



2nd UCP International Conference on
**Law Tech & Legal Education
in Pakistan**

Abstract Book

Dates: 17th May 10:00AM - 5:00PM | 18th May 9:30AM - 5:00PM



Description of conference

The rapid growth of Law tech brings in new trends in the legal profession by offering smart solutions to clients. This development is posing new challenges for the legal professionals to keep up with the fast-track changes. On the academic side, this scenario raises concerns for legal education institutions. These challenges include, how to equip law students for the technological tomorrow, how to incorporate technology as a tool in teaching and how to facilitate inventors in the tech development, transfer, and commercialization in the legal field.

In this backdrop, the University of Central Punjab, Faculty of Law, is organising its 2nd thematic international conference. The theme for this year is "Law tech and Legal Education in Pakistan." There is an unexhaustive list of sub-themes available. Scholars from around the world are joining to share their ideas and research.

Sub-themes:

1. Importance of Law tech in dispensation of Justice
2. Impact of Law tech on Legal Profession and legal education Globally and in Pakistan
3. Worldwide law tech experiences: Lessons for Pakistan
4. Law tech: proposed models for legal education Pedagogy
5. Law tech Challenges and opportunities for legal education
6. Adoption and regulation of the use of Law tech in Pakistan
7. Technology; challenges and opportunities for legal research
8. Law tech in the courts, the way forward
9. Industry academia partnership in developing Law tech
10. Inter and Multi-disciplinary models in developing Law tech

Keynote Speakers:

Prof. Nick James Executive Dean, Faculty of Law, Bond University, Australia
Prof. Lyria Bennet Moses Associate Dean (Research), Faculty of Law and Justice, University of New South Wales, Australia
Prof. Guido Noto La Diega Martin-Flynn Global Law Professor, University of Connecticut, US Associate Professor, University of Stirling, UK
Prof. Burkhard Schafer Professor for Computational Legal Theory, University of Edinburgh, UK
Hon. A. D. Dory Reiling Senior Judge (Rtd.), Amsterdam District Court, Netherlands, Lead Reporter on the European Law Institute's project on digitalization of Civil Justice in Europe
Mr. Francesco Contini Research director at the Legal Informatics and Justice Systems Institute, Research Council, Italy
Mr. Zaid Hamzah Data & AI Practitioner, Futurelaw.ai Executive Education Fellow, National University of Singapore, Singapore
Dr. Péter Mezei Professor of law at the University of Szeged, Hungary
Dr. Awaludin Marwan CEO, HeyLaw Senior Lecturer, School of Law, Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University, Indonesia
Mr. Aftab Sohail Founder Legal Squad Pvt. Ltd, CEO Logic Squad Pvt. Ltd, Pakistan

AGENDA

2nd UCP International Conference

‘Law Tech and Legal Education in Pakistan’

17th & 18th May 2023

Day-1

Plenary Session I

Opening of Conference Proceedings Recitation from the Holy Quran National Anthem	10:00 am - 10:10 am
Welcome Note: Prof. Dr. Nassar Ikram (Pro-Rector University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan)	10:10 am - 10:20 am
Keynote Speaker 1: Prof. Dr. Hadia Awan Dean Faculty of Law, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan	10:20 am - 10:35 am
Keynote Speaker 2: Prof. Nick James Executive Dean, Faculty of Law, Bond University, Australia	10:35 am - 11:05 am
Keynote Speaker 3: Mr. Zaid Hamzah Data & AI Practitioner, Futurelaw.ai Executive Education Fellow, National University of Singapore	11:05 am - 11:35 am
Keynote Speaker 4: Guido Noto La Diega Martin-Flynn Global Law Professor, University of Connecticut, US Associate Professor, University of Stirling, UK	11:35 am - 12:05 pm
Keynote Speaker 5: Mr. Francesco Contini Research director at the institute of Legal Informatics and Justice Systems, National Research Council, Italy	12:05 pm - 12:25 pm
Keynote Speaker 6: Hon. Dr. A. D. (Dory) Reiling Senior Judge (Rtd.), Amsterdam District Court, Netherlands Lead Reporter on the European Law Institute’s project on digitalization of Civil Justice in Europe	12:25 pm - 12:45 pm

Lunch Break

12:45 pm - 2:00 pm

Thematic Presentations

Session I

Importance of Law Tech in Dispensation of Justice

Session Chair: Dr. Sardar Ali Shah

Title	Presenter	Time
Preventing Miscarriage of Justice through the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Pakistan	Amir Latif Bhatti <i>Civil Judge & Judicial Magistrate, Shaheed Benazirabad, Sindh, Pakistan</i> Dr. Sardar Ali Shah (Co-Author) <i>Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Pakistan</i> Sajjad Ali Jamali (Co-Author) <i>Civil Judge & Judicial Magistrate, Sindh, Pakistan</i>	2:00 pm - 2:15 pm
Possible Ways Forward for Achieving Greater Gender Diversity in Arbitration in Malaysia: Legal and AI-Powered System Approach	Mohamad Fateh Labanieh <i>School of law, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia</i> Mohammad Azam Hussain (Co-Author) <i>School of law, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia</i> Zeeshan Ashraf Qureshi (Co-Author) <i>Faculty of Law, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</i> Murad Idris Omar Nayed (Co-Author) <i>Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws (AIKOL), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia</i>	2:15 pm - 2:30 pm

Importance of Law Tech in Dispensation of Justice	Riyan Ahmed Dahar <i>Advocate, Sindh, Pakistan</i> Ihsanullah Butro (Co-Author) <i>Advocate, Sindh, Pakistan</i>	2:30 pm - 2:45 pm
Courting the Law	Barrister Taimur Malik <i>Founder Courting the Law</i> <i>Partner at Kilam Law, Pakistan</i>	2:45 pm - 3:00 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		3:00 pm - 3:10 pm

Session II

Law Tech Challenges and Opportunities in Legal Education

Session Chair: Mr. Same-ur-Rahman

Title	Presenter	Time
Benefits and Challenges of Metaverse Pedagogies for the Legal Sector	Lahveenya A/P Panchalingam <i>Lecturer of Law, Multimedia University Malaysia, Malaysia</i> Laxmi Devi (Co-Author) <i>Lecturer of Law, Multimedia University Malaysia, Malaysia</i>	3:10 pm - 3:25 pm
AI & Future of Legal Education in Pakistan	Same-ur-Rahman <i>Associate Professor of Law, The University of Faisalabad, Pakistan</i>	3:25 pm - 3:40 pm
Importance of Technology in the Field of Legal Education	Dr. Mirza Shahid Rizwan Baig <i>Assistant Professor of Law, Government College University, Faisalabad, Pakistan</i>	3:40 pm - 3:55 pm
Unlock The Potential of AI & XR in Legal Education	Rajaraman Senthilkumar AI and XR Expert, Singapore	3:55 pm - 4:10 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		4:10 pm - 4:20 pm

Session III

Development of International Law with Technology

Title	Presenter	Time
Exploring the Inadequacies of Classical International Humanitarian Law in Cyberwarfare	Khizar Ahmad <i>Research Society of International Law (RSIL), Pakistan</i> Fatima Sajid (Co-Author) <i>Assistant Complaints Officer at Musawi, Pakistan</i> Wejden Bourkrain (Co-Author) <i>University of Chartage, Faculty of Political and Legal and Social Sciences of Tunisia</i>	4:20 pm - 4:35 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		4:35 pm - 4:40 pm

Group Photo & Refreshments

4:40 pm - 5:00 pm

Day-II

Plenary Session II

Opening of the Conference Proceedings	09:30 am - 09:35 am
Recitation from the Holy Quran and National Anthem	09:35 am -09:40 am
Keynote Speaker 1: Dr. Awaludin Marwan CEO, HeyLaw Senior Lecturer, School of Law, Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya University, Indonesia	09:40 am - 10:10 am
Keynote Speaker 2: Prof. Lyria Bennet Moses Associate Dean (Research), Faculty of Law and Justice, University of New South Wales, Australia	10:10 am - 10:30 am
Keynote Speaker 3: Mr. Aftab Sohail CEO Musheer.com, Founder Legal Squad Pvt. Ltd, CEO Logic Squad Pvt. Ltd. Pakistan,	10:30 am - 11:00 am
Keynote Speaker 4: Dr. Péter Mezei Professor of law at the University of Szeged, Hungary	11:00 am - 11:30 am
Keynote Speaker 5: Prof. Burkhard Schafer Professor of Computational Legal Theory, University of Edinburgh, UK	11:30 am - 12:00 pm

Thematic Presentations

Session IV

Adoption & Regulation of the Use of Law Tech in Pakistan

Session Chair: Mr. Aly Hassam-ul-Haq

Title	Presenter	Time
The Right to Privacy & Personal Data Protection in Pakistan	Aly Hassam-ul-Haq <i>Director of the Centre for Law & Technology, Faculty of Law, Politics & Governance, Ziauddin University, Karachi, Pakistan.</i>	12:00 pm - 12:15 pm
The Legal and Regulatory Framework for Cryptocurrency and Fintech in Pakistan:	Afrasiab Ahmed Rana <i>Lecturer at Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan</i>	12:15 pm - 12:30 pm

Challenges and Policy Recommendations	Fiza Zulfiqar (Co-Author) <i>Final Year, LL. B, Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakisatn</i> Salman Masud (Co-Author) <i>Final Year, LL. B, Bahria University, Pakistan</i>	
E-Signatures And Pakistan's Legal Framework	Sajjad Ali <i>Advocate, Barrister Jawad Qureshi & co. Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan</i> Paras Zafar (Co-Author) <i>Adjunct Faculty Member, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i>	12:30 pm - 12:45 pm
Musheer: Digital Legal Platform	Barrister Syed Ahmed Hassan <i>Corporate Lawyer, COO Musheer.com, Pakistan</i>	12:45 pm - 1:00 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		1:00 pm - 1:10 pm
Lunch Break		1:10 pm - 2:10 pm

Session V

Law Tech in the Courts: The Way Forward

Session Chair: Mr. Arun Barkat

Title	Presenter	Time
E-Courts and Way Forward – Significance of E-Courts in Timely Dispensation of Justice	Paras Zafar <i>Adjunct Faculty Member, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i> Rehana Anjum (Co-Author) <i>Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i> Arun Barkat (Co-Author) <i>Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan</i>	2:10 pm - 2:25 pm
The Need for E-Court Implementation in Pakistan (An	Hira Tunio <i>Advocate</i>	2:25 pm - 2:40 pm

Analysis of the Current State of Justice Delivery and the Role of Technology)	<i>Zahoor Baloch & Associates Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan</i>	
Role of Law Tech in Delivery of Justice through Courts in Pakistan	Ammara Rizwan <i>Asst. Prof. Faculty of Law, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan</i>	2:40 pm - 2:55 pm
Questions & Answers from the Panel		2:55 pm - 3:05 pm

Session VI

Law Tech: Proposed Models for legal education Pedagogy

Session Chair: Dr. Nasir Majeed

Title	Presenter	Time
Learning through Eyes and Ears: Teaching Relevancy of Facts with “The Great Train Robbery”	Dr. Nasir Majeed <i>Assistant Professor School of Law, University of Gujrat, Pakistan</i>	3:05 pm - 3:20 pm
Innovative Approaches to Legal Aid: Exploring the Prospects of Online University Legal Clinics in Pakistan	Arshad Nawaz Khan <i>Assistant Professor, School of Law, Quaid-i- Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan</i> Dr. Bahadar Ali (Co- Author) <i>Lecturer, Department of Law, University of Malakand, Chakdara, KPK, Pakistan</i>	3:20 pm - 3:35 pm
Role of Tech Law in Legal Education Pedagogy: Opportunities and Challenges for Developing Countries	Shafaq Farooq <i>Advocate, Junior Associate at Four Golf Road Chambers, Lahore, Pakistan</i> Amna Hussain (Co- Author) <i>Secretary General of the Youth General Assembly</i>	3:35 pm - 3:50 pm

	<i>Research Assistant for Centre for Human Rights (CFHR), Pakistan</i>	
Questions & Answers from the Panel		3:50 pm - 4:00 pm

Closing Ceremony

National Anthems of the participating countries	4:00 pm - 4:10 pm
Certificate of Acknowledgment to Key Note Speakers	4:10 pm - 4:15 pm
Certificates of Participation to Presenters	4:15 pm – 4:20 pm
Vote of Thanks, Conference Secretary, Shaista Anwar Asst. Prof. Faculty of Law, UCP, Lahore	4:20 pm – 4:25 pm
Group Photo & Refreshments	4:25 pm- 5:00 pm

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Preventing Miscarriage of Justice through the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Pakistan

Amir Latif Bhatti

Civil Judge & Judicial Magistrate, Shaheed Benazirabad (Sindh)

Dr. Sardar Ali Shah

Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Pakistan

Sajjad Ali Jamali

Civil Judge & Judicial Magistrate, Sindh

Abstract

A miscarriage of justice is defined as the conviction and punishment of an innocent person. It is a chronic issue in the criminal justice system of Pakistan. Despite numerous reforms, wrongful convictions continue to appear for many reasons, such as eyewitness misidentification, false confessions, and inadequate legal representation. A miscarriage of justice is not only a violation of rights, but the wrongfully convicted individuals also undermine the justice system's integrity. In recent years, advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have the potential to help prevent miscarriages of justice by improving the accuracy and efficiency of the criminal justice process. This research aims to investigate the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to prevent miscarriages of justice in Pakistan's criminal justice system. The study will involve getting experts' opinions from key stakeholders in the criminal justice system, including scholars, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and law enforcement officials. Additionally, the study will involve collecting and analyzing data on past cases of wrongful convictions in Pakistan. The findings of this research will be of great significance in addressing the issue of miscarriage of justice in Pakistan and potentially serve as a model for other countries facing similar challenges. By identifying the root causes of wrongful convictions and proposing concrete solutions, this research can contribute to developing a more effective and fair criminal justice system in Pakistan.

Possible Ways Forward for Achieving Greater Gender Diversity in Arbitration in Malaysia: Legal and AI-Powered System Approach

Mohamad Fateh Labanieh

School of law, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia

Mohammad Azam Hussain (Co-Author)

School of law, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia

Zeeshan Ashraf Qureshi (Co-Author)

Faculty of Law, University of Central Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Murad Idris Omar Nayed (Co-Author)

Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah of Laws (AIKOL), International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia

Abstract

Arbitration has increasingly been used to resolve disputes in various contexts, including commercial disputes, because of its considerable merits. Among them, arbitration proceedings are usually faster than court proceedings, making it a more efficient way to resolve disputes. Recently, there has been a conspicuous emphasis on fostering gender diversity in arbitration, which refers to the representation of women in the field of arbitration. This article uses doctrinal legal research methodology to examine the possible way forward for achieving greater gender diversity in arbitration in Malaysia. Primary and secondary data are collected using a library-based approach and then analysed using critical and analytical approaches. It is found that despite the national and international endeavours and efforts towards achieving gender diversity in arbitration, there is still room for improvement and achieving greater gender diversity. Furthermore, several factors are causing a lack of gender diversity in arbitration, including unconscious bias and the nature of confidentiality in arbitration. Therefore, it is necessary to enact a legal reform in Malaysia's existing arbitration law to introduce new rules that encourage the appointment and selection of female arbitrators by urging the appointing authority, such as disputing parties, to consider the ERA Pledge while choosing an arbitrator. Additionally, there is a need to use artificial intelligence (AI)-powered systems that help to eliminate the influence of unconscious bias. Doing so would modernise the arbitration law in Malaysia and make it more developed.

Importance and significance of Technology in Dispensation of Justice

Riyan Ahmed Dahar

Advocate, Sindh

Ihsanullah Butro

Advocate, Sindh

Abstract

The several recent criminal cases and civil disputes have attained an unprecedented level of complexity, in conjunction of new advent technologies. Those matters especially the matters pertaining to cyber-crimes have raised a challenge to the importance of law tech in dispensation of justice. So therefore, for adjudication of those recent complex matters it is utmost necessary to discuss the importance of law and its implementation for the sake of dispensation of justice. To determine how law tech can play pivotal role in the dispensation of justice several queries come to mind that require exploration. Such as can technology bridge the gap between access and the dispensation of justice? How can law tech be used to best improve each step of justice dispensation? What are the previous models that can be used and improved? Are laws related to technology fair and effective? How can investigation be improved using technology? What are the restrictions and challenges in the implementation of law tech and how to cope with them? This abstract aims to highlight the importance of law tech in dispensation of justice and shall discuss it in detail by addressing above-mentioned queries.

Benefits and Challenges of Metaverse Pedagogies on the Legal Sector

Lahveenya A/P Panchalingam

Lecturer of Law

Multimedia University Malaysia

Laxmi Devi

Lecturer of Law

Multimedia University Malaysia

Abstract

There have been various shifts in the dissemination of legal knowledge due to the pandemic. The teaching process has been innovatively transformed by legal academics as they have integrated technology, including certain Metaverse applications to make the teaching and learning process more engaging on a virtual platform. Although the conventional lecture hall interactions have been replicated in a virtual format during the pandemic, law schools are thus far sceptical and partially resistant as to the benefits of Metaverse usage post-pandemic. This research will examine the various benefits of integrating Metaverse applications in legal courses and their corresponding effect on legal graduates, and their future experience in the legal sector. This will be done by analyzing the legal, ethical, physical and mental consequences of incorporating Metaverse in legal education on legal graduates. It is submitted that law schools can leverage the collaborative capabilities of virtual worlds and this will ensure that law graduates will be more versatile and no longer restricted by the traditional pathway. The paper will specifically explore the opportunities along with the possible challenges that various stakeholders in the legal ecosystem may face when attempting to integrate Metaverse applications and pedagogies into legal courses. The research will contribute to the existing body of literature on the impact of Metaverse integration into legal courses on law graduates and the legal landscape. This research will be beneficial to legal academics, students, educational institutions, and educational technology providers.

Artificial Intelligence and The Future of Legal Education In Pakistan- An Analysis

Sami Ur Rahman

Associate Professor of Law
The University of Faisalabad

Abstract

Legal policy and scholarship are increasingly focused on regulating technology to safeguard against risks and harms, neglecting the ways in which the law should direct the use of new technology, and in particular artificial intelligence (AI), for positive purposes. This article pivots the debates about automation, finding that the focus on AI wrongs is descriptively inaccurate, undermining a balanced analysis of the benefits, potential, and risks involved in digital technology. Further, the focus on AI wrongs is normatively and prescriptively flawed, narrowing and distorting the law reforms currently dominating tech policy debates. The law-of-AI- wrongs focuses on reactive and defensive solutions to potential problems while obscuring the need to proactively direct and govern increasingly automated and datafied markets and societies. The Pakistani legal education is having many problems as it is being taught and trained in the traditional and classic way. We here in Pakistan do not teach our students, the pros and cons of the technology advancement specifically the use of AI in legal education. The AI is having its own benefits but it does have many issues with the legal education, due to the specific nature of the legal education. Hence, this article focuses on identifying those issues.

Ironically, many of the legal protections currently proposed conflict with existing behavioral insights on human-machine trust. The article presents a blueprint for policymakers to engage in the deliberate study of how irrational aversion to automation can be mitigated through education, private-public governance, and smart policy design.

Importance of Technology in the Field of legal Education of Pakistan

Dr. Mirza Shahid Rizwan Baig

Assistant professor of law

Government College University Faisalabad

Abstract

The ranking of the states can be determined from the system of administration of justice. Legal Education is the precondition for the betterment of administration of justice. In the present age the use of technology has transformed the traditional method of imparting legal education. All the stakeholders of legal education i.e., teachers, students and researchers have been able to increase their output. Use of technology has not only provided an access to new avenues of legal knowledge but has saved the time of all the stakeholders. This article is an effort to highlight various aspects of legal education that have undergone revolutionary changes after use of technology in the field of legal education. The transfer of knowledge in the classrooms from teacher to students and from teachers to students via technology when both of them are not face to face with each other depends on technology. The efficacy of justice also depends on technology to save the time of all stakeholders. From the start of the twentieth century the paradigm in the legal education has shifted from traditional way of teaching to virtual mode of teaching. This article has been written by using secondary data and an inquisitorial approach has been adopted. The article examines the application of Information Technology in legal education of Pakistan and how it has changed and reformed the legal education and which approaches and tools are being adopted at this moment. In the latter part of the research article the challenges faced by the legal education of Pakistan along with the recommendations to reform and improve the legal education of Pakistan have been discussed.

Exploring the Inadequacies of Classical International Humanitarian Law in Cyberwarfare

Khizar Ahmad

Research Society of International Law RSIL

Fatima Sajid

Assistant Complaints Officer at Musawi

Wejden Bourkrain

University of Chartage, Faculty of Political and Legal and Social Sciences of Tunisia

Abstract

International Humanitarian Law (hereinafter ‘IHL’) originated in the last century; however, cyberwarfare is a creation of tech era that advanced in the past three decades. Recently, cyber operations have unveiled the massive potential to cause havocs in real world. Due to underlying causes, it is crucial to investigate whether classical IHL adequately caters to the vicissitudes of technology warfare. It is imperative to ascertain the present regimes surrounding IHL and the inadequacies that require focus in the contemporary world.

This paper seeks to examine the relationship between IHL and cyberwarfare and how it requires a reconsideration of the existing legal concepts. It reviews past cyberattacks and draws anticipation of the potential threats. It also evaluates the applicability and limitations of the current rules of IHL, *lex lata*, to cyber operations. Furthermore, it discusses the ‘Tallinn Manual, a comprehensive study by an International Group of Experts (hereinafter' IGE) on the international law of cyber warfare. The paper aims to provide a realistic and critical perspective on the current legal approaches to cyber-warfare. Moreover, applicability of IHL is essential in the present world, and the rapidly growing technologies necessitate the growth of IHL as well.

The Right to Privacy & Personal Data Protection in Pakistan

Aly Hassam Ul Haq¹

LL.M. (Law & Technology, Tilburg University, The Netherlands)

Advocate High Courts of Pakistan, Director of the Centre for Law & Technology, Faculty of Law, Politics & Governance, Ziauddin University, Karachi, Pakistan.

Abstract

The fundamental idea of personal data protection is to ensure that individuals (formally known as ‘data subjects’) have control over the collection, use and inferences made from their personal data. It is, therefore, imperative to grant effective knowledge and control to the data subject since [digital] data collection is prevalent in virtually every e-service or digital platform. As a result, user data has become more vulnerable than ever. To overcome exposure issues created by breaches of personal data, various jurisdictions have implemented laws which provide for the rules with which personal data is to be collected, processed and disseminated. Following suit, the Government of Pakistan has taken the initiative to protect the privacy and personal data of every citizen through the [prospective] promulgation of the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2021. This is no doubt a pertinent step towards a better and digitally-secure future for Pakistan. However, although the Bill purports to be a sui generis solution to all matters pertaining to personal data protection, it appears to be ineffective in upholding the fundamental principles which are derived from international best practices. This paper studies the philosophical basis for the right to privacy to be expanded to cover the requirements of the digital age, aligned with the use-case scenarios which have emerged after the concept of the right to privacy was initially posited. The Bill is then juxtaposed and analysed in comparison with the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation, 2018. In conclusion, recommendations for amending the Bill are posited.

The Legal and Regulatory Framework for Cryptocurrency and Fintech in Pakistan: Challenges and Policy Recommendations

Afrasiab Ahmed Rana

lecturer at Bahria University Islamabad

Fiza Zulfiqar

Final Year, LL. B, Bahria University, Islamabad

Salman Masud

Final Year, LL. B, Bahria University, Islamabad

Abstract

Fintech, short for financial technology, refers to the use of technology to improve and automate financial services. It encompasses a wide range of financial activities, including online banking, payment processing, investment management, and lending.

Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography (the process of converting legible information into an uncrackable code) for security. It is decentralized and operates independently of a central bank or government. Blockchain technology is a decentralized, distributed ledger that records transactions across many computers in a secure, tamper-proof way. It was originally developed for use in cryptocurrencies, but has since been adopted in many other industries for its potential to improve transparency and security in transactions.

This article examines the legal and regulatory framework for cryptocurrency and blockchain technology in fintech in Pakistan. The State Bank of Pakistan's stance on fintech and relevant laws and regulations governing the use of cryptocurrency in Pakistan are analyzed. The article also explores legal and regulatory issues such as consumer protection, data privacy, and cybersecurity. The challenges faced by fintech companies in navigating the complex regulatory landscape are discussed, and the implications for the future of fintech in Pakistan are considered. The article concludes with recommendations for policymakers and fintech companies in navigating the legal and regulatory landscape.

E-Signatures and Pakistan’s Legal Framework”

Sajjad Ali

Advocate,

Barrister Jawad Qureshi & co. Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan

Paras Zafar

Adjunct Faculty Member, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

Abstract

Living in a tech-oriented world, we witness, every day that technology plays a crucial role at each stage of our lives. In the present era, technology occupies a prominent position to store information in digital format. In the same vein, electronic signatures (e-signatures) have become an ordinary part of and are being used frequently in commercial transactions. Back in 2002, legislation for regulating e-signatures in Pakistan was adopted namely the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002 for purpose of digitization of the conduct of business, according to which e-signatures are considered to be legal and valid in Pakistan.

This paper, at the outset, examines the legislation governing e-signatures in Pakistan. It analyzes the documents which can be e-signed and the documents that cannot be signed digitally. Followed by an in-depth evaluation of the admissibility of e-signatures and advanced e-signatures in the court and an analysis of the threshold for the validity of each respectively. It then makes a distinction between e-signatures and advanced e-signatures. Finally, it assesses the risks and challenges arising from reliance on e-signatures. This paper follows doctrinal research methodology. It relies on the number of secondary sources such as books, articles, papers, and other documents to answer the research questions.

E-Courts and Way Forward- Significance of E-Courts in Timely Dispensation of Justice

Paras Zafar

Adjunct Faculty member, Institute of Law, University of Sindh Jamshoro

Rehana Anjum

Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Arun Barkat

Assistant Professor, Institute of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Abstract

It is believed that Justice delayed is justice denied, however, in Pakistan un-due delayed justice has persisted for a long. Timely dispensation of justice is highly significant, not only for the litigants but also for the maintenance of respect and confidence towards the judiciary as an institution. Honorable Justice Mansoor Ali Shah has time and again called attention to the fact that this long-standing issue of delayed justice cannot be addressed by the traditional closed architecture of our courts. Therefore, electronic courts (e-Courts) have become a need of time. e-Courts will provide the opportunity to the honorable Judges, Lawyers, litigants, and witnesses to appear in the court virtually, thereby will prove beneficial in not only reducing the cost of traveling but will save the time of the court as well to a greater extent. Because, most of the time, frequent adjournments are sought on the pretext of the non-appearance of the advocates, witness, or party. This paper aims to elaborate on the significance of e-Courts in Pakistan. It discusses whether a full-fledged virtual court system is practicable at all levels of the judiciary in Pakistan and what sort of changes need to be made to the existing system. It also highlights the various challenges that might arise and provides suggestions for effectively dealing with the same. This research paper will employ Doctrinal Research methodology.

The Need For E-Court Implementation in Pakistan: An Analysis of The Current State of Justice Delivery and The Role Of Technology

Hira Tunio,

Institute of law, University of Sindh, Pakistan.

Zahoor Baloch & Associates Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan

Abstract

The justice system in Pakistan has been struggling to provide timely and efficient justice to its citizens. The backlog of cases in the courts has been increasing with each passing day, causing delays in the disposal of justice. In recent years, there has been a growing realization that the adoption of technology could significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness in system to access justice. This paper explores the need for e-court implementation in Pakistan, which could transform the justice system by leveraging technology to speed up the process of justice delivery.

The paper begins with an analysis of the current state of justice delivery in Pakistan, highlighting the challenges faced by the system, such as the backlog of cases, delays in the disposal of cases, and lack of transparency. The paper then discusses the role of technology in improving the justice delivery system, with a particular focus on e-courts. The benefits of e-courts are highlighted, including the elimination of physical courtrooms, reduced paperwork, faster access to case information, and increased transparency. The paper also provides the challenges that may arise during the implementation of e-courts in Pakistan are also discussed, such as the need for training of judicial staff and lawyers etc. for accepting e-court system. The paper is based on doctrinal research Methodology and concludes by emphasizing the urgent need for e-court implementation in Pakistan to address the challenges faced by the justice delivery system.

Role of Law Tech in Delivery of Justice through Courts in Pakistan

Ammara Siddiqui

L.L.M Girne American University, Cyprus,
Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law
University of Central Punjab, Lahore

Abstract

The key role of law is the dispensation of Justice. It is the duty of the state and courts of law to ensure the accessibility and effectiveness of the courts for every citizen. The state, through legislative and other measures, must adopt 'supportive technology' to harness justice. Many countries are already using "Law-Tech" to aim to enhance or substitute traditional methods for the improvement of the justice system. A good example is, lately the Supreme Court of India has started deciding very urgent cases with the help of 'Law tech'. It is a welcome addition to the recent system of court and justice. The first part of the paper states the necessity of adopting Law tech for the efficiency of the justice system and for combating 'wrongs & crimes. The second part is about in-depth interviews of a few judges, lawyers, and clients, who believe, the use of Law tech is one of the most efficient ways to face the safety and justice challenges of today. At the conclusion of the paper, we'll discuss the benefits of using technology for administering justice. It will have numerous benefits for all the victims who keep waiting for long because of long formalities and lengthy procedures of law. Ultimately courts of law will have more time to focus on the actual merits of the case rather than wasting time on useless formalities.

**Learning through Eyes and Ears: Teaching Relevancy of Facts with
“The Great Train Robbery”**

**Dr. Nasir Majeed
Assistant Professor
School of Law, University of Gujrat**

Abstract

The purpose of the present study is to demonstrate that how digital technology may be used with traditional lecturing method as a pedagogical aid to teach the core and abstract concept of the law of evidence i.e. the relevancy of facts. Generally, teaching is considered to be an activity which enables students to learn and the law teaching is not an exception to this. The law teaching aims at developing practical skills and imparting knowledge of law in the students. For that purpose, the law teachers usually adopt the traditional pedagogical methods to teach the law students including the lecture method, the case method, the seminar method, the moot court competition, the client counseling and the internship methods. These methods can be grouped into three approaches; the problem approach, the case-based approach and their combination. Among these methods, the lecturing method requires the teachers to deliver the lecture and requires the students to listen and take notes to understand the concept. This method is affective; however, the students may lose their attention which may lead to poor understanding of the concept. In addition, teaching concepts, ideas and rules with words is too elusive, and a student can swiftly drop his attention about important things. Apart from the traditional methods, the law teachers now use modern technology like clips and movies as pedagogical aid to teach law. It is not surprising that the law teachers teaching the law of evidence adopt all of these pedagogical methods. The present study intends to put forward three arguments; first, the concept of relevancy of facts may effectively be taught by combining the lecturing methods with movies and clips. Second, movies and lecturing are the most effective means for teaching both evidence theory and practice. Lastly, the students' ability to retain, store and retrieve the concept of relevancy of facts may be increased by communicating with them not only through their ears but also through their eyes.

Innovative Approaches to Legal Aid: Exploring the Prospects of Online University Legal Clinics in Pakistan

Arshad Nawaz Khan

Assistant Professor, School of Law, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

Dr. Suhail Shahzad

Professor, Khayber Law College, University of Peshawar, KPK

Bahadar Ali

Lecturer, Department of Law, University of Malakand, Chakdara, KPK

Abstract

Access to justice is a basic human right and legal aid is an important component in ensuring that everyone has access to the legal system. Legal aid is equally important for the marginalized segment of the society as other supports provided by the state. Unfortunately, Pakistan like many other countries faces significant challenges in providing legal aid to its citizens. The lack of resources and inadequate access to legal aid presents significant barriers to justice, particularly for underprivileged class. In the response, this research paper focuses on exploring innovative approaches to legal aid, specifically through online university legal clinics in Pakistan. Currently, there is no efficient legal aid mechanism in the legal system and university legal aid clinics are handicapped due the suspension of professional licenses the law faculty. This situation creates a significant gap between the legal system and the general public. To address this issue, this study adopts a qualitative research design, using in-depth interviews with stakeholders and litigants, to investigate the prospects of online university clinics for legal aid. The research philosophy of interpretivism and the inductive research approach are employed, along with the case study research strategy, time horizon cross-sectional design, and primary data collection through in-depth interviews. The study also tried to theorize the theory of collaborative governance. The findings suggest that online university clinics have the potential to provide a viable solution to the lack of legal aid in Pakistan. By utilizing the internet, these clinics can provide legal assistance to individuals who are unable to access traditional legal aid mechanisms. However, there are several challenges that must be addressed for online university clinics to be successful in providing legal aid.

Role of Tech Law in Legal Education Pedagogy: An Analysis

Shafaq Farooq

junior associate at Four Golf Road Chambers

Amna Hussain

Secretary General of the Youth General Assembly

Research Assistant for Centre for Human Rights (CFHR)

Abstract

Over the years, legal education has evolved tremendously owing to multiple factors. In this regard, one important factor to be debated is the swift growth of technology in today's time. Due to the undeniable significance of technology, it has emerged as an inseparable element of legal education. The use of technology in law schools enables the educators to shift from traditional teaching modules to advanced teaching styles according to the contemporary needs and trends. This paper will overview the use of technology in law and how important it is for law schools to teach their students about the usefulness of tech law. The paper tends to focus on the opportunities tech law, as an area of law, has to offer particularly in the legal education and generally in the legal system. The paper also aims to assess the cultural and structural challenges with regard to adopting / implementing tech law in Pakistan. It is an undisputed fact, technology costs money whether it be in any form i.e., developing / programming softwares, employing IT developers, building tech savvy infrastructure etc. and developing countries in the South East Asian Region including Pakistan, who are already struggling with economic crisis, would have to develop strategies in order to implement the advanced technology-based education in the legal profession. Therefore, this paper tends to devise solutions which underdeveloped countries could easily adopt to incorporate the use of tech law in their legal education system. Lastly, the paper will also highlight the aspect of improving focus on the digital divide on the basis of gender between privileged and under-privileged classes of society.