

THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH AT KARACHI

Criminal Bail Application No.1822 of 2026

Applicant : Syed Muhammad Adeel Hashmi son of Syed Inam Akhtar Hashmi through Mr. Kaleemullah, Advocate

Complainant : Muhammad Adil Afaq son of Muhammad Afaq through Mr. Muhammad Faheem, Advocate

Respondent : The State through Mr. Sharaf-u-Din Kanhar, Assistant Prosecutor General, Sindh

Date of hearing : 11.09.2026

Date of decision : 11.09.2026

ORDER

Jan Ali Junejo, J.- Through this Criminal Bail Application, Applicant-Syed Muhammad Adeel Hashmi son of Syed Inam Akhtar Hashmi, seeks pre-arrest bail in FIR No.57 of 2026, under Section 489-F PPC, registered at Police Station Artillery Medan, Karachi, calling in question the Order dated 10.06.2026, passed by learned Additional Sessions Judge-X, Karachi South, whereby, his pre-arrest bail application was dismissed. The Applicant was granted ad-interim pre-arrest bail by this Court vide Order dated: 15.06.2026.

2. The brief facts of the prosecution case as set out in the FIR are that on 11.04.2026 at 06:00 hours, Complainant, namely, Muhammad Adil Afaq son of Muhammad Afaq, appeared at Police Station Artillery Maidan, Karachi, and lodged an FIR, alleging therein that Applicant approached him for a business loan, whereupon, he borrowed Rs.80,00,000/- from his nephew and transferred the same to the Applicant online in installments. It is further alleged that, upon demand for repayment, the Applicant issued Cheque No.12403644 dated 17.09.2025 amounting to Rs.80,00,000/- of his Company i.e. Zero Degree, in favor of Muhammad Salman, which was dishonored on presentation before the Bank concerned, due to insufficient funds; hence, this FIR.

3. Learned Counsel for the Applicant argued that the Applicant is innocent and has falsely been implicated in this case by the Complainant in connivance with the police. He further argued that the Applicant has

committed no offence and there is an inordinate delay of more than four months without any plausible explanation and that the essential ingredients of Section 489-F PPC, including dishonest intention and *mens rea* at the time of issuance of cheque are completely missing. He further argued that there is no direct or indirect evidence connecting the Applicant with the commission of offence. He further argued that Section 489-F PPC is not hit by the prohibitory clause of Section 497 Cr.PC, and that the Applicant has joined the investigation and has not misused the concession of interim protection; therefore, he prays that the pre-arrest bail may be confirmed.

4. Learned Counsel for the Complainant, on the other hand, argues that the Applicant is directly connected with the transaction in question and that the cheque was issued towards discharge of liability which was dishonoured on presentation. He contends that the dishonour of cheque has caused serious financial loss to the Complainant, that the Applicant is avoiding his liability under the guise of a civil dispute, and that he does not deserve the extraordinary relief of pre-arrest bail; hence, he prays that the application be dismissed.

5. Learned Assistant Prosecutor General, Sindh argues that the offence is duly reflected from the contents of the FIR and supporting material, that the cheque was dishonoured, and that sufficient prima facie material is available to connect the Applicant with the commission of the offence. He contends that pre-arrest bail is an extraordinary relief which cannot be granted as a matter of course, particularly where the accused has allegedly misused earlier concessions, and therefore he prays that the present pre-arrest bail application be dismissed.

6. I have given thoughtful consideration to the arguments advanced by the learned Counsel for the Applicant, Assistant Prosecutor General, Sindh as well as Complainant's Counsel and have carefully examined the record with a tentative assessment, as is permissible at the bail stage. It is well settled that pre-arrest bail is an extraordinary relief, intended to protect innocent persons from abuse of the process of law, undue harassment, humiliation, or mala fide arrest. At this stage, the Court is not required to undertake a deeper appreciation of evidence; rather, it is to make a tentative assessment of the material available on record. For attracting the provisions of Section 489-F, P.P.C., the prosecution is required, at least prima facie, to establish the following essential ingredients: (i) issuance of a cheque by the accused; (ii) issuance of such cheque dishonestly; (iii) existence of a legally enforceable debt, liability, or obligation; (iv) knowledge or *mens rea* at the time of issuance that the

cheque would be dishonoured; and (v) dishonour of the cheque upon its presentation. It is by now settled law that mere dishonour of a cheque, by itself, does not constitute an offence under Section 489-F, P.P.C., unless all the aforesaid ingredients coexist. A careful perusal of the FIR and annexed material reveals that admittedly there is a business transaction between the parties. The prosecution record is silent as to when, where, and in what manner the alleged cheque was issued by the present Applicant in discharge of any liability. The mode of transaction, consideration, and foundation of liability has not been disclosed, which are fundamental prerequisites for invoking Section 489-F PPC. Equally significant is the fact that the FIR does not allege any dishonest intention (mens rea) on the part of the present Applicant at the time of issuance of the cheques. There is no assertion that the Applicant knowingly issued the cheques with the intention that it would be dishonoured. In the absence of such allegation, the essential element of dishonesty, being the soul of Section 489-F PPC, remains unestablished at this stage.

7. In view of the absence of: privity of contract and allegation of dishonest intention made out the case of further inquiry, the core ingredients of Section 489-F PPC cannot be conclusively determined without recording of evidence. These aspects require deeper probe and proper appreciation at trial. Consequently, the case, so far as the present Applicant is concerned, squarely falls within the ambit of “further inquiry” as envisaged under Section 497(2) Cr.P.C.

8. It is further observed that: The FIR has been lodged after a considerable unexplained delay; The alleged transaction appears to be predominantly business; The offence does not fall within the prohibitory clause of Section 497 Cr.P.C.; and bail is not to be withheld as a measure of punishment.

9. In similar circumstances, where bail was granted in an offence under Section 489-F, P.P.C., in the case of **Muhammad Anwar v. The State and another (2024 SCMR 1567)**, the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan was pleased to grant bail by observing that: *“In view of the above, the question whether the cheques were issued towards repayment of loan or fulfillment of an obligation within the meaning of Section 489-F, P.P.C. is a question, which would be resolved by the learned Trial Court after recording of evidence. The maximum punishment provided under the statute for the offence under Section 489-F, P.P.C. is three years and the same does not fall within the prohibitory clause of Section 497, Cr.P.C. It is settled law that grant of bail in the offences not falling within the prohibitory clause is a rule and refusal is an exception”*.

10. Keeping in view the settled principles of law governing pre-arrest bail, this Court is of the tentative view that the Applicant has made out a case for confirmation of pre-arrest bail. Consequently, the ad-interim pre-arrest bail granted to the Applicant-Syed Muhammad Adeel Hashmi son of Syed Inam Akhtar Hashmi *vide* Order dated 15.06.2026 in Crime No.57 of 2026, registered at Police Station Artillery Maidan, Karachi, for offence under Section 489-F PPC, is hereby confirmed, subject to the same terms and conditions. The observations herein are tentative and confined to the decision of bail. The trial Court shall not be influenced thereby and shall adjudicate strictly on the evidence led before it.

JUDGE

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