



**Report of The Annual Former Chief Justice of Pakistan  
Mr. Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius Conference  
on 7th May 2023 at Falatti's Hotel Lahore**

**The Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Umar Atta Bandial  
was the Chief Guest of the Conference**



**Organized by, Implementation Minority Rights Forum Pakistan**

**0300-4420154**

**[brightfuturesociety333@gmail.com](mailto:brightfuturesociety333@gmail.com), [www.brightfuturesocietypk.org](http://www.brightfuturesocietypk.org)**



## Report of the Annual Former Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius Conference

Mr. Samuel Payara warmly welcomed the Honorable Chief Justice Umar Atta Bandial, Chief Justice of Pakistan, and took him to the Room of Former Chief Justice Mr. AR Cornelius, in the Faletti's Hotel, where Mr. AR Cornelius stayed 40 years of his life during his services, Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Umar Atta Bandial visited that room with the delegate



*Justice Cornelius retired two months earlier than scheduled so that his fellow judge Dr. S.A Rehman could also become the CJP,*

**Aims & Objective. IMRF**

1. It is the responsibility of the IMRF to raise voice for the rights of the minorities at every Forum through Seminars, Conferences, Electronic & Print media, and Social Media as well so that lack of awareness and ignorance about the fundamental rights might be abolished and the status of the religious minorities deserves may be implemented and executed.
2. Coordinator shall be deployed in all provinces to make sure the awareness program to be organized by the IMRF so that the awareness shall be provided to the Government officials and the Masses as well.
3. It is also the responsibility of the IMRF to constitute delegates to conduct the meeting with the Government Officials both on the Federal and Provincial Level.
4. It is further the duty of the IMRF that it shall keep on working for the implementation of the vulnerable Judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and in case of any failure, IMRF shall approach the Full Bench of The Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan till its implementation into its true letter and spirit, More over this bench is constituted that it shall hear the complaints of the minorities and IMRF shall take all these applications and complaints and shall place before the Honorable Bench of The Supreme Court of Pakistan as directed in the judgment.
5. The IMRF will provide free legal aid to the deprived sections of minorities.
6. The IMRF shall announce and conduct an award ceremony “Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius” annually.

**Importance of Rights of Minorities**

Religion has played an important role in human history, and faith has influenced the minds and actions of individuals, societies and nations down the ages. By freedom of religion and belief is meant the right of a person to follow a doctrine or belief system which, in the view of those who profess it, provides spiritual satisfaction. However, it is impossible to define the term ‘religion’ in rigid terms. The freedom of religion must then be construed liberally to include freedom of conscience, thought, expression, belief and faith. Freedom, individual autonomy and rationality characterize liberal democracies and the individual freedoms thus flowing from the freedom of religion must not be curtailed by attributing an interpretation of the right to religious belief and practice exclusively as a community-based freedom. The freedom of religion and conscience has been protected in several treaties and declaration<sup>4</sup>. Article 18 of the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 provides as follows: -

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.”

## United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Minorities

Every country has national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within its borders. Persons belonging to minorities aspire to participate in the public, social, economic, cultural and religious life of the societies in which they live, on an equal footing with the rest of the population.

Twenty years ago, UN Member States adopted unanimously the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, an acknowledgment that a gap existed in minority rights protection. This gap persists today. The Minority Rights Declaration established that States have an obligation to acknowledge and promote the rights of minorities to enjoy their own cultures and identities, to profess and practice their own religions and use their own languages.

The Declaration ushered in a new era for minority rights. It sets essential standards for protection and offers guidance to States as they seek to realize the human rights.



## Standing in the Honor of National Anthem and Judiciary Anthem

The conference started with the National Anthem all participants stood for the national Anthem and they remained stand for the Judiciary Anthem Justice for all, this Judiciary Anthem is written by the Former Chief Justice Mr. Tassaduq Hussain Jalani.



## Recitations of the Holy Quran and the Holy Bible Were Read

The conference was attended by the people from all four provinces, a large number of Clergy man, Diplomats and renowned people from Civil Society were there.





### **Welcome Address by Mr. Samuel Payra Chairman IMRF**

Samuel Payara warmly welcome Honorable Mr. Justice Umar Atta Bandial Chief Justice of Pakistan and all the international delegates. I extend my deepest thanks to honorable Mr. Umar Atta Bandial for accepting invitation and joining the seminar organized by IMRF. Thanks to all the diplomats and clergies for their generous support and participation. he also thanks to IMRF team for organizing this Seminar. In his welcome speech he talked about the achievements of IMRF

The law with respect to relationships of underage young girls was not being executed and liked that courts in the nation had consistently made a harsh and brief move against any infringement of the privileges of minority networks

Respect for the rule of law, the Constitution, and Pakistan's international human rights obligations require that the government should promptly take steps to implement the judgment in letter and spirit.

Samuel Payara called upon the government to e-tag minorities' properties so that no one tries to usurp their rights. He paid tribute to A.R Cornelius for his contribution in writing the Constitution. He thanked the one-man commission because of which minorities got many rights. Still there are decisions that need



implementation such as the one in favor of sanitary workers, he said. They are still not paid for months and are working on as low as Rs8,000 per month, he claimed. Mr. Samuel Payara thanked Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Umar Atta Bandial, Former Chief Justice Mr. Tasaduq Hussain Jalani, His Excellency Ambassador of Argentina Mr. Leopoldo Francisco Sahores and Ambassador of Germany Mr. Alfred Grannas, Rev. Bishop Azad Marshal Senior Pastor Mr. Anwar Fazal and all distinguished guests.



### **Achievement of IMRF**

01. Sindh Government, (5,00000) for dead and for major injured (2,00000)
03. KPK Governments, (5,00000) for dead, and for major injured (2,00000)
04. Federal and KPK Government (200, 000,000), (10, 000000) for KPK and (100, 000,000) for federal Government. Regarding establishing Endowment funds for the victims of the church bomb blast, 270,000,000 (Twenty-Seven Karor)
05. Compensation of Quetta Church bomb blast victims
06. Government of Baluchistan for the victims of church bomb blast, (2, 4200000)
07. Federal Government for the victims of church bomb blast, (26,400000) + (72,00000)
08. Maintenance of the Church (Baluchistan) (1,2400000)
09. Compensation for the victims of Target killing in Zaman Park Quetta, Baluchistan Government of a Christian family (41,00000)

10. Compensation of Victims of Target killing in front of Essa Nagri Church Quetta, (35,00000)
11. Implementation on the security Plans of all the churches in Baluchistan
12. Applicant of registration of Christian marriage in NADRA CMA-1151
13. Applicant of Kot Radha Kishan's incident where a mob burnt Alive Christian couple in Brick kiln (Human Rights case no.26255-P/2014 CMA No,6665,2014)
14. Applicant of Matter Regarding Burn House in Gujjar Khan HRC No.69023/P/2018
15. Reconstruction and Restoration of Jain Mandar and Valmiki Mandir Lahore
16. Meeting regarding Legislation of Christian Marriage Act.
17. Supreme Court of Pakistan took notice against the Christian Girl Rape 05th January' 2021
18. **Implementation of the language call Masihi not Esai**
19. Honorable Supreme Court passed an order to restore the National Cultural Awards for the Minorities in Pakistan. CMA No-2728/2022
20. Implemented 5% quota in PIMS Hospital Islamabad.
21. Legislation of occupational health and safety for sanitary workers Bill 2020 KPK
22. Distribution of Awards among the different fields, especially Dewan Bahadur S.P Singha Award, Quaid-e-Azam & Dr. Allam Muhammad Iqbal Gold Medal Award
23. Remove illegal encroachment in the wall of Holy Trinity Church Murree





### **Speech by Rt.Rev. Dr. Azad Marshal**

Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Umar Ata Bandial & Honorable Judges, Bishops of the Church of Pakistan, Respected Clergy of other Churches, Diplomats, Representatives of Religious Minorities, Mr. Samuel Payra, Chairman Implementation Minority Rights Forum Pakistan. Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is an honor for me to pay homage to the late former Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Alvin Robert Cornelius, and acknowledge his contributions to the judicial history of Pakistan as a prominent jurist and legal philosopher.

Justice Cornelius's work speaks for itself! His courage, integrity and fairness, continues to inspire generations of lawyers and judges in Pakistan and beyond. He was a staunch defender of the rule of law and an advocate for judicial independence.

Although he was a Christian by faith, Justice Cornelius had a deep understanding of both Hinduism and Islam in South Asia, which was reflected in his work.

Foremost amongst his legal philosophy was a synthesis of Islamic ideals and Western thought. In numerous judgments, Justice Cornelius used Islamic principles, especially the concepts of Adl and Insaaf, and employed it in the local context. Jurists consider it the most significant intervention in the development of Pakistani judiciary.

During his tenure as Chief Justice, Justice Cornelius also tried to broaden, solidify and enforce fundamental rights in Pakistan. Even though Pakistan did not have parliamentary democracy throughout his tenure as chief justice, yet he tried to ensure that the courts played their part in the protection and enforcement of fundamental rights in the country.

Striving for justice is striving for the delight of God's heart. Justice is about visibility. Justice is close to God's heart. Justice is God's idea. This does not originate with us.

The Old Testament Prophet Micha's challenging words describe that Justice is not just an ideology but that which He requires alongside the pillars of mercy, love, and humility for society to taste of shalom, peace and peaceful order for the functioning of the world.

Justice and freedom of religion or belief are closely correlated, as both are essential components of a free and democratic society. The right to practice one's religion or belief without fear of persecution or discrimination is a fundamental human right, recognized by international law and enshrined in many national constitutions, including Pakistan.

In order for individuals to exercise their freedom of religion or belief, they must be able to do so without fear of coercion or discrimination, and with full protection of the law. This requires a justice system that is fair, impartial, and independent, and that upholds the rule of law and human rights.

A just society must also ensure that individuals are not discriminated against on the basis of their religion or belief, and that they are able to access the same opportunities and protections as all other members of society. This includes access to education, employment, healthcare, and other basic services, as well as the right to participate fully in the political and social life of the community.

When justice is not upheld and individuals are persecuted or discriminated against because of their religion or belief, it can lead to conflict, instability, and a breakdown of social trust.

On the other hand, when freedom of religion or belief is protected and respected, it can contribute to social harmony, mutual respect, and a more peaceful and inclusive society.

I have served as the Anglican Bishop in Iran for twelve years and Gulf States for over two decades and this gave me an opportunity to closely observe the evolution of multi-religious communities in an Islamic environment.

The UAE especially stands out as a shining example of religious tolerance. In the Arabic Faiths Center in Abu Dhabi lies a Hebrew Bible, our Old Testament, hand written by Rabbis, prayed over in New York City and completed in Abu Dhabi by a Mufti and the President of UAE.

Even then, there are boundaries, allocated spaces and rules that bind the diverse bodies of believers into self-contained worship to avoid spillover and communal tensions.

The same communities, who cannot bear to be seen on the same street in their own countries, share a synergy of learning, development and output, sharing offices, schools and buildings in the UAE. This semblance of harmony however crumbles when these same people/communities return to their homelands where the rules and powerplay shifts.

But why should we not care and strive for such high ideals of Justice in our fractured society?

We are here by God's plan and design in response to the cry of God's people around the world. God's heart has always been moved by the plight of the vulnerable.

Moses was raised up when the Israelites cried out to God and groaned under the heavy burden of slavery.

In Exodus 2:23b to 25 it is written that “Crying and groaning comes to God’s heart and God’s heart is moved”.

In Psalm 102, David cried out to God, pleading that God would look down from His Sanctuary. The human experience compels even David to recognize we are vulnerable to injustice, mercilessness, and the destructive pride of those who have power but no compassion.

As we have heard from Fr Channon, Jesus Christ too laid out his priorities and proclaimed justice a key among them to bring healing and salvation to the suffering humanity.

That is where we stand today!

The spirit of pluralism reflected in the Holy Quran constantly points out that Islam did not come to cancel or contradict the earlier Prophets, or to start a new faith. Islam, too, wished to continue and consider earlier reservations in the Holy Books and their believers as Ah-le-Kitab. This is where Justice Cornelius stood out as a role-model for future generations of Jurists, in combining godly precepts found in our Holy Books and exercising God-given authority in the fear of God Almighty, tempered with mercy, love and humility.

The cherished goal of creating a pluralistic Pakistani society where fundamental rights are respected would continue to elude us unless we realize that we are living in a world of globalized interdependence, a world of interconnectivity, of cyber space, of shrunken distances, of cross border migration, and a world of rapidly changing cultural identities. We are all members of one race of humans with common challenges, and we cannot confront these challenges without forging a common alliance.

Article 20 of Pakistan’s Constitution does not merely allow a person a private right to profess their faith but confers a right to practice their faiths both privately and publicly. Moreover, it confers the additional right not only to profess and practice their own religion but to have the right to propagate their religion to others.

It is important to note that this propagation of religion has not been limited only to Muslims having the right to propagate their religion but this right is equally conferred on non-Muslims to propagate their religion to their own community and to other communities.

This should not be seen as a right to encourage conversions but more importantly, should be seen as a right against forced conversions or imposing beliefs on others.

Islam does not compel people of other faiths to convert. It has given them complete freedom to retain their own faith and not to be forced to become Muslims. This freedom is documented in both the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

Though Islam has categorically emphasized the protection of religious minorities, I’m compelled to say that we still have a long way to go in ensuring the implementation of these Islamic injunctions in letter and spirit.

Crucial challenges, including the religious conversion and forced marriages of underage minority girls, and misuse of the blasphemy laws, continue to haunt our communities.

It is imperative that the Child Marriage Restraint laws are fully implemented and legislation is carried out to protect minor girls from being forced to change their religion. We need to understand that such conversions and marriages are a cover for sexual exploitation of children and the disconnect in the State law and Sharia laws is helping the perpetrators to elude justice.

Abuse of the blasphemy statutes is also a serious cause of concern, not just for non-Muslims but for Muslims too. We have repeatedly called for implementation of effective procedural and institutional safeguards at the investigative and judicial levels to prevent the misuse of these laws but this issue also remains unaddressed.

Before concluding, I would like to draw your attention to another important issue that has a direct bearing on my community.

We are already perturbed by the results of the 2017 Census, which, we believe, grossly understates the Christian population.

Now that the government is conducting Pakistan's first digital census, we are again hearing complaints of undercounting, faulty questionnaires, and delay tactics by enumerators.

I hope that the honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan under your leadership will take notice of these concerns and direct the government to ensure a thorough and transparent census process.

In conclusion may we cherish the legacy left by Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius as an example and a staunch defender of the rule of law for promotion of Adal and

Insaaf in Pakistan.

**Pakistan Zindabad!**





## Speech of Former Chief Justice of Pakistan Tassaduq Hussain Jalani.

### Privilege of Minorities in the Constitution of Pakistan

1. Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Umar Ata Bandial, Mr. Samuel Payra Chairman of Implementation Minority Rights Forum, Ladies and Gentlemen!

2. It's a pleasure and honour to be here and to receive the lifetime achievement award named after a very illustrious Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice A.R Cornelius. While this award is an acknowledgment of the humble contributions made by me for the enforcement of religious freedom and minority rights guaranteed in the Constitution of Pakistan. As I accept it, I dedicate this award to Prophet Muhammad PBUH who in his last sermon said to the people of Makkah and I quote

“All mankind is from Adam and Eve; an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also, a white has no superiority over black except by piety (taqwa) and good action.”

...I dedicate this award to the founder of this country, Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who in his first speech to the Constituent Assembly declared:

“You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place or worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the State.”

...And I dedicate this award to the makers of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which in its very preamble provides a vision of Pakistan wherein “the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, shall be fully observed” and wherein “legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes” shall be protected. Article 20 grants freedom to every citizen to profess his or her religion and Article 25 guarantees equality before law and equal protection before law.

3. Honorable Chief Justice, while hearing the case which led to the judgement on Minority Rights and Religious Freedom, (2014 PLD 699 SC) the court was conscious that religion in the public sphere has many a times led to societal conflicts. A country where the National literacy rate is 58%, where some are afflicted with 'religious illiteracy', and where absence of ijihad leads to a myopic view of religious tenets, it is vulnerable to extremism which generates pressures and an atmosphere of fear. Our judicial system at times in this context is not free from such pressures which cannot be attributed to politicians. One of the biggest threats to the judiciary's freedom is this religious orthodoxy. In such a socio-political milieu, the Courts, and especially the Supreme Court has an onerous duty to protect the Constitutional rights of vulnerable groups, particularly minorities. The courts have to play a more proactive role for the enforcement of human rights, the rule of law and religious freedom. The Court has to act as a pedagogical institution to educate the people about the Constitution and its seminal values. It was this perception which persuaded me to take the only Suo Moto notice I took during my tenure as Chief Justice of a bomb blast in a church in Peshawar, wherein 81 Christians died when they were offering prayers. During the proceedings I also took notice of a newspaper report that the Kalash Tribe and Ismailis in Chitral were being coerced to convert to a different sect within Islam or face death.

4. The Court was conscious of three things;

(i) That it has to dislodge the misperceptions of religious right about our faith and give a counter and enlightened narrative,

(ii) That it has to dilate on the import of the fundamental right of religious freedom and belief given in the constitution as also on the role of the Supreme Court in a democracy,

(iii) That the state functionaries have to be reminded and sensitised about their duties in the enforcement of fundamental rights.

5. In the detailed judgement, I issued 8 directives to the State which included changing the curriculum, banning hate speeches, creation of a special force to protect the places of worship of minorities and establishment of a national council on Minority Rights. To ensure implementation of the judgement a 3-member Bench of the Supreme Court was created.

6. It gives me immense pleasure to observe that the said bench is still seized of this matter because the implementation of the judgement requires a continuous mandamus. However, the latest report of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan strikes a discordant note as it has identified specific instances of minorities facing persecution, marginalisation, forced conversions and misuse of blasphemy laws. The inspirational commands embodied in Surah Al Maidah (whoever takes a life- unless as a punishment for murder or mischief in the land- it will be as if they killed all of humanity; and whoever saves a life, it will be as if they saved all of humanity) and Surah Al Bakarah (there be no compulsion in religion) have not been heeded to. Notwithstanding this note, the judgement has struck a responsive chord and has given hope to vulnerable groups and minorities in Pakistan to work for the creation of a society where the Constitution and its abiding values reign supreme. As long as this hope and struggle remains alive, the struggle for democracy shall not fail, because as Learned Hand said and I quote,

“Liberty lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies no constitution, no law, and no court can save it.”



### **Speech of Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Umar Atta Bandial**

Annual A.R. Cornelius Conference, organized by the Implementation Minority Rights Forum (IMRF), here at Flatties hotel, at Lahore, on Sunday.7th may,2023.

Chief Justice of Pakistan appreciated Mr. Samuel Payara for organizing such a wonderful conference.

LAHORE: Chief Justice of Pakistan (CJP) Umar Atta Bandial has said “if a judgment is not challenged, it becomes final”.

He was speaking as the chief guest at the annual A.R. Cornelius Conference,organized by the Implementation Minority Rights Forum (IMRF), here at a local hotel on Sunday.

The CJP said the court judgments must be in accordance with the Constitution. “When they are passed on merits of the case, then we have moral authority,” he added.

Justice Bandial said: “I am not worthy of controversy, just a member of the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Our existence is as a unit, a constitutional organ.

“Supreme Court of Pakistan’s judgment has moral authority. Our judgement may not be implemented today, but it will be; it will survive the test of time,” he expressed his belief. The CJP said political leaders need to start negotiations. “Courts cannot pass executive orders,” added the CJP. He quoted Quran on several instances in his speech.

Amid a judiciary-executive standoff over the matter of holding polls to the Punjab Assembly in the stipulated time period, CJP Bandial said, “It is not a choice but a duty to ensure polls within 90 days following dissolution of the legislature, as it is mandated by the Constitution.” He said the courts could not remain indifferent when it’s a matter of constitutional enforcement.

Apparently referring to PTI chief Imran Khan's rallies in favour of the chief justice of Pakistan, Justice Bandial said: "Please don't say that you support us. I'm just one of the members of the Supreme Court." He said the support should be extended to the Supreme Court instead to any individual "if you stand up for the law and the Constitution".

The CJP also called for implementing the Constitution in letter and spirit, saying "no excuses should be made". The top judge said the leaders, institutions and people of the country were determined to uphold the Constitution and added that political leaders were holding negotiations in this regard in a bid to break the stalemate over holding elections in the country on the same day.

The CJP said that judges should have qualities like Justice AR Cornelius to provide justice, as Justice Cornelius' life was an example for other judges to follow.

Justice AR Cornelius was the Chief Justice of Pakistan from 1960 to 1968, and when he retired, he had no assets. Justice Cornelius gave 17 years to the Supreme Court and was a pioneer of the judicial system, he added.

The CJP talked at length about late Justice Cornelius who declared dissolution of constituent assembly by governor illegal. He gave examples of how Justice Cornelius upheld the Constitution, lifted the ban on Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) as the Constitution gave the fundamental right of association. Justice Cornelius retired two months earlier than scheduled so that his fellow judge Dr. S.A Rehman could also become the CJP, he said. He specially thanked Syed Babar Ali, who also attended the ceremony, and former CJP Tasadduq Hussain Jilani.

Topic of the conference was 'Privilege of the religious minorities in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan'. The CJP said Since the 2014 landmark judgment of the then Chief Justice of Pakistan Tasadduq Hussain Jilani to constitute a national council of minorities' rights, a one-man commission, headed by Shoab Suddle has heard and decided many cases in favour of minorities. Samuel Pyara, Chairman of IMRF, has been consistently filing cases and won a number of rights for minorities.



## Award Ceremony

### Honorable Mr. Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius Award



Honorable Mr. Justice Umar Atta Bandial Chief Justice of Pakistan presented Justice A.R Cornelius Award to the Honorable Mr. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani Former Chief Justice of Pakistan



## Honorable Mr. Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius Certificate of Appreciation

Honorable Mr. Justice Umar Atta Bandial Chief Justice of Pakistan presented Justice Honorable Mr. Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius Certificate of Appreciation on the behalf of IMRF to:

1. Dr. Muhammad Shoaib Suddle Chairman One Man Commission on Minorities Supreme Court of Pakistan
2. Mr. Irshad B. Anjum General Manager Faletti's Hotel Lahore.
3. Mr. Boota Intiaz Chief Coordinator IMRF

The conference was attended by people from all the four provinces. A large number of clergymen and Ambassadors were there. The conference started with national anthem, followed by national justice anthem written by former CJP Tassaduq Hussain Jilani, which people said They heard for the first time, Justice for all. This is Judiciary Anthem.



Dr. Muhammad Shoaib Suddle Chairman One Man Commission on Minorities Supreme Court of Pakistan



Mr. Irshad B. Anjum General Manager Faletti's Hotel Lahore



Mr. Boota Intiaz Chief Coordinator IMRF

## MEDIA COVERAGE



Chief Justice of Pakistan Umar Ata Bandial Speaks At A ...  
YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com> › watch Official Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/dawndotcom/Official>

Twitter: [https://twitter.com/dawn\\_com](https://twitter.com/dawn_com) Website: [www.dawn.com](http://www.dawn.com).

**Chief Justice of Pakistan Umar Ata Bandial's speech at the event**



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Chief Justice of Pakistan Umar Atta Bandial's participation in Justice AR Cornelius Conference



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[1 If not challenged, verdict becomes final: CJP](#)

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<https://newspakistan.tv/decisions-are-final-if-not-challenged-cjp/>

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1751545>

<https://www.nation.com.pk/08-May-2023/sc-must-ensure-protection-of-minority-rights-says-chief-bishop>

[dailythdestination.com/90-day-deadline-for-polls-its-our-duty-to-implement-it-cjp/](https://dailythdestination.com/90-day-deadline-for-polls-its-our-duty-to-implement-it-cjp/)

[epaper.dawn.com/DetailNews.php?StoryText=08\\_05\\_2023\\_001\\_001](https://epaper.dawn.com/DetailNews.php?StoryText=08_05_2023_001_001)



*“Supreme Court of Pakistan’s judgment has moral authority”*

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**0300-4420154**

**[brightfuturesociety333@gmail.com](mailto:brightfuturesociety333@gmail.com),**

**[www.brightfuturesocietypk.org](http://www.brightfuturesocietypk.org)**

**E-128 Model Colony # 2, Walton Road Lahore Cantt.**