



Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy

One Day Training Workshop on Professional Responsibilities & Legal Ethics for Lawyers

(16th-19th September)

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*In the Name of Allah, The Most Affectionate, The
Merciful.*

Read! In the Name of your Lord, Who has created (all that exists),

Has created man from a clot.

Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous,

Who has taught (the writing) by the pen.

Has taught man that which he knew not.

(Surah Al-Alaq: 1-5)

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Introduction

Foreword

I am highly pleased to foreword this report on a one-day training workshop arranged for lawyers. Ran in a series of four consecutive days, a total 275 lawyers were trained. Very soon, the same course will run in another series, raising the number of participants. This is a matter of extreme happiness both for the Academy and the lawyers' community. The Academy is happy because it successfully inched forward to include lawyers (and that too in such a large number)—another key stakeholder in the administration of justice. The Bar must be happy as it successfully took an initiative to become part of the capacity building programmes of the Academy. This course was though of very short duration, I hope the process will continue, allowing more capacity building courses in different areas which are of utmost importance for enhancement of efficiency of the lawyers. It is a matter of satisfaction for me that the lawyers, who attended the workshops, were quite confident, after the first ever training activity. I am very hopeful that the participants will be able to apply the skills they learnt. In the participants of the course, I saw a demonstrable spirit of developing professional excellence by means of understanding and applying cannons of professional responsibility.

The course we devised was the result of lengthy discussions with the PHC Bar Association. The task of training the lawyers was, however, not easy, particularly for two reasons: first, it is very difficult for lawyers to spare time for training during court hours. Second, there is a general perception that lawyers learn through their experience. The realization of the fact that lawyers need formal class room training is, no doubt, a paradigm shift in the thinking of our local Bar Associations. While experience has no match, one can't help appreciate the usefulness of a learning environment a class room provides. Of great significance was the keen interest of the lawyers in the learning environment provided here. Indeed, the high level of enthusiasm made our job easy.

I am thankful to the cabinet members of the PHC Bar Association and senior lawyers, including Mr. Abdul Latif Afridi, Advocate and Mr. Abdul Latif yousafzai, Advocate General of the KP, for sparing their precious time to attend the concluding ceremonies and distribute certificates amongst the participants. This indicates their willingness to provide leadership and to own the training course.

Hayat Ali Shah

Director General

Dean's Note

Legal ethics and professional responsibility is a significant element of mastering the art of lawyering. While there are sufficient provisions in the regulatory statutes and codes of professional conduct, which are taught to new entrants of the profession, as part of legal skills, their proper understanding in theory and efficient application in practice, guarantee professional excellence. A robust legal profession always leads to a successful Bar and helps establish the rule of law. Scholars of the rule of law argue that an efficient Bar helps citizens to have unimpeded access to courts as their basic right. It is possible through—in the words of Lord Bingham (a former English Judge), ‘a free and independent’ and to quote Tamanaha (an American professor of law)—‘a robust’ legal profession. A successful legal profession, however, never comes into existence of its own. It is through continuing and long term capacity building of the lawyers. Until very recently, the lawyers of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) were deprived of such basic institutional support. But now with the establishment of the KP Judicial Academy, it is now a reality.

The drafting authors of the KP Judicial Academy law were alive to the fact that like all other personnel of justice sector institutions, lawyers, too, should be a target for capacity building. They thus adopted a one-window approach to judicial education while carving out a mandate for the academy. The foremost objective of the academy, as per its law, is to impart training to all those associated directly or indirectly with the administration of justice. This all encompassing approach has made the role of KP Judicial Academy as extremely important with capacity building, as a starting point, and help in establishment of the rule of law, as its ultimate goal. In March this year, as a first step towards capacity building of lawyers, the KP Judicial Academy organized a one-day training workshop on pleadings and drafting skills. The Academy, however, felt that the response lacked an enthusiasm on the part of the Bar. In recent months, the Peshawar High Court Bar Association (PHC Bar) approached the Academy and requested for a short course on legal ethics and professional responsibilities. The Academy highly appreciated that enthusiasm of the PHC Bar and, without any loss of time, devised a one-day course. The Academy further appreciates that this time round an initiative was taken by the Bar itself.

In this first phase, the course ran for four consecutive days; each day a maximum of 70 lawyers were expected to participate. On this fourth and last day, it was found that a total 275 lawyers from Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda and Swabi, participated. Given the short length of time,

two lectures were arranged: first, “Professional Code of Conduct under the Bar Council law & Established Ethical norms”, and second, “Profession of Advocacy: An Islamic Perspective”. These lectures were respectively delivered by Barrister Dr Adnan Khan, Director Research and Qazi Attaullah, Director Instructions. A participatory and practical approach was adopted. The presentation slides of both lectures are part of this report. The results of pre-and post-training evaluation are also included in the report. I am pleased to say that the evaluation process demonstrates an overall success of the course. After a short break, this course will continue.

Dr Khurshid Iqbal,

Dean Faculty

Synopses of Lectures

Synopsis

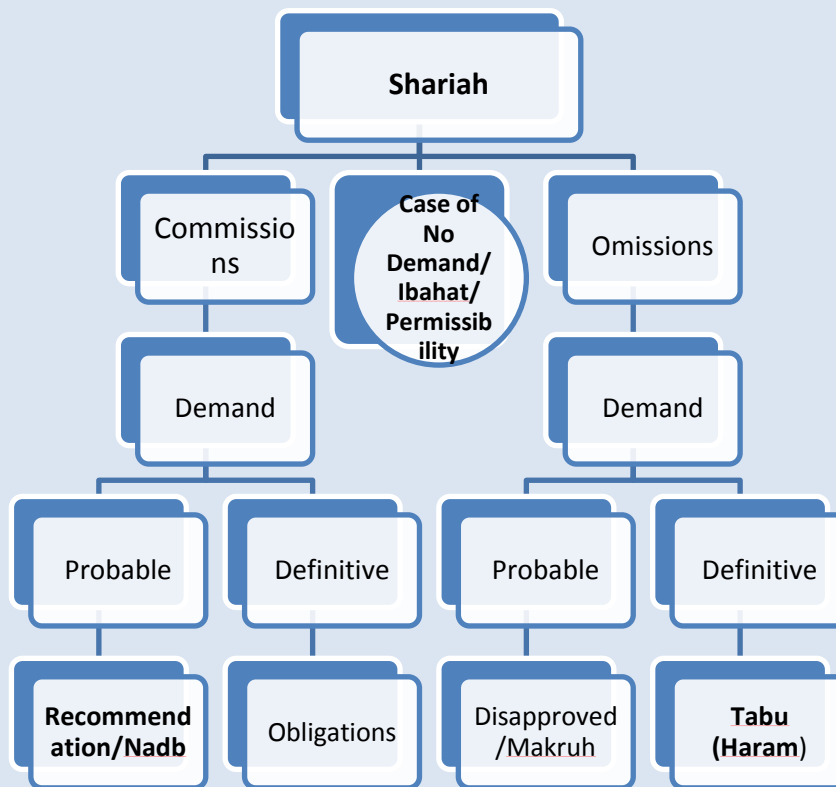
Advocacy: An Islamic Prospective

By Qazi Ataullah*

Preliminaries-I

- Shariah (Literal and Technical Meaning).
- Fiqh; Islamic Law (Literal and Technical Meaning).
- Usul-ul-Fiqh; Islamic Jurisprudence (Literal and Technical Meaning).

Preliminary-II



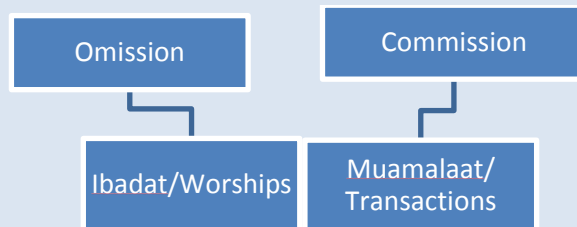
* Director Instructions, KP Judicial Academy; Civil Judge; LLB (Distinction); LLM (Gold Medalist); PhD Scholar, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

ADVOCACY Meaning: Corresponds to *Wakalah* in, Islamic Jurisprudence. *Wakil* means a person representing another as an agent. It could not be confined to judicial issues, court proceedings and litigation. A contract of *Wakalah* may be concluded in respect of selling, buying, marrying and the like transactions such as *wakil bi al-shera*. *Wakil bi al-Khusmah* means an attorney for litigation. This attorney may be an advocate and may any other person, commonly known as *Mukhtar*. So *wakil* means an attorney of principal/client. Nonetheless pure worships and Hududs are exceptions. They demand the presence of actual party.

Advocate or Wakil;/Muhami in Arabic:

In the present system, *wakil* is two in one. He performs dual functions; the function of attorney and the function of *Mushir-i-Adalat* [amicus curiae/consultant of the court]. This makes his job tough and fragile for clash interest every now and then. In such cases, his later function must give way to the former, if not, it would amount to breach of professional conduct. Moreover he would be accountable before the Lord of lords for causing defeat to the noble cause.

Legality and History



In Shariah acts are of two kinds. Ibadat[worships] and Muamalat[transactions]. Shariah presumes that

All ibadat are unlawful unless there is provision for its commission.

All muamalat are lawful unless there is provision for its omission.

Wakalah is contract and as such is transaction. It is permissible if free from exploitation, fraud, misleading, misguiding, falsehood and any effort causing defeat of justice. Rightly guided caliphs, Umar, Uthman and Ali played the role of assistant of the court. Aqeel and Abdullah bin Jafar(RA) remained counsel of Ali in litigations. Umar revised some of his judgments on the advice of Ali and so Ali played the role of amicus curiae and counsel of the convicts. Holy Prophet (SAW) also appointed some of companions as his attorneys though not far litigation. To help the aggrieved and to remove the effects of aggression and even to fight against aggressor [if

warranted] are the foremost duties of believers, as mentioned in the Holy Quran. The concept of “Not to Fight for Aggressor” is the outcome on nearly eight verses of chapter 04 “the Women” of Quran.

Code of Conduct

Contractual Liabilities; Care of.[o believers: fulfill thy contractual liabilities]. Discussion on contracts and enforceable promises, a peculiarity of Shariah.

Honesty; significance and its priority over competency in Shariah, another peculiarity of *Shariah*.

Knowledge and Competency; the status of a person who adjudicates without the required knowledge. Status of the person who, due to his incompetence, gives wrong advice to Qazi/judge.

Judicial implications of article 2(a), after insertion in the constitution. Acquaintance of an advocate with Islamic Law and Islamic Jurisprudence, thereafter,

Tendency to ADR; the priority of resolution over litigation in *Shariah*. Recourse should be made to litigation as last resort. No role of advocate in ADR is wrong presumption. No consideration of procedural technicalities in ADR is correct presumption.

Concise and precise; advocate must not be known as talkative. He should speak according to the demands of occasions and audience. He is to explain and not to create confusion. He is to convince and not to compel. Any effort to cloudicate the mind of judge/qazi is professional misconduct. So advocate must avoid monotonous length as well as injurious brevity. Avoidance of lengthy meaningless statements, cross-examinations and arguments is must. No room for equivocal words. It is not the profession of tricts as commonly understood rather it refers to realities and clarities.

Confidentiality, the sacredness of secrets in *Shariah*. The status of person who discloses other’s secrets. Advocate is the trustee of client, hence any harmful disclosure would amount to breach of trust. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said, “ The one from whom an advice is solicited, is *Ameen/trustee*”.

Gentle in speaking; Quranic verse [And speak gently to the people], so many sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) regarding the use of language and care in the option of words. The behavior of advocate with court, client, opponent [defendant and his counsel], witnesses, and court staff should be up to the mark.

Wrong advice; avoidance of. To deceive is a sin. Wrong advice to the court amounts to an absurd decision. The validity of decree obtained as a result of rhetorical presentation of the case while the party is at wrong, is bad. Prophet Muhammad SAW said: “Some of you may be better presenters (in presenting their cases before me) than others. For the reason that I decide in furtherance of what I hear so (If I got misguided by such presentation) and would decide the case in favor of such party. So it (this decree) is like a piece of hell fire I am awarding to him.” Another saying is, “he who gives wrong advice earns the sin of such advice”.

Defense of Aggressor; Shariah’s view regarding advocacy of person whose aggression is known to the advocate. Quran says, “you must not give assistance to support the wrong and unjust”. “O believers, make not consultations amounting to sin, injustice and disobedience of the Messenger”. Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said, “ the one who facilitates an aggressor, is subjecting himself to the wrath and curse of Allah (SWT).

State of Mind; No submissions before court if state of mind is suffering.

Respect of Court; Respect of the court is *wajib*/mandatory. Prophet (SAW) once took notice of the litigant whose behavior was contemptuous [the case of a jew and Ibn-i-Zubair regarding irrigation dispute].

Truthfulness; sad to hear that lawyers are liars. Truthful is key to success and dignity. In Shariah, an advocate is required to adhere to truth even it may go against his client’s interests. A just decision can be arrived at if correct and true facts are presented to the court.

➤ ***Advocate's Fee.***

- Interference of the state in private issues.
- Govt. Policy regarding price control/Tasaer.
- Time of payment of the Fee.
- Sanction of Shariah, if fee is not Paid.

Synopsis

Professional Code of Conduct under the Bar Council law & Established Ethical Norms

By Barrister Dr. Adnan Khan[†]

Competence

A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.

Diligence

A lawyer shall act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client.

Client Lawyer Relationship

Communication

A lawyer shall:

Reasonably consult with the client about the means by which the client's objectives are to be accomplished;

Keep the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter;

Promptly comply with reasonable requests for information; and

Consult with the client about any relevant limitation on the lawyer's conduct when the lawyer knows that the client expects assistance not permitted by the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.

A lawyer shall explain a matter to the extent reasonably necessary to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation.

Fees

In fixing fees, advocates should avoid charges, which over-estimate their advice and services as well as those, which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify charge in excess of the value of the service, though his property may justify a lesser charge, or even none at all.

[†] Director Research & Publication, KP Judicial Academy, PhD (UK); LLM (UK); LLB (Hons) International Islamic University, Islamabad, Barrister/Solicitor; Ex-Civil Judge.

The reasonable requests of a brother advocate, should also receive special and kind consideration. In respect of widows and orphans of an advocate, all advocates shall assist them free of charge. (Section 154 Bar Council Act)

A lawyer shall not collect an unreasonable fee. The factors to be considered in determining the reasonableness of a fee include the following:

The time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;

The fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services;

The amount involved and the results obtained;

The time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;

The nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;

The experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer performing the services; and

Whether the fee is fixed or contingent.

Conflict Of Interest

(An advocate shall not represent conflicting interests. Section 148 Bar Council Act)

A lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent conflict of interest exists if:

The representation of one client will be directly adverse to another client; or

There is a significant risk that the representation of one client will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

However, a lawyer may represent a client if:

The lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client;

Each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

Duties toward Courts

Expediting Litigation

A lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to expedite litigation consistent with the interests of the client.

Candor (truthfulness) Toward The Court

A lawyer shall not knowingly:

Make a false statement of fact or law to a court or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the court by the lawyer;

A lawyer who represents a client in proceedings knows that a person intends to engage, is engaging or has engaged in criminal or fraudulent conduct related to the proceeding shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the court.

In an ex parte proceeding, a lawyer shall inform the court of all material facts known to the lawyer that will enable the court to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.

Impartiality And Decorum Of The Tribunal

It is the duty of an advocate to maintain towards the Court a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance, judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism. (Section 159 Bar council Act)

A lawyer shall not:

Seek to influence a judge or other official by means prohibited by law

Communicate ex parte with a judge during the proceeding unless authorized to do so by law or court order;

Engage in conduct intended to disrupt a court.

Trial Publicity

An advocate shall not communicate about a subject of controversy with a party represented by an advocate in the absence and without the consent of such advocate (Section 137 Bar Council Act).

A lawyer who is participating or has participated in the litigation of a matter shall not make an extrajudicial statement that the lawyer knows or reasonably should know will have a likelihood of materially prejudicing proceedings in the matter.

However, a lawyer may state:

Information contained in a public record;

That an investigation of a matter is in progress;

A warning of danger concerning the behavior of a person involved, when there is reason to believe that there exists the likelihood of substantial harm to an individual or to the public interest

In a criminal case, if the accused has not been arrested, information necessary to aid in arrest of that person

Transactions With Persons Other Than Clients

Truthfulness In Statements To Others

In the course of representing a client a lawyer shall not knowingly:

Make a false statement of material fact or law to a third person; or

Fail to disclose a material fact to a third person when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by a client

Dealing With Unrepresented Person

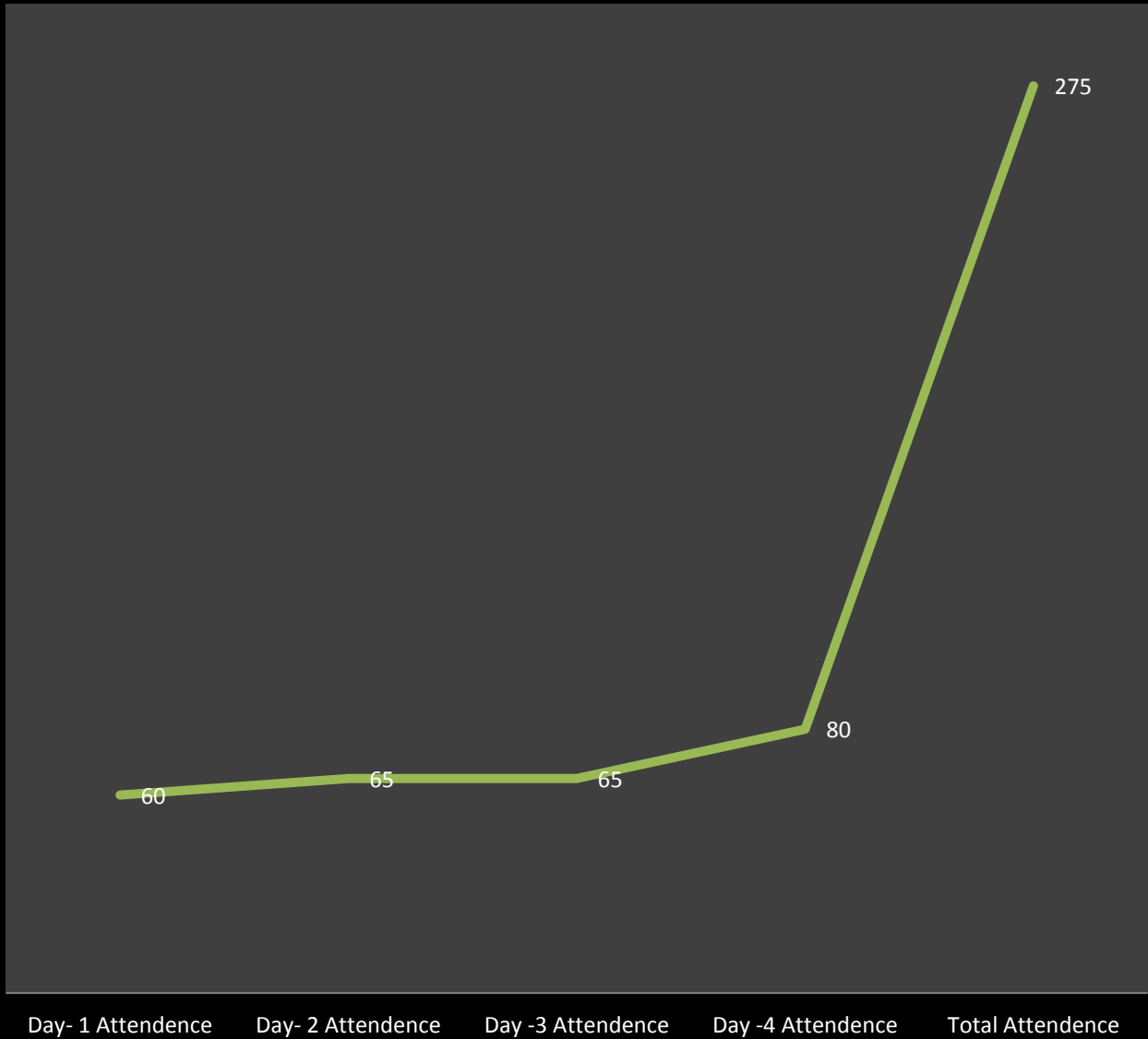
In dealing on behalf of a client with a person who is not represented by counsel, when the lawyer knows that the unrepresented person misunderstands the lawyer's role in the matter, the lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to correct the misunderstanding. The lawyer shall not give legal advice to an unrepresented person, other than the advice to secure counsel, if the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the interests of such a person are or have a reasonable possibility of being in conflict with the interests of the client.

Respect For Rights Of Third Persons

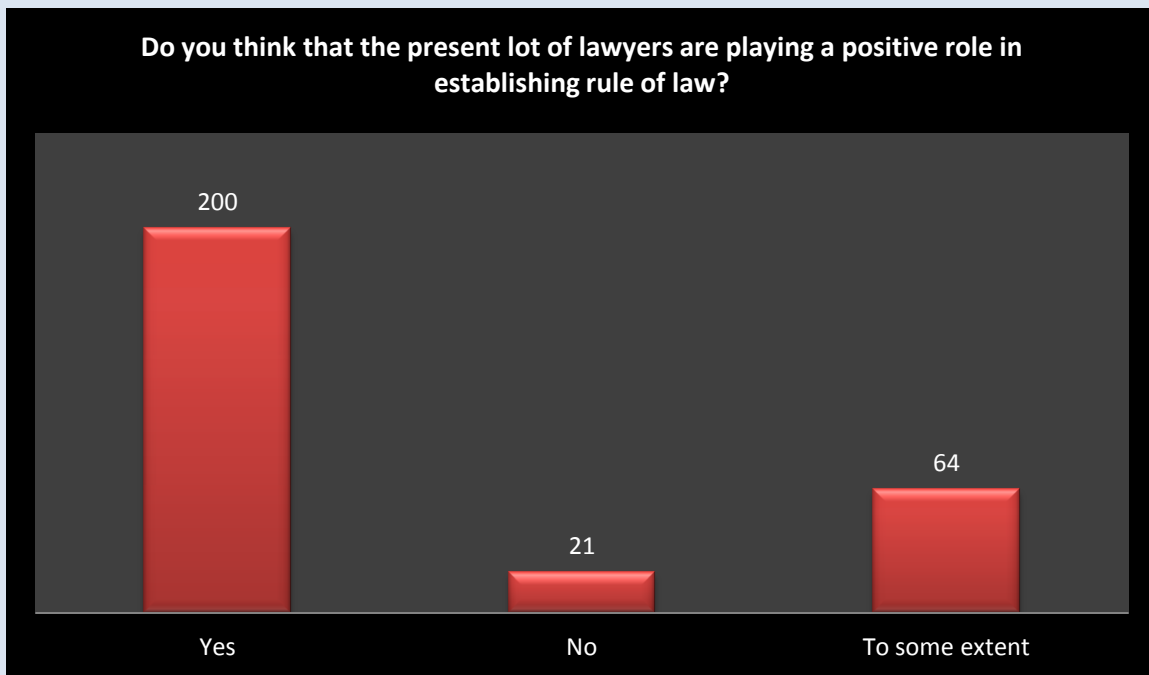
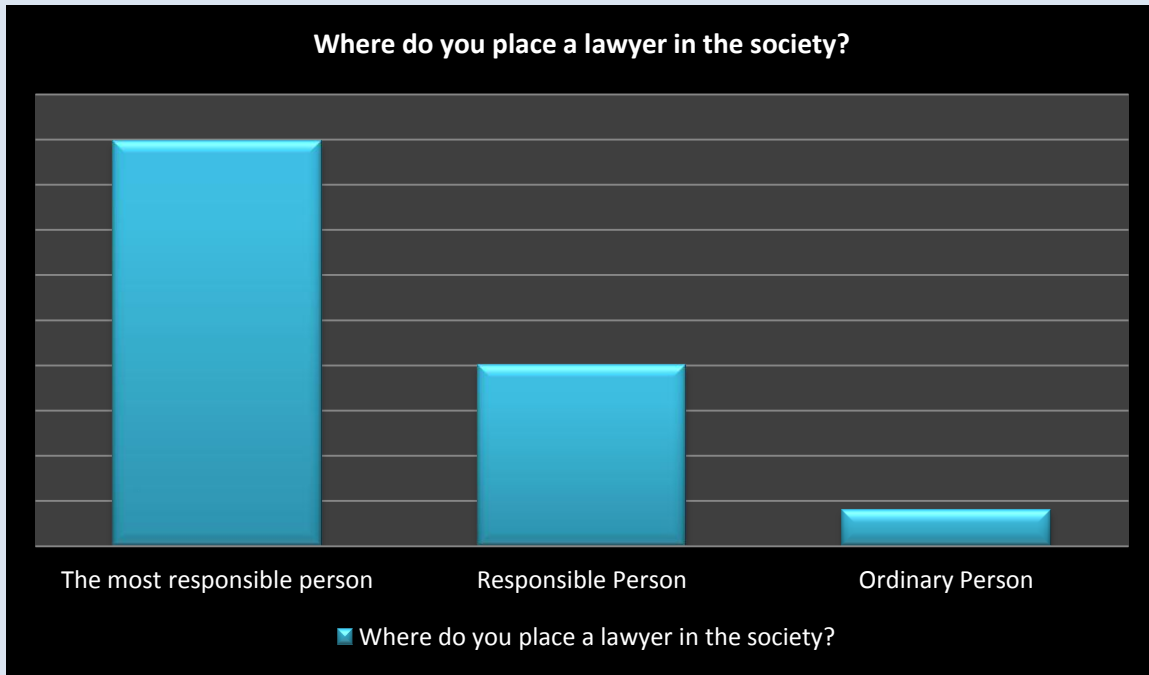
In representing a client, a lawyer shall not use means that aim at embarrassing, delaying, or burdening a third person, or use methods of obtaining evidence that violate the legal rights of such a person.

*Consolidated Training
Evaluation Statistical
Data*

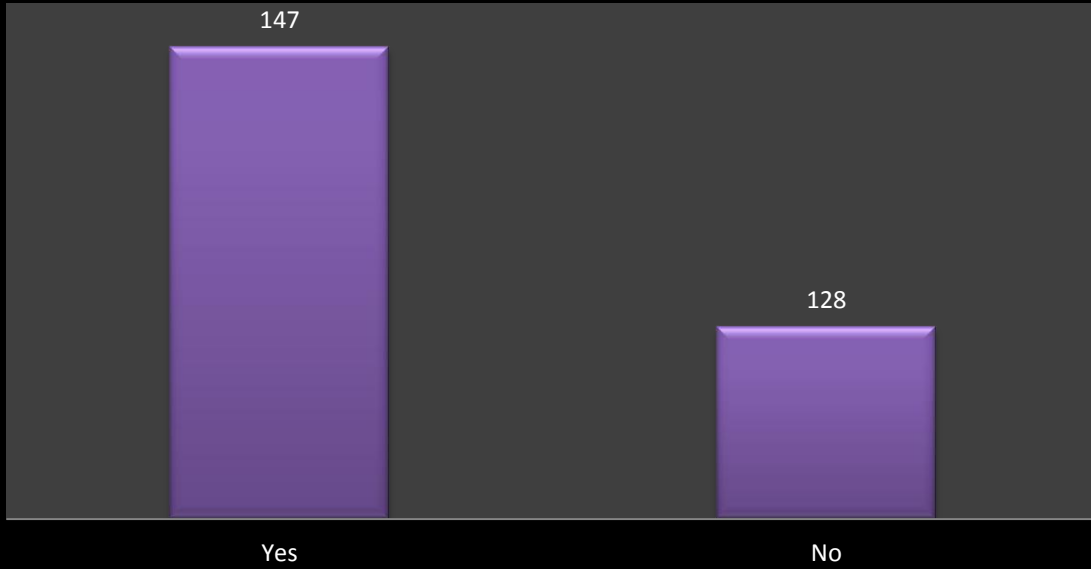
One Day Training Workshop On Professional Responsibilities On Legal Ethics - Attendance Chart



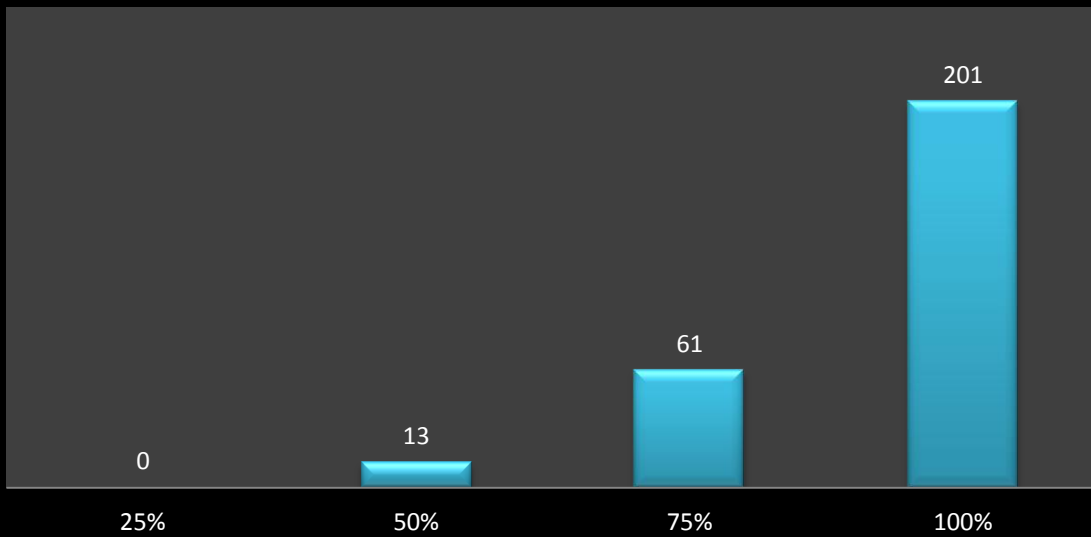
Consolidated Pre-Training Evaluation



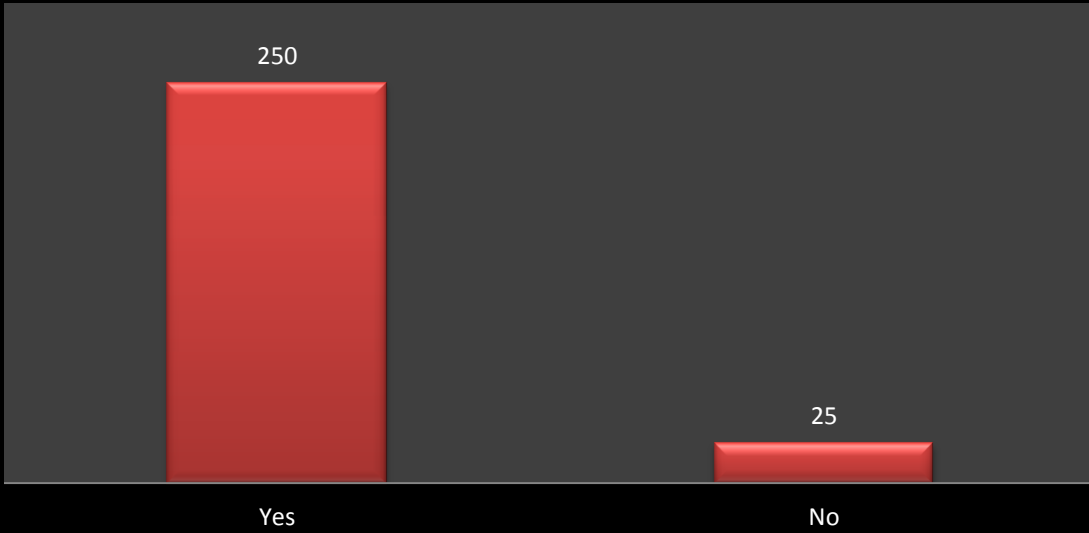
Have your seniors sensitized you on etiquette & mannerism?



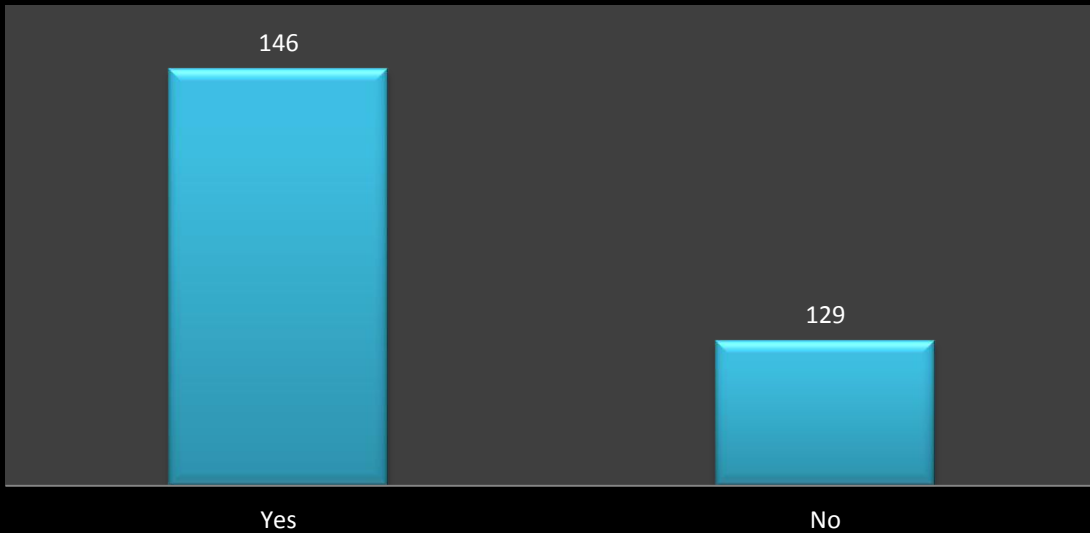
In your view, professional ethics & etiquette play a role in success of a lawyer



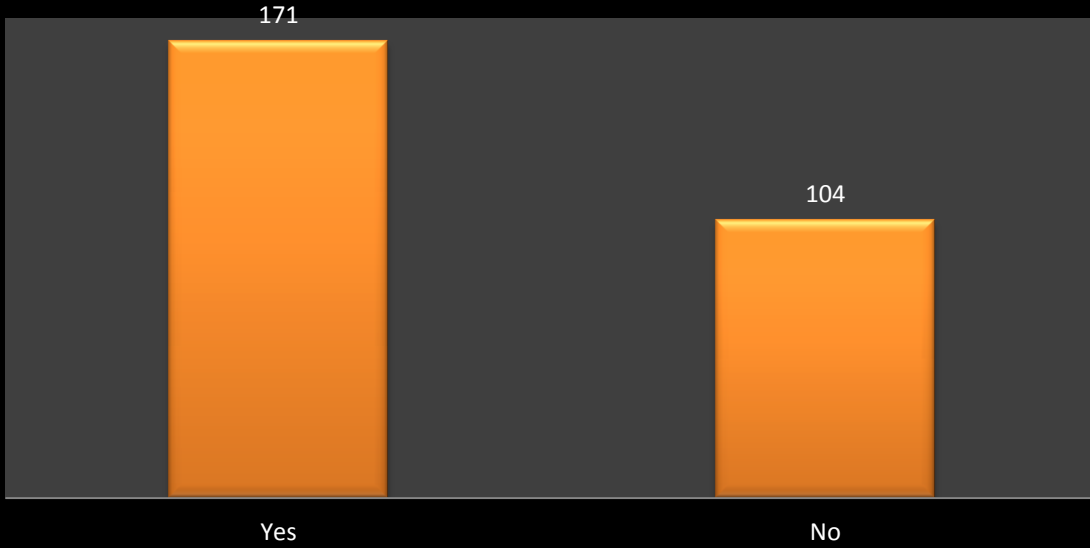
Do you think that beside apprenticeship lawyers need academic/vocational training?



Have you made any efforts to know about the Code of Conduct of your profession?

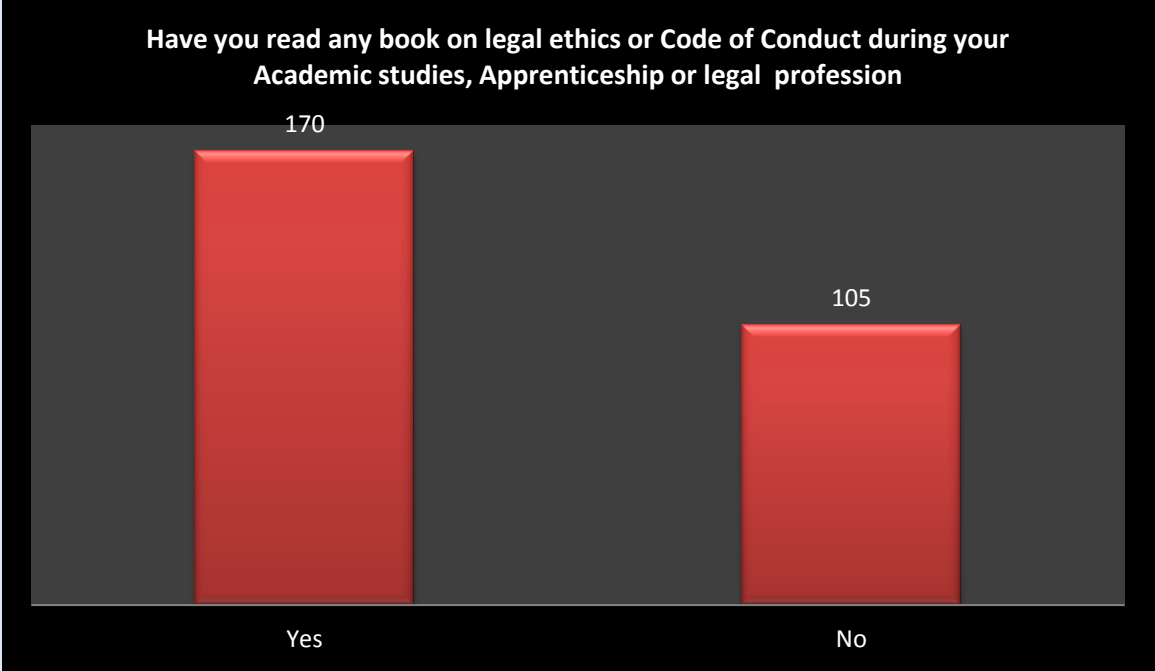


Are you satisfied with the accountability mechanism of lawyers in case of violation of Code of Conduct?



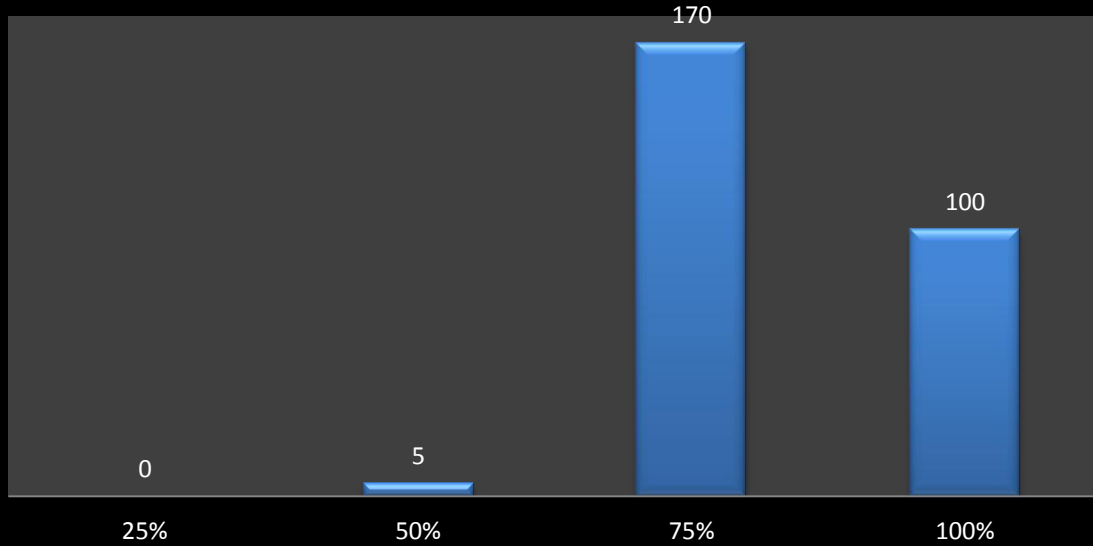
Where do you place yourself in this training?



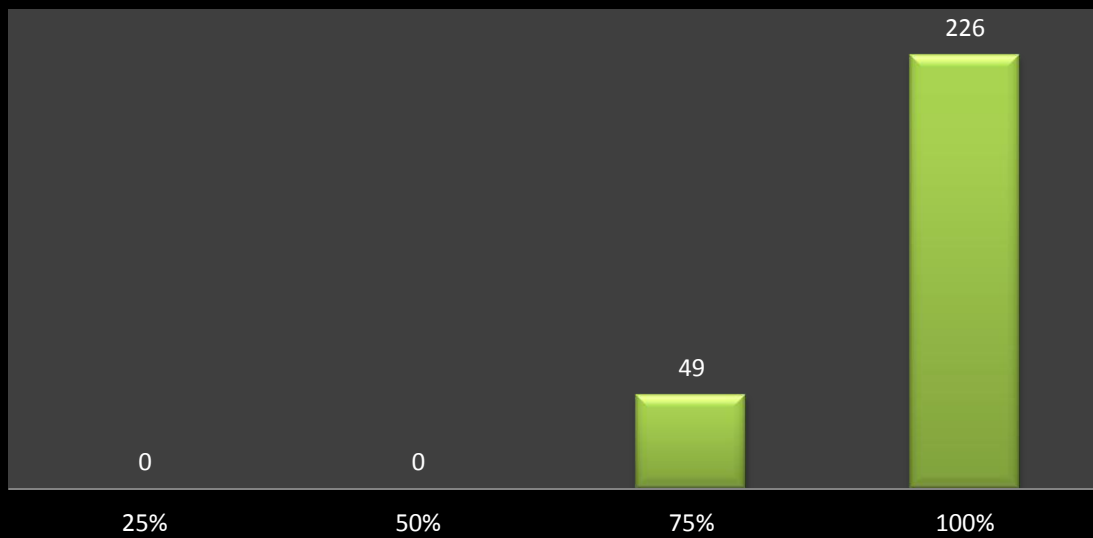


Consolidated Post-Training Evaluation

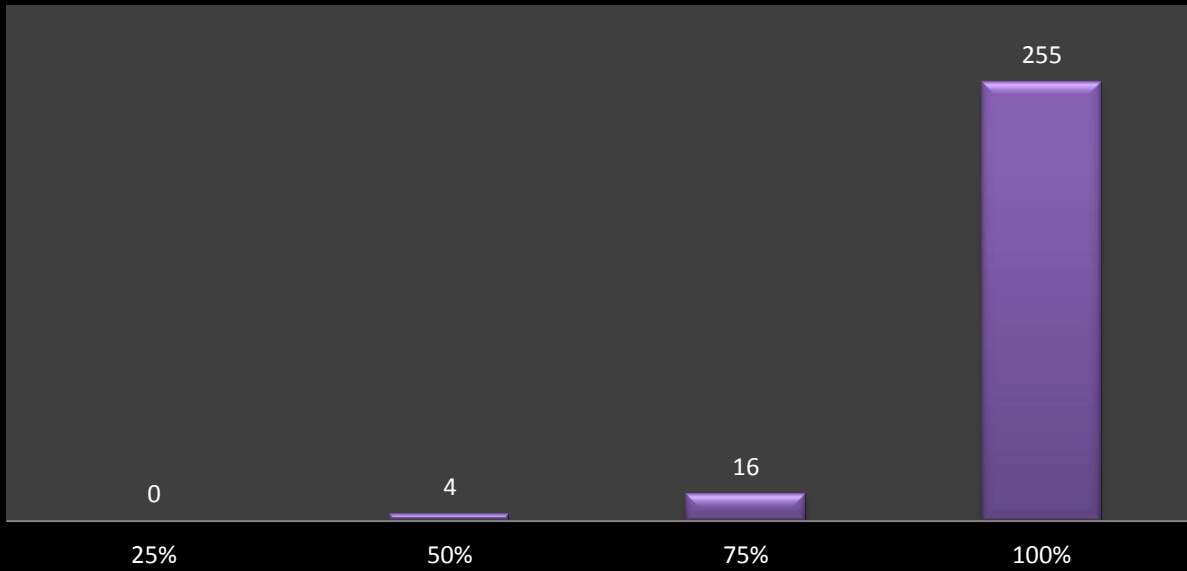
What was your level of fairness while answering, the pre- training questions



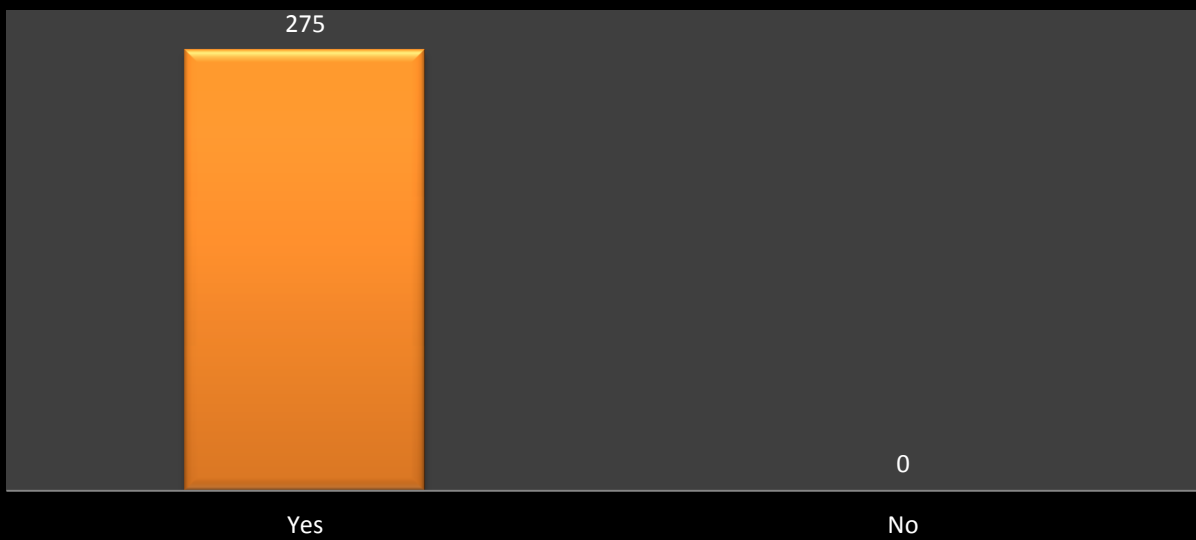
Please show the level of sensitization to professional responsibilities & legal ethics, after this training.



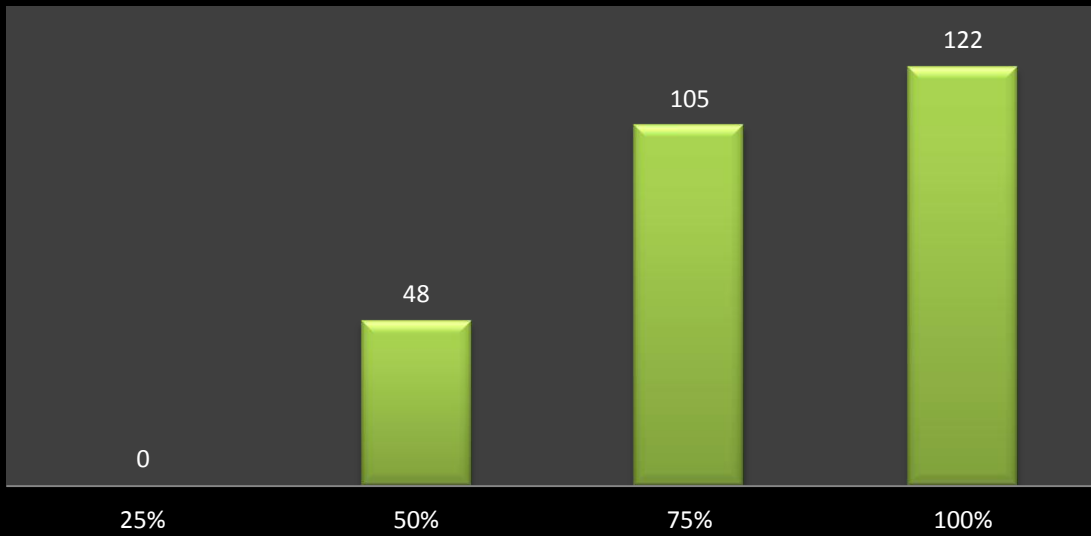
To what extent you, will be able to apply the skills you learnt on this course



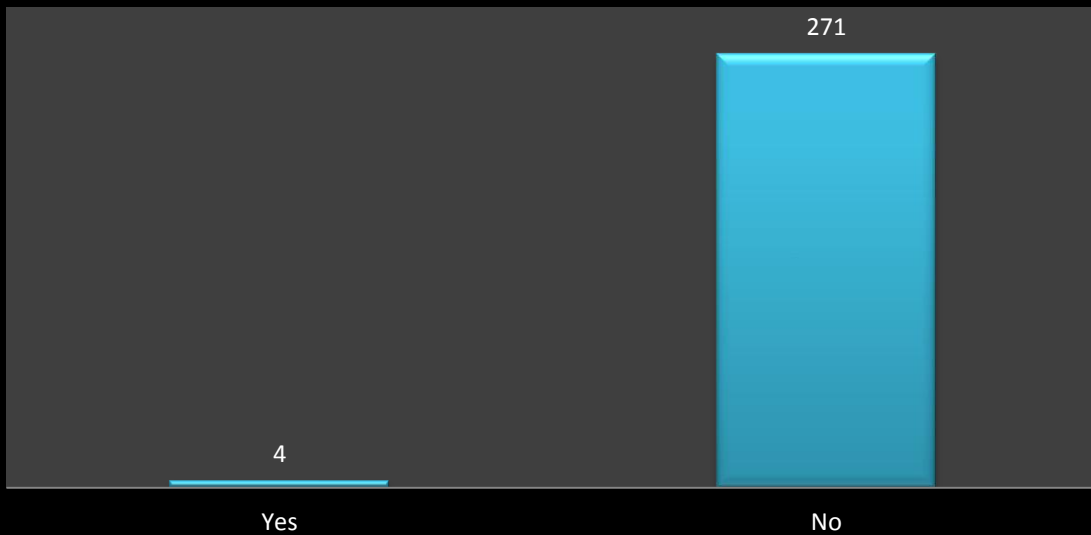
Now after this training, will you be able to do some reading on professional responsibilities & legal ethics?



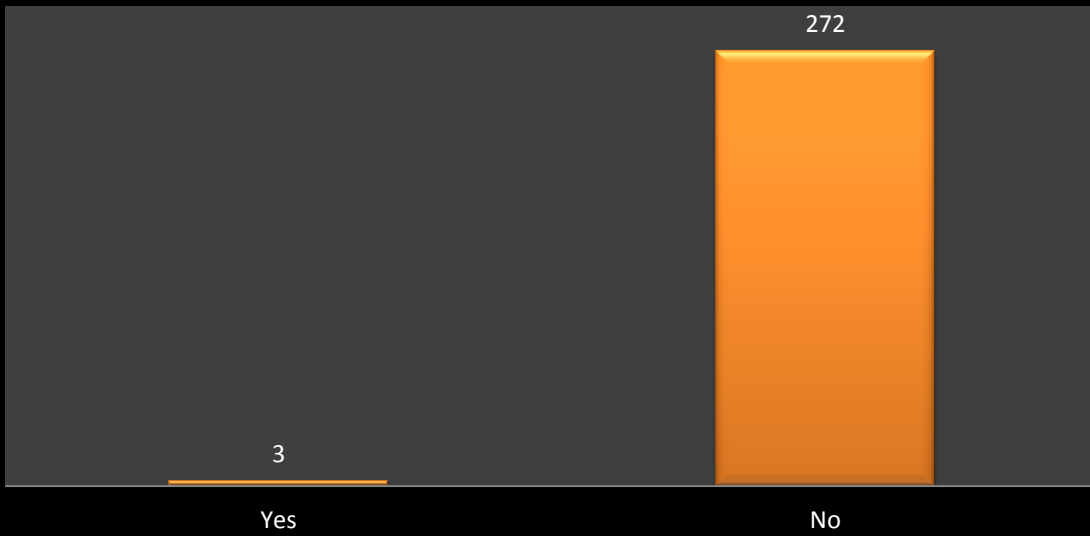
After the training, do you think you and many of your other colleagues, will apply the established norms of professional responsibilities & ethics



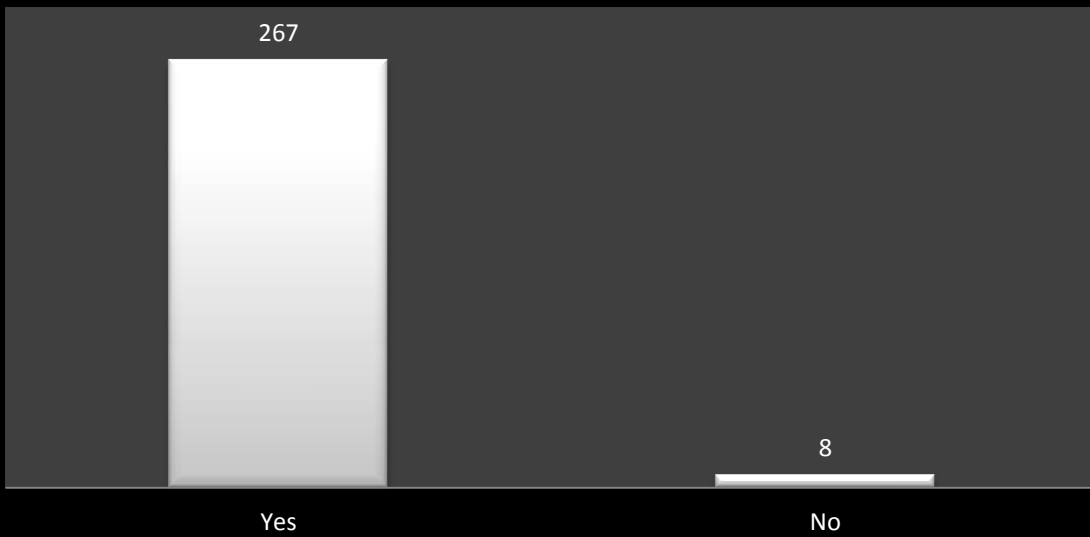
In your career, has any disciplinary action been taken against you by the Bar Council?



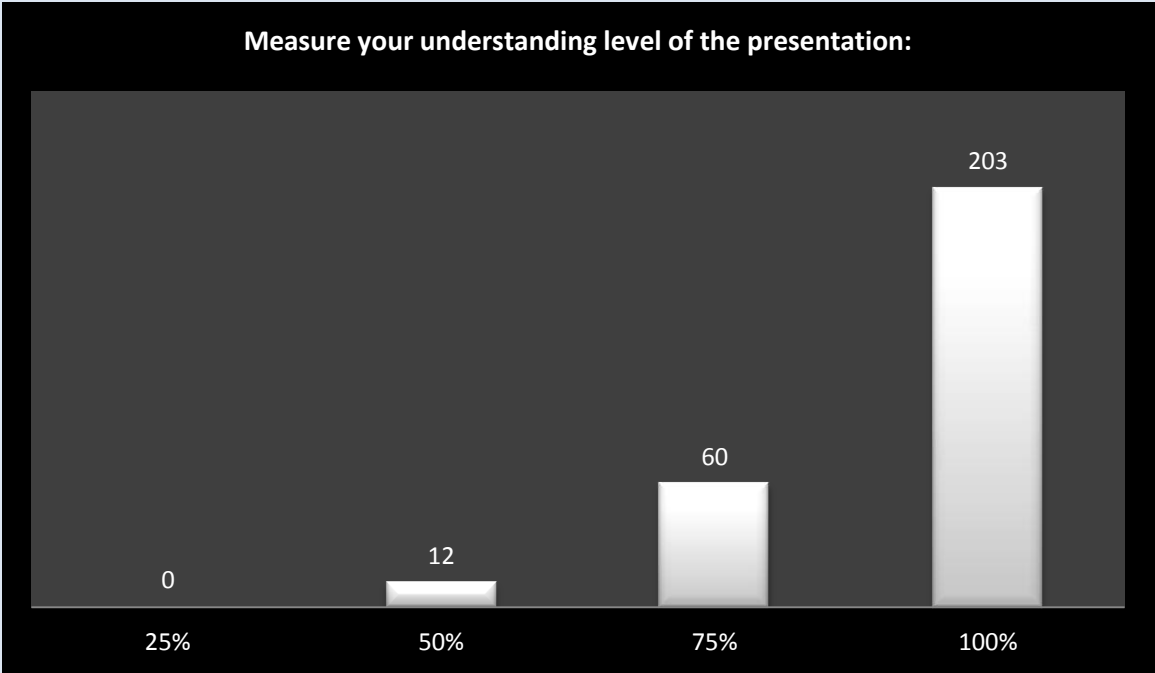
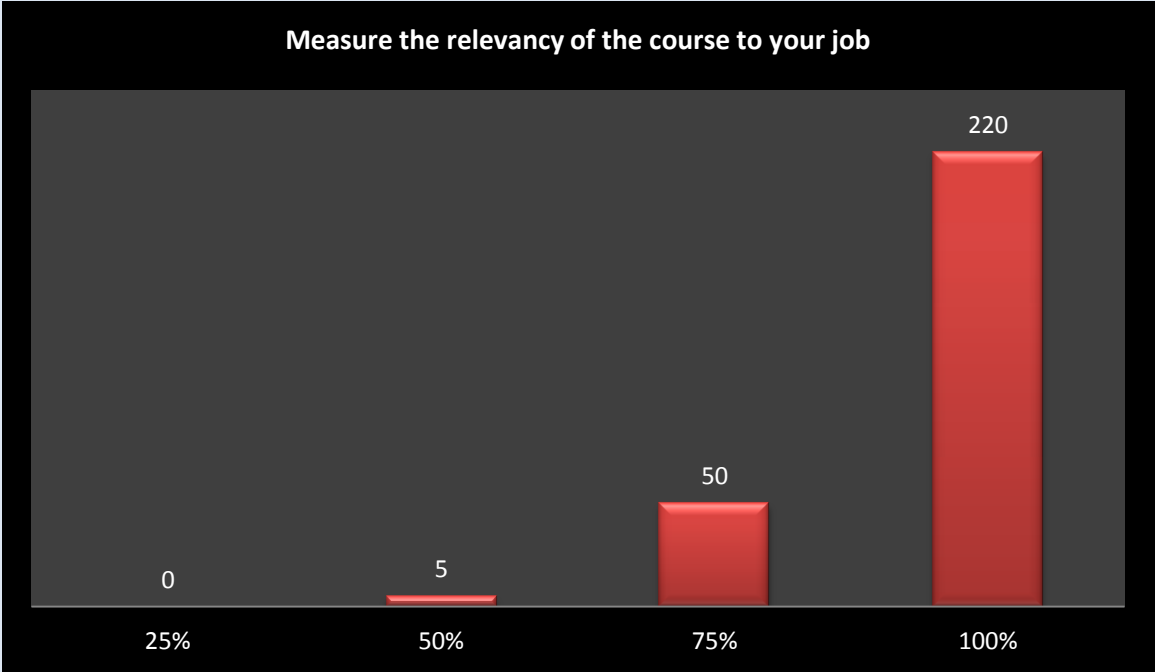
Have you ever noticed that the Bar Council has taken disciplinary action against your colleagues?



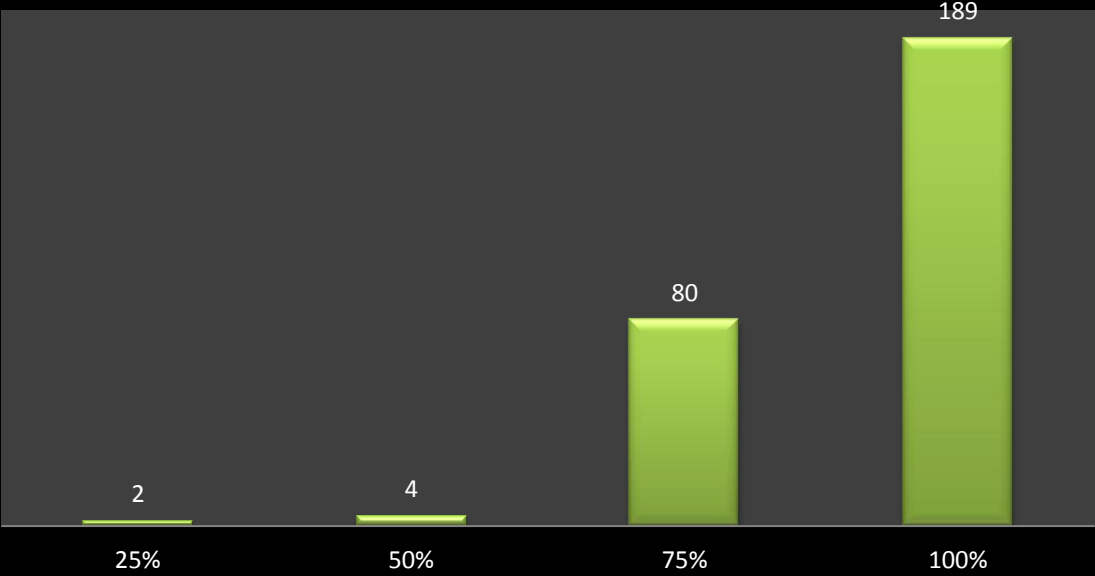
Has the level of your fairness changed while answering this post training evaluation?



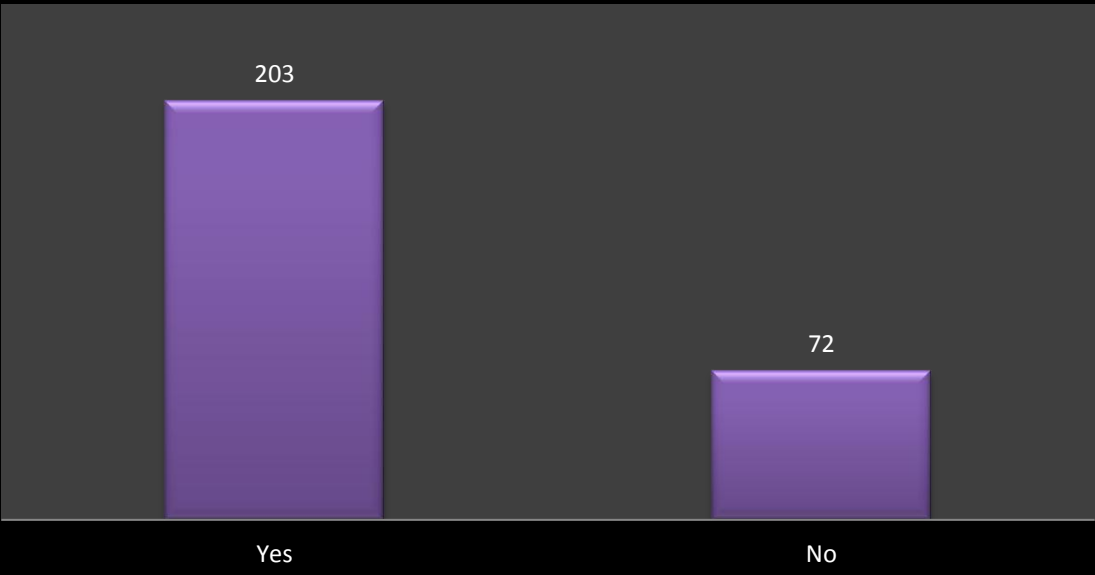
Consolidated Over-All Training Evaluation



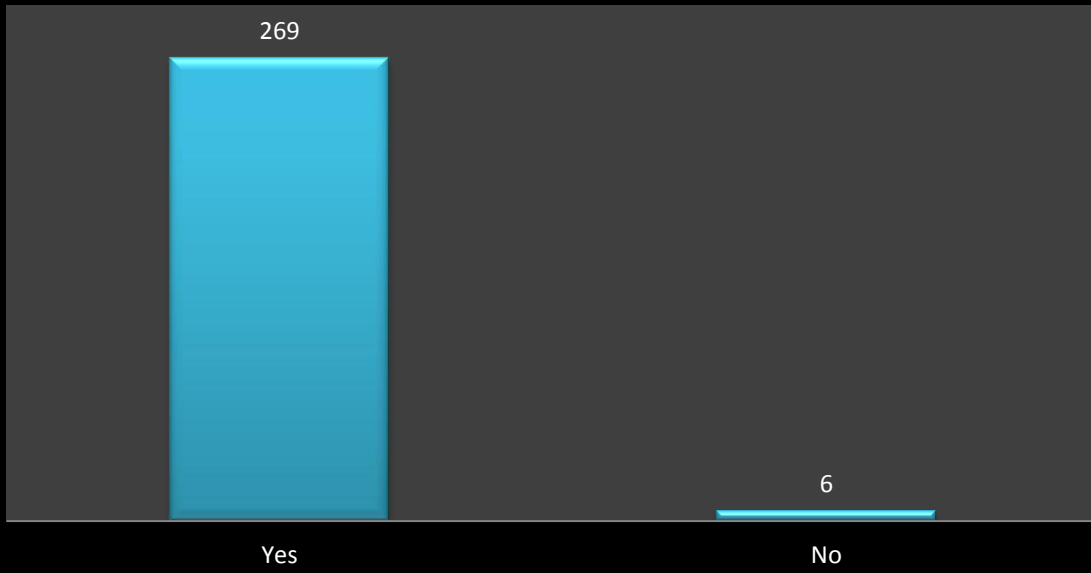
Measure the level of Questions and Answers session



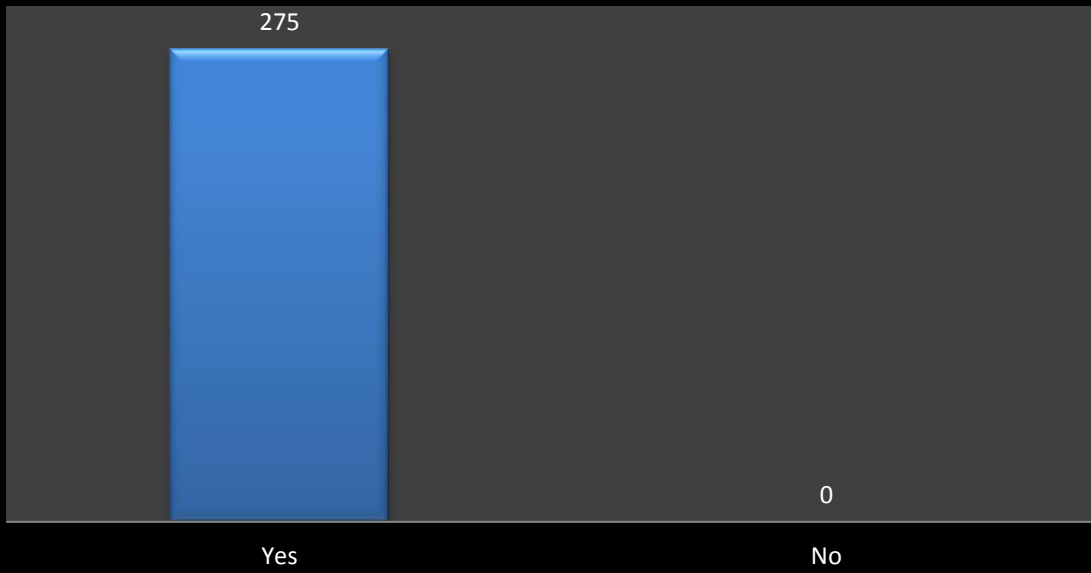
Increase Time



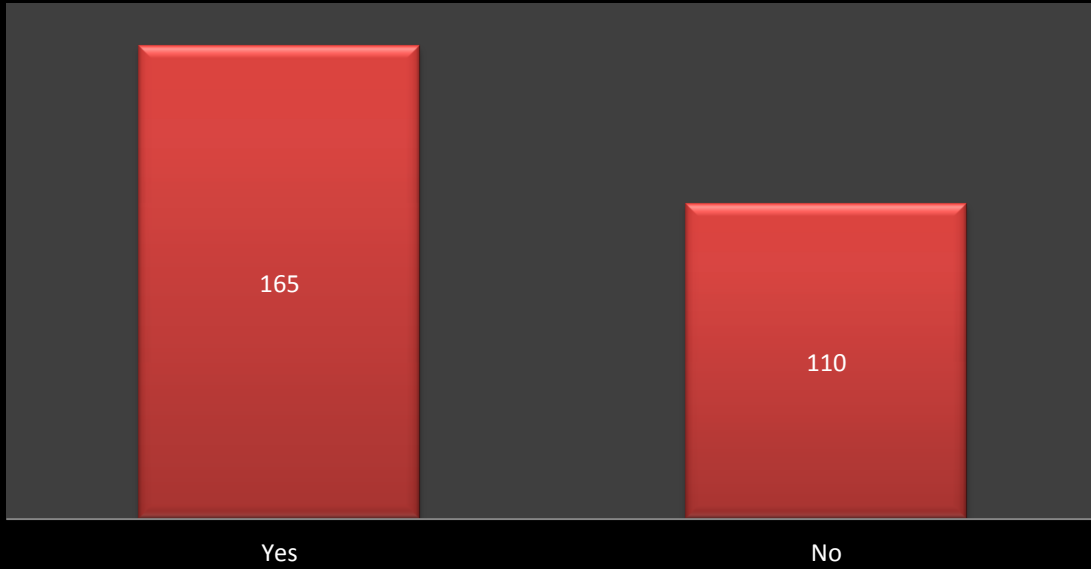
Was the seating arrangement comfortable?



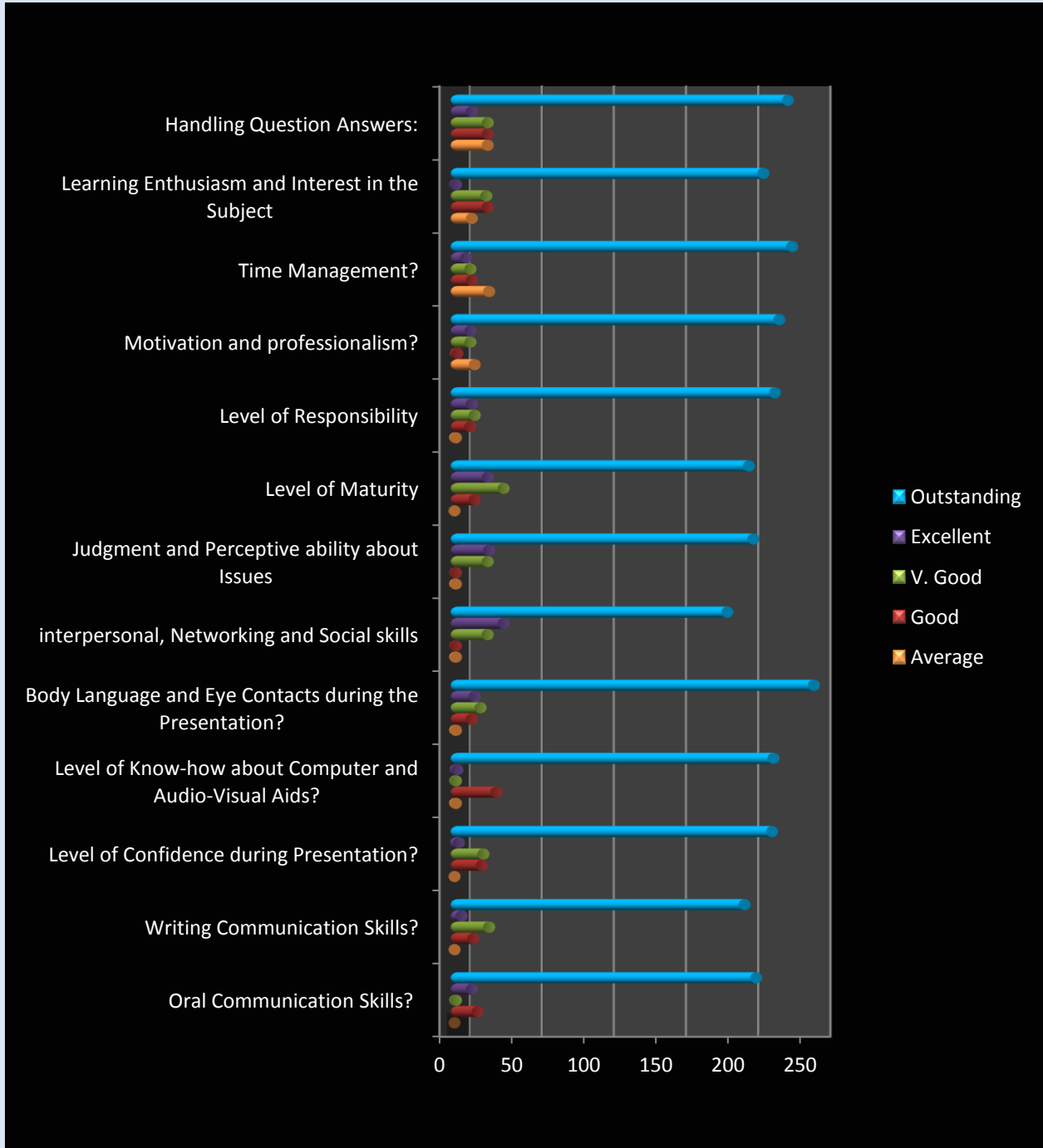
Was the audio-visual reception appropriate?



Were you satisfied with the quality of Food?

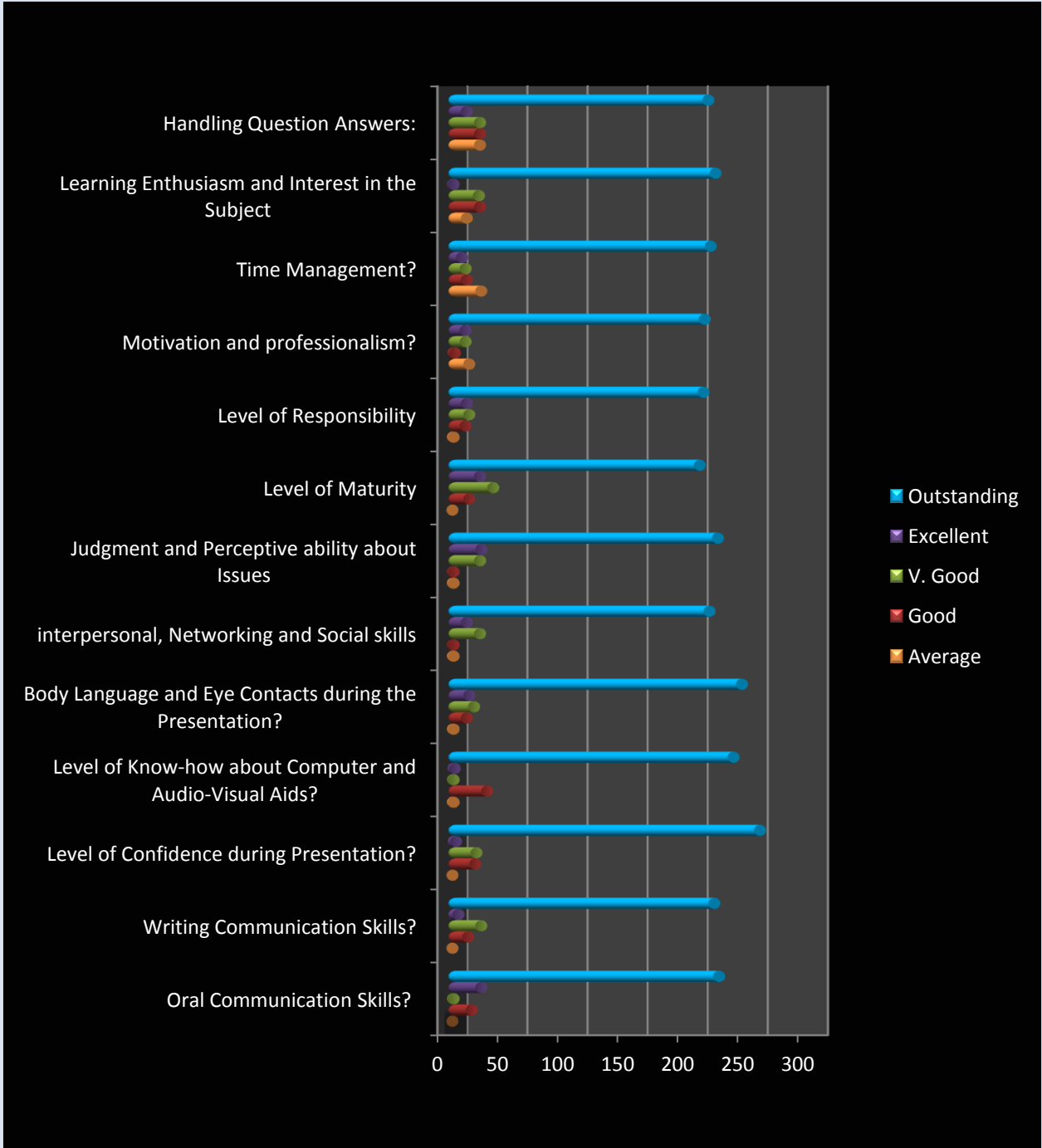


Consolidated Individual Trainee's Evaluation by the Trainers



Trainer: Qazi Attaullah

Lecture: ADVOCACY: "AN ISLAMIC PROSPECTIVE"



Trainer: Dr. Adnan

Lecture: Professional Code of Conduct under the Bar Council law & Established Ethical Norms

ANNEXES

Annexure-A

Address of the Chairman/Hon'able the Chief Justice

Worthy Director General, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy, President High Court Bar Association and his Cabinet, Dean and Directors of the Academy and dear participants – ladies and gentlemen.

Assalamualaikum!

I am very pleased that this course was successfully conducted by the Academy. The request for this course came concurrently from the Bar Association and the Bar Council. This in itself is a positive sign; an indication that the legal fraternity keep the code of conduct at high esteem.

Lawyer is answerable to many masters. He has to convince a person sitting across the bar on the bench and presiding over the court. He has to satisfy the individual standing behind him who is a party in the litigation before the court. But at the same time he is accountable before the Master of all the masters and Lord of the Lords, and this is the foremost of all the responsibilities. This is the supreme code of conduct to which we all are the subjects.

Ladies and gentlemen, this great country of ours was created by a lawyer. Each time when the nation faced any turbulence in our history, lawyers were among the forerunners to save the ideological frontiers of this nation. In the recent past we saw a revolution brought about by the legal fraternity when the judiciary was restored and dictatorship brought to an end. This movement is unmatched not only in our history but also throughout the world. And the success has been a result of persistent sacrifices from members of the legal fraternity. For almost two years lawyers were on strike and these had been very hard times in terms of earning livelihood; there have been some cases where lawyers were at the verge of starvation. Many were sent to prisons and some were martyred. But even then they were steadfast to the cause of justice. I have no doubt in my mind that these members of legal fraternity are our national heroes and it is only through their sacrifices that there is a rule of law prevailing in this country.

Despite all these sacrifices and successes, the dignified role in a society that a lawyer deserves, has not been assigned to him as yet. For many people, we are not seen as problem solvers but rather problem creators. Sometimes our roles are equated with a one who hinders the process of law by using delaying tactics in the court. Toutism is another menace we are encountered with.

The relationship of mutual between a bench and the bar is weakening. Nevertheless, the situation has not reached a level where it cannot be controlled. This is not the overwhelming majority of the legal fraternity that is earning bad name to this noble profession. These are in fact a few trouble makers who are neither serving their own profession nor the system of administration of justice. There is a dire need to isolate these black sheep from our quarters.

After attending this course I am confident that there will be a visible change in the attitude of our lawyers towards the court, towards their clients, towards their seniors and towards third parties. So go to your fields and start your practice with new zeal and enthusiasm upholding the supreme objective that we are answerable before our Lord.

Annexure- B

Welcome Addresses

It is a great occasion for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy that we are entering into a new era. We are involving the lawyers in the training process. We have many plans and programmes for the training of lawyers.

Judicial system in Pakistan hinges on two horns of a bull; one is the judges i.e. the of district judiciary as well as of the High court and the second is the lawyers, commonly called *Wakils*. A single bar intervenes between the two; on one side of it there is judge and on the other side, there is an advocate. Both of them have got similar responsibilities. Both are answerable to Almighty Allah in the same way. One is to assist and the other is to decide.

Assistance is sometimes more important than the decision, because decision is made on the basis of assistance which is given. It is like a ladder that when you climb a building, you use a ladder and if the ladder is strong you reach the roof safely and quickly and if the ladder is weak there is always a chance that you may fell down and you may not reach the roof. So to me, the person standing on the other side of the bar is more important and more responsible.

Ladies Gentlemen! You have selected a very tough job. You have selected a job which imparts more responsibility, which imposes a larger duty of the nation upon you, because you represent the justice seeker. It is a wrong conception that the plaintiff or the complainant is the justice seeker and the defendant or accused is not the justice seeker. Both the parties have come to the court for justice. And their mouths and their faces are lawyers. This being the position, he is a very important segment of the society. When we were lawyers we used to hear in the bar and we use to say that we are the cream of the society. And I still believe that bar is the cream of the society. You are face of the nation. If you are disciplined, the nation is disciplined. If you fight for justice, the nation gets justice.

Ladies and Gentlemen! This is your Academy. You are an important segment of the justice system and it is our duty to transfer what we have to improve your capacities. I hope you will enjoy the day here and your attitudes and behavior will be changed from tomorrow.

Wish you best of luck.

Annexure- C

Schedule of Activities

S. No.	Topic	Duration
Session-1		
1.1	Registration	9:00- 9:30
1.2	Pre-Training Evaluation	9:30- 10:00
1.3	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an & Duaa	10:00
1.4	Introductory Remarks - DG, KPJA	10:05-10:15
Session-2		
2.1	Professional Code of Conduct under the Bar Council law & Established Ethical Norms – Barrister Dr. Adnan Khan	10:15-11:30
Tea Break 11:30-12:00		
Session-2 Continues		
2.2	Hypothetical Code of Conduct Questions - Practical Exercise	12:00-1:00
Lunch Break 1:00-2:00 pm		
Session-3		
3.1	ADVOCACY: “AN ISLAMIC PROSPECTIVE – Qazi Ataullah	2:00-3:00
3.2	Concluding Comments by CR	3:00-3:15
3.3	Certificate Distribution	3:15-3:30

Annexure –D

List of Participants

Date: 16th September 2013

S.No	Name	Designation
01	Fahad Nawaz khan	Advocate
02	Faozia Durrani	Advocate
03	Saleem khan	Advocate
04	Saqib Alam	Advocate
05	Tariq khan	Advocate
06	Shahab Rashid	Advocate
07	Maqsood Ali	Advocate
08	Liaqat Ali	Advocate
09	Malik Sulaiman khan	Advocate
10	Imran khan	Advocate
11	Anwar zeeb	
12	Shahid khan	Advocate
13	Yousaf khan	Advocate
14	Muhammad mujeeb khan	Advocate
15	Imad Anjum Durrani	Advocate
16	Altaf khan	Advocate
17	Fahim khan	Advocate
18	Asfandyar khan	Advocate
19	Sajeed khan	Advocate
20	Fahad Muhammad	Advocate
21	Waheed	Advocate
22	Jebran	Advocate
23	Shehryar	Advocate
24	Hayat ullah shah	Advocate
25	Mubarak Zeeb	Advocate
26	Anjum Parveez	Advocate
27	Kawal Abid	Advocate
28	Farman Ali	Advocate
29	Niaz Muhammad	Advocate
30	Muhammad Anwar	Advocate
31	Danyal Chamkani	Advocate
32	Habib Anwar	Advocate
33	Muhsin Kamran Siddiqi	Advocate
34	Bibi Saba	Advocate
35	Lubna Nisar	Advocate
36	M.Rehan Awan	Advocate
37	Saeed khan	Advocate

38	Abdul raof afridi	Advocate
39	Zia u ddin khan	Advocate
40	Zia u ddin Khan	Advocate
41	Aman ullah	Advocate
42	Palwasha Reema	Advocate
43	Aamir ali	Advocate
44	Khyal Muhammad	Advocate
45	M.jonaid shah	Advocate
46	Zarak Arif shah	Advocate
47	Arbab kaleem ullah	Advocate
48	Sehrish Munawar	Advocate
49	Syed Mujtaba	Advocate
50	Shaukat Ali	Advocate
51	Affaf Rehman	Advocate
52	Shad Muhammad	Advocate
53	Zahid ullah Zahid	Advocate
54	Umar Nisar	Advocate
55	Naik Azam	Advocate
56	Arshid Jamal Qurashi	Advocate
57	Yousaf khan	Advocate
58	Farman Ali	Advocate
59	Maqsood Ali	Advocate
60	Sajeed khan	Advocate

17th September 2013

S.NO	Name	Designation
1	Gulam Muhammad	Advocate
2	Roshan khan	Advocate
3	Fahim ullah khan	Advocate
4	Asad Ahmad khan	Advocate
5	Ali Gaohar	Advocate
6	Gafar Ali	Advocate
7	Naid Wali	Advocate
8	Ishfaq Ahmad Afridi	Advocate
9	Malik Ziaul Hassan	Advocate
10	Ajmal khan Mumand	Advocate
11	Aurang Zeb	Advocate
12	Halim khan Bangash	Advocate
13	Usman Rahim khattak	Advocate
14	Muhammad Anwar	Advocate
15	Khan Zeeb	Advocate
16	Muhammad Adil	Advocate

17	Muhammmad Adil	Advocate
18	Muhamad Arif	Advocate
19	Mushtaq Rahim	Advocate
20	Arbab Alam	Advocate
21	Said khan	Advocate
22	Abdul Gaffar khan	Advocate
23	Jehangir	Advocate
24	Wajid ali	Advocate
25	Muhammad Haroon	Advocate
26	Aqil khan Khalil	Advocate
27	Fazli mehmoood	Advocate
28	Asad Mehmood	Advocate
29	Umair azam khan	Advocate
30	Shabana bibi	Advocate
31	Syeda Alwina shah	Advocate
32	Mehwish Musharaf	Advocate
34	Shaukat khan Safi	Advocate
35	Mian Wiqas ahmad	Advocate
36	Sohail Ahmad	Advocate
37	Sartaj khan	Advocate
38	Fazal Sher	Advocate
39	Hayat Sher khan	Advocate
40	Jehan afsar	Advocate
41	Zohra Bibi	Advocate
42	Shah nawaz khan	Advocate
43	Mehwish Khan	Advocate
44	Habib ullah	Advocate
45	Hina Rukh	Advocate
46	Muhammad Tariq	Advocate
47	Asad Zeebkhan	Advocate
48	Inam ullah	Advocate
49	Naosheen Ahmad	Advocate
50	Syed Bilal jan	Advocate
51	Noor Muhammad khan	Advocate
52	Darul salam khan	Advocate
53	Shahab khan	Advocate
54	Amer Ayaz	Advocate
55	Jehan Zeeb	Advocate

56	Mushtaq ahmad	Advocate
57	Zahir khan	Advocate
58	Fazal qayyum	Advocate
59	Shaheen Ahtar	Advocate
61	Mushtaq Ahmad	Advocate
62		Advocate
63		Advocate
64		Advocate



S.No	Name	Designation
1	Arshid Hussain	Advocate
2	Saleem Bahadar	Advocate
3	Mir Afsar	Advocate
4	Zaheer Hayat	Advocate
5	Wajid Hussin	Advocate
6	Yasir khan	Advocate
7	Shah	Advocate
8	Saeed Ullah jan	Advocate
9	Syed Qasim Shah	Advocate
10	Mumtaz gul	Advocate
11	Aman Ullah khan	Advocate
12	Asif Zia malik	Advocate
13	Mustafa khan	Advocate
14	Zahir Shah	Advocate
15	Muhammad imtiaz	Advocate
16	Sadam hussin Siddiqi	Advocate
17	Khahif Jan	Advocate
18	M.Anwar Iqbal	Advocate
19	Zahid Gul	Advocate
20	Ziarat khan mommand	Advocate
21	Ihsan ul haq usmani	Advocate
22	Muhamad Sareer	Advocate
23	Inayat ur Rehman	Advocate
24	Jehan Zeb khan	Advocate
25	Bibi Hawa	Advocate
26	Rizwana Kawal	Advocate
27	Hazrat Bilal	Advocate
28	Iftehar Ilahi	Advocate
29	Muhammad Hayat	Advocate
30	Haroon ur Rashid	Advocate
31	Akbar Ali	Advocate
32	Muhammad Jan	Advocate
34	Asif khan	Advocate
35	Arif Jan	Advocate
36	Mansoor Durani	Advocate
37	Naveed Jan	Advocate
38	Hasan M.Sherazi	Advocate
39	Dr.Aman Pirzada	Advocate
40	Saeed Ullah	Advocate
41	M.Asim	Advocate
42	Bashir Ahmad Safi	Advocate
43	Arshid Ali Gul	Advocate
44	Yousaf Ali	Advocate

45	Muhammad Imran khan	Advocate
46	Shahid Imran Gigyani	Advocate
47	Saeed khan Ahunzada	Advocate
48	Muhammad Norul Bashar	Advocate
49	Mehmooda Gul	Advocate
50	Zeeb Alam khan	Advocate
51	Anwar Ali	Advocate
52	M.Himayun	Advocate
53	Qaree Fata ur ehman	Advocate
54	Daolat khan	Advocate
55	Shah Aman	Advocate
56	Muhammad Irshad	Advocate
57	Fiza Meer	Advocate
58	Inayat Ullah	Advocate
59	Ishaq uddin	Advocate
60	Fazal Akbar	Advocate
61	Gul Jalil	Advocate
62	Javed Shah	Advocate
63	Jafar Shah	Advocate
64	Arshid Shahab	Advocate
65	Muhammad Ayaz	Advocate
66	Muhammad Zubair	Advocate
67	Syed Fareed Abdullah	Advocate
68	Syed Adnan Ishtiaq	Advocate
69	Tariq Mehmood	Advocate
70	Waheed ullah	Advocate
71	Shahid Riaz	Advocate
72	Faiza Rauf	Advocate
73	Fawad Faisal	Advocate
74	Huma	Advocate
75	Atiya rehman	Advocate
76	Muhmad Asad	Advocate
77	Ayaz khan	Advocate
78	Naseer khan	Advocate
79	Muhamad Iqbal	Advocate
80	Muslim shah	Advocate
81	Muhamad Sohail Anwar	Advocate
82	Shamim Sara	Advocate
83	Amir Shaukat	Advocate
84	Zahid muhamad	Advocate
85	Asad Nabi	Advocate
86	Shahid qayum	Advocate
87	Attiq Ur ehman	Advocate
88	Dawood Kamal	Advocate
89	Said Nazir	Advocate

100	Sangeen khan	Advocate
101	Rabia Naz	Advocate
102	Wilayat khan	Advocate
103	Muhamad Haroon	Advocate
104	Haroon Ur Rashid	Advocate
105	Amir Shahzad Malik	Advocate
106	Khalid hamid	Advocate
107	Barakat ullah khan	Advocate
108	Muhamad muhtyar	Advocate
109	Asif khan	Advocate
110	Muhamad Bashir	Advocate
111	Wilayat	Advocate
112	Mumtaz Ahmad	Advocate
113	Shakoor Hussin	Advocate
114	S. Izaz Ali shah	Advocate
115	Ijaz anwar khan	Advocate
116	Muhamad Ajmal	Advocate
117	Jonaid alam	Advocate
118	Karamat Ullah	Advocate
119	Shanawaz khan	Advocate

Annexure- E
Group Photos



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

One Day training on Professional Responsibilities & Legal Ethics

(16 September, 2013)





KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

One Day training on Professional Responsibilities & Legal Ethics
(17 September, 2013)





KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

One Day training on Professional Responsibilities & Legal Ethics

(18 September, 2013)





KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

One Day training on Professional Responsibilities & Legal Ethics
(19 September, 2013)

