proceed summarily to determine the matter and impose punishment in accordance with law.

10. Apology.—Where, at any stage of the proceedings or before execution of the sentence, the respondent tenders an unconditional apology, the Court may, having regard to the circumstances of the case, accept such apology and pass such order as it deems just.

11. Costs.—The Court may award such costs as it deems appropriate, and any costs so awarded shall be recoverable as a fine in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

12. Interim measures.—The Court may pass such interim orders, including restraining orders, as may be necessary to prevent continuation or aggravation of the contempt.

13. Personal appearance exemption.—The Court may, for sufficient cause, exempt the respondent from personal appearance and permit representation through counsel, subject to such conditions as it may impose.

14. Expeditious disposal.—Proceedings under this Order shall, as far as practicable, be conducted and concluded expeditiously.

PART VI ORDER XXIX

PART A COSTS

1. Discretion as to costs.—(1) Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force and these Rules, the costs of and incidental to all proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(2) Unless the Court otherwise directs, costs awarded shall not be less than rupees twenty-five thousand.

(3) An intervener shall not, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be entitled to costs.

2. Costs for default or neglect of Advocate-on-Record.—Where it appears to the Court that the hearing of any appeal or matter cannot conveniently proceed by reason of—

- (a) the failure of the Advocate-on-Record of any party to attend in person or through a duly authorized representative; or
- (b) the omission to file or deliver any document or paper necessary for the use of the Court which ought to have been filed or delivered,

the Court may order such Advocate-on-Record to personally pay to any party or parties such costs as it deems just.

3. Compensatory and exemplary costs.—(1) Where an Advocate or a party seeks an adjournment without sufficient cause, the Court may impose compensatory costs upon such Advocate or party.

(2) The Court may also impose costs, including exemplary costs, where it is satisfied that—

- (a) any appeal, petition, or proceeding is frivolous or vexatious; or
- (b) any party has abused the process of the Court or caused unnecessary delay, thereby wasting the time of the Court.

4. Mode of recovery.—Any costs awarded under this Order shall be recoverable in such manner as may be prescribed, including as arrears of land revenue or as a decree of the Court, as the case may be.

5. Costs to follow the event.—Unless otherwise ordered by the Court for reasons to be recorded, costs shall ordinarily follow the event.

6. Special costs in public interest matters.—In proceedings involving public interest, the Court may, for reasons to be recorded, reduce, waive, or refrain from awarding costs.

PART B TAXATION OF COSTS

CHAPTER I — TAXING AUTHORITIES

1. Taxing Officers.— (1) The Registrar shall be the Taxing Officer of the Court.

(2) An Additional Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar, or such other officer as may be designated shall act as Additional Taxing Officer, Deputy Taxing Officer and Assistant Taxing Officer, or such other Taxing Officer of the Court, respectively.

2. Delegation of functions.—The Chief Justice may assign functions to the Taxing Officer, and the Taxing Officer may, with the approval of the Chief Justice, delegate to an Additional Taxing Officer, Deputy Taxing Officer, or Assistant Taxing Officer, any of his functions required to be performed under these Rules.

3. Costs in gross.—The Court may, in any proceedings where costs are awarded, direct the payment of a sum in gross in lieu of taxed costs, and may further specify the person by whom and to whom such sum shall be paid.

4. Reference to the Court.—Where the Taxing Officer is of the opinion that—

- (a) the maximum fee prescribed under these Rules is inadequate, or
- (b) a fee ought to be allowed in respect of any matter not expressly provided for herein,

he may refer the matter to the Judge presiding over the Bench hearing the appeal, cause, or matter; and such Judge may pass such order thereon, including the allowance of the whole or any part of the amount proposed by the Taxing Officer, as he may deem fit.

5. Disallowance for improper conduct.—Where the Taxing Officer is of the opinion that any costs have been incurred as a result of negligence or improper conduct on the part of an Advocate-on-Record, he shall disallow any charges in respect thereof.

CHAPTER II — BILLS OF COSTS

6. Filing of bill of costs.—In all cases of taxation as between party and party, the bill of costs shall be filed for such taxation and, unless the client, by a written communication, expresses a contrary intention, the same bill shall also be filed for taxation as between the Advocate-on-Record and the client.

7. Form and contents of bill.—(1) Every bill of costs filed for taxation shall—

- (i) clearly specify the exact number of pages comprising the bill;
- (ii) be duly dated throughout and shall, in a separate column, distinctly indicate all sums disbursed out-of-pocket;
- (iii) be certified by the Advocate-on-Record under his signature, indicating that the bill has been issued from his office.

(2) The prescribed fee for taxation and registration of every bill of costs shall be paid, at the time of filing, by means of court-fee stamps affixed in accordance with the applicable law.

8. Vouchers and proof.— (1) Every bill of costs shall, wherever practicable, be accompanied by the relevant vouchers.

(2) Each item of disbursement and the purpose thereof shall be clearly and distinctly specified, and no out-of-pocket expense shall be allowed unless supported by the requisite voucher:

Provided that in the case of Advocate's fees, such fee shall not be allowed unless supported by a receipt issued by the Advocate acknowledging payment:

Provided further that the Taxing Officer may, for reasons to be recorded, dispense with the production of a receipt in respect of fees paid to the Attorney-General or the Advocate-General.

9. Limitation for filing of bill of cost.— (1) The party to whom costs have been awarded shall, within one month from the date of signing of the judgment or order, or within such further time as the Taxing Officer may, for sufficient cause, allow, file in the Registry the bill of costs together with the relevant vouchers and a certified copy of the decree or formal order drawn up in the case.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the Taxing Officer, the filing of the bill of costs has been unduly delayed, he may return the bill and shall not thereafter receive or tax the same except under an order of the Court.

10. Service of bill.— (1) The party having the charge of the bill shall, within fourteen days of its filing, or within such further period as the Taxing Officer may, for sufficient cause, allow, serve a copy of the bill of costs upon the opposite party and file in the Registry an affidavit of such service:

Provided that in default of filing the affidavit within the aforesaid period or any extended period so allowed, the Taxing Officer may return the bill and vouchers and shall not thereafter receive or tax the bill except under an order of the Court:

Provided further that where the Taxing Officer is satisfied that the party having the charge of the bill has made all reasonable efforts to effect service but has failed, he may dispense with the filing of the affidavit of service and may proceed to receive and tax the bill.

(2) Upon the filing of the affidavit of service referred to in sub-rule (1), the Taxing Officer shall fix a date for the taxation of the bill and shall give notice thereof to the parties concerned.

CHAPTER III — PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION

11. Taxation of costs, fees, and related allowances.—(1) The Taxing Officer shall allow such costs incurred in obtaining the advice or opinion of an Advocate on evidence, and in engaging an Advocate for the settlement of pleadings and affidavits, as he considers just and reasonable in the circumstances of the case.

(2) In cases of taxation as between the Advocate-on-Record and the client, where the fees are payable personally by the client or out of a fund belonging exclusively to him, the Taxing Officer shall allow, as fees to Advocates, all sums actually paid, subject to the maximum limits prescribed in the Second Schedule to these Rules, unless the written consent of the client to higher fees is produced.

(3) Where an Advocate-on-Record represents multiple parties in the same suit, appeal, or matter, only one set of attendance shall be allowed, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded, directs otherwise.

(4) Where two or more appeals arising out of the same proceeding are heard together and costs are awarded in any or all of them, only one set of counsel's fee for the hearing shall be allowed, unless the presiding Judge of the Bench hearing the appeals otherwise directs.

(5) Where, upon taxation of a bill of costs payable out of a fund or out of the assets of a company in liquidation, the amount claimed in respect of professional charges and disbursements is reduced by one-sixth or more, no costs shall be allowed to the Advocate-on-Record lodging the bill for taxation in respect of drawing or copying the bill, or for attending the taxation.

(6) Where, upon taxation of an Advocate-on-Record's bill of costs as between Advocate-on-Record and client, the amount of the bill is reduced by one-sixth or more, the Advocate-on-Record shall bear the costs of taxation, including the costs of any Advocate-on-Record engaged to contest the bill, and such costs shall be deducted by the Taxing Officer:

Provided that the Taxing Officer may certify any special circumstances relating to the bill or the taxation, and the Court may, upon an application made by the Advocate-on-Record whose bill has been taxed, pass such order as it may deem just and equitable with respect to the costs of taxation.

(7) No court-fee shall be payable by an applicant seeking leave to proceed in *forma pauperis*, except the prescribed fee payable on the petition for such leave.

(8) In the taxation of costs as between party and party, no costs in respect of the attendance of an Advocate on a summons or other matter in Chambers shall be allowed unless the Court certifies that it was a fit case for the engagement of an Advocate.

(9) Unless otherwise expressly allowed by the Taxing Officer, no costs shall be allowed on a party-and-party basis in respect of work done prior to the institution of proceedings in the Court, save and except costs reasonably incurred for issuing a necessary letter of demand and any reply thereto, for receiving

instructions to institute or defend proceedings or to prefer an appeal, and for conducting such searches as are necessary for the purpose of instituting or defending the proceedings.

(10) In every case of taxation as between Advocate-on-Record and client, the Taxing Officer shall issue due notice to the client to attend the taxation, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers it appropriate to dispense with such attendance.

(11) No retaining fee paid to an Advocate shall be allowed on taxation as between party and party.

CHAPTER IV — REVIEW OF TAXATION

12. Application for review.— (1) Any party aggrieved by the allowance or disallowance, in whole or in part, of any item in a bill of costs by the Taxing Officer may apply to the Taxing Officer for a review of the taxation in respect thereof.

(2) An application for review under sub-rule (1) shall be made within seven days from the date of passing of the bill by the Taxing Officer and shall be in writing, setting out concisely the specific items or portions of the bill objected to, together with the grounds of such objections.

(3) Upon receipt of an application for review under sub-rule (2), the Taxing Officer shall issue to the opposite party not less than fourteen days' notice thereof, and a copy of the application shall accompany such notice.

(4) No objection which was not raised at the time of taxation shall be entertained at the stage of review, unless the Taxing Officer, for reasons to be recorded, permits the same.

(5) The Taxing Officer may, if he considers it appropriate, pending the determination of any objections, make a provisional allowance on account of the undisputed portion of the bill of costs.

(6) Upon an application for review, the Taxing Officer shall reconsider the taxation in light of the objections raised and may, if he considers it appropriate, receive further evidence in relation thereto. He shall record his decision by way of a certificate, setting out the grounds thereof and any special facts or circumstances relevant to the determination.

(7) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Taxing Officer on review may, within seven days from the date of such decision, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Taxing Officer or the Court, apply to the Court for an order to review the decision of the Taxing Officer, and the Court may thereupon pass such order as it deems just and proper:

Provided that the taxation made by the Taxing Officer shall be final and conclusive in respect of all matters to which no objection has been taken in accordance with these Rules.

(8) Upon a review by the Court of the decision of the Taxing Officer, no evidence shall be received which was not before the Taxing Officer at the time of the original taxation or at the stage of review, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded, otherwise directs.

(9) The certificate of the Taxing Officer by whom a bill of costs has been taxed shall, unless set aside or varied by the Court, be final and conclusive as to the amount of costs thereby certified.

(10) Save as otherwise expressly provided in these Rules, the fees prescribed in the Second and Fourth Schedules may be allowed, on taxation, to Advocates, Advocates-on-Record, and officers of the Court, as the case may be.

CHAPTER V — FEES AND ALLOWANCES

13. Hearing Fees, Reductions and witnesses' allowances.—(1) In defended appeals, the fee for the first day's hearing shall be allowed in full, as prescribed in the Second Schedule, for the first four and a half hours of the hearing or any part thereof, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (3) and (4).

(2) No refresher fee shall be allowed unless the hearing exceeds four and a half hours. Where such period is exceeded, the Taxing Officer may, in his discretion, allow a refresher fee or adjust the amount thereof, having regard to the duration of the hearing beyond the initial four and a half hours:

Provided that no such refresher fee shall be reduced by more than one-half.

(3) Where the hearing of a part-heard case is adjourned or interrupted on account of the Court being engaged in any other matter, the time spent in such other matter shall be taken into account by the Taxing Officer for the purpose of determining the allowance of any refresher fee.

(4) In cases where the value of the subject-matter is less than one million rupees, the Taxing Officer may, in his discretion, suitably reduce the fees, including the first day's hearing fee and the fee of the Advocate-on-Record, having regard to the nature and complexity of the case.

(5) Save as otherwise provided in these Rules, the fees specified in the Second Schedule, other than items 1 and 2 of Part I thereof, shall be subject to such reduction as the Taxing Officer may, in his discretion, consider appropriate, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the case.

(6) The per diem allowance payable to witnesses shall be such amount as the Taxing Officer may consider reasonable, having regard to the profession, status, and circumstances of the witness:

Provided that such allowance shall not exceed five hundred rupees per diem unless the Court otherwise directs.

(7) A witness residing at a distance exceeding five miles from the place where the Court sits shall be entitled to traveling expenses equivalent to the reasonable and actual expenditure incurred, and shall, in addition, be allowed such sum for subsistence and conveyance as the Taxing Officer may determine, having regard to the per diem allowance prescribed under sub-rule (6).

(8) Every person summoned to give evidence shall, at the time of service of the summons, be tendered a reasonable sum sufficient to cover his traveling expenses, if any, and his allowance for the first day's attendance, and where such person is required to attend for more than one day, he shall, before giving evidence on any subsequent day, be entitled to receive from the party at whose instance he has been summoned the appropriate allowance and expenses for each additional day of attendance.

(9) Any witness who has not been paid the allowances to which he is entitled under these Rules may, at any time, apply to the Court in person for an order directing payment of such sum as may be determined to be due.

CHAPTER VI — MISCELLANEOUS

14. Definition of page.—For the purposes of this Order, a “page” shall mean a full page consisting of one hundred words; seven figures shall be counted as one word; any portion of a page exceeding fifty words shall be deemed to be one full page; and any document containing fewer than one hundred words shall be deemed to constitute one page.

15. Procedural defaults and restoration.—(1) Where the party having the charge of the bill fails to appear on the date fixed for taxation, the Taxing Officer may pass an order rejecting the bill. An application for restoration of the bill shall be made within fourteen days from the date of such rejection, and the Taxing Officer may, upon sufficient cause being shown, restore, revise, and proceed to tax the bill.

(2) Any party aggrieved by an order of the Taxing Officer under the sub-rule (1) may, within seven days from the date of such order, or within such further time as may be allowed by the Taxing Officer or the Court, apply to the Court for an order directing restoration of the bill.

16. Applicability.—Subject to any agreement in writing to the contrary, the provisions of these Rules governing taxation of costs as between party and party shall, so far as may be, apply to taxation as between Advocate-on-Record and client.

17. Fee agreements and disputes.—(1) Where an Advocate-on-Record enters into a written agreement with his client regarding remuneration in respect of any work done or to be done in proceedings before the Court, no amount shall be recoverable thereunder unless and until such agreement has been examined and allowed by the Taxing Officer.

(2) If the Taxing Officer is of the opinion that the amount stipulated in the agreement is unfair or unreasonable, he may refer the matter to the presiding Judge of the Bench hearing the appeal, cause, or matter; and such Judge may reduce the amount payable under the agreement or direct that the agreement be set aside, whereupon the costs covered thereby shall be taxed as if no such agreement had been made.

(3) Where any dispute arises between an Advocate-on-Record and his client as to the fees or charges payable in respect of any proceeding before the Court, either party may apply to the Taxing Officer for an order directing that the bill be taxed in accordance with these Rules. Where such application is made by the Advocate-on-Record, it shall be accompanied by a copy of the bill sought to be taxed.

18. Recovery and enforcement.—(1) An Advocate-on-Record whose bill against his client has been taxed may apply to the Court for an order directing the client or his legal representative to pay the sum certified on taxation, or such part thereof as remains unpaid. Any order so made may be transmitted for execution to such Court or tribunal as the Court may direct.

(2) Where it is necessary to enforce payment of costs pursuant to a direction of the Registrar, an order for such enforcement shall be obtained from a Judge. An application for such order may be made, without notice, by petition supported by a certificate issued by the Registrar.

19. Delivery of documents and ancillary orders.—The Court may, upon an application made by a client or his successor-in-interest, direct an Advocate-on-Record to deliver up any documents or papers to which the applicant is entitled, and may pass such further or ancillary orders as the circumstances of the case may require, including orders as to the costs of the application.

**PART VII
MISCELLANEOUS**

**ORDER XXX
NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS TO LAW OFFICERS OF THE STATE**

1. Notice to Law Officers.—The Court may, at any stage of any proceeding, direct that notice thereof be given, through ordinary or electronic means, to the Attorney-General, the Advocate-General, or the Prosecutor General, as the case may be, who shall appear and assist or act in the matter as required by the Court.

2. Right of audience.—(1) The Attorney-General or the Advocate-General may apply to be heard in any proceeding before the Court.

(2) The Court may, if it considers that the interests of justice so require, permit such law officers to be heard, subject to such terms as it may deem appropriate.

3. Definitions.—For the purposes of this Order—

- (a) “Attorney-General for Pakistan” includes an Additional Attorney-General, Deputy Attorney-General, and Assistant Attorney-General;
- (b) “Advocate-General” includes an Additional Advocate-General and Assistant Advocate-General; and
- (c) “Prosecutor General” includes a Director General Prosecution, Additional Prosecutor General, and Deputy Prosecutor General.

4. Assistance to the Court.—Where notice is issued under rule 1, the law officer concerned shall assist the Court on questions of law, public importance, or constitutional interpretation arising in the proceedings.

5. Non-appearance.—Where a law officer, having been given notice, does not appear, the Court may proceed with the matter and pass such orders as it deems fit.

ORDER XXXI

FORMS TO BE USED

1. Form and authentication of process.—Every summons, order, warrant, or other mandatory process issued by the Court shall—

- (a) be signed by the Registrar;
- (b) bear the date of such signing; and
- (c) be sealed with the Seal of the Court.

2. Use of prescribed forms.—The forms set out in the Sixth Schedule to these Rules shall, where applicable, be used for all proceedings.

3. Variation of forms.—Where the circumstances of any case so require, the forms referred to in rule 2 may be varied, provided that such variations are not inconsistent with the substance and intent of the prescribed forms.

4. Forms in electronic format.—The Court may permit the use of forms in electronic format, and any process generated or issued electronically shall be deemed valid if authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Court.

ORDER XXXII

SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

1. Mode of service.—Save as otherwise provided by any law or these Rules, every notice, order, summons, or other document required to be served on any person shall be served—

- (a) in the manner provided in the Code for the service of summons; or
- (b) through electronic means:

Provided that each party shall notify the Registrar of—

- (i) his residential address;
- (ii) telephone or mobile number, including any digital application number; and
- (iii) email address,

and any change therein; and any notice, summons, or document sent to such address or transmitted through the notified electronic means shall be deemed to have been duly served.

2. Service on Advocate-on-Record.—Service of any notice, order, or other document on an Advocate-on-Record of any party may be effected by—

- (a) delivering it to him;
- (b) leaving it at his place of business; or
- (c) sending it to his address by registered post or through electronic means.

3. Service within Pakistan.—Service of any notice, order, or other document on a person, other than an Advocate-on-Record, residing within Pakistan may be effected by—

- (a) sending it by registered post acknowledgment due to the address where such person ordinarily resides; or
- (b) transmitting it through electronic means:

Provided that the Registrar may, in any particular case or class of cases, direct that service shall be effected in the manner provided in the Code for the service of summons.

4. Deemed service.— A document sent by registered post or transmitted through electronic means shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which it would ordinarily be delivered in the normal course of post or electronic transmission.

5. Proof of service.—Except where service is effected through the Registry, the party effecting service shall file an affidavit of service, along with such proof as may be available, stating the manner in which service has been effected.

6. Service through Court.—Where service is effected through another Court, it may be proved by the affidavit or deposition of the serving officer made before that Court.

7. Service after Court hours.—Service effected after Court hours shall, for the purpose of computing any period of time, be deemed to have been effected on the next working day.

8. Electronic record.—Any document transmitted electronically shall be deemed valid if it is capable of being reproduced in a readable form and is authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Court.

9. Failure of electronic service.—Where electronic service fails, the Court may direct service by any other mode it deems appropriate.

ORDER XXXIII

COMMISSIONS

1. Application of the Code.—The provisions of Order XXVI of the First Schedule to the Code relating to commissions shall apply, except rules 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

2. Application for commission.—An application for the issue of a commission may be made by summons in Chambers, after notice to all parties who have entered appearance, or *ex-parte* where no appearance has been entered.

3. Powers of Commissioner.—The Court may, where the commission is not for examination on interrogatories, direct that the Commissioner shall exercise all the powers of a Court under Chapter X of the Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984, including the power to decide questions relating to the admissibility of evidence and to disallow any question put to a witness.

4. Disallowed questions.—Where the Commissioner disallows any question, he shall record such question and the answer thereto; however, the same shall not be admitted in evidence except with the leave of the Court.

5. Supply of pleadings and issues.—Unless otherwise ordered, the party at whose instance the commission is issued shall, within twenty-four hours of the order, file in the Court copies of the pleadings and issues in the case, and such copies shall be annexed to the commission.

6. Objection to Commissioner's decision.—Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Commissioner refusing to admit documentary evidence may, within fourteen days from the date of submission of the report, apply to the Court to set aside such decision and to seek appropriate directions.

7. Recording of evidence.—After the deposition of a witness has been recorded and before it is signed, it shall be read over to the witness and, where necessary, translated into a language understood by him. Each page of the deposition shall be signed by the witness and retained by the Commissioner, who shall also sign and date the same.

8. Return of Commission.—The commission shall be made returnable within such time as the Court may direct.

9. Remuneration of Commissioner.—The Court may fix the remuneration of the Commissioner and direct by whom and in what manner such remuneration shall be paid.

10. Enlargement of time.—The Court may, for sufficient cause, extend the time for the return of the commission.

ORDER XXXIV**INHERENT POWERS AND GENERAL POWERS OF THE COURT**

1. Power to dispense with requirements of Rules.—The Court, or any Judge or Judges thereof, may, for sufficient cause shown, dispense with or excuse compliance with any requirement of these Rules, and may issue such directions in matters of practice and procedure as may be considered just and expedient in the circumstances of the case.

2. Procedure for seeking exemption.—(1) An application seeking exemption from compliance with any of the provisions of these Rules shall, in the first instance, be made to the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall obtain the directions of the Court or of any Judge or Judges thereof and communicate such directions to the concerned party or parties.

(3) The Registrar may, where so authorised, grant provisional relief subject to confirmation by the Court.

3. Enlargement or abridgment of time.—(1) The Court may, upon such terms as it deems just, enlarge or abridge the time prescribed by these Rules or fixed by any order of the Court for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

(2) An order for enlargement of time may be made notwithstanding that the application for such enlargement is made after the expiration of the prescribed or previously extended period.

(3) The Court may impose such conditions, including costs, as it considers appropriate while granting such enlargement or abridgment.

4. General powers of the Court.—The Court may, at any stage of the proceedings, either on its own motion or on the application of any party—

- (a) make such orders as may be necessary or expedient in respect of any matter arising under these Rules;
- (b) issue summons to any person whose attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or producing documents;
- (c) direct that any fact be proved by affidavit; and
- (d) pass such ancillary or consequential orders as may be necessary to give effect to its directions.

5. Power to pass appropriate orders or decrees.—The Court shall have the power to pass any decree or make any order which ought to have been passed or made, and to pass or make such further or other decree or order as the case may require, and this power may be exercised—

- (a) notwithstanding that the appeal relates to a part only of the decree; and
- (b) in favour of all or any of the respondents or parties, even if such respondents or parties have not filed any appeal or objection.

6. Saving of inherent powers.—Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the inherent powers of the Court to make such orders as may be necessary—

- (a) for the ends of justice; or
- (b) to prevent abuse of the process of the Court:

Provided that reasons for the exercise of such inherent powers shall be recorded in writing. Such powers may be exercised either *suo motu* or on an application made by an aggrieved person.

7. Effect of non-compliance with Rules.—(1) Any failure to comply with the provisions of these Rules shall be treated as an irregularity and shall not, by itself, render the proceedings or any judgment void.

(2) The Court may, on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it deems just—

- (a) set aside, either wholly or in part, the proceedings in which such non-compliance has occurred; or
- (b) direct that the defect be cured or the irregularity be rectified in such manner as it considers appropriate.

8. Power to Issue directions in the interest of justice.—Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the Court may issue such general or special directions as may be necessary to regulate its proceedings, ensure expeditious disposal of cases, and secure the ends of justice.

9. Registrar to act in aid of the Court.—The Registrar and the officers of the Court shall act in aid of the Court and shall ensure compliance with all directions issued under this Order.

ORDER XXXV

DESTRUCTION AND PRESERVATION OF RECORDS

1. Preparation of index.—(1) In every case consigned to the Record Room after completion of all proceedings under these Rules, an Index of the record shall be prepared in the form prescribed in Part III of the Fifth Schedule.

(2) Such Index shall contain a complete list of all documents filed in the case and shall indicate their classification under Part I or Part II.

2. Classification and preservation of record.—(1) The record of each case shall be divided into two parts, namely Part I and Part II.

(2) Part I shall consist of documents required to be preserved permanently, whether in physical form, digital form, or both, or in such other form as may be determined by the Chief Justice on the recommendations of the Registrar.

(3) Part II shall consist of documents to be preserved for a period of six months or until a complete digital or scanned copy is available, whichever is later.

3. Numbering and indexing of documents.—Every document, upon being filed, shall be assigned a serial number, entered in the Index, and classified under the appropriate Part to which it belongs.

4. Computation of period of preservation.—(1) The period of preservation of any record shall be reckoned from the date of the final judgment, decree, or order in the proceedings.

(2) Where a review petition is filed, such period shall be reckoned from the date of the final order passed in review.

(3) In the case of registers, the period shall be computed from the date of the last entry therein.

5. Transfer of documents between parts.—The Registrar or any officer authorised in this behalf may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that any document classified under Part II be transferred to Part I for permanent preservation.

6. Determination of classification.—Where any document or record does not clearly fall within Part I or Part II, the matter shall be referred to the Registrar or an authorised officer, who shall decide the Part under which they should be included.

7. Declaration of record as waste.—(1) When any record becomes due for destruction, it shall be declared as “waste”.

(2) A note to this effect shall be recorded in the Index, indicating the date on which the record is so declared.

8. Mode of destruction.—(1) Records declared as waste shall be destroyed in such manner as may be directed by the Registrar, including shredding or disposal as waste paper.

(2) The destruction process shall ensure confidentiality and protection of sensitive information contained in the records.

9. Disposal of waste paper and proceeds.—(1) Where records are disposed of as waste paper, such disposal shall be carried out in the manner approved by the Chief Justice.

(2) The proceeds from such disposal shall be credited to the designated account of the Court.

10. Custody and responsibility of records .—The Registrar shall be responsible for the safe custody, proper maintenance, classification, and timely destruction of records in accordance with this Order.

11. Documents to be preserved permanently (Part I).—The following documents shall form part of Part I and shall be preserved permanently:

- (1) Index of Part I.
- (2) Power of Attorney filed before the Court.
- (3) Judgments and Orders, including interim orders and orders passed in Chambers.
- (4) Decrees and final Orders/Judgments.
- (5) Orders relating to costs.
- (6) Original petitions and appeals filed before the Court.
- (7) Original memorandum of compromise.
- (8) Original title deeds or other original documents not returned to any party.
- (9) Any other document or record which the Registrar may direct to be included in this Part.
- (10) Index of Part II.

Registers (Permanent Record)

- (1) Minute Books.
- (2) Registers of Civil and Criminal Appeals, Petitions for Leave to Appeal, and Miscellaneous Petitions and other matters.
- (3) Rolls of Senior Advocates, Advocates, and Advocates-on-Record, including enrolment records.

12. Documents to be preserved for limited period (Part II).— The following documents shall form part of Part II and shall be destroyed after the prescribed period:

- (1) Memoranda of appearance, concise statements, index and affidavits filed by Advocates-on-Record or parties in person.

- (2) Interlocutory applications, including applications for condonation of delay and other formal applications.
- (3) Correspondence, office copies of letters, summons, notices, and service reports in case file and miscellaneous.
- (4) Unclaimed documents filed by parties, excluding original title deeds.
- (5) Taxation files and Registers, including bills of costs.
- (6) Dispatch Registers.
- (7) Authenticated and surplus copies of printed records, pleadings, and petitions from Courts below or Tribunals.
- (8) Copying Registers.
- (9) Pleadings filed in Courts below or Tribunals, including complaints, written statements, set-offs, and counter-claims.
- (10) Petitions of appeal filed in Courts below or Tribunals.
- (11) Office notes and internal file noting.

13. Saving of digital record.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, no record shall be destroyed unless its digital or scanned copy, where required, has been securely preserved in accordance with the directions issued by the Court.

14. Power to issue directions.—The Chief Justice may, from time to time, issue such directions as may be necessary for the proper implementation of this Order, including modes of digitization, classification, preservation, and destruction of records.

ORDER XXXVI

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Savings.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules or in any other rules, orders, or instructions for the time being in force, all proceeding before the commencement of these rules, shall be deemed to have been validly made under these Rules and shall not be called in question, or otherwise invalidated on any ground whatsoever.

2. Removal of difficulties.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of these Rules, the Chief Justice may, on the recommendations of a Committee constituted by him for this purpose, make such order, not inconsistent with the provisions of these Rules, as may appear necessary for the purpose of removing such difficulty.

SCHEDULES

**FIRST SCHEDULE
SENIOR AND OTHER ADVOCATES**

[see Order IV, Rule 4(4)]

1. A Senior or other Advocate shall not appear or plead unless he is instructed by an Advocate-on-Record.
2. A Senior Advocate shall not accept instructions to draw pleadings, affidavits, advice on evidence or to do any drafting work of an analogous kind, but this prohibition shall not extend to settling any such matters as aforesaid in consultation with a junior.
3. A Senior Advocate appearing with another Senior Advocate senior to himself shall be entitled to, and shall be paid, a fee not less than two-third of the fee marked on the brief of that other Advocate, and junior appearing with a Senior Advocate or with any other Advocate senior to himself shall be entitled to, and shall be paid, a fee not less than one-third and not more than two-third of the fee marked on the brief of the Senior or other Advocate, but this rule shall not apply in the case of a second junior.
4. A Senior Advocate may inform the Court that he will not accept any brief, or any brief of a specified class, without a special fee of a named amount, in addition to the ordinary fee marked on the brief, and shall not so long as he does not inform the Court to the contrary accept a brief or a brief of the specified class without that special fee.
5. An Advocate appearing with a Senior Advocate whose brief is marked with a special fee in accordance with the last preceding rule shall only be entitled to his proper proportion of the ordinary fee marked on the Senior Advocate's brief and not to any proportion of the special fee.
6. The Court shall maintain a panel of counsel to be selected by a Committee of the Judges and approved by the Chief Justice from time to time for the purpose of providing representation to unrepresented accused.
7. A counsel engaged under paragraph 6 shall be entitled to a fee of rupees fifty thousand per case, to be paid by the Registrar on production of a certificate* of his appearance signed by the senior member of the Bench hearing the petition/appeal. The counsel so nominated shall be entitled to half of the fee at the time of nomination and the remaining at the conclusion of the case.

***CERTIFICATE**

Certified that Mr./Ms. _____, Advocate, has appeared before the Court in Jail Petition/ Criminal Appeal No. _____ fixed for at Sr.No. _____ to defend the pauper accused. This case was adjourned/ dismissed/ allowed.

Date:

JUDGE

8. The Court may direct payment of any amount according to its discretion to a counsel in a particular case.
9. Any dispute arising under this Schedule shall be referred to and determined by the Chief Justice.

**SECOND SCHEDULE
FEE OF ADVOCATES**

		PART-I		
			Fee on brief Not exceeding Rs.	Refresher Not exceeding Rs.
1. Defended Appeals	Senior.....		50,000	25,000
	Junior when himself pleading without a senior...		25,000	15,000
	Junior when appearing along with a Senior (and not pleading himself)		15,000	10,000
2. Undefended Appeals	Leading Senior Advocate		25,000	No refresher
	Leading Junior Advocate Senior		15,000	No refresher
3. Leave Petitions	Senior.....		25,000	
	Junior when himself pleading without a senior....		15,000	
	Junior when appearing along with a Senior (and not pleading himself)		10,000	No refresher
4. Miscellaneous petitions when opposed	Senior (if allowed....		15,000	
	Junior....		10,000	No refresher
5. Miscellaneous petitions when un-opposed	Senior (if allowed...		15,000	No refresher
	Junior.....		5,000	No refresher
6. Chamber applications when opposed	One fee only Senior (if allowed)		15,000	No refresher
	Junior.....		10,000	

7. Chamber applications when un-opposed or ex-parte	One fee only (if Senior allowed)	15,000	No refresher
	Junior....	5,000	
8. Review Petitions	Senior....	15,000	No refresher
	Junior....	10,000	
9. Attending taxation (Advocate-on-fee)		5,000	No refresher

PART II

1.	To Junior Advocate for drawing leave petitions of affidavits in support thereof...	Rs.5,000
	To the Senior for Settling the above.	Rs.10,000
2.	To Junior Advocate for drawing other petitions or affidavits (except petitions of formal nature, e.g. condonation of delay etc. and affidavits connected therewith)	Rs.5,000
3.	To Junior Advocate for drawing concise statement in appeals; (a) When settled by Senior. (b) When not settled by senior	Rs.5,000 Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000
	To Senior Advocate for settling the above.	Rs.10,000
4.	Conference with Advocate-on-Record if allowed	Rs.10,000

PART III

Fee set out in Parts I & II of this Schedule for junior advocates shall be allowed to Advocate-on-Record where admissible under the Rules.

THIRD SCHEDULE
TABLE OF COURT FEE
[see Order VII, Rule 6]

PART I
APPELLATE/ORIGINAL/REVIEW JURISDICTION

1.	Filing petition for leave to appeal	Rs.2,500
2.	On the appeal as provided by Order XVI of Rule 6, where the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute on appeal is Rs. One million or below that sum. For every Rs.100,000 in excess of Rupees one million. In case where it is not possible to estimate in money, value of the subject matter in dispute. Provided: (i) That the maximum fee payable in any case shall not exceed Rs.10,000/- (ii) That where an appeal is brought by leave granted by this Court credit shall be given to the appellant for the amount of court fee paid by him on the petition for leave to appeal.	Rs.2,500 Rs.100 for every one hundred thousand rupees or part thereof. Rs.2,500
3.	Filing and lodging concise statement or caveat.	Rs.500
4.	Application for Review of Judgement or order including filing.	Half of fee paid on the original proceedings.
5.	Petition to proceed in <i>forma pauperis</i> .	Rs.100
6.	Constitution Petition.	Rs.2,500
7.	Transfer Application	Rs.2,500

PART II
MISCELLANEOUS

1.	Entering in the Register of appeal or matters the names of representatives of a deceased party or of a substituted or added party	Rs.100
2.	Summons or notice to defendant or his representative or a respondent to a petition or a memorandum of appeal, for not more than five persons (with an additional fee of Rs.100 for every person in excess of five).	Rs.500
3.	Entering appearance.	Rs.100
4.	Amending appearance	Rs.100
5.	Power of Attorney	Rs.500
6.	Filing fee for every document for which a fee is not specially provided, including document annexed as exhibits, if any, or produced with the plaint or used in evidence, each document.	Rs.100
7.	Every application to the court not specially provided	Rs.500
8.	Every application to a Judge in chambers, the Registrar, or Taxing Officer, not specially provided for.	Rs.500

9.	Every requisition to draw up an order including the fee for filing the order	Rs.500
10.	Warrant, writ, summons or other process not specially provided for, for not more than five persons (with an additional fee of Rs.100/- for every person in excess of five.	Rs.1,000
11.	Every certificate or report of a Judge in Chamber or of Registrar on an investigation.	Rs.1,000
12.	Every other certificate for which a fee is not specially provided.	Rs.200
13.	Commission to examine witnesses or other commission.	Rs.1,000
14.	Production by an Officer of the Court in any other court or before commissioner of records of any suit, matter or appeal, 10.00 exclusive of travelling expenses, and halting charges.	Rs.1,500
15.	For production of records by post, exclusive of postage, registration and insurance fees.	Rs.1,000
16.	For enquiry into sufficiency of security.	Rs.1,000
17.	For every search or examination or records	Rs.500
18.	Every affidavit affirmed or sworn	Rs.500
19.	For every oath or affirmation administered to a witness.	Rs.500
20.	For every certified copy of decree, judgement or other documents in addition to page or other charges	Rs.1,000
21.	Every requisition for duplicate or other copy of any document.	Rs.100
22.	For copies of any document, per page, less requisition fee paid.	Rs.100
23.	For amending pleading or other proceedings under the order of the Court per page.	Rs.100
24.	Upon all money or securities paid to the Registrar or deposited with him.	A commission of 1 percent and 2.5 percent on interest drawn on invested money.
25.	Every requisition for translation	Rs.100
26.	Summon by Taxing Officer.	Rs.200
27.	Certificate by Taxing Officer	Rs.250
28.	Taxing each bill not exceeding 10 pages	Rs.500
29.	For every other page in taxed bill	Rs.100
30.	Registering every bill of costs	Rs.100
31.	Certificate on review of taxation	Rs.500
32.	EPB Proforma	Rs.10

**FORTH SCHEDULE
FEES TO ADVOCATE-ON-RECORD**

1.	Receiving instructions for special affidavits or Petitions	Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000
2.	Drawing affidavits, petitions and all other necessary documents not specially provided for exclusive of copies inserted therein upto ten pages Thereafter per page	Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000 Rs.100
3.	Drawing Security Bond	Rs.5,000
4.	Drawing notice of motion and other necessary notice except notice to witnesses	Rs.1,000
5.	Drawing notice on the opposite parties of entering appearance or lodging petition of appeal or concise statement	Rs.1,000
6.	Drawing observations or instructions for Advocate to accompany brief (to be shown at taxation)	Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000
7.	Drawing particulars of claim, set-off or counter-claim where required	Rs.500 to Rs.1,000
8.	Preparing photo copies of documents, including tabulated statements and accounts, where written or typed, per page.	Rs.500 Receipt to be produced where work done outside the office of the Advocate-on-Record
9.	Serving every necessary notice, summons to witness or other judicial process which may be served by Advocate-on-Record or his clerk or by post. When required to serve outside the Municipal limits of the seat of the Court (besides travelling expenses actually incurred)	Rs.500 to Rs.1,000
10.	Receiving, filing or depositing any papers from or in the Registry	Rs.500
11.	Attendance before the Court or Judge or an Officer of the Court not otherwise provided for (if allowed)	Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,500
12.	Attending every application to Registrar when contested (if allowed) Attending every application to Registrar when uncontested (if allowed)	Rs.1,000 Rs.500
13.	Attendance on client or opposite party at the office of the Advocate-on-Record of either party where a letter would not suffice. Where a letter would suffice.	Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,500 Rs.500
14.	Receiving and perusing necessary letters	100
15.	Perusing documents received from opposite party or obtained from the Court, where necessary, in the discretion of the Taxing Officer upto	Rs.1,500
16.	Perusal and approval of draft order of decree	Rs.500 to Rs.1,000
17.	Attending execution of Security Bond at the Advocate-on-Record's house or office or at the Court House	Rs.500
18.	Attending Court upon the swearing of the necessary affidavit (including attendance to the Interpreter to have same explained)	Rs.500
19.	Attendance in the Registry, if necessary, inspecting documents, books and accounts by Advocate-on-Record per day	Rs.1,000
20.	Attending searches in Registry (if allowed)	Rs.1,000

21.	Attending, obtaining and filing copies of decree or order in the Registry	Rs.500
22.	Attending Advocate delivery brief with instructions. Attending Advocate delivering additional briefs	Rs.1,000 to 2,000
23.	Attending Advocate, paying fee	Rs.500
24.	Attending Advocate, fixing time for consultation or conference: (a) Attendance at hearing of appeals, or matters, each day if contested (b) Attendance at hearing of appeals, or matters, each day, if uncontested.	Rupees 2,500 per day Half the above rates.
25.	Attendance in Court when appeal or matter or motion is on day's list for hearing if not called on, per day.	Rs.500
26.	Attending Court to hear judgement where judgement is reserved, if Advocate is not briefed If Advocate is briefed	Rs.500 Rs.100
27.	Attending taxation per day	Rs.2,500
28.	Attending Judge in Chambers or Registrar at hearing or enquiry on review of taxation before Taxing Officer, if Advocate is not briefed, per day Where Advocate is briefed	Rs.1,000 Rs.500
29.	Attending on local enquiry or commission to examine witness within the municipal limits of the seat of the Court, where personal attendance of Advocate-on-Record is required per day.	Rs.5,000
30.	Writing or answering necessary letters	Rs.500 to 1,000
31.	Writing letter to the witness, for each witness	Rs.500
32.	Writing letter of instructions to legal practitioner attending examination of witness on commission, when Advocate-on-Record cannot attend personally	Rs.500 to Rs.1,000
33.	Necessary translations made by translators approved by Court, per page	Rs.100
34.	Receiving instructions to appeal, including petition	Rs.5,000 to Rs.10,000
35.	Receiving instructions to sue, or defend and or to counterclaim	Rs.5,000
36.	Drawing special case	Rs.2,000
37.	Drawing interrogatories	Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000
38.	Drawing Bill of costs in appeals, or matters	Rs.1,000 to Rs.5,000
39.	Consultation with Advocate (if allowed)	Rs.5,000
40.	Making a transcript or copying papers for the press where necessary for preparing paper book, including examination, per page.	Rs.100
41.	Printing paper-books	Actual cost at a reasonable rate to the allowed by the Taxing Officer
42.	Examination proofs, per page. Comparing transcript record per page.	Rs.500 Rs.300
43.	Preparation of the case and other unforeseen works.	Discretionary

FEES TO OFFICERS OF COURT		
1.	Fees of the interpreter for explaining at the house of a party or any place other than the Court House, pleadings and other documents, except affidavits or affirmations per page	Rs.200
2.	Fee of Registrar for taking bonds at the house of a party or any place other than the Court House: For the first bonds, where within the municipal limits of the seat of the Court Where beyond such limits For every bond taken at the same time and place after the first, in the same appeal or matter	Rs.5,000 Rs.10,000 Rs.2,500
3.	Fee of Registrar and commissioners for taking affidavits or affirmations at the house of a party or any place other than the Court house: For the first affirmation where within the municipal limits of the seat of the Court. Where beyond such limits For every affidavit, oath or affirmation taken at the same time and place after the first in the same, appeal or matter	Rs.5,000 Rs.10,000 Rs.2,500
4.	Fees of Registrar and commissioners for receiving affidavits, oaths or affirmation at the Court House for every affidavit, oath or affirmation	Rs.1,000
5.	Fees of interpreter for explaining bonds, affidavits or petitions at the house of a party or any place other than the Court House.	Half the fees allowed to the Registrar or the Commissioner

FIFTH SCHEDULE
RULES AS TO PRINTING OF RECORD

1. All records and other proceedings in appeals or other matters pending before the Federal Constitutional Court shall be printed in the form known as Demy Quarto/legal.
2. The size of the paper used shall be such that the sheet when folded and trimmed, will be 11 inches in length and 8 inches in width.
3. The format to be used shall be Font name: Bookman Old Style, Font size; 14, Line spacing: 1.5, Page numbering: right side top (not on 1st page), Header: left side (case number in italics), Quotation font: Bookman Old Style, Quotation font size: 12, Quotation line spacing: 1.5, Quotation indent: 0.5 (From both sides), Citations style: *M/s DG Khan Cement Company Ltd. v The Federation of Pakistan and others (PLD 2026 FCC 168)* (italics with no underlining), Page settings: Top 1.5, Bottom 2.0; Left 2.0, Right 1.0; Gutter 0.0 Gutter position left.
4. Records shall be arranged in two parts in the same volumes, where practicable, viz:

Part I:- The pleadings and proceedings, the transcript of the evidence of the witnesses, the judgements decrees, etc., of the Courts below down to the order admitting the appeal.

Part II:- The exhibits and documents
5. The index to Part I shall be in chronological order and shall be placed at the beginning of the volume. The index to Part II shall follow the order of the exhibit mark, and shall be placed immediately after the index to Part I.
6. Part I shall be arranged strictly in chronological order, i.e., in the same order as the index.

Part II shall be arranged in the most convenient way for the use of the Court, as the circumstances of the case require. The documents shall be printed as far as suitable in chronological order. Each document shall show its exhibits mark, and whether it is a plaintiff's or defendant's document (unless this is clear from the exhibit mark) and in all cases documents relating to the same matter such as:

 - (a) a series of correspondence, or
 - (b) proceedings in a suit other than the one under appeal shall be kept together. The order in the record of the documents in Part-II will probably be different from the order of the index, and the proper page number of each document shall be inserted in the printed index.

The parties will be responsible for arranging the record in proper order for the Court, and in difficult cases counsel may be asked to settle it.
7. The documents in Part I shall be numbered consecutively.

The documents in Part II shall not be numbered, apart from the exhibit mark.
8. Each document shall have a heading which shall consist of the number of exhibit mark and the description of the document in the index, without the date.
9. Each document shall have marginal note which shall be repeated on each page over which the document extends, viz.

PART I

- (a) Where the case has been before more than one Court, the short name of the court shall first appear. Where the case has been before only one court, the name of the court need not appear.

- (b) The marginal note of the document shall then appear consisting of the number and the description of the documents in the index, with the date, except in the case of oral evidence.
- (c) In the case of oral evidence, "Plaintiffs evidence" or "Defendant's evidence" shall appear beneath the name of the court, and then the marginal note consisting of the number in the index and the witness's name, with "Examination", "Cross-Examination", or "re-Examination", as the case may be.

PART II

The word "Exhibits" shall first appear.

The marginal note of the exhibit shall then appear consisting of the exhibit mark and the description of the document in the index with the date.

10. The parties shall agree to the omission of formal and irrelevant documents, but the description of the document may appear (both in the index and in the record), if desired, with the word "not printed" against it.

A long series of documents such as accounts, rent rolls, inventories, etc., shall not be printed in full, unless counsel so advises, but the parties shall agree to short extracts being printed as specimens.

11. In case where maps are of an inconvenient size or unsuitable in character, the appellant shall, in agreement with the respondent, prepare maps drawn, property to scale, and of reasonable size, showing as far as possible, the claims of the respective parties, in different colours.

12. Charges for duplicating the record:

(i)	For typing/printing charges per page...	Rs.500
(ii)	Photocopy charges per page	Rs.100
(iii)	Preparation of index for every ten entries... ..	Rs.200
(iv)	Binding charges (with card-board sides) Per copy ...	Rs.1000

PART III

INDEX OF PAPERS

[see Order XXXV, Rule 1]

Part-I (to be preserved permanently) Case Number and Year CAUSE TITLE			
S.No.	Description of Papers	Date of Filing Paper in the Record	Page Number
1.	Index of Part-I		
2.	Power of attorney before this Court		
3.	Judgement and Orders including interim and Chamber Orders on petitions		
4.	Decree of Order/Judgement		
5.	Order for Costs		
6.	Original Petitions and Appeals before this Court		

7.	Original Memorandum of Compromise		
8.	Original Title deeds, if any, remaining un-returned to any party		
9.	Any other records or papers which the Registrar may direct to be included in this part		
10.	Index of Part-II		

Part-II (to be destroyed after a period of six months) (Date of Destruction: _____) (Case No. and Year) CAUSE TITLE			
S.No.	Description of Papers	Date of Filing Paper in the Record	Page Number
1.	Memo of Appearance, Concise Statement, Index and Affidavits filed by Advocate-on- Record or Party in person		
2.	Interlocutory applications including application for Condonation of Delay and such other formal application		
3.	Correspondence and copies (office letter, summons notices and service repots) in case files, Registers and miscellaneous		
4.	Unclaimed documents filed by parties other than title deeds		
5.	Taxation files and Registers including bills of costs		
6.	Dispatch Registers		
7.	Authenticated and surplus copies of the printed record, pleadings and petitions in the Courts below or the Tribunals		
8.	Copying Register		
9.	Pleadings (plaint, written statement, set-off and counter-claim) in Courts below or Tribunals		
10.	Petition of appeal in Courts below or Tribunals		
11.	Office Noting on file		

SIXTH SCHEDULE

FORMS

[see Order X, Rule 1]

PART A

PRO FORMA OF JUDGEMENT/ORDER

The following format shall be used for composing the Judgements/Orders of this Court:-

Paper size	:	Legal
Font name	:	Bookman Old Style
Font Size	:	12
Line Spacing	:	1.5
Page numbering	:	Right side top (not on the 1 st page)
Header	:	Left side (case number in italics)
Quotation font	:	Bookman Old Style
Quotation font size	:	10
Quotation line spacing	:	1.0
Quotation indent	:	0.5 (From both sides)
Citations style	:	<i>M/s DG Khan Cement Company Ltd. v The Federation of Pakistan and others (PLD 2026 FCC 168) (italics with no underlining)</i>
Page settings	:	Top 1.5, Bottom 2.0 Left 2.0, Right 1.0 Gutter 0.0 Gutter positions left

(SAMPLE JUDGEMENT/ORDER)

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN
(Appellate/Original Jurisdiction)

PRESENT:

Mr./Mrs/Ms. Justice _____

Mr./Mrs/Ms. Justice _____

FCIVIL/FCRIMINAL/FCONST. PETITION/APPEAL NO. _____ OF 20

(On appeal against the orders dated _____ passed by the
High Court, _____ in Civil/Criminal/Writ Petition No. _____/20
)

ABCPetitioner(s)

VERSUS

XYZ/The StateRespondent(s)

For the Petitioner(s)/Appellant : Mr./Ms. _____, Advocare FCC/In
person

For the Respondent/State : Mr./Ms. _____, Advocare FCC /In
person

Mr. _____, AOR

Date of Hearing : _____, 20 _____

JUDGEMENT/ORDER

Through the impugned judgements dated _____

_____.

2. In the case of ABC v State (20 _____ FCC _____) it was held as under:

“4. *Without entering into the merits of the case,*”

3. From the above _____
_____.

Judge

Judge

Station (Islamabad)

Date _____.

Name of PS/ _____.

NOT/APPROVED FOR REPORTING

PART B
PRO FORMA FOR COMPROMISE
[see order XXIV, Rule 15]

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN
 (Appellate Jurisdiction)

Crl. M.A. No. _____/20

IN

Criminal/Jail Petition/Appeal No. _____/20 _____

Name of Petitioner/Appellant/Applicant

VERSUS

Name of Respondent/State etc.

PROFORMA FOR EFFECTING COMPROMISE

1. Name of the accused with parentage and address:
2. Conviction and sentence awarded:
3. Name and address of the deceased/injured person with parentage:
4. Nature and date of offence:
5. Nature of Badal-e-Sulah:
6. (A) Rate of Silver notified by the Government on 1st July, 20__ with reference to the date of compromise.
 (B) Total cost of 30630 Grams Silver:
7. (a) Total amount of Diyat paid:
 (b) Total amount of Arsh paid:
 (c) Total amount of Daman (Whether a specific request made to court for determination of amount):
8. Name(s) of the heir(s) of the victim(s) who is/are entitled to receive and/or the name(s) of the injured/victim:
9. Affidavits of Complainant (s) persons are attached:
10. (a) Name (s) of the minor (s) insane (s) of the heirs the deceased/victim with full particulars of the guardian and his/her relationship:
 (b) Name of the legal heirs/minor(s) of the deceased/Victim:
 (c) Steps taken to safeguard/protect the interest of minors/insane/women, heirs of the deceased.
 (d) Mode of payment of Diyat, Arsh and Daman:
11. Certificate from MNA/MPA/Magistrate/Member Local Council in proof of correctness of particulars of heirs:
12. Affidavit by each heir of the deceased (s) and/or injured certifying waiving or compounding against of Badl-e-Sulah or Arsh or otherwise, affidavits of all the heirs of he deceased:
13. Financial position of:
 - i. Accused:
 - ii. Deceased's heirs:
 - iii. Deceased:

DRAWN BY

PART C
MEMO OF OBJECTION
[see Order V, Rule 1, Item (6)]

Diary No. _____

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN

OBJECTION MEMO

The Advocate-on-Record/Petitioner has filed the instant case alongwith paper books on _____.
However, this case is suffering from the following deficiency(i.e):-

1. Power of Attorney has not been properly executed:-
 - a. Case description and memo of parties are improper.
 - b. Name and signatures of the Petitioner(s)/AOR are missing.
 - c. Board Resolution/Authority letter/Official Stamp is not provide (Where applicable)
 - d. Name, Enrolment No. and Cell No. of Advocate Federal Constitution Court are not available.
 - e. Overseas Status.
 - f. CNIC/WhatsApp No./E-mail address of all the parties (where available) have not provided.
2. Soft/scanned copy has not been provided. AOR has not certified at the end of petition that it is complete and correct as per original.
3. All the relevant documents/judgments/orders have not been filed.
4. Requisite court fee has not been affixed on all documents, petition, Power of Attorney, affidavits, FCMA/FCrI.MAs, etc.
5. Against the impugned judgment of High Court, Civil Petition for leave to appeal lies before this Court.
6. Against the impugned judgment of High Court, Direct Civil Appeal lies before this Court/Decree Sheet of the High Court has not been filed/valuation certificate has not been filed.
7. Court appealed from has not been drawn properly.
8. Index bear mistakes.
9. Concise Statement/Proforma is incomplete and missing required details.
10. Name/Address of parties do not tally with those before the High Court/Tribunals.
11. Subject, prayer-clause, and certificate in FCPLA/FCrI.PLA/FCMA/FCrI.MA are not properly drawn.
12. Pages in original/PBs/Soft copies _____ are dim/illegible/irregularly. AOR has not certified at the end of the petition that all legible copies are correct as per original.
13. Notices have not been issued to all the respondents. Date and impugned case number mentioned in affidavits/notices are incorrect.
14. Proof regarding petitioner's custody/jail status is not attached.
15. Index, template, concise statement, proforma memo of petition, affidavits, and FCMA/FCrI.Mas have not been signed by the Advocate FCC/AOR/Petitioner-in-person/not filed/not properly drawn.
16. Affidavit of Petitioner is missing/not signed/not attested by Oath Commissioner.

Other Objection:

17.

Therefore, if approved this case may be returned to the Advocate-on-Record/Petitioner in original for removal of the above said deficiencies within _____ days i.e. by _____ (paper books enclosed).

INSTITUTION OFFICER
FCCP, ISLAMABAD

Advocate-on-Record/Petitioner

PART D**FORMS**

[see Order IV]

No.1 FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN Certificate of enrolment of Advocate or Advocate-on-Record [see Order IV]
No..... This is to certify, that Mr./Ms. has this day been admitted and enrolled (as a senior Advocate/as an Advocate) (and an Advocate-on-Record) in the Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan. Date this the day of ____ 20____
REGISTRAR
No.2 FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN Undertaking by Advocate-on-Record [see Order IV, Rule 7(2)(a)]
I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that I will observe, submit to, perform and abide by all and every orders, rules, regulations, and practice of the Federal Constitutional Court now in force or hereafter from time to time to be made, and also to pay and discharge, from time to time, when the same shall be demanded, all fees, charges, and sums of money due and payable in respect of any appeal, cause or other matter in and upon which I shall appear as such Advocate-on-Record, and that I shall maintain a regular account for each case in each form as the Court may prescribe in respect of all sums received or disbursed on behalf of my client in respect of any such appeal, cause or other matter.
Seal & signature of Advocate-on-Record.
No.3 FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN Undertaking by Advocate-on-Record [see Order IV, Rule 7(2)(a)]
I, the undersigned, a partner in the firm _____ do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that I will observe, submit to perform, and abide by all and every orders, rules, regulations, and practice of the Federal Constitutional Court now in force or hereafter from time to time to be made, and also to pay and discharge, on behalf of myself and the firm, from time to time, when the same shall be demanded, all fees, charges and sums of money due and payable in respect of any appeal, cause or other matter in and upon which I shall appear as an Advocate-on-Record/partner of the firm, and that the firm shall maintain a regular account for each case in such form as the Court may prescribe in respect of all sums received or disbursed on behalf of the client of the firm in respect of any such appeal, cause or other matter.
Seal & signature of Advocate-on-Record.
No.4 FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN Indemnity Bond by Advocate-on-Record [see Order IV, Rule 7(2)(b)]
Whereas I, _____ (name, description and address) have subscribed to an undertaking to pay and discharge on behalf of myself or of the Firm namely _____ Advocate-on-Record in which I am a partner from time to time and as and when the same shall become due or be demanded, all fees, charges, costs and other sums of money due or payable in respect of any appeal, cause or other matter filed by me or by the said Firm or in which I or the said Firm shall have appeared or filed any power as an Advocate-on-Record or as a Firm of Advocate-on-Record. Now, therefore, by these presents I agree and consent to pay and always to keep the Court indemnified against all such fees, charges, costs and other sums as may be found to be due or payable in respect of any one such appeal, cause or other matter or as may be demanded from me or from the said Firm upto the extent of Rupees Fifty Thousand (Rs.50,000/-), and in the event of the same not being paid within seven (7) days of the service of the notice of demand or within such further time as may be allowed by the Court, execution may issue forthwith against me, heirs, executors and administrators, goods and chattels for a sum not exceeding Rupees Fifty thousand (Rs.50,000/-). In witness whereof I have on this the ____ day of ____ 20____ affixed my hand and seal. Seal & signature of Advocate-on-Record.
Witnesses:- 1. _____ 2. _____

No.5 Power of Attorney to Advocate-on-Record [see Order IV, Rule 12]	
In the Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) Case No. ____ of 20 ____	
(A.B) (Province of A.B)	(Appellant) (Petitioner) (Plaintiffs)
Versus	
(C.D) (Province of C.D)	(Respondent) (Defendants) (Opposite party)
I (we) A. B. of (residence and address of place) Plaintiff(s)/ Appellant (s)/ Petitioner (s)/ Defendant(s)/ Respondent(s)/Opposite Party.	
In the above suit/Appeal/Petition/Reference do hereby appoint and Constitute Mr. _____ Advocate-on-Record, Federal Constitutional Court, the Advocate on-Record for the aforesaid appellant or plaintiff(s) or petitioner(s) or Respondent(s) or defendant(s) or opposite party to commence and prosecute or to appear and defend this action appeal/suit/petition/reference on my (our) behalf and all proceedings that may be taken in respect of any application connected with the same including proceedings in taxation and applications for review, to draw and deposit money, to file and take back documents, to accept the processes of the Court, to appoint and instruct counsel, to represent the aforesaid appellant or plaintiff(s) or petitioner(s) or respondent(s) or defendant(s) or opposite party in the above matter and to do all things incidental to such acting for the aforesaid appellant or plaintiff(s) or petitioner(s) or respondent(s) or defendant(s) or opposite party. The aforesaid appellant or plaintiff(s) or petitioner(s) or respondent(s) or defendant(s) or opposite party agree(s) to ratify all acts done by the aforesaid Advocate-on Record in pursuance of this authority.	
In witness whereof I (we) do hereunto set my (our) hand(s) this the day of ____ 20 ____ . (Signature)	
The address for service of the said Advocate-on-Record is	
Petitioner/Respondent Name: _____ Signature/Thumb Impression _____ CNIC#: _____ Cell No. _____ Disability Status: (Yes)/(No) _____ Address: _____	

No.6 Form of Summons for an Order in Chamber [see Order V]	
THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) Case No. ____ of 20 ____	
(A.B) (Province of A.B)	(Appellant) (Plaintiffs)
Versus	
(C.D) (Province of C.D)	(Respondent) (Defendants)
Let all parties concerned attend before in Chambers at the Court House on the day of ____ 20 ____ at ____ o'clock in the forenoon on the hearing of an application on the part of the above-named (state on whose behalf the application is made and the precise object of the application). Date this the day of ____ 20 ____	

This summons was taken out by Advocate-on-Record for the appellant.

To (insert the names of the Advocate-on-Record for the persons to be served e.g., B. Advocate-on-Record for the defendants).

To the plaintiffs or defendants or appellant A.B. or as the case may be.

GROUNDS

(Here inserts a list of the materials relied on, e.g., affidavit of X.Y.Z. etc.).

No.7 Notice of Appeal from Registrar [see Order V]

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN
(Appellate Jurisdiction)
(Original Jurisdiction)
Case No. ____ of 20

(A.B)
(Province of A.B)

(Appellant)
(Plaintiffs)

Versus

(C.D)
(Province of C.D)

(Respondent)
(Defendants)

Take notice that the above-named plaintiff (or as the case may be) intends to appeal against the decision of the Registrar given on the day of (ordering or refusing to order) that and further take notice that you are required to attend before the Judge in Chambers at the Court House on the day of ____ 20__ at ____ o'clock in the forenoon, on the hearing of an application by the said plaintiff (or as the case may be) that (here state the order sought to be obtained).

To etc.

(Signed etc.)

No.8 Notice of Motion [see Order VI]

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN
(Appellate Jurisdiction)
(Original Jurisdiction)
Case No. ____ of 20

(A.B)
(Province of A.B)

(Appellant)
(Plaintiffs)

Versus

(C.D)
(Province of C.D)

(Respondent)
(Defendants)

Take notice that the Court will be moved on the day of ____ 20__ at o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard (state by whom, and on whose behalf the motion is to be made as thus: by Mr. A. Counsel on the part of the above-named defendants C.D. or by the above-named defendants C.D. in person or, on the part of G.F. or (insert place of residence, description and addition of applicant, if not a party to the proceedings), that (here state the precise object of the motion, as thus: this action may stand dismissed for want of persecution).

Date this the day of ____ 20__

(State name, etc., of Advocate-on-Record party or person giving notice).

To

(State name of the Advocate-on-Record or party to whom the notice is given).

No.9 FORM OF OATH BY TRANSLATOR. [see Order VII] IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN In the matter of a translator. I, solemnly affirm and say that I will translate correctly and accurately all documents given to me for translation. Before, the 20____ REGISTRAR						
No.10 Application for production of Record [see Order IX] THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) Case No.____of 20____ <table><tr><td>(A.B) (Province of A.B)</td><td style="text-align: center;">Versus</td><td>(Appellant) (Plaintiffs)</td></tr><tr><td>(C.D) (Province of C.D)</td><td></td><td>(Respondent) (Defendants)</td></tr></table> To, The Registrar, Federal Constitutional Court of Pakistan, Sir, Please produce the original record of the above case before ____on____ (signed) Dated this the Day of ____on____	(A.B) (Province of A.B)	Versus	(Appellant) (Plaintiffs)	(C.D) (Province of C.D)		(Respondent) (Defendants)
(A.B) (Province of A.B)	Versus	(Appellant) (Plaintiffs)				
(C.D) (Province of C.D)		(Respondent) (Defendants)				
No.11 Notice to parties of the day fixed for announcement of Judgement/order [see Order X] THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) Case No.____of 20____ <table><tr><td>(A.B) (Province of A.B)</td><td style="text-align: center;">Versus</td><td>(Appellant) (Plaintiffs)</td></tr><tr><td>(C.D) (Province of C.D)</td><td></td><td>(Respondent) (Defendants)</td></tr></table> To (Name of parties or their Advocate-on-Record). Take notice that the Court will announce judgement in the above-named case on the day of ____20____at o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient to the Court. Dated this the day of ____20____	(A.B) (Province of A.B)	Versus	(Appellant) (Plaintiffs)	(C.D) (Province of C.D)		(Respondent) (Defendants)
(A.B) (Province of A.B)	Versus	(Appellant) (Plaintiffs)				
(C.D) (Province of C.D)		(Respondent) (Defendants)				

No.12 Notice to respondent of lodging of Appeal [see Order XVI] THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) Case No.____of 20 Appeal from the Judgement (or decree or final order) of the High Court of at dated the of 20__ in case No. (here give number of case in the High Court) was presented by the above -named appellant on the day of ____ 20__ and has been registered in this Court as Civil/Criminal Appeal No. _____ of _____ Dated this the day of ____20____						
No.13 Memorandum of appearance in person Case No.____of 20__ IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) Case No.____of 20 <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">(A.B)</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Versus</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">(Appellant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C.D)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(Respondent)</td> </tr> </table> To The Registrar, Please enter an appearance for me (name of respondent) the respondent above-named in this appeal. Dated this the day of ____20__ (Signature of Respondent) Address for service.	(A.B)	Versus	(Appellant)	(C.D)		(Respondent)
(A.B)	Versus	(Appellant)				
(C.D)		(Respondent)				
No.14 Notice to Parties of the day fixed for hearing of Appeal [see Order XXI] Case No.____of 20__ IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">(A.B)</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">Versus</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: right;">(Appellant)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(C.D)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">(Respondent)</td> </tr> </table> To (Name of parties and their Advocate-on-Record) Take notice that the above appeal is fixed for hearing on the day of ____ 20__ and shall be taken up for hearing by the Court on that day at O'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as may be convenient to the Court. Dated this the day of ____ 20__ REGISTRAR.	(A.B)	Versus	(Appellant)	(C.D)		(Respondent)
(A.B)	Versus	(Appellant)				
(C.D)		(Respondent)				

No.15 Summon to attend Taxation [see Order XXX] IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) Case No. _____ of 20__		
(A.B) (C.D)	Versus	(Appellant) (Respondent)
Bill No. of 20_____ Here state the names of the parties to the bill. Whereas Mr. ____ Advocate-on-Record for the appellant (or Plaintiffs, respondents or defendants) has file a bill of costs (copy appended hereto) for taxation as between (party and party and also as between Advocate -on Record and client) notice is hereby given that the Taxing Officer of the Court will proceed to tax the said bill on the day of ____ 20__ at, o'clock in the forenoon when you may attend before the Taxing Officer in his office in the Court House and contest the said bill on any items therein. Dated this the day of ____ 20__ TAXING OFFICER.		
No.16 Certificate of Taxation THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) Case No. _____ of 20__		
(A.B) (Province of A.B)	Versus	(Appellant) (Plaintiffs) (Respondent) (Defendants)
Bill No. of 20_____ Here state the names of the parties to the bill. I do hereby certify that I have taxed the above bill of costs file in this Court by Mr. E. F. Advocate-on-Record for appellant (or plaintiffs or respondents or defendants) against (here insert name of party or client) and do allow, as between (Party and party and also as between) Advocate-on-Record and client the sum of (amount in figures and words) only. Dated this the day of ____ 20__ TAXING OFFICER		
No.17 Notice of proceedings to the Attorney-General for Pakistan or the Advocate General of a Province or ICT/Prosecutor General [see Order XXX Rule 1] THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN (Appellate Jurisdiction) (Original Jurisdiction) Case No. _____ of 20__		
(A.B) (Province of A.B)	Versus	(Appellant) (Plaintiffs) (Respondent) (Defendants)
To The Attorney General for Pakistan The Advocate General of a Province or ICT The Prosecutor General, ICT		

Take notice that the above-named case has been filed in this Court (and is fixed for hearing on the day of ____ 20__ and shall be taken up for hearing by the Court on that day, at o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as may be convenient to the Court, (and shall be fixed for hearing on a suitable date of which the service will be given to you).

As the case raises (an) important question(s) (here state briefly the question(s) involved notice is hereby given to you so that you may appear and take such part in the proceedings before this Court as you may be advised.

Dated this the day of ____ 20__

REGISTRAR

No.18
Affidavit of Service of Summons

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN
(Appellate Jurisdiction)
(Original Jurisdiction)
Case No. ____ of 20

(A.B)
(Province of A.B)

(Appellant)
(Plaintiffs)

Versus

(C.D)
(Province of C.D)

(Respondent)
(Defendants)

Advocate-on-Record for the above named and say as follows:-

Make oath

Solemnly affirm

I did on the day of , serve Mr. _____, Advocate-on-Record for the above-named in this action for appeal with a true copy of the summons now produced and shown to me marked, by leaving it, before the hour of four in the afternoon at the (office or dwelling house) of the said situate (being the address for service in this action (or appeal) with his clerk or his servant, or as may be there), or by posted at the post office at in a duly registered envelope addressed to this said at being the address for service in this action (or appeal).

Sworn at this day of ____ 20__ before me.

This Affidavit is filed on behalf of the _____

No.19
Affidavit of Service by post/courier/digital means

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN
(Appellate Jurisdiction)
(Original Jurisdiction)
Case No. ____ of 20

(A.B)
(Province of A.B)

(Appellant)
(Plaintiffs)

Versus

(C.D)
(Province of C.D)

(Respondent)
(Defendants)

Advocate-on-Record for the above named and say as follows:-

Make oath

Solemnly affirm

I did serve the Advocate -on-Record for the above-named in this Appeal/action for the above-named (if he has appeared in person) with the summons for notice or other documents) now produced and shown to me marked A, by post/courier/digital means on the day of ____ 20__ at (name of Post/Courier Office) a true copy of the said summons or as may be (in a pre paid envelope registered for acknowledgement/courier receipt/proof of digital means, addressed to the said Advocate-on-Record or Respondent or as may be) at ____ (his given/known address for service).

The acknowledgement is attached hereto.

Sworn at this day of ____ 20__ before me.

This affidavit is filed on behalf of the _____

PART E**Template Form**
[see Order VII Rule 11]

“Template Form to Be filed by AOR’s / ASC at the time of Filing of the Case”

IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF PAKISTAN

Case. No. _____/20

Appellant (s)/Petitioner(s)

Versus

Respondent(s)

☐ Civil ☐ Service ☐ Tax / Fiscal ☐ Constitutional ☐ Election ☐ Contempt ☐ Bail / Suspension
☐ NAB ☐ Conviction / Sentence ☐ Miscellaneous (Specify: _____)

Category			
Sub-Category			
Matter in issue (Keywords Only, Maximum 10)			
Gender	☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Others	Date of Birth	Day Month Year ____ ____ ____
Overseas	☐ Yes ☐ No	Foreigner	☐ Yes ☐ No
Minority	☐ Yes ☐ No	Physical Disability	☐ Yes ☐ No
Name of Department (In service matters only)		Concurrent Findings	☐ Yes ☐ No
Email		Cellular #	
Postal Address			
Interim Order / Interlocutory Order	☐ Yes ☐ No	Remand Order	☐ Yes ☐ No
Any identical matter pending	☐ Yes ☐ No	If Yes, Case No.(s) (if known)	

Name and Signature of AOR/ASC/AFCC/Petitioner: _____

Date: _____ Place: _____

i. Checked by JA / I. O

Name: _____

Designation: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

ii. Verified by RO/ Incharge Categorization.

Name: _____

Designation: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

[No. F. 11/28/2025-FCCP.]

By Order of the Court

MUHAMMAD HAFEEZ ULLAH KHAN,
Registrar.