

# Cyber Law

Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> February 2020

Report



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# FOREWARD

The Punjab Judicial Academy, hosted a Seminar on Cyber Law on Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2020.

PJA is conscious of and ensures dissemination of new laws to the judges through general and specific training programs, seminars, workshops and conferences. This Seminar on Cyber Law is continuation of this tradition. The judges who exercise the jurisdiction under this law require training to understand the law and its requirements and other stakeholders of Criminal Justice System are no exception, therefore, Punjab Judicial Academy organized one-day Seminar on “Cyber Law”.

The main focus of the Punjab Judicial Academy is to equip the judges of District Judiciary, investigators and prosecutors with the latest Law of Cyber crime and procedures, so that they could apply the same in correct, effective and efficient manner. Learning is a two-way street. Connecting and exchanging with key stakeholder around and sharing of development challenges catalyze considerable results. So, Punjab Judicial Academy encourages the presence of Cyber Crime Experts, Forensic Experts, International Experts, Law Enforcement Agencies and Civil Society for the subject purpose.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Seminar on Cyber Law and this publication could not have been possible without the following entities and persons:

- Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh Chief Justice Lahore High Court;
- Mr. Habibullah Amir Director General, Punjab Judicial Academy;
- Mr. Shazib Saeed, District & Sessions Judge, Chakwal;
- Mr. Abubakar Saddique, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy;
- Ms. Shazia Munawar Makhdoom, Focal Person, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy;

Punjab Judicial Academy also acknowledges the collaboration and commendable participation of the following:

- Group Development Pakistan;
- Digital Rights Foundation;
- Rapporteurs, Kinnaird Law College, Lahore;
- Ms. Samia Asad, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy;
- Mr. Shoaib Anwar Qureshi, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy;
- Mian Mudassar Umar Bodla, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy;
- Mr. Khalid Khan, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy;
- Staff of Punjab Judicial Academy.

The success of the seminar had not been possible without the passionate and active participation of the speakers and all the participants.





## WELCOME ADDRESS

Mr. Habibullah Amir, Director General, Punjab Judicial Academy



On behalf of the Punjab Judicial Academy, Mr. Habibullah Amir, gave a warm welcome to all the participants of the Cyber Laws Seminar. He paid special thanks to the members of the judiciary, guests, participants, sponsors, organizers, and the media persons for their presence, being a part of the seminar, and supporting the advancement of precautionary measures needed to overcome the prevalent threat of cyber crimes within the society. Mr. Amir further extended special gratitude to Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan and Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh, Hon'ble Chief Justice Lahore High Court.

Mr. Amir started off by discussing history of Punjab Judicial Academy and its achievements. The Punjab Judicial Academy, time and again, has been holding various seminars, conferences and symposiums to create awareness regarding the existent offences and crimes and the ways to deal with those challenges. These seminars have not only been held on the national but on international level as well.

Cyber crimes are rampant in the current era, and they are causing distortion and destruction of the Intellectual Property. These crimes are imposing immense challenges to the state institutions including judiciary. Technology is advancing rapidly; however, we lack in proper techniques to effectively tackle these technology related crimes. This specialization must be enhanced with cooperation, application and enforcement of the relevant laws. Judges, lawyers and the civil society is insisted to work together in order to identify such crimes, strategy to overcome them, and the prevention of cyber crimes.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

*Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh, Chief Justice Lahore High Court.*



Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh, Hon'ble Chief Justice Lahore High Court extended a warm welcome to all the guests, and thanked the judiciary, participants, sponsors and the media personnel for their attendance and making the event a success. He stated that he was pleased to address the Cyber Laws Seminar organized by Punjab Judicial Academy, and that the Academy has institution for the judiciary of entire Pakistan. Furthermore, he discussed the increase in the cases of gender based violence. Organization of this seminar is a proof that the Punjab Judicial Academy is committed towards playing its role for the improvement and betterment of the society. Majority is unaware of the cyber world and its

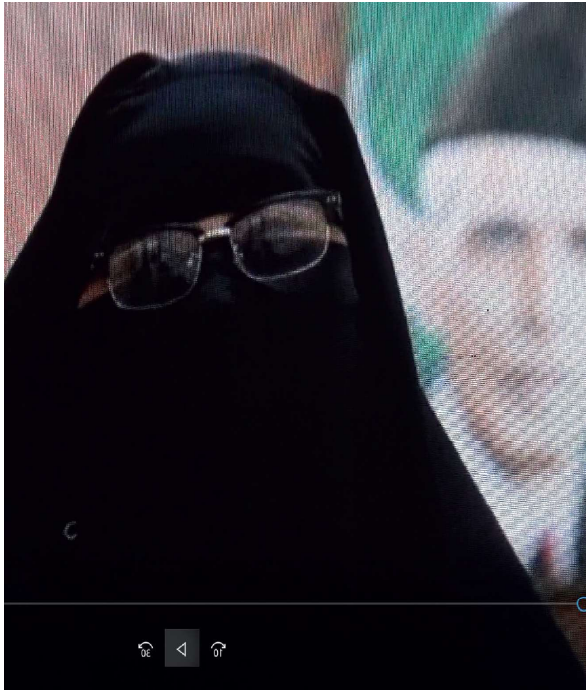
emerging challenges, the exercise of the right to freedom of expression and the right to privacy, and it is extremely essential that awareness is created amongst the masses so as to create a secure and protected environment in the cyber world. The Law Enforcement Agencies should work together on this branch of law and keep pace with the ever changing and advancing technology since perpetrators of cyber crimes are always up to date and use the latest mechanisms for the commission of such crimes.

To conclude, he added that the main issue that is being faced right now is the lag between the Law Enforcement Agencies and the advancement of technology. This loophole needs to be addressed in order to prevent White Collar Crimes, and to provide a secure environment for digital businesses to progress. In order to achieve this goal, holistic efforts of the entire legal fraternity are needed so that these prevalent cyber crimes do not go unnoticed even for once.



## VIEWS OF CYBER CRIME VICTIMS

### Vide Messages



The participants and audience were shown a few video clips which were the stories of cyber crime victims. The videos mentioned how they fell prey to cyber crime and also how FIA helped resolving the issues. The first video was of a minor whose pictures was photoshopped with the body of another. His parents approached FIA and narrated the whole incident. The mother of minor then mentioned that FIA investigated and they got to know who was behind the tragic incident. It was none other than his friend who online defamed him out of personal enmity. The second video portrayed the story of fake messages received by a lady in one of the districts of Punjab. She was asked to submit a certain amount of money in return of an

award. Being the victim of cyber spamming and fraud, she got submitted the amount and got nothing in return. She reported it to FIA cyber wing and recovered her money back. The third video involved the case of threatening and hacking. A boy's account got hacked and the hacker sent threatening messages to his contacts in relevance to ransom. The hacker demanded rupees three lac fifty thousand in total. However, with the intervention of FIA cyber crime wing, the boy recovered the ransom amount as well as his account. The last video was a very common case of a teenager university student in which her own class fellow leaked personal pictures and blackmailed her regarding the same. FIA arrested the blackmailer and resolved the matter.



## IDENTIFICATION OF OFFENCES-UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS AND INTERFERENCE

*Mr. Usama Khilji, Digital Rights Advocate*



Mr. Usama Khilji, Digital Rights Advocate, gave an insight into Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act PECA, 2016 as to how the cyber crimes can be categorized and what are the legal penalties under the law. He mentioned types of cyber crimes such as spamming, spoofing, cyber bullying, cyber harassment etc., with reference to the perspective of victims.

Mr. Usama divided PECA, 2016 in various segments for better understanding of the audience. He started off with section 3-8 of the Act stating unauthorized access which broadly inculcated unauthorized copying or transmission of data, interference with information or data, unauthorized access to critical infrastructure

information system or data, unauthorized copying or transmission of infrastructure data etc. Unauthorized access to an information, data or system is the access which is not available for access by general public, without authorization or in violation of terms and conditions of the authorization. Furthermore, critical infrastructure as above mentioned includes critical elements such as assets, facilities, systems, networks or processes, the loss of which could result in major detrimental impact on the availability, integrity or delivery of essential services, of which if compromised, may cause severe social and economic downfall. The critical infrastructure if misused may have a significant impact on national security, defense and functioning of state.

The next segment of PECA, 2016 incorporates section 9-12 named as glorification of an offense, cyber terrorism, hate speech and recruitment, funding or planning of terrorism. Glorification of offense primarily is the dissemination of information with intent to glorify terrorism, terrorist or proscribed organizations, of which the punishment may extend to 7 years with Rs 10,000,000 fine or both. Similarly, funding terrorism, terrorist or any proscribed organization is a serious offense leading to 7 years imprisonment, fine or both. Mr. Usama specifically focused on section 10 stating about cyber terrorism which is one of the severe offences in PECA, 2016 also in regards to its penalty which is up to 14 years in jail and Rs 50,000,000 fine or both. Hate speech is a common offense used as a weapon of defense for attaining freedom of speech and expression, which can be in sectarian or religious nature, punishing the offender for up to 7 years.

Offences related to fraud and tampering falls under section 13-19 of Act 2016. This category comprises electronic forgery, electronic fraud, making, obtaining or supplying of devices for use in offense and unauthorized use of identity information. The punishments of all these crimes include a maximum 3 years of imprisonment or fine or both.



The next segment talked about the most significant provisions of PECA, 2016 which are regarding the offences against dignity or modesty of a natural person. Another major provision, to which Mr. Usama related the recent Kasur incident was child pornography, covered under section 22 of the Act. All these offences are of severe nature and may end up a person in jail for about 3, 5 or 7 years of imprisonment respectively.

Using malicious codes for the purpose of stealing personal information comes under the ambit of spamming or spoofing, covered by section 23-26 of PECA, 2016.

Mr. Usama concluded with another pertinent provision of law which is section 37 of the Act, mentioning unlawful online content, which is accessed by many but is not declared open to public. It may include exposed or insensitive pictures/content, deteriorating the dignity of individual.



## CYBER SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES: ROLE OF PTA

*Mr. Nisar Ahmad, the Director General of Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)  
Mr. Khurram Siddiqui, Director Law at Pakistan Telecommunication Authority PTA*



Mr. Nisar Ahmad, the Director General of Pakistan Telecommunication Authority PTA and Mr. Khurram Siddiqui, Director Law at Pakistan Telecommunication Authority PTA collectively gave an insight into the role of PTA under Prevention of Electronic Crime Act PECA, 2016. They proceeded by saying that PTA was a mandate to regulate the establishment, maintenance and operation of telecommunication systems and provision of telecommunication services in Pakistan. PTA grants licenses for provision of telecommunication system and services. However, there are various categories of licenses which include cellular mobile etc.

Mr. Khurram went forward while explaining the nature of licenses PTA grants which includes Long Distance and International License (LDI), Local Loop (LL), Cellular Mobile license and last but not the least Class Licensing and Registration license. He further explained that role of PTA under PECA, 2016 is to remove or block the access of information which is unlawful.

The term ‘information’ was explained by Mr. Nisar as anything which includes text, messages, data, voice, sound, database, videos, signals, software, computer programs and form of intelligence as defined under Pakistan Telecommunication (Reorganization) Act, 1996. He also narrated the link of PTA with PECA, 2016 where under removal, destruction of or blocking access of information of offenses relating to dignity of man, modesty of a natural person and minor, child pornography, cyber stalking and unlawful online content are included.

PTA follows a whole set of procedure while taking action on the complaints lodged. Complaints can be lodged via dedicated web-based e-portal, demonstrated by Mr. Nisar. He further added that there are a total 31 stakeholder organizations working across the country for the purpose of filing complaints. General public complaints are received via Fax or Phone number or email at [content-complaint@pta.gov.pk](mailto:content-complaint@pta.gov.pk). PTA has taken several initiatives in terms of raising awareness. Advertisements and posters were circulated across the country regarding cyber crimes by raising slogan as ‘Child Pornography is a Criminal Offense. Don’t ignore it; Report it! Such advertisements were made in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Further, Mr. Khurram addressed major issues in the implementation of PTA rules in compliance with the provisions of PECA, 2016. He analyzed past and present issues both which including the rules which are still pending for promulgation. Moreover, PTA is empowered to block single information or URL not the complete information system under section 37 of PECA, 2016 which is one of the flaws. Also, the porn content is being hosted with



unpopular names, therefore, name based blocking is insufficient at present.

Keeping in view the above issues, few recommendations were given for better implementation of cyber crime provisions and PTA rules. He said that legal aspects like MLAT must be addressed instead of ignoring them. Secondly, rules must be legislated which can block the whole system instead of a part of it. Third, strict terms and conditions must be applied while registering social media accounts. Also, the local content development must be encouraged. He concluded while saying that a better system can only be achieved by better compliance and proper implementation of legal provisions.



## CHILD PARTICIPATION AND ONLINE SAFETY

*Ms. Kenizeh Khan, Mr. Ali Hassan, Group Development Pakistan*



This session was hosted by Ms. Kenizeh Khan and Mr. Ali Hassan collectively who are the representatives from the United Nations. They both are members of Human Rights Children & Youth Task Force (HRCYTF), which works as a medium for raising the voice of children. Child safety is an important debate around the world since the percentage of crimes against children have simultaneously increased in no time. Kenizeh and Ali runs a Facebook page as well which provides awareness and parental tips in relation to child safety.

They both proceeded while explaining how important child safety is by linking it to the concerns of the international

community. Pakistan is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child (UNCRC) and is liable to comply with the provisions of the treaty to provide a safe environment for living and upbringing of children. Article 12 of UNCRC stipulates that child participation is essential and emphasizes on respect for children views and participation. In addition to that, the representatives of the UN stressed upon the importance of child participation. Children have the right to be heard and they have the right to access information for the matters which concern them. Child participation is positive for the development of children and youth. It increases self-esteem and self-believe. Also, child participation has a positive impact on community engagement and active citizenship. Children can co-decide on matters that affect them directly. Through this act they are able to learn dialogues and non-violent communications, which is required for a good living in society.

In furtherance to this, both of them explained to audience the purpose of being there. Children are highly vulnerable to online violence. They explained that the purpose of being here is to raise their voice on this matter because there is a dire need to share your own perspective so that together we can dig out ways to tackle online crimes and avoid such violence against children.

While narrating achievements, they said that they took part in 2019 Asian Children Summit Online Safety and they were trained on digital safety. With this, they explained to the audience as to why online safety is necessary. Children have the right to be protected from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation, which could be physical, sexual or emotional, in all settings and by all perpetrators. This includes online safety because a large number of people across the globe use internet. Children also have the right to freedom of expression, information, association and privacy, all of which needs to be balanced when protecting children online.

In addition to that, the two addressed existing issues and challenges in



implementing online safety which includes cyber bullying, cyber predators, inappropriate content, false information, false identity, breach of privacy, excess on screen time spent by children, to which children may fall prey.

In order to tackle the existing issues, few tips were given by Ms. Kenizeh and Mr. Ali for children and parents both. First, never share personal information on internet like date of birth, place of birth etc. Second, think before sharing personal pictures and videos. Third is to never accept a friend request from a stranger or older person and avoid having any conversation. Fourth tip is to limit phone usage and on screen time. Fifth is to use the internet in a shared space instead in a private space so that parents can keep a check on children. Sixth and last, is the responsibility of parents to know what children are doing on internet.

While concluding the session, few recommendations and way forwards were given to provide online safety. The state must develop national child protection policy, including protection of children online. Laws must be strictly implemented to protect children online. The cyber investigation wing must take down fake IDs. Also, to develop a mechanism to counter and take down false and fake information. Steps should also be taken to identify cyber predators in this regard. Awareness among children to reduce screen time, avoid sharing personal pictures and information online. Last and the most important one is the responsibility of the state to ensure the access of rehabilitation service to child victims.



## CHILD PARTICIPATION AND ONLINE SAFETY

Ms. Zahida Manzoor, Punjab Child Protection Officer, UNICEF



Ms. Zahida Manzoor started her speech by stating how pleased she was to see all the information presented prior to her speech. Later, she educated the audience about the importance of cyber law and why it is needed. Approximately 17500 children go online on daily basis but, are not aware of the dangers of cyberspace. These dangers include sexual exploitation, harassment and bullying. Moreover, she proposed some recommendations and asked the Government to take measures for eradication of violence against children and to take action regarding the protection of children from online sexual exploitation. Furthermore, Ms. Zahida pointed out that it is the duty of the Federal Government to hold primary accountability when it comes to protecting

children from violence, exploitation, and abuse. However, businesses also owe a duty towards the children for respecting and supporting their rights through their products and services, and to ensure protection and safety in all their activities.





## CYBER CRIMES: PROBLEMS OF COMMON MAN

*Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Baqar Najafi*



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Baqar Najafi welcomed the directors of the Punjab Judicial Academy, and other respectable officials, along with the participants at the Cyber Seminar, and thanked the Director General for this opportunity. He pointed out that the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 urges the Federal Government to train the judges to deal with cyber offences. Moreover, he talked about the regulations of children's protection and stated that it has promulgated some very important discussions in the print media and the stakeholders. He further shared his view that regulating these offences is one aspect and controlling them is another, and our institutions need to do some work on it.

In addition to this, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Baqar Najafi gave the example of the invention of wheel and stated that in order to stop its motion, brake was invented. Hence, to stop the destruction related to cyberspace, they need to invent a brake as well. He then gave the example of purchasing a car, the driver is taught the laws, rules, and regulations of driving the vehicle. However, when someone buys a mobile phone, they are not provided with a rule book. He further shared his recommendation that whenever a person purchases a smartphone or computer device, they must be provided with a booklet of laws and ethics applied to it. This will prevent the people from becoming victims of cyber crime. He further mentioned that these gadgets will take us to the future. However, we have to decide whether it will be bright or dark one. Moreover, he shared that he was very impressed with the quality of discussion being carried out at the Seminar, and concluded his speech by expressing his gratitude towards everyone.



## CASES OF CYBER CRIMES

*Ms. Nighat Dad, Executive Director, Digital Rights Foundation*

*Ms. Shmyla Khan, Project Manager, Digital Rights Foundation*



Ms. Nighat Dad started her interactive learning session by welcoming the audience and the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Lahore. She focused on promoting digital literacy by engaging the audience in a few questions and answers. "How many of us think about digital safety while using these online platforms? How many of us use social media? How many of us have emails? Does anyone know when they should change their password? How many of us use the same password for all our accounts?" The audience remained silent as they were unaware of the correct answers.

Furthermore, she enlightened the audience about the cybercrimes that take place with women and men by asking

them to skim through the flyers handed over to them upon entrance. These flyers revealed that the most common forms of cyber crimes faced by women include spamming, harassment, stalking, and revenge porn which is the non-consensual release of intimate information. Moreover, the men are typically subjected to blackmailing through unauthorized access of their private data.

Then Ms. Shmyla Khan, Project Manager at Digital Rights Foundation took over and enlightened the audience about the laws that deal with cyber crimes, jurisdictional issues related to that legislation, and cases of cyber crimes. While explaining the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 she pointed out that a lot of legislation needs to be made about the issues of conducting investigations of electronic crimes. Moreover, she shed light on the fact that a lot of victims of these cyber crimes do not come forward because they do not want their identity to be made public. Hence, she recommended that PECA should protect the identity of the victims to a point that publishing it should be deemed as misconduct. While concluding her speech, she shared a few judgments regarding the admissibility of electronic evidence as a primary evidence. Moreover, she pointed out that the courts still have a cautious approach towards it as electronic evidence is prone to tampering and it shall only be accepted after the court has been satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt.

Ms. Nighat Dad took over to explain the concept of "Digital Rights and Civil Liberties". The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has established that the basic human rights shall be applicable to the Internet along with the rights enshrined under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Moreover, she stated that in order to develop a progressive judiciary we need to look into the international practices, such as, the Budapest Convention which seeks to harmonize domestic laws with the cyber crime investigation techniques in order to improve international



corporation. She concluded her speech by asking the audience to change their passwords and to go through the pamphlets provided by the Digital Rights Foundation.



## INVESTIGATION AND COMPLAINT MECHANISM FOR CYBER CRIMES

*Mr. Waqar Ahmed Chauhan, Director Cyber Crime Wing FIA*



Mr. Waqar Ahmed Chauhan enlightened the participants about the Cyber Crime Wing and explained that it was established in 2007 as a response center for complaints related to cyber crime. While explaining the concept of complaint mechanism he laid down the 3 modes of placing a complaint to the cyber crime wing, such as, in person, through email, or through postal service. The first stage is to submit the complaint which directly leads us to stage 2, where the complaint is processed. The authorities check whether the complaint falls with the paradigm of cyber crime or not. The next stage consists of carrying out an investigation which includes analysis of information, collection of further information, forensic analysis,

confrontation and seizure of the accused, and submission of the challan. This investigation is similar to investigation of a traditional offence and just like in traditional crimes, a cyber criminal also leaves some marks in the digital world.

Moreover, he shared some valuable statistics relating to cyber crimes to help the participants of the current situation. The number of complaints received by the Cyber Crime Wing have been increasing throughout the years. An estimate of 9075 complaints were filed in 2016, 9364 in 2017, 19014 in the year of 2018, which spiked to 34,476 in 2019. Out of these 34,476 complaints in 2019, the majority of these were complaints of financial fraud and social media crimes. The crime rates are anticipated to increase in the next two years. The aim of the Cyber Crime Wing is to bring down the crime rates through campaigns. These campaigns must be different for poor people and the middle class as their needs and cases are different from each other.

The Cyber Crime Wing is purchasing the latest technology however, they still face challenges when it comes to enquiries and managing the workload. Moreover, he shared a few recommendations for reducing the cyber crime rate, such as, upgrading the forensic lab, amending PECA 2016, capacity building of Cyber Crime Wing and stakeholders, coordinating with academia for research purposes, establishing effective international liaison.



## USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA & ITS IMPLICATIONS

*Ms. Anoosha Shaigan, Vice President and Editor, Courting the Law*



In the second half of the Seminar, Ms. Shazia Munavar, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy took the stage and discussed how social media has opened a new dimension in life, but it has both positive and negative sociological as well as psychological effects on individuals. She further mentioned that due to the use of social media individuals face lots of problems, such as, cyber bullying and cyber stalking. For drawing light on the topic of use of social media and its implications Ms. Shazia invited Ms. Anoosha Shaigan.

She thanked Punjab Judicial Academy on inviting her once again to discuss the ways of responsible use of social media by the judiciary. She mentioned that the

government is toying with the idea of cyber legislature as we have stepped into this modern technological era the risk of protection of personal identity and integrity of judiciary is at stake as in Pakistan, we do not have conventions like Bangalore Principles 2006, US Judicial Ethics 2016, Doha Declaration 2018 and 2019 which aim to protect the personal integrity and impartiality of the independent judiciary, she advised that judges should educate themselves about careful and responsible use of social media because if they reluctantly use social media they might face serious consequences in addition to that she said using social media is not wrong but reluctant use of it especially in those situations where there is a conflict of interest with the judiciary it may cause serious harm to their reputation. Furthermore, she talked about public and private information, unauthorized publication and misuse. Private information includes names, address and bank account details etc. or in other words which kind of information that discloses the identity of a person may it be a picture comes under the ambit of private information she quoted an example of any girl's picture being taken from social media site without her consent is the violation of her right to privacy and an offence under PECA, 2016.

She further discussed that taking a screenshot is a common practice but unknowingly most people commit this act which constitutes an offence thus can be reported to the concerned organization without having the hassle of filing legal suit.

We are living in a time where world has become a global village everyone is somewhat connected through the use of social media. Sites such as Facebook have access to an individual's personal data, which can be used against him/her just by using certain algorithms as users personal information is synced with the sites, usually the common algorithms used by Facebook, Instagram and Twitter might put posts from your closest friends and family front and center in your feed because those are the accounts you interact the

most. Often social networks prioritize which content a user sees in their feed first by the likelihood that they would actually want to see it but if the account is hacked by anyone can be used against the person for malicious acts that's why government wants such private social media sites to get registered with the local government and help in ensuring the safety of its users but it's an ongoing debate between the private organizations and government.

Ms. Anoosha then highlighted the small line between right to information and right to privacy which is being blurred due to excessive use of social media, she quoted an example of twitter which is a social media networking site through which people around the globe share their ideas and opinions with each other but when it comes to the judges, she mentioned that their reputation can easily be tarnished by other people saying derogatory things about them to counter that she advised judges to use official accounts instead of private accounts as such accounts can be officially monitored by the concerned organizations. In addition to that she talked about 'WhatsApp' which is again a networking App but is commonly used among the generation of digital migrants and since most of the judges belonged to the generation of digital migrants she advised them not to fall prey of fake news and propaganda caused by forwarded messages on WhatsApp.

In her concluding note, she mentioned that the government has issued rules to regulate social media that clearly indicates that our personal information is not safe. It is up to us to ensure our personal safety in cyberspace. Supposedly if a judge is very active on social media people can monitor all his activities and can formulate a biased opinion against him, which can later be used to create hostile attitudes against him/her.



## CASES OF CYBER CRIMES: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

*Mr. Roger Baldwin, British High Commission*



After an enlightening session about use of social media and its implications by Ms. Anoosha, Mr. Muddassir, Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy invited Mr. Roger Baldwin to elucidate the complex relation between the facial recognition and cyber world for that he presented a powerpoint presentation.

In the beginning of his presentation he posed two questions to the audience first he asked the audience to take a minute and think “Am I enrolled on any law enforcement biometrics database?” and then to think “Is cyberspace separate from the real world?”

He initiated the presentation by explaining the versatile system of face

recognition, which is an indispensable invention of modern technological word. For that he explained that ‘Facial Biometrics’ is a tool of recognition and a way of recognizing a human face through using modern technology. A facial recognition system uses biometrics to delineate facial features using any photograph or videotape. It compares the information with a database of known faces to find a match. This method is useful for personal identity verification especially for police and intelligence agencies. For instance at least three police forces are using this in United Kingdom they have been trailing this technology since 2015 as well as many airports and airlines from Asia and Europe have implemented this technology for security purposes so with the propagation of modern technology more and more countries are adopting this method of biometric recognition like Estonia. He further added that if we simply look at our national ID cards it contains our picture plus all our information stored in national database through the facial recognition method.

This method not only provides efficiency when it comes to the verification method but at the same time also gives rise to numerous privacy issues as photoshopping is a widely used method in cyberspace for exploiting people for that it was referred by Mr. Roger as a ‘disruptor’ technology. Facial recognition is often said to be similar as taking anyone’s DNA sample or fingerprints without letting them know about it, but there are some distinctions between both ways of recognition Facial recognition unlike DNA and fingerprinting is less expensive and can simply be done by using a smart phone whereas on the other hand for DNA and finger printing, a more systematic and expensive technology is required, not every layman can do it. In comparison to DNA and fingerprinting facial recognition is a pretty simple way of recognition and can be done with little knowledge. Its major drawback is the concern regarding individual's privacy as this system is easily capable of analyzing millions of photos and videos from various sources like CCTV cameras, smartphones, social media sites and even from other online activities this even enable mass identification by governmental departments which might



infringe individual's right to privacy to further elaborate his point he mentioned a recent case of 'Edward Bridges v Chief constable of South Wales police (2019)' the court ruled that lawful and proportional use of AFR is permissible for the administration of justice even if it contradicts with the right to privacy thus it has given rise to a whole new debate however its being widely used all across the globe.



## DIGITAL VIOLENCE AGAINST GENDER BASED MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

*Panel Discussion - Chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed, Judge, LHC*



The panel discussion was chaired by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed, Judge, Lahore High Court. It was moderated by the Senior Instructor Punjab Judicial Academy, Ms. Shazia Munawar Makhdoom, Civil Judge. The panel comprised the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Waseem Ahmed; the Director General PFSA, Dr. M. Irfan Ashiq; the Director Operations CCW, Mr. Abdul Rab and the Executive Director of the Digital Rights Foundation, Ms. Nighat Dad.

In her opening remarks, as moderator of the discussion, Ms. Shazia introduced the panelists and highlighted their considerable experience and expertise in the field of Cyber Laws. She also pointed out that the purpose of the discussion was to help spread knowledge about Cyber Laws among the participants by applying these laws to four different scenarios. In order to begin the panel discussion, the moderator asked the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed to read the facts of the first scenario in which non-consensual intimate pictures of a transgender had been uploaded on Dropbox. After the whole scenario was explained by the chairperson; Ms. Shazia initiated her first question towards Mr. Waseem Ahmed and asked him to describe the offence made out in the first scenario. In reply to this question, Mr. Waseem stated Section 21 of the PECA 2016, which deals with the offences against modesty of a natural person and minor and is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with fine which may extend to Five Million Rupees or with both. Turning to Mr. Abdur Rab, the moderator asked who had the jurisdiction to register this specific case and carry out its investigation. Mr. Abdur Rab pointed out that under the notification issued by the Government of Pakistan Ministry of Information Technology (IT & Telecom Division), in exercise of the power conferred under Section 29 of the provision of Prevention Electronics Crime Act 2016 (XL of 2016) the Federal Government has designated FIA for the purposes of investigation. The moderator returned back to Mr. Waseem and asked him to state the remedies which were available to the victim in the first scenario. According to Mr. Waseem, the victim can apply to the PTA for the removal, destruction of or blocking access to such information.



Moreover, he mentioned that the aggrieved person can also file a complaint before the trial court (PECA Designated Court), file a complaint against Defamation under Section 500 of PCC or file an FIR before FIA. Ms. Shazia posed the next two questions towards Ms. Nighat Dad and asked her about the security precautions which the victim can adopt, and further asked her to give her opinion on what kind of special protections can be taken to ensure that transgender complainants feel comfortable in front of the law enforcement agencies. Addressing the first question, Ms. Nighat stated that the aggrieved person can request PTA for the removal or destruction or blocking of such information. Moreover, she also expressed that to ensure that transgender complainants feel comfortable in front of law enforcement agencies it is important to train the concerned department regarding Capacity Building and Gender Sensitization.

Questions regarding the first scenario came to an end, following which Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed discussed the facts of the second scenario in which a woman was being blackmailed, surveilled and doxed by her exhusband. The moderator asked Mr. Waseem whether the Family Court had jurisdiction to accept the complaint of harassment. According to Mr. Waseem, the Family Court can entertain such a complaint under Section 4 of the Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act, 2016. Ms. Shazia moved towards Ms. Nighat and asked her about the remedies available to the aggrieved person in such a scenario. She mentioned that the aggrieved person can request PTA for the removal or destruction or blocking of such information. However, in case the wrongdoer lives abroad, then by invoking section 42 of the PECA Act 2016, the Federal Government upon receipt of a request through the designated agency under the PECA Act extends their international cooperation to any foreign government, network, foreign agency or any international organization.

According to the facts explained by Mr. Justice Waheed, the third scenario involved instances of acid throwing and video blackmailing. After the chairperson stated the facts of the case, Ms. Shazia asked Mr. Waseem to state the offences made out under this scenario. Mr. Waseem pointed out that under Section 20 of the PECA Act, whoever intentionally or publically exhibits or displays or transmits any information through any information system, which he knows to be false and intimidates or harms the reputation or privacy of a natural person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine which may extend to one million rupees or with both. In addition to this, he mentioned that the offences mentioned under Section 21 of the PECA Act can also be invoked in this scenario. In her next question, she asked Mr. Abdul to name the authority which had the jurisdiction to register the case and carry out its investigation. Mr. Abdul stated that the offences mentioned in the PECA Act would come under the jurisdiction of the FIA, whereas if the PECA offences were added along with the PPC offences, then the case would come under the jurisdiction of the ATC Court. Ms. Shazia directed her next question towards Mr. Waseem and asked him if the Court could give the victim any relief under the Witness Protection Laws and Procedures. Mr. Waseem answered that the Court can give every kind of relief which is provided under the Punjab Witness Protection Act and can take any of the special measures which are mentioned under Section 8 of the Act. Moreover, the court can also order for the screening of the witness under Section 9, can use a video link under Section 10 and other measures such as rules of cross-examination under Section 12 and anonymity of a person under Section 14, if applicable, can be provided. The last



question regarding the remedies available to the victim in scenario 3 was directed towards Ms. Nighat, who in reply to this question stated that the aggrieved person can request PTA for the removal or destruction or blocking of such information, moreover under Section 42 of the PECA Act 2016, she can also ask the Federal Government for international cooperation if the wrongdoer lives abroad.

After the questions regarding the third scenario came to an end, Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed discussed the facts of the fourth scenario concerning online child sexual exploitation. Just like in the previous scenarios, Ms. Shazia asked Mr. Waseem to discuss the offences which were made out in this scenario. Mr. Waseem referred to Section 20 of the PECA Act which relates to the offences against dignity of a natural person, Section 21 of the PECA Act which deals with the offences against modesty of a natural person and minor and is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with fine which may extend to five million rupees or with both and Section 22 which deals with child pornography and punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years or with fine which may extend to five million rupees or with both. She also asked Mr. Waseem to discuss the different reasons as to why people are afraid of reaching out to the criminal justice system, to which Mr. Waseem gave reasons including family barriers, the attitude and response of the concerned agency, incompetence and lack of capacity of the investigating agency in forensic and cyber crimes, delayed court proceedings, and non-conducive environment in court, especially in sexual offences cases and cyber cases. The last question of the panel discussion was directed by the moderator towards Mr. Abdul. He was asked to tell which authority had the jurisdiction to register the case and carry out the investigation in the fourth scenario. Mr. Abdul stated that in case if the complaint is to the extent of PECA offences only then the jurisdiction to register the case and carry out the investigation lies with the FIA in the light of notification issued by the Government of Pakistan, however, if the PECA offences were added along with the PPC offences for throwing acid, then the case will be tried by the ATC Court.

After all the scenarios were discussed in detail and all the questions were answered. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed Judge Lahore High Court concluded the penal discussion while advising judges of the district courts and law enforcement agency to play their vital role to impart justice to the marginalized communities. Ms. Shazia, the moderator of the panel discussion thanked all the panelists for being a part of the discussion and helping in raising awareness about the Cyber Laws among the participants. Lastly, she expressed her gratitude towards Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed for taking out time from his busy schedule and chairing the panel discussion.



## CONCLUDING REMARKS

HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE LAHORE HIGH COURT MR. MAMOON RASHID SHEIKH



Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, Hon'ble Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh, presented his greeting to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, all the learned brothers, the Registrar Lahore High Court, the Judges from Districts Judiciary, all the panelists, participants, speakers and media persons attending the Cyber Law Seminar. He mentioned that he had the honor of opening this seminar of Cyber Law, however, due to his busy schedule he was unable to listen post lunch sessions.

Hon'ble Chief Justice acknowledged that the topics that have been discussed in this seminar have proven to be fruitful as they have helped in spreading knowledge among the Judges, who will play a great role in providing justice to all the aggrieved persons. He informed the audience that Cyber Laws revolve around the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016, which discussed

various offences. As there are a wide number of crimes that need to be taken care of, therefore he believes that it is difficult for legislature and statutes to keep up with the increasing number of crimes and harassment issues. However, he mentioned that there has been a positive move to control all these illegal activities in the Cybersphere.

The Chief Justice informed the audience that judiciary of Pakistan is working towards the betterment of Pakistan by training the judges in the Child Protection Courts. Moreover, various training programs are being held for children from a tender age, so that they get counseled properly in case they have been made subject to child pornography. He also raised the point that a lot of times the victims feel discouraged to lodge a complaint or pursue the criminal case



as they are ashamed to do so; however, he believes that by arranging a proper counseling system the State can help in changing the mindset of people.

Hon'ble Chief Justice asked the audience whether it is possible to protect our data absolutely. He believes that even with the toughest of laws it is impossible to do so. He stated that there was need to have a balance between the prevention of cyber crimes and the protection of fundamental rights. According to him, proper redress mechanisms need to be provided, however, they should still not violate the fundamental right of all citizens to enjoy their freedom of speech. He also acknowledged that another problem in the Cyber World is the spreading of fake news and propaganda on Social Media Platforms. He believes that it is crucial for measures in this regard by the State, however, such measures should be taken in such a way that would not infringe the Fundamental Right to freedom of speech of the citizens and the media.

Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh concluded by addressing all the young judges by stating that this seminar on Cyber Laws was held for raising knowledge among them so that they are able to provide justice to all the aggrieved persons who have been a victim to cyber crimes. In the end, he thanked all the people who were a part of this one-day seminar and presented his gratitude towards the Director General of Punjab Judicial Academy, Mr. Habibullah Amir for being so persistent and holding this informative seminar.



## KEY NOTE ADDRESS

*Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed, Chief Justice of Pakistan*



After the address of Honorable Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh, Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan was invited to the stage. He thanked everyone for inviting him, while addressing the seminar he mentioned that the general impression we have regarding cyber crimes is either related to Facebook or WhatsApp only which is inaccurate, it's a bigger issue than that, other countries have taken steps for the eradication of these social evils now it has become a serious issue in Pakistan too especially in villages, so he reiterated that we should make laws on the issue of cyber crimes and concerned departments should take immediate and effective steps regarding this serious issue, furthermore he mentioned that "we need to learn to distinguish the cyber and ordinary crimes to provide relief to the victims and that too taking a quick action" he also pointed out that now a days smart phones are being widely used especially by children, every child has a phone in his hand, parents and teachers have the responsibility of properly monitoring them along with providing them adequate counsel to the children. He appreciated the steps taken by several NGOs in providing proper counseling to the victim of child abuse, he also shared that soon he would call a meeting to address the issue of child abuse. Lastly, to conclude his address he said "we will protect our women and children from being exploited".

## VOTE OF THANKS

*Habib Ullah Amir, The Director General, Punjab Judicial Academy*



Director General Punjab Judicial Academy, Mr. Habibullah Amir presented his gratitude towards the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed for gracing this occasion with his presence, and honoring the Punjab Judicial Academy for the second time. He also thanked the Hon'ble Chief Justice Lahore High Court, Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh for being a part of this seminar and for addressing the audience. He also thanked all the members of the Punjab Judicial Academy for supporting this event, as without them, this event could not have taken place. He was thankful to all the judges, guests, media persons, rapporteurs, the British High Commission, and the Digital Rights Foundation for being a part of this one day seminar on Cyber Laws. He concluded his speech, by thanking all the faculty members of the Punjab Judicial Academy whose efforts helped in making the event successful.











Cyber Law  
One-Day Seminar (Saturday 15th February, 2020)  
PROGRAMME

Moderator: Ms. Shazia Munawar Makhdoom, Senior Instructor, PJA

Saturday, 15th February, 2020

08:30 – 09:00 a.m.	Registration of the Participants
09:00 – 09:15 a.m.	Arrival of the Chief Guest
09:15 – 09:30 a.m.	Inaugural Ceremony – <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recitation of few Verses from Holy Quran;</li><li>• National Anthem of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.</li></ul>
09:30 – 09:40 a.m.	Welcome Address by Habibullah Amir, DG, PJA
09:40 – 09:50 a.m.	Inaugural Address of the Hon'ble Chief Justice Lahore High Court, Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh
09:50 – 09:55 a.m.	Views of a Cyber Crime Victim
09:55 – 10:20 a.m.	Identification of Offences – Unauthorized Access & Interference Usama Khilji, Digital Rights Advocate
10:20 – 10:50 a.m.	Cyber Security & Protective Measures: Role of PTA Mr. Nisar Ahmad, The Director General & Khurram Siddiqui, Director Law, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
10:50 – 11:20 a.m.	Child Participation and Online Safety Zahida Manzoor, Representative of UNICEF Kenizeh Khan, Saim Khan Haider, Ali Hassan, Group Development Pakistan
11:20 – 11:50 a.m.	Tea Break
11:50 – 12:20 p.m.	Cyber Crimes: Problems of Common Man Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Baqar Najafi, Judge Lahore High Court
12:20 – 12:40 a.m.	Cases of Cyber Crimes Ms. Nighat Dad, Executive Director, Digital Rights Foundation.
12:40 – 01:00 p.m.	Investigation & Complaint Mechanism for Cyber Crimes Mr. Waqar Ahmed Chauhan, Director Cyber Crime Wing FIA
01:00 – 02:00 p.m.	Lunch Break

02:00 p.m.	Arrival of Chief Guest
02:00 – 02:20 p.m.	Use of Social Media & its Implications Anoosha Shaigan, Vice President and Editor, Courting the Law
02:20 – 02:50 p.m.	Cases of Cyber Crimes: International Perspective Mr. Roger Baldwin, Consultant Expert, British High Commission
02:50 – 03:50 p.m.	Panel Discussion: Chaired by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed, Judge, LHC Digital Violence Against Gender-Based Marginalized Communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mr. Waseem Ahmad, Additional District &amp; Sessions Judge</li> <li>• Dr. M. Irfan Ashiq, Director PFSA</li> <li>• Mr. Abdul Rab, Director Operations CCW</li> <li>• Ms. Nighat Dad, Executive Director, Digital Rights Foundation</li> <li>* Ms. Shazia Munawar Makhdoom, Moderator</li> </ul>
03:50 – 04:00 p.m.	Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mamoon Rashid Sheikh, Chief Justice Lahore High Court
04:00 – 04:30 p.m.	Keynote Address of the Mr. Justice Gulzar Ahmed Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan
04:30 – 05:00 p.m.	Vote of Thanks Director General, Punjab Judicial Academy
05:00 – 05:30 p.m.	Concluding Ceremony: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awarding of souvenir;</li> <li>• Group photo.</li> </ul>





## SPEAKER'S PROFILE



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice  
Gulzar Ahmed**

*Honorable Chief Justice of Pakistan*

Elevated as Judge of the High Court of Sindh on 27th August, 2002. Remained Member Board of Governors of several institutes including Institute of Business & Technology, NED University of Engineering & Technology etc.

Appointed as Judge Supreme Court of Pakistan on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.

**Elevated as Chief Justice of Pakistan on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2019.**



**Hon'ble Mr. Justice  
Mamoon Rashid Sheikh**

*Honorable Chief Justice  
Lahore High Court*

Appointed Judge Lahore High Court in February 2010.

Dealt with civil, constitutional, criminal and commercial/corporate cases/matters.

Remained member of PJDF Committee and Provincial Justice Committee, member of the Graduate Studies Committee. University of Law College, University of the Punjab.

Monitoring & Administrative Judge of Consumer Protection Courts, Special Courts (Central) and Accountability Courts.

**Elevated as Chief Justice Lahore High Court on 6<sup>th</sup> December 2019.**



## **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shahid Waheed**

Judge  
Lahore High Court

Appointed Judge Lahore High Court in 2012.

Dealt with Civil, Constitutional, Services, Labour, Corporate, Intellectual Property, Taxation and Banking Cases/matters.



## **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ali Baqar Najafi**

Judge  
Lahore High Court

Joined the legal professional in the year 1989. Enrolled as an Advocate of High Courts in 1990 and subsequently as an Advocate of Supreme Court of Pakistan.

Remained faculty member of Punjab University Law College and other Private Law Colleges. Remained as Editor of Law Page, The News and also contributed legal & other law related articles in Magazines and Newspapers.

During 20 years standing in profession at Bar, the hon'ble Judge conducted more than 1000 cases including some reported judgments. He participated and represented in many Law Conferences, Peace Conferences, Seminars etc. and read research papers.





## **Mr. Habibullah Amir**

Director General  
Punjab Judicial Academy

Appointed Additional District & Sessions Judge in 2000.

Promoted as District & Sessions Judge in 2009.

Served as Member Inspection Team (MIT) Lahore High Court Lahore twice and Registrar, Lahore High Court.

Elevated as Judge, Lahore High Court, Lahore on 25.11.2016.

Serving as Director General, Punjab Judicial Academy, Lahore, since September 2019.



## **Mr. Waseem Ahmad**

Additional District & Sessions Judge  
Judge District Judiciary

Appointed as Civil Judge in year 2000.

Promoted as Additional District & Sessions Judge in 2014.

Remained Senior Instructor, Punjab Judicial Academy for two years.

Presently he is working as judge CNSA Court, Lahore



## **Ms. Shazia Munawar Makhdoom**

Senior Instructor,  
Punjab Judicial Academy

She joined the service in the year 2008 as Civil Judge-cum-Judicial Magistrate. Served Lahore High Court Lahore as Deputy Registrar (Planning, Development & IT). She is an IT initiative and worked on pilot projects regarding electronic case management mechanism. She represented the Punjab judiciary as speaker in a seminar on violence against women organized by Women Commission of Pakistan, attended World Conference in Bangkok, Thailand on Judicial efficiency improvements & reengineering court process to streamline & right sizing the judiciary, participated in a world conference in UK on modernizing Justice, visited USA to have an overview for implementation of Hague convention for parental child abduction. Participated in international seminar as panelist to speak on Gender Based Violence Cases in Pakistan organized by Asian Development Bank, Manila, Philippine. Introduced Court & Case Management policy with specialized courts project. She has been secretary of Women Welfare committee Punjab Judiciary. Presently Working as Senior Instructor Punjab Judicial Academy, Lahore.



## **Ms. Kenizeh Khan**

*Representative from  
Group Development Pakistan*

She is an active member of the Human Rights Children & Youth Task Force (HRCYTF) established by Group Development Pakistan (GDP) a Pakistani child rights organization.

She has also been elected by Pakistani children as a child representative to attend the Asian Children Summit in Bangkok in November 2019.

She has started her engagement as a child rights activist when she was 7 years old, she can speak English, Pashto, Urdu and French and has contributed to the establishment of 3 pilot child courts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa



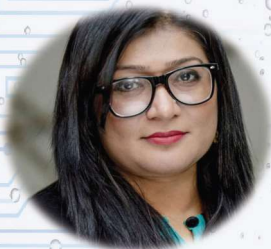
**Mr. Ali Hassan**

*Representative from  
Group Development Pakistan*

He is a very active member of the Human Rights Children & Youth Task Force (HRCYTF) established by Group Development Pakistan (GDP).

He has also been elected by Pakistani children as a child representative to attend the Asian Children Summit in Bangkok in November 2019.

He has contributed to the establishment of 3 pilot child courts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and has created his own facebook page to promote child rights to education.



**Ms. Nighat Dad**

*Representative from  
Digital Rights Foundation*

She is the Executive Director of Digital Rights Foundation.

A human rights activist and lawyer, well-known for her activism and engagement at the policy level on women's empowerment, the right to privacy, internet freedom, access to information, digital rights, and digital security.

Ms Dad's work in fighting online harassment has been recognized in TIME's magazine as part of the Next Generation Leaders List and has won her the prestigious Dutch Human Rights Tulip Award.





### **Ms. Shmyla Khan**

*Representative from  
Digital Rights Foundation*

She is the Program and Research Manager at Digital Rights Foundation.

She did her LLM from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor on the Fulbright Program.

Shmyla has previously worked as a lecturer at Beaconhouse National University (BNU) teaching law, technology and gender, and clerked at the Supreme Court of Pakistan where she conducted research on issues of constitutional rights.



### **Mr. Waqar Ahmad Chauhan**

*Director Cyber Crime Wing  
Federal Investigation Agency*

Joined Police Service of Pakistan in 1998.

Served in Islamabad Police as AIG Special Branch, DIG Operation, DIG security for eight (08) years.

Government of Pakistan decorated with Tamgha-e-Imtiaz for services in Islamabad Police.

Attended about two (02) dozen of training courses within and outside Pakistan.

Worked with Scotland Yard for two (02) months during investigation of high profile investigations.



## **Ms. Anoosha Shaigan**

Vice President and Editor  
Courting The Law

She is an advocate of the High Court and is Editor of Courting The Law, Pakistan's first legal news and analysis portal to improve access to justice. She has been nominated as a Global Shaper by the World Economic Forum and as a Young Political Leader by the US Department of State where she served as an official observer at the US Presidential Election, 2016.



## **Mr. Roger Baldwin**

Consultant Expert  
British High Commission

Consultant expert, specialist in developing forensic science and biometric capabilities in countries around the world.

Currently working on a Good Practice Framework for implementing and deploying biometric applications and delivering a series of workshops in the USA, Europe and Australia.

Previously Head of Counter Terrorism Forensic Services with the Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London, UK.

'Penholder' for the UN Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate / Office of Counter Terrorism Project that produced the **UN Compendium of Recommended Practices for the Responsible Use and Sharing of Biometrics in Counter Terrorism**. This document is currently being used by the UN to deliver regional training and development workshops globally and Roger will be participating in these events during 2020 & 2021.



**Mr. Usama Khilji**

Mr. Usama is Director of Bolo Bhi, a digital rights advocacy, policy and research organization. He is also an alternate board member of the Global Network Initiative, and Advisor to Refugee Rights Europe.



**Mr. M. Kuhurram Siddiqui**

*The Director Law*

*Pakistan Telecommunication Authority*

Joined PTA as Assistant Director (Law) in 2002. Now he is Director (Law).

Actively participated in drafting of Prevention of Electronic Crime Law

Participated as speaker on the topic of *Social Media and National Security* at PAF Air War College.





**Mr. Nisar Ahmad**

*The Director General  
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority*

Worked with Ministry of science and technology from 1986 to 1998 in R&D in power electronics.

He is working with PTA from 1998 to date. Currently, he is working as Director General Cyber Vigilance Wing. He had been in licensing, enforcement strategy & development, zonal Director in Peshawar, Muzafarabad and Lahore.



**Mr. Abdur Rab**

*DIG  
Police Service of Pakistan*

Currently he is Director Operations Cyber Crime FIA Lahore.

Previously worked as Director Coordination, FIA Lahore, DIG Legal CPO Punjab and worked as many other positions.



**Dr. M. Irfan Ashiq**

Director  
Punjab Forensic Science Agency

He is presently working as Director Forensic Science Agency, Lahore, Pakistan.

Received training about various sessions about Questioned Documents, Latent Finger prints, Trace Evidence and on General Topics, Advance digital Processing of Evidentiary Photography in American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Baltimore MD, USA, & UK.



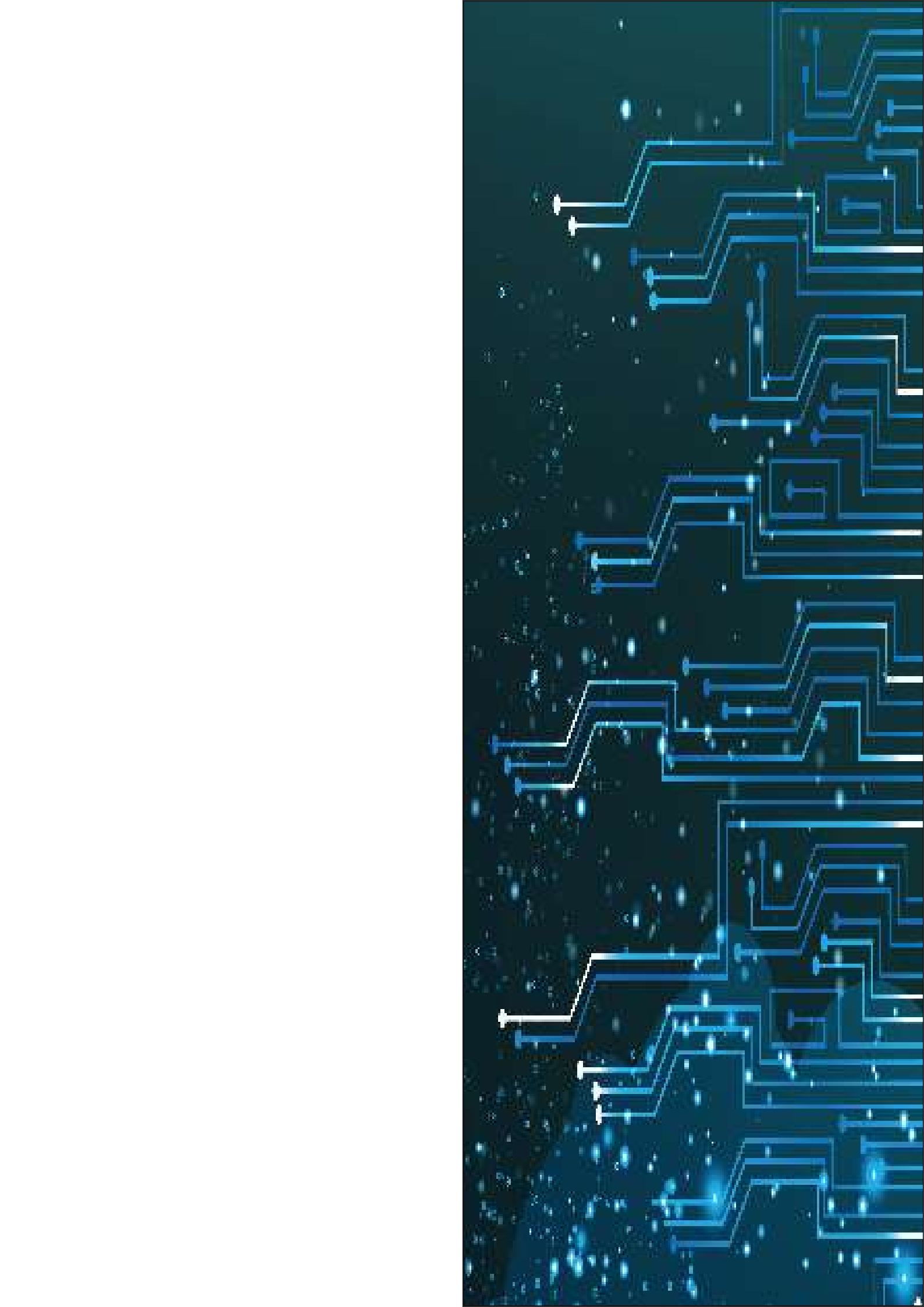
**Ms. Zahida Manzoor**

Representative  
UNICEF

She is a Child Protection Officer with UNICEF based in the Punjab office.

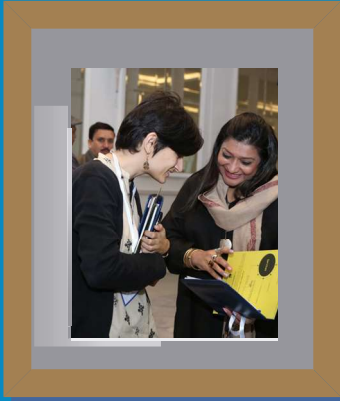
From 2005-2008, She served in Kashmir earthquake emergency as child protection officer. From 2009-2011, she led the child protection Program in UNICEF Quetta Office and from 2012-2016 she managed child protection interventions from UNICEF Karachi Office.

Worked with various government Ministries and line departments to bring legislative reforms, worked on education, economic development, child protection and adolescent's empowerment and participation programs with various national and international organizations in Pakistan.





















Cyber Law



