



**Lahore Roundtable on Judicial Education
Future of Judicial Academies
Lahore, Pakistan
13th and 14th May 2017**

RECOGNIZING that judicial education offers the promise to establish the rule of law and improve the quality of justice administered in the courts.

REALIZING that judicial education is essential for professional development, improvement in skills and abilities of judges and court staff.

GUIDED by objectives to improve the working of their judicial institutions in the areas of (i) Curricula Development & Review: Judges and Court Staff; (ii) Information Technology and Distance Learning; (iii) Monitoring & Evaluation; (iv) Faculty Development and Linkages; (v) Research & Publications; and (vi) Administration of Judicial Education Academies.

LAHORE ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCE on Future of Judicial Academies was organized by the Punjab Judicial Academy, Lahore.

PARTICIPATION of the Director General of the Punjab Judicial Academy, Lahore, Member, Board of Management PJA, Judges /Members of International Association of Women Judges a Judge from UK and a Judge from USA, a Judge of High Court from Nepal/faculty member National Judicial Academy Nepal, Registrar of the High Court of Nepal, a Judge from Ireland, Chief Executive Officer of South African Judicial Education Institute, Member of the Justice Academy of Turkey, Public Prosecutor from Turkey, Director General of Federal Judicial Academy, Pakistan, Senior Director Research and Publication KPK Judicial Academy Pakistan, Director KPK Judicial Academy, Peshawar Pakistan and Senior Faculty Member Sindh Judicial Academy Pakistan underlines the importance of adopting ways and means to enhance the capability of judicial education institutes by learning best practices from each other which may lead to developing linkages and networks with mutual understanding.

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY DECLARED: -

- (1) to design** and develop the curricula keeping in view structured needs assessment exercise and considering the views of the appellate courts, litigants, bars, superior courts and general public;
- (2) to incorporate** court craft, i.e. the specific skills judges need in court rooms and judicial skills, i.e. the skills judges need for decision making, case management and social context issues as well as judicial ethics, in the curricula of judicial education and training;
- (3) to adopt** highly interactive methodology in the training programmes based on experience sharing;

- (4) **to include** the information technology based tools in the training programmes without making it sole mode of learning;
- (5) **to consider** developing a web based portal to serve as a resource center for judges where legal knowledge such as new laws, case studies, legal instruments and international best practices can be uploaded and downloaded;
- (6) **to develop** a Code of Conduct and Guidelines for judges on the use of social media;
- (7) **to enhance** the quality of judicial education by strengthening a monitoring and evaluation system by using pre training and post training surveys, to determine the shortcomings of trainees and to point out the areas which require more attention of the trainers, the topics of interest and effectiveness of training;
- (8) **to ensure** that training programs comply with the competency gaps and the deliverables are not compromised upon;
- (9) **to design** a system for evaluation of the trainers to ensure that the knowledge is imparted efficiently;
- (10) **to develop** a standard parameter to measure the attitudinal assessment and code of conduct of judges;
- (11) **to ensure** that training of judicial officers is led by judges having profound teaching skills and service experience in field however other experts in specialized areas must also be engaged;
- (12) **to determine** a transparent and translucent criterion for the selection of trainers on the basis of regular profiling of their expertise and to conduct Training of Trainers at regular intervals;
- (13) **to develop** a pool of master trainers at national level and agreements to be signed between Academies for exchange of all resources (human as well as financial);
- (14) **to establish** linkages and networks amongst national, regional and international judicial education institutes;
- (15) **to develop** bench-books and other publications to serve as a guidance tool for judges and relevant staff
- (16) **to conduct** quality research on various emerging issues such as family, civil and criminal laws and sentencing guidelines;
- (17) **to adopt** a structured approach with regard to resource mobilization and management to address the issues like lack of autonomy and complexity of administrative systems of the Academies.