

# Confession

---

- **Proved Confession of one accused is admissible against other co accused as circumstantial evidence**

---Where, in a joint trial, confession of one accused was proved, under Art.43 of Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984, the same might be taken into consideration as circumstantial evidence against co-accused---Extra-judicial confession of one accused as well last seen evidence was corroborated by arrest of accused along with car belonging to deceased which was proved by prosecution through evidence of recovery witness-.(2009 SCMR 1133 SUPREME-COURT) MOBASHAR AHMAD vs state

- **Admission of accused can be corroborated from confessional statements of other co-accused--** ( 2012 SCMR 109 SUPREME-COURT) MUSHTAQvs State

## Retracted confession

### **Retracted confession needs corroboration to base conviction**

S. 17(4)---Anti-Terrorism Act (XXVII of 1997), S.7---Criminal Procedure Code (V of 1898), S.164---Dacoity with murder and act of terrorism.....Retracted confession should have been corroborated by some other independent evidence and the same seldom sufficed by itself to record a conviction on the basis of the same-----Supreme Court set aside convictions --- Appeal was allowed.

(2012 SCMR 580 SUPREME-COURT ) Mir ZAMAN vs State