

SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

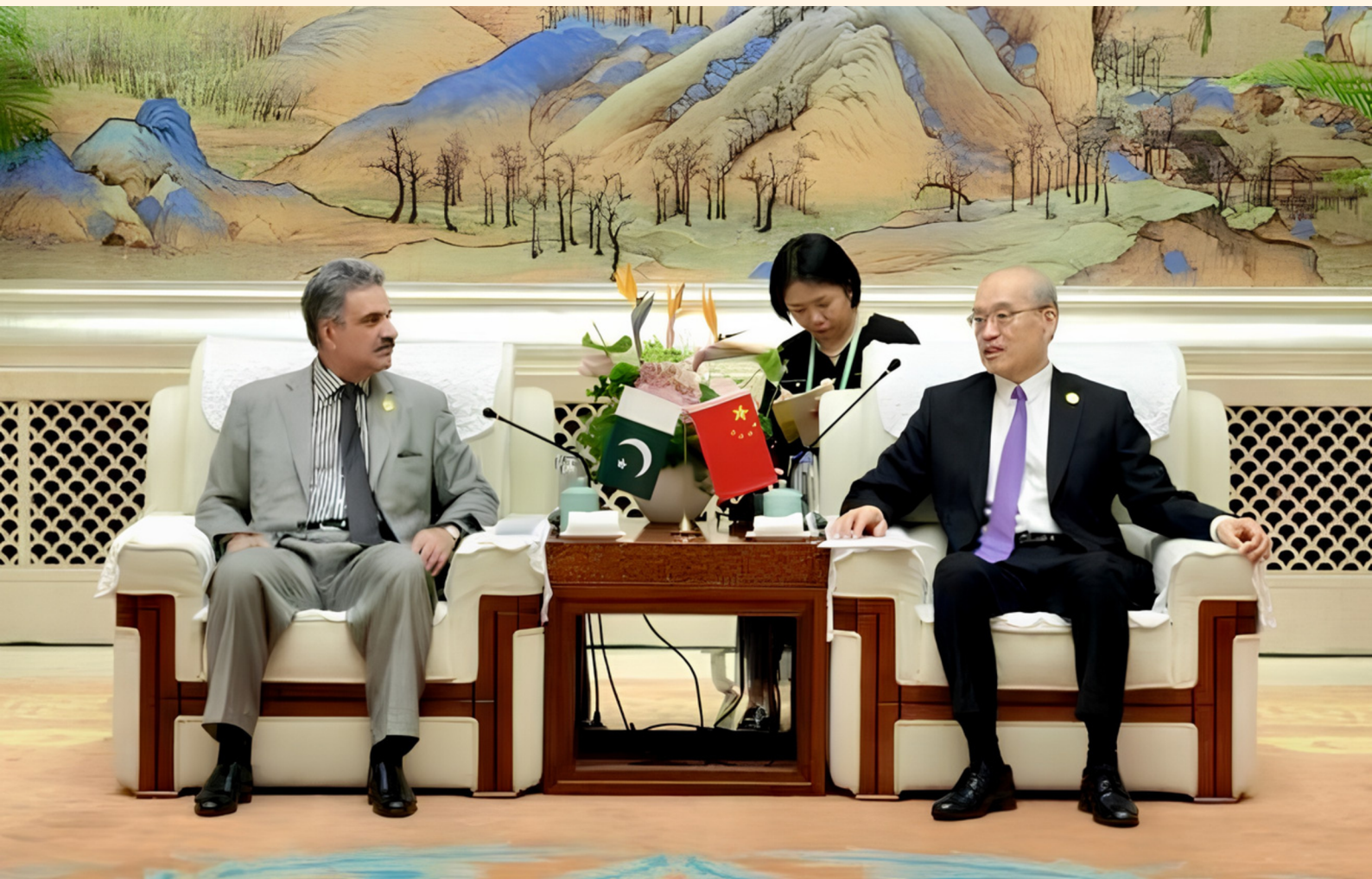
International Judicial Cooperation

AS OF APRIL 2026



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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN AND THE
SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON JUDICIAL EXCHANGE
AND COOPERATION.



August 2025

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN
AND
THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S COURT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
CHINA ON JUDICIAL EXCHANGE AND COOPERATION**

The Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties"),

Based on the good will of both Parties to establish and improve the cooperation between the judiciaries of both countries,

Considering that the bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the judicial areas will contribute to the development of the friendly relations and to the continuous improvement of respective judicial systems of the two countries,

Emphasizing the importance of the Belt and Road Initiative and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor as pivotal framework for China-Pakistan cooperation, requiring efficient dispute resolution and judicial cooperation,

Desiring to promote judicial collaboration through institutional linkage, knowledge exchange, capacity building initiatives, and technology integration to enhance judicial efficiency and service delivery cooperation,

The parties hereby agree and enter into the following MoU:

Article 1

Within the respective judicial jurisdictions and the framework of friendly relationship between the Parties, judges of the Parties at various levels may visit the other party to continuously strengthen mutual understanding of each other's legal systems and developments in different areas of law and judicial practice.

Article 2

The Parties will highlight pragmatic cooperation on thematic areas of mutual interest, including the use of artificial intelligence, cybercrime, financial crime, climate change, international trade law, commercial dispute resolution and alternative dispute resolution.

The Parties will encourage their judges to attend trainings, seminars or give lectures at the judges colleges, judicial authorities, and other institutions of the other Party, or visit relevant courts.

Article 3

The Parties agree to exchange important court decisions and cooperate on case study, in order to research and cope with global judicial issues.

Article 4

The Parties continuously strengthen judicial cooperation based on international conventions jointly acceded to and treaties concluded between China and Pakistan, and meanwhile cooperate for a smooth procedure of judicial assistance mechanism and recognition and enforcement of judgments rendered by courts of their respective countries

according to their national laws.

Article 5

The Parties support the coordination and cooperation between courts of both countries within the international multilateral framework, enhance communication and coordination in the judicial discussions and consultations at both international and regional levels, work with other countries around the world to research and resolve common judicial challenges, to jointly facilitate the law-based international governance.

Article 6

Each Party shall cover the international transportation cost incurred by their own representatives visiting the other country for the purpose of performing this MoU. The cost incurred during their stay in the other country shall be specifically determined by both Parties through negotiation under the principle of reciprocity.

Article 7

The Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Director-General of the International Cooperation Department of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China will be the official liaison persons for bilateral judicial exchange and cooperation.

The form, contents, topics, schedule, fund sources and distribution, and participants of bilateral judicial exchange and cooperation shall be determined in advance by the liaison agencies of both Parties through negotiation.

The Chief Justices or Justices of both countries may hold high-level meetings if necessary to assess the effectiveness of cooperation under this MoU.

Article 8

This MoU is not intended to create any legally binding right or obligation.

This MoU shall take effect as of the signing date. Either Party may terminate this MoU by a written notice. This MoU shall terminate six months after receipt of the above - mentioned written notice.

This MoU is made on August, 2025 in both English and Chinese, having the same effect.

Chief Justice

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Yahya Afridi

Chief Justice and President

The Supreme People's Court

The People's Republic of China

ZHANG Jun



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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR
BILATERAL JUDICIAL COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN
AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE



April 2026



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR BILATERAL JUDICIAL COOPERATION
BETWEEN
THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN
AND
THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TÜRKİYE**

PREAMBLE

This Memorandum of Understanding (“MoU”) is made and entered into on 6 April 2026, by and between **the Supreme Court of Pakistan** and **the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Türkiye**, hereinafter referred to jointly as “the Parties” and separately as “the Party”.

RECOGNIZING the historic, fraternal, and strategic ties between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of Türkiye;

ACKNOWLEDGING the shared commitment of both countries to constitutionalism, the rule of law, the protection of fundamental rights, and judicial independence;

DESIRING to enhance mutual judicial cooperation through intellectual exchange, capacity building, and the strengthening of their respective judicial systems;

THE PARTIES DECIDE to cooperate, in good faith, in order to achieve their common objectives, as follows:

ARTICLE I

Scope of Cooperation

1. This MoU establishes the framework, scope, and guiding principles of cooperation between the Parties.
2. This MoU, together with any subsequent agreement(s) made pursuant to it, constitutes the full understanding between the Parties concerning judicial cooperation and supersedes any prior oral or written understandings on the subject.
3. This MoU is concluded with a view to enhancing and developing cooperation between the Parties and does not constitute an international agreement binding upon the States of the Parties under international law. No provision of this MoU will be interpreted and implemented as creating legal rights or commitments for the States of the Parties.

ARTICLE II

Governing Principles

1. The Parties will respect the principles of sovereignty, judicial independence, and non-interference in each Party's internal judicial affairs.
2. Cooperation under this MoU will be conducted in a spirit of mutual respect and in full recognition of the diversity of constitutional and judicial traditions in each country.

ARTICLE III

Development of Institutional Linkages

1. The Parties will strive to foster institutional linkages to promote judicial cooperation for sharing best practices, while adhering to their respective domestic legal frameworks.
2. The Parties will ensure cooperation for the organization of joint conferences, seminars, training programmes, and research projects on matters related to their respective jurisdiction.
3. The Parties will promote knowledge sharing in areas covering both the theory and practice of constitutional law and will encourage the exchange of information and experience on matters of mutual interest, such as the use of technology in the judiciary.

ARTICLE IV

Cooperation on Constitutional and Judicial Matters

1. Recognizing the importance of constitutional review and the protection of fundamental rights, the Parties will share knowledge and best practices in constitutional interpretation and enforcement.
2. The Parties will promote joint research initiatives, conferences, seminars, and workshops on themes such as constitutional law, comparative jurisprudence, global judicial excellence, and emerging global challenges to the rule of law.

ARTICLE V

Judicial Exchange Programmes

1. The Parties will facilitate the mutual visits of delegations from the Parties (at the level of judges and administrative personnel) for the purpose of studying the practice and experience of constitutional review.
2. The Parties will organize short-term thematic training programmes and academic visits focusing on constitutional review, protection of human rights, judicial reforms, and the use of modern technologies in judicial administration, as well as other areas covered by this MoU.
3. The Parties will share important judgments, legal developments, and emerging trends in constitutional and public law, thereby enriching the understanding and application of law in both jurisdictions.

ARTICLE VI

Establishment of a Joint Working Group

1. A Joint Working Group on Judicial Cooperation will be constituted to oversee the implementation of this MoU, comprising designated representatives from both Parties.

2. The Working Group will convene periodically, with meetings held alternately in Pakistan and Türkiye, to review progress, address challenges, and recommend further areas for cooperation.
3. The Parties will notify each other of the names and designations of their nominated officials within sixty (60) days of the signing of this MoU. The first meeting of the Joint Working Group will be held (either face-to-face or online format) within six (6) months after the signing of the MoU.
4. The Chief Justice and the President of the respective Courts will convene high-level meetings as deemed necessary to assess the impact and progress of cooperation under this MoU.

ARTICLE VII

Exchange of Information and Documents

The Parties will facilitate the exchange of non-confidential information, publications, judgments, and other relevant documents necessary for the implementation of this MoU, subject to their respective legal frameworks and confidentiality obligations.

ARTICLE VIII

Settlement of Disputes

1. In the interpretation or application of any term of this MoU, efforts will be made to adopt a balanced and equitable approach, ensuring the spirit of cooperation and mutual benefit without favoring the interests of either Party.
2. Any disputes and disagreements regarding the interpretation and application of this MoU will be resolved amicably through mutual consultations and negotiations between the Parties.

ARTICLE IX

Entry into Force, Duration, Modification, and Termination

1. This MoU will enter into effect on the date of its signature by the Parties and will remain effective for a period of five (5) years, unless terminated earlier by either Party through written notice.

2. It may be extended for an additional term of five (5) years by mutual written agreement after review by the Joint Working Group.
3. This MoU may be amended or supplemented by mutual written consent of the Parties. Such amendments and supplements will be drawn up as separate protocols and will come into effect in accordance with Article IX hereof.
4. The Parties may negotiate, in good faith, the terms of any subsequent agreement(s) that may be necessary to implement any activity under this MoU.
5. Either Party may terminate this MoU by providing six (6) months' prior written notice to the other Party. Such termination will not affect the implementation of any ongoing activities or projects, unless both Parties agree otherwise in writing.

Signed in Islamabad, Pakistan on 6 April 2026, in two (2) original copies, each in the English language, the texts being equally valid.

For the Supreme Court of Pakistan

For the Constitutional Court of the
Republic of Türkiye

Chief Justice of Pakistan
Justice Yahya AFRIDI

President
Kadir ÖZKAYA