

# Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts (2022)



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**Foreword:**

I am pleased to present the annual report of the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts for the year 2022 which is being published as delegated business under the National Judicial (Policy Making) Committee Ordinance, 2002. This report provides performance statistics for the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts established by the Federal and Provincial Governments under different statutes. Besides, providing statistical data of cases, this report also provides information about the sanctioned and working strength, vacant positions and annual budget allocation for the courts. It is hoped that the information will be useful for a wider range of stakeholders including general public. More particularly, this report may aid the policy makers for making decisions with respect to various types of courts / tribunals. It is expected that this report may enable the stakeholders to evaluate the performance of courts and formulate strategies for improving the quality of justice service delivery.

This report is also available on our official website, i.e. [www.ljcp.gov.pk](http://www.ljcp.gov.pk) to enable access to information. The Secretariat would also welcome any suggestions to improve the quality of statistics and information provided.

**Riffat Inam Butt**  
**Secretary**  
**Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan**



## Overview:

This report contains detailed information regarding strength, budget, institution, disposal and pendency of cases in the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts constituted under the Federal and Provincial laws. Unlike the judiciary, the administrative control of the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts lies with the relevant governments. Total number of Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts are 326, which include 148 courts under Federal Jurisdiction and 178 courts under provincial jurisdiction. List of province-wise Administrative Tribunal and Special Courts working under Federal and Provincial Jurisdiction is at appendix–A.

The statistics of Special Court and Administrative Tribunals throughout the country are described in the table below;

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>No. of Courts</b>	<b>Pendency 01.01.2022</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Disposal</b>	<b>Balance 31.12.2022</b>
Federal Government	148	135243	80599	215842	91277	120592
Provincial Government	178	45358	56055	101413	60620	41951
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>180601</b>	<b>136654</b>	<b>317255</b>	<b>151897</b>	<b>162543</b>

As on December 31, 2022, total 26 positions of Presiding Officers and 30 positions of Members (Technical/Financial) were vacant in the said Tribunals/Special Courts under Federal Jurisdiction whereas 31 positions of Presiding Officers and 12 positions of Members were vacant in Tribunals and Special courts working under Provincial Jurisdiction. The filling-up of vacant positions in the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts is a regular agenda item in the NJPMC meetings and it has been frequently directed by the NJPMC that the relevant authorities may ensure timely filling-up of the vacant positions. Detailed overview of vacancy positions in administrative tribunals and special courts is given in appendix-B.

Details of institution, disposal and pendency of every individual court is available at appendix–C. The total budget allocation (for both Federal and Provincial) for the Financial Year 2021–22 was Rs. 7,448,549,619, detail of which is available at appendix–D.





## 1. Accountability Courts:

### 1.1 Introduction:

Accountability Courts have been established under the National Accountability Ordinance, 1999 (Ordinance) for the purpose of eradicating corruption, corrupt practices, misuse or abuse of power or authority, misappropriation of property, taking of kickbacks and to hold accountable all those persons accused of such charges. The Judge of Accountability Court is appointed by the President of Pakistan, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Courts of the Province concerned. A serving District and Sessions Judge can be appointed as Judge of Accountability Court.

The Chairman NAB may in respect of any case relating to any offence triable under the said Ordinance file a reference before Accountability Court and such Court shall have the jurisdiction to try the same. The Accountability Court shall hear the cases on day to day basis and dispose it off within 30 days. Any person Aggrieved from the final judgment and order of the Court, within ten days of the final judgment and order of the Accountability Court prefer an appeal to the respective High Court of the Province and ICT. All appeals against the final judgment filed before the High Court will be heard by a Bench of not less than two judges constituted by the Chief Justice of the High Court and shall finally be disposed of within thirty days of the filing of the appeal.

### 1.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 44 Accountability Courts functioning (13 in Punjab, 17 in Sindh, 8 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 3 in Balochistan and 3 in Islamabad Capital Territory) where posts of 12 posts of Presiding Officers were lying vacant i.e. two in Punjab, seven in Sindh, two in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and one in Islamabad.

### 1.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan'22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec'22)
1	Accountability Court I, Islamabad	33	4	35	2
2	Accountability Court II, Islamabad	40	2	30	12
3	Accountability Court III, Islamabad	40	2	30	12
4	Accountability Court I, Rawalpindi	4	13	7	10
5	Accountability Court II, Rawalpindi	2	5	3	0
6	Accountability Court III, Rawalpindi	6	8	7	7
7	Accountability Court I, Lahore	21	5	22	7
8	Accountability Court II, Lahore	32	2	29	7
9	Accountability Court III, Lahore	26	1	12	2
10	Accountability Court IV, Lahore	32	5	20	4
11	Accountability Court V, Lahore	25	0	18	4
12	Accountability Court VI, Lahore	33	0	7	20
13	Accountability Court VII, Lahore*	0	0	0	0

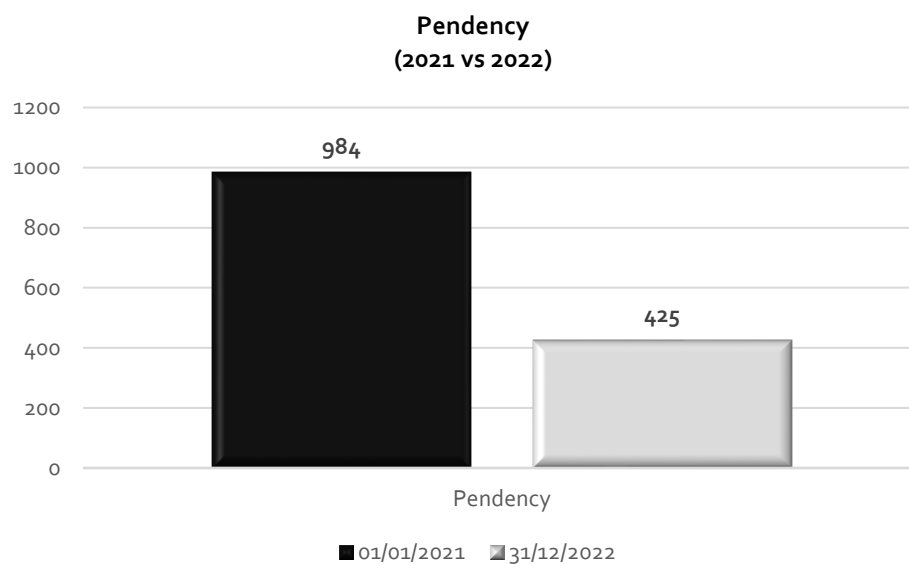
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan'22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec'22)
14	Accountability Court VIII, Lahore*	0	0	0	0
15	Accountability Court IX, Lahore	18	0	7	5
16	Accountability Court X, Lahore	18	0	7	3
17	Accountability Court, Multan I	42	4	31	9
18	Accountability Court, Multan II	48	5	42	5
19	Accountability Court I, Karachi	40	5	12	30
20	Accountability Court II, Karachi	38	0	3	47
21	Accountability Court III, Karachi	36	0	1	29
22	Accountability Court IV, Karachi	34	0	12	43
23	Accountability Court V, Karachi	0	0	0	0
24	Accountability Court VI, Karachi	2	1	2	5
25	Accountability Court VII, Karachi	0	0	0	0
26	Accountability Court VIII, Karachi	0	0	0	0
27	Accountability Court IX, Karachi	0	0	0	0
28	Accountability Court X, Karachi	0	0	0	0
29	Accountability Court I, Sukkur	48	0	5	62
30	Accountability Court II, Sukkur	0	0	0	0
31	Accountability Court III, Sukkur	0	1	0	0
32	Accountability Court IV, Sukkur	0	0	0	0
33	Accountability Court I, Hyderabad	36	2	1	22
34	Accountability Court II, Hyderabad	3	0	1	6
35	Accountability Court III, Hyderabad	6	0	4	4
36	Accountability Court I, Peshawar	30	0	0	6
37	Accountability Court II, Peshawar	64	75	111	4
38	Accountability Court III, Peshawar	29	27	45	11
39	Accountability Court IV, Peshawar	49	18	25	19
40	Accountability Court V, Peshawar	32	42	61	2
41	Accountability Court VI, Peshawar	23	48	71	0
42	Accountability Court VII, Peshawar	29	24	53	0
43	Accountability Court VIII, Peshawar	18	28	31	15
44	Accountability Court I, Quetta	25	6	5	3
45	Accountability Court II, Quetta	23	4	6	5
46	Accountability Court III, Quetta	26	3	8	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>1011</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>425</b>

**Note:** \* Accountability Courts VII and VIII Lahore are not Functioning.

The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.

#### 1.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency
2021	27	984	294	292	907
2022	44	1011	340	764	425



#### 1.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 44 Accountability Courts across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 619 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (Millions)
Punjab	161.17
Sindh	251.44
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	112.52
Balochistan	56.41
Islamabad	37.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>618.92</b>



## 2. Anti – Encroachment Tribunal:

### 2.1 Introduction:

The Anti-encroachment Tribunals have been established under the Sindh Public Property (Removal of Encroachment) Act, 2010 (XVIII of 2010) to provide measures for removal of encroachment from public property and to retrieve possession. Presently, the Tribunals are set-up in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas and Larkana. The Tribunals are set-up under section 12 of the Act to be headed by a retired District and Sessions Judge or any Advocate with ten years standing. Any order made by the Tribunal which conclusively determines the rights of the parties with regard to all or any of the matters in controversy shall be final and binding on the parties.

There are 5 Anti-Encroachment Tribunals functioning in Sindh.

### 2.2 Statistics of Cases:

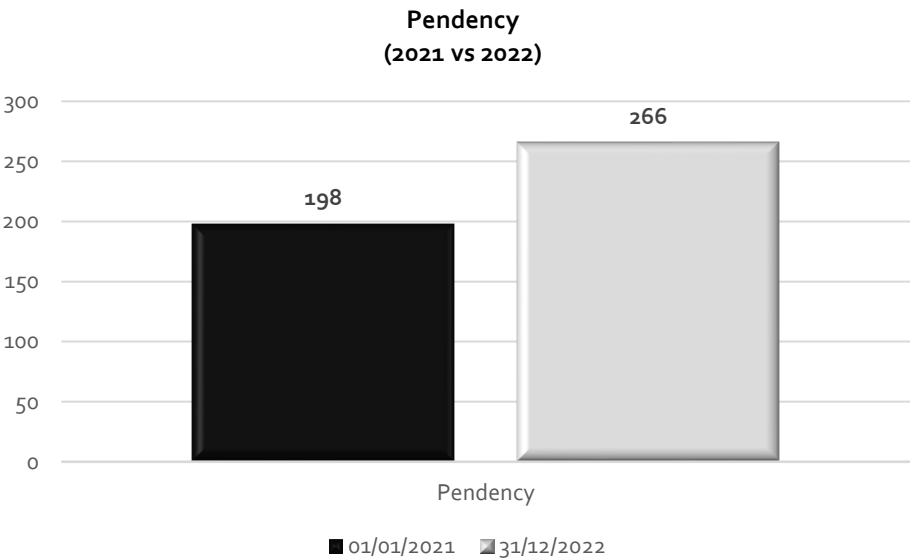
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Anti-Encroachment Tribunal, Karachi	10	22	17	18
2	Anti-Encroachment Tribunal, Hyderabad	143	100	78	169
3	Anti-Encroachment Tribunal, Sukkur	14	85	77	22
4	Anti-Encroachment Tribunal, Mirpurkhas	56	101	116	41
5	Anti-Encroachment Tribunal, Larkana	24	30	38	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>247</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>266</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 2.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	5	198	613	566	247
<b>2022</b>	5	247	338	326	266

Graphical illustration showing comparison of pendency of cases during the 2021 and 2022.



**2.4 Budget Allocation:**

The budget allocation for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 133 million.

### 3. Anti-Corruption Courts (Provincial):

#### 3.1 Introduction:

The Courts of Special Judge Anti-Corruption (Provincial) have been established under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958 (XV of 1958) to provide for speedy trial and effective punishment of offences specified in the Schedule i.e. abetment, gratification and professional dishonesty, etc. Under section 3 of the Act, the respective Provincial Government shall appoint Special Judges to try and punish specified offences, who shall be an advocate qualified to be a Judge of High Court or Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge with 10 years' experience.

#### 3.1 Vacancy Position:

There are 17 Anti-Corruption (Provincial) Courts functioning (10 in Punjab, 4 in Sindh, 2 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 1 in Balochistan) where two posts of Presiding Officers were lying vacant i.e. one each in Punjab and Balochistan.

#### 3.2 Statistics of Cases:

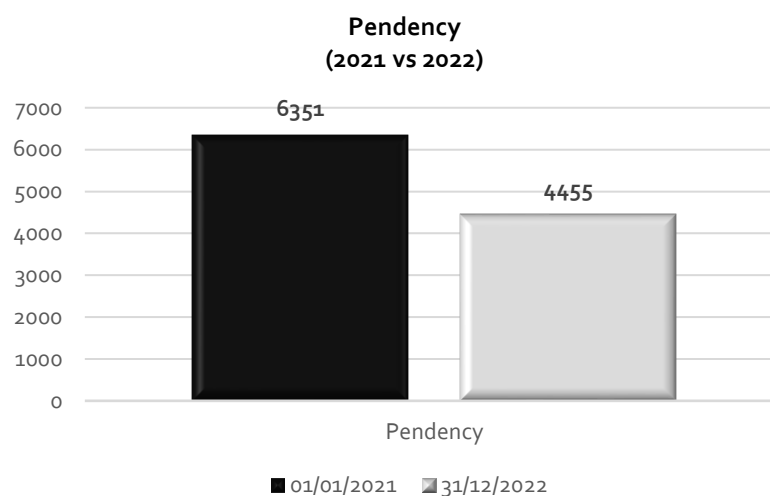
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Anti-Corruption Court - I, Lahore	203	241	218	188
2	Anti-Corruption Court - II, Lahore	256	210	228	233
3	Anti-Corruption Court, Bahawalpur	432	145	259	318
4	Anti-Corruption Court, Faisalabad	743	111	199	655
5	Anti-Corruption Court, Multan	248	122	196	175
6	Anti-Corruption Court, D.G.Khan	299	558	661	206
7	Anti-Corruption Court, Gujranwala	215	489	464	238
8	Anti-Corruption Court, Rawalpindi	369	119	194	292
9	Anti-Corruption Court, Sargodha	170	115	168	117
10	Anti-Corruption Court, Sahiwal	178	269	293	155
11	Anti-Corruption Court, Hyderabad	755	34	71	719
12	Anti-Corruption Court, Sukkur	767	63	217	634
13	Anti-Corruption Court, Karachi	113	64	77	98
14	Anti-Corruption Court, Larkana	108	37	14	111
15	Anti-Corruption Court, Peshawar	220	116	37	229
16	Anti-Corruption Court, Bannu	79	89	175	66
17	Anti-Corruption Court, Quetta	22	9	10	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>5177</b>	<b>2791</b>	<b>3481</b>	<b>4455</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 3.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	17	6351	2833	4002	5240
2022	17	5177	2791	3481	4455

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 3.4 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 17 Anti-Corruption Courts across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 334 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	165.43
Sindh	98.05
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	44.62
Balochistan	25.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>334.03</b>



#### 4. Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal:

##### 4.1 Introduction:

The Anti-dumping Appellate Tribunal has been established under section 2(a) of the Anti-Dumping Ordinance 2000 (LXV of 2000), where in a party may file an appeal against: -

- (a) an affirmative or a negative final determination by the National Tariff Commission; and
- (b) any final determination pursuant to a review.

The Presiding officer/Chairman may be appointed by the Federal Government with following qualifications: -

- (i) a retired judge of the Supreme Court who shall also be the Chairman of the Appellate Tribunal; (ii) a person well known for his integrity, expertise and experience in economics with particular reference to international trade related issues; and (iii) a person well known for his integrity, expertise and experience in matters related to customs law and practice.

On an appeal, the Appellate Tribunal may make inquiry and offer hearing opportunity to appellant and pass order. The appeal shall be disposed of hearing same as day to day basis. The decision of the Appellate Tribunal shall be final, provided that the Appellate Tribunal may, if it thinks fit, accept an application from any party to an appeal in which the Appellate Tribunal has rendered its decision for a clarification of any of the issues raised by the Appellate Tribunal in its decision. However, no such application shall be accepted by the Appellate Tribunal later than thirty days of its decision.

##### 4.2 Statistics of Cases:

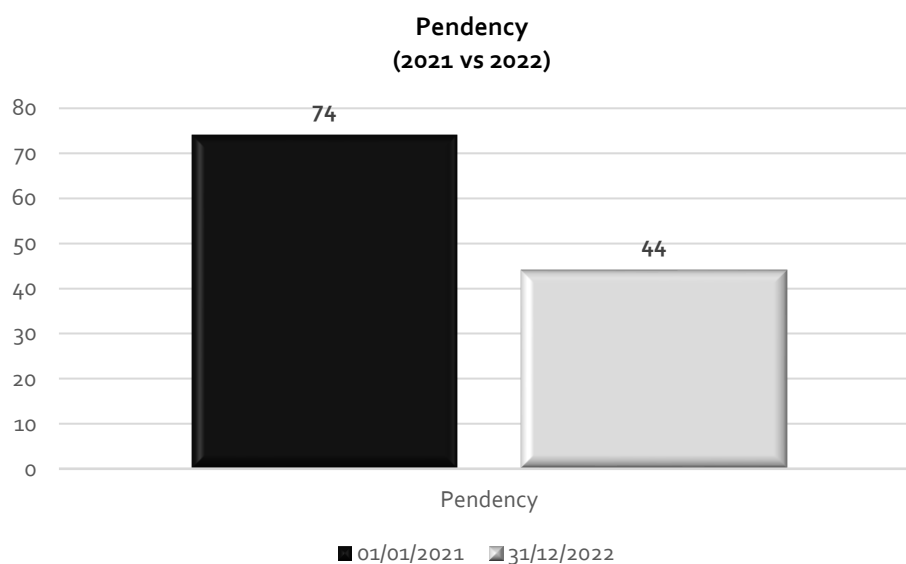
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Anti - Dumping Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad	82	101	139	44
<b>Total</b>		<b>82</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>44</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

##### 4.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	74	52	44	82
2022	1	82	101	139	44

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### **4.4 Budget Allocation:**

There is one Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal in Islamabad. The budget allocation for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 45 million.

## 5. Anti-Terrorism Courts:

### 5.1 Introduction:

The Anti-Terrorism Courts are established under Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 for providing speedy trial of cases and of offences like terrorism, kidnapping for ransom and dacoity etc. The Federal Government or the Provincial Government may establish one or more Anti-Terrorism Courts in consultation with the Chief Justice of High Court.

The Anti-Terrorism Court shall proceed with the trial on day to day basis and not give more than two consecutive adjournments during trial of a case. If the Defence counsel does not appear after two consecutive adjournments, the Court may appoint a State Counsel with seven years standing in criminal matters to present the accused and proceed with the trial of the case.

An appeal against the judgement of Anti-Terrorism court shall lie to the High Court.

### 5.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 66 Anti - Terrorism Courts functioning (10 in Punjab, 32 in Sindh, 13 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 9 in Balochistan and 2 in Islamabad Capital Territory) where 18 posts of Presiding Officers were lying vacant i.e. one in Islamabad, nine in Sindh and eight in Balochistan.

### 5.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Islamabad	20	33	31	22
2	Anti-Terrorism Court -II, Islamabad	18	21	14	25
3	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Lahore	40	126	94	67
4	Anti-Terrorism Court - III, Lahore	36	104	113	27
5	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Gujranwala	9	109	101	17
6	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Rawalpindi	18	180	129	54
7	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Multan	12	74	66	21
8	Anti-Terrorism Court, Sargodha	9	92	87	14
9	Anti-Terrorism Court, Bahawalpur	17	80	85	12
10	Anti-Terrorism Court, D.G Khan	7	34	38	3
11	Anti-Terrorism Court, Sahiwal	11	37	37	11
12	Anti-Terrorism Court, Faisalabad	2	98	82	7
13	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Karachi	109	160	100	80
14	Anti-Terrorism Court - II, Karachi	112	39	51	79
15	Anti-Terrorism Court - III, Karachi	117	105	65	55
16	Anti-Terrorism Court - IV, Karachi	119	125	120	129
17	Anti-Terrorism Court - V, Karachi	112	47	58	107

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
18	Anti-Terrorism Court - VI, Karachi	100	83	91	112
19	Anti-Terrorism Court - VII, Karachi	140	104	112	123
20	Anti-Terrorism Court - VIII, Karachi	0	59	14	45
21	Anti-Terrorism Court - IX, Karachi	0	21	1	23
22	Anti-Terrorism Court - X, Karachi	131	51	50	139
23	Anti-Terrorism Court - XI, Karachi	0	0	0	0
24	Anti-Terrorism Court - XII, Karachi	109	87	91	128
25	Anti-Terrorism Court - XIII, Karachi	0	0	0	0
26	Anti-Terrorism Court - XIV, Karachi	0	0	0	0
27	Anti-Terrorism Court - XV, Karachi	131	103	123	115
28	Anti-Terrorism Court - XVI, Karachi	70	188	106	91
29	Anti-Terrorism Court - XVII, Karachi	0	0	0	0
30	Anti-Terrorism Court - XVIII, Karachi	0	0	0	0
31	Anti-Terrorism Court - XIX, Karachi	0	0	0	0
32	Anti-Terrorism Court - XX, Karachi	122	147	121	158
33	Anti-Terrorism Court-I, Hyderabad	90	54	58	60
34	Anti-Terrorism Court-II, Hyderabad	28	0	50	10
35	Anti-Terrorism Court, N. Feroze	60	38	81	18
36	Anti-Terrorism Court, Mirpurkhas	14	55	33	32
37	Anti-Terrorism Court, Kashmore	30	52	57	32
38	Anti-Terrorism Court, S.Benazirabad	16	35	33	10
39	Anti-Terrorism Court-I, Sukkur	24	10	15	17
40	Anti-Terrorism Court-II, Sukkur	9	0	6	9
41	Anti-Terrorism Court, Khairpur	137	50	68	99
42	Anti-Terrorism Court, Larkana	43	111	76	79
43	Anti-Terrorism Court, Shikarpur	36	40	60	29
44	Anti-Terrorism Court, Ghotki	10	31	22	15
45	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Peshawar	13	75	62	24
46	Anti-Terrorism Court - II, Peshawar	10	96	83	18
47	Anti-Terrorism Court - III, Peshawar	11	87	68	22
48	Anti-Terrorism Court, Buner	5	18	22	1
49	Anti-Terrorism Court, Kohat	14	162	151	10
50	Anti-Terrorism Court, D.I Khan	12	104	107	2
51	Anti-Terrorism Court, Mardan	14	116	116	12
52	Anti-Terrorism Court, Bannu	15	262	252	4
53	Anti-Terrorism Court, Abbottabad	18	38	36	17

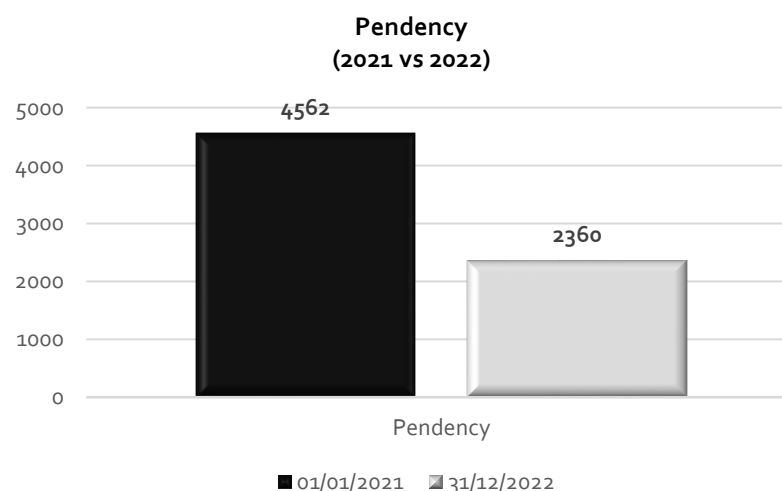
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
54	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Swat	1	51	47	0
55	Anti-Terrorism Court - II, Swat	3	101	101	3
56	Anti-Terrorism Court - III, Timergara	22	129	125	16
57	Anti-Terrorism Court - IV, Matta Swat	23	97	82	15
58	Anti-Terrorism Court - I, Quetta	18	72	25	65
59	Anti-Terrorism Court -II, Quetta	1	9	4	6
60	Anti-Terrorism Court, Sibi	0	28	25	0
61	Anti-Terrorism Court, Khuzdar	28	32	11	24
62	Anti-Terrorism Court, Turbat	14	36	40	10
63	Anti-Terrorism Court, Dera Allah Yar	10	16	9	15
64	Anti-Terrorism Court, Loralai	9	28	22	11
65	Anti-Terrorism Court, Nushki	2	2	0	3
66	Anti-Terrorism Court, Pishin	7	14	0	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>2318</b>	<b>4356</b>	<b>3927</b>	<b>2360</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 5.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	67	4562	4917	5240	4112
<b>2022</b>	66	2318	4356	3927	2360

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 5.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 66 Anti-Terrorism Courts across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 1460 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	242.31
Sindh	856.06
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	223.09
Balochistan	107.81
Islamabad	30.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>1460.63</b>

## 6. Appellate Tribunal for Sales Tax on Service:

### 6.1 Introduction:

The Appellate Tribunal, established under the KP Finance Act 2013, which shall exercise the powers and perform functions, as are conferred under the said Act, any other fiscal law and prescribed in the rules or regulations. The Appellate Tribunal shall consist of such number of judicial and technical members as Government may, from time to time, determine. Government shall, in consultation with the Peshawar High Court, Peshawar, appoint judicial members of the Appellate Tribunal either from the serving or retired District and Sessions Judges, who has previously served on the bench of any Federal or Provincial Tax Tribunal or in case of non-availability of any suitable judicial officer, appoint a practicing private lawyer with an extensive corporate and Government experience of more than twenty (20) years in the field of taxation and fiscal laws

### 6.2 Statistics of Cases:

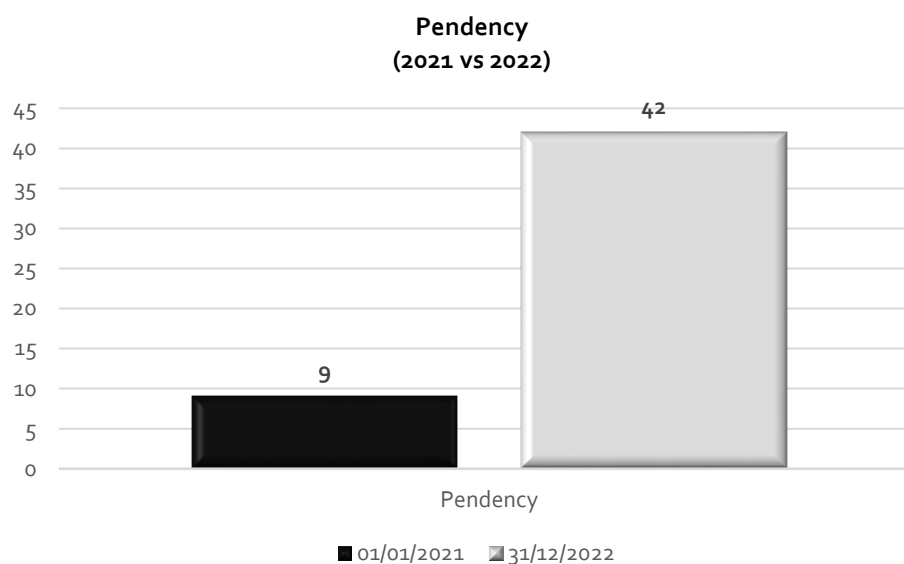
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Appellate Tribunal for Sales Tax on Services	16	104	78	42
<b>Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>42</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 6.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	9	32	25	16
2022	1	16	104	78	42

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### **6.4 Budget Allocation:**

There is one Appellate Tribunal for Sales Tax on Services in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The budget allocation for the financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 49 million.



## 7. Appellate Tribunal, Local Council (Judicial Forum):

### 7.1 Introduction:

In the Sindh Province Sindh Local Council (Judicial Forum) was established under Sindh Local Government Act, 2013) (XLII of 2012). It is a judicial forum which hears appeals relating to the Local Government/ Municipal Committees, Town Committees, District Councils and Union Councils under the Sindh Local Government Act, 2013.

The Tribunal is headed by the Chairperson. Section 143 of the Act provides that any person aggrieved by an order passed under this Act or the rules or bye-laws, may prefer an appeal to such Authority in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, and the order passed in appeal shall be final.

### 7.2 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Appellate Tribunal, Local Council (Judicial Forum)	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 7.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	1	0	1	0
2022	1	0	0	0	0

### 7.4 Budget Allocation:

There is one Appellate Tribunal, Local Council (Judicial Forum) in Sindh. The budget allocation for the financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 39 million.



## 8. Appellate Tribunal, Punjab Revenue Authority:

### 8.1 Introduction:

In the Punjab province the Punjab Revenue Authority is established under Punjab Revenue Authority Act (XLIII of 2012) to reform and modernize system of taxation, help tax payers, promote compliance with fiscal laws and establish a progressive and professionally efficient tax management organization. The Appellate Tribunal is established under the Punjab Revenue Authority Act, 2012. The senior most Judicial Member shall be as its Chairperson and consist judicial and accountant. The Government shall appoint judicial members of the Appellate Tribunal from amongst the District and Sessions Judges in consultation with the Lahore High Court.

An appeal, may be filed before Tribunal under section 19 of the Act by the aggrieved person/taxpayer or the Authority within sixty days from the date of communication of the order. Further any person or Authority within sixty days from the communication of the final order of the Appellate Tribunal may file reference to the High Court.

### 8.2 Statistics of Cases:

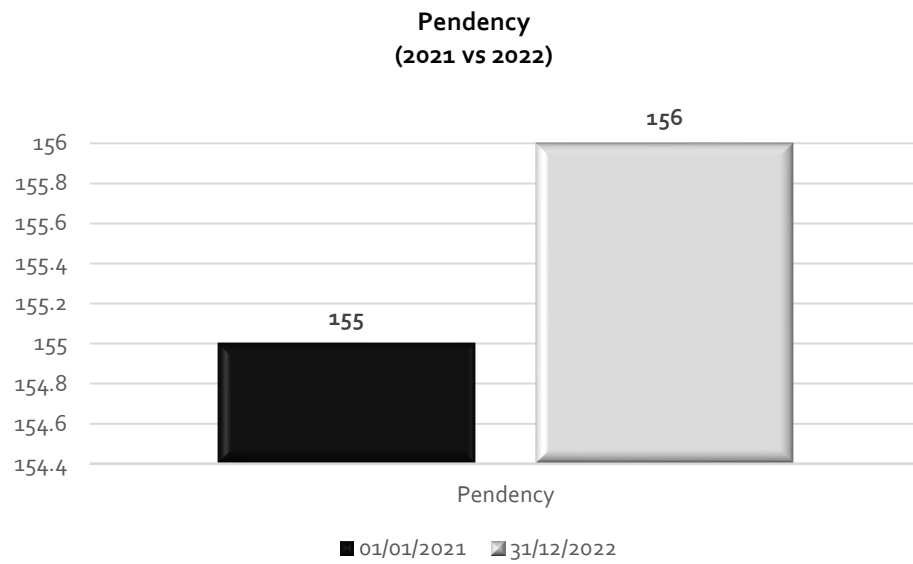
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Appellate Tribunal Punjab Revenue Authority	111	107	72	156
<b>Total</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>156</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 8.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	1	155	71	137	109
<b>2022</b>	1	111	107	72	156

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 8.4 Budget Allocation:

There is one Appellate Tribunal, Punjab Revenue Authority. The budget allocation for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 78 million.

## 9. Appellate Tribunal Sindh Revenue Board:

### 9.1 Introduction:

In the Sindh Province Sindh Revenue Board is established under The Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 (XI of 2010) to regulate matters relating to fiscal and economic policies; administration, management; imposition, levy and collection of taxes, duties, cess and other levies by establishing an organization, capable of enforcing the tax system through application of modern techniques of information and developing automated system of collection and assessment, in the Province under section 3 of the Act the board shall consist of not less than four members to be appointed or nominated by Government. The Government may appoint or nominate the Chairman on such terms and conditions as it may determine. The Appellate Tribunal is constituted under section 10 of the aforementioned Act

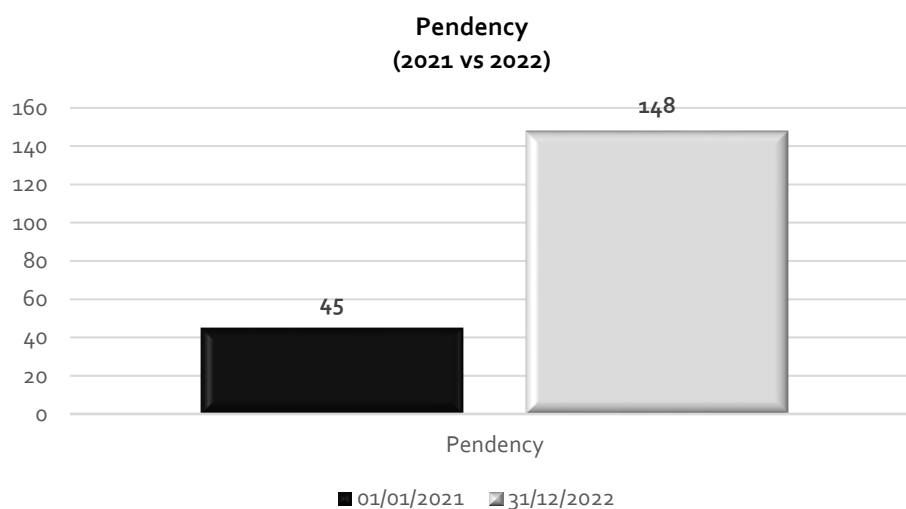
A tax payer or the officer of the board upon objection on any order passed by the commissioner may file an appeal to Appellate Tribunal

### 9.2 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Appellate Tribunal Sindh Revenue Board	42	189	83	148

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



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**9.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Courts</b>	<b>Previous Pendency (Jan`22)</b>	<b>Institution during year</b>	<b>Disposal during year</b>	<b>Pendency (Dec`22)</b>
<b>2021</b>	1	45	59	62	42
<b>2022</b>	1	42	189	83	148

**9.4 Budget Allocation:**

There is one Appellate Tribunal Sindh Revenue Board. The budget allocation for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 100 million.

## 10. Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue:

### 10.1 Introduction:

The Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue has been established under section 130 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (XVIII). The Tribunal comprises of a chairperson and other members i.e. judicial and accounting, etc, appointed by the Federal Government. A person may be appointed as a judicial member of the Appellate Tribunal if he has exercised the powers of a District Judge and is qualified to be a Judge of a High Court; or is or has been an advocate of a High Court, qualified to be appointed a Judge of the High Court. A person may be appointed as a member accounting of an Appellate Tribunal if he is an officer of Inland Revenue equivalent to the rank of Regional Commissioner or a Commissioner Inland Revenue or Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) having at least five years' experience as Commissioner or Collector.

The Federal Government may direct that all or any of the powers of the Appellate Tribunal shall be exercised by any one member or more members than one, jointly or severally. Where the taxpayer or Commissioner objects to an order passed by the Commissioner (Appeals), an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against such order can be filed. The appeal shall be presented in prescribed form with the requisite fee, except in case of an appeal filed by the Commissioner and to the Appellate Tribunal within sixty days of the date of service of order of the Commissioner (Appeals) on the taxpayer or the Commissioner.

### 10.2 Vacancy Position:

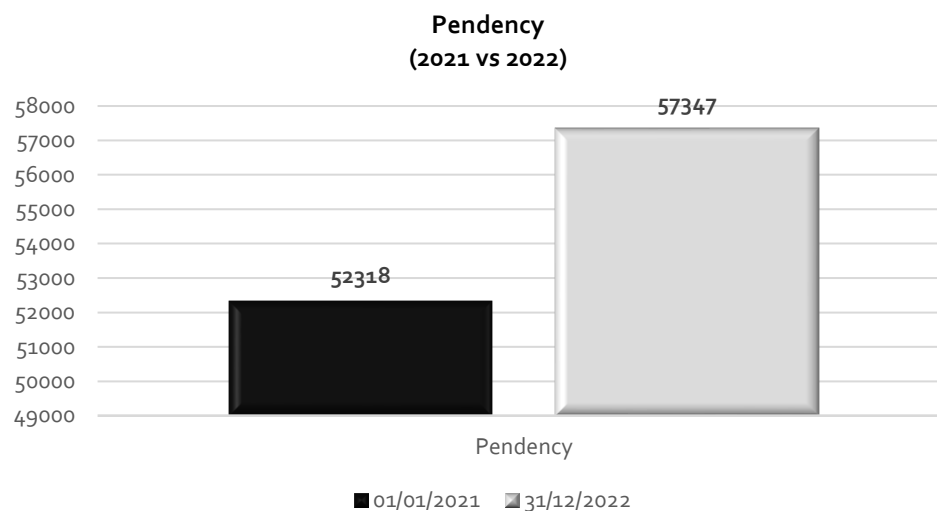
There are 4 Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue functioning (one each in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad) where one post of Presiding Officer was lying vacant in Islamabad.

### 10.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Islamabad	15453	8168	6093	17528
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Lahore	25938	21760	20356	27443
3	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Karachi	9793	6745	5569	10966
4	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Peshawar	1273	1050	304	1410
<b>Total</b>		<b>52457</b>	<b>37723</b>	<b>32322</b>	<b>57347</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 10.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	4	52318	35945	29483	52515
2022	4	52457	37723	32322	57347

#### 10.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 4 Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 455 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	76.17
Sindh	184.46
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	171.99
Balochistan	22.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>455.06</b>



## 11. Banking Courts:

### 11.1 Introduction:

The Banking Courts are established under the Financial Institutions (Recovery of Finances) Ordinance, 2001 (XLVI of 2001) to redress the issues relating to the Banking Companies loans, advances, credits, finances and recoveries, etc. A Judge of a Banking Court shall be appointed by the Federal Government after consultation with Chief Justices of the High Court of the respective province and no person shall be appointed as a Judge of a Banking Court unless he has been a Judge of High Court or is or has been District and Sessions Judge. Where a borrower or customer or a financial institution commits a default in fulfillment of any obligation with regard to any finance, the financial institution or, as the case may be, the customer may institute a suit in the Banking Court by presenting a plaint which shall be verified on oath, in the case of a financial institution, by the Branch Manager or such other officer of the financial institution as may be duly authorized in this behalf by power of attorney or otherwise. The plaint shall be supported by a statement of account which, in the case of a financial institution, shall be duly certified under the Bankers Book Evidence Act, 1891 (XVII of 1891). An appeal against the judgement of banking court shall lie to High Court.

### 11.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 34 Banking Courts (18 in Punjab, 11 in Sindh, 3 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1 in Balochistan and 1 in Islamabad Capital Territory) where one post of Presiding Officer was lying vacant in Sindh.

### 11.3 Statistics of Cases:

	Name of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Banking Court, Islamabad	1169	725	1244	650
2	Banking Court-I, Lahore	763	737	1020	808
3	Banking Court-II, Lahore	875	618	902	651
4	Banking Court-III, Lahore	620	609	1341	607
5	Banking Court-IV, Lahore	745	822	1049	522
6	Banking Court-V, Lahore	939	900	1092	841
7	Banking Court-VI, Lahore	724	326	635	584
8	Banking Court-VII, Lahore	528	573	919	597
9	Banking Court-I, Gujranwala	1210	895	1209	973
10	Banking Court-II, Gujranwala	1974	559	1024	1506
11	Banking Court-I, Faisalabad	2608	1223	2159	1672
12	Banking Court-II, Faisalabad	2178	678	2003	853

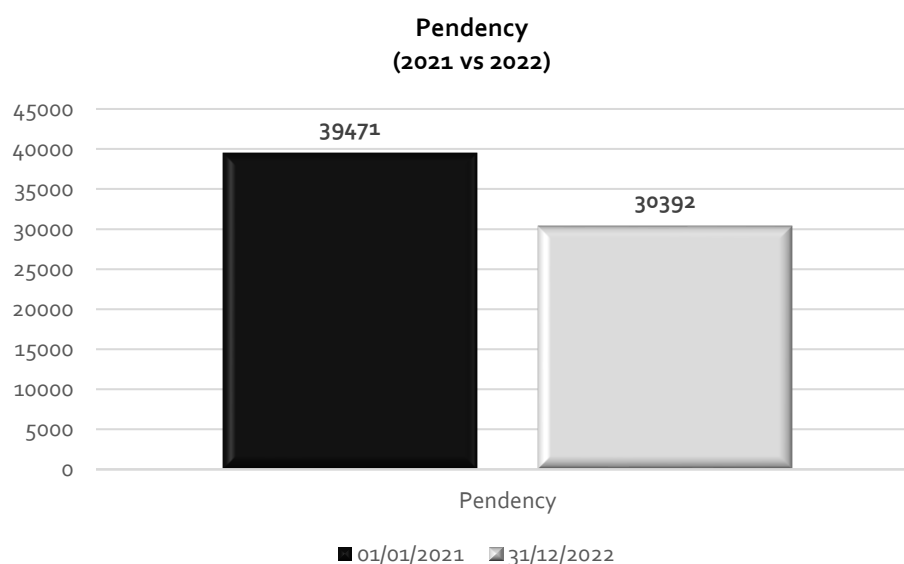
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
13	Banking Court, Bahawalpur	2623	982	838	2767
14	Banking Court, Dera Ghazi Khan	1505	964	1285	1293
15	Banking Court, Rawalpindi	470	407	680	193
16	Banking Court, Sargodha	709	497	592	679
17	Banking Court-I, Multan	1442	302	373	754
18	Banking Court-II, Multan	1291	941	1179	1382
19	Banking Court, Sahiwal	1102	790	1260	728
20	Banking Court-I, Karachi	990	279	329	943
21	Banking Court-II, Karachi	775	237	366	674
22	Banking Court-III, Karachi	919	169	234	859
23	Banking Court-IV, Karachi	782	122	203	664
24	Banking Court-V, Karachi	445	221	186	480
25	Banking Court-I, Hyderabad	980	200	219	960
26	Banking Court-II, Hyderabad	1254	767	526	1495
27	Banking Court-I, Sukkur	1030	202	143	1090
28	Banking Court-II, Sukkur	2236	1005	756	2487
29	Banking Court-I, Larkana	568	168	218	533
30	Banking Court-II, Larkana	648	526	481	719
31	Banking Court-I, Peshawar	476	388	348	414
32	Banking Court-II, Peshawar	417	133	295	455
33	Banking Court, Abbottabad	238	142	160	200
34	Banking Court, Quetta	380	78	86	359
<b>Total</b>		<b>35613</b>	<b>18185</b>	<b>25354</b>	<b>30392</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 11.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	34	39471	20225	25198	35746
2022	34	35613	18185	25354	30392

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 11.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 34 Banking Courts across the country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 571 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	287.27
Sindh	189.13
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	61.94
Balochistan	19.71
Islamabad	13.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>571.42</b>



## 12. Child Protection Court Punjab:

### 12.1 Introduction:

The Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act, 2004 (IX of 2004) has been enforced to rescue, protect custody, care and for rehabilitation of destitute and neglected children in province of Punjab. Under this Act, the Government of Punjab has established a welfare bureau for Child Protection Destitute and Neglected Children's and Child Protection Institutions. Under this Act unauthorized custody, cruelty to children, employing child for begging, giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug to child, permitting child to enter places where liquor or narcotic drugs are sold, inciting child to bet or borrow and exposure to seduction are punishable offences. At present, one Child Protection Court is established under section 22 of the Act in Lahore.

No appeal or revision lies against any order of the Child Protection Court, however, the court may at any stage recall or modify its earlier order in the interest of justice. The Child Protection Court exercising powers under this Act is deemed to be a Court of Sessions in terms of section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. The Child Protection Court is empowered to direct for production of child by parent or guardian, examination of person producing or reporting, entrustment of the custody of destitute and neglected child and sending of child having place of residence outside jurisdiction. There is not separate budget for Child Protection Court.

### 12.2 Statistics of Cases:

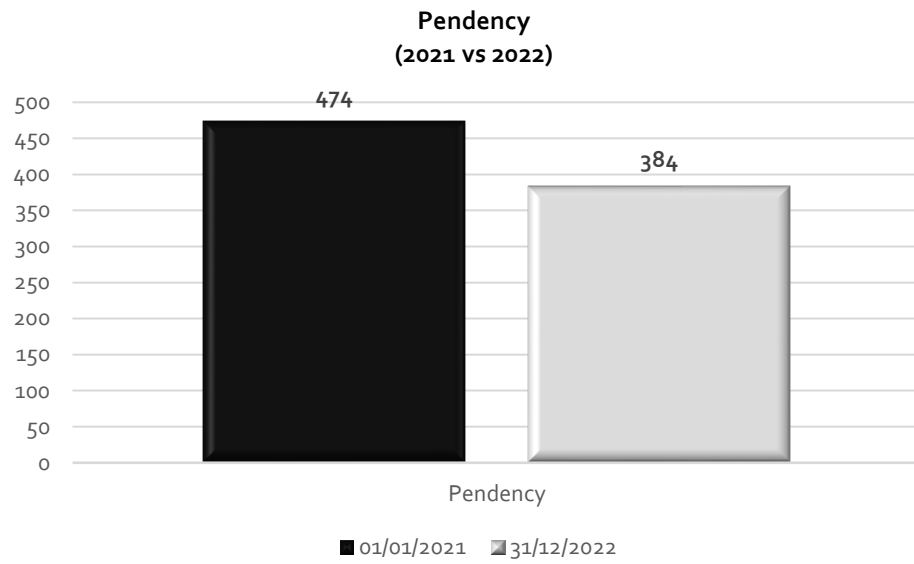
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Child Protection Court Punjab	293	3006	2935	384
<b>Total</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2935</b>	<b>384</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 12.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	1	474	2369	2550	293
<b>2022</b>	1	293	3006	2935	384

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 13. Commercial Courts:

#### 13.1 Introduction:

The commercial courts were established under Import and Export Act, 1950 (XXXIX of 1950) to exercise powers to prohibit, restrict or otherwise control imports into and exports from Pakistan. A chairperson of the Court adjudicates the matters provided under the said Act. Commercial Court shall consist of a person who is or has been a High Court Judge or Sessions Judge, who shall be the Chairman, and two members to be appointed by the Federal Government from amongst the officers of the Federal Government not below BPS-19 to be nominated by the Ministry of Commerce from businessmen or Executives.

An appeal against the judgement of the commercial court shall lie to the high court within thirty days. A Commercial Court shall, as far as may be, dispose of a matter within a period of ninety days from the filing of the complaint. Commercial Court has been established under the said Act for Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at Lahore and another Commercial Court has been established in Karachi.

There are 2 Commercial Courts functioning (one each in Punjab and Sindh) where one post of Presiding Officer was lying vacant in Punjab.

#### 13.2 Statistics of Cases:

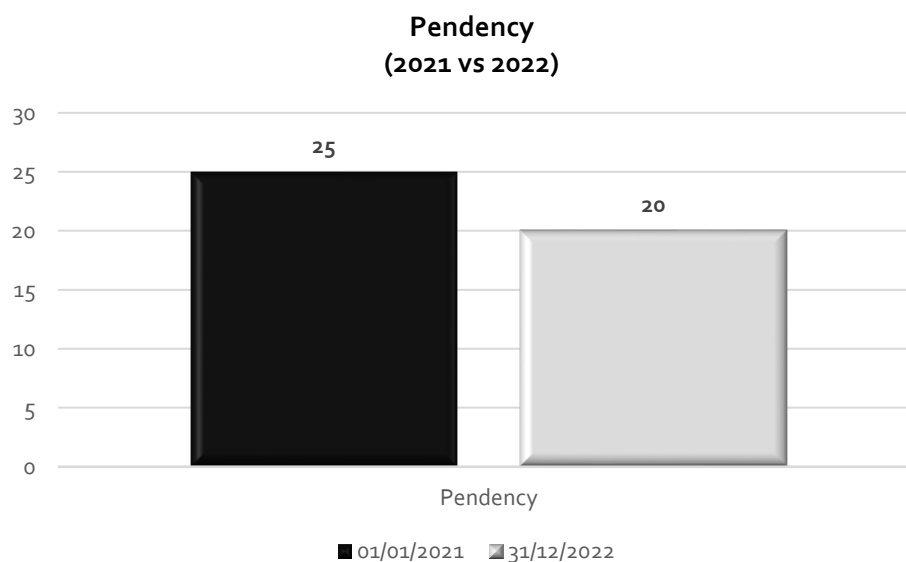
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Commercial Court Punjab	19	0	5	14
2	Commercial Court Sindh	5	1	0	6
<b>Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>384</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 13.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	2	25	1	2	24
<b>2022</b>	2	24	1	5	20

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 13.4 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 2 Commercial Courts across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 116 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	52.21
Sindh	64.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>116.46</b>



## 14. Competition Appellate Tribunal:

### 14.1 Introduction:

The Competition Commission of Pakistan was established under the Competition Act, 2010 (XIX of 2010) to protect consumers from anti-competitive maintain and enhance competition. The Commission consists of not less than five and not more than seven members. The head office of the Commission is situated in Islamabad.

An appeal lies to an Appellate Bench of the Commission under section 41 of the Act within thirty days after passing the order by the Commission. The appellate bench shall have at least two members.

### 14.2 Statistics of Cases:

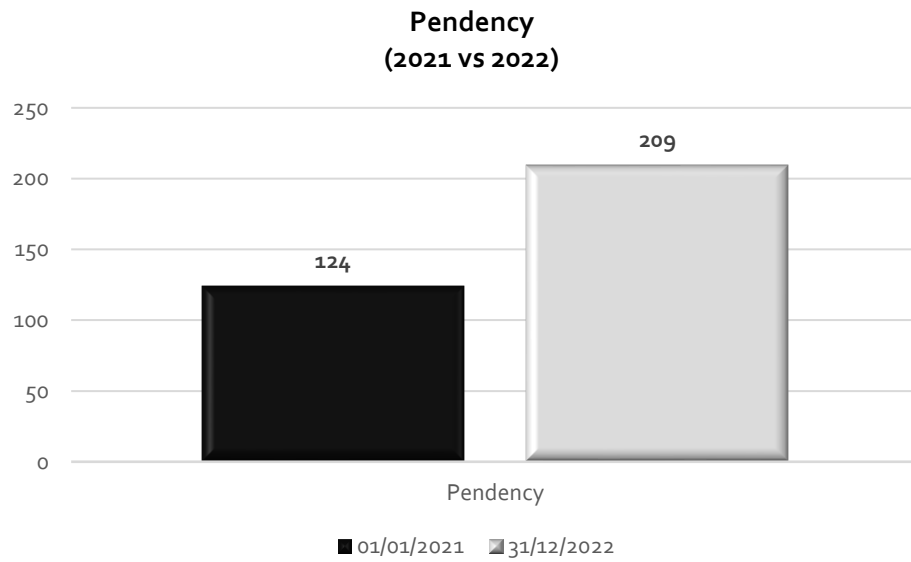
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Competition Appellate Tribunal	200	23	14	209
<b>Total</b>		<b>200</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>209</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 14.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	1	124	76	0	200
<b>2022</b>	1	200	23	14	209

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### **14.4 Budget Allocation:**

The budget allocation for 1 Competition Appellate for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 39 million.

## **15. Consumer Courts:**

### **15.1 Introduction:**

The Punjab Consumer Protection Act, was enacted in 2005, to protect and promote rights and interests of the consumers. Section 26 of the Act provides that Government of the Punjab provides for establishing one or more Consumer Courts to exercise jurisdiction and powers under this Act. A Consumer Court shall consist of a District Judge or an Additional District Judge to be appointed by the Government of the Punjab in consultation with the Lahore High Court. A Consumer, who has suffered damages or in other cases the authority i.e., the District Coordination Officer of the district concerned, or any other notified officer, may file a claim before the Consumer Court, which shall be decided within six months after conducting proceedings. Any person aggrieved by any final order of the Consumer Court, may file an appeal in the Lahore High Court within thirty days of such order.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Consumer Protection Act, was enacted in 1997 to protect and promote rights and interests of the consumers. Under section 11A of the Act, the Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may establish a Consumer Court in each District of the Province to be presided by the District and Sessions Judge. A consumer to redress the grievance may file a complaint before the Consumer Court. Any person aggrieved by any final order of the Consumer Court, may file an appeal in the Peshawar High Court within thirty days of such order.

The Consumer Court shall, on receipt of a claim, if it relates to any product forward a copy of the claim to the defendant mentioned in the claim directing him to file his written statement within a period of fifteen days or such extended period not exceeding fifteen days. Where the defendant, on receipt of such claim, denies or disputes the allegations contained in the claim, or omits or fails to present his case within the time specified, as the case may be, the Consumer Court shall proceed to settle the consumer dispute. Where the claim alleges that products are defective and do not conform to the accepted industry standards, the Consumer Court may decide the dispute on the basis of the evidence relating to the accepted industry standards and by inviting expert evidence in this regard. Where the dispute cannot be determined without proper analysis or test of products, the Consumer Court shall obtain sample of the products from the complainant, seal it and authenticate it in the manner prescribed and refer the sample to a laboratory along with a direction to make analysis or test, whichever may be necessary, with a view to finding out, if such products suffer from any defect and to report its findings to the Consumer Court within a period of thirty days of the receipt of the reference or within such period as may be extended, not exceeding fifteen day.

### **15.2 Vacancy Position:**

There are 34 Consumer Courts (17 each in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) where three posts of Presiding Officer were lying vacant i.e. one in Punjab and two in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

### 15.3 Statistics of Cases:

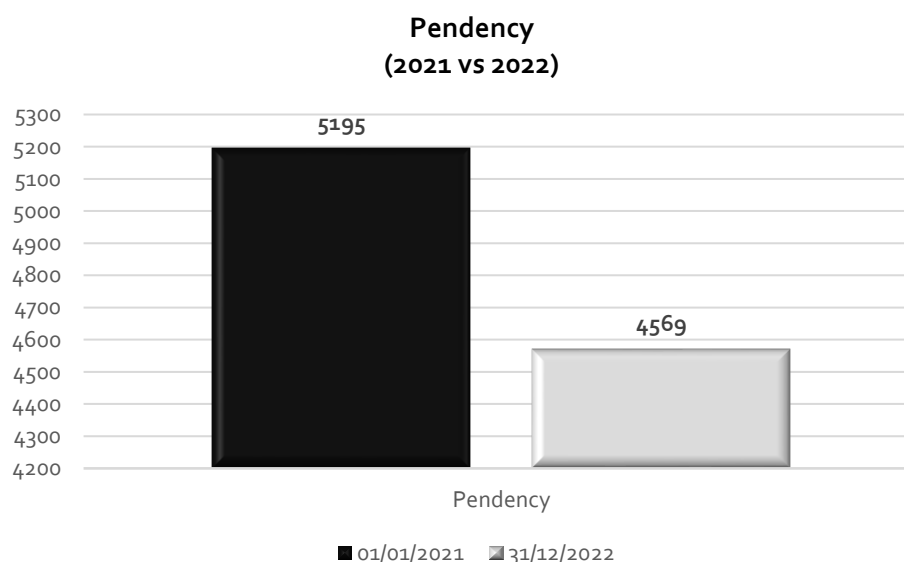
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Consumer Court, Lahore	1821	938	1180	1680
2	Consumer Court, Sahiwal	424	189	329	319
3	Consumer Court, Dera Ghazi Khan	49	93	145	1
4	Consumer Court, Multan	285	228	401	138
5	Consumer Court, Gujranwala	144	141	248	97
6	Consumer Court, Sargodha	100	93	79	114
7	Consumer Court, Gujrat	95	102	141	59
8	Consumer Court, Sialkot	41	156	191	25
9	Consumer Court, Bahawalpur	224	123	150	197
10	Consumer Court, Faisalabad	327	340	423	248
11	Consumer Court, Rawalpindi	78	254	258	93
12	Consumer Court, Raheem Yar Khan	36	40	54	23
13	Consumer Court, Layyah	0	40	38	2
14	Consumer Court, Bahawalnagar	87	128	167	48
15	Consumer Court, Bhakkar	19	21	37	3
16	Consumer Court, Mandi Bahauddin	32	708	534	206
17	Consumer Court, Mianwali	15	15	29	0
18	Consumer Court, Peshawar	101	434	413	210
19	Consumer Court, Haripur	19	503	377	150
20	Consumer Court, Swat	42	200	207	35
21	Consumer Court, Bannu	57	132	136	57
22	Consumer Court, Dera Ismail Khan	183	1788	1770	204
23	Consumer Court, Mansehra	45	207	168	84
24	Consumer Court, Karak	75	78	75	69
25	Consumer Court, Lakki Marwat	8	99	99	8
26	Consumer Court, Abbottabad	20	154	2	63
27	Consumer Court, Chitral	0	27	44	0
28	Consumer Court, Charsadda	33	1645	1631	47
29	Consumer Court, Malakand	18	187	169	37
30	Consumer Court, Swabi	23	468	470	21
31	Consumer Court, Tank	15	169	154	30
32	Consumer Court, Mardan	151	600	701	50
33	Consumer Court, Kohat	90	473	468	124
34	Consumer Court, Nowshera	322	515	880	127
<b>Total</b>		<b>4979</b>	<b>11288</b>	<b>12168</b>	<b>30392</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 15.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	34	5195	8582	9392	4935
2022	34	4979	11288	12168	4569

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 15.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 34 Consumer Courts across the country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 445 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	211.56
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	234.16
Total	445.72



## 16. Customs Appellate Tribunal:

### 16.1 Introduction:

The Customs Appellate Tribunals are established under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969) for levy and collection of customs duties, fee and service charges and other related matters.

Any aggrieved person or an officer of Customs may file an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal against an order passed by the Collector (Appeals), an order passed by the Board or the Collector of Customs under section 195 and an order passed in revision by the Director-General Customs Valuation which will be heard by a Special Bench consisting of one technical member and one judicial member. Where the Board or the Collector of Customs is aggrieved by an order passed by the Collector (Appeals), may file an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal within sixty days or other party filing the appeal under section 194-B.

### 16.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 7 Customs Appellate Tribunal (2 in Punjab, 3 in Sindh and 2 in Islamabad) where four posts of Presiding Officer were lying vacant i.e. three in Punjab and one in Islamabad.

### 16.3 Statistics of Cases:

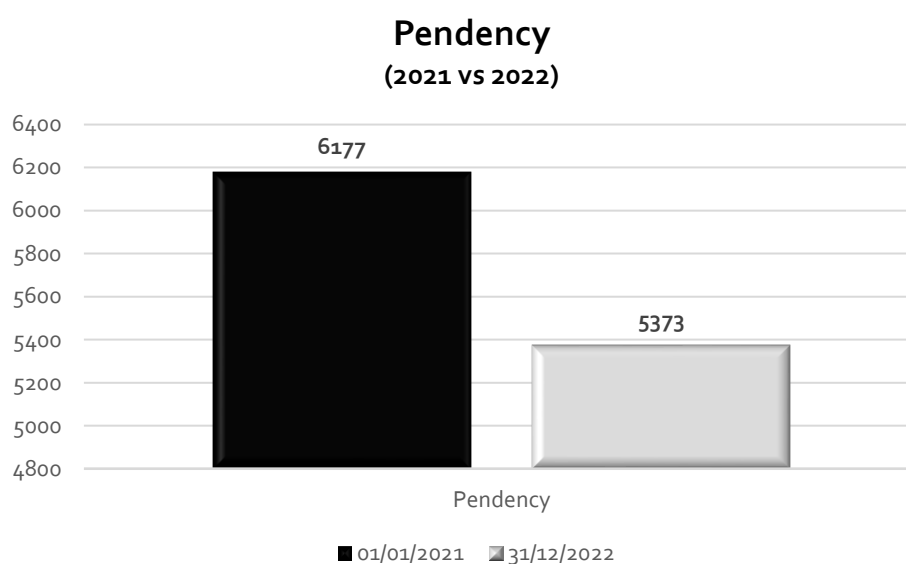
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench I, Islamabad	370	193	313	250
2	Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench II, Islamabad	177	182	77	282
3	Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench I, Lahore	1052	402	179	1516
4	Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench II, Lahore	815	693	345	968
5	Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench I, Karachi	1185	458	1102	850
6	Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench II, Karachi	6330	670	7053	689
7	Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench III, Karachi	1247	1277	831	818
<b>Total</b>		<b>11176</b>	<b>3875</b>	<b>9900</b>	<b>5373</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 16.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	7	6177	7586	1133	11176
2022	7	11176	3875	9900	5373

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 16.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 7 Customs Appellate Tribunal across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 165 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	39.28
Sindh	81.48
Islamabad	44.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>165.50</b>



## 17. Drug Courts:

### 17.1 Introduction:

The Drug courts were established under the Drugs Act, 1976 (XXXI of 1976). Its object is to regulate the import, export, manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of drugs. Under section 31 of the Drug Act 1976, the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments may establish Drug Courts under this Act. A Drug Court shall consist of a Chairman who is, or has been or is qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court and two members being persons who are experts in the medical or pharmaceutical fields.

A person sentenced by a Drug Court may file an appeal before a two members Bench of the High Court within thirty days of the judgment.

### 17.2 Vacancy Position:

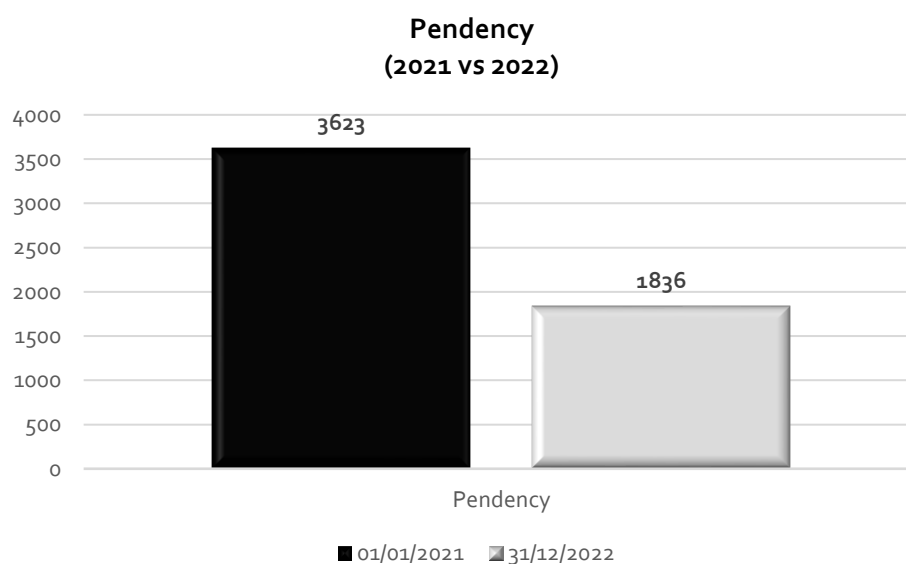
There are 10 Drug Courts (6 in Punjab and one each in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Islamabad Capital Territory) where three posts of Members were lying vacant i.e. one in Punjab and two in Sindh).

### 17.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Drug Court, Islamabad	5	5	2	8
2	Drug Court, Rawalpindi	114	74	121	67
3	Drug Court, Lahore	63	625	687	0
4	Drug Court, Faisalabad	230	240	449	22
5	Drug Court, Gujranwala	363	529	584	308
6	Drug Court, Bahawalpur	424	426	568	284
7	Drug Court, Multan	395	664	912	147
8	Drug Court, Karachi	84	28	0	113
9	Drug Court, Peshawar	1149	429	798	780
10	Drug Court, Quetta	125	1	17	107
<b>Total</b>		<b>2952</b>	<b>3021</b>	<b>4138</b>	<b>1836</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 17.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	10	3623	2705	3443	2945
2022	10	2952	3021	4138	1836

#### 17.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 10 Drug Courts across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 288 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	207.37
Sindh	31.35
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.17
Balochistan	11.34
Islamabad	11.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>288.35</b>

## 18. Environmental Protection Tribunal:

### 18.1 Introduction:

The Environmental Protection Tribunals were established under Ordinance 1997 (XXXIV of 1997) for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment for prevention and control of pollution and promotion of sustainable development. The Act also provides for the establishment of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency at Federal and Provincial level to exercise powers and perform the functions under the Act rules and regulations and taking necessary measures for implementation of the National Environmental Policies approved by the Council.

Under section 20 of the said Act, the Federal Government may establish Environmental Tribunals and specify territorial limits to exercise jurisdiction under this Act. An Environmental Tribunal shall consist of a Chairperson who is or has been or is qualified for appointment as a judge of the High Court and after consultation with Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and two members to be appointed by the Federal Government of which at least one shall be a technical member with suitable professional qualification and experience in environmental field.

Any person aggrieved by any order or direction of the Federal or Provincial Agency may file an appeal with the Environmental Tribunal within thirty days of date of communication of order or direction to such person and against final order or by any sentence of the Environmental Tribunal may file an appeal before High Court within thirty days of communication of such order or sentence.

### 18.2 Vacancy Position:

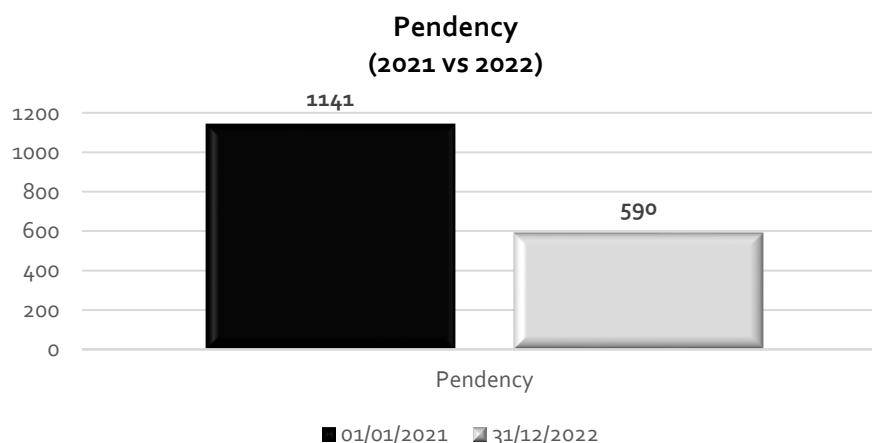
There are 5 Environmental Protection Tribunals (one each in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Islamabad Capital Territory) where three posts of Members were lying vacant i.e. one each in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad.

### 18.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Environment Protection Tribunal, Islamabad	21	35	21	35
2	Environment Protection Tribunal, Lahore	331	345	381	298
3	Environment Protection Tribunal, Karachi	56	21	18	61
4	Environment Protection Tribunal, Peshawar	161	132	205	140
5	Environment Protection Tribunal, Quetta	90	34	68	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>659</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>590</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 18.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	5	1141	654	1210	661
2022	5	659	567	693	590

#### 18.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 5 Environmental Protection Tribunal across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 183 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	40.09
Sindh	48.80
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26.32
Balochistan	48.67
Islamabad	20.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>183.99</b>

## 19. Federal Service Tribunal:

### 19.1 Introduction:

The Service Tribunals was established Under section 3 of the Service Tribunals Act, 1973, (LXX of 1973) exercise jurisdictions in respect of matters relating to terms and conditions of service of the civil servants. The Tribunal consists upon Chairman and with three members, to be appointed by the President of Pakistan. In addition to the principal seat of the Federal Service Tribunal at Islamabad, two permanent benches one each at Lahore and Karachi, are functioning to facilitate the civil servants of those regions.

Any civil servant aggrieved by any final order, whether original or appellate, made by departmental authority in respect of any of the terms and conditions of his/her service may file an appeal within 30 days of the communication of such order. Where an appeal, review or representation to a departmental authority is provided under any law or any rules, no appeal shall lie against any such order to the Tribunal unless the aggrieved civil servant has preferred an appeal or application for review or representation to such departmental authority and a period of 90 days has elapsed from the date on which such appeal, application or representation was so preferred.

In case any party to the appeal is not satisfied with the order of the Tribunal, the said party may file appeal before the Supreme Court of Pakistan within 60 days.

### 19.2 Vacancy Position:

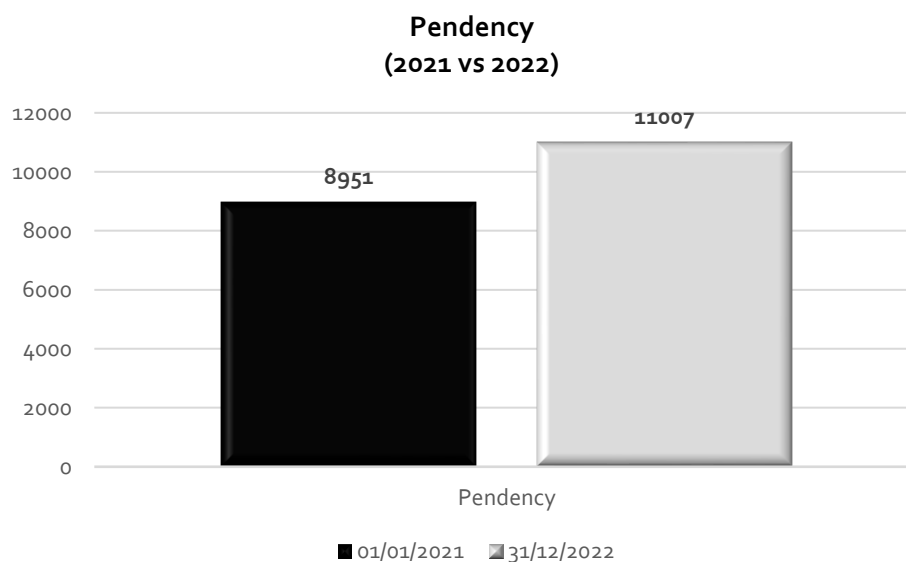
The Principal Bench of Federal Service Tribunal is in Islamabad where its benches are situated in other cities of the country where one post of Presiding Officer was lying vacant in Islamabad.

### 19.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Federal Service Tribunal, Islamabad Bench	11097	2473	2563	11007
<b>Total</b>		<b>11097</b>	<b>2473</b>	<b>2563</b>	<b>11007</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 19.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	8951	3812	1666	11097
2022	1	11097	2473	2563	11007

#### 19.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for Federal Service Tribunal across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 200 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

## 20. Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board:

### 20.1 Introduction:

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Boards were established under Act, 1947 (VII of 1947) to regulate certain payments, dealings in foreign exchange, securities import and export of currency. Under section 23C of the Act, the Federal Government may constitute Appellate Boards, to be called the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board. An Appellate Board shall consist of a person who is or has been or is qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court or a District Judge or an Additional District Judge.

Any person aggrieved by any order of the Adjudicating Officer made under sub-section (4), (5) or sub-section (6) of section 23B of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, within thirty days of such order prefer may file an appeal to the Appellate Board within whose jurisdiction the order is passed. The decision of the Appellate Board shall be final and no Court, Tribunal or other authority shall call or permit to be called in question any proceedings or order of the Appellate Board or the legality or propriety of anything done or intended to be done by the Appellate Board under this Act.

### 20.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 2 Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board (one each in Punjab and Sindh) where one post of Presiding Officer was lying vacant in Punjab Province.

### 20.3 Statistics of Cases:

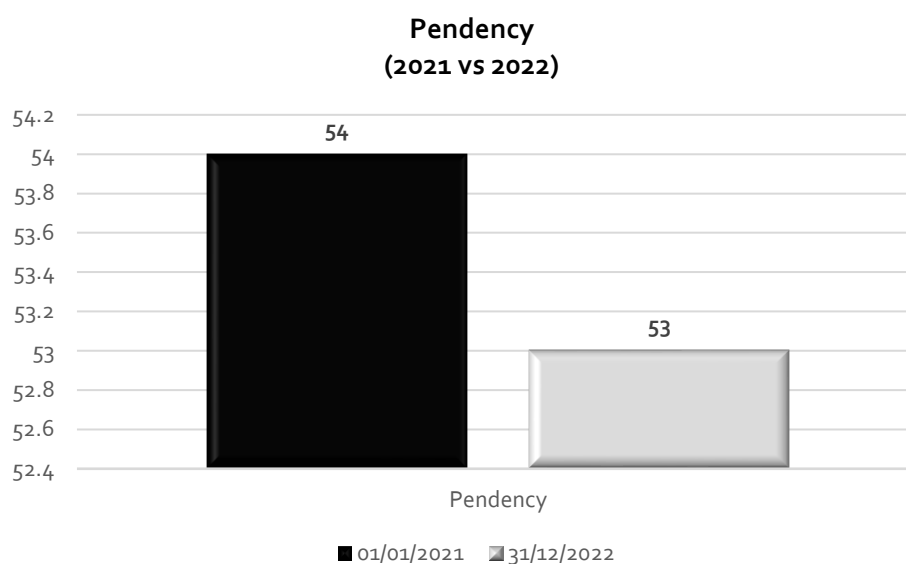
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Foreign Exchange Appellate Board, Lahore	70	13	39	44
2	Foreign Exchange Appellate Board, Karachi	7	2	0	9
<b>Total</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 20.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	2	54	29	6	77
<b>2022</b>	2	77	15	39	53

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



## 20.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 2 Foreign Exchange Appellate Board across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 39 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	23.0
Sindh	16.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.72</b>



## 21. Insurance Appellate Tribunal:

### 21.1 Introduction:

The Section 121 of the Insurance Ordinance, 2000 (XXXIX of 2000) empowers the Federal Government to constitute a Tribunal or Tribunals in consultation with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan to exercise jurisdiction under this Ordinance and confer all or any of the powers of the Tribunal on any District or Additional District and Sessions Judge of an area where expedient to constitute a separate Tribunal. The Tribunal consists of a Chairperson from serving or retired Judges of the High Court and two members having knowledge or experience of relevant laws, actuarial science, finance, economics, law, accountancy, administration or other.

### 21.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 3 Insurance Tribunals (two in Punjab and one in Sindh) where one post of Presiding Officer was lying vacant in Sindh Province.

### 21.3 Statistics of Cases:

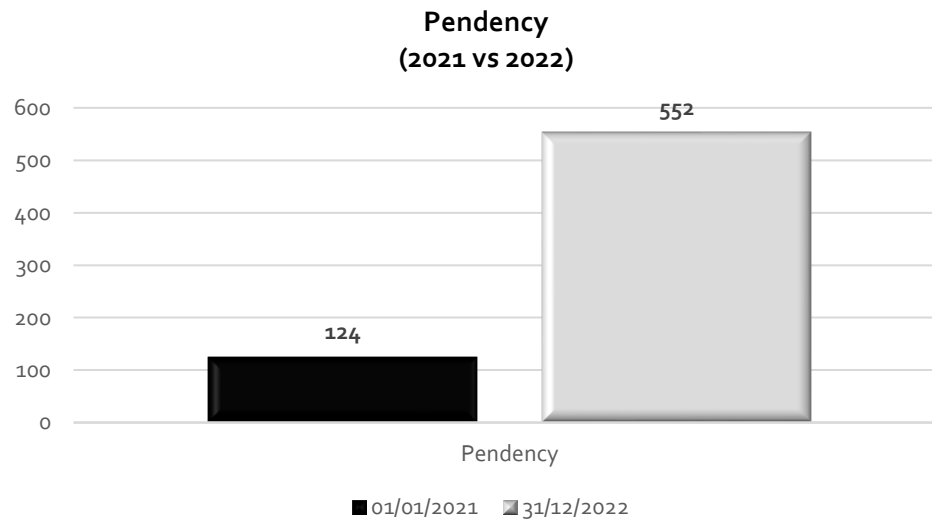
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Insurance Appellate Tribunal, Lahore	107	412	169	335
2	Insurance Appellate Tribunal, Multan	125	137	89	89
3	Insurance Appellate Tribunal, Karachi	119	39	30	128
<b>Total</b>		<b>351</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>552</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 21.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	1	124	18	23	119
<b>2022</b>	3	351	588	288	552

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 21.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for one Insurance Tribunal is 16.41, while for two newly created Insurance Tribunal in Punjab budget was not shared.

## 22. Intellectual Property Tribunal:

### 22.1 Introduction:

The Federal Government has established the Intellectual Property Tribunal under Intellectual Property Organization of Pakistan Act, 2012 (XXII of 2012) to adjudicate upon issues related to Intellectual Property Rights including copyrights, trade-marks, patents, designs, lay-out, designs of integrated circuits, trade secrets and other intellectual property laws; supported by other laws are powerful tools. The protection of these and similar intellectual property rights of the citizens is essential to foster creative thinking, stimulate creativity, provide incentives for technological innovations, and attract investment.

Under the Act, trial of a case shall be conducted on day to day basis and dispose within ninety days.

Under section 19 of the Act provides that any person aggrieved by the final judgment or order of the Tribunal may file an appeal before the High Court within thirty days of the final judgment or order of the Tribunal.

### 22.2 Vacancy Position:

There are three Intellectual Property Tribunals in the country (one each in Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad) where one post of Presiding officer was lying vacant in Sindh Province.

### 22.3 Statistics of Cases:

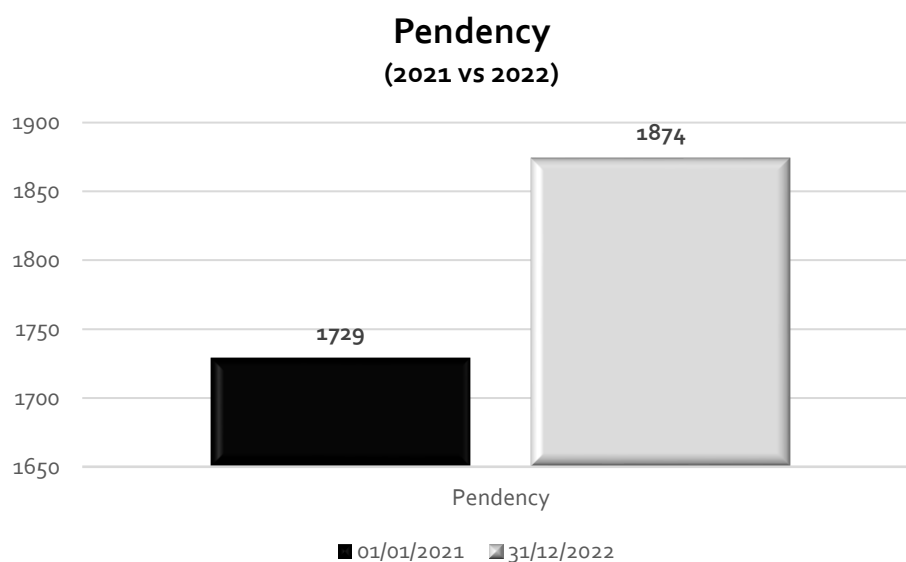
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Intellectual Property Tribunal, Islamabad	52	109	124	37
2	Intellectual Property Tribunal, Lahore	1675	954	969	1660
3	Intellectual Property Tribunal, Karachi	148	48	23	177
<b>Total</b>		<b>1875</b>	<b>1111</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>1874</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 22.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	3	1729	1214	1071	1875
<b>2022</b>	3	1875	1111	1116	1874

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



## 22.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 3 Intellectual Property Tribunal across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 55 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	14.45
Sindh	21.93
Islamabad	19.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.50</b>

## 23. Labour Appellate Tribunal:

### 23.1 Introduction:

The Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010 (PIRA-2010) provides to establish Labour Courts in the Province of Punjab, where Punjab Labour Appellate Tribunal is also working at Lahore and Multan. The Appellate Tribunal view the exigency of work the appellate tribunal also schedule to decide the matter of various Divisions.

### 23.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 5 Labour Appellate Tribunals (two in Punjab and one each in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan) where two posts of Members were lying vacant in Islamabad.

### 23.3 Statistics of Cases:

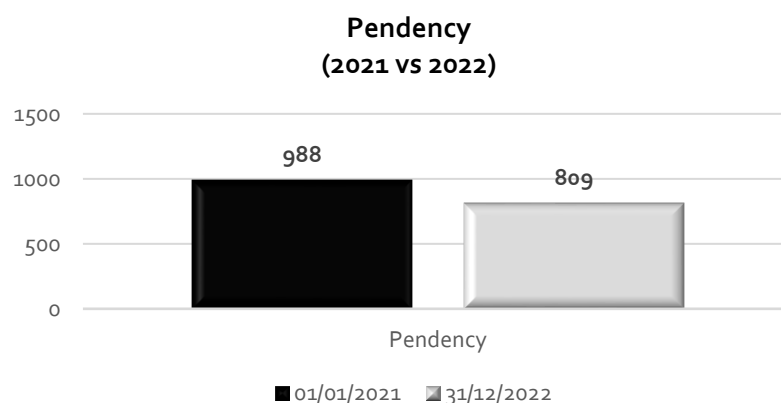
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Labour Appellate Tribunal, Lahore	254	850	912	190
2	Labour Appellate Tribunal, Multan	220	741	709	294
3	Labour Appellate Tribunal, Karachi	119	428	378	169
4	Labour Appellate Tribunal, Peshawar	151	94	102	143
5	Labour Appellate Tribunal, Quetta	10	15	12	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>754</b>	<b>2128</b>	<b>2113</b>	<b>809</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 23.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	5	988	1588	1876	750
<b>2022</b>	5	754	2128	2113	809

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 23.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 5 Labour Appellate Tribunal across the country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 228 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	73.94
Sindh	50.17
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	51.26
Balochistan	53.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>228</b>

## **24. Labour Court:**

### **24.1 Introduction:**

The Industrial Relations Act, 2012 (X of 2012) has been enforced to address issues regarding trade unions, improvement of relations between employers and workmen in the Islamabad Capital Territory and trans-provincial establishments and industries. Under section 53 of the Act, the Federal Government constitutes the National Industrial Relations Commission (NIRC) consisting of 10 members including the Chairman to adjudicate upon industrial disputes in the Islamabad Capital Territory, trans-provincial disputes, trade union or dispute of national importance or referred to the NIRC by the Federal Government.

In Province of Punjab, the Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010 was enacted to regulate formation of trade unions and union activities, relations between employers and workmen and the avoidance and settlement of any differences or disputes arising between them. Under the Act, the Government of the Punjab is empowered to establish Labour Courts to exercise jurisdiction under this Act, which consists of Presiding Officer, who shall be District Judge or an Additional District Judge. Under section 47 of the Act, the Government of Punjab may constitute Labour Appellate Tribunals, to exercise jurisdiction under this Act and member of the said Tribunal shall be a person, who is or has been a Judge or an Additional Judge of the Lahore High Court. Under section 46 of the Act, any aggrieved party, within thirty days of the communication of the final award, decision or sentence passed by the Labour Court, may file an appeal to the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

In the Province of Sindh, the Industrial Relations Act, 2008 (Act No. IV of 2008) provides to regulates formation and activities of trade unions, relations between employers and workmen and settlement of any differences or disputes arising between them. The Law provides that the Government of Sindh may establish Labour Courts to exercise jurisdiction under this Act. A Labour Court shall consist of one Presiding Officer appointed by the Government of Sindh, who shall be qualified for appointment or has been or is a District Judge or an Additional District Judge. Under section 55 of the Act, the Government of Sindh may constitute as many Labour Appellate Tribunals consisting of one member as it may consider necessary to exercise jurisdiction under this Act. The member of the said Tribunal shall be a person who is or has been a Judge or an Additional Judge of the Sindh High Court. Under section 54 of the Act, any aggrieved party may, within thirty days of the communication of the final award, decision or sentence passed by the Labour Court, prefer an appeal to the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

In the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Industrial Relations Act, 2010 was enforced to regulate formation of trade unions and union activities, relations between employers and workmen and settlement of any differences or disputes. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may establish Labour Courts to exercise jurisdiction under this Act. A Labour Court shall consist of one Presiding Officer appointed by the Government of KPK, who shall be or he has been or is a District Judge or an Additional District Judge. Under section 51 of the Act, the Government of KPK may constitute Labour Appellate Tribunals consisting of one member to exercise jurisdiction under this Act. The member of the said Tribunal shall be or has been a Judge

or an Additional Judge of the Peshawar High Court. Under section 50 of the Act, any aggrieved party, within thirty days of the communication of the final award, decision or sentence passed by the Labour Court, may file an appeal to the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

In Balochistan, the Balochistan Industrial Relations Act, 2010 was enforced to regulate formation of trade unions, regulation of relations between employers and workmen and settlement of any differences or disputes. Under section 52 of the Act, the Government of Balochistan may establish Labour Courts to exercise jurisdiction under this Act. A Labour Court shall consist of one Presiding Officer appointed by the Government of Balochistan, who shall be or has been or is a District Judge or an Additional District Judge with consultation of the High Court of Balochistan. Under section 55 of the Act, the Government of Balochistan may constitute Labour Appellate Tribunals consisting of one member to exercise jurisdiction under this Act, who shall be qualified to be appoint a Judge of High Court and with consultation of the High Court of Balochistan. Any aggrieved party, within thirty days of the communication of the final award, decision or sentence passed by the Labour Court, may file an appeal to the Labour Appellate Tribunal.

#### **24.2 Vacancy Position:**

There are 29 Labour Court (11 in Punjab, 8 in Sindh, 5 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 5 in Balochistan) where 5 posts of Presiding Officers were lying vacant i.e. one in Sindh and four in Balochistan.

#### **24.3 Statistics of Cases:**

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Labour Court - I, Lahore	317	222	309	240
2	Labour Court -II, Lahore	739	645	812	572
3	Labour Court-III, Ferozewala, Lahore	762	949	801	913
4	Labour Court - IV, Faisalabad	844	428	636	635
5	Labour Court - V, Gujranwala	461	598	577	482
6	Labour Court - VI, Rawalpindi	106	138	145	99
7	Labour Court - VII, Sargodha	713	211	369	555
8	Labour Court - VIII, Bahawalpur	627	302	555	375
9	Labour Court - IX, Multan	887	429	457	859
10	Labour Court - X, Sahiwal	150	192	250	99
11	Labour Court - XI, Dera Ghazi Khan	982	645	626	1001
12	Labour Court - I, Karachi	235	127	219	242
13	Labour Court - II, Karachi	270	125	79	90
14	Labour Court -III, Karachi	53	110	170	193
15	Labour Court - IV, Karachi	298	746	838	261



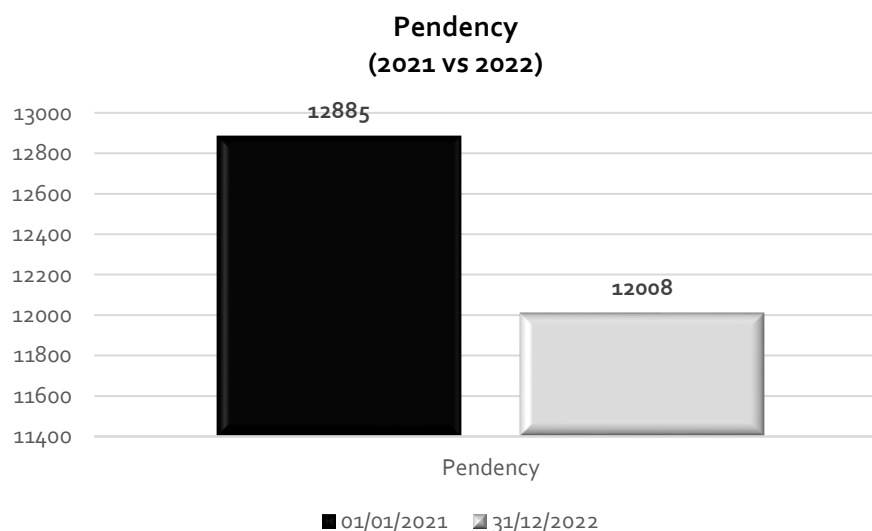
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
16	Labour Court - V, Karachi	318	1039	1213	229
17	Labour Court - VI, Hyderabad	88	321	289	132
18	Labour Court - VII, Sukkur	19	157	142	35
19	Labour Court - VIII, Larkana	0	17	14	3
20	Labour Court - I, Peshawar	1420	3172	2855	1565
21	Labour Court - II, Mardan	493	1495	1890	98
22	Labour Court - III, Haripur	275	2436	2432	291
23	Labour Court - IV, Dera Ismail Khan	1689	1209	1543	1356
24	Labour Court - V, Swat	1060	1649	1067	1642
25	Labour Court - I, Quetta	20	846	845	21
26	Labour Court - II, Sibi	3	26	25	2
27	Labour Court - III, Hub	57	62	104	15
28	Labour Court - IV, Gawadar	0	1	1	0
29	Labour Court - V, Loralai	102	90	189	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>12988</b>	<b>18387</b>	<b>19452</b>	<b>12008</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 24.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	29	12885	19481	19510	12988
<b>2022</b>	29	12988	18387	19452	12008

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 24.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 29 Labour Courts across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 479 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	168.39
Sindh	173.65
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	76.86
Balochistan	61.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>

## 25. Lahore Development Authority Tribunal:

### 25.1 Introduction:

The Lahore Development Authority is established under section 4 of the Lahore Development Authority Act, 1975 (XXX of 1975 and XXVI of 2013) for comprehensive planning and development of metropolitan city and to improve the quality of life in the area of Lahore Division. 25C of the Act, provides for constitution of Lahore Development Authority Tribunal to decide objections regarding the person interested, measurement of the land under acquisition, award, apportionment or payment of compensation. The Tribunal is also empowered to hear and adjudicate upon grievances of any person aggrieved on an award of the Collector, within sixty days from the date of the award. The Tribunal consists of a President and two assessors, each of them shall be called a member of the Tribunal, the president shall be a Senior Civil Judge or a Civil Judge First Class with five years or an Advocate with seven years' experience as advocate of High Court or a retired District and Sessions Judge or a retired Additional District and Sessions Judge.

The Tribunal, under section 25D of the Act, is empowered to conduct an inquiry in any case. The Tribunal finally decides a case within a period of six months from the date of initiation of proceedings and fails, conduct day to day proceedings final decision. The Tribunal executes its decisions as if it is a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. There is no separate budget for Lahore Development Authority Tribunal.

### 25.2 Statistics of Cases:

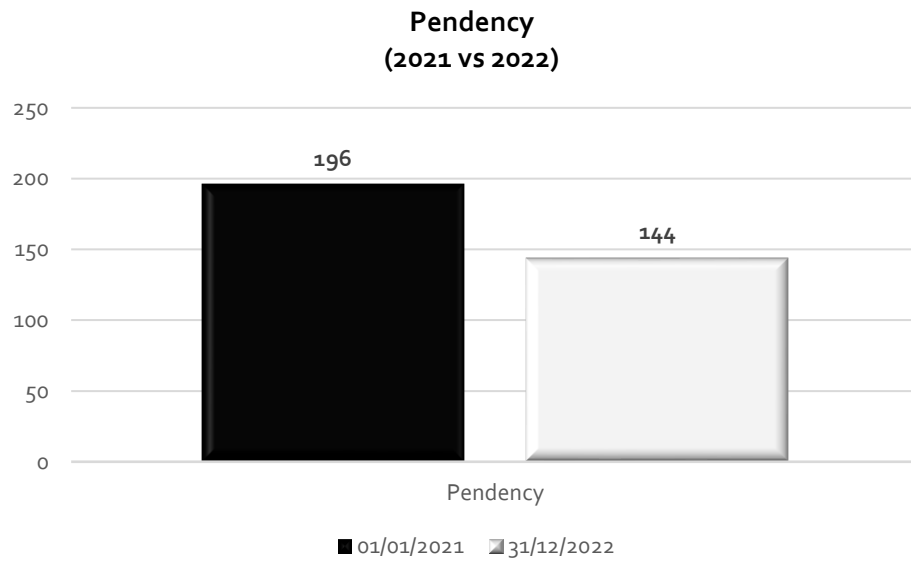
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Lahore Development Authority Tribunal	157	20	33	144
<b>Total</b>		<b>157</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>144</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 25.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	196	40	79	157
2022	1	157	20	33	144

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



## 26. Livestock Tribunal:

### 26.1 Introduction:

The Tribunal is established under the Punjab Livestock Breeding Act 2014 (XIII of 2014) to provide for regulation of livestock breeding services, improve genetic potential of breeds and protect indigenous breeds of livestock in the Punjab.

The Tribunal is constituted under section 38 of the Act, the Government may constitute, Tribunals consisting of not less than one technical and one judicial member with requisite qualification and experience. The judicial member shall be appointed with consultation of the Lahore High Court, who shall be presiding officer of the Tribunal.

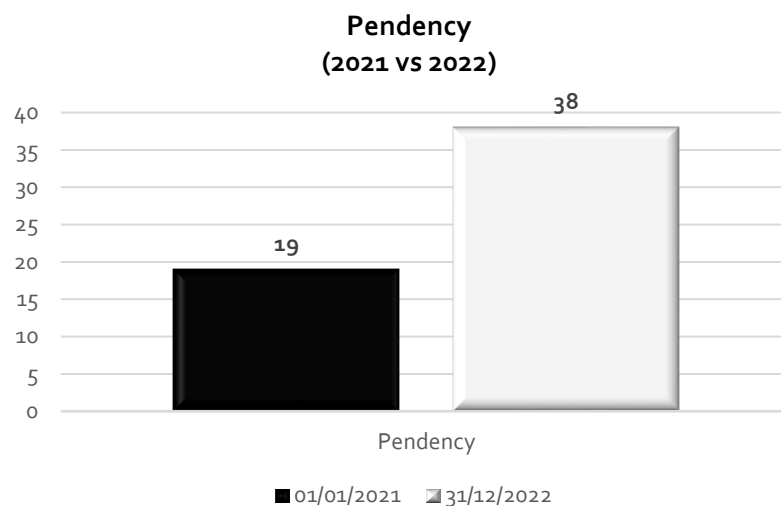
The procedure for trial of offences shall be as laid down in the Code for trials on the basis of a police report or the procedure laid down in the Code for summary trial or trial of summons cases by Magistrates. The Tribunal may pass any sentence and exercise all or any of the powers, which a Magistrate of the First Class, empowered under section 30 of the Code. A person aggrieved by the order of the Tribunal, within thirty days may file an appeal to the High Court.

### 26.2 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Livestock Tribunal Punjab, Lahore	37	96	95	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>37</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>38</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 26.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	19	76	58	37
2022	1	37	96	95	38

### 26.4 Budget Allocation:

There is one Livestock Tribunal in Punjab. The budget allocation for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 9 million.

## 27. Medical Tribunal:

### 27.1 Introduction:

The Medical Tribunal is established under Medical Tribunal Act, 2020, which shall consist of a chairman, who has been a judge of a High Court and appointed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan with consultation the Chief Justice of Pakistan. In addition to the chairman, the Tribunal shall consist of four members and the Federal Government may increase the number of members as required.

All offences provided for under the Pakistan Nursing Council Act, 1973 (XXVI of 1973), Pakistan Health Research Council Act, 2016 (XII of 2016), the Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Practitioners Act, 1965 (II of 1965), the Pharmacy Act, 1967 (XI of 1967), the Pakistan Medical and Dental Ordinance, 1962 (XXXII of 1962), the Pakistan Medical Commission Ordinance, 2019 (XV of 2019) or any other law as may be notified by the Federal Government, shall be triable by the Tribunal.

All appeals against decisions, orders and acts of the relevant apex authorities or councils formed pursuant to the Pakistan Medical and Dental Ordinance, 1962 (XXXII of 1962), Pakistan Medical Commission Ordinance, 2019 (II of 2019), the Pakistan Nursing Council Act, 1973 (XXVI of 1973), Pakistan Health Research Council Act, 2016 (XII of 2016) and the Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Practitioners Act, 1965 (II of 1965), the Pharmacy Act, 1967 (XI of 1967) or any other law as may be notified under sub- section (1) shall be heard and decided by the Tribunal.

All claims or complaints arising out of acts or obligations pursuant to the Pakistan Medical and Dental Ordinance, 1962 (XXXII of 1962), Pakistan Medical Commission Ordinance, 2019 (II of 2019), the Pakistan Nursing Council Act, 1973 (XXVI of 1973), Pakistan Health Research Council Act, 2016 (XII of 2016) or the Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Practitioners Act, 1965 (II of 1965), the Pharmacy Act, 1967 (XI of 1967) or any other law as may be notified under sub-section (1), where the original jurisdiction is not vested in the relevant apex authorities or councils formed thereunder shall be heard and decided by the Tribunal. There is one Medical Tribunal in Islamabad.

### 27.2 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Medical Tribunal	64	82	18	128
<b>Total</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>128</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 27.3 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 72 million.





## 28. National Electric Power Regulation Authority Appellate Board:

### 28.1 Introduction:

The National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) was established under Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997 (XL of 1997) to exclusively regulate the provision of electric power services in Pakistan. The Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power (Amendment) Act, 2018 [Act No. XII of 2018] (the Act) has overhauled the role and responsibilities of NEPRA.

The Authority may, from amongst its professional staff, establish tribunals for resolving contractual disputes between licensees or such other matters as the Authority may assign.

The Federal Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish an Appellate Tribunal for the purposes of exercising jurisdiction under this Act

### 28.2 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority	25	106	33	98
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>98</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 28.3 Budget Allocation:

There is one NEPRA Appellate Board in Islamabad. The budget allocation for NEPRA Appellate Board for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 60 million.



## **29. National Industrial Relations Commission Tribunal:**

### **29.1 Introduction:**

The Industrial Relations Commission was established through amendments in the Industrial Relations Ordinance, 1969 in 1972 mainly with mandate to deal with issues of registration of Industry wise trade unions and national level trade unions and federations. Later on it was entrusted cases of unfair Labour practices in all establishments. The Commission was retained under Industrial Relations Ordinance, 2002, Industrial Relation Act, 2008. After 18<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment when the subject of Labour welfare was devolved to the provinces and new law in the name of Industrial Relations Act, 2012 was enacted for dealing with Labour issues in the ICT and trans-provincial establishments, the National Industrial Relations was established under section 53 of the Industrial Relations Act, 2012 with fresh mandate. Section 53 of IRA, 2012 provides that: The Federal Government shall constitute a National Industrial Relations Commission.

The following shall be the functions of the Commission, namely:-

- (a) to adjudicate and determine an industrial dispute in the Islamabad Capital Territory and trans-provincial to which a trade union or a federation of such trade unions is a party and which is not confined to matters of purely local nature and any other industrial dispute which is, in the opinion of the Government, of national importance and is referred to it by that Government;
- (b) to register trade unions and industry-wise trade unions of an establishment or group of establishments in the Islamabad Capital Territory and trans-provincial, and federations of such trade unions;
- (c) to determine the collective bargaining agents amongst trade unions and industry-wise trade unions in the Islamabad Capital Territory and trans-provincial and federations of such trade unions;
- (d) to try offences punishable under- (i) Section 67 other than sub-section (1) and (6) thereof; and (ii) any other section, in so far as they relate to employers or workers in relation to a trade union or an industry-wise trade union in the Islamabad Capital Territory and trans-provincial, and a federation of such trade unions, or officers of such union or federation;
- (e) to deal with cases of unfair labour practices specified in sections 31 and 32 on the part of employers, workers, trade unions of either of them or persons acting on behalf of any of them, whether committed individually or collectively, in the manner laid down under section 33 or sub-section (9) section 33 or in such other way as may be prescribed, and to take, in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations under section 66, measures calculated to prevent an employer or workman from committing an unfair labour practice;
- (f) to advise the Government, trade unions and industry-wise trade unions in the Islamabad Capital Territory and trans-provincial, and federations in respect to the education of workers in the essentials of trade unionism, including education in respect of their right and obligations, and to secure the provision of facilities required thereof, and to apportion the cost thereof between the Government, trade unions and

federations of such trade unions, and the employers, in such manner as may be considered equitable by the Commission, subject to the approval of the Government;

- (g) to take measures calculated to prevent an employer or workman from committing an unfair labour practice in such manner as may be determined by regulations;
- (h) to deal with cases of individual grievance in the manners prescribed in section 33.
- (i) to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over the establishment or group of establishments situated in the Islamabad Capital Territory and trans- provincial; and
- (j) such other powers and functions as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, assign to it from time to time.

The Commission may, on the application of a party, or of its own motion,

- (a) initiate prosecution, trial or proceedings, or act, with regard to any matter relating to its functions;
- (b) withdraw from a Labour Court of Province any application, proceedings or appeal relating to unfair Labour practice, which fall within jurisdiction of the Commission: and
- (c) grant such relief as it may deem fit including interim injunction.

## 29.2 Vacancy Position:

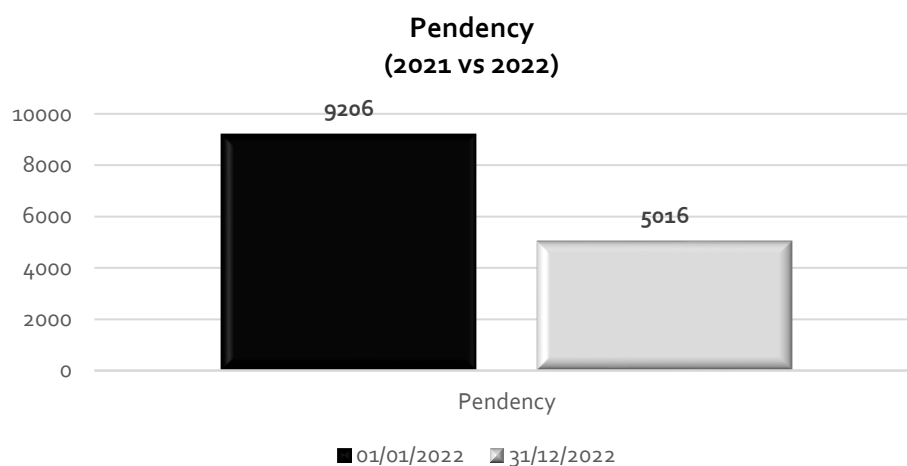
The Principal Bench of NIRC is in Islamabad and its benches are situated in other cities of the Country where one post of Presiding Officer was lying vacant in Islamabad.

## 29.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	NIRC Islamabad	9206	7404	9477	6505
<b>Total</b>		<b>9206</b>	<b>7404</b>	<b>9477</b>	<b>6505</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 29.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	9206	7404	9477	6505
2022	1	6505	6744	8233	5016

#### 29.5 Budget Allocation:

There is one NIRC Tribunal in Islamabad with benches across the Country. The budget allocation for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 9 million.



### 30. Prevention of Electronic Crime Investigation Court:

#### 30.1 Introduction:

Electronic crime is considered to be the most complicated crime of the world. The internet users in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad are 90% of the users of the country. Though, it is not possible to eliminate this crime, as we are living in cyber era, however through proper and effective measures could be adopted to control this crime.

Under clause (ix) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Prevention Act of the Electronic Crimes the Government designate the Court of competent jurisdiction to adjudicate the offences as enumerated in the Act, 2016 and to deals with the following offences: -

- Unauthorized access to information system or data, copying or transmission of data, Interference with information system or data, access to critical infrastructure information system or data, copying or transmission of critical infrastructure data
- Interference with critical infrastructure information system or data, Glorification of an offence, Cyber terrorism, hate speech, Recruitment, funding and planning of Terrorism, Electronic forgery, Electronic fraud, Making, obtaining, or supplying device for use in offence.
- Unauthorized use of identity information, issuance of SIM cards, Tampering of communication equipment, interception
- Offences against dignity of a natural Person, Offences against modesty of a natural person and minor, Child pornography, Malicious code, Cyber stalking, Spamming, Spoofing,

Under section 29 of the Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 the Federal Government may establish or designate a law enforcement agency as the investigation agency for the purposes of investigation of offences under the Act, 2016. There is no separate budget allocated to this Tribunal.

#### 30.2 Statistics of Cases:

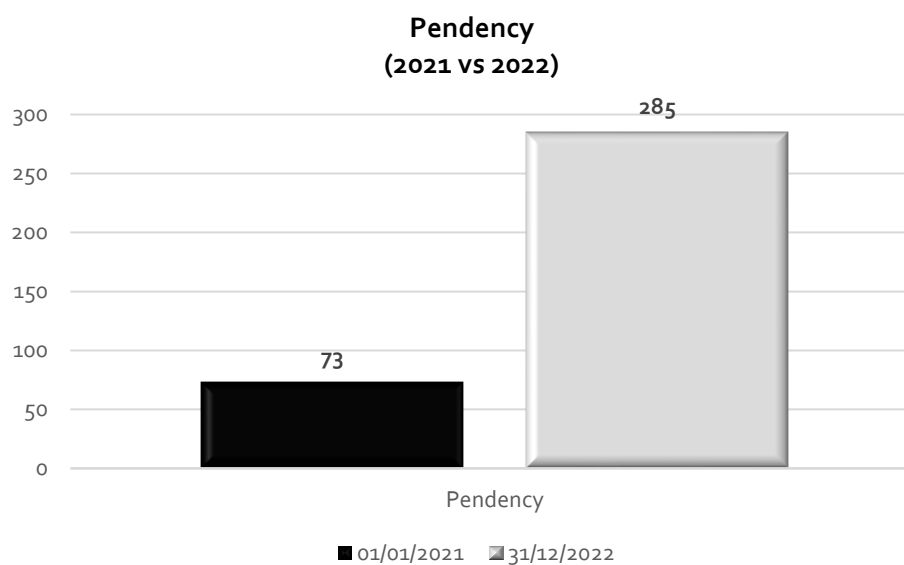
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Prevention of Electronic Crime, Islamabad	93	215	23	285
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>285</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 30.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	1	73	228	208	93
2022	1	93	215	23	285

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years





## 31. Provincial Service Tribunals:

### 31.1 Introduction:

The Provincial Service Tribunals are established under the Provincial Service Tribunals Acts (IX of 1974) in each province to exercise exclusive jurisdiction in matters relating to the terms and conditions of service of the civil servants of respective province. The Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman or is qualified to be a Judge of the High Court, and three members who possesses prescribed qualification. The Chairman and members of the Tribunal shall be appointed by the Governor or Provincial Government.

Any provincial civil servant aggrieved by any final order, whether original or appellate, made by departmental authority in respect of any term and condition of his/her service may, within 30 days of the communication of such order to him, may file an appeal to the respective Tribunal having jurisdiction in the matter.

### 31.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 4 Provincial Service Tribunals one in each province where three posts of Members were lying vacant in Punjab Province.

### 31.3 Statistics of Cases:

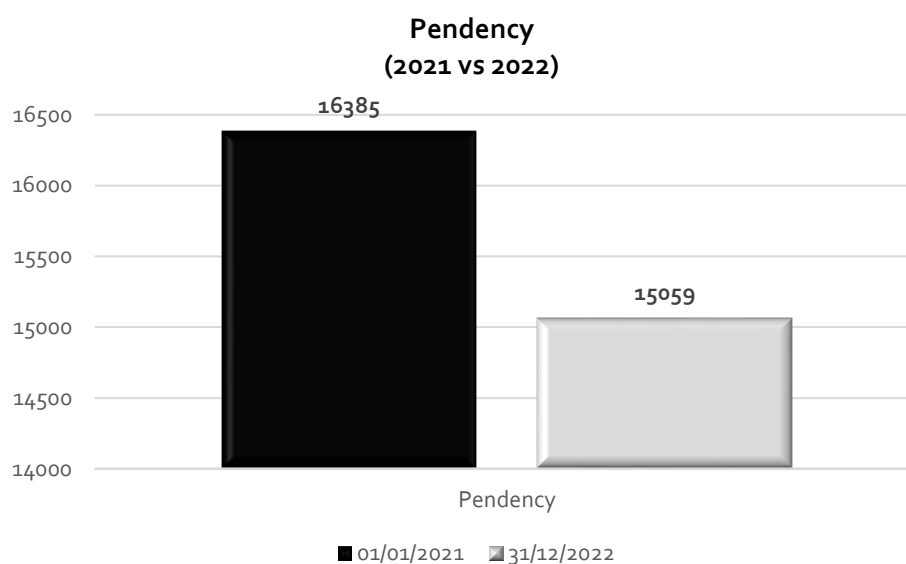
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Punjab Service Tribunal, Lahore	6411	7068	8948	5342
2	Sindh Service Tribunal, Karachi	1370	615	757	1294
3	K.P Service Tribunal, Peshawar	7434	2021	1786	7677
4	Balochistan Service Tribunal, Quetta	711	523	488	746
<b>Total</b>		<b>15926</b>	<b>10227</b>	<b>11979</b>	<b>15059</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 31.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	4	16385	17247	18242	15876
<b>2022</b>	4	15926	10227	11979	15059

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 31.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 4 Provincial Service Tribunals across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 478 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	120.45
Sindh	107.84
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	122.77
Balochistan	127.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>478</b>

## 32. Special Court (Central):

### 32.1 Introduction:

The Courts of Special Judge Anti-Corruption (Central) have been established under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958 (XL of 1958) to provide speedy trial and effective punishments of offences. Under section 3 of the Act, the Federal Government shall appoint Special Judges to try and punish specified offences, a person shall be appointed a Special Judge who is, or qualified to be a Judge of a High Court or has exercised powers for three years under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 as Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge.

### 32.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 14 Special Courts - Central (eight in Punjab, three in Sindh and one each in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Islamabad) where three posts of Presiding Officers were lying vacant i.e. one in Punjab and two in Sindh.

### 32.3 Statistics of Cases:

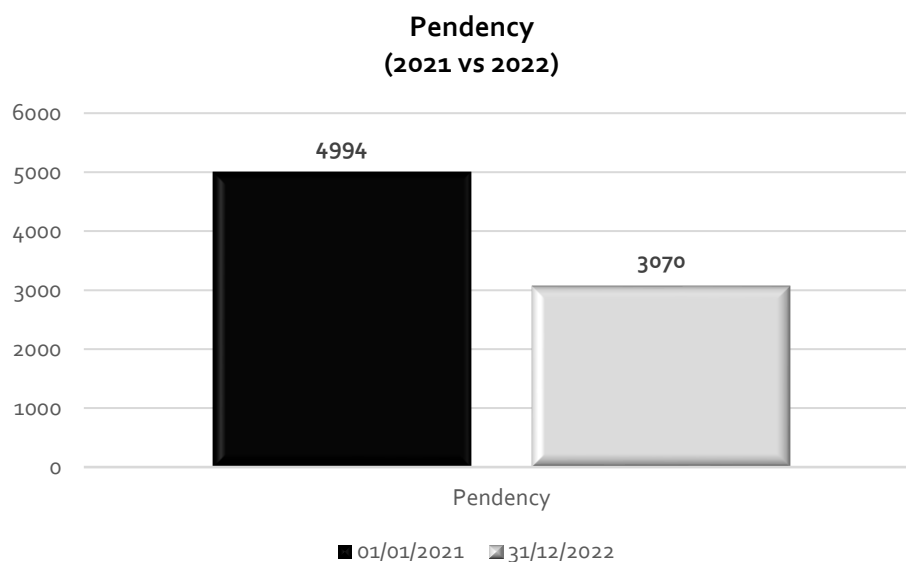
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Special Court (Central), Islamabad	308	117	96	329
2	Special Court (Central)-I, Lahore	337	1693	1740	281
3	Special Court (Central)-II, Lahore	291	141	189	243
4	Special Court (Central)-III, Lahore	314	344	539	119
5	Special Court (Central), Multan	437	924	993	368
6	Special Court (Central), Faisalabad	285	288	430	195
7	Special Court (Central), Gujranwala	546	1103	1435	217
8	Special Court (Central), Gujranwala II	244	402	542	167
9	Special Court (Central), Rawalpindi	245	150	160	238
10	Special Court (Central)-I, Karachi	140	22	15	151
11	Special Court (Central)-II, Karachi	96	270	290	94
12	Special Court (Central), Hyderabad	54	34	34	65
13	Special Court (Central), Peshawar	647	457	600	505
14	Special Court (Central), Quetta	87	16	5	98
<b>Total</b>		<b>4031</b>	<b>5961</b>	<b>7068</b>	<b>3070</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 32.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	14	4994	4415	5583	3648
2022	14	4031	5961	7068	3070

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 32.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 14 Special Courts (Central) for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 181 million. Where no separate budget for Special Court (Central) Balochistan. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	108.62
Sindh	38.69
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	18.90
Islamabad	15.76
Total	181

### 33. Special Court (Control of Narcotic Substances):

#### 33.1 Introduction:

The Special Courts (Control of Narcotic Substances) are established under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 (XX of 1997) to control the production, processing and trafficking of the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, etc. Under the said Act the Federal Government or upon direction of Federal Government, the Provincial Government shall establish Special Courts and appoint a Judge to exercise jurisdiction under this Act person shall be appointed a Judge of a Special Court, who is been a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge and Special Judge is appointed from Judicial Magistrates of the 1st Class, with consultation of the Chief Justice of respective the High Court, respectively. Further, the Federal Government or the Provincial Government may in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court, confer powers of a Special Court on any Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge or Judicial Magistrate.

Appeal against the judgment of these Courts can be filed under section 48 of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 before the Division Bench of the High Court concerned.

Presently, there are seven Special Courts functional (Control of Narcotic Substances) two at Karachi, one each at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta headed by a Presiding Officer (District & Sessions Judge). Beside these Special Courts (Control of Narcotic Substances), powers have also been conferred on most of the District and Sessions Judges under the said Act to try narcotic cases.

#### 33.2 Vacancy Positions:

There are 11 Special Courts - CNS (six in Punjab, two in Sindh and one each in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and Islamabad Capital Territory).

#### 33.3 Statistics of Cases:

Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Special Court (CNS), Islamabad	197	114	102	209
2	Special Court (CNS), Lahore	194	175	266	102
3	Special Court (CNS), Rawalpindi	50	173	115	98
4	Special Court (CNS), Mianwali	17	6	16	8
5	Special Court (CNS), Sialkot	30	41	58	22
6	Special Court (CNS), Faisalabad	43	51	22	72
7	Special Court (CNS), Multan	74	123	141	55
8	Special Court (CNS)-I, Karachi	2789	147	11	398
9	Special Court (CNS)-II, Karachi	3222	90	215	329
10	Special Court (CNS), Peshawar	470	245	248	244
11	Special Court (CNS), Quetta	64	100	75	89
<b>Total</b>		<b>7150</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>1626</b>

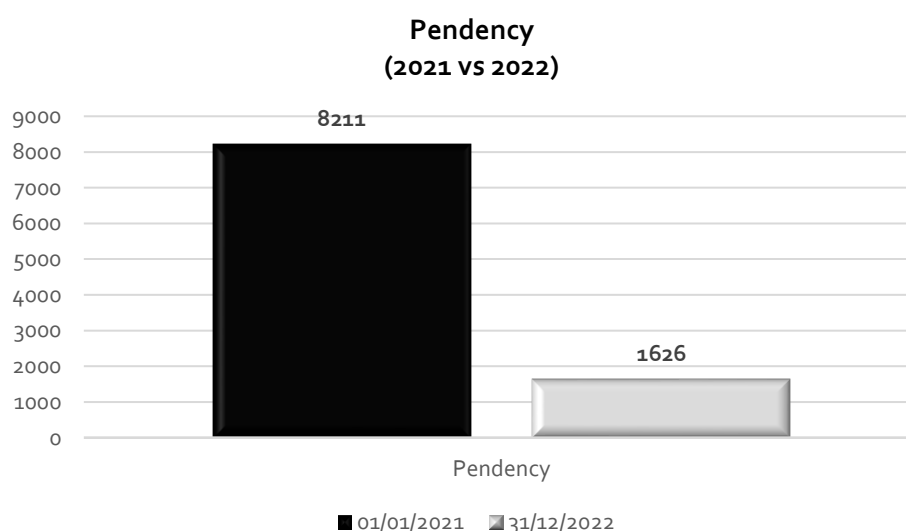
*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

### 33.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	11	8211	1014	2059	7091
2022	11	7150	1265	1269	1626*

\*In the month of March 2022, cases of local police station were transferred to District Judiciary in view of order passed on Judicial side in Criminal Transfer Application, therefore is a huge difference in balance of Special Court (CNS) Sindh.

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 33.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 11 Special Courts (CNS) across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 107 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	31.55
Sindh	32.65
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15.59
Balochistan	13.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>

### 34. Special Court (Customs, Taxation and Anti-Smuggling):

#### 34.1 Introduction:

The Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969) was enforced to redress the issues regarding levy and collection of customs duty, fee and service charges etc. Under section 185 of the Act, the Federal Government may appoint Special Judges (Customs, Taxation and Anti-smuggling), who shall be or has been a Sessions Judge.

Presently, four Special Courts of Customs, Taxation and Anti-Smuggling are functioning under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969) at Sindh, Punjab and KPK each presided over by a Special Judge.

#### 34.2 Statistics of Cases:

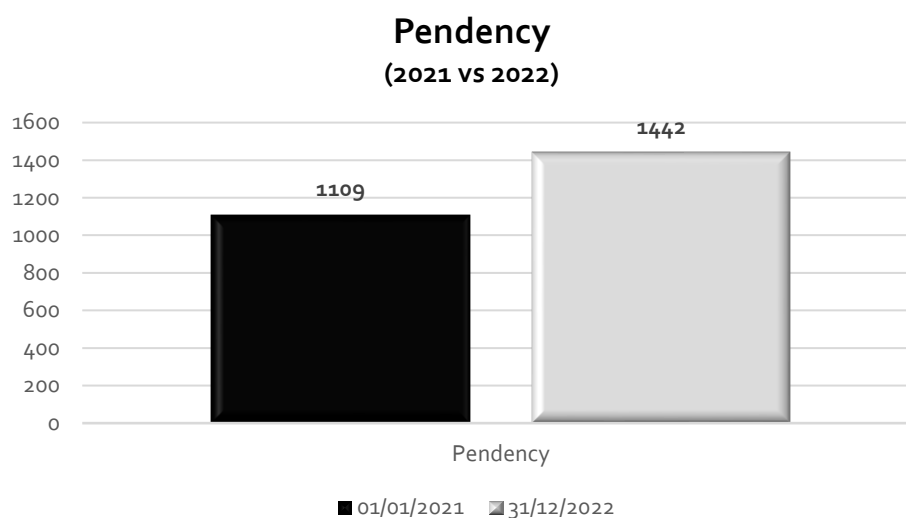
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Special Court (CT&AS), Rawalpindi	28	52	64	16
2	Special Court (CT&AS), Lahore	320	429	235	514
3	Special Court (CT&AS), Karachi	865	248	262	851
4	Special Court (CT&AS), Peshawar	118	105	162	61
<b>Total</b>		<b>1331</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1442</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 34.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	4	1109	654	446	1317
<b>2022</b>	4	1331	834	723	1442

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 34.4 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 4 Special Courts (CT&AS) across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 56 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	27.96
Sindh	14.93
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13.47
Total	56



### 35. Special Court (Offences in Banks):

#### 35.1 Introduction:

The Special Courts (Offences in Banks) are established under the Offences in Respect of Banks (Special Courts) Ordinance, 1984 (IX of 1984) for speedy trial of certain offences committed in respect of banks. Under section 3 of the Ordinance, the Federal Government may establish Special Courts to try offences and appoint a Judge of such Court to exercise jurisdiction under this Ordinance.

A Judge of a Special Court (Offences in Banks) shall be appointed Government after consultation with the Chief Justices of the High Courts of the Province. A person shall be appointed as a Judge of Special Court who has been a Judge of High Court or is or has been a Sessions Judge.

#### 35.2 Vacancy Position:

There are 6 Special Courts - Offences in Banks (3 in Punjab and one each in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad Capital Territory) where two posts of Presiding Officers were lying vacant i.e. one each in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

#### 35.3 Statistics of Cases:

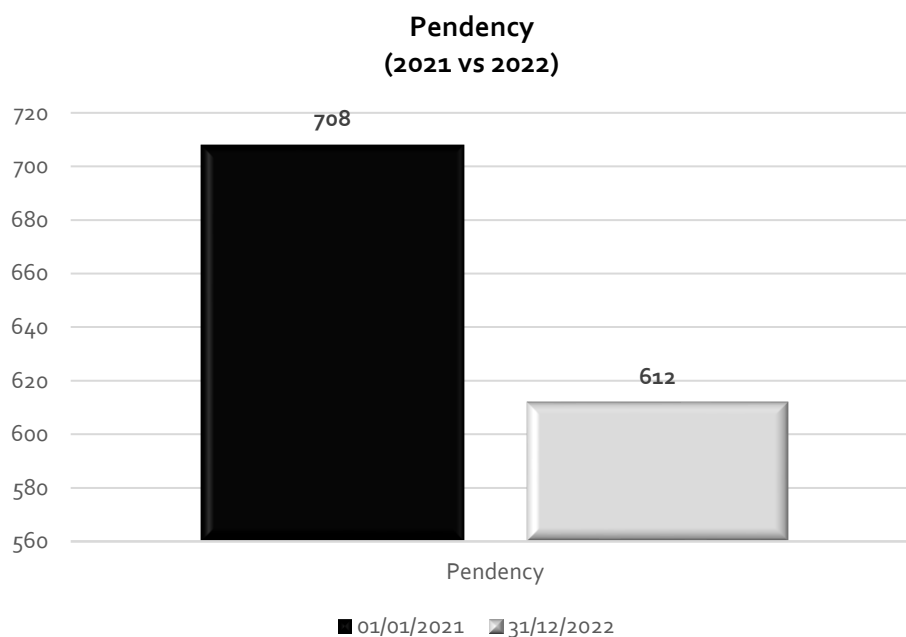
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Spl. Court (Offences in Banks), Islamabad	41	7	15	33
2	Spl. Court (Offences in Banks)-I, Lahore	146	96	97	145
3	Spl. Court (Offences in Banks)-II, Lahore	185	31	66	150
4	Spl. Court (Offences in Banks), Multan	100	135	179	56
5	Spl. Court (Offences in Banks), Karachi	233	58	86	205
6	Spl. Court (Offences in Banks), Peshawar	22	3	2	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>727</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>612</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 35.4 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
<b>2021</b>	6	708	321	302	727
<b>2022</b>	6	727	330	445	612

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



### 35.5 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocation for 6 Special Courts (Offences in Banks) across the Country for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 86 million. The province-wise breakup of budget allocation is as follows;

Province	Budget Allocation (2021-22) (Millions)
Punjab	45.35
Sindh	18.96
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.72</b>

### 36. Special Court of Public Property (Removal of Encroachment):

#### 36.1 Introduction:

The Special Court is established under section 25 of the Sindh Public Property (Removal of encroachment) Act, 2010 (XVIII of 2010) to provide for speedy trial of offences committed under this Act. The Government may establish, a Special Court in each district and special court for each group of six towns of the City District. The Special Court shall consist of a Sessions Judge appointed by Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court. An appeal against the order passed by a Special Court shall lie to the High Court of Sindh.

There are 3 Special Courts of Public Property (Removal of Encroachment) in Sindh.

#### 36.2 Statistics of Cases:

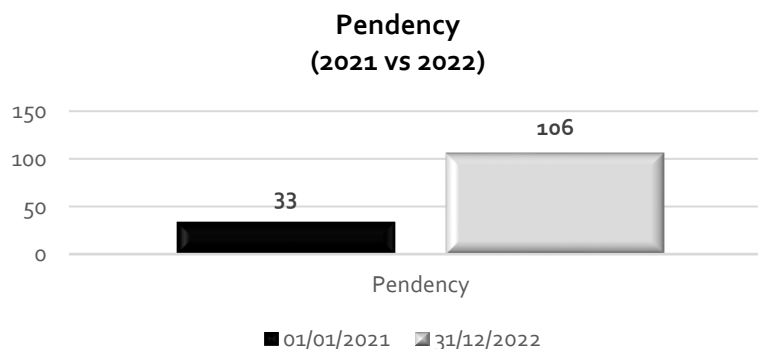
Name of Courts		Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
1	Spl Court of Public Property, Karachi	56	57	8	106
2	Spl Court of Public Property, Hyderabad	0	0	0	0
3	Spl Court of Public Property, Sukkur	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>106</b>

*Note: The difference in balance is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.*

#### 36.3 Comparison of Pendency of cases during the years 2021 and 2022.

Year	No. of Courts	Previous Pendency (Jan`22)	Institution during year	Disposal during year	Pendency (Dec`22)
2021	3	33	28	5	56
2022	3	56	57	8	106

Graphical illustration showing comparison of Pendency during last two (2) years



#### 36.4 Budget Allocation:

The budget allocated for financial year 2021-22 was approximately Rs. 84 million.



## **APPENDICES**

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**Number of Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts in Islamabad and Provinces.**
**Federal Jurisdiction Courts**

Name of Court	ICT	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
Accountability Courts	3	13	17	8	3	44
Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal	1	-	-	-	-	1
Anti-Terrorism Court	2					2
Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	1	1	1	-	4
Appellate Tribunal Sales Tax Service	-	-	-	1	-	1
Banking Courts	1	18	11	3	1	34
Commercial Courts	-	1	1	-	-	2
Competition Appellate Tribunal	1	-	-	-	-	1
Custom Appellate Tribunals	2	2	3	-	-	7
Drug Court	1	-	-	1	1	3
Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	-	-	-	-	1
Federal Service Tribunal	1	-	-	-	-	1
Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board	-	1	1	-	-	2
Insurance Appellate Tribunal	-	2	1	-	-	3
Intellectual Property Tribunal	1	1	1	-	-	3
Medical Tribunal	1	-	-	-	-	1
National Electric Power Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal	1	-	-	-	-	1
National Industrial Relations Commission	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prevention of Electronic Crime Investigation Agency Tribunal	1	-	-	-	-	1
Special Court (Central)	1	8	3	1	1	14
Special Court (Control of Narcotics Substances)	1	6	2	1	1	11
Special Court (Customs, Taxation and Anti-Smuggling)	-	2	1	1	-	4
Special Court (Offences in Banks)	1	3	1	1	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>148</b>

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## Provincial Jurisdiction Courts

Name of Court	Punjab	Sindh	KP	Balochistan	Total
Anti-Corruption Courts	10	4	2	1	17
Appellate Tribunal Local Council Sindh	-	1		-	1
Anti-Terrorism Courts	10	32	13	9	64
Anti-Encroachment Tribunals	-	5	-	-	5
Child Protection Court	1	-	-	-	1
Consumer Courts	17	-	17	-	34
Appellate Tribunal Sindh Revenue Authority	-	1	-	-	1
Drug Courts	6	1	-	-	7
Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	1	1	1	4
Labour Appellate Tribunals	2	1	1	1	5
Labour Courts	11	8	5	5	29
Special Court (Removal of Encroachment)	-	3	-	-	3
Lahore Development Authority Tribunal	1	-	-	-	1
Punjab Revenue Authority Board	1	-	-	-	1
Punjab Live Stock Tribunal	1	-	-	-	1
Service Tribunals	1	1	1	1	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>178</b>

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**Vacant Positions in Courts under administrative control of Federal Government**

Province	No. of Courts	Presiding Officers (Vacant Positions)	Members (Vacant Positions)	Officers & Staff (Vacant Positions)	Total
Punjab	58	6	7	151	164
Sindh	43	13	10	89	112
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	18	3	2	48	53
Balochistan	7	1	0	15	16
Islamabad	22	3	11	126	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>485</b>

**Vacant Positions in Courts under administrative control of Provincial Government**

Province	No. of Courts	Presiding Officers (Vacant Positions)	Members (Vacant Positions)	Officers & Staff (Vacant Positions)	Total
Punjab	62	4	6	208	218
Sindh	58	12	5	390	407
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40	2	1	133	136
Balochistan	18	13	0	72	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>846</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>1331</b>



**Name of Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts where positions of  
Presiding Officers/ Members are Vacant  
under the administrative control of Federal Government**

Province	Name of Administrative Tribunals / Special Courts
Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accountability Court VI, Lahore</li> <li>2. Accountability Court II, Rawalpindi</li> <li>3. Special Court (Offences in Banks-I), Lahore</li> <li>4. Special Court (Central)-III, Lahore</li> <li>5. Foreign Exchange Regulation, Appellate Board, Lahore</li> <li>6. Commercial Court, Lahore</li> </ol> <p><b>(Members)</b>            3 Posts Customs Appellate Tribunal Bench, Lahore            2 Posts in Commercial Court, Lahore            2 Posts in Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue</p>
Sindh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special Court Central-I, Karachi</li> <li>2. Special Court Central, Hyderabad</li> <li>3. Accountability Court-III, Karachi</li> <li>4. Accountability Court-VIII, Karachi</li> <li>5. Accountability Court-IX, Karachi</li> <li>6. Accountability Court-X, Karachi</li> <li>7. Accountability Court-II, Sukkur</li> <li>8. Accountability Court-IV, Sukkur</li> <li>9. Accountability Court-I, Hyderabad</li> <li>10. Intellectual Property Tribunal, Karachi</li> <li>11. Insurance Appellate Tribunal, Karachi</li> <li>12. Banking Court I, Hyderabad</li> <li>13. Commercial Court, Karachi</li> </ol> <p><b>(Members)</b>            1 Post in Insurance Appellate Tribunal, Karachi            2 Posts in Special Court Commercial, Karachi            7 Posts in Appellate Tribunal Inland Rev, Karachi</p>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accountability Court IV, Peshawar</li> <li>2. Accountability Court VIII, Peshawar</li> <li>3. 3. Special Court (Offences in Banks), Peshawar</li> </ol> <p><b>(Members)</b>            Accountability Court II, Peshawar            Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Peshawar</p>
Balochistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drug Court, Quetta</li> </ol>
Islamabad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Accountability Court - III, Islamabad</li> <li>2. Anti-Terrorism Court - II, Islamabad</li> <li>3. Federal Service Tribunal, Islamabad</li> </ol> <p><b>(Vacant Post of Members)</b>            1 Post in Environmental Protection Tribunal            1 Post in Custom Appellate Tribunal-I, Islamabad            1 Post in Custom Appellate Tribunal-II, Islamabad            1 Post in Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Islamabad            6 Posts in National Industrial Relations Commission, Islamabad</p>

**Name of Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts where positions of  
Presiding Officers/ Members are Vacant  
under the administrative control of Provincial Government**

Province	Name of Administrative Tribunals / Special Courts
Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anti-Corruption Court, Lahore</li> <li>2. Anti-Corruption Court - II, Rawalpindi</li> <li>3. Consumer Court, Sargodha</li> <li>4. Lahore Development Authority</li> </ol> <p><b><u>(Vacant Post of Members)</u></b>  Drug Court, Rawalpindi  Environmental Protection Tribunal, Lahore  3 Post at Punjab Service Tribunal, Lahore  Labour Appellate Tribunal, Lahore  Labour Appellate Tribunal, Multan</p>
Sindh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Labour Court - II, Karachi</li> <li>2. Anti-Terrorism Court XI, Karachi</li> <li>3. Anti-Terrorism Court XIII, Karachi</li> <li>4. Anti-Terrorism Court XIV, Karachi</li> <li>5. Anti-Terrorism Court XVII, Karachi</li> <li>6. Anti-Terrorism Court XVIII, Karachi</li> <li>7. Anti-Terrorism Court XIX, Karachi</li> <li>8. Anti-Terrorism Court, Shaheed Benazir Abad</li> <li>9. Anti-Terrorism Court, Sukkur</li> <li>10. Anti-Terrorism Court, Kashmore</li> <li>11. Special Court ROE, Sukkur</li> <li>12. Appellate Tribunal Sindh Board of Revenue</li> </ol> <p><b><u>(Members)</u></b>  2 Posts in Drug Court, Karachi  3 Posts in Appellate Tribunal Sindh Board of Revenue</p>
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Consumer Court Kohat</li> <li>2. Consumer Court Tank</li> </ol> <p><b><u>(Members)</u></b>  Environmental Protection Tribunal</p>
Balochistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anti-Corruption Balochistan, Quetta</li> <li>2. Labour Court, Sibi</li> <li>3. Labour Court, Hub</li> <li>4. Labour Court, Gawadar</li> <li>5. Labour Court, Loralai</li> <li>6. Anti-Terrorism Court - II, Quetta</li> <li>7. Anti-Terrorism Court, Sibi</li> <li>8. Anti-Terrorism Court, Dera Allah Yar</li> <li>9. Anti-Terrorism Court, Khuzdar</li> <li>10. Anti-Terrorism Court, Turbat</li> <li>11. Anti-Terrorism Court, Nushki</li> <li>12. Anti-Terrorism Court, Loralai</li> <li>13. Anti-Terrorism Court, Pishin</li> </ol>

**Province-wise institution, disposal and balance of cases in the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts under the administrative control of Federal Government**

(Punjab)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Accountability Courts	13	271	50	321	212	83
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	25938	21760	47698	20356	27443
3	Banking Courts	18	22306	12823	35129	19560	17410
4	Commercial Court	1	19	0	19	5	14
5	Custom Appellate Tribunals	2	1867	1095	2962	524	2484
6	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board	1	70	13	83	39	44
7	Intellectual Property Tribunal	1	1675	954	2629	969	1660
8	Insurance Appellate Tribunal	2	232	549	781	258	424
9	Special Courts (Central)	8	2699	5045	7744	6028	1828
10	Special Courts (Custom, Taxation & Anti - Smuggling)	2	348	481	829	299	530
11	Special Courts (Control of Narcotics Substances)	6	408	569	977	618	357
12	Special Courts (Offences in Banks)	3	431	262	693	342	351
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>56264</b>	<b>43601</b>	<b>99865</b>	<b>49210</b>	<b>52628</b>

(Sindh)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Accountability Courts	17	279	9	288	41	249
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	9793	6745	16538	5569	10966
3	Banking Courts	11	10627	3896	14523	3661	10904
4	Commercial Court	1	5	1	6	0	6
5	Custom Appellate Tribunals	3	8762	2405	11167	8986	2357
6	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board	1	7	2	9	0	9
7	Intellectual Property Tribunal	1	148	48	196	23	177
8	Insurance Appellate Tribunal	1	119	39	158	30	128
9	Special Court (Central)	3	290	326	616	339	310
10	Special Court (Custom, Taxation & Anti - Smuggling)	1	865	248	1113	262	851
11	Special Court (Control of Narcotics Substances)	2	6011	237	6248	226	727
12	Special Court (Offences in Banks)	1	233	58	291	86	205
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>37139</b>	<b>14014</b>	<b>51153</b>	<b>19223</b>	<b>26889</b>

(Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Accountability Courts	8	274	262	536	399	56
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	1273	1050	2323	304	1411
3	Appellate Tribunal Sales Tax Service	1	16	104	120	78	42
4	Banking Courts	3	1131	663	1794	803	1069
5	Drug Court	1	1149	428	1577	798	780
6	Special Courts (Central)	1	647	457	1104	600	504
7	Special Court (Custom, Taxation & Anti - Smuggling)	1	118	105	223	162	61
8	Special Court (Control of Narcotics Substances)	1	470	245	715	248	244
9	Special Court (Offences in Banks)	1	22	3	25	2	23
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>5100</b>	<b>3317</b>	<b>8417</b>	<b>3394</b>	<b>4190</b>

(Balochistan)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Accountability Courts	3	74	13	87	19	11
2	Banking Courts	1	380	78	458	86	359
3	Drug Court	1	125	1	126	17	107
4	Special Courts (Central)	1	87	16	103	5	98
5	Special Court (Control of Narcotics Substances)	1	64	100	164	75	89
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>664</b>

(Islamabad)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Accountability Courts	3	113	6	119	93	26
2	Anti-Terrorism Courts	2	38	54	92	45	47
3	Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal	1	82	101	183	139	44
4	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	15453	8168	23621	6093	17528
5	Banking Courts	1	1169	725	1894	1244	650
6	Competition Appellate Tribunal	1	200	23	223	14	209
7	Custom Appellate Tribunals	2	547	375	922	390	532
8	Drug Court	1	5	5	10	2	8
9	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	21	35	56	21	35
10	Federal Service Tribunal	1	11097	2473	13570	2563	11007

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11	Intellectual Property Tribunal	1	52	109	161	124	37
12	National Industrial Relations Commission	1	6505	6744	13249	8233	5016
13	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority Board	1	25	106	131	33	98
14	Prevention of Electronic Crime Court	1	93	215	308	23	285
15	Special Courts (Central)	1	308	117	425	96	329
16	Special Court (Control of Narcotics Substances)	1	197	114	311	102	209
17	Special Court (Offences in Banks)	1	41	7	48	15	33
18	Medical Tribunal	1	64	82	146	18	128
<b>Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>36010</b>	<b>19459</b>	<b>55469</b>	<b>19248</b>	<b>36221</b>

**Province-wise institution, disposal and balance of cases in the Administrative Tribunals and Special Courts under the administrative control of Provincial Government**

(Punjab)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Anti-Corruption Courts	10	3113	2379	5492	2880	2577
2	Anti-Terrorism Courts	10	161	934	1095	832	233
3	Child Protection Court	1	293	3006	3299	2935	384
4	Consumer Courts	17	3777	3609	7386	4404	3253
5	Drug Courts	6	1589	2558	4147	3321	828
6	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	331	345	676	381	298
7	Labour Courts	11	6588	4759	11347	5537	5830
8	Labour Appellate Tribunals	2	474	1591	2065	1621	484
9	Lahore Development Authority	1	157	20	177	33	144
10	Punjab Live Stock Tribunal	1	37	96	133	95	38
11	Punjab Revenue Authority Board	1	111	107	218	72	156
12	Punjab Service Tribunal	1	6411	7068	13479	8948	5342
<b>Total</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>23042</b>	<b>26472</b>	<b>49514</b>	<b>31059</b>	<b>19567</b>

(Sindh)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Anti-Corruption Courts	4	1743	198	1941	379	1562
2	Anti-Terrorism Courts	32	1869	1795	3664	1654	1794
3	Anti-Encroachment Tribunals	5	247	338	585	326	266
4	Appellate Tribunal Local Council Sindh	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	Appellate Tribunal Sindh Revenue Board	1	42	189	231	83	148
6	Drug Court	1	84	29	113	0	113
7	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	56	21	77	18	61
8	Labour Appellate Tribunals	1	119	428	547	378	169
9	Labour Courts	8	1446	2648	4094	2964	1185
10	Sindh Service Tribunal	1	1370	615	1985	757	1294
11	Special Court (Removal of Encroachment)	3	56	57	113	8	106
<b>Total</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>7032</b>	<b>6318</b>	<b>13350</b>	<b>6567</b>	<b>6698</b>

(Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Anti-Corruption Courts	2	299	205	504	212	295
2	Anti-Terrorism Courts	13	160	1336	1496	1249	146
3	Consumer Courts	17	1202	7679	8881	7764	1316
4	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	161	132	293	205	140
5	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Service Tribunal	1	7434	2021	9455	1786	7677
6	Labour Courts	5	4772	9955	14727	9787	4952
7	Labour Appellate Tribunals	1	151	94	245	102	143
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>14179</b>	<b>21422</b>	<b>35601</b>	<b>21105</b>	<b>14669</b>

(Balochistan)							
S.#	Name of Tribunals/Special Court	No. of Courts	Pendency as on 01.01.2022	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance on 31.12.2022
1	Anti-Corruption Courts	1	22	9	31	10	21
2	Anti-Terrorism Courts	9	90	237	327	147	140
3	Balochistan Service Tribunal	1	711	523	1234	488	746
4	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	90	34	124	68	56
5	Labour Courts	5	182	1025	1207	1164	41
6	Labour Appellate Tribunals	1	10	15	25	12	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>1105</b>	<b>1843</b>	<b>2948</b>	<b>1889</b>	<b>1017</b>

**Province- wise details of cases in All Administrative Tribunal / Special Courts  
(Federal and Provincial)**

<b>Punjab</b>							
<b>Sr. #</b>	<b>Name of Court/Tribunal</b>	<b>No. Courts</b>	<b>Pend</b>	<b>Inst.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Disp</b>	<b>Balance</b>
1	Accountability Courts	13	271	50	321	212	83
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	25938	21760	47698	20356	27443
3	Anti-Corruption Courts	10	3113	2379	5492	2880	2577
4	Anti-Terrorism Courts	10	161	934	1095	832	233
5	Banking Courts	18	22306	12823	35129	19560	17410
5	Child Protection Court	1	293	3006	3299	2935	384
6	Commercial Court	1	19	0	19	5	14
7	Consumer Courts	17	3777	3609	7386	4404	3253
8	Custom Appellate Tribunals	2	1867	1095	2962	524	2484
10	Drug Courts	6	1589	2558	4147	3321	828
11	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	331	345	676	381	298
12	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board	1	70	13	83	39	44
13	Intellectual Property Tribunal	1	1675	954	2629	969	1660
14	Insurance Appellate Tribunal	2	232	549	781	258	424
15	Labour Courts	11	6588	4759	11347	5537	5830
16	Labour Appellate Tribunals	2	474	1591	2065	1621	484
17	Lahore Development Authority	1	157	20	177	33	144
18	Punjab Live Stock Tribunal	1	37	96	133	95	38
19	Punjab Revenue Authority Board	1	111	107	218	72	156
20	Punjab Service Tribunal	1	6411	7068	13479	8948	5342
21	Special Courts (Central)	8	2699	5045	7744	6028	1828
22	Special Courts (C-T-Anti - Smuggling)	2	348	481	829	299	530
23	Special Courts (CNS)	6	408	569	977	618	357
24	Special Courts (Offences in Banks)	3	431	262	693	342	351
<b>Total</b>		<b>120</b>	<b>79306</b>	<b>70073</b>	<b>149379</b>	<b>80269</b>	<b>72195</b>



Sindh							
Sr. #	Name of Court/Tribunal	No. Courts	Pend	Inst.	Total	Disp	Balance
1	Accountability Courts	17	279	9	288	41	249
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	9793	6745	16538	5569	10966
3	Anti-Corruption Courts	4	1743	198	1941	379	1562
4	Anti-Encroachment Tribunals	5	247	338	585	326	266
5	Anti-Terrorism Courts	32	1869	1795	3664	1654	1794
6	Appellate Tribunal Local Council Sindh	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	Appellate Tribunal Sindh Revenue Board	1	42	189	231	83	148
8	Banking Courts	11	10627	3896	14523	3661	10904
9	Commercial Court	1	5	1	6	0	6
10	Custom Appellate Tribunals	3	8762	2405	11167	8986	2357
11	Drug Courts	1	84	29	113	0	113
12	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	56	21	77	18	61
13	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board	1	7	2	9	0	9
14	Intellectual Property Tribunal	1	148	48	196	23	177
15	Insurance Appellate Tribunal	1	119	39	158	30	128
16	Labour Courts	8	1446	2648	4094	2964	1185
17	Labour Appellate Tribunals	1	119	428	547	378	169
18	Sindh Service Tribunal	1	1370	615	1985	757	1294
19	Special Court (Removal of Encroachment)	3	56	57	113	8	106
20	Special Courts (Central)	3	290	326	616	339	310
21	Special Courts (C-T-Anti - Smuggling)	1	865	248	1113	262	851
22	Special Courts (CNS)	2	6011	237	6248	226	727
23	Special Courts (Offences in Banks)	1	233	58	291	86	205
Total		101	44171	20332	64503	25790	33587

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa							
Sr. #	Name of Court/Tribunal	No. Courts	Pend	Inst.	Total	Disp	Balance
1	Accountability Courts	8	274	262	536	399	56
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	1273	1050	2323	304	1411
3	Appellate Tribunal Sales Tax Service	1	16	104	120	78	42
4	Anti-Corruption Courts	2	299	205	504	212	295
5	Anti-Terrorism Courts	13	160	1336	1496	1249	146
6	Banking Courts	3	1131	663	1794	803	1069
7	Consumer Courts	17	1202	7679	8881	7764	1316
8	Drug Courts	1	1149	428	1577	798	780
9	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	161	132	293	205	140
10	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Service Tribunal	1	7434	2021	9455	1786	7677
11	Labour Courts	5	4772	9955	14727	9787	4952
12	Labour Appellate Tribunals	1	151	94	245	102	143
13	Special Courts (Central)	1	647	457	1104	600	504
14	Special Courts (C-T-Anti - Smuggling)	1	118	105	223	162	61
15	Special Courts (CNS)	1	470	245	715	248	244
16	Special Courts (Offences in Banks)	1	22	3	25	2	23
Total		58	19279	24739	44018	24499	18859

Balochistan							
Sr. #	Name of Court/Tribunal	No. Courts	Pend	Inst.	Total	Disp	Balance
1	Accountability Courts	3	74	13	87	19	11
2	Anti-Corruption Courts	1	22	9	31	10	21
3	Anti-Terrorism Courts	9	90	237	327	147	140
4	Balochistan Service Tribunal	1	711	523	1234	488	746
5	Banking Courts	1	380	78	458	86	359
6	Drug Courts	1	125	1	126	17	107
7	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	90	34	124	68	56
8	Labour Courts	5	182	1025	1207	1164	41
9	Labour Appellate Tribunals	1	10	15	25	12	13
10	Special Courts (Central)	1	87	16	103	5	98
11	Special Courts (CNS)	1	64	100	164	75	89
Total		25	1835	2051	3886	2091	1681

Islamabad							
Sr. #	Name of Court/Tribunal	No. Courts	Pend	Inst.	Total	Disp	Balance
1	Accountability Courts	3	113	6	119	93	26
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	1	15453	8168	23621	6093	17528
3	Anti-Terrorism Courts	2	38	54	92	45	47
4	Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal	1	82	101	183	139	44
5	Banking Courts	1	1169	725	1894	1244	650
6	Competition Appellate Tribunal	1	200	23	223	14	209
7	Custom Appellate Tribunals	2	547	375	922	390	532
8	Drug Courts	1	5	5	10	2	8
9	Environmental Protection Tribunal	1	21	35	56	21	35
10	Federal Service Tribunal	1	11097	2473	13570	2563	11007
11	Intellectual Property Tribunal	1	52	109	161	124	37
12	National Industrial Relations Commission	1	6505	6744	13249	8233	5016
13	NEPRA Authority Board	1	25	106	131	33	98
14	Prevention of Electronic Crime Court	1	93	215	308	23	285
15	Special Courts (Central)	1	308	117	425	96	329
16	Special Courts (CNS)	1	197	114	311	102	209
17	Special Courts (Offences in Banks)	1	41	7	48	15	33
18	Medical Tribunal	1	64	82	146	18	128
Total		22	36010	19459	55469	19248	36221

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**Court-wise Details of Cases in All Administrative Tribunals/ Special Courts**

Sr. #	Name of Court/Tribunal	No. Courts	Pend	Inst.	Total	Disp	Balance
1	Accountability Courts	44	1011	340	1351	764	425
2	Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	4	52457	37723	90180	32322	57348
3	Appellate Tribunal Sales Tax Service	1	16	104	120	78	42
4	Anti-Corruption Courts	17	5177	2791	7968	3481	4455
5	Anti-Encroachment Tribunals	5	247	338	585	326	266
6	Anti-Terrorism Courts	66	2318	4356	6674	3927	2360
7	Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal	1	82	101	183	139	44
8	Appellate Tribunal Local Council Sindh	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	Appellate Tribunal Sindh Revenue Board	1	42	189	231	83	148
10	Balochistan Service Tribunal	1	711	523	1234	488	746
11	Banking Courts	34	35613	18185	53798	25354	30392
12	Child Protection Court	1	293	3006	3299	2935	384
13	Commercial Court	2	24	1	25	5	20
14	Competition Appellate Tribunal	1	200	23	223	14	209
15	Consumer Courts	34	4979	11288	16267	12168	4569
16	Custom Appellate Tribunals	7	11176	3875	15051	9900	5373
17	Drug Courts	10	2952	3021	5973	4138	1836
18	Environmental Protection Tribunal	5	659	567	1226	693	590
19	Federal Service Tribunal	1	11097	2473	13570	2563	11007
20	Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board	2	77	15	92	39	53
21	Intellectual Property Tribunal	3	1875	1111	2986	1116	1874
22	Insurance Appellate Tribunal	3	351	588	939	288	552
23	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Service Tribunal	1	7434	2021	9455	1786	7677
24	Labour Courts	29	12988	18387	31375	19452	12008
25	Labour Appellate Tribunals	5	754	2128	2882	2113	809
26	Lahore Development Authority	1	157	20	177	33	144

27	National Industrial Relations Commission	1	6505	6744	13249	8233	5016
28	NEPRA Authority Board	1	25	106	131	33	98
29	Prevention of Electronic Crime Court	1	93	215	308	23	285
30	Punjab Live Stock Tribunal	1	37	96	133	95	38
31	Punjab Revenue Authority Board	1	111	107	218	72	156
32	Punjab Service Tribunal	1	6411	7068	13479	8948	5342
33	Sindh Service Tribunal	1	1370	615	1985	757	1294
34	Special Court (Removal of Encroachment)	3	56	57	113	8	106
35	Special Courts (Central)	14	4031	5961	9992	7068	3069
36	Special Courts (C-T-Anti - Smuggling)	4	1331	834	2165	723	1442
37	Special Courts (CNS)	11	7150	1265	8415	1269	1626
38	Special Courts (Offences in Banks)	6	727	330	1057	445	612
39	Medical Tribunal	1	64	82	146	18	128
Total		326	180601	136654	317255	151897	162543

**Budget Allocation  
(2021 – 2022)**

Name of Courts	Amount (Rs.)
Accountability Courts	618,936,600
Anti-Corruption and Emigration KP	49,566,000
Anti-Corruption Court (Provincial)	334,047,438
Anti-Dumping Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad	45,583,000
Anti-Encroachment Tribunal	133,429,000
Anti-Terrorism Court	1,460,630,820
Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue	455,064,000
Appellate Tribunal, Local Council (Judicial Forum)	39,480,000
Appellate Tribunal, Punjab Revenue Authority	78,361,000
Appellate Tribunal, Sindh Revenue Board	100,406,000
Banking Court	571,427,400
Child Protection Court	-
Commercial Courts	116,460,000
Competition Appellate Tribunal	39,230,000
Consumer Court	445,722,233
Custom Appellate Tribunal	165,502,000
Drug Courts	288,352,332
Environment Protection Tribunal	183,996,000
Federal Service Tribunal	200,712,000
Foreign Exchange Appellate Board	39,720,000
Insurance Appellate Tribunal	16,418,020
Intellectual Property Tribunal	55,507,000
Labour Appellate Tribunal	228,480,000
Labour Court	479,929,069
Lahore Development Authority Tribunal	-
Livestock Tribunal	9,184,000
Medical Tribunal Islamabad	72,491,000
National Industrial Relations Commission	164,226,000
National Industrial Relations Commission	60,325,200
Prevention of Electronic Crime, Islamabad	-
Provincial Service Tribunal	478,907,904
Special Court (Central)	181,987,200
Special Court (Control of Narcotics Substances)	107,062,800
Special Court (Customs, Taxation & Anti-Smuggling)	56,381,700
Special Court (Offences in Banks)	86,722,903
Grand Total	7,448,549,619