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PART II

Statutory Notifications (S. R. O.)

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

ISLAMABAD HIGH COURT, ISLAMABAD

NOTIFICATION

Islamabad the 7th November, 2016

S. R. O. 1038 (I)/2016.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 202 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, read with Section 122 of CPC, the Hon'ble Chief Justice and the Judges of Islamabad High Court, on the recommendations of the Hon'ble Rules Committee of Islamabad High Court, have been pleased to make the following practice and procedure rules in the CPC for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft rules will be taken into consideration after a period of 60 days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of Pakistan in which this notification is published, are made available to the public;

Objections or suggestions, if any, may be addressed to the Additional Registrar (Legislation), Islamabad High Court, G-10/1, Islamabad.

Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft rules before the expiry of the period specified above, will be considered by the Authority.

(3229)

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**CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF AMENDMENT IN
ORDER IX-A CPC**

(Concept Note: Without disturbing the main scheme of Civil Procedure Code, 1908, or bringing any procedural novation, this amendment aspires to employ the techniques of Case Management derived from Rule 16 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, USA, and Civil Procedure Rules, England and Wales. Woolf Reforms in UK and Civil Justice Reform Act 1991 of USA influenced changes in Civil Procedures of UK and USA by developing certain Case Management techniques, resulting in shifting the control of civil litigation from the litigants to the courts, extending a proactive managerial role of the Presiding Officers. In this context, this amendment aspires to create a procedural "work station" wherein all the proceedings are regulated by the Presiding Officers in a

consultative discourse, designed to curb delay and defeat adversarial tactics of the parties. This work station, as an instrument of Case Management, has the ability to deal with many aspects of the case on the same occasion. To keep the conceptual foundation of this instrument intact, all the provisions and concepts taken from Civil Procedure of U.K and U.S.A are kept in their original legislative language).

Order IX-A CPC. Case Management and Scheduling Conference(s)^I

- (1) The court at any time during the proceedings of a civil suit may call for a Case Management & Scheduling Conference, and in so doing, the court shall order the parties and the attorneys of the parties and the unrepresented party(ies) to appear in the court for one or more Case Management and Scheduling Conference(s) for the following purposes:—
- (i) Expeditious disposal of the cases.^{II}
 - (ii) Establishing an early and continuing control of the court over the case, so that it cannot be protracted because of lack of management.^{III}
 - (iii) Discouraging wasteful pre-trial activities.^{IV}
 - (iv) Improving the quality of trial through more thorough preparation of the case by the parties and their attorneys.^V
 - (v) Encouraging the parties to cooperate with each other in conducting the court proceedings.^{VI}
 - (vi) Fixing time tables or otherwise controlling progress of the case.^{VII}
 - (vii) Facilitating settlements and encouraging parties to use ADR procedures.^{VIII}
 - (viii) Giving directions to ensure that the trial of a case proceeds quickly and efficiently.^{IX}
 - (ix) Dealing with as many aspects of the case as is possible on the same occasion.^X
 - (x) For facilitation of the parties, if so required, seeking consultation of the parties or their attorneys in the Case Management and Scheduling Conference(s) through telephone, mail or other technologies.^{XI}

- (2) At any conference under this rule, the court may take appropriate action(s) and pass a scheduling order with respect to:
- (i) The formulation and simplification of issues, including elimination of frivolous claims and defenses^{XII}
 - (ii) The necessity or desirability of amendments in the pleadings.^{XIII}
 - (iii) The necessity or desirability of joining other parties.
 - (iv) The necessity or desirability of any local inspection through commission.
 - (v) Obtaining proposed exhibits from the parties and scrutinizing them within the mandate of Order XIII, and identifying witnesses.
 - (vi) Determining the appropriateness and timing of Summary Judgment under Order XV.
 - (vii) Control of Discovery through **Discovery Management**
 - (viii) Disposition of pending motions through **Motion Management**.
 - (ix) Conducting **Trial Management** for a speedy trial.
 - (x) Facilitating the just, speedy and inexpensive disposal of cases.
- (3) Seven days prior to conducting any Case Management Conference for scheduling motions, discovery, settlement or trial, the court shall serve the agenda items of the conference to the parties or their counsels through prescribed proformas-A, B, C & D.
- (4) **Motion Management and Scheduling Order(s)**.^{XIV}
- (A) The court after consultation with the attorneys of the parties and unrepresented parties shall fix the following three dates:—
- (i) A date by which the parties shall file any of the applications (*i.e.* under order 6 rule 17 CPC, Order 1 rule 10 CPC, order 7 rule 11 CPC, order 26 rule 9 CPC, or any other applications) required for completion of pleadings, and shall provide copies of such application(s) to the other party(ies).
 - (ii) Another date by which the parties shall file written replies to such application(s), and shall give copies of written reply(ies) to the opposite parties.
 - (iii) A third date by which unless the hearing is adjourned, the application(s) shall be disposed of.

- (B) No opportunity shall be provided to any party for making any such application(s) if he/she opts not to file such application(s) or reply thereto after exhausting the opportunity provided under rule 4(A).
- (C) If it is not convenient to decide all the applications collectively, the court may decide them separately by making a fixed schedule for their disposal.
- (5) ***Discovery Management and Scheduling Order(s)*** After the completion of pleadings, in accordance with the nature of the litigation, the court shall fix a timetable(Schedule) for:
- (A) Developing with the consultation of the attorneys of the parties and unrepresented parties a factual and legal statement of controversy.^{xv}
- (B) Employing all or any modes of “litigant conducted investigation” provided in Order 10, 11 and 12 CPC.
- (C) Requiring parties and their counsels to submit their proposed exhibits along with Proforma-E, and conducting their scrutiny in accordance with the mandate of Order 13 CPC.
- (6) ***Trial Management and Scheduling Order(s)***^{xvi} After framing of the issues, if the case is fixed for trial, then the court with the consultation of attorneys of the parties and any unrepresented party(ies), shall within seven days, establish a time table (Schedule)for:
- A. Presenting and exchanging the list of witnesses, which the parties intend to produce in the court either to give evidence or produce documents, on the prescribed Proformas-F1 & F2.
- B. Procuring the certificates of readiness from the parties to produce their witnesses and documentary evidence in the court on the prescribed Proforma-G.
- C. Proceeding with the trial in accordance with the schedule, within which, the parties shall be bound to present their evidence and cross examine each other’s witnesses
- (7) ***Settlement Conference & Scheduling Order*** At any stage during the proceedings of a case, the court with the consent of the parties, may employ any of the modes of Alternate Dispute Resolution for expeditious disposal of the case.
- (8) ***Imposing fee and cost***^{xvii} If a party or his attorney fails to appear at a Case Management and Scheduling Conference, or is substantially unprepared to participate, or does not participate in good faith in the conference, or fails to obey a case management and scheduling order, the

court in addition to any other sanction, must order the party to pay reasonable expenses, unless such non compliance was substantially justified or other circumstances made an award of expenses unjust.

- (9) **Modifying a Schedule**^{xviii} A court, with the consultation of the attorneys of the parties and any unrepresented party, may modify a schedule, only if a good cause is shown. After such modification in the schedule/time table, the court shall issue a fresh schedule/time table in consultation with the attorneys of the parties and any unrepresented party. Issuing schedules/time tables with the consultation of the attorneys is a mandatory feature, and no party or his attorney can opt to exclude itself from such consultation.
- (10) **Piloting Clause** This amendment in the Order 9-A CPC is a pilot legislation, which will be applicable in pilot courts notified by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Islamabad High Court, Islamabad for a stipulated period. After promulgation of these amendments, working of the pilot courts and pilot procedures will be over sighted by the Rule Committee of the Hon'ble High Court for the stipulated period, following which, the Rule Committee of the Hon'ble Islamabad High Court shall decide about the applicability of these rules to all the courts of Islamabad, and may also consider further necessary amendments in the rules. On the expiry of piloting period, this pilot clause shall cease to exist.^{xix}

ⁱRule 16 of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure USA provides the concept of "Pre-Trial Case Management and Scheduling Conference". In Federal Courts of USA, Rule-16 has served as the most affective instrument of Case Management, and has resulted in expeditious disposal of cases. Even in United Kingdom (UK), the Woolf Report on "Access to Justice" recommended for active "Case Management", and in this regard, 1.4(1) of *Civil Procedure Code 1998 of England and Wales*, assigns duty to the courts to actively manage cases. Accordingly, on the basis of such recommendations of the Woolf Report, the entire *CPR, 1998* was moduled to actively employ the concepts of Case Management broadly enumerated in 1.4(1) of CPR to establish a "Managed System of Dispute Resolution"

ⁱⁱRule 16(a)(1) *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, USA*.

ⁱⁱⁱRule 16(a)(2) *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, USA*

^{iv}Rule 16(a)(3) *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, USA*.

^vRule 16(a)(4) *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, USA*.

^{vi}Rule 1.4(2)(a) *Civil Procedure Rules, England and Wales, 1998* Active case management includes encouraging the parties to cooperate with each other in the conduct of proceedings.

^{vii}Rule 1.4(2)(g) *Civil Procedure Rules, England and Wales 1998* One of the most important finding of the Woolf Report was that the Civil Justice System failed to deliver because the progress of the cases was left largely to the parties. He required introduction of Case Management Procedures to change this traditional position, and opted for such a procedural module, where the progress of case was not left in the hands of the parties. In this sense, Case Management means the exercise by the court of the power given to it to enable it, and not the parties, to dictate the progress of the cases Through this process, the court controls the progress of the case by fixing time tables. Under this "Court Controlled Approach" to Case Management, the court is able to monitor the progress of the case from an early stage

^{viii}Rule 2(e) *Civil Procedure Rules, England and Wales 1998* Further see Rule 16(a)(5) *Federal Rules of Civil Procedures, USA*.

^{ix}Rule 2(l) *Civil Procedure Rules, England and Wales 1998*. Active Case Management includes the court giving directions to ensure that the trial of a case proceeds quickly and efficiently.

^xRule 2(i) *Civil Procedure Rules, England and Wales, 1998* According to this module, the parties to a case and the judges should not be encouraged to deal with several aspects of a case on "successive occasions", rather, it would be practicable to deal with them on one "occasion". In this context, the "Case Management and Scheduling Conference" operates as a "work station" which has the agility to manage many proceedings collectively.

^{xi}This concept is taken from Rule 16(b) *Federal rules of Civil Procedure USA*, and 1.4(j)(k) of *Civil Procedure Rules England and Wales 1998*.

^{xii} Rule 16 (c)(1) *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure USA*

^{xiii} *Ibid.*, Rule 16(c)(2)

^{xiv} This concept is derived from Rule 16(b) (c) (3) of *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure USA*, wherein, the scheduling order must limit the time to join other parties, amend the pleadings, complete discovery, and file motions. Based on this concept, section 9-A was introduced in Civil Procedure Code 1908 on 02-10-2001 in the following manner:—

9-A. Intermediate Dates

1. **Fixation of Intermediate dates.** *After the close of the pleadings, the court shall fix;*

(a) *a day by which parties shall apply for orders of the court with regard to any of the following matters, namely—*

Pleadings, further and better particulars, admission, discoveries, inspection of documents or of movable property and the mode by which particular facts may be proved;

(b) *another day by which parties may reply such applications; and*

(c) *a third day of which, unless the hearing is adjourned, the applications shall be disposed of.*

Although, 9-A CPC was introduced in the *Civil Procedure Code 1908* as a module of Case Management, yet on account of its weak conceptual understanding and poor legislative drafting, this provision was barely exercised in the courts since its birth. Even, the 60th report of Law Commission of Pakistan at page-149 acknowledges the importance of this provision in the following words:-

"4. By addition of Order IX-A in the code a new and very important concept of case management has been introduced which is generally followed in developed countries to check belated complication of suits and to rectify faults at initial stage of hearing"

^{xv} Empirical evidence suggests that our civil courts usually proceeds with the civil cases without having a deep understanding into the legal and factual aspect of the controversy. Therefore, it is imperative that in order to grasp the controversy in a civil suit, a civil court after filing of the written statement of the defendant(s), should formulate a legal and factual statement of the controversy with the consultation of the parties. This exercise will not only prune the frivolous and un-required aspects of the pleadings, but will improve the control of the judicial officer over the real contours of the controversy.

^{xvi}This concept is taken from Rule-16(c)(7) and(d) of *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure, USA*, whereby, Case Management and Scheduling Conference is used for identifying witnesses and documents, scheduling the filing and exchange of any pre-trial brief, and setting dates for further conferences and for trial. In *Civil Procedure Code, 1908*, parties present their list of witnesses under Order 16 Rule 1 and the list of documentary evidence which they intend to rely upon under Order 13 Rule 1 of Civil Procedure Code.

^{xvii} This concept is taken from Rule-16(f) of *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, USA*

^{xviii} This concept is taken from Rule-16(b) of *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, USA*.

^{xix} To oversee the efficacy of procedural legislative instruments, in many international jurisdictions, piloting is done through Pilot Project Rules (PPRs). These PPRs are practiced in Pilot Courts for a designated period of time, and after over sight and review of working of these rules in Pilot Courts, they are given permanence. For reference see "*Superior Court PAD Pilot Rules-Proportional Discovery/Automatic Disclosure Pilot Project for Carroll and Stafford Country Superior Courts*".

Order XV-A

Summary Judgment

1. Application for summary judgment.—A party may move an application for summary judgment identifying the whole claim or defense, or each claim or defense on which summary judgment is sought, or the court may grant such summary judgment on its own initiative, if:—

- (a) it is satisfied that (i) the respondent has no real prospect of succeeding on such claim or claims or successfully defending such claim or claims, as the case may be, and (ii) there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact requiring a trial and a party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law; or
- (b) the parties agree to have all or part of the claim determined by a summary judgment and the court is satisfied that it is appropriate to grant summary judgment.

2. Time to file an application.—Unless the court otherwise directs to prevent injustice, a party may file an application for summary judgment or the court may consider the grant of summary judgment on its own initiative at any time after the close of period allowed to the parties for filing list of documents under Order XIII Rule 1, until 15 days after the development of factual and legal statement of controversy by the court under Order [IX-A Rule 2].

3. Evidence for purposes of summary judgment hearing.—An applicant asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by:—

- (a) citing particular parts of any documentary evidence filed with the court along with the pleadings, or
- (b) showing that the documentary evidence cited does not establish the absence or presence of a genuine dispute or that the respondent cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact:

Provided, that documentary evidence will be construed in a manner most favorable to the respondent and any doubts regarding the existence of a genuine issue of material fact will be resolved against the applicant.

4. Procedure.—(1) When an application for summary judgment is filed, the respondent shall be given at least 14 days notice of the date fixed for the hearing along with a copy of the application.

(2) The respondent may file a response to the application for summary judgment, and serve copies on every other party to the application at least 7 days before the summary judgment hearing and the applicant may file a rejoinder to the response, and serve copies on every other party to the application at least 3 days before the summary judgment hearing.

(3) Where the summary judgment hearing is fixed by the court on its own initiative, any party to the proceedings may file an affidavit citing particular parts of the documentary evidence filed with the court to support or oppose the notice issued by the court to consider grant of summary judgment and serve copies of such affidavit on every other party to the proceedings at least 7 days before the summary judgment hearing, and any party may file a response to such affidavit and serve copies on every other party to the proceedings at least 3 days before the summary judgment hearing.

5. Orders the court may pass.—After giving notice and allowing the stipulated time to respond, the court may:—

- (a) grant summary judgment along with costs;
- (b) dismiss the application along with costs;
- (c) grant partial relief in relation to one or more claims or defenses identified in the application that shall be deemed to be established, unless the trial judge orders otherwise to prevent injustice; or
- (d) issue any other appropriate order with directions about the management of the case.

6. Piloting Clause.—This amendment in the Order XV-A CPC is a pilot legislation, which will be applicable in pilot courts notified by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, Islamabad High Court, Islamabad for a stipulated period. After promulgation of these amendments, working of the pilot courts and pilot procedures will be over sighted by the Rule Committee of the Hon'ble High Court for the stipulated period, following which, the Rule Committee of the Hon'ble Islamabad High Court shall decide about the applicability of these rules to all the courts of Islamabad, and may also consider further necessary amendments in the rules. On the expiry of piloting period, this pilot clause shall cease to exist.

PROFORMA 'A'**IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST**

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S)

VS

Defendant(S)

**(NOTICE FOR MOTION MANAGEMENT AND SCHEDULING
CONFERENCE)**

It is ordered that the court shall hold a Motion Management and Scheduling Conference on (Date) at (Time). The Conference shall be attended by either the parties in person, or through their counsels fully authorized on their behalf and acquainted with the nature and basis of their claims. The Conference shall be conducted on the following agenda items:

- (a) Both the parties will be required to inform the court that they have gone through each other pleadings, and are aware of the nature and basis of each other claims.
- (b) Both the parties will be required to inform the court about different applications which they intend to file in the court such as application under Order VII Rule 11, Order I Rule 10, Order VI Rule 17, Order XXXIX Rule 1 & 2, Order XXVI Rule 9 or any other application(s).
- (c) Setting three dates: (1) For filling various applications by either party(ies); (2) For filling of reply(ies) to such applications; and (3) For hearing arguments on such applications collectively.
- (d) Both the parties will be required to discover the chance of settlement, and inform the court about the intended mode of Alternate Dispute Resolution.

(CIVIL JUDGE-WEST)
ISLAMABAD.

PROFORMA 'B'
IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S)

VS

DEFENDANT(S)

(Notice for Discovery Management and Scheduling Conference)

It is ordered that the court shall hold a Discovery Management and Scheduling Conference on (Date) at (Time). The Conference shall be attended by either the parties in person, or through their counsels fully authorized on their behalf and acquainted with the nature and basis of their claims. The Conference shall be conducted on the following agenda items:

- (a) Both the parties will be required to inform the court that they have gone through each other pleadings and are aware of the nature and basis of each other claims.
- (b) Both the parties will be required to develop a factual and legal statement of controversy through a consultative discourse.
- (c) Both the parties will be required to show their preparedness for their examination under Order X CPC, for admitting or denying allegations of facts laid in the plaint, or written statement (if any) of the opposite party.
- (d) Both the parties will be required to acquaint the court, if they like to deliver interrogatories in writing for the examination of the opposite party. If yes, number of interrogatories.
- (e) Both the parties will be required to acquaint the court, if they intend to file application for discovery of documents, which are in possession of the opposite party.
- (f) Both the parties will be required to acquaint the court, if they intend to inspect the document referred in the pleadings of either party, and which are in possession of the other party.
- (g) Both the parties will be required to acquaint the court if they intend to send notice to the other party to admits some documents or facts.
- (h) Both the parties will be required to submit their proposed exhibits alongwith duly filled Proforma 'E' for the scrutiny of those exhibits within the mandate of Order XIII CPC.
- (i) Both the parties will be required to discover the chance of settlement, and inform the court about the intended mode of Alternate Dispute Resolution.

(CIVIL JUDGE-WEST)
ISLAMABAD.

PROFORMA 'C'**IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST**

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S)

VS

Defendant(S)

(Notice for Trial Management and Scheduling Conference)

It is ordered that the court shall hold a Trial Management and Scheduling Conference on *(Date)* at *(Time)*. The Conference shall be attended by either the parties in person, or through their counsels fully authorized on their behalf and acquainted with the nature and basis of their claims. The Conference shall be conducted on the following agenda items:

- (a) Both the parties will be required to inform the court that they have gone through each other pleadings, and are aware of the nature and basis of each other claims.
- (b) Both the parties will be required to present and exchange the list of witnesses, which they intend to produce in the court, either to give evidence or to produce documents, on the prescribed Proformas 'F1' & 'F2'.
- (c) Both the parties will be required to tender certificate of readiness, to produce their witnesses and documents in the court, through Proforma 'G'.
- (d) Both the parties will be required to give a schedule/time table, within which, they would be bound to present their evidence and cross examine each other witnesses.
- (e) Both the parties will be required to discover the chance of settlement, and inform the court about the intended mode of Alternate Dispute Resolution.

(CIVIL JUDGE-WEST)
ISLAMABAD.

PROFORMA 'D'**IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST**

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S).

VS

Defendant(S)

(Notice for Settlement Conference)

It is ordered that the court shall hold a Settlement Conference on *(Date)* at *(Time)*. The Conference shall be attended by either the parties in person, or through their counsels fully authorized on their behalf and acquainted with the nature and basis of their claims. The Conference shall be conducted on the following agenda items:

- (a) Both the parties will be required to inform the court that they have gone through each other pleadings, and are aware of the nature and basis of each other claims.
- (b) Both the parties will be required to discover the chance of settlement, and inform the court about the intended mode of Alternate Dispute Resolution.

(CIVIL JUDGE-WEST)
ISLAMABAD.

PROFORMA 'E'

IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S) VS Defendant(S)

(LIST OF PROPOSED EXHIBITS SUBMITTED BY THE PARTIES AT THE FIRST HEARING OF THE SUIT UNDER ORDER XIII)

EXHIBIT LIST		
<input type="checkbox"/> PLAINTIFF	<input type="checkbox"/> DEFENDANT	
SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT(S)	EVIDENCE OF WHICH FACT(S)

Name(s) of the plaintiff(s)/defendant(s) and their counsel(s) _____

Signature(s) of the Plaintiff(s)/Defendant(s) and their counsel(s) _____.

PROFORMA 'F-1'**IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST**

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S) VS Defendant(S)

(LIST OF WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS TENDERED BY THE PARTIES UNDER ORDER XVI CPC)

LIST OF WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS				
<input type="checkbox"/> PLAINTIFF		<input type="checkbox"/> DEFENDANT		
SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT(S)	CORRESPONDING WITNESS (S) NAME, ADDRESS, MOBILE NUMBER	EVIDENCE OF WHICH FACT (S)	DATE & NUMBER OF ENDORSEMENT BY THE COURT AS PROPOSED EXHIBITS

Name(s) of the plaintiff(s)/defendant(s) and their counsel(s) _____

Signature(s) of the Plaintiff(s)/Defendant(s) and their counsel(s) _____

PROFORMA 'F-2'**IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST**

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S) VS Defendant(S)

(LIST OF WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO BE TENDERED BY THE PARTIES UNDER ORDER XVI CPC THROUGH THE PROCESS OF THE COURT)

LIST OF WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS				
<input type="checkbox"/> PLAINTIFF			<input type="checkbox"/> DEFENDANT	
SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT(S)	CORRESPONDING WITNESS (S) NAME, ADDRESS, MOBILE NUMBER	EVIDENCE OF WHICH FACT (S)	DATE & NUMBER OF ENDORSEMENT BY THE COURT AS PROPOSED EXHIBITS

Name(s) of the plaintiff(s)/defendant(s) and their counsel(s) _____

Signature(s) of the Plaintiff(s)/Defendant(s) and their counsel(s) _____

PROFORMA 'G'**IN THE COURT OF CIVIL JUDGE ISLAMABAD WEST**

Civil Suit No. ____/2016

Plaintiff(S) VS. Defendant(S)

**(CERTIFICATE OF READINESS OF EVIDENCE UNDER ORDER XVI
RULE I CPC)** PLAINTIFF DEFENDANT

It is certified by the Plaintiff(s)/Defendant(s) that:

- (a) The witnesses and documents which Plaintiff(s)/ Defendant(s) aspires to produce as evidence in the court, are ready to be produced at the date and time given by the court.
- (b) There are no other witnesses and documents required to be produced in the court, other than those mentioned in Proformas 'E', 'F1' & 'F2'.

Name(s) of the plaintiff(s)/defendant(s) and their counsel(s) _____

Signature(s) of the Plaintiff(s)/Defendant(s) and their counsel(s)_____.

[No. 252/Legislation/IHC.]

SALAMAT ULLAH,
Additional Registrar (Legis).