



BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

AIOL Student Law Journal

VOL. 01 | 2026

Asian Institute of Law (AIOL), Lahore

In Collaboration with

Centre for Professional & Legal Development (CPLD)



AIOL STUDENT LAW JOURNAL

Volume 01 | 2026

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Official Students' Journal of

Asian Institute of Law (AIOL)
In Collaboration with
Centre for Professional & Legal Development (CPLD)

Published by
Centre for Professional & Legal Development (CPLD), Lahore
43-Main Defence Road, Bhubatian, Lahore
Email: cpld.asian@gmail.com
Website: www.cpldpakistan.org

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Note: The abstracts published in this volume are based on the research papers accepted for the AIOL Student Law Journal, Volume 01, 2026. The views expressed in the abstracts are those of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position of AIOL or CPLD.

MESSAGE/ FOREWORD

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

It gives me great pleasure to present the first Book of Abstracts of the AIOL Student Law Journal (Volume 01 | 2026).

The establishment of this journal reflects the vision of the Asian Institute of Law to promote a strong research culture among law students. I appreciate the efforts of the Centre for Professional and Legal Development (CPLD), the editorial team, and all the student contributors who made this academic initiative possible.

I hope this publication will inspire more students to engage in quality legal research and contribute meaningfully to the field of law.

Warm Regards

Rana Ali Akbar
CEO

MESSAGE FROM THE PATRON-IN-CHIEF

It is a matter of great pride to present the first Book of Abstracts of the AIOL Student Law Journal (Volume 01 | 2026). This initiative reflects our commitment to promoting a strong research culture among law students. I congratulate all the selected contributors and the editorial team for their dedicated efforts.

I hope this publication will inspire more students to engage in quality legal research and academic writing.

Warm Regards

Prof. Dr. Aatir Rizvi
Patron-in-Chief, CPLD,
Principal, Asian Institute of Law (AIOL)

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR CPLD / EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The Centre for Professional and Legal Development (CPLD), in collaboration with the Asian Institute of Law (AIOL), is pleased to present this Book of Abstracts. The selected abstracts represent promising research contributions from law students across various institutions.

We thank all the authors for their valuable submissions and the reviewers for their careful evaluation. We look forward to continuing this academic journey and encouraging more students to contribute to legal scholarship.

Warm Regards

Faisal Awais
Director, CPLD
Editor-in-Chief, AIOL Student Law Journal

About the AIOL Student Law Journal

The AIOL Student Law Journal is the official students' research journal of the Asian Institute of Law (AIOL). It has been established to provide a dedicated academic platform for law students to publish their original research, critical analysis, and scholarly writings in the field of law.

The journal aims to encourage a strong research culture among undergraduate and postgraduate law students by offering them an opportunity to contribute to legal scholarship at an early stage of their academic and professional journey.

Collaboration with CPLD

The AIOL Student Law Journal is published in collaboration with the Centre for Professional and Legal Development (CPLD).

CPLD, an initiative of the Asian Institute of Law (AIOL), works to bridge the gap between legal education and professional practice through research promotion, academic training, capacity building, and scholarly publications. This collaboration strengthens the journal's academic standards and supports the professional development of student researchers.

Aim of the Journal

The primary aims of the AIOL Student Law Journal are:

- To promote high-quality legal research and academic writing among law students.
- To provide a peer-reviewed platform for the publication of original and unpublished research work.
- To encourage critical thinking, analytical skills, and scholarly engagement with contemporary legal issues.
- To foster a culture of academic excellence, ethical research practices, and knowledge sharing.
- To contribute to the development of future legal professionals through research-oriented learning.

AIOL Student Law Journal

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Abstract No. 01

Discrimination Against Women: Challenges to Equality and Justice**Rabail Amir Bukhari***Multan University of Science & Technology, Multan***ABSTRACT**

Justice and Equality are essential principles for a balanced society, yet women across the world continue to face serious obstacles in enjoying their equal rights. Discrimination against women remains a major human right, challenges and appears in various forms, including Gender-based, Socioeconomic, ethnic and institutional discrimination. In many societies, women are still perceived as inferior to men, which restricts their access to education, employment, decision - making and justice. Although numerous laws, Constitutional guarantees and international commitments exist to protect women's rights, the practical situation shows a significant gap between Law and Reality.

This Article examines the reasons behind the ineffective implementation of Laws aimed at eliminating discrimination against women. It highlights key challenges such as weak enforcement mechanisms, corruption, misuse of power, selective application of Laws, gender bias within institutions and lack of legal awareness among women. These factors collectively undermine access to justice and prevent women from fully benefiting from existing legal protection.

The study further emphasizes that addressing discrimination requires more than the mere existence of laws. Effective recommendations include strengthening enforcement systems, ensuring accountability within institutions, controlling corruption, introducing gender-sensitive reforms, and promoting legal awareness. Only through strong implementation and societal change can real equality and justice for women be achieved.

Keywords: Discrimination against women, Gender Equality, Access to Justice, Legal Implementation, Weak Enforcement, Gender Bias, Women's Rights.

Abstract No. 02

Combating Cybercrime in Pakistan: An Analysis of the Legal Framework, Institutional Response, and Emerging Challenges**Muhammad Bilal Mazhar***Superior College of Law, Superior University, Lahore***ABSTRACT**

Pakistan's exposure to cybercrime has grown alongside its rapid digitalisation of finance, communication, and public discourse. The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016 ("PECA") remains the country's principal criminal law instrument for addressing unauthorised access, data theft, cyber harassment, financial fraud, and cyberterrorism committed through information systems. The Prevention of Electronic Crimes (Amendment) Act 2025 substantially reconfigured this framework, creating the National Cyber Crime Investigation Agency and the Social Media Protection and Regulatory Authority, while introducing a controversial new offence targeting the dissemination of false information. This article examines the evolution of Pakistan's cybercrime legislation, maps the principal categories and trends of cyber-offending recorded in the country, and evaluates the institutional capacity of enforcement agencies to investigate and prosecute such offences. It further considers the tension between security-oriented cybercrime regulation and constitutionally protected freedom of expression, the absence of a comprehensive data protection statute, and the cross-border evidentiary obstacles that complicate prosecution. Drawing on a brief comparison with the legislative approaches of India and the United Kingdom, the article argues that Pakistan's cybercrime regime, while procedurally expansive, requires clearer statutory definitions, independent oversight of content-regulation powers, and sustained investment in digital forensic capacity if it is to deter cybercrime effectively without compromising fundamental rights.

Keywords: Cybercrime; Pakistan; PECA 2016; NCCIA; Digital Rights; Cybersecurity

Abstract No. 03**Professional Criminals and Habitual Criminals : A Criminological study of Organized Criminal Behaviour****Ayesha Kainat***University of the Punjab, Gujranwala Campus***ABSTRACT**

Criminal behavior has been a major issue among societies all around the globe especially when it comes to individuals committing repeat offenses and organized criminal acts. In this research, the nature, motives, and behavior of professional criminals and habitual criminals have been studied in the field of criminology. Professional criminals indulge themselves into crime like it is their professional responsibility and plan their activities meticulously for the purpose of monetary gain without any risk of being caught by law enforcement agencies. However, habitual criminals keep on committing crimes because of their criminal propensities, peer influence, psychological reasons, or economical compulsions. Relationship of these offenders with organized criminal behavior has also been studied in this research where criminal networks, social learning theory, economic disparities, and weak law enforcement have been given due consideration. Qualitative doctrinal research approach has been used in this research through the analysis of criminological theories, academic sources, laws, and prior researches. It has been found out through the results of the research that despite different motives and modes, both professional and habitual criminals play a great role in organized criminal behavior.

Keywords: Professional Criminals, Habitual Criminals, Organized Crime, Criminology, Criminal Behaviour, Criminal Justice.

Abstract No. 04**Customary practices and women's rights: A study of Wanni and Swara in Pakistan****Tooba Tahir***Multan University of Science & Technology, Multan***ABSTRACT**

This paper explores the extreme effect of traditional values, namely, Wanni and Swara, on women basic rights in Pakistan, and the socio-cultural and institutional obstacles that reinforce these values. It examines how these firmly established practices, frequently supported by informal justice systems such as Jirgas, dismantle formal law and are part of gender-based violence, even though women are constitutionally and religiously assured equality in Pakistan. The study is a critical evaluation of the effectiveness of interventions to reduce such practices based on the overall assessment of the role of civil society organizations in the implementation of such programs as Amn-o-insaf to make informed policy suggestions to implement future reforms. It also discusses the view of Pakistani citizens of such practices and finds that most people condemn such practices as marriage with Quran, Wani, Swara and child marriage as being crimes against women. This exploration will also outline the complicated interrelations involving legal pluralism that forms the coexistence of statutory, Islamic, and customary laws and inability to enforce international human rights commitments, encompassing those guaranteed in CEDAW and CRC, in the Pakistani family law system. It also examines the disproportionate impact of such traditional practices on land rights and access to justice by women especially when these practices are combined with distorted interpretations of religion and culture.

Keywords: Wanni, Swara, customary practices, women's rights, Pakistan, gender-based violence, legal pluralism, access to justice.

Abstract No. 05

Constitutionalism and the Separation of Powers: A Reassessment of Pakistan's Constitutional Framework**Ali Raza Chandio***Green International University, Lahore***Ali Murtaza***Department of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro***ABSTRACT**

This Article critically reexamines the notion of separation of powers as articulated in texts, assessed by judges, and used politically within Pakistan's constitutional framework. Although it does not enshrine a strict Montesquieuan separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan's 1973 Constitution divides power among three organs through a system of checks and balances meant to prevent the concentration of power in any one institution. This Research Article examines how this arrangement evolved, beginning with the Government of India Act of 1935 and continuing through the constitutions of 1956, 1962, and 1973. It also examines how repeated military interventions, justified by the judicially created "doctrine of necessity," systematically undermined institutional boundaries. It also examines the post-2007 "judicialization of politics," the revolutionary impact of the Eighteenth Amendment on federalism and judicial appointments, and ongoing disputes between the government and the judiciary.

Drawing on comparative insights from the United States, the United Kingdom, and India, the paper concludes with recommendations to reestablish equilibrium through codified judicial conduct rules, depoliticized appointments, and stronger parliamentary oversight mechanisms. It contends that Pakistan's main constitutional pathology is a persistent failure of institutional self-restraint rather than a lack of formal separation.

Keywords: Separation of Powers; Constitutionalism; Judicial Review; Pakistan; Eighteenth Amendment; Doctrine of Necessity

Abstract No. 06

Synthetic Evidence, Real Consequences: Evaluating the Admissibility and Authentication of Deepfake Evidence under Pakistani Law**Asif Ali***University of the Punjab, Gujranwala Campus***Khush Bakht Saif***University of the Punjab, Gujranwala Campus***ABSTRACT**

The spread of AI-generated synthetic media, commonly called “deepfakes,” poses an unprecedented challenge to the administration of criminal justice in Pakistan. Digital evidence now occupies a central place in contemporary litigation, yet the legal framework governing its admissibility .the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 and the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act 2016 (as amended in 2025) was not designed to deal with AI-manipulated content. This paper undertakes a doctrinal analysis of Pakistan’s evidentiary provisions, particularly Article 164 of the QSO, and argues that while superior courts have developed a judge-made authentication standard the “Silent Witness Theory,” as applied in recent Supreme Court jurisprudence this framework addresses conventional tampering rather than the distinct challenge posed by wholly AI-generated content. The study further examines institutional constraints, including limited forensic capacity and inadequate judicial training in the evaluation of digital evidence. By comparing the authentication standard in United States Federal Rule of Evidence 901 with the definitional clarity provided by the European Union’s Artificial Intelligence Act, the paper argues that Pakistan’s reactive, discretion-based approach is structurally inadequate in the deepfake era. It recommends a statutory definition of deep fakes, mandatory forensic certification for contested digital evidence, and capacity-building measures for the judiciary and investigative agencies.

Keywords: Deepfakes, Digital Evidence, Qanun-e-Shahadat, PECA, Admissibility, Artificial Intelligence

Abstract No. 07

Beyond the Corporate Fiction: Waqf, Usufruct, and the Case for Ecocentric Legal Transplants**Hasan Wajahat Jafri***Asian Institute of Law (AIOL), Lahore***ABSTRACT**

This article examines the conceptual evolution and structural mutation of foundational legal doctrines — drawn from Roman civil law, classical Islamic jurisprudence, and general common law — when transplanted into modern environmental law frameworks. Traditional environmental jurisprudence remains heavily anchored in anthropocentric, public law statutory regimes. However, the enforcement of these regimes increasingly relies on the adaptation of private law mechanisms and historical doctrines predating the modern statutory state. By evaluating the trajectory of four foundational concepts — usufruct, *actio popularis*, *parens patriae*, and the Islamic legal framework of Waqf/Dhimmah — this paper illustrates how legal systems adapt historic doctrines to address contemporary ecological crises. Special emphasis is placed on post-colonial and developing jurisdictions, such as Pakistan, where the judiciary has bypassed traditional adversarial constraints to forge innovative public remedies, and on comparative Muslim-majority practice, such as Indonesia's Green Waqf movement, where the theory is already being tested against institutional reality on the ground. Ultimately, this article argues that while Western corporate personhood templates dominate current 'Rights of Nature' discourse, indigenous and historical doctrines like the Waqf and usufructuary stewardship offer structurally superior, culturally authentic, and ecocentric alternatives for sustainable, intergenerational ecosystem preservation.

Keywords: Legal transplants; Waqf; Usufruct; *Actio popularis*; Public interest environmental litigation; Article 9A.

Abstract No. 08

Wakalah Reimagined: Ethical Client Acquisition for Lawyers in the Digital Era**Hafiz Ahmad Arshad***Superior College of Law, Superior University, Lahore***ABSTRACT**

The legal profession in Pakistan has become increasingly challenging for newly enrolled advocates, especially those who do not belong to established legal families. Many talented young lawyers struggle to build a stable legal practice because they have limited professional connections and there are no clear rules regarding the ethical use of digital platforms for client outreach. As a result, many lawyers are uncertain about how they can introduce their services to the public while remaining within professional and religious boundaries. This research explores whether the Islamic doctrine of Wakalah (agency) can provide practical guidance for ethical client acquisition in the modern digital era. In Islamic jurisprudence, the relationship between a principal and an agent is built upon values such as Amanah (trustworthiness), Sidq (truthfulness), and Nasihah (sincere advice). At the same time, Islamic law strongly discourages practices involving deception, uncertainty, or misrepresentation, including Gharar and Tadlees. This paper proposes an Islamic ethical model that includes practical digital guidelines for lawyers, transparent and fair fee arrangements based on Maqasid al-Shariah, and the establishment of a Pro Bono Wakalah Portal to improve access to justice. The proposed framework aims to protect the dignity of the legal profession while also helping young advocates build their careers through ethical and responsible means.

Keywords: Wakalah, Islamic Law, Legal Ethics, Professional Responsibility, Client Acquisition, First-Generation Lawyers, Pakistan

Abstract No. 09

THE PROCESS OF LEGISLATION OR THE PRECESSED LEGISLATION

Tehmina Rafiq

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ABSTRACT

In a democratic constitutional system, it is expected that the legislation will be a vehicle for the Will of the People to be converted into a law. Legislation should ideally be conceived in response to a public need and then take the form of consultation and deliberation, before passing through representative institutions and finally through the constitutional process and becoming legitimate. But in giving the form of legislation, a fundamental question arises, namely, is the formal process of legislation done after the substantive decision has been taken?

Under these conditions, public consultation can turn from a process of democratic participation to a process of legitimization of a result which has already been agreed. The article explores the difference between the process of legislation and what can be termed processed legislation, that is, when an issue in the legislative and political realm seems to be basically resolved prior to calling for public approval during the formal legislative process.

Not every legislative process is fixed, but when this is so, the legitimacy of the process is not clearly established if the public does not have the freedom to meaningfully shape the process. The present political scenario in Pakistan administered Kashmir is a relevant background to answer the question. The electoral process in 2026 was characterized by high levels of protest, political polarization, violence, and doubts about the credibility of the electoral process. The elections were split into several segments due to security fears and unrest at the time of the original elections.

These developments present a question that lies at the heart of democracy? What's the point of a formal election, if people don't feel like it really changes the course of politics as determined by the powerful, established institutions?

The same question may be extended to the debate surrounding the creation of new provinces in Pakistan. Recent political discourse has increasingly emphasized administrative decentralization, smaller provinces, and the need for national consensus.

The Federal Minister for Interior of Pakistan Mohsin Naqvi speaking at the Pakistan Economic Summit 2026 has reportedly emphasized that questions of major structural reform, including new provinces, require political dialogue and consensus rather than merely conferences or symbolic discussions. The wider debate demonstrates that constitutional restructuring cannot achieve lasting legitimacy unless the people affected by such changes are genuine participants in the decision-making process.

Keywords: Processed Legislation, Public Consultation, Democratic Legitimacy, Constitutional Reform, Political Participation

Abstract No. 10

Revitalizing Waqf: The Islamic Doctrine of Endowment as a Tool for Higher Education and Healthcare in Pakistan**Iqra Mazhar***Superior College of Law, Superior University, Lahore***ABSTRACT**

The waqf institution has historically financed education and healthcare across the Muslim world, yet in Pakistan its vast potential remains untapped. This article conducts a doctrinal examination of waqf jurisprudence under Islamic law and within Pakistan's constitutional and statutory framework particularly the Auqaf (Federal Control) Act, 1976 and provincial waqf ordinances. It identifies a persistent disconnect between the charitable purposes defined by law (education and medical relief) and the underfunded realities of public universities and teaching hospitals. Drawing on the classical concepts of *habs al-asl wa tasbil al-manfa'ah* and *maqasid al-shariah*, the article proposes a contemporary "Corporate Waqf and Digital Waqf" architecture. It argues that, with targeted legislative amendments, transparent governance, and the creation of an independent Pakistan Waqf Development Authority, idle waqf assets can be transformed into productive endowments for higher education and healthcare. This revival not only aligns with the religious mandate of perpetuity but also advances the State's constitutional obligation under Article 38(d) to promote social and economic well-being. The study concludes that waqf, when modernised, offers a Shariah-compliant, sustainable funding mechanism that relieves pressure on the public exchequer.

Keywords: Waqf, Islamic endowment, higher education, healthcare, Maqasid al-Shariah, Corporate Waqf, Pakistan, Auqaf, Article 38, social welfare.

Abstract No. 11

Women's Rights and Gender Justice in Pakistan: The Role of the Judiciary in Combating Gender-Based Violence, a Comparative Study of Divorce Rights with the United Kingdom, and the Persistent Legal Challenge of Honour Killings**Sadam Hussain***Department of Law, University of Sindh, Jamshoro***Ali Raza Chandio***Green International University, Lahore***ABSTRACT**

In comparison to England and Wales, this article examines three interconnected facets of gender justice and women's rights in Pakistan. It begins by evaluating the superior judiciary's response to gender-based violence (GBV), tracing the path from the institutional failure by the 2011 acquittals in the Mukhtar Mai case to the doctrinal shift brought about by Justice Ayesha A. Malik, which included the recognition of psychological cruelty as a crime in 2025, the abolition of the two-finger virginity test, and the 2019 ruling that declared jirgas and panchayats unconstitutional.

Second, it compares the no-fault regime established by the Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Act 2020 and the discretionary financial-remedies framework of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 with the judicial approach under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939. Third, it examines the ongoing legal challenge of honour killings, examining the compoundability loophole in the Qiyas and Diyat framework, the Criminal Law (Amendment) (Offences in the Name or Pretext of Honour) Act 2016, and the comparative lack of a distinct honour-crime offence in English law.

The article argues that although Pakistan's superior judiciary has produced a truly progressive body of gender jurisprudence, this body of law is still largely disconnected from the ability to enforce it at the trial-court and rural levels, creating a persistent gap between Pakistani women's lived reality and doctrine.

Keywords: Gender Justice; Women's Rights; Gender-Based Violence (GBV); Judicial Activism; Khula; Honour Killings; Human Rights and Constitutional Law.

Abstract No. 12**Land Governance and Sustainable Rural Growth****Fatima Ijaz***Superior College of Law, Superior University, Lahore***ABSTRACT**

Land governance serves as the structural foundation for sustainable rural development in Pakistan, a state where agriculture remains a primary driver of the national economy. This paper examines the complex legal frameworks governing land ownership, tenure security, and acquisition, evaluating their direct impact on agricultural productivity, environmental sustainability, and rural poverty alleviation. Despite various historical attempts at land reform and contemporary digitization initiatives, Pakistan's land administration system remains constrained by colonial-era legislation, stark socio-economic inequality, and fragmented landholdings.

This paper analyzes key statutory frameworks, including the Punjab Land Revenue Act 1967 and the Land Acquisition Act 1894, identifying how institutional inefficiencies and gender disparities perpetuate vulnerability among rural communities. Furthermore, the study addresses the escalating challenges of climate change, soil degradation, and rapid population growth, emphasizing the need for integrated legal and environmental policies. Ultimately, this paper argues that achieving sustainable rural growth requires comprehensive tenure reforms, digitized dispute resolution, community-inclusive decision-making, and provincial policy alignment post-the 18th Constitutional Amendment.

Keywords: Land Governance, Tenure Security, Land Reform, Rural Development, Sustainable Agriculture

Abstract No. 13**Climate Change Litigation: Judicial Responses to the Climate Change Crisis and the evolving role of Domestic and International Courts****Naila Parveen***Superior College of Law, Superior University, Lahore***ABSTRACT**

Climate change litigation has emerged as one of the most consequential legal developments of the twenty-first century, transforming courtrooms into forums for climate governance where legislatures and executives have been slow to act. This article examines the doctrinal foundations, transnational trends, and practical challenges of climate litigation across constitutional, human rights, tort, and administrative law frameworks. Drawing on landmark decisions including *Urgenda Foundation v Netherlands*, *Held v Montana*, *Milieudefensie v Royal Dutch Shell*, and *Verein KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz v Switzerland*, the article traces how courts have grappled with questions of standing, causation, separation of powers, and the justiciability of climate harms. It argues that while climate litigation has produced significant normative gains, particularly in articulating states' and corporations' duties of care, its remedial force remains constrained by judicial caution regarding specific performance and polycentric policy-making. The article concludes by considering the implications of these trends for future litigants, including in jurisdictions of the Global South, and offers recommendations for a more coherent judicial approach to climate accountability.

Keywords: climate change litigation; duty of care; human rights; standing; separation of powers; corporate accountability

The publication of this Book of Abstracts marks an important academic milestone for the AIOL Student Law Journal. We extend our sincere appreciation to all the student researchers and their institutions, who contributed their work and to the editorial and review teams for their dedicated efforts.

We hope this volume will encourage more law students to engage in meaningful legal research and scholarly writing.

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