



REPORT

SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE OF ANTI-TERRORISM COURTS

July 18 – 20, 2024



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The "Specialized Training for Anti-Terrorism Court (ATC) Judges" held from 18th to 20th July 2024 at the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy (KPJA) aimed to enhance the skills and knowledge of judges, prosecutors, and investigators handling terrorism-related cases. The training addressed key challenges, such as limited inter-agency collaboration, inadequate forensic resources, and the need for stronger case management. The program featured sessions on topics like the Anti-Terrorism Act, the National Action Plan to Counter Terrorism, Digital Evidence Handling, and Witness Protection. Participants engaged in practical discussions and group activities to propose solutions for overcoming the systemic and operational inefficiencies in ATC proceedings. Feedback and evaluations from the participants indicated significant improvement in their understanding of terrorism laws and trial management.

The report is structured to provide a comprehensive account of the training. It begins with an introduction and background, followed by the objectives, key components, and proceedings of the program. Recommendations made by the participant groups are detailed, focusing on effective liaison among stakeholders and judicial efficiency. The impact and quality of the training, along with participant feedback and resource persons' evaluation, are included. The report concludes with annexure that provide the list of participants, the training schedule, and photographs from the event.

INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

The Anti-Terrorism Courts (ATCs) in Pakistan play a crucial role in the nation's fight against terrorism, aiming to deliver swift and decisive justice to perpetrators of terrorist activities. However, the effectiveness of these courts is significantly undermined by a persistently low conviction rate, which poses a substantial challenge to the judicial system and counter-terrorism efforts. The delays in the judicial process are primarily rooted in systemic and operational deficiencies. Poor investigation and evidence collection practices by law enforcement agencies often result in weak cases that fail to meet the stringent standards of proof required for convictions. The lack of proper training and resources for investigators, coupled with inadequate forensic facilities, exacerbate this problem, leading to prolonged trials and frequent acquittals.

Witness intimidation and the absence of robust witness protection programs further hinder the judicial process. Witnesses, fearing for their safety, are often unwilling to testify, resulting in the collapse of many cases. Judicial inefficiencies, such as case backlogs and procedural delays, add another layer of complexity, causing significant setbacks in the timely dispensation of justice.

Moreover, prosecutorial challenges and poor coordination between investigation agencies and the prosecution undermine the effectiveness of ATCs. The legal framework, with its inherent gaps and outdated provisions, allow for exploitation by defence lawyers, contributing to delays and low conviction rates. Additionally, security concerns for judges, the lack of specialized training, and the difficulty in distinguishing between regular cases and terrorism cases, as well as the necessary standards for evaluating evidence, further complicate the judicial proceedings.

Although terrorism remains a national security issue for most countries, criminal justice sector responses are at the heart of countering terrorist threats and rehabilitating victims of terrorism. Effective investigation, prosecution and adjudication of terrorism and related crimes inform the core basis of mitigating terrorism and bringing perpetrators to justice. Strengthening the legal framework of a country in countering the terrorist threat remains paramount; however, empowering the judiciary and other stakeholders to effectively execute its role in terrorism cases is vital to any counter-terrorism (CT) efforts. Moreover, public confidence in the criminal justice system is instrumental in dissuading individuals from resorting to extremist ideologies and violence, as the prospect of facing the full force of the law acts as a powerful deterrent.

NEED FOR TRAINING

Since Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province has seen a rise in terrorism-related cases, there is a need for a comprehensive training program for judges of the Anti-Terrorism Courts (ATC) and all other stakeholders. In Pakistan, the Anti-Terrorism Court system governed by the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 (ATA) serves as the most important platform in the adjudication of terrorist offenses. While understanding the legislative framework and multiple actors engaged in processing terrorism-related offenses such as law enforcement agencies including police, prosecution, and prison departments, the judiciary forms the most important pillar of the CRJS when it comes to fair dispensation of justice and combating terrorism as well as to safeguard the national security interests.

Recognizing the importance of this aspect of criminal justice Member Inspection Team Peshawar High Court through the Letter No. 32/ MIT dated: 17-04-2024 conveyed the direction passed by the Hon'ble chief Justice Mr. Ishtiaq Ibrahim Khan, to provide ATC judges with specialized pre-posting training and short courses during their tenure that enhances their understanding of relevant legal framework, investigative procedures, and nuances specific to cases involving terrorism and related offences.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy, through this training, aims to prepare ATC judges, prosecutors and investigators for their responsibilities and the challenges they face, significantly enhancing their preparedness and effectiveness in investigating and adjudicating cases related to terrorism. This training aligns with the Academy's mandate to provide training to stakeholders in the justice system and to uphold the rule of law.

KEY COMPONENTS OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

The course module aim to cover these topics:

- Study the Anti Terrorism relevant legislation and international conventions concerning counter-terrorism.
- Understanding National Action Plan to counter Terrorism
- Management and trial of terrorism-related cases.
- Ensure expeditious trial of AT cases.
- Procedural aspects and management of terrorism cases within the ATC
- Understanding and interpreting law and precedents.
- Effective witness protection measures.

- International best practices for case management systems.
- Better understanding and appreciation of scientific and digital evidence.
- Effective communication and collaboration with relevant stake holders, including law enforcement agencies and intelligent services.
- Improving judicial efficiency and transparency through technology.

OBJECT OF THE TRAINING

The training aims to:

- Enhance participants' understanding of the legal framework surrounding terrorism offenses in Pakistan and internationally.
- Develop expertise in handling complex evidence, including digital forensics and witness protection measures.
- Equip participants with skills to conduct fair and efficient trials while ensuring national security objectives are met.
- Foster collaboration and knowledge exchange among all the stakeholders across different regions of the Province.
- Promote uniformity in the application of Terrorism laws across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

EXPECTED OUTCOME

After completion of the training, it was expected that the participants would have:

- Improved handling of complex terrorism cases in ATCs and understanding of fair trial principles and their application in terrorism cases.
- Strengthened collaboration among ATC judges and other stakeholders throughout Province.
- Enhanced judicial capacity to identify and address terrorism financing and use of novel technologies.
- Strengthened support systems for victims of terrorism and witnesses.
- Increased efficiency and effectiveness in case management.

PROCEEDINGS

The daily activities of this 03-days Specialized Training and lecture synopses are briefly encapsulated below:

DAY 1: 18TH JULY 2024

Inaugural Ceremony:

- **Chair:** Mr. Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim, Hon'ble Chief Justice, Peshawar High Court, Peshawar / Chairman KPJA
- **Welcome Address:** Mr. Jehanzeb Shinwari, Director General KPJA
- **Chief Justice's Address:**
 - Hon'ble Chief Justice, Peshawar High Court, Peshawar / Chairman KPJA emphasized the need for foolproof investigations using modern techniques.
 - He stressed the importance of evidence collection, preservation, and the use of forensic science.
 - He advocated for innovative approaches in prosecution and investigation.
 - He urged participants to interweave circumstantial evidence effectively and collaborate to combat terrorism.

Academic Sessions:

1. **Concept & Understanding of Jurisdiction of Anti-Terrorism Courts**
 - **Speaker:** Mr. Masood Khan, D&SJ (retired) / ex DG KPJA
 - Focused on the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 and relevant international conventions.
2. **National Action Plan to Counter Terrorism**
 - **Speaker:** Mr. Shaukat Abbass, Additional IG of Police, CTD, KP
 - Provided an overview of the national strategies and plans against terrorism.

3. Recording and Appreciation of Digital Evidence

- **Speaker:** Mr. Sohail Nasir, Deputy Chairman, National Accountability Bureau (NAB)
- Discussed techniques and best practices for handling digital evidence.

DAY 2: 19TH JULY 2024

Morning Review:

- Recap of key takeaways from Day 1 and addressing of queries raised by participants.

Sessions:

1. Witness Protection Measures

- **Speaker:** Mr. Fazli Noorani, Senior Public Prosecutor, Anti-Terrorism Courts
- Covered strategies and measures for safeguarding witnesses in terrorism cases.

2. Trial Management of Anti-Terrorism Cases

- **Speaker:** Mr. Justice Arshad Ali, Hon'ble Judge Peshawar High Court, Peshawar
- Provided insights into managing and conducting trials of terrorism cases effectively.

3. Effective Communication and Collaboration

- **Speaker:** Mr. Ihsan Ghani, Retired Inspector General of Police and former National Coordinator, NACTA, Islamabad
- Focused on enhancing communication and collaborative efforts among stakeholders.

DAY 3: 20TH JULY 2024

Morning Sessions:

1. Understanding Terrorist Financing

- **Speaker:** Mr. Adnan Azhar Advocate, Former Director General, National FATF Secretariat, Pakistan
- Discussed methods and implications of terrorist financing.

Group Activities:

- Participants were divided into groups to discuss:
 - Challenges faced in anti-terrorism efforts.
 - Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for improved functioning.
 - Strategies for enhancing judicial efficiency and transparency.
 - Role of technology in improving case management.
- Groups presented their recommendations based on their discussions.

CONCLUDING CEREMONY

- **Chief Guest:** Barrister Ikhtiar Khan, Registrar Peshawar High Court, Peshawar
- **Closing Remarks:**
 - Class representative expressed gratitude for the comprehensive and engaging training program.
 - Mr. Jehanzeb Shinwari, Director General KPJA, congratulated participants on their successful completion of the training.
- **Certificates:** Distributed to all participants to acknowledge their successful participation and completion of the training program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GROUP-A: EFFECTIVE LIAISON AMONGST STAKEHOLDERS IN COUNTER-TERRORISM

Participants

	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Mr. Usman Bashir Khan	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court
2	Mr. Azhar Ali	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court
3	Mr. Muhammad Zafar	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court
4	Ms. Zainab Rehman	Judge, Consumer Court
5	Ms. Kulsoom Azam	Judge, Consumer Court,
6	Mr. Ishfaq Ali Haider	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court
7	Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan	District & Sessions Judge,
8	Mr. Shaukat Ali	Additional District & Sessions Judge
9	Mr. Bakht Alam	Additional District & Sessions Judge
10	Mr. Bakht Baidar Khan	Senior Public Prosecutor
11	Mr. Taimur Khattak	Director Coordination

Introduction

- ▶ First of all the group determined the stakeholders in the criminal justice system regime, to name a few who are the main stakeholders which require effective liaison between them and inter se departments are:

- Police
- Prosecution
- Lawyers of parties
- Judiciary

- Prison & Probation
- Other allied departments – Health, FSL.
- Witnesses
- Parties (Complainant and accused)

Challenges

1. Legislative/ Organizational Challenges

- Communication gap:** Different expectations and communication styles amongst stakeholders can lead to misunderstanding.
- Resource constraints:** Limited resources: (Human resource, Financial, Technological) can hinder effective collaboration.
- Resistance to change:** Stakeholders may resist new procedures or technologies due to comfort with status quo or lack of training.
- Complex legal procedures:** The intricate nature of legal proceedings can complicate the coordination among various entities.

2. Jurisdiction Challenges:

The challenge faced by the stakeholders is of overlapping authorities and unclear jurisdiction boundaries.

3. Investigation Challenges:

- No scheduling of cases since inception
- No joint scrutiny of ATC challans by prosecutor ATC & concerned DPP
- Limited role of prosecutor during investigation
- Limited role of Magistrate during investigation
- Inefficient Process Serving
- Limited witness procurement & protection
- No use of modern technologies in evidence recording.
- Limited legal and technical assistance

4. Security Challenges :

Insufficient security measures put the life of judges, prosecutors, investigators and parties at risk.

Recommendations & SOPs :

- ▶ Establish ATC Prosecutor General Office.
- ▶ Align the special Acts with other ATA legal framework.
- ▶ Legislative intervention as directed by Supreme Court. Certain amendments required in ATA and other ATA related laws such as 21 H which is deviation from the norms of evidence, jurisdiction.
- ▶ Centralized, provincial and district liaison committees among stakeholders be constituted.
- ▶ Infrastructural issues for the entire stakeholder related to human resource, financial, technological be solved.
- ▶ Conventional methods to be replaced and conformed to the changing legal framework.
- ▶ Removal of legal and organization impediments during investigation.
- ▶ Stop & Drop power of prosecution be effectively exercised and removal of impediments if any. Introduction of plea bargain.
- ▶ Joint Scrutiny of ATC challans by Prosecutor ATC & concerned DPP be introduced.
- ▶ Monitoring and Detective Role of Prosecutors during investigation be streamline
- ▶ Nomination of independent magistrate other than ATC judge for meaningful and effective investigation.
- ▶ Witness Procurement & Protection & Role of Process Serving Agency: Separate Process Serving Agency for effective service under the control of ATC Judge be established.
- ▶ Refinement of case management with the consent of the parties for curtailing delay.
- ▶ Availability of funds and modern devices in the ATC courts and effective legal coverage through rules and procedures .

- ▶ Access to Law Sites, availability of Bench Books. All notification be made available to all stakeholders.
- ▶ Separate Police Security Cell be established for security of witnesses, parties, Prosecutors, court officials and judges.
- ▶ Joint training of all officials of the stakeholders.

GROUP B: STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING JUDICIAL EFFICIENCY AND TRANSPARENCY

PRE-TRIAL CHALLENGES:

- Lack of coordination between Investigation and Prosecution before putting the case for trial.
- Since the ATC judge perform duties as magistrate as well therefore, at the time of recording confessional statement he must have to refer the matter to a magistrate.
- One of the confusions in the Anti-terrorism law is the grant of custody u/s 21(e) as the word “may” is interpreted by the prosecution and judiciary in their own ways.

TRIAL CHALLENGES:

- The provision of day-to-day hearing of trial and assignment of one case at a time is the best solution.
- The Naib-Court attached with the ATC is not properly trained regarding handling of witnesses.

CAUSES OF THE DELAY:

- The investigation not completed well within time.
- No proper scrutiny by the prosecution.
- Miscellaneous applications by the defense before and during trial
- Applications by the prosecution during trial
- Frequent adjournments by defense lawyers and by the private lawyers of the victim etc.
- No scrutiny of the case by the presiding officer at the time of put in court of the case.
- Premature transfers and postings of the CTD officers/officials
- Lack of proper training of the CTD officers/officials

- Lack of proper training regarding case management of the presiding officers.
- Non availability of prosecution witness due to frequent Polio duties and VIP movements.
- Non availability of witnesses of ordinary Police Stations.
- Non availability of modern technology.
- Rolling stone of cases between ordinary Police Station and CTD.
- Excessive and improper use of 7 ATA.
- Lack of conducive environment for prosecution and witnesses.

TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT:

- Lack of technology and training is causing delay in disposal of cases.
- Being a specialized court, it should be well-equipped with the modern technology and trained staff.

EVOLUTION THROUGH PRECEDENCE:

- Although there is galaxy of judgments of Hon'ble Superior Courts on different law points of the Anti-Terrorism Act, however, there is a need of proper research work in this regard.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- There should be a proper mechanism for scrutiny of the cases before forwarding the same for trial.
- The Law requires amendments that there should be a designated magistrate for pre-trial proceedings as in the ordinary law.
- A session /workshop etc may be conducted to interpret the word “**may**”.
- It should be Superintend of CTD for recording of confessional statement u/s 21(h).
- Rules under the Anti-terrorism Act should be framed.
- The cases registered at ordinary Police Station under ATC law shall be tried by the ordinary court of jurisdiction, similarly that of CNSA cases.
- The term terrorism needs to be defined.

- The provision of day-to-day hearing and of one case at a time may be omitted.
- The Naib Court of the court shall properly train regarding handling of witnesses.
- Conducive environment for witnesses.
- There should be a prosecutor for supervision of investigation and scrutiny of cases and another prosecutor to deal with cases during trial.
- There should be SOPs for creating liaison between all the stakeholders for curbing delay in disposal of cases.
- The KP Judicial Academy (KPJA) is requested to arrange Focal Group Discussion/ workshops/ training sessions / orientation sessions / refresher courses of all stakeholders from time to time with respect to ATC laws.
- The KPJA may launch studies / research work for recommending amendments in the AT laws.

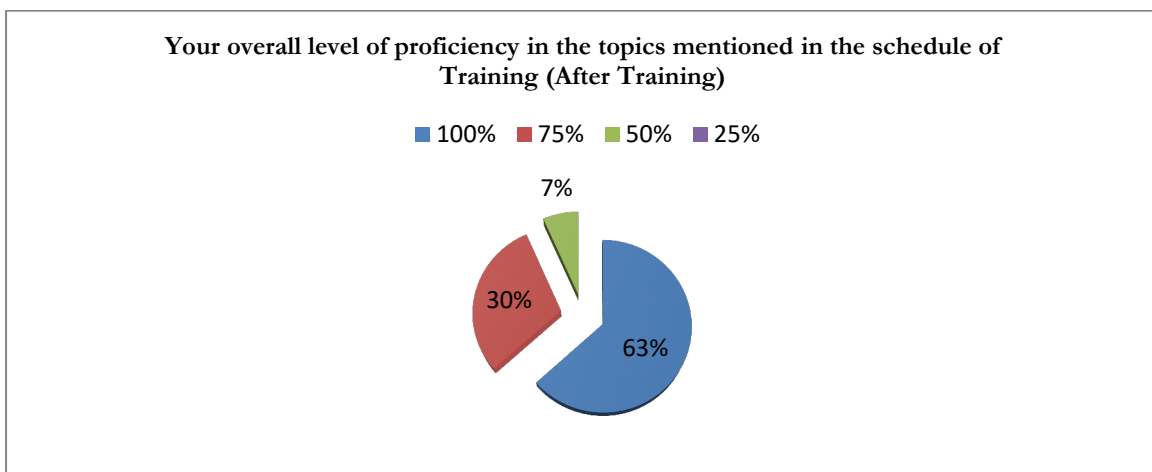
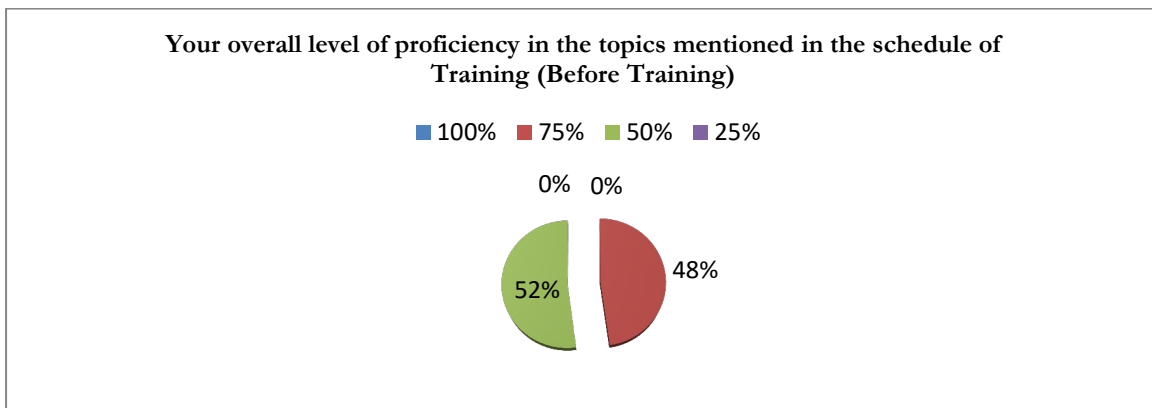
IMPACT OF THE TRAINING

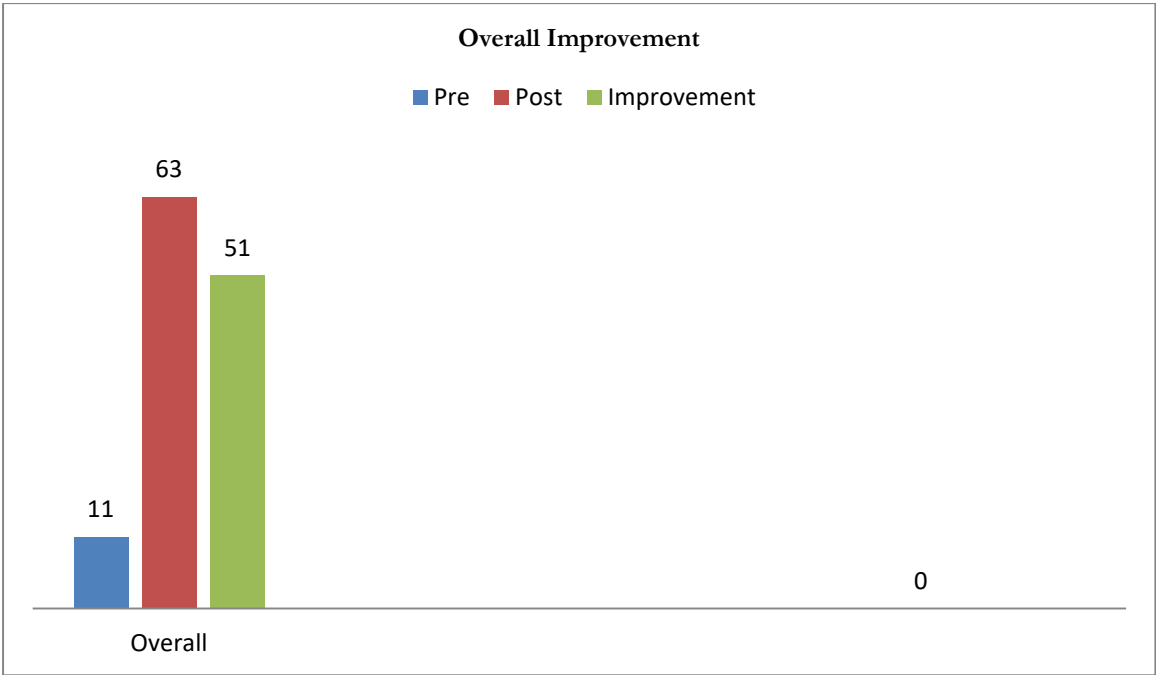
Quality of the training can be assessed by participants' evaluation of the resource persons. Moreover, the participants were asked to comment on the overall quality of the program. Their response and the feedback are shown in graphic form below:

Significant indicator of the training impact is:

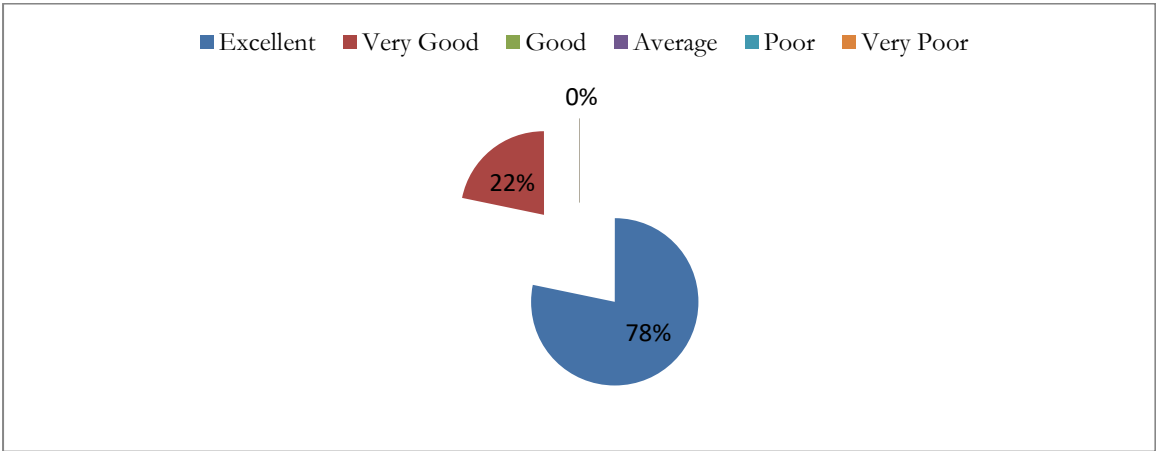
Whether the training contributed to improvement of the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the participants?

Pre-& post-evaluation questionnaires were designed to cater for this aspect. Relevant feedback obtained from the participants is reflected below:





QUALITY OF THE TRAINING



22% of the trainees rated the overall quality of the training program to be very good
 78% of the trainees rated the overall quality of the training program to be excellent

FEEDBACK

During the three (03) day session, the participants gave useful feedback which is summarized and recapped below:

1. Inclusion of Practical Problems:

- Participants suggested more practical problems related to relevant laws should be included.

2. Duration of Training:

- The participants requested that the duration of the training program needs to be increased, especially regarding digital recording of evidence, terror financing, and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA).

3. Learning from Hon'ble Judges:

- The participants remarked that learning from the Hon'able Judge of the High Court was a very good experience. They further stated that it should be continued, and if possible, Hon'ble judges from other High Courts should also be invited to share their experiences.

4. Training for Specific Staff:

- Participants suggested that a training session should be arranged for the staff of the Anti-Terrorism Court (ATC) and for officers/officials of the Counter-Terrorism Department (CTD).

5. Inclusion of Motivational Topics:

- Participants suggested including motivational topics and speakers, even through video link, can further improve and make the lecture sessions more interactive.

6. Advance Sharing of Themes and Concept Notes:

- Participants requested sharing the themes and concept notes at least a week before the training program would allow participants to have a brief understanding of the purpose and content of the designed training subject.

7. Overall Arrangements:

- Participants remarked that the overall arrangements were good.

8. Appreciation:

- The participants appreciated the Director General and his entire team for arranging a very good training program and inviting a galaxy of academicians to enhance their knowledge and experience.

RESOURCE PERSONS EVALUATION

#	Topic	Resource Person	%
1	Trial Management of Anti-Terrorism Cases	Mr. Justice Arshad Ali	86
2	Recording and Appreciation of Digital Evidence	Mr. Sohail Nasir	83.5
3	Understanding Terrorist Financing	Mr. Adnan Zahir	81.33
4	Effective Communication and Collaboration	Mr. Ihsan Ghani	73
5	Concept & Understanding of Jurisdiction of Anti-Terrorism Courts under the Act	Mr. Muhammad Masood Khan	69.81
6	Witness Protection Measures	Mr. Fazli Noorani	62
7	National Action Plan to Counter Terrorism	Mr. Shaukat Abbass	46

Interpretation of Resource Person Evaluation

The resource person evaluations reflect participants' feedback on the quality and effectiveness of each session. The scores indicate how well each speaker conveyed their topic and engaged the participants. Below is a detailed interpretation:

1. **Trial Management of Anti-Terrorism Cases (86%)** – *Mr. Justice Arshad Ali* received the highest score for this session, indicating that participants found this topic both relevant and engaging. The high rating reflects the importance of practical insights into managing terrorism-related trials.
2. **Recording and Appreciation of Digital Evidence (83.5%)** – *Mr. Sohail Nasir* effectively addressed the complexities of handling digital evidence, a critical component in modern ATC cases. The relatively high score indicates that participants recognized the value of the session and its direct applicability to their work.
3. **Understanding Terrorist Financing (81.33%)** – *Mr. Adnan Zahir* covered an essential aspect of terrorism cases—financial networks. This topic was well-received, suggesting

that participants gained valuable knowledge about tracking and prosecuting financial links in terrorism cases.

CONCLUSION

This training successfully addressed key challenges faced by ATC judges, prosecutors, and investigators in handling terrorism cases. The training covered essential topics like trial management, evidence recording, witness protection, and terrorist financing, enhancing participants' skills in these critical areas.

Group activities fostered collaboration and generated practical recommendations for improving judicial efficiency and stakeholder coordination. The training concluded with positive feedback from participants, highlighting its relevance and impact on their professional development. Overall, the program significantly contributed to strengthening the judicial response to terrorism in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

ANNEXURES

- **ANNEX-A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**
- **ANNEX-B: SCHEDULE OF TRAINING**
- **ANNEX-C: TRAINING IN PICTURES**

ANNEX-A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S. No	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATION
1.	Mr. Usman Bashir Khan	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	Peshawar
2.	Mr. Suhail Sheraz Noor Saani	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	D.I.Khan
3.	Mr. Azhar Ali	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	Bannu
4.	Mr. Muhammad Zafar	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	Kohat
5.	Ms. Zainab Rehman	Judge, Consumer Court	Bannu
6.	Ms. Phool Bibi	Presiding Officer, Labour Court	Haripur
7.	Syed Aqeel Ajiz	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	Mardan
8.	Ms. Kulsoom Azam	Judge, Consumer Court,	Malakand
9.	Mr. Shaukat Ahmad Khan	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	Swat
10.	Mr. Ishfaq Ali Haider	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	Swat
11.	Mr. Riaz Ahmad	Judge, Anti-Terrorism Court	Dir Lower, (Timergara)
12.	Ms. Hajira Rehman	Special. Judge, Custom, Taxation & Anti-smuggling	Peshawar
13.	Ms. Farzina Shaid	Presiding Officer, Labour Court	Peshawar

14.	Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan	District & Sessions Judge,	Tank
15.	Mr. Ijaz Rashid	District & Sessions Judge,	Torghar
16.	Mr. Naveed-ur-Rahman	Additional District & Sessions Judge	Mansehra
17.	Mr. Shaukat Ali	Additional District & Sessions Judge	Khyber
18.	Mr. Bakht Alam	Additional District & Sessions Judge	Peshawar
19.	Mr. Bakht Baidar Khan	Senior Public Prosecutor	Buner
20.	Mr. Raza Khan	Senior Public Prosecutor	Dir Lower
21.	Mr. Taimur Khattak	Director Coordination	NACTA
22.	Mr. Zafar Abbas Mirza	Director Research & Analysis	Peshawar
23.	Mr. Shaukat Ali	SP, CTD	Khyber
24.	Mr. Khan Bahadar	Inspector ,CTD	Peshawar
25.	Mr. Khalil Ur Rehman	Inspector ,CTD	Peshawar

ANNEX-B: SCHEDULE

Day-1: July 18, 2024			
S.No	Activities	Resource Person	Duration
1.1	Inaugural Session		08:00 – 09: 00
	Registration of the participants		08:00 – 08:30
	Recitation from the Holy Quran		08:30 - 08:35
	National Anthem		08:35 - 08:40
	Welcome Note	Director General	08:40 - 08:45
	Address of Hon'ble the Chief Guest		08:45 - 08: 55
	Group Photo		08: 55 - 09:00
Academic Session			
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept & Understanding of Jurisdiction of Anti-Terrorism Courts under the Act. • International Conventions 	Muhammad Masood Khan® District & Sessions Judge	09:00 – 10:30
Tea Break: 10:30 - 11:00			
1.3	National Action Plan to Counter Terrorism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives and Components of NAP • Role of Judiciary in NAP 	Mr. ShaukatAbbass, Addl: Inspector General of Police, CTD, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	11:00 – 12:30
1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording and Appreciation of Digital Evidence 	Mr. SohailNasir, Deputy Chairman NAB	12:30 – 02:00
Prayers & Lunch			
Day-2 : July 19, 2024			
2.1	Recitation from the Holy Quran Reflections/Recap Day-1	Faculty	08:30 – 09:00

2.2	Witness Protection Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness Protection, Security & Benefit Act, 2017 • Importance of witness protection in terrorism cases 	Mr. FazliNoorani, Senior Public Prosecutor, ATC.	09:00 – 10:30
Tea Break (10:30 – 11:00)			
2.3	Trial Management of Anti-Terrorism Cases: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedural aspects and Challenges. • Best Practices. 	Mr. Justice Arshad AliJudge, Peshawar High Court.	11:00 – 12:30
Jumma Prayer: (12:30-12:55)			
2.4	Effective Communication and Collaboration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with law enforcement agencies and intelligence services • Enhancing communication channels and methods 	Mr. IhsanGhani Inspector General of Police (Rtd),former National Coordinator NACTA, Islamabad	1:00 – 2:30
Prayers& Lunch			
Day-3 : July 20, 2024			
3.1	Recitation from the Holy Quran Reflections/Recap Day-2	Faculty	08:30 – 09:00
3.2	Understanding Terrorist Financing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 • Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 • National Counter Terrorism Authority Act, 2013 • Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 	Mr. Adnan Zahir Advocate Former DG National FATF Secretariat, Pakistan	09:00 – 10:30
Tea Break (10:30 – 11:00)			
3.3	<u>GROUPWORK:</u>		11:00 – 01-00 (working Tea)

	<p>Group 1: (Effective liaison amongst the stakeholders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges • Developing SOPs for smooth functioning and expeditious disposal. • Recommendations. <p>Group 2: (Judicial Efficiency and Transparency)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on improving judicial efficiency and transparency. • Role of technology in enhancing judicial processes. • Recommendations. 	<p>Ms. Faryal Zia Mufti, Director Instructions, KPJA (Moderator)</p> <p>Ms. Hina Khan, Director Instructions, KPJA (Moderator)</p>	
3.4	Presentation of Recommendations & Questions/Answers		01:00 – 01:30
Prayers Break (01:30 – 01:45)			
CONCLUDING CEREMONY			
	Arrival of the Chief Guest		02:00
	Recitation from the Holy Quran		02:05
	Remarks of the Class Representative		02:10
	Address of the Director General		02:15
	Concluding Remarks by Hon'ble the Chief Guest		02:20
Certificates Distribution Ceremony			
Lunch& Departure			

ANNEX-C: TRAINING IN PICTURES

Inaugural Session



The inaugural ceremony was chaired by Mr. Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim, Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Peshawar High Court, Peshawar / Chairman KPJA.

DAY-1



Mr. Masood Khan, D&SJ (retired) / ex DG KPJA discussed “Concept & Understanding of Jurisdiction of Anti-Terrorism Courts under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 and International Conventions” in the first academic sessions.



Mr. Shaukat Abbass, Additional IG of Police, CTD, KP briefed the participants on “National Action Plan to Counter Terrorism”.



The last session of the day was conducted by Mr. Sohail Nasir, Deputy Chairman, National Accountability Bureau (NAB) on “Recording and Appreciation of Digital Evidence”.



Mr. Jehanzeb Shinwari, Director General, KPJA presented shield to Mr. Sohail Nasir, Deputy Chairman, National Accountability Bureau (NAB)

Day-2



Mr. Zia urRehman discussion with participants, reviewing key takeaways and addressing points raised during the previous day's activities



Mr. Fazli Noorani, a Senior Public Prosecutor working with Anti-Terrorism Courts, who provided a concise talk on "Witness Protection Measures".



Interactive session on "Trial Management of Anti-Terrorism Cases" led by Mr. Justice Arshad Ali, Hon'ble Judge Peshawar High Court, Peshawar.



A session on "Effective Communication and Collaboration" facilitated by Mr. Ihsan Ghani, a retired Inspector General of Police and former National Coordinator, NACTA, Islamabad.

Day-3



Discourse of the day on "Understanding Terrorist Financing" was delivered by Mr. Adnan Azhar Advocate, a former Director General, National FATF Secretariat, Pakistan.



GROUP ACTIVITY



PRESENTATIONS BY GROUP LEADERS

CONCLUDING CEREMONY













KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

03- Day Specialized Training for “Professional Excellence of Anti-Terrorism Courts”
July 18 - 20, 2024



Sitting L to R

Ms. Kuboon Azam, Ms. Hajira Rehman, Ms. Zainab Rehman, Ms. Pheed Bibs, Mr. Riaz Ahmad, Syed Aqel Shah, Barrister Ikhitar Khan (Registrar-PHC), Mr. Justice Ibtisam Ibrahim - (Hon'ble The Chief Justice-PHC), Mr. Jehanzeb Shinwari (Director General), Mr. Zia ur Rehman (Dean Faculty), Mr. Azhar Ali, Ms. Hina Khan (Dir. Ins-I), Ms. Faryal Zin Mafti (Dir. Ins-II), Mr. Wali Muhammad Khan, Dr. Qazi Ataulah (SDR&P),

Standing L to R-I

Ms. Farzina Shahid, Mr. Lat Shad (Dir-IT), Mr. Muhammad Zafar, Mr. Usman Bashir Khan, Mr. Bakht Balidar Khan, Mr. Zafar Abbass Mirza, Mr. Naveed ur-Rahman, Mr. Raza Khan, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Bokht Alam, Mr. Shaukat Ahmad Khan, Mr. Ihtfaq Ali Haider, Mr. Taimur Khattak, Mr. Ijaz Rashid, Mr. Dost Muhammad - Khan (SDA), Syed Mansoor Shah Bukhari (R&P Officer),