



Economy Profile:
Pakistan

DOING BUSINESS 2013

**Smarter Regulations for
Small and Medium-Size Enterprises**



COMPARING BUSINESS REGULATIONS FOR DOMESTIC FIRMS IN 185 ECONOMIES

10TH EDITION

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CONTENTS

Introduction	4
The business environment	5
Starting a business	14
Dealing with construction permits	25
Getting electricity	36
Registering property	43
Getting credit	53
Protecting investors	60
Paying taxes	69
Trading across borders	77
Enforcing contracts	86
Resolving insolvency	97
Employing workers	103
Data notes	110
Resources on the <i>Doing Business</i> website	115

INTRODUCTION

Doing Business sheds light on how easy or difficult it is for a local entrepreneur to open and run a small to medium-size business when complying with relevant regulations. It measures and tracks changes in regulations affecting 11 areas in the life cycle of a business: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, resolving insolvency and employing workers.

In a series of annual reports *Doing Business* presents quantitative indicators on business regulations and the protection of property rights that can be compared across 185 economies, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, over time. The data set covers 46 economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, 33 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 24 in East Asia and the Pacific, 24 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 19 in the Middle East and North Africa and 8 in South Asia, as well as 31 OECD high-income economies. The indicators are used to analyze economic outcomes and identify what reforms have worked, where and why.

This economy profile presents the *Doing Business* indicators for Pakistan. To allow useful comparison, it also provides data for other selected economies (comparator economies) for each indicator. The data in this report are current as of June 1, 2012 (except for

the paying taxes indicators, which cover the period January–December 2011).

The *Doing Business* methodology has limitations. Other areas important to business—such as an economy's proximity to large markets, the quality of its infrastructure services (other than those related to trading across borders and getting electricity), the security of property from theft and looting, the transparency of government procurement, macroeconomic conditions or the underlying strength of institutions—are not directly studied by *Doing Business*. The indicators refer to a specific type of business, generally a local limited liability company operating in the largest business city. Because standard assumptions are used in the data collection, comparisons and benchmarks are valid across economies. The data not only highlight the extent of obstacles to doing business; they also help identify the source of those obstacles, supporting policy makers in designing regulatory reform.

More information is available in the full report. *Doing Business 2013* presents the indicators, analyzes their relationship with economic outcomes and presents business regulatory reforms. The data, along with information on ordering *Doing Business 2013*, are available on the *Doing Business* website at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

For policy makers trying to improve their economy's regulatory environment for business, a good place to start is to find out how it compares with the regulatory environment in other economies. *Doing Business* provides an aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business based on indicator sets that measure and benchmark regulations applying to domestic small to medium-size businesses through their life cycle. Economies are ranked from 1 to 185 by the ease of doing business index. For each economy the index is calculated as the ranking on the simple average of its percentile rankings on each of the 10 topics included in the index in *Doing Business 2013*: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators (see the data notes for more details). The employing workers indicators are not included in this year's aggregate ease of doing business ranking, but the data are presented in this year's economy profile.

The aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business benchmarks each economy's performance on the indicators against that of all other economies in the *Doing Business* sample (figure 1.1). While this ranking tells much about the business environment in an economy, it does not tell the whole story. The ranking on the ease of doing business, and the underlying indicators, do not measure all aspects of the business environment that matter to firms and investors or that affect the competitiveness of the economy. Still, a high ranking does mean that the government has created a regulatory environment conducive to operating a business.

ECONOMY OVERVIEW

Region: South Asia

Income category: Lower middle income

Population: 176,745,364

GNI per capita (US\$): 1,120

DB2013 rank: 107

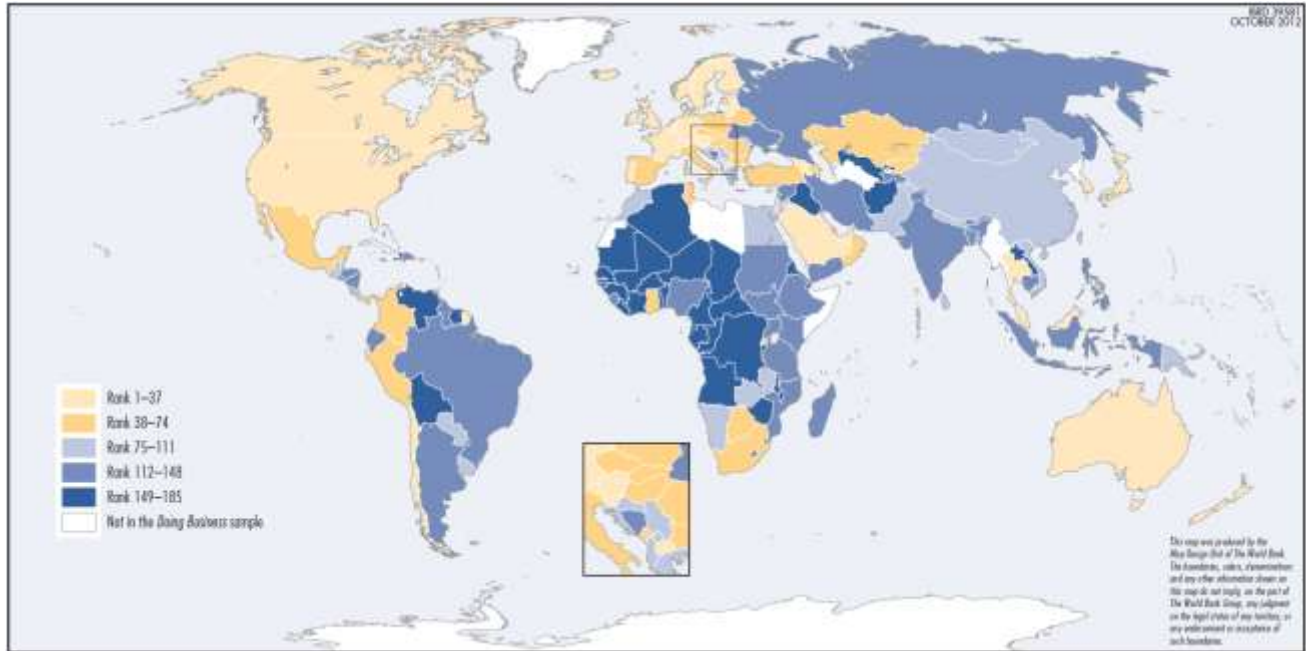
DB2012 rank: 104*

Change in rank: -3

* DB2012 ranking shown is not last year's published ranking but a comparable ranking for DB2012 that captures the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year. See the data notes for sources and definitions.

THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Figure 1.1 Where economies stand in the global ranking on the ease of doing business



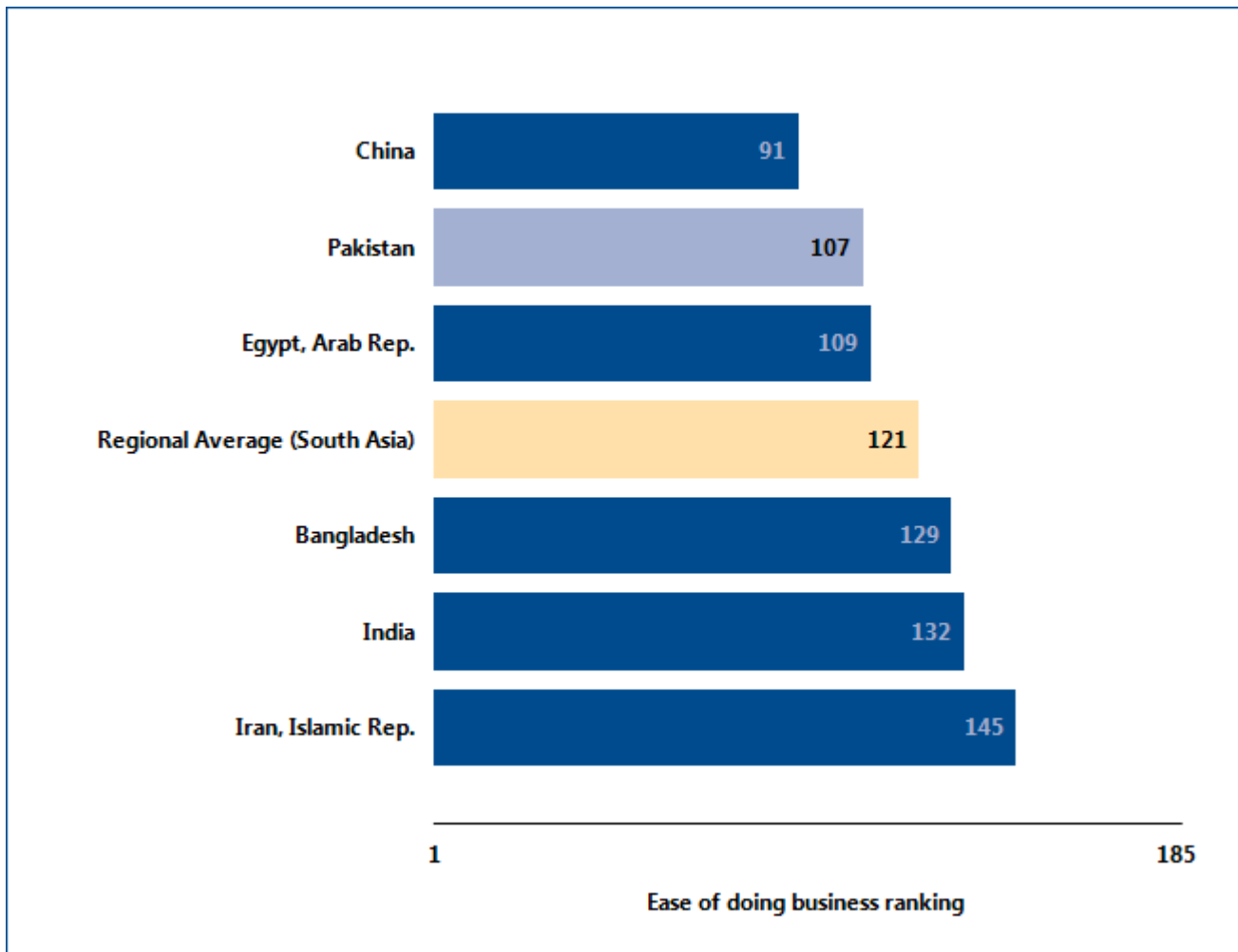
Source: Doing Business database.

THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

For policy makers, knowing where their economy stands in the aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business is useful. Also useful is to know how it ranks relative to comparator economies and

relative to the regional average (figure 1.2). The economy's rankings on the topics included in the ease of doing business index provide another perspective (figure 1.3).

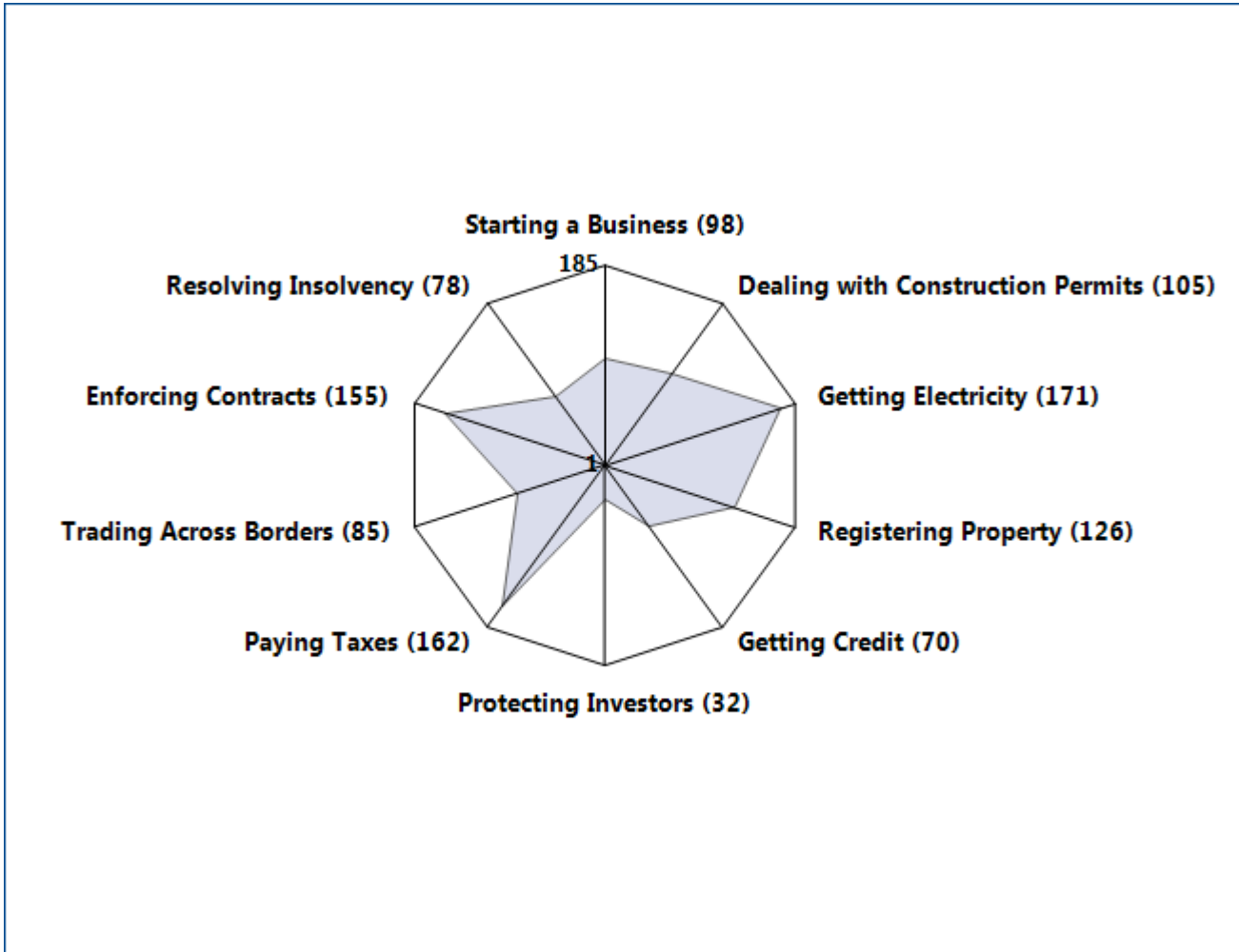
Figure 1.2 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of doing business



Source: Doing Business database.

THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Figure 1.3 How Pakistan ranks on *Doing Business* topics



Source: *Doing Business* database.

THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

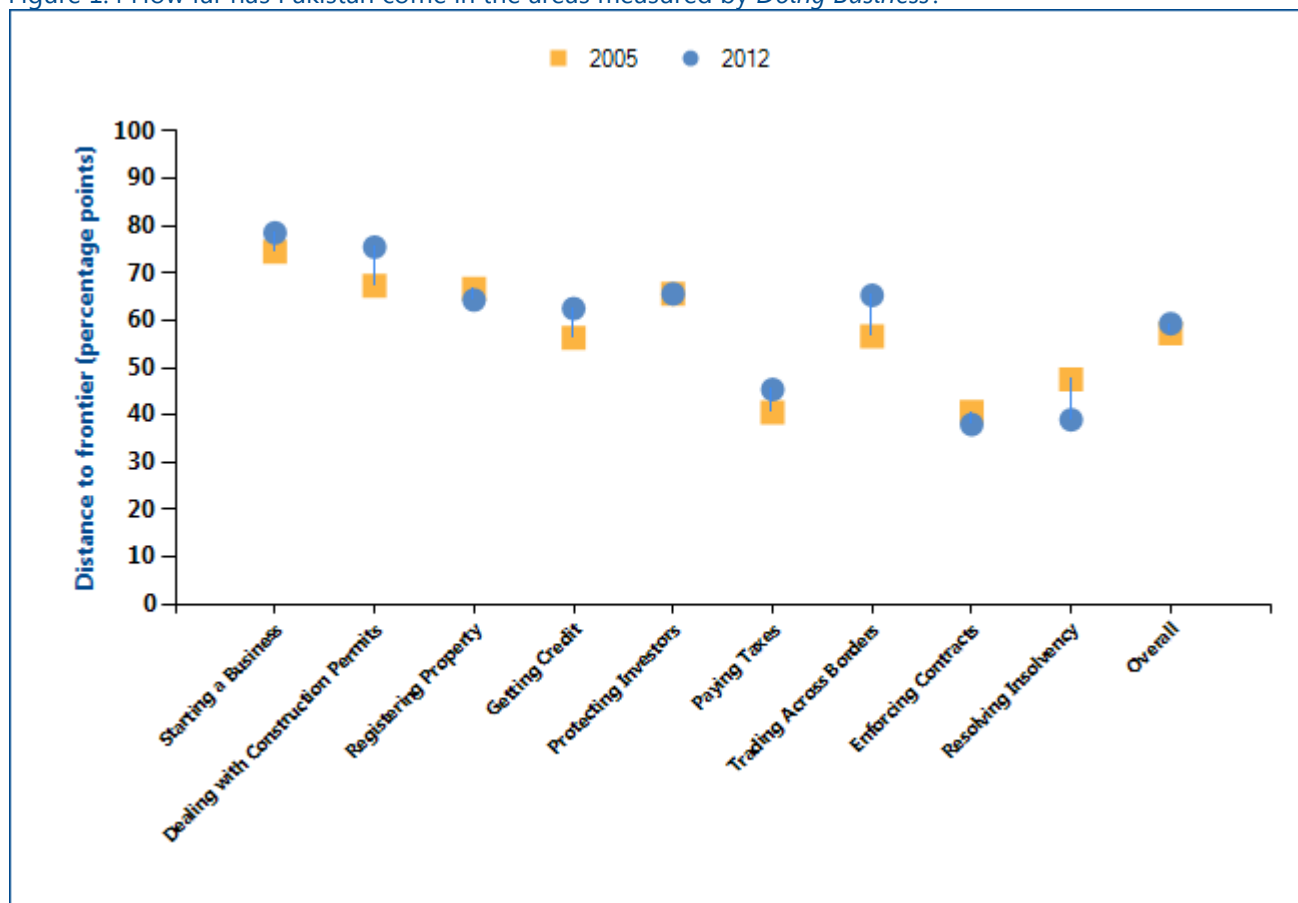
Just as the overall ranking on the ease of doing business tells only part of the story, so do changes in that ranking. Yearly movements in rankings can provide some indication of changes in an economy’s regulatory environment for firms, but they are always relative. An economy’s ranking might change because of developments in other economies. An economy that implemented business regulation reforms may fail to rise in the rankings (or may even drop) if it is passed by others whose business regulation reforms had a more significant impact as measured by *Doing Business*.

Moreover, year-to-year changes in the overall rankings do not reflect how the business regulatory environment in an economy has changed over time—or how it has changed in different areas. To aid in assessing such changes, last

year *Doing Business* introduced the distance to frontier measure. This measure shows how far each economy is from the best performance achieved by any economy since 2005 on each indicator in 9 *Doing Business* indicator sets.

Comparing the measure for an economy at 2 points in time allows users to assess how much the economy’s regulatory environment as measured by *Doing Business* has changed over time—how far it has moved toward (or away from) the most efficient practices and strongest regulations in areas covered by *Doing Business* (figure 1.4). The results may show that the pace of change varies widely across the areas measured. They also may show that an economy is relatively close to the frontier in some areas and relatively far from it in others.

Figure 1.4 How far has Pakistan come in the areas measured by *Doing Business*?



Note: The distance to frontier measure shows how far on average an economy is from the best performance achieved by any economy on each *Doing Business* indicator since 2005. The measure is normalized to range between 0 and 100, with 100 representing the best performance (the frontier). The overall distance to frontier is the average of the distance to frontier in the 9 indicator sets shown in the figure. See the data notes for more details on the distance to frontier measure.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

The absolute values of the indicators tell another part of the story (table 1.1). The indicators, on their own or in comparison with the indicators of a good practice economy or those of comparator economies in the region, may reveal bottlenecks reflected in large numbers of procedures, long delays or high costs. Or they may reveal unexpected strengths in an area of

business regulation—such as a regulatory process that can be completed with a small number of procedures in a few days and at a low cost. Comparison of the economy's indicators today with those in the previous year may show where substantial bottlenecks persist—and where they are diminishing.

Table 1.1 Summary of *Doing Business* indicators for Pakistan

Indicator	Pakistan DB2013	Pakistan DB2012	Bangladesh DB2013	China DB2013	Egypt, Arab Rep. DB2013	India DB2013	Iran, Islamic Rep. DB2013	Best performer globally DB2013
Starting a Business (rank)	98	97	95	151	26	173	87	New Zealand (1)
Procedures (number)	10	10	7	13	6	12	7	New Zealand (1)*
Time (days)	21	21	19	33	7	27	13	New Zealand (1)
Cost (% of income per capita)	9.9	11.2	25.1	2.1	10.2	49.8	3.3	Slovenia (0.0)
Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	140.1	0.5	91 Economies (0.0)*
Dealing with Construction Permits (rank)	105	105	83	181	165	182	166	Hong Kong SAR, China (1)
Procedures (number)	11	11	11	28	22	34	16	Hong Kong SAR, China (6)*
Time (days)	222	222	201	270	218	196	320	Singapore (26)
Cost (% of income per capita)	216.0	262.5	126.5	375.3	135.0	1,528.0	262.3	Qatar (1.1)

Indicator	Pakistan DB2013	Pakistan DB2012	Bangladesh DB2013	China DB2013	Egypt, Arab Rep. DB2013	India DB2013	Iran, Islamic Rep. DB2013	Best performer globally DB2013
Getting Electricity (rank)	171	166	185	114	99	105	163	Iceland (1)
Procedures (number)	6	6	9	5	7	7	7	Germany (3)*
Time (days)	206	206	404	145	54	67	140	Germany (17)
Cost (% of income per capita)	1,673.7	1,346.0	5,193.8	547.0	396.0	247.3	788.4	Japan (0.0)
Registering Property (rank)	126	126	175	44	95	94	165	Georgia (1)
Procedures (number)	6	6	8	4	7	5	9	Georgia (1)*
Time (days)	50	50	245	29	72	44	36	Portugal (1)
Cost (% of property value)	7.8	7.7	6.8	3.6	0.7	7.3	10.5	Belarus (0.0)*
Getting Credit (rank)	70	67	83	70	83	23	83	United Kingdom (1)*
Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	6	6	7	6	3	8	4	Malaysia (10)*
Depth of credit information index (0-6)	4	4	2	4	6	5	5	United Kingdom (6)*
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	7.2	6.9	0.8	27.7	4.3	0.0	25.9	Portugal (90.7)
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	14.9	31.9	United Kingdom (100.0)*
Protecting Investors (rank)	32	29	25	100	82	49	150	New Zealand (1)
Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	6	6	6	10	8	7	7	Hong Kong SAR, China (10)*

Indicator	Pakistan DB2013	Pakistan DB2012	Bangladesh DB2013	China DB2013	Egypt, Arab Rep. DB2013	India DB2013	Iran, Islamic Rep. DB2013	Best performer globally DB2013
Extent of director liability index (0-10)	6	6	7	1	3	4	4	Singapore (9)*
Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7	7	7	4	5	7	0	New Zealand (10)*
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.3	6.3	6.7	5.0	5.3	6.0	3.7	New Zealand (9.7)
Paying Taxes (rank)	162	160	97	122	145	152	129	United Arab Emirates (1)
Payments (number per year)	47	47	20	7	29	33	20	Hong Kong SAR, China (3)*
Time (hours per year)	560	560	302	338	392	243	344	United Arab Emirates (12)
Trading Across Borders (rank)	85	80	119	68	70	127	143	Singapore (1)
Documents to export (number)	8	8	6	8	8	9	7	France (2)
Time to export (days)	21	21	25	21	12	16	25	Singapore (5)*
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	660	660	1,025	580	625	1,120	1,470	Malaysia (435)
Documents to import (number)	8	8	8	5	9	11	8	France (2)
Time to import (days)	18	18	34	24	13	20	32	Singapore (4)
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	705	705	1,430	615	755	1,200	2,100	Malaysia (420)
Enforcing Contracts (rank)	155	156	182	19	152	184	53	Luxembourg (1)

Indicator	Pakistan DB2013	Pakistan DB2012	Bangladesh DB2013	China DB2013	Egypt, Arab Rep. DB2013	India DB2013	Iran, Islamic Rep. DB2013	Best performer globally DB2013
Time (days)	976	976	1,442	406	1,010	1,420	505	Singapore (150)
Cost (% of claim)	23.8	23.8	63.3	11.1	26.2	39.6	17.0	Bhutan (0.1)
Procedures (number)	46	46	41	37	42	46	39	Ireland (21)*
Resolving Insolvency (rank)	78	77	119	82	139	116	126	Japan (1)
Time (years)	2.8	2.8	4.0	1.7	4.2	4.3	4.5	Ireland (0.4)
Cost (% of estate)	4	4	8	22	22	9	9	Singapore (1)*
Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	36.2	36.4	25.5	35.7	17.6	26.0	23.1	Japan (92.8)

Note: DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year. The ranking methodology for the paying taxes indicators changed in *Doing Business 2013*; see the data notes for details. For more information on "no practice" marks, see the data notes. Data for the outcome of the resolving insolvency indicator are not available for DB2012.

* Two or more economies share the top ranking on this indicator. A number shown in place of an economy's name indicates the number of economies that share the top ranking on the indicator. For a list of these economies, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>).

Source: *Doing Business* database.

STARTING A BUSINESS

Formal registration of companies has many immediate benefits for the companies and for business owners and employees. Legal entities can outlive their founders. Resources are pooled as several shareholders join forces to start a company. Formally registered companies have access to services and institutions from courts to banks as well as to new markets. And their employees can benefit from protections provided by the law. An additional benefit comes with limited liability companies. These limit the financial liability of company owners to their investments, so personal assets of the owners are not put at risk. Where governments make registration easy, more entrepreneurs start businesses in the formal sector, creating more good jobs and generating more revenue for the government.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business measures the ease of starting a business in an economy by recording all procedures officially required or commonly done in practice by an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business—as well as the time and cost required to complete these procedures. It also records the paid-in minimum capital that companies must deposit before registration (or within 3 months). The ranking on the ease of starting a business is the simple average of the percentile rankings on the 4 component indicators: procedures, time, cost and paid-in minimum capital requirement.

To make the data comparable across economies, *Doing Business* uses several assumptions about the business and the procedures. It assumes that all information is readily available to the entrepreneur and that there has been no prior contact with officials. It also assumes that the entrepreneur will pay no bribes. And it assumes that the business:

- Is a limited liability company, located in the largest business city.
- Has between 10 and 50 employees.
- Conducts general commercial or industrial activities.

WHAT THE STARTING A BUSINESS INDICATORS MEASURE

Procedures to legally start and operate a company (number)

- Preregistration (for example, name verification or reservation, notarization)
- Registration in the economy's largest business city
- Postregistration (for example, social security registration, company seal)

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Each procedure starts on a separate day
- Procedure completed once final document is received
- No prior contact with officials

Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

- Official costs only, no bribes
- No professional fees unless services required by law

Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita)

- Deposited in a bank or with a notary before registration (or within 3 months)
- Has a start-up capital of 10 times income per capita.
- Has a turnover of at least 100 times income per capita.
- Does not qualify for any special benefits.
- Does not own real estate.
- Is 100% domestically owned.

STARTING A BUSINESS

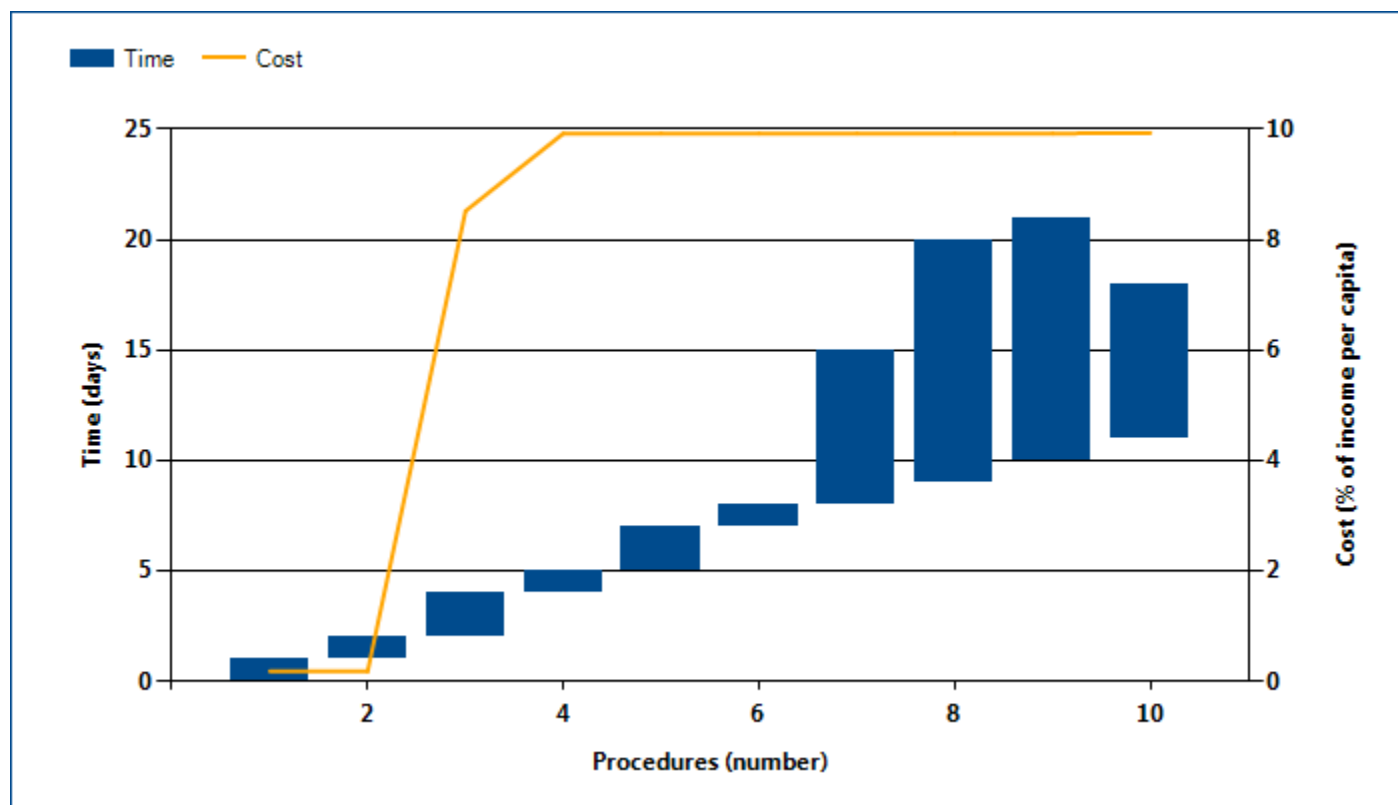
Where does the economy stand today?

What does it take to start a business in Pakistan? According to data collected by *Doing Business*, starting a business there requires 10 procedures, takes 21 days,

costs 9.9% of income per capita and requires paid-in minimum capital of 0.0% of income per capita (figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 What it takes to start a business in Pakistan

Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita): 0.0



Note: Time shown in the figure above may not reflect simultaneity of procedures. For more information on the methodology of the starting a business indicators, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary at the end of this chapter.

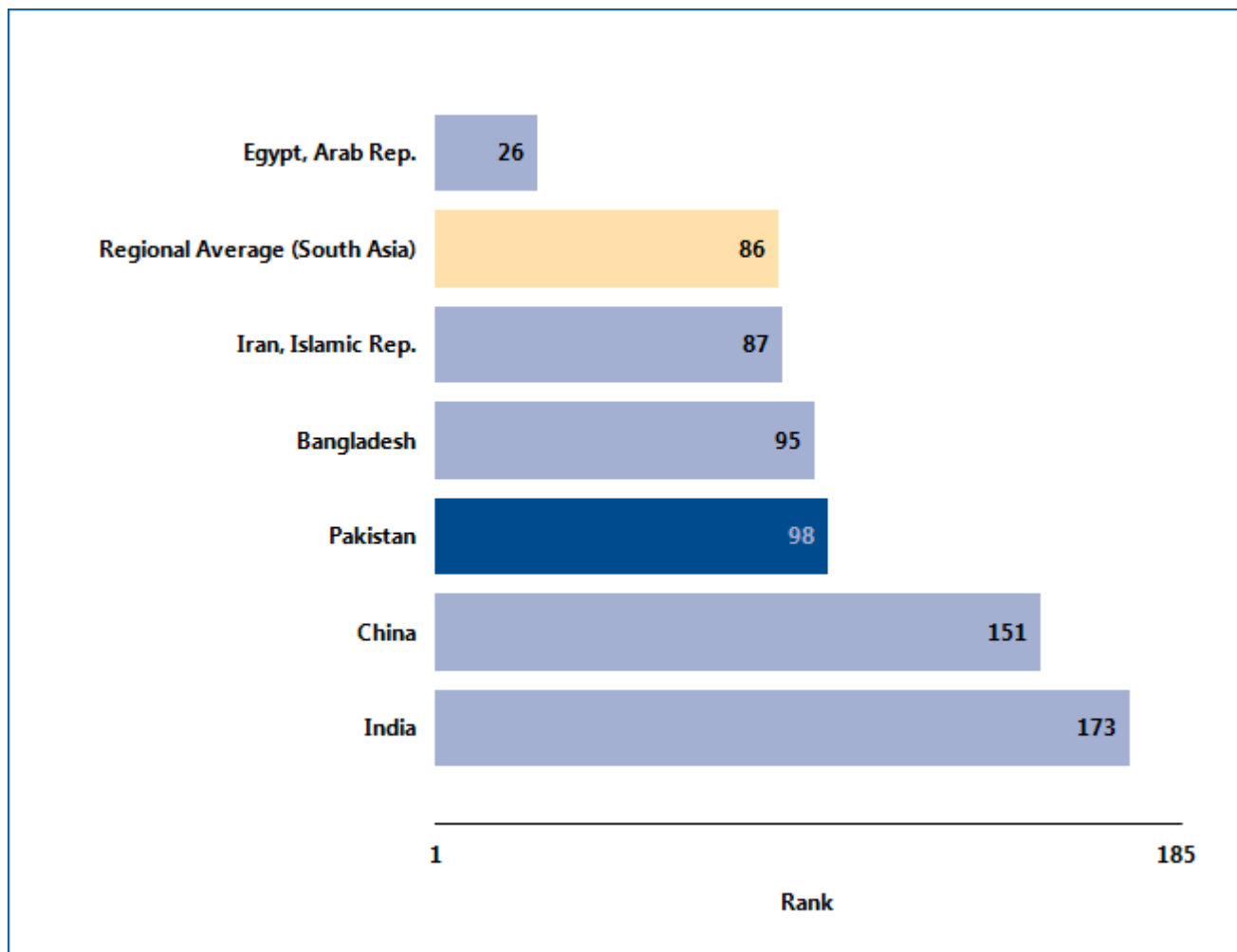
Source: *Doing Business* database.

STARTING A BUSINESS

Globally, Pakistan stands at 98 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of starting a business (figure 2.2). The rankings for comparator economies and the

regional average ranking provide other useful information for assessing how easy it is for an entrepreneur in Pakistan to start a business.

Figure 2.2 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of starting a business



Source: *Doing Business* database.

STARTING A BUSINESS

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how easy (or difficult) it is to start a business in Pakistan today, data over time show which aspects of the process have changed—and which have not (table 2.1). That can help identify where the potential for improvement is greatest.

Table 2.1 The ease of starting a business in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2004	DB2005	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	98
Procedures (number)	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10
Time (days)	24	24	24	24	24	24	21	21	21	21
Cost (% of income per capita)	40.0	29.3	23.9	21.3	14.0	12.6	5.8	10.7	11.2	9.9
Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

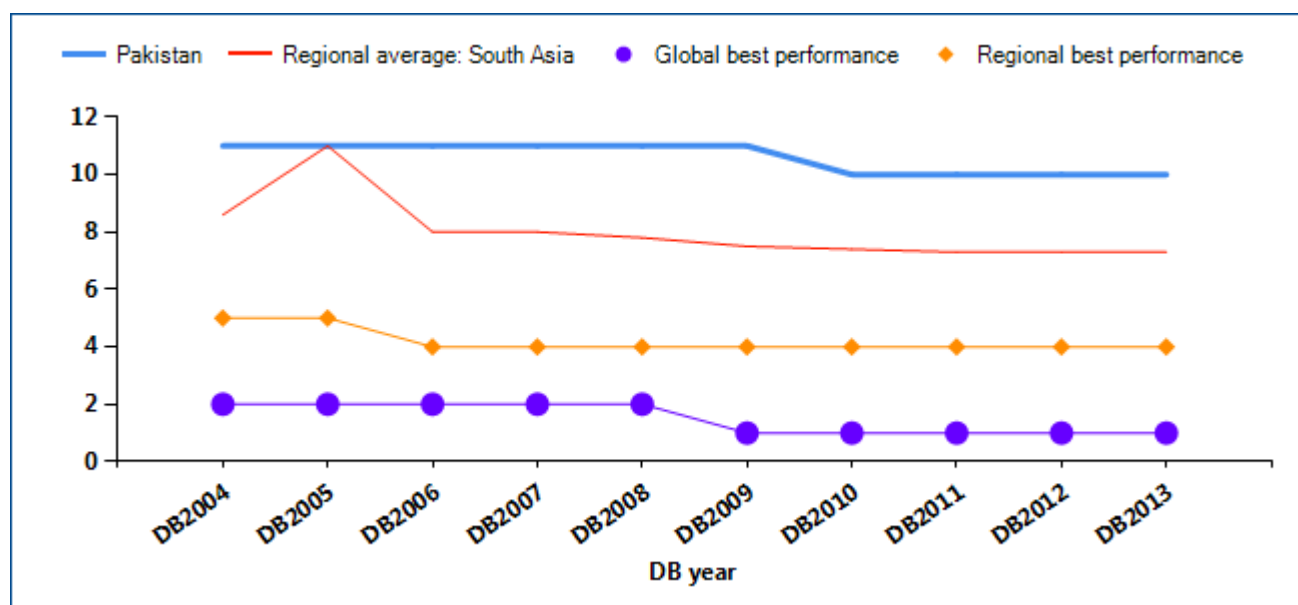
STARTING A BUSINESS

Equally helpful may be the benchmarks provided by the economies that over time have had the best performance regionally or globally on the procedures, time, cost or paid-in minimum capital required to start

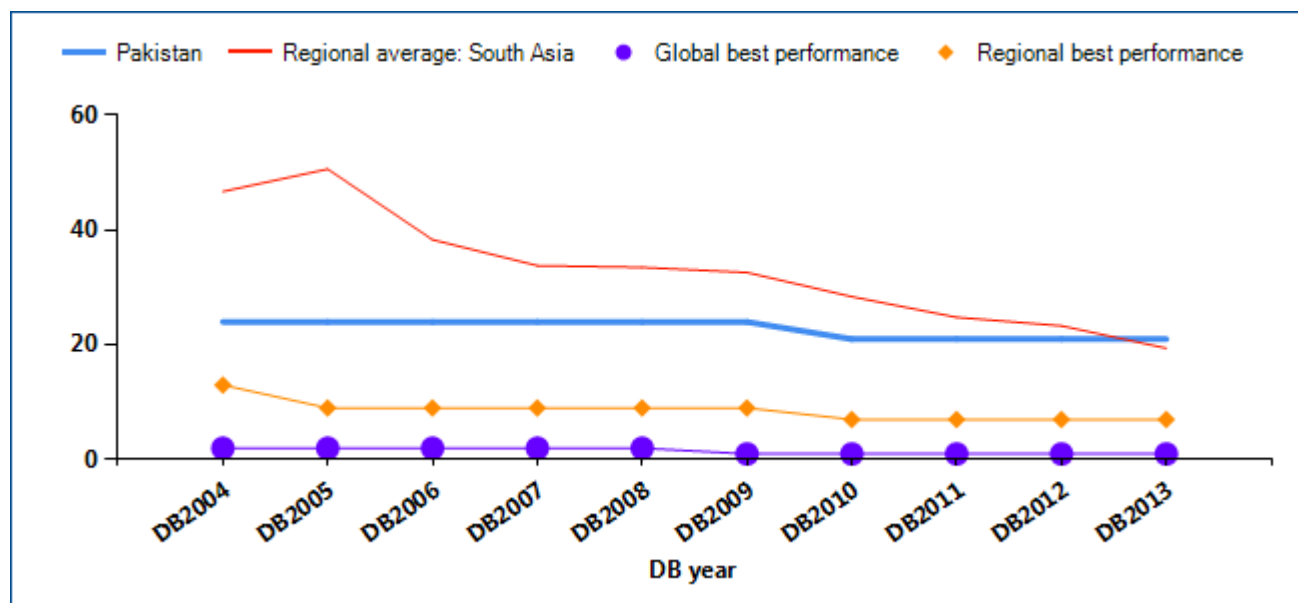
a business (figure 2.3). These benchmarks help show what is possible in making it easier to start a business. And changes in regional averages can show where Pakistan is keeping up—and where it is falling behind.

Figure 2.3 Has starting a business become easier over time?

Procedures (number)

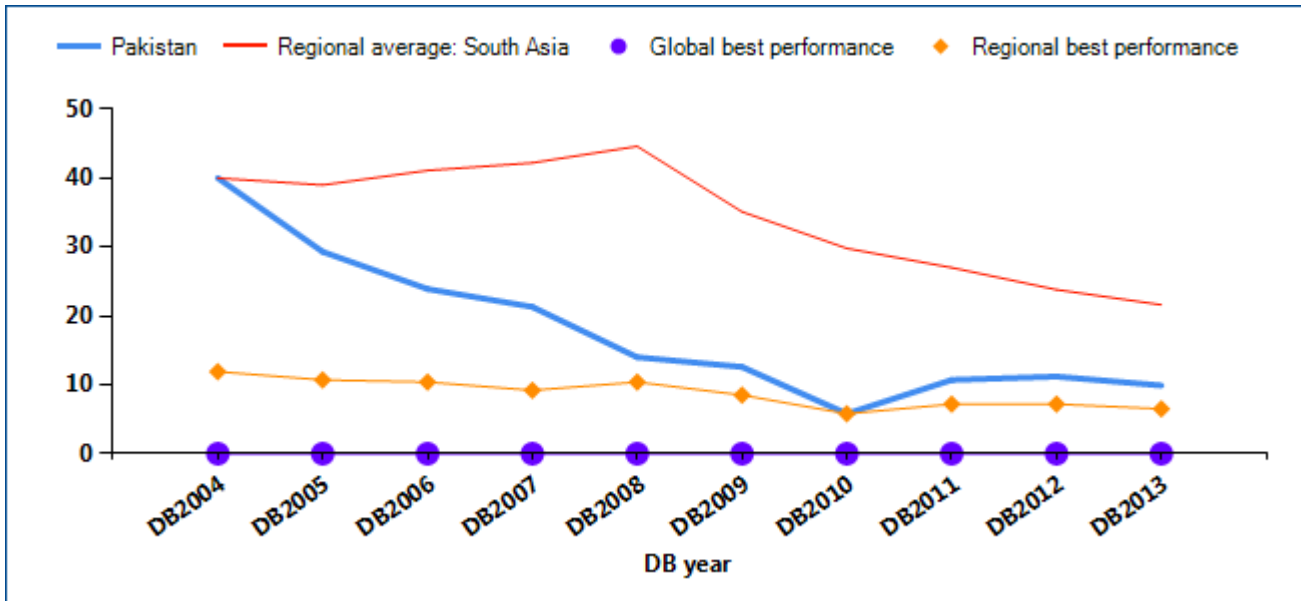


Time (days)

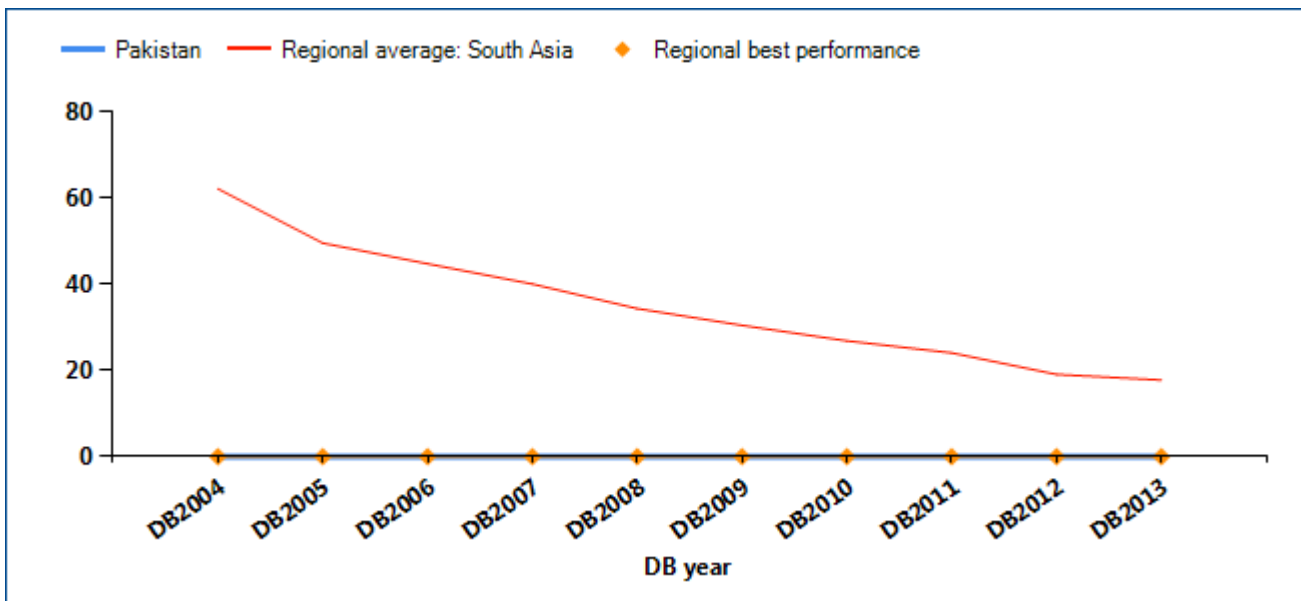


STARTING A BUSINESS

Cost (% of income per capita)



Paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita)



Note: Ninety-one economies globally have no paid-in minimum capital requirement.

Source: Doing Business database.

STARTING A BUSINESS

Economies around the world have taken steps making it easier to start a business—streamlining procedures by setting up a one-stop shop, making procedures simpler or faster by introducing technology and reducing or eliminating minimum capital requirements. Many have undertaken business registration reforms in stages—and they often are part of a larger regulatory reform program. Among the benefits have been

greater firm satisfaction and savings and more registered businesses, financial resources and job opportunities.

What business registration reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 2.2)?

Table 2.2 How has Pakistan made starting a business easier—or not?
By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	Pakistan simplified business start up by introducing an e-service registration system, allowing online registration for sales tax, and removing the requirement to make declaration of compliance on a stamped paper.
DB2011	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2005), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

STARTING A BUSINESS

What are the details?

Underlying the indicators shown in this chapter for Pakistan is a set of specific procedures—the bureaucratic and legal steps that an entrepreneur must complete to incorporate and register a new firm. These are identified by *Doing Business* through collaboration with relevant local professionals and the study of laws, regulations and publicly available information on business entry in that economy. Following is a detailed summary of those procedures, along with the associated time and cost. These procedures are those that apply to a company matching the standard assumptions (the “standardized company”) used by *Doing Business* in collecting the data (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators measure).

STANDARDIZED COMPANY

City: Karachi

Legal Form: Private Limited Liability Company

Paid in Minimum Capital Requirement: None

Start-up Capital: 10 times GNI per capita

Summary of procedures for starting a business in Pakistan—and the time and cost

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	<p>Obtain approval of company name through the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) E-service website</p> <p>The company proposes one or more names in order of preference and submit these for approval via e-service or in person to the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). The availability of suggested names can be firstly checked online by searching existing company name. Online submission is cheaper than manual submission of the application. E-Services by SECP has enabled the promoters of a company to seek company name availability online, using the eServices Portal, without visiting the Company Registration Office (CRO). Application fee for the availability of name through the on-linesystem is Rs. 200/- whereas would be Rs.500/- if done in person and not online. For this purpose, an applicant has to follow certain steps in order to reserve a desired name for the proposed company. The official confirmation (or denial) of the chosen name and its availability is received by email or via courier upon payment of the name reservation fee of PKR 200 (online name reservation) or PKR 500 (offline name reservation) at the bank designated by SECP. The approved name is reserved for 90 days by which time the company needs to get it self incorporated. The use of online submission is growing but in some cities a big majority of entrepreneurs still prefer to apply in person.</p>	1 day	PKR 200 (E-services online name reservation)
2	<p>Pay the fees for name registration and company incorporation using bank challans at the designated bank (MCB)</p> <p>The company has to pay the fees for name search availability and incorporation. The amount are required to be deposited with the</p>	1 day	included in procedure 1 (name verification fees) and procedure 3 (registration fees)

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd. They can be downloaded from the SECP website and offices or at the bank.		
3	<p>Register the company with the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) through online E-services</p> <p>The company can complete the registration online through the e-Services or in person at the SECP. The following documents are required for the incorporation of a private company:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form 1: Declaration of compliance • Form 21: Identification of the location of the office • Form 29: Particulars of directors, secretary, chief accountant, auditors, and others • One copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Associations with the signature of each member (in presence of a witness) <p>According to the 6th Schedule of Fee effective from June 2009, the fees for incorporation of a company with an authorized capital up to PKR 800,000 are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online submission: registration fee PKR 6,500 and filing fee PKR 2,400 • Physical (off-line) submission: registration fee PKR 13,000 and filing fee PKR 6,000 <p>A confirmation of the online/ in person submission is received instantly and the actual certificate a few days later via email and courier. The company can register with any Company Registration Office, irrespective of the jurisdiction. All regional SECP offices are computerized.</p>	2 days	PKR 6500 registration fee + PKR 2400 filing fee (Form 1, Form 21 & form 29 & copy of memorandum of association)
4	<p>Obtain digital signatures from the National Institutional Facilitation Technologies (NIFT) through the SECP e-services</p> <p>The digital signature is obtained from the National Institutional Facilitation Technologies (NIFT) through e-Services or at the SECP offices. NIFT serves as the witness of all digitally signed documentation. To apply, the company has to submit the Digital Signature Certificate Request Form along with scanned copies of the Directors' identity cards, Name Availability Certificate and a proof of payment.</p>	1 day	PKR 837 (certificate charges) + PKR 163 (sales tax at 19.5%) + PKR 500 (validation charges)
5	<p>Apply for a national tax number (NTN) and register for income tax</p> <p>According to the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, every company must register for income tax and obtain the national tax number (NTN) that is generally required by other registering authorities like Chambers of Commerce, Import-Export Regulatory Authority, utility authorities, etc.</p> <p>The income tax is paid on filing the return, which is due in 6 months from the end of the company's financial year (usually on June 30). Since 2002, after the introduction of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, NTN is issued with a continuous valid term (without the need to renew the number).</p> <p>To apply, the company has to submit a simple one page form called the</p>	2 days	no charge

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	<p>NTN Form as well as a proof of registration, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, bank account number, copies of the national identity cards of its directors and an attestation of the registered business address at the nearest tax facilitation counter of the Regional Tax Office in Pakistan.</p> <p>All applications are forwarded to the Central Registration Office (CRO) in Islamabad that allots a uniform NTN number to each company. The center processes the application and issues the NTN at no cost. The certificate is sent to the registered address of the applicant. The company can track the application online or through the RTO helpline. If undelivered, the NTN certification can be collected from the specified office at the Central Board of Revenue.</p>		
6	<p>Register for sales tax by applying for a Sales Tax Number (STN) at the tax facilitation center of the Regional Tax Office (RTO) of the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) in Karachi</p> <p>According to the Sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Sales Tax Act 1990 and Sales Tax Rules 2006, the company has to register for sales tax by submitting the application on Form STR-1 at any tax facilitation counter at the nearest Regional Tax Office (RTO). The local RTO forwards all application to the Central Registration Office. After verification, the CRO issues a Registration Certificate bearing the registration number and mails the same to the registered company, on a prescribed Form STR-5.</p> <p>The Sales Tax General Order No. 4/2007 introduced electronic filing of the sales tax returns and from July 1st 2008, electronic filing was made mandatory for all categories of taxpayers.</p>	1 day	no charge
7	<p>* Register for Professional Tax with the Excise & Taxation Department of the District</p> <p>Following the Devolution Plan 2001, professional tax is enforced at the district level by the Excise and Taxation Department of the relevant provincial district. According to the Punjab Finance Act 1977, the tax is levied upon businesses, professionals, trades, callings or companies employing such professionals. The responsible district Excise and Taxation Officer (ET officer) is empowered to enroll in survey register every person who carries on any such business or profession and thereafter, give notice to such enrolled person. In case of a new business, the company is required to make a request to the ET officer to get enrolled by submitting a simple assessment form. The ET officer issues a registration number that acts as the reference number for the registered company and is noted down on every Bank Challan when assessments are paid into the Bank.</p>	7 days (simultaneous with the previous procedure)	no charge
8	<p>* Register with the Sind Employees Social Security Institution (SESSI)</p> <p>According to the Punjab Industrial Policy 2003, registration with the</p>	11 days (simultaneous with the previous	no charge

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	Employees Social Security Institution is governed at the provincial level by an independent self-generating institution called the Punjab ESSI. Employers covered under the scheme contribute 6% of the wages to insurable workers. The wage ceiling should not exceed PKR 10,000 per month or PKR 400 per day. The registration is compulsory. The company has to fill up a simple form to be allotted a registration number and to receive later an employee card.	procedure)	
9	<p>* Register with Employees Old-Age Benefits Institution (EOBI).</p> <p>According to the Amendment in EOBI Act 1976, with the effect from July 2008, every industry or a commercial establishment with 5 or more employees has to be registered with the federal Employees Old Age Benefits Institution. Under the Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme, insured persons are entitled to pension (when retiring), invalidity (when permanently disabled) and old-age grant (an insured person retiring that does not possess the minimum threshold for pension) and survivor's pension. A contribution equal to 5% of minimum wages has to be paid by the Employers and 1% of the wage is paid by the Employee.</p> <p>For initial registration, the company has to fill out and submit a simple form that is uploaded into the database. The allotment requests are sent to a center in Karachi that issues the registration numbers along with certificates and cards and sends them to the company. Computerization of records is underway.</p>	11 days (simultaneous with the previous procedure)	no charge
10	<p>* Register under the West Pakistan Shops and Establishment Ordinance 1969 with the Labour Department of the District</p> <p>Pakistan Shops and Establishment Ordinance 1969 requires every establishment other than a one man shop to be registered with the Deputy Chief Inspector of the Labor Department in each district. This is to safeguard the labor standards of the workers.</p> <p>To register, the employer has to submit application in Form A accompanied by a bank challan. The application for a new establishment shall be made within 2 months of setting up the establishment. The fees for registration are the following: 1-5 workers: PKR 2; 6-10 workers: PKR 3; 11-20 workers: PKR5; more than 20 workers: PKR 10. Once the fee was paid, the Deputy Chief Inspection registers the establishment in the Register of Establishments maintained in Form B and issues a registration certificate in Form C. The certificate has to be prominently displayed by the employer at the establishment.</p>	7 days (simultaneous with the previous procedure)	PKR 10

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Regulation of construction is critical to protect the public. But it needs to be efficient, to avoid excessive constraints on a sector that plays an important part in every economy. Where complying with building regulations is excessively costly in time and money, many builders opt out. They may pay bribes to pass inspections or simply build illegally, leading to hazardous construction that puts public safety at risk. Where compliance is simple, straightforward and inexpensive, everyone is better off.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business records the procedures, time and cost for a business to obtain all the necessary approvals to build a simple commercial warehouse in the economy's largest business city, connect it to basic utilities and register the property so that it can be used as collateral or transferred to another entity.

The ranking on the ease of dealing with construction permits is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators: procedures, time and cost.

To make the data comparable across economies, *Doing Business* uses several assumptions about the business and the warehouse, including the utility connections.

The business:

- Is a limited liability company operating in the construction business and located in the largest business city.
- Is domestically owned and operated.
- Has 60 builders and other employees.

The warehouse:

- Is a new construction (there was no previous construction on the land).
- Has complete architectural and technical plans prepared by a licensed architect.

WHAT THE DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS INDICATORS MEASURE

Procedures to legally build a warehouse (number)

Submitting all relevant documents and obtaining all necessary clearances, licenses, permits and certificates

Completing all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections

Obtaining utility connections for water, sewerage and a fixed telephone line

Registering the warehouse after its completion (if required for use as collateral or for transfer of the warehouse)

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

Does not include time spent gathering information

Each procedure starts on a separate day

Procedure completed once final document is received

No prior contact with officials

Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

Official costs only, no bribes

- Will be connected to water, sewerage (sewage system, septic tank or their equivalent) and a fixed telephone line. The connection to each utility network will be 10 meters (32 feet, 10 inches) long.
- Will be used for general storage, such as of books or stationery (not for goods requiring special conditions).
- Will take 30 weeks to construct (excluding all delays due to administrative and regulatory requirements).

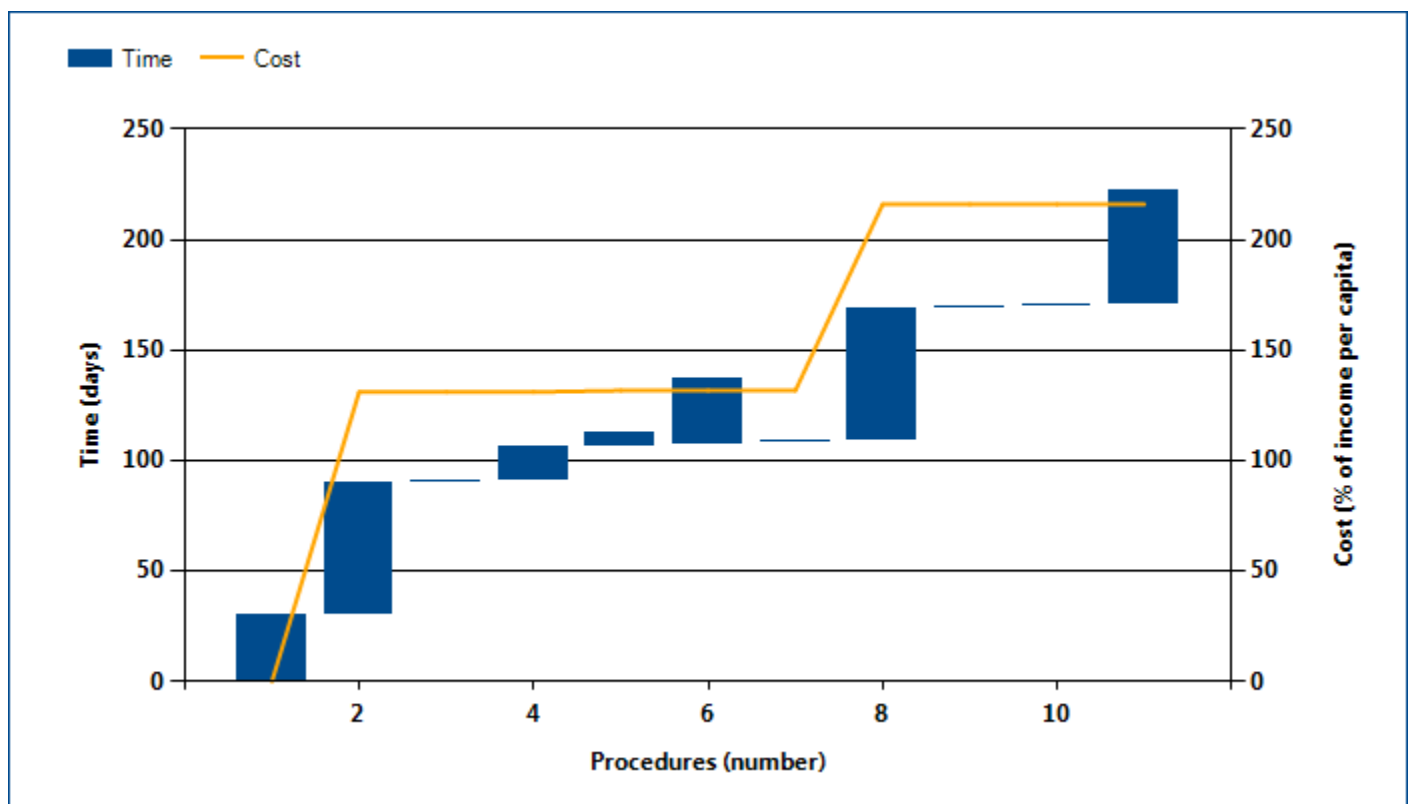
DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Where does the economy stand today?

What does it take to comply with the formalities to build a warehouse in Pakistan? According to data collected by *Doing Business*, dealing with construction

permits there requires 11 procedures, takes 222 days and costs 216.0% of income per capita (figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 What it takes to comply with formalities to build a warehouse in Pakistan



Note: Time shown in the figure above may not reflect simultaneity of procedures. For more information on the methodology of the dealing with construction permits indicators, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary at the end of this chapter.

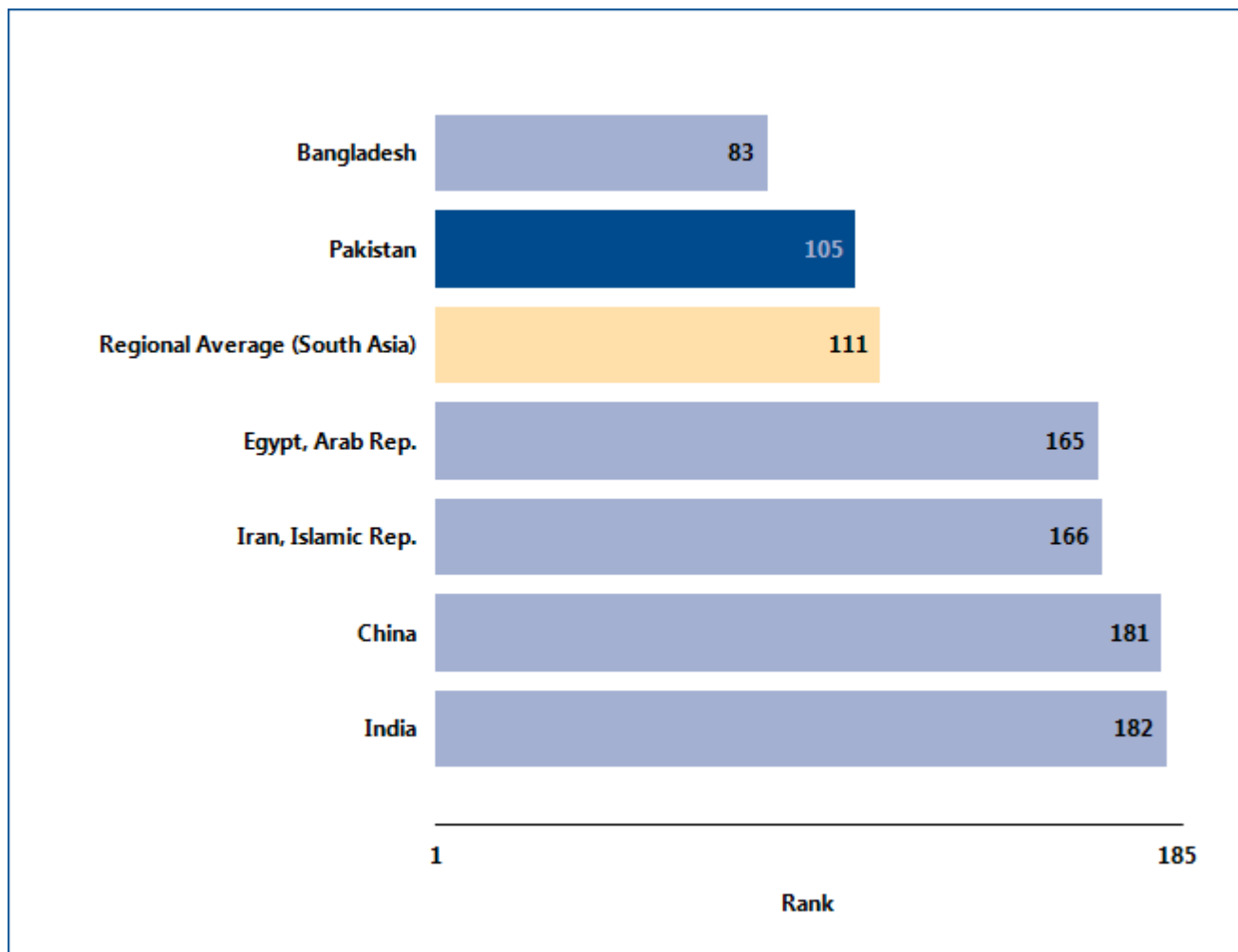
Source: *Doing Business* database.

DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Globally, Pakistan stands at 105 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of dealing with construction permits (figure 3.2). The rankings for comparator economies and the regional average ranking provide

other useful information for assessing how easy it is for an entrepreneur in Pakistan to legally build a warehouse.

Figure 3.2 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of dealing with construction permits



Source: Doing Business database.

DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how easy (or difficult) it is to deal with construction permits in Pakistan today, data over time show which aspects

of the process have changed—and which have not (table 3.1). That can help identify where the potential for improvement is greatest.

Table 3.1 The ease of dealing with construction permits in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	105
Procedures (number)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Time (days)	265	265	265	265	265	222	222	222
Cost (% of income per capita)	654.5	568.3	507.9	428.8	362.9	289.6	262.5	216.0

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year. For more information on "no practice" marks, see the data notes.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

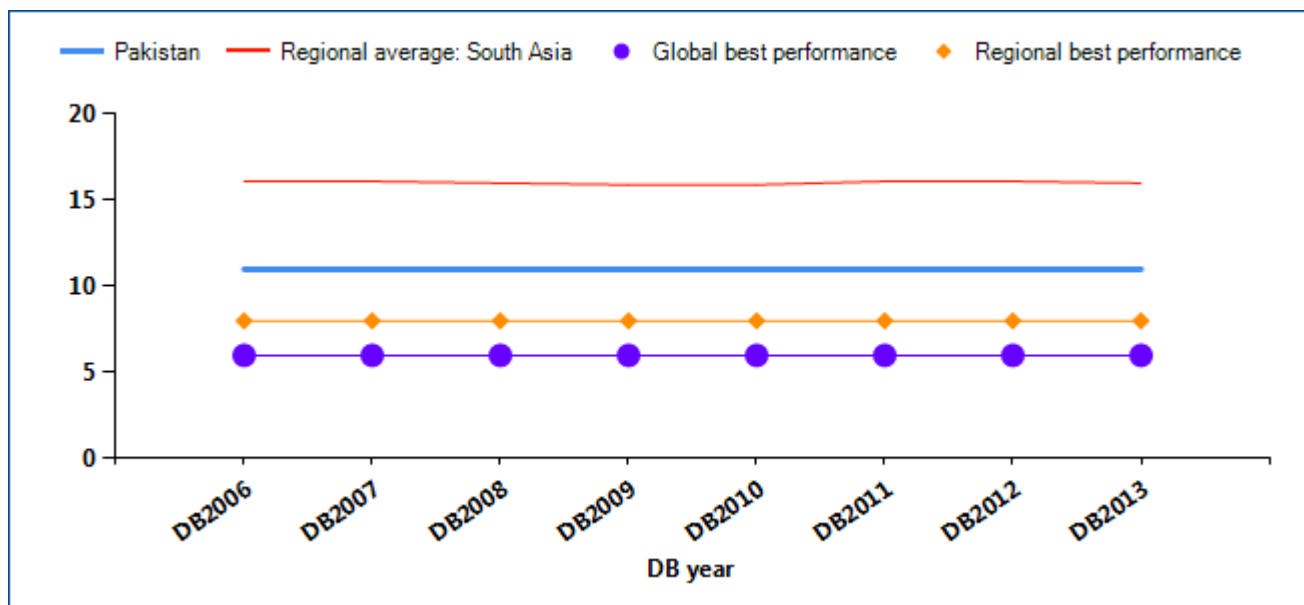
DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Equally helpful may be the benchmarks provided by the economies that over time have had the best performance regionally or globally on the procedures, time or cost required to deal with construction permits (figure 3.3). These benchmarks help show what is

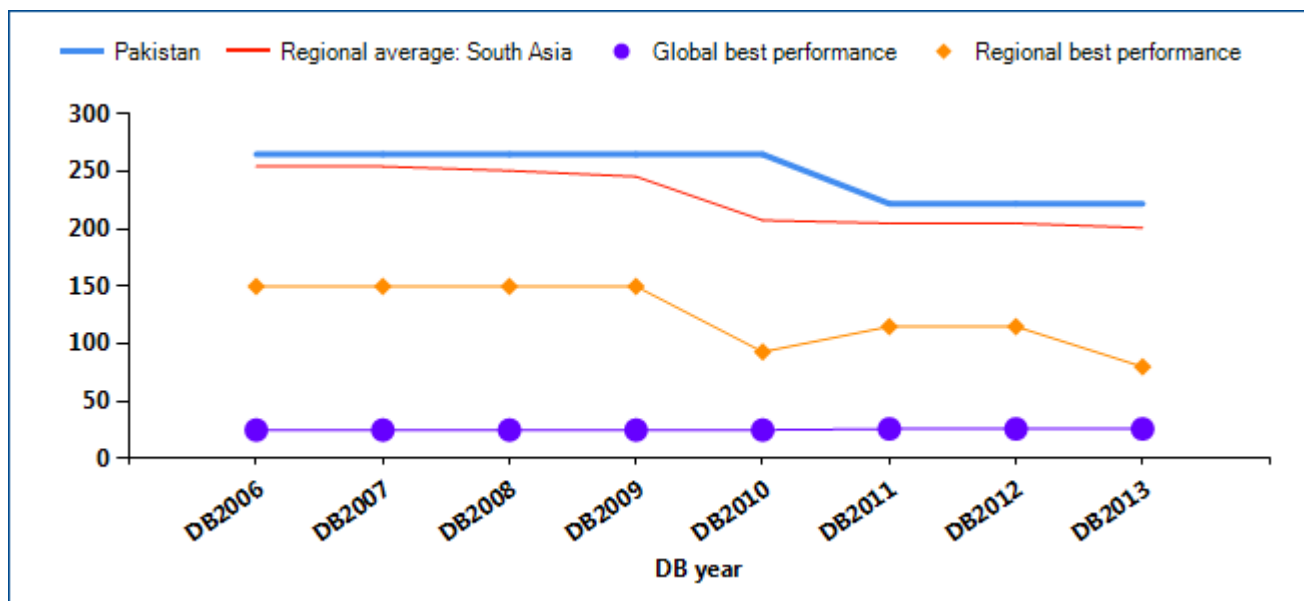
possible in making it easier to deal with construction permits. And changes in regional averages can show where Pakistan is keeping up—and where it is falling behind.

Figure 3.3 Has dealing with construction permits become easier over time?

Procedures (number)

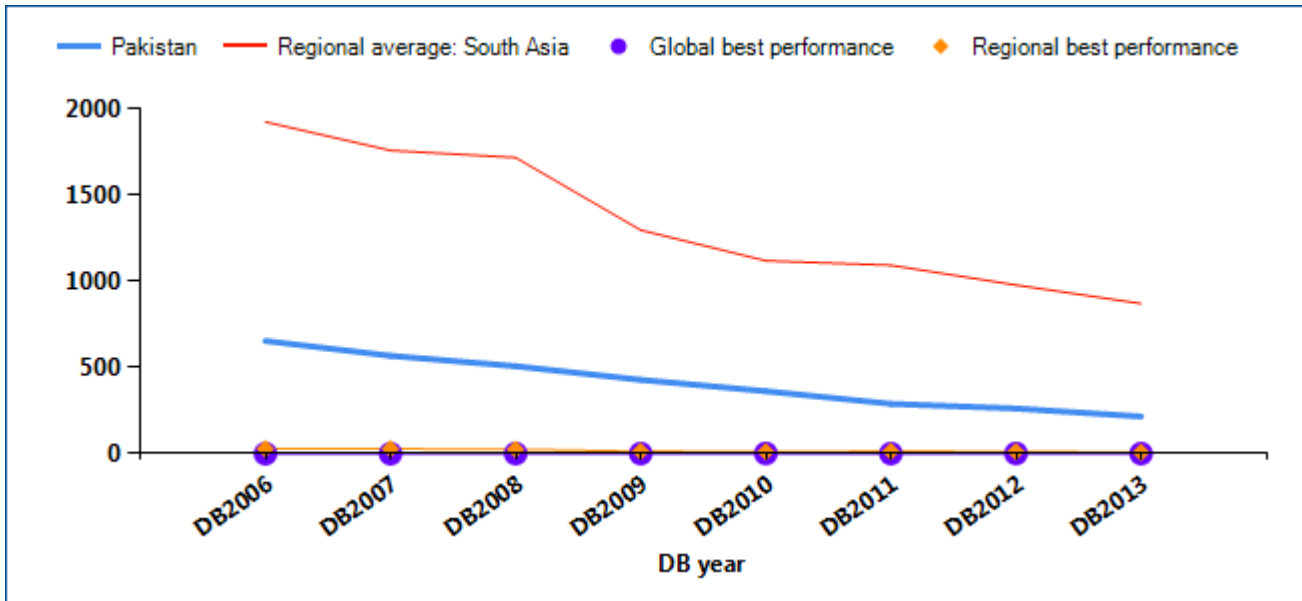


Time (days)



DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Cost (% of income per capita)



Source: Doing Business database.

DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

Smart regulation ensures that standards are met while making compliance easy and accessible to all. Coherent and transparent rules, efficient processes and adequate allocation of resources are especially important in sectors where safety is at stake. Construction is one of them. In an effort to ensure

building safety while keeping compliance costs reasonable, governments around the world have worked on consolidating permitting requirements. What construction permitting reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 3.2)?

Table 3.2 How has Pakistan made dealing with construction permits easier—or not?
By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2006), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

What are the details?

The indicators reported here for Pakistan are based on a set of specific procedures—the steps that a company must complete to legally build a warehouse—identified by *Doing Business* through information collected from experts in construction licensing, including architects, construction lawyers, construction firms, utility service providers and public officials who deal with building regulations. These procedures are those that apply to a company and structure matching the standard assumptions used by *Doing Business* in collecting the data (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators cover).

BUILDING A WAREHOUSE

City : Karachi

Estimated Warehouse Value : PKR 9,800,000

The procedures, along with the associated time and cost, are summarized below.

Summary of procedures for dealing with construction permits in Pakistan —and the time and cost

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	<p>Obtain letter from concerned authority confirming the land title</p> <p>The company must obtain a letter from the concerned authority confirming the title or land use, the dimensions of the plot, and the possible existence of any road widening, cut line, or reservation. In Karachi, the lands are owned by various authorities, such as the Karachi Development Authority and the Karachi Municipal Corporation. If the land belongs to the Karachi Municipal Corporation, for example, then the required letter or certificate must be obtained from that same authority.</p>	30 days	no charge
2	<p>Obtain a building permit</p> <p>An application form is to be submitted to the Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA) along with the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A building plan (initially three copies and then six copies) together with: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full particulars of the land plot with a specification of its intended use (such as residential, commercial) 2. Two sets of all documents relating to the plot and a letter from the concerned authority confirming the title or land use, the plot dimensions, and the possible existence of any road widening, cut line, or reservation • A plan description: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any proposed and/or revised addition and/or alteration 2. Any previous approval, if applicable 3. Details of any litigation relating to the plot <p>Note: The drawings should show plans, sections, and elevations, together with other necessary details pertaining to RCC elements, joinery work, and covered areas, and the like, of every floor, including</p>	60 days	PKR 140,000

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	<p>the basement, if there is one. In addition, a block plan of the site, drawn to a scale of not less than 1:500 (1":8') should be included. Such plan and sections should show the building's intended use; the access to and from the various parts of the building; the position dimensions; the means of ventilation; the proposed plinth height; the superstructure at each floor level; and the dimensions and descriptions of all the walls, floors, roofs, staircases, elevators, and the like.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the proposed construction: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type of building 2. Total floor area 3. Number of floors 4. Number of units (for public sale projects only) 5. Car parking space 6. Area of amenity space • Particulars of the licensed professionals employed to prepare the plan and supervise work: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 2. License number/professional registration number from the Public Electricity Corporation (PEC) 3. National identity card number 4. Mailing and permanent address/ telephone number 5. Office address and telephone number • A specification of the building's intended use (i.e., is it destined for public sale) • A list of other documents to be attached to the application (photocopies should be duly attested by the professional): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lease/sale deed, allotment order, mutation (or transfer) order (or extract) 2. Possession order 3. Acknowledgement of possession 4. Site plan 5. No-objection certificate (NOC), if applicable 6. National identity card 7. Letter from the owner, or attorney of the owner, authorizing a named professional whose license or registration number should also be provided, to complete and comply with the requirements of the Sindh Building Control Ordinance of 1979, as amended, and with the requirements of the regulations framed under the ordinance for and on behalf of the owner. The letter should also indicate that a plinth certificate notice would be provided at the completion of the plinth as required under section 3-2.10 of the Karachi Building and Town Planning Regulations of 2002. The letter should also specify that the owner would abide by all the aforementioned rules and regulations, and it must be signed by the owner or the owner's attorney, contain their national identity card number, email address; mailing, and permanent address and telephone number; as well as the signature and particulars of the architect and structural engineer • A form specifying the architect's and structural engineer's 		

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	<p>undertaking:</p> <p>1. The KBCA operates under the Sindh Local Government Ordinance of 2002, and falls under the control of the Karachi City District Government of which the Nazim (elected head of Karachi city local council) is the chief executive</p> <p>If the property is in a military cantonment jurisdiction, the company must send the documents to the Cantonment Board, which takes about 30 days. The model considered here assumes that the property is not located in this type of jurisdiction.</p>		
3	<p>Notify the Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA) in writing of the completion of foundations</p> <p>Upon completion of the plinth level, BuildCo is required to notify the KBCA so that the latter verifies the building lines.</p>	1 day	no charge
4	<p>Receive foundations work inspection from the Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA)</p> <p>Except for Category 1 building works, Regulation No. 3-2.10 of the 2002 Regulations requires BuildCo to notify the KBCA upon completion of plinth level and, in the case of a basement, upon the completion of foundations, so that KBCA can verify the building lines. Regulation No. 3-2.10 also indicates that no further work can be carried out for the 15-day period following the notification date.</p> <p>During this period, the KBCA either approves the building lines or informs the owner or owner's representative of any possible errors found. If no response is received from the KBCA within the 15-day period, the owner can proceed with the building works after notifying the KBCA, provided that the construction is consistent with the approved building plan.</p>	15 days	no charge
5	<p>Request telephone connection</p> <p>An application form is to be submitted to the Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited along with the following documents, to apply for a telephone connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proof of ownership of, or, in case of a tenancy, a copy of the lease agreement of, the plot where the telephone line is to be installed; or a copy of the utility bill in the name of the prospective customer • A certificate of incorporation (issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan) if the applicant is a company • A letter from the company authorizing a named person to sign the application for the new telephone connection <p>At this stage, BuildCo already holds all documents above.</p>	7 days	PKR 750
6	<p>* Obtain copy of property tax valuation and copy of the certificate from the tax authorities</p> <p>The company must obtain a copy of the property tax valuation and a copy of the certificate from the tax authorities confirming that the</p>	30 days	no charge

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	<p>company does not owe them any money. These documents are submitted along with the water connection application.</p> <p>The Excise and Taxation Department of the Government of Sindh provides the property tax valuation after the building is completed. The department inspects the building and issues a certificate to the owner of the building. The certificate provides an assessment of the value of the building. If BuildCo has any objections to this assessment, it is required to make them known within 14 days. Otherwise, the department issues a PT-1 Form, a certificate that provides the assessed value of the property and the resultant property tax to be charged.</p> <p>The documents needed are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An application providing information relating to the building • Title documents/ documents evidencing title of the property • Approved building plan • National identity card of the applicant 		
7	* Receive inspection from the Excise and Taxation department	1 day	no charge
8	<p>* Request water and sewerage connection</p> <p>An application form is to be submitted to the Karachi Water and Sewerage Board along with the following documents to apply for water and sewerage connection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the approved building plan along with a copy of the letter under the cover of which the approved building plan was issued by the KBCA • Proof of ownership of the plot, or, for a tenancy, a copy of the lease agreement • A copy of the property tax valuation • A copy of the certificate from the tax authorities confirming that the company owes them no money • A copy of the applicant's national identity card 	60 days	PKR 90,000
9	<p>Apply for occupancy permit and request final inspection</p> <p>After the building is completed, a "notice of completion and permission for occupation" form is to be submitted along with the architect's certificate. After receipt of this notice, the KBCA inspects the building to verify that it has been built according to the approved plans.</p>	1 day	no charge
10	* Receive final inspection	1 day	no charge
11	Receive completion certificate from the Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA)	51 days	no charge

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

GETTING ELECTRICITY

Access to reliable and affordable electricity is vital for businesses. To counter weak electricity supply, many firms in developing economies have to rely on self-supply, often at a prohibitively high cost. Whether electricity is reliably available or not, the first step for a customer is always to gain access by obtaining a connection.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business records all procedures required for a local business to obtain a permanent electricity connection and supply for a standardized warehouse, as well as the time and cost to complete them. These procedures include applications and contracts with electricity utilities, clearances from other agencies and the external and final connection works. The ranking on the ease of getting electricity is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators: procedures, time and cost. To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions are used.

The warehouse:

- Is located in the economy's largest business city, in an area where other warehouses are located.
- Is not in a special economic zone where the connection would be eligible for subsidization or faster service.
- Has road access. The connection works involve the crossing of a road or roads but are carried out on public land.
- Is a new construction being connected to electricity for the first time.
- Has 2 stories, both above ground, with a total surface of about 1,300.6 square meters (14,000 square feet), and is built on a plot of 929 square meters (10,000 square feet).

The electricity connection:

- Is a 3-phase, 4-wire Y, 140-kilovolt-ampere (kVA) (subscribed capacity) connection.

WHAT THE GETTING ELECTRICITY INDICATORS MEASURE

Procedures to obtain an electricity connection (number)

Submitting all relevant documents and obtaining all necessary clearances and permits

Completing all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections

Obtaining external installation works and possibly purchasing material for these works

Concluding any necessary supply contract and obtaining final supply

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

Is at least 1 calendar day

Each procedure starts on a separate day

Does not include time spent gathering information

Reflects the time spent in practice, with little follow-up and no prior contact with officials

Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

Official costs only, no bribes

Excludes value added tax

- Is 150 meters long.
- Is to either the low-voltage or the medium-voltage distribution network and either overhead or underground, whichever is more common in the economy and in the area where the warehouse is located. The length of any connection in the customer's private domain is negligible.
- Involves installing one electricity meter. The monthly electricity consumption will be 0.07 gigawatt-hour (GWh). The internal electrical wiring has been completed.

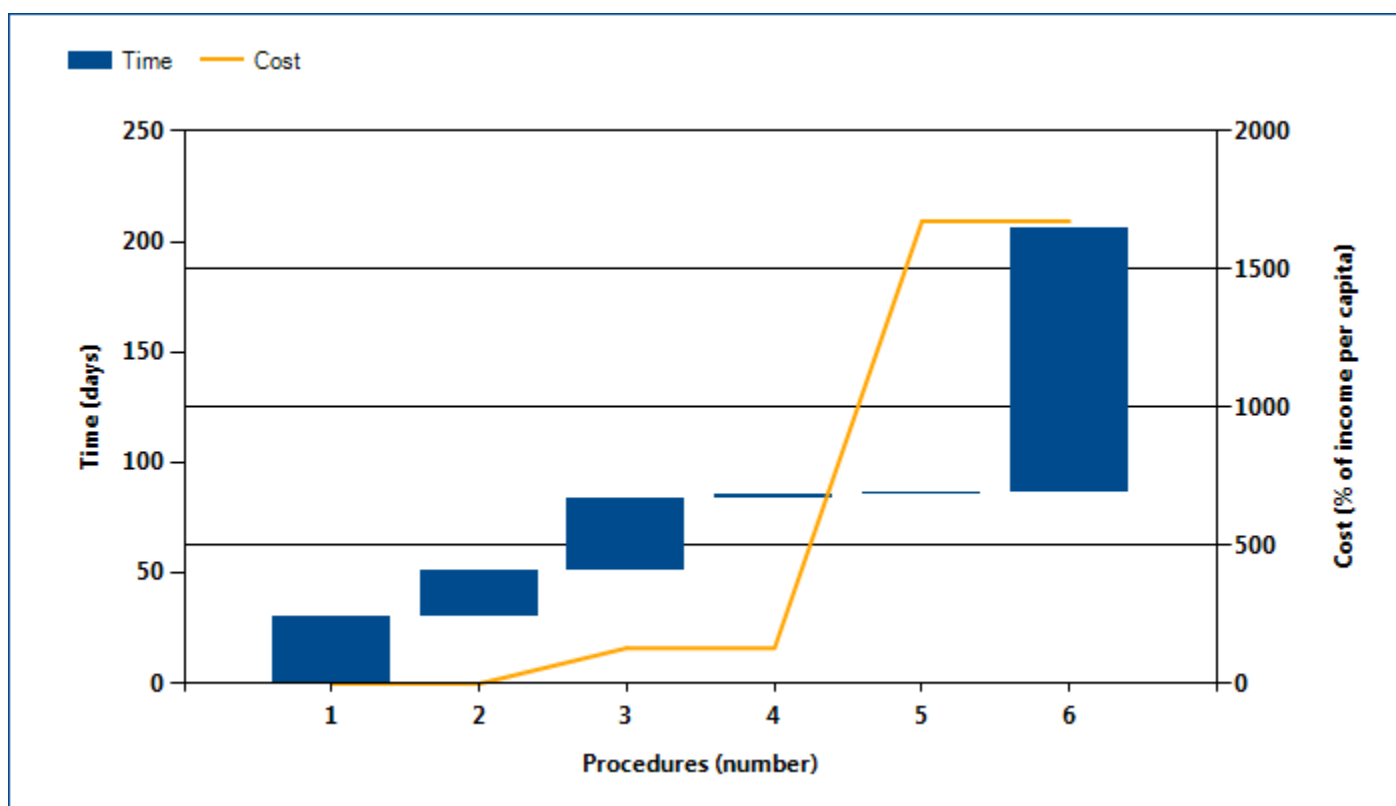
GETTING ELECTRICITY

Where does the economy stand today?

What does it take to obtain a new electricity connection in Pakistan? According to data collected by *Doing Business*, getting electricity there requires 6

procedures, takes 206 days and costs 1673.7% of income per capita (figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 What it takes to obtain an electricity connection in Pakistan



Note: Time shown in the figure above may not reflect simultaneity of procedures. For more information on the methodology of the getting electricity indicators, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary at the end of this chapter.

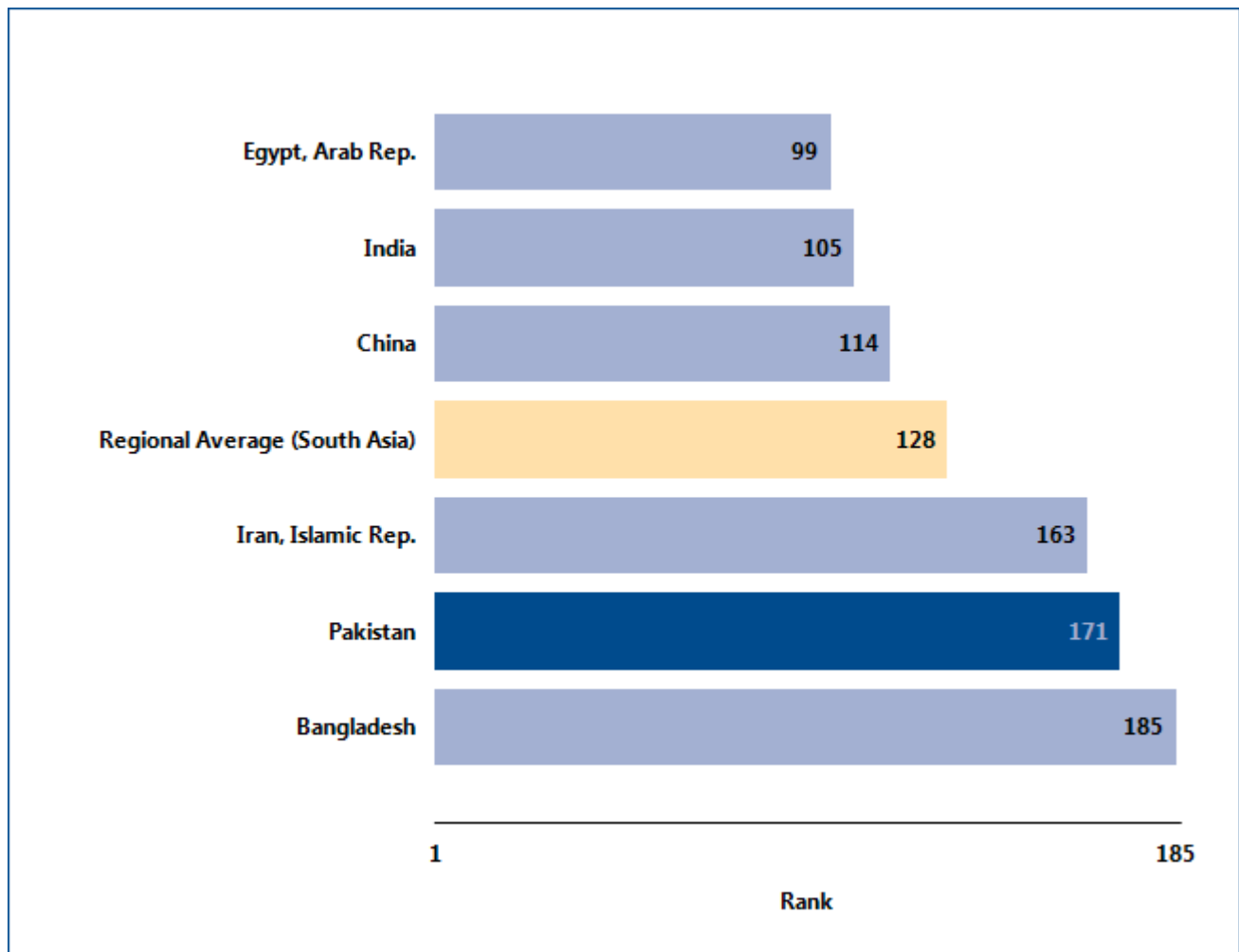
Source: *Doing Business* database.

GETTING ELECTRICITY

Globally, Pakistan stands at 171 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of getting electricity (figure 4.2). The rankings for comparator economies and the

regional average ranking provide another perspective in assessing how easy it is for an entrepreneur in Pakistan to connect a warehouse to electricity.

Figure 4.2 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of getting electricity



Source: Doing Business database.

GETTING ELECTRICITY

Even more helpful than rankings on the ease of getting electricity may be the indicators underlying those rankings (table 4.1). And regional and global best performers on these indicators may provide useful benchmarks.

Table 4.1 The ease of getting electricity in Pakistan

Indicator	Pakistan DB2013	Pakistan DB2012	Best performer in South Asia DB2013	Best performer globally DB2013
Rank	171	166	Nepal (96)	Iceland (1)
Procedures (number)	6	6	Sri Lanka (4)	Germany (3)*
Time (days)	206	206	India (67)	Germany (17)
Cost (% of income per capita)	1,673.7	1,346.0	India (247.3)	Japan (0.0)

Note: DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year.

* Two or more economies share the top ranking on this indicator. For a list of these economies, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>).

Source: *Doing Business* database.

GETTING ELECTRICITY

Obtaining an electricity connection is essential to enable a business to conduct its most basic operations. In many economies the connection process is complicated by the multiple laws and regulations involved—covering service quality, general safety, technical standards, procurement practices and internal wiring installations. In an effort to ensure

safety in the connection process while keeping connection costs reasonable, governments around the world have worked to consolidate requirements for obtaining an electricity connection. What reforms in getting electricity has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 4.2)?

Table 4.2 How has Pakistan made getting electricity easier—or not?

By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

GETTING ELECTRICITY

What are the details?

The indicators reported here for Pakistan are based on a set of specific procedures—the steps that an entrepreneur must complete to get a warehouse connected to electricity by the local distribution utility—identified by *Doing Business*. Data are collected from the distribution utility, then completed and verified by electricity regulatory agencies and independent professionals such as electrical engineers, electrical contractors and construction companies. The electricity distribution utility surveyed is the one serving the area (or areas) in which warehouses are located. If there is a choice of distribution utilities, the one serving the largest number of customers is selected.

OBTAINING AN ELECTRICITY CONNECTION

City: Karachi

Name of Utility: Karachi Electricity Supply Company Ltd

The procedures are those that apply to a warehouse and electricity connection matching the standard assumptions used by *Doing Business* in collecting the data (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators cover). The procedures, along with the associated time and cost, are summarized below.

Summary of procedures for getting electricity in Pakistan—and the time and cost

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Submit application to Karachi Electricity Supply Company (KESCO) and await site inspection Application form should be verified by Licensed Electrical Contractor, should be accompanied with Copy of the computerized national identity card (CNIC) of owner, copy of approved building plan, copy of approved layout plan, copy of covering letter of approved layout plan, copy of trade license, list of machinery, equipment, details of chiller units (in case of centrally air conditioned units), passport size photo of applicant, company letter head mentioning name of authorizing person, his CNIC number.	30 calendar days	no charge
2	KESCO conducts site inspection and prepares and sends an estimate of costs	21 calendar days	no charge
3	Obtain an excavation permit at CDGK (City District Government Karachi) and DHA (Defense Housing Authority) The customer obtains an excavation permit.	33 calendar days	PKR 137,600.0
4	Electrician obtains wiring test form Contractor has to collect this test form from the Government (they issue one form per connection application). He only needs to give the address of the property to obtain the form.	1 calendar day	no charge
5	Make payment of estimated amount at the bank counter of KESCO and submits internal wiring test report form to KESCO The payment has to be made by cheque at the Bank counter of the	1 calendar day	PKR 1,650,289.0

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	utility. The internal wiring test report form is obtained by the licensed contractor from the Sindh Government and he completes the form testifying that the electrical wiring of the warehouse has been tested and meets the required testing guidelines.		
6	<p>Await completion of external connection works, meter installation, and electricity from KESCO</p> <p>External connection works includes erection of Poles, laying of HT/LT Cables, completion of PMT / Sub Station work and providing connection to the location, meter installation works.</p>	120 calendar days	no charge

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

REGISTERING PROPERTY

Ensuring formal property rights is fundamental. Effective administration of land is part of that. If formal property transfer is too costly or complicated, formal titles might go informal again. And where property is informal or poorly administered, it has little chance of being accepted as collateral for loans—limiting access to finance.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business records the full sequence of procedures necessary for a business to purchase property from another business and transfer the property title to the buyer's name. The transaction is considered complete when it is opposable to third parties and when the buyer can use the property, use it as collateral for a bank loan or resell it. The ranking on the ease of registering property is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators: procedures, time and cost.

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the parties to the transaction, the property and the procedures are used.

The parties (buyer and seller):

- Are limited liability companies, 100% domestically and privately owned.
- Are located in the periurban area of the economy's largest business city.
- Have 50 employees each, all of whom are nationals.
- Perform general commercial activities.

The property (fully owned by the seller):

- Has a value of 50 times income per capita. The sale price equals the value.
- Is registered in the land registry or cadastre, or both, and is free of title disputes.
- Is located in a periurban commercial zone, and no rezoning is required.

WHAT THE REGISTERING PROPERTY INDICATORS MEASURE

Procedures to legally transfer title on immovable property (number)

Preregistration (for example, checking for liens, notarizing sales agreement, paying property transfer taxes)

Registration in the economy's largest business city

Postregistration (for example, filing title with the municipality)

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

Does not include time spent gathering information

Each procedure starts on a separate day

Procedure completed once final document is received

No prior contact with officials

Cost required to complete each procedure (% of property value)

Official costs only, no bribes

No value added or capital gains taxes included

- Has no mortgages attached and has been under the same ownership for the past 10 years.
- Consists of 557.4 square meters (6,000 square feet) of land and a 10-year-old, 2-story warehouse of 929 square meters (10,000 square feet). The warehouse is in good condition and complies with all safety standards, building codes and legal requirements. The property will be transferred in its entirety.

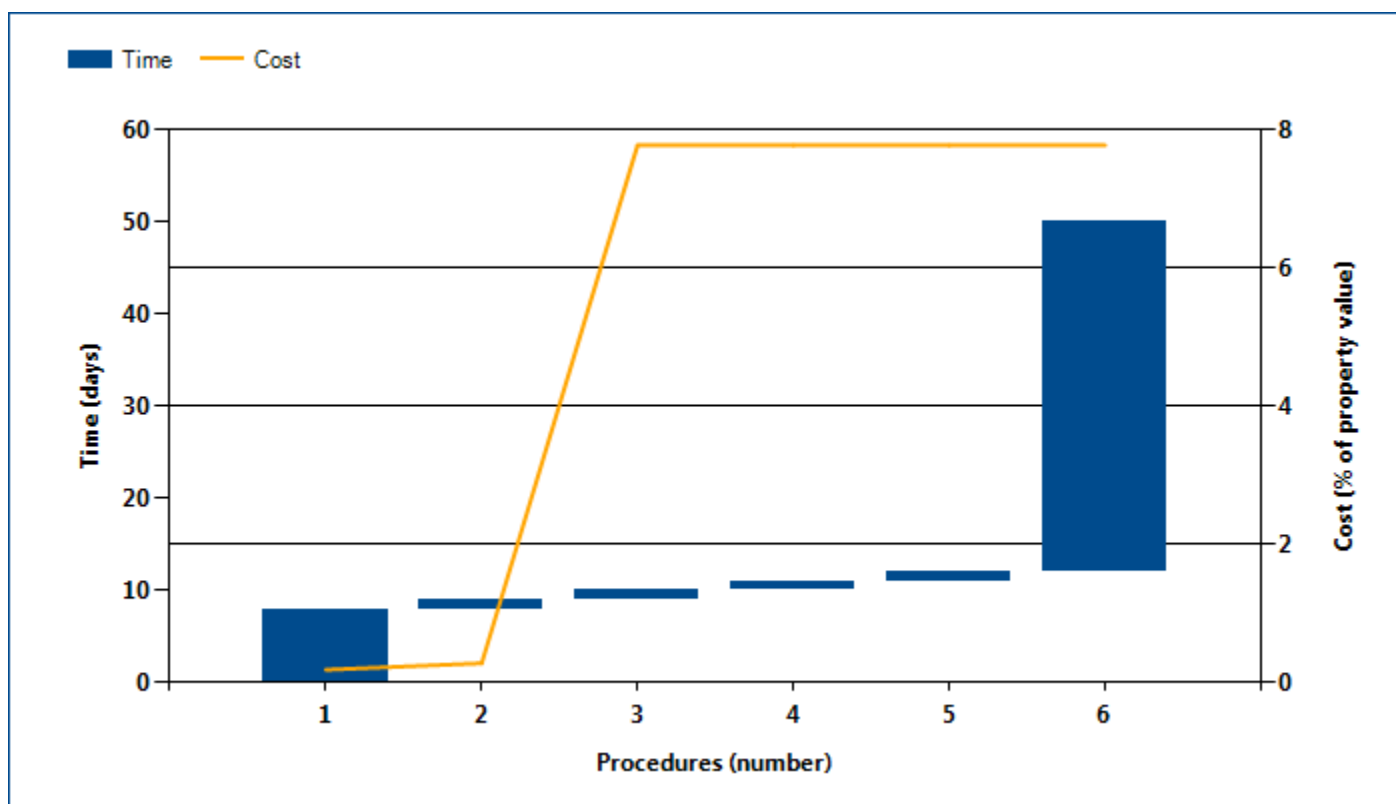
REGISTERING PROPERTY

Where does the economy stand today?

What does it take to complete a property transfer in Pakistan? According to data collected by *Doing Business*, registering property there requires 6

procedures, takes 50 days and costs 7.8% of the property value (figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 What it takes to register property in Pakistan



Note: Time shown in the figure above may not reflect simultaneity of procedures. For more information on the methodology of the registering property indicators, see the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>). For details on the procedures reflected here, see the summary at the end of this chapter.

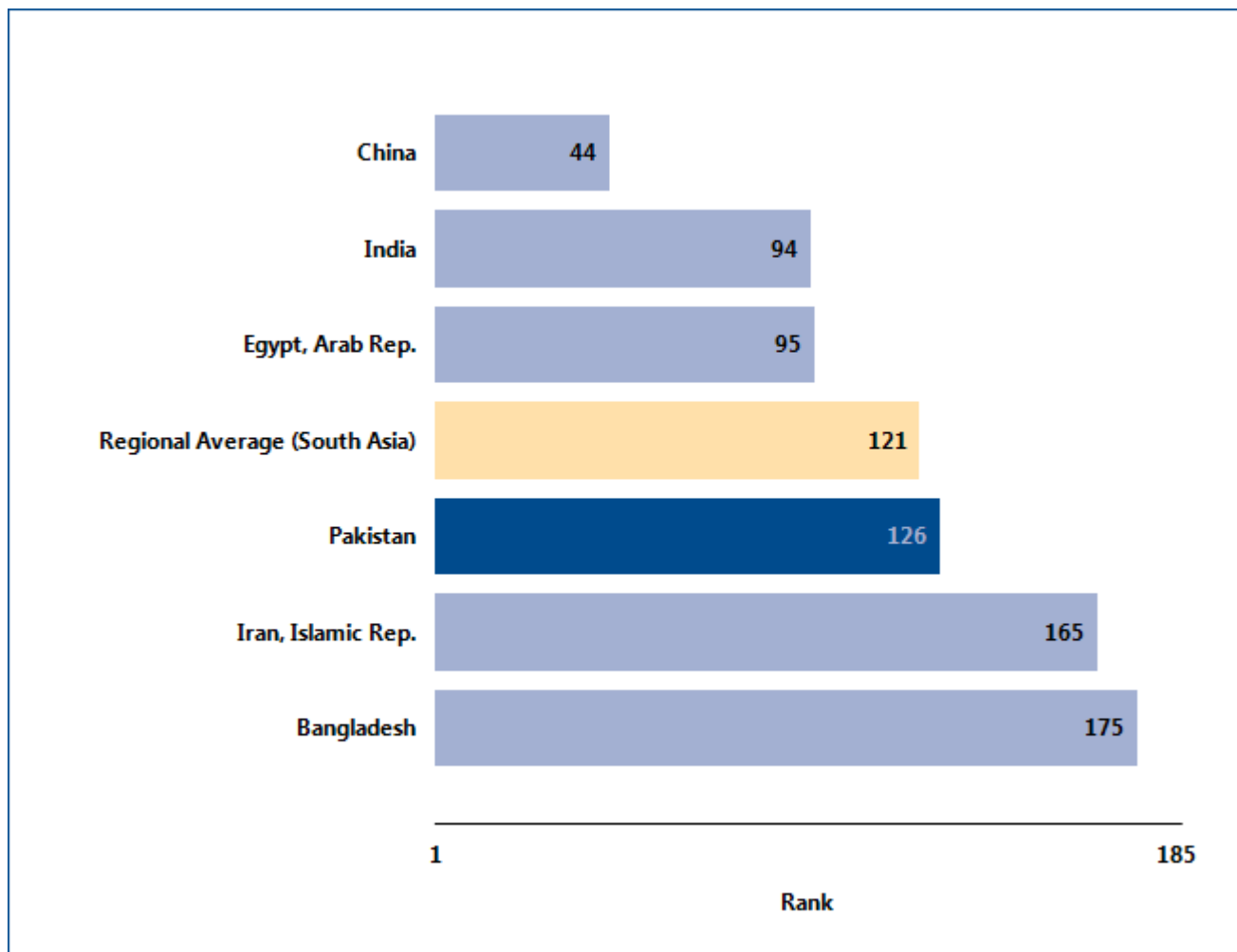
Source: *Doing Business* database.

REGISTERING PROPERTY

Globally, Pakistan stands at 126 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of registering property (figure 5.2). The rankings for comparator economies and the

regional average ranking provide other useful information for assessing how easy it is for an entrepreneur in Pakistan to transfer property.

Figure 5.2 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of registering property



Source: *Doing Business* database.

REGISTERING PROPERTY

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how easy (or difficult) it is to register property in Pakistan today, data over time show which aspects of the process have changed—and which have not (table 5.1). That can help identify where the potential for improvement is greatest.

Table 5.1 The ease of registering property in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2005	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	126
Procedures (number)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Time (days)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Cost (% of property value)	7.6	6.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	9.2	7.7	7.8

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year. For more information on "no practice" marks, see the data notes.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

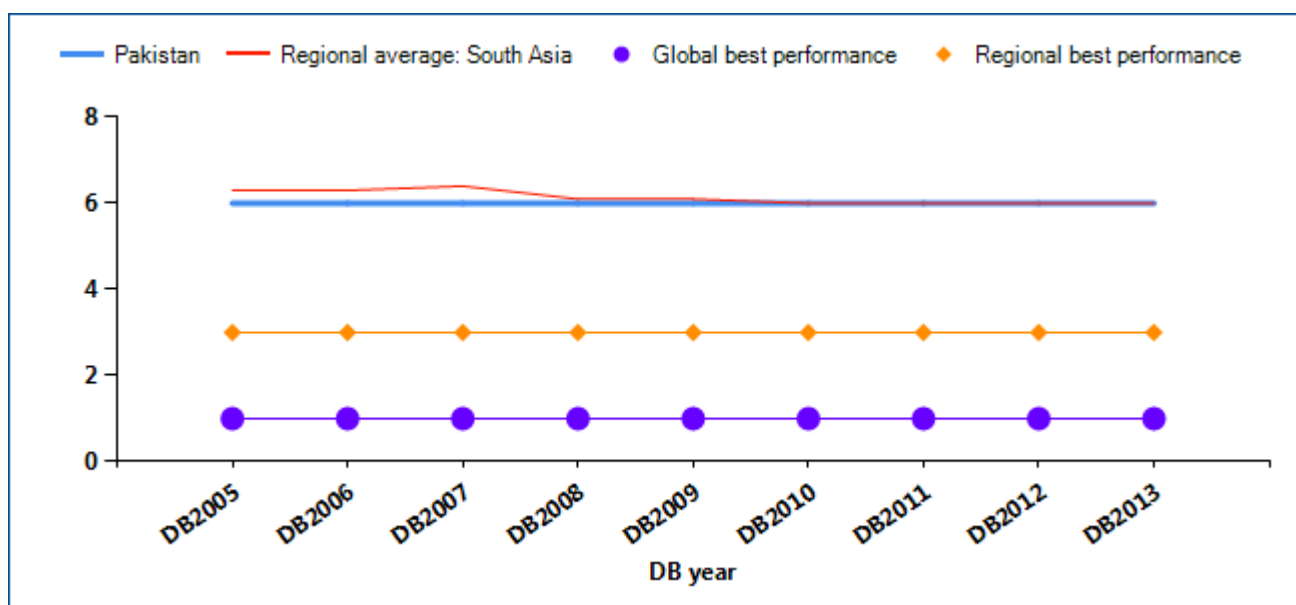
REGISTERING PROPERTY

Equally helpful may be the benchmarks provided by the economies that over time have had the best performance regionally or globally on the procedures, time or cost required to complete a property transfer

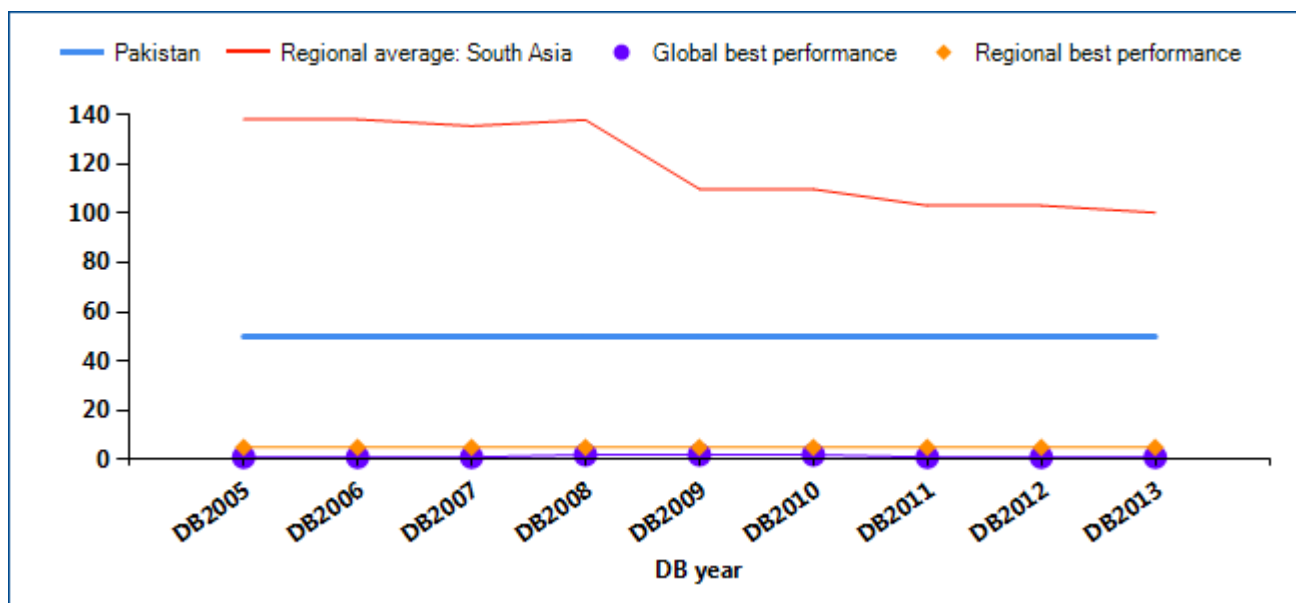
(figure 5.3). These benchmarks help show what is possible in making it easier to register property. And changes in regional averages can show where Pakistan is keeping up—and where it is falling behind.

Figure 5.3 Has registering property become easier over time?

Procedures (number)

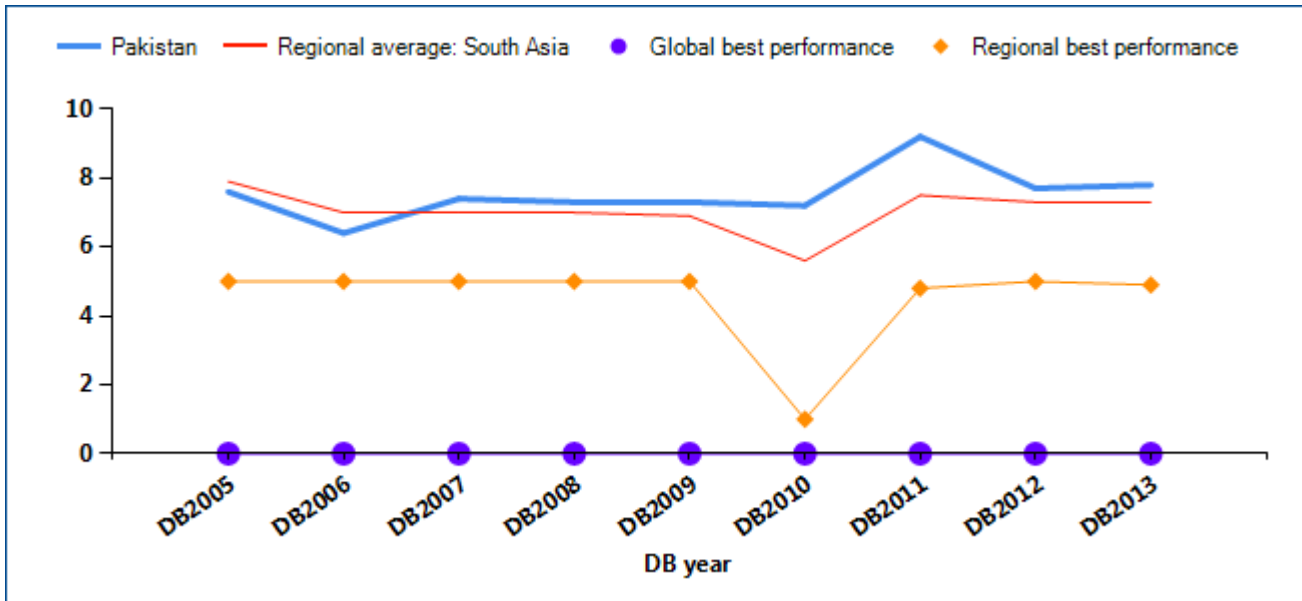


Time (days)



REGISTERING PROPERTY

Cost (% of property value)



Source: Doing Business database.

REGISTERING PROPERTY

Economies worldwide have been making it easier for entrepreneurs to register and transfer property—such as by computerizing land registries, introducing time limits for procedures and setting low fixed fees. Many

have cut the time required substantially—enabling buyers to use or mortgage their property earlier. What property registration reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 5.2)?

Table 5.2 How has Pakistan made registering property easier—or not?
By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	Pakistan made registering property more expensive by increasing the Capital Value Tax.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	Pakistan made registering property more expensive by doubling the capital value tax to 4%.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2005), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

REGISTERING PROPERTY

What are the details?

The indicators reported here are based on a set of specific procedures—the steps that a buyer and seller must complete to transfer the property to the buyer's name—identified by *Doing Business* through information collected from local property lawyers, notaries and property registries. These procedures are those that apply to a transaction matching the standard assumptions used by *Doing Business* in collecting the data (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators cover).

STANDARD PROPERTY TRANSFER

City: Karachi
Property Value: PKR 5,341,071

The procedures, along with the associated time and cost, are summarized below.

Summary of procedures for registering property in Pakistan—and the time and cost

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	<p>Advertisement of transaction in newspapers inviting objections</p> <p>A Public notice in two different newspapers having circulation of 100,000 copies, in English and in Urdu news paper, inviting objections/claims should be placed. After publication, there is a seven-day waiting time for arrival of objections, if any. Advertisement is published in local newspapers (dailies) having a large circulation. Simultaneously, the buyer will verify the authenticity of the documents presented by the seller as well his authority to act on behalf of the company to sell this property. At the same time, there is a checking for any encumbrances.</p>	8 days	PKR 10,000
2	<p>Hire deed writer or lawyer to draft sale purchase agreement</p> <p>It is common practice in Pakistan to hire a lawyer to draft the sale purchase agreement. People who cannot afford lawyers hire a deed writer costing around PKP 1,000.</p>	1 day	PKR 5,000
3	<p>Payment of stamp duty, capital value tax, Town tax and registration fee</p> <p>The following payments must be made:</p> <p>(i) Conveyance stamp duty 3% of property value.</p> <p>(ii) The capital value tax (CVT) decreased from 4% to 2.5% of the property value (Sindh Finance Act, 2010 which came into force on July 1st, 2010 amending the Sindh Urban Immoveable Property Tax Act, 1958, section 4). After the 18th constitutional amendment (April, 2010), the CVT on property was transferred to the provincial governments. CVT is applicable in urban areas for residential property exceeding an area of one kanal and in case of commercial properties without any threshold of land area or size of the property. However, where the value of such property is not recorded, the CVT is payable at Rs. 100 per square yard of</p>	1 day	2.5 % of the property price (Capital value tax) +3% of property price (stamp duty) + 1% of property price (registration fee)+ 1% Town Tax

No.	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
	<p>land area. (iii) 1% of property value for the registration fee. (iv) 1% of the property value for the Town Tax</p> <p>Fees are paid at the Government Treasury or National Bank of Pakistan, an autonomous bank jointly owned by Government of Pakistan and public, who issue receipt of money which is taken to the Stamp office of the Government.</p> <p>The receipt of payment is taken to the Stamp Office of the Government. The Stamp office will, upon production of receipt, issue a stamp paper of the value (money deposited) on the Sale Deed. Such typed stamp paper will be presented later before the Registrar, who registers the change of ownership.</p>		
4	<p>Obtaining a Non-Objection Certificate</p> <p>The Deputy District Officer Revenue and the District Officer Revenue, at Town and city level respectively, issue a "No Objection Certificate" in favour of the Seller permitting the sale of the property, provided that the entire amount due and payable in respect of the property has been satisfied.</p>	1 day	included in Procedure 3
5	<p>Receipt of payment is taken to Stamp Office</p> <p>The receipt of payment obtained in Procedure 4 is taken to the Stamp Office of the Government. The Stamp office will, upon production of receipt, issue a stamp paper of the value (money deposited) on the Sale Deed. Such typed stamp paper will be presented later before the Registrar, who registers the change of ownership.</p>	1 day	no cost
6	<p>Execution and registration of the deed before the registration authority</p> <p>The conveyance deed must be executed before the registering authority. Execution of the deed is done before the Sub-Registrar of Conveyance/Assurances of the area, official responsible under the Registration Act. Registration of the deed automatically follows the execution of sale deed. A receipt is issued immediately, but the deed is delivered a few weeks later. The name of the buyer is recorded in the new deed, showing the change in ownership.</p> <p>The documentation shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conveyance/Sale Deed (stamped after payment in Procedure 4) • ID of parties • Original title deed of seller • If the parties have authorized someone else through a power of attorney, the power of attorney in original with copies. <p>The buyer will conduct post registration Procedures, such as changing the name at the utility companies, property taxation and municipal services.</p>	38 days	no cost

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.
Source: Doing Business database.

GETTING CREDIT

Two types of frameworks can facilitate access to credit and improve its allocation: credit information systems and the legal rights of borrowers and lenders in collateral and bankruptcy laws. Credit information systems enable lenders to view a potential borrower's financial history (positive or negative)—valuable information to consider when assessing risk. And they permit borrowers to establish a good credit history that will allow easier access to credit. Sound collateral laws enable businesses to use their assets, especially movable property, as security to generate capital—while strong creditors' rights have been associated with higher ratios of private sector credit to GDP.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business assesses the sharing of credit information and the legal rights of borrowers and lenders with respect to secured transactions through 2 sets of indicators. The depth of credit information index measures rules and practices affecting the coverage, scope and accessibility of credit information available through a public credit registry or a private credit bureau. The strength of legal rights index measures whether certain features that facilitate lending exist within the applicable collateral and bankruptcy laws. *Doing Business* uses case scenarios to determine the scope of the secured transactions system, involving a secured borrower and a secured lender and examining legal restrictions on the use of movable collateral. These scenarios assume that the borrower:

- Is a private, limited liability company.
- Has its headquarters and only base of operations in the largest business city.

WHAT THE GETTING CREDIT INDICATORS MEASURE

Strength of legal rights index (0–10)

Protection of rights of borrowers and lenders through collateral laws

Protection of secured creditors' rights through bankruptcy laws

Depth of credit information index (0–6)

Scope and accessibility of credit information distributed by public credit registries and private credit bureaus

Public credit registry coverage (% of adults)

Number of individuals and firms listed in public credit registry as percentage of adult population

Private credit bureau coverage (% of adults)

Number of individuals and firms listed in largest private credit bureau as percentage of adult population

- Has 100 employees.
- Is 100% domestically owned, as is the lender.

The ranking on the ease of getting credit is based on the percentile rankings on the sum of its component indicators: the depth of credit information index and the strength of legal rights index.

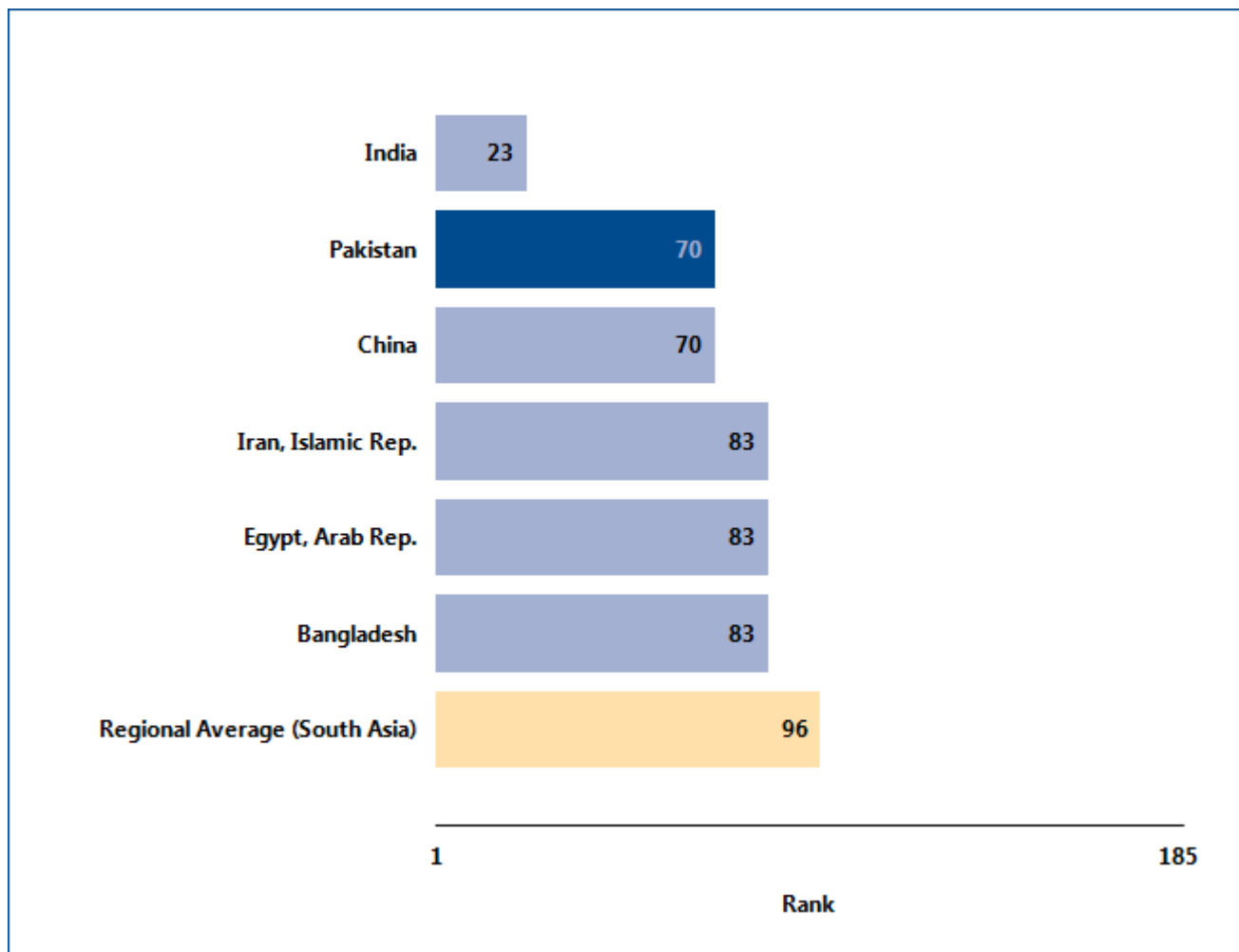
GETTING CREDIT

Where does the economy stand today?

How well do the credit information system and collateral and bankruptcy laws in Pakistan facilitate access to credit? The economy has a score of 4 on the depth of credit information index and a score of 6 on the strength of legal rights index (see the summary of scoring at the end of this chapter for details). Higher scores indicate more credit information and stronger legal rights for borrowers and lenders.

Globally, Pakistan stands at 70 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of getting credit (figure 6.1). The rankings for comparator economies and the regional average ranking provide other useful information for assessing how well regulations and institutions in Pakistan support lending and borrowing.

Figure 6.1 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of getting credit



Source: Doing Business database.

GETTING CREDIT

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how well the credit information system and collateral and bankruptcy laws in Pakistan support lending and borrowing today, data over time can help show where

institutions and regulations have been strengthened—and where they have not (table 6.1). That can help identify where the potential for improvement is greatest.

Table 6.1 The ease of getting credit in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2005	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	70
Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Depth of credit information index (0-6)	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0.2	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.9	5.6	5.8	6.9	7.2
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.0

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

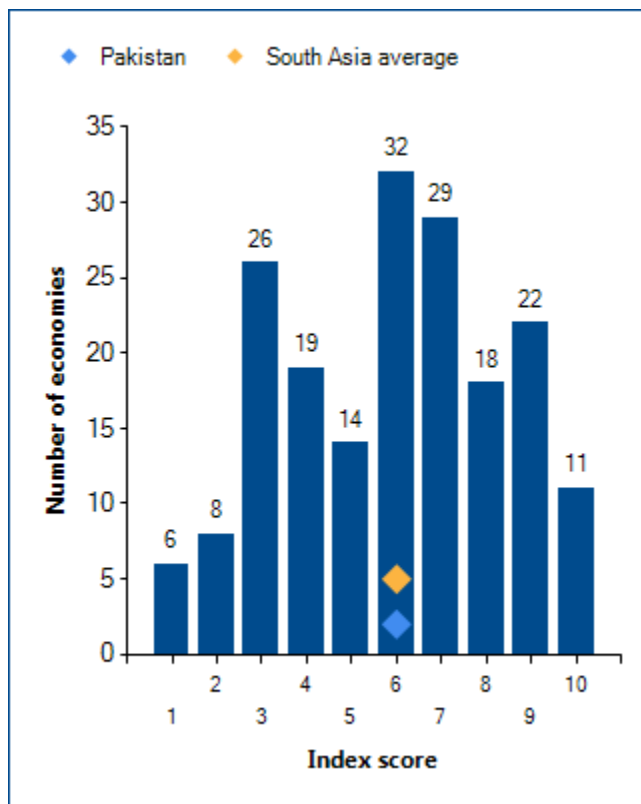
GETTING CREDIT

One way to put an economy's score on the getting credit indicators into context is to see where the economy stands in the distribution of scores across economies. Figure 6.2 highlights the score on the strength of legal rights index for Pakistan in 2012 and

shows the number of economies with this score in 2012 as well as the regional average score. Figure 6.3 shows the same thing for the depth of credit information index.

Figure 6.2 How strong are legal rights for borrowers and lenders?

Number of economies with each score on strength of legal rights index (0–10), 2012

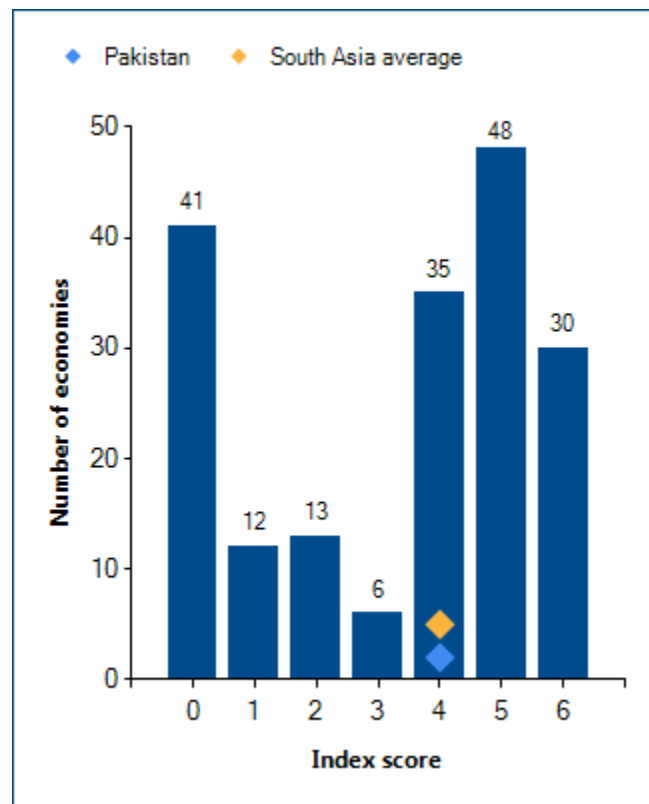


Note: Higher scores indicate that collateral and bankruptcy laws are better designed to facilitate access to credit.

Source: Doing Business database.

Figure 6.3 How much credit information is shared—and how widely?

Number of economies with each score on depth of credit information index (0–6), 2012



Note: Higher scores indicate the availability of more credit information, from either a public credit registry or a private credit bureau, to facilitate lending decisions. Regional averages for the depth of credit information index exclude economies with no public registry or private bureau.

Source: Doing Business database.

GETTING CREDIT

When economies strengthen the legal rights of lenders and borrowers under collateral and bankruptcy laws, and increase the scope, coverage and accessibility of credit information, they can increase entrepreneurs' access to credit. What credit reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 6.2)?

Table 6.2 How has Pakistan made getting credit easier—or not?
By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	The private credit bureau has expanded the scope of information distributed to include positive as well as negative credit information. In addition to late payments and defaults information, the original and outstanding loan amounts are now distributed to lenders as well. Pakistan's public credit registry eliminated its loan threshold of 500,000 Pakistan rupees (\$8,350), boosting coverage by 20 times.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2005), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

GETTING CREDIT

What are the details?

The getting credit indicators reported here for Pakistan are based on detailed information collected in that economy. The data on credit information sharing are collected through a survey of a public credit registry or private credit bureau (if one exists). To construct the depth of credit information index, a score of 1 is assigned for each of 6 features of the public credit registry or private credit bureau (see summary of scoring below).

The data on the legal rights of borrowers and lenders are gathered through a survey of financial lawyers and verified through analysis of laws and regulations as well as public sources of information on collateral and bankruptcy laws. For the strength of legal rights index, a score of 1 is assigned for each of 8 aspects related to legal rights in collateral law and 2 aspects in bankruptcy law.

Summary of scoring for the getting credit indicators in Pakistan

Indicator	Pakistan	South Asia average	OECD high income average
Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	6	6	7
Depth of credit information index (0-6)	4	4	5
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	7.2	7.2	31.5
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	2.0	12.8	74.6

Note: In cases where an economy's regional classification is "OECD high income," regional averages above are only displayed once. Regional averages for the depth of credit information index exclude economies with no public registry or private bureau. Regional averages for the public registry coverage exclude economies with no public registry. Regional averages for the private bureau coverage exclude economies with no private bureau.

Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	Index score: 6
Can any business use movable assets as collateral while keeping possession of the assets; and any financial institution accept such assets as collateral ?	Yes
Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in a single category of movable assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral?	Yes
Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in substantially all of its assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral?	Yes
May a security right extend to future or after-acquired assets, and may it extend automatically to the products, proceeds or replacements of the original assets ?	Yes
Is a general description of debts and obligations permitted in collateral agreements; can all types of debts and obligations be secured between parties; and can the collateral agreement include a maximum amount for which the assets are encumbered?	No
Is a collateral registry in operation, that is unified geographically and by asset type, with an electronic database indexed by debtor's names?	No

Strength of legal rights index (0–10)	Index score: 6
Are secured creditors paid first (i.e. before general tax claims and employee claims) when a debtor defaults outside an insolvency procedure?	No
Are secured creditors paid first (i.e. before general tax claims and employee claims) when a business is liquidated?	No
Are secured creditors either not subject to an automatic stay or moratorium on enforcement procedures when a debtor enters a court-supervised reorganization procedure, or the law provides secured creditors with grounds for relief from an automatic stay or	Yes
Does the law allow parties to agree in a collateral agreement that the lender may enforce its security right out of court, at the time a security interest is created?	Yes

Depth of credit information index (0–6)	Private credit bureau	Public credit registry	Index score: 4
Are data on both firms and individuals distributed?	Yes	Yes	1
Are both positive and negative data distributed?	Yes	No	1
Does the registry distribute credit information from retailers, trade creditors or utility companies as well as financial institutions?	No	No	0
Are more than 2 years of historical credit information distributed?	Yes	No	1
Is data on all loans below 1% of income per capita distributed?	Yes	Yes	1
Is it guaranteed by law that borrowers can inspect their data in the largest credit registry?	No	No	0

Note: An economy receives a score of 1 if there is a "yes" to either private bureau or public registry.

Coverage	Private credit bureau	Public credit registry
Number of firms	0	100,451
Number of individuals	2,200,000	7,688,811

Source: Doing Business database.

PROTECTING INVESTORS

Investor protections matter for the ability of companies to raise the capital they need to grow, innovate, diversify and compete. If the laws do not provide such protections, investors may be reluctant to invest unless they become the controlling shareholders. Strong regulations clearly define related-party transactions, promote clear and efficient disclosure requirements, require shareholder participation in major decisions of the company and set clear standards of accountability for company insiders.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business measures the strength of minority shareholder protections against directors' use of corporate assets for personal gain—or self-dealing. The indicators distinguish 3 dimensions of investor protections: transparency of related-party transactions (extent of disclosure index), liability for self-dealing (extent of director liability index) and shareholders' ability to sue officers and directors for misconduct (ease of shareholder suits index). The ranking on the strength of investor protection index is the simple average of the percentile rankings on these 3 indices. To make the data comparable across economies, a case study uses several assumptions about the business and the transaction.

The business (Buyer):

- Is a publicly traded corporation listed on the economy's most important stock exchange (or at least a large private company with multiple shareholders).
- Has a board of directors and a chief executive officer (CEO) who may legally act on behalf of Buyer where permitted, even if this is not specifically required by law.

The transaction involves the following details:

- Mr. James, a director and the majority shareholder of the company, proposes that

WHAT THE PROTECTING INVESTORS INDICATORS MEASURE

Extent of disclosure index (0–10)

Who can approve related-party transactions
Disclosure requirements in case of related-party transactions

Extent of director liability index (0–10)

Ability of shareholders to hold interested parties and members of the approving body liable in case of related-party transactions

Available legal remedies (damages, repayment of profits, fines, imprisonment and rescission of the transaction)

Ability of shareholders to sue directly or derivatively

Ease of shareholder suits index (0–10)

Access to internal corporate documents (directly or through a government inspector)

Documents and information available during trial

Strength of investor protection index (0–10)

Simple average of the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits indices

the company purchase used trucks from another company he owns.

- The price is higher than the going price for used trucks, but the transaction goes forward.
- All required approvals are obtained, and all required disclosures made, though the transaction is prejudicial to Buyer.
- Shareholders sue the interested parties and the members of the board of directors.

PROTECTING INVESTORS

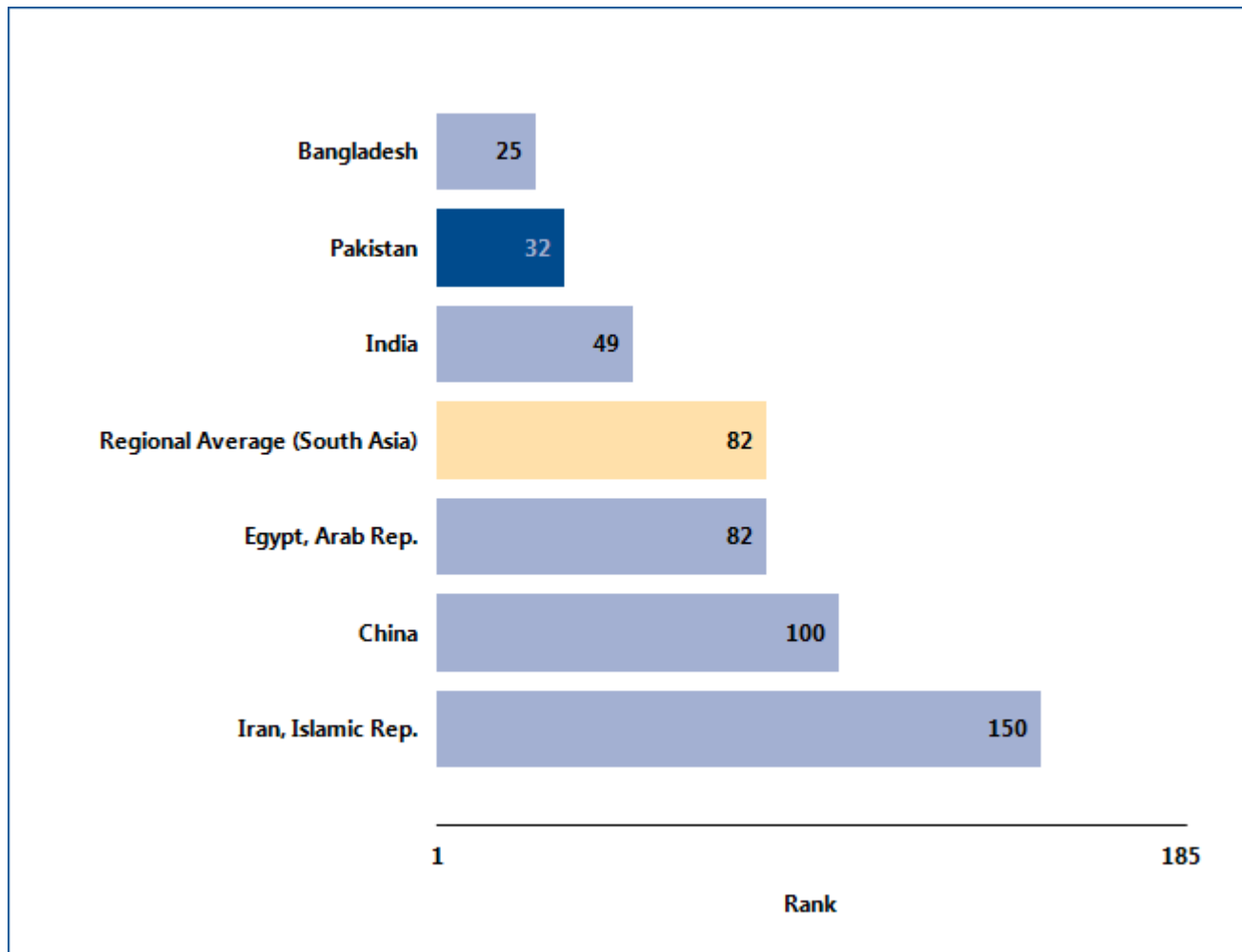
Where does the economy stand today?

How strong are investor protections in Pakistan? The economy has a score of 6.3 on the strength of investor protection index, with a higher score indicating stronger protections (see the summary of scoring at the end of this chapter for details).

Globally, Pakistan stands at 32 in the ranking of 185 economies on the strength of investor protection

index (figure 7.1). While the indicator does not measure all aspects related to the protection of minority investors, a higher ranking does indicate that an economy's regulations offer stronger investor protections against self-dealing in the areas measured.

Figure 7.1 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the strength of investor protection index



Source: Doing Business database.

PROTECTING INVESTORS

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how well regulations in Pakistan protect minority investors today, data over time show whether the protections have been strengthened (table 7.1). And the global

ranking on the strength of investor protection index over time shows whether the economy is slipping behind other economies in investor protections—or surpassing them.

Table 7.1 The strength of investor protections in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	32
Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Extent of director liability index (0-10)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

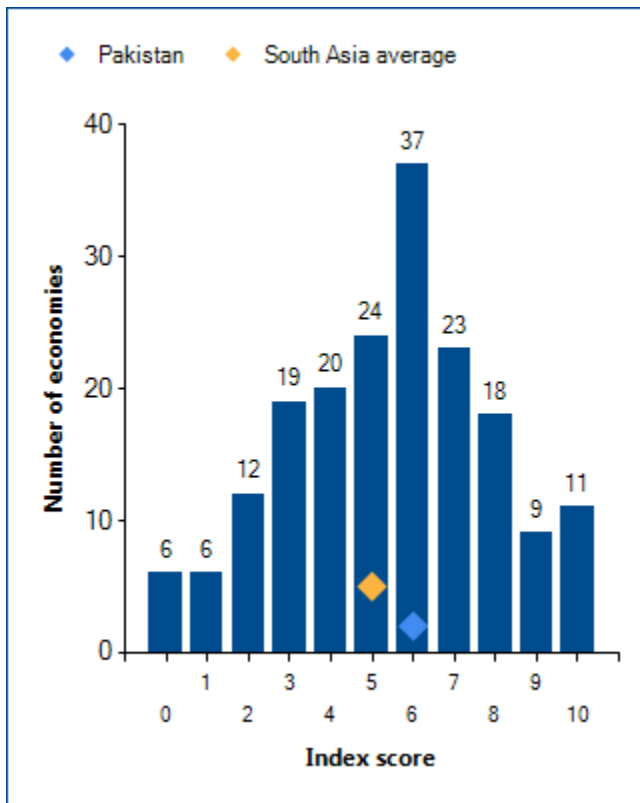
PROTECTING INVESTORS

One way to put an economy's scores on the protecting investors indicators into context is to see where the economy stands in the distribution of scores across economies. Figure 7.2 highlights the score on the extent of disclosure index for Pakistan in 2012 and

shows the number of economies with this score in 2012 as well as the regional average score. Figure 7.3 shows the same thing for the extent of director liability index, and figure 7.4 for the ease of shareholder suits index.

Figure 7.2 How strong are disclosure requirements?

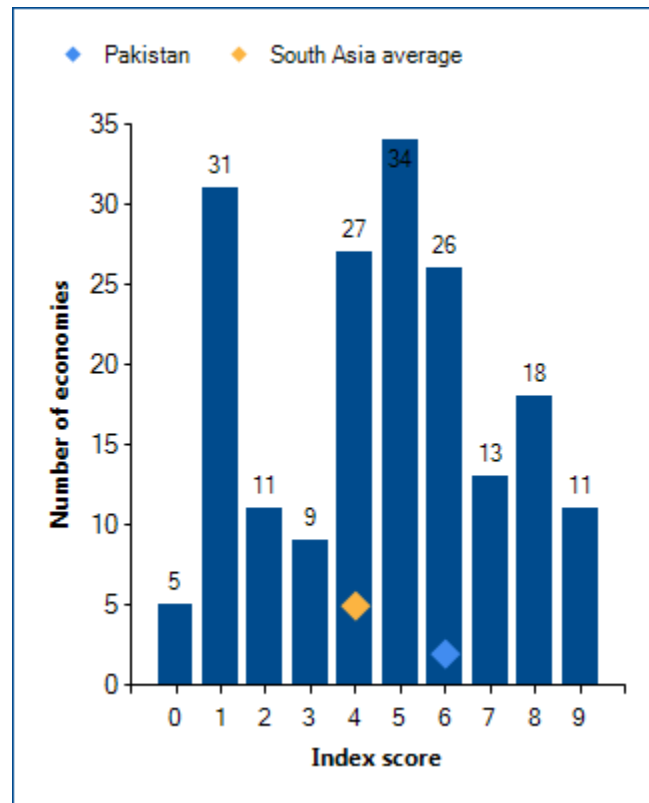
Number of economies with each score on extent of disclosure index (0–10), 2012



Note: Higher scores indicate greater disclosure.
Source: Doing Business database.

Figure 7.3 How strong is the liability regime for directors?

Number of economies with each score on extent of director liability index (0–10), 2012

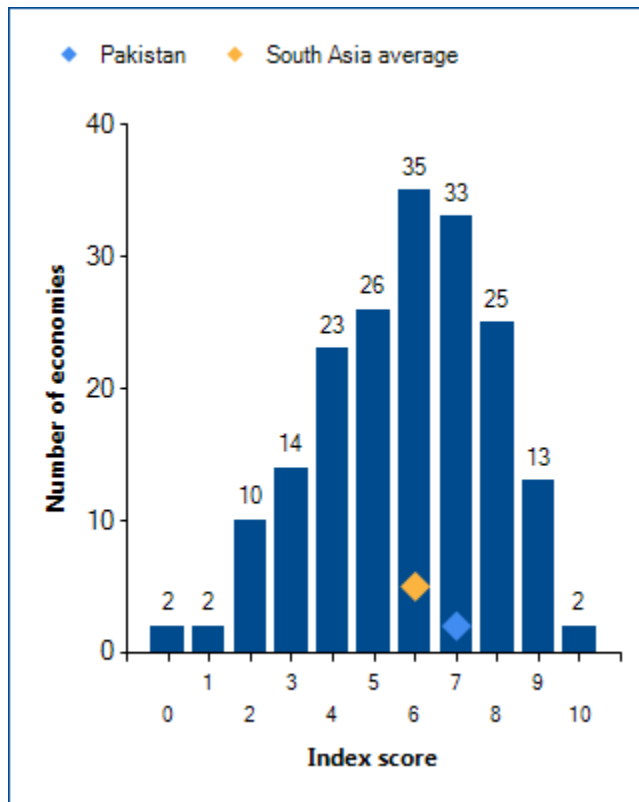


Note: Higher scores indicate greater liability of directors.
No economy receives a score of 10 on the extent of director liability index.
Source: Doing Business database.

PROTECTING INVESTORS

Figure 7.4 How easy is access to internal corporate documents?

Number of economies with each score on ease of shareholder suits index (0–10), 2012



Note: Higher scores indicate greater powers of shareholders to challenge the transaction.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

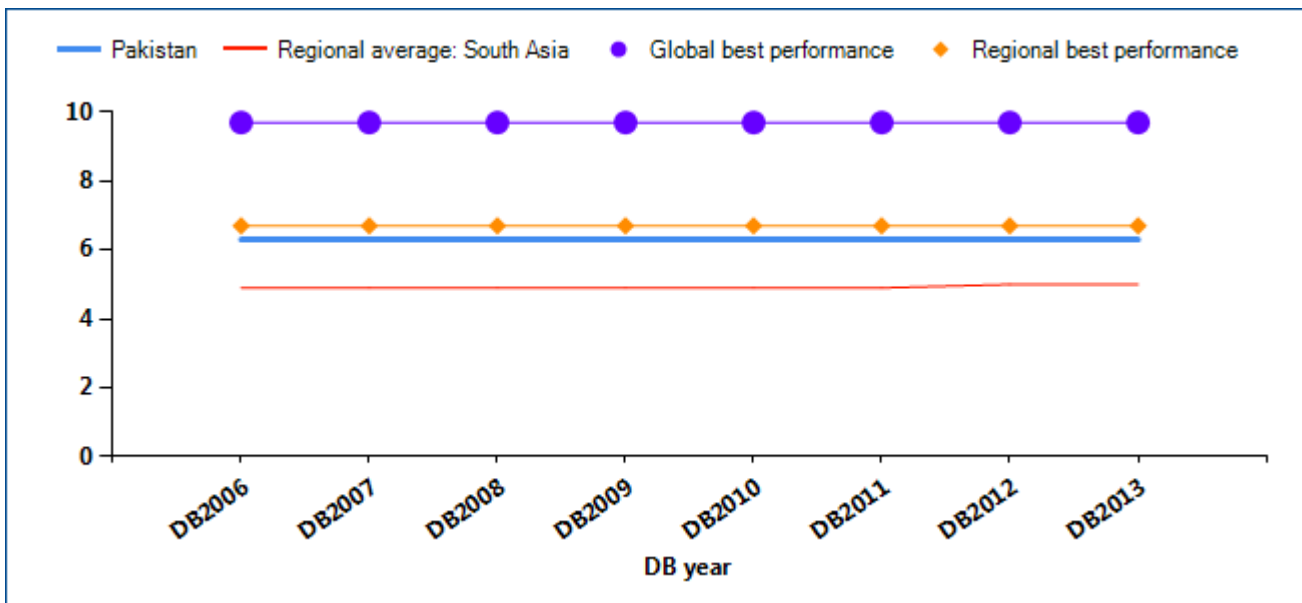
PROTECTING INVESTORS

The scores recorded over time for Pakistan on the strength of investor protection index may also be revealing (figure 7.5). Equally interesting may be the

changes over time in the regional average score on this index.

Figure 7.5 Have investor protections become stronger over time?

Strength of investor protection index (0–10)



Note: The higher the score, the stronger the investor protections.

Source: Doing Business database.

PROTECTING INVESTORS

Economies with the strongest protections of minority investors from self-dealing require more disclosure and define clear duties for directors. They also have well-functioning courts and up-to-date procedural rules that give minority investors the means to prove their case and obtain a judgment within a reasonable

time. So reforms to strengthen investor protections may move ahead on different fronts—such as through new or amended company laws or civil procedure rules. What investor protection reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 7.2)?

Table 7.2 How has Pakistan strengthened investor protections—or not?
By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2006), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

PROTECTING INVESTORS

What are the details?

The protecting investors indicators reported here for Pakistan are based on detailed information collected through a survey of corporate and securities lawyers as well as on securities regulations, company laws and court rules of evidence. To construct the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of

shareholder suits indices, a score is assigned for each of a range of conditions relating to disclosure, director liability and shareholder suits in a standard case study transaction (see the notes at the end of this chapter). The summary below shows the details underlying the scores for Pakistan.

Summary of scoring for the protecting investors indicators in Pakistan

Indicator	Pakistan	South Asia average	OECD high income average
Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	6	5	6
Extent of director liability index (0-10)	6	4	5
Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7	6	7
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.3	5.0	6.1

Note: In cases where an economy's regional classification is "OECD high income," regional averages above are only displayed once.

	Score	Score description
Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	6	
What corporate body provides legally sufficient approval for the transaction?	2	Board of directors and Mr. James is not allowed to vote
Whether disclosure of the conflict of interest by Mr. James to the board of directors is required?	2	Full disclosure of all material facts
Whether immediate disclosure of the transaction to the public and/or shareholders is required?	0	No disclosure obligation
Whether disclosure of the transaction in published periodic filings (annual reports) is required?	2	Disclosure on the transaction and Mr. James' conflict of interest
Whether an external body must review the terms of the transaction before it takes place?	0	No
Extent of director liability index (0-10)	6	
Whether shareholders can sue directly or derivatively for the damage that the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company?	0	No

	Score	Score description
Whether shareholders can hold Mr. James liable for the damage that the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company?	1	Liable for negligence or influencing the approval of the transaction
Whether shareholders can hold members of the approving body liable for the damage that the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company?	1	Liable for negligence
Whether a court can void the transaction upon a successful claim by a shareholder plaintiff?	1	Possible when the transaction is oppressive or prejudicial to minority shareholders
Whether Mr. James pays damages for the harm caused to the company upon a successful claim by the shareholder plaintiff?	1	Yes
Whether Mr. James repays profits made from the transaction upon a successful claim by the shareholder plaintiff?	1	Yes
Whether fines and imprisonment can be applied against Mr. James?	1	Yes
Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7	
Whether shareholders owning 10% or less of Buyer's shares can inspect transaction documents before filing suit?	0	No
Whether shareholders owning 10% or less of Buyer's shares can request an inspector to investigate the transaction?	1	Yes
Whether the plaintiff can obtain any documents from the defendant and witnesses during trial?	4	Any information that may lead to the discovery of relevant information
Whether the plaintiff can request categories of documents from the defendant without identifying specific ones?	0	No
Whether the plaintiff can directly question the defendant and witnesses during trial?	1	Yes
Whether the level of proof required for civil suits is lower than that of criminal cases?	1	Yes
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.3	

Source: *Doing Business* database.

PAYING TAXES

Taxes are essential. They fund the public amenities, infrastructure and services that are crucial for a properly functioning economy. But the level of tax rates needs to be carefully chosen—and needless complexity in tax rules avoided. According to *Doing Business* data, in economies where it is more difficult and costly to pay taxes, larger shares of economic activity end up in the informal sector—where businesses pay no taxes at all.

What do the indicators cover?

Using a case scenario, *Doing Business* measures the taxes and mandatory contributions that a medium-size company must pay in a given year as well as the administrative burden of paying taxes and contributions. This case scenario uses a set of financial statements and assumptions about transactions made over the year. Information is also compiled on the frequency of filing and payments as well as time taken to comply with tax laws. The ranking on the ease of paying taxes is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators: number of annual payments, time and total tax rate, with a threshold being applied to the total tax rate.¹ To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the taxes and contributions are used.

- TaxpayerCo is a medium-size business that started operations on January 1, 2010.
- The business starts from the same financial position in each economy. All the taxes and mandatory contributions paid during the second year of operation are recorded.
- Taxes and mandatory contributions are measured at all levels of government.

WHAT THE PAYING TAXES INDICATORS MEASURE

Tax payments for a manufacturing company in 2011 (number per year adjusted for electronic or joint filing and payment)

Total number of taxes and contributions paid, including consumption taxes (value added tax, sales tax or goods and service tax)

Method and frequency of filing and payment

Time required to comply with 3 major taxes (hours per year)

Collecting information and computing the tax payable

Completing tax return forms, filing with proper agencies

Arranging payment or withholding

Preparing separate tax accounting books, if required

Total tax rate (% of profit before all taxes)

Profit or corporate income tax

Social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer

Property and property transfer taxes

Dividend, capital gains and financial transactions taxes

Waste collection, vehicle, road and other taxes

- Taxes and mandatory contributions include corporate income tax, turnover tax and all labor taxes and contributions paid by the company.
- A range of standard deductions and exemptions are also recorded.

¹ The threshold is defined as the highest total tax rate among the top 15% of economies in the ranking on the total tax rate. It is calculated and adjusted on a yearly basis. The threshold is not based on any economic theory of an "optimal tax rate" that minimizes distortions or maximizes efficiency in the tax system of an economy overall. Instead, it is mainly empirical in nature, set at the lower end of the distribution of tax rates levied on medium-size enterprises in the manufacturing sector as observed through the paying taxes indicators. This reduces the bias in the indicators toward economies that do not need to levy significant taxes on companies like the *Doing Business* standardized case study company because they raise public revenue in other ways—for example, through taxes on foreign companies, through taxes on sectors other than manufacturing or from natural resources (all of which are outside the scope of the methodology). This year's threshold is 25.7%.

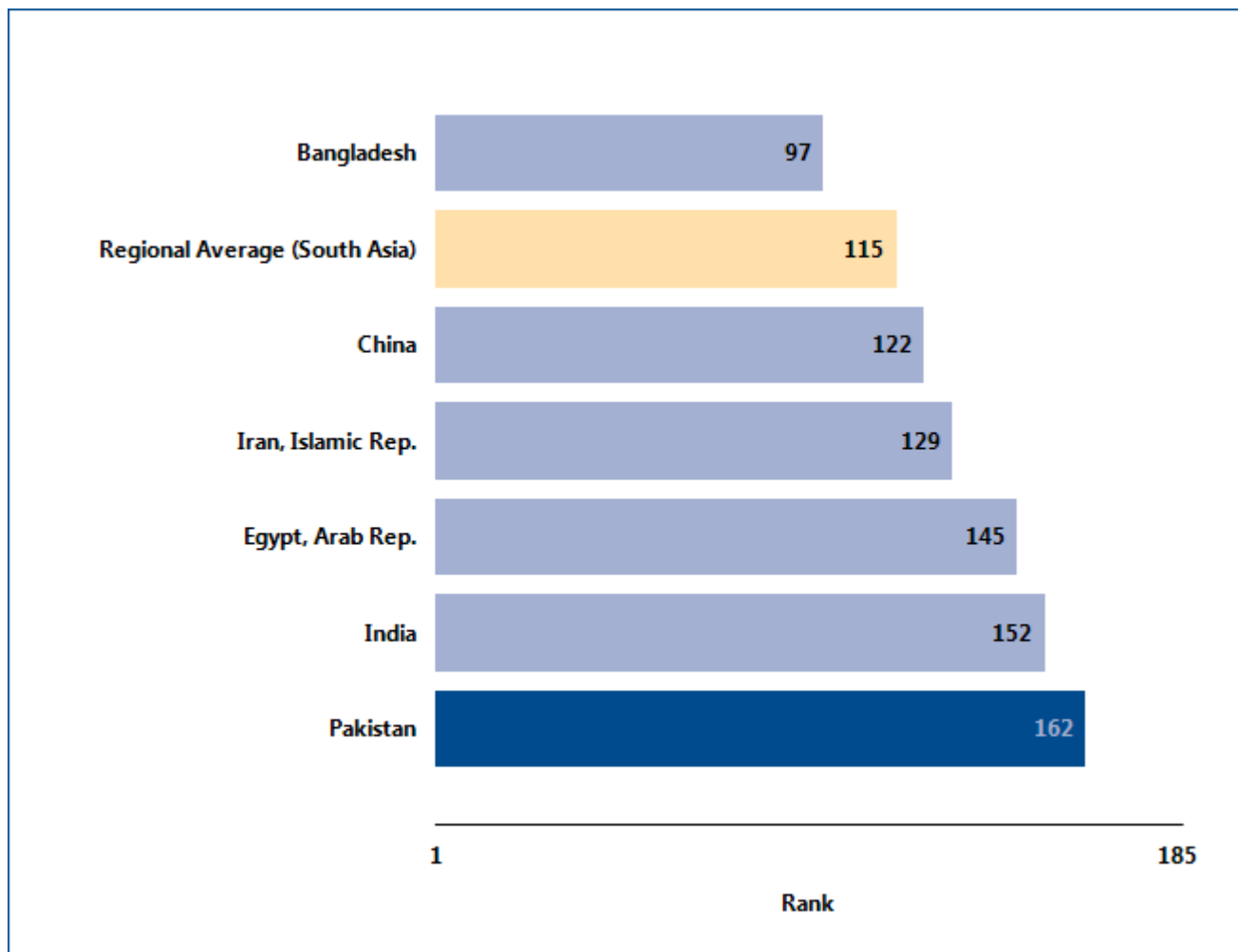
PAYING TAXES

Where does the economy stand today?

What is the administrative burden of complying with taxes in Pakistan—and how much do firms pay in taxes? On average, firms make 47 tax payments a year, spend 560 hours a year filing, preparing and paying taxes and pay total taxes amounting to 35.3% of profit (see the summary at the end of this chapter for details).

Globally, Pakistan stands at 162 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of paying taxes (figure 8.1). The rankings for comparator economies and the regional average ranking provide other useful information for assessing the tax compliance burden for businesses in Pakistan.

Figure 8.1 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of paying taxes



Note: DB2013 rankings reflect changes to the methodology. For all economies with a total tax rate below the threshold of 25.7% applied in DB2013, the total tax rate is set at 25.7% for the purpose of calculating the ranking on the ease of paying taxes.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

PAYING TAXES

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how easy (or difficult) it is to comply with tax rules in Pakistan today, data over time show which aspects of

the process have changed — and which have not (table 8.1). That can help identify where the potential for easing tax compliance is greatest.

Table 8.1 The ease of paying taxes in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	162
Payments (number per year)	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Time (hours per year)	560	560	560	560	560	560	560	560
Total tax rate (% profit)	43.7	42.2	40.7	28.9	31.6	31.6	35.3	35.3

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year. DB2013 rankings reflect changes to the methodology. For all economies with a total tax rate below the threshold of 25.7% applied in DB2013, the total tax rate is set at 25.7% for the purpose of calculating the ranking on the ease of paying taxes.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

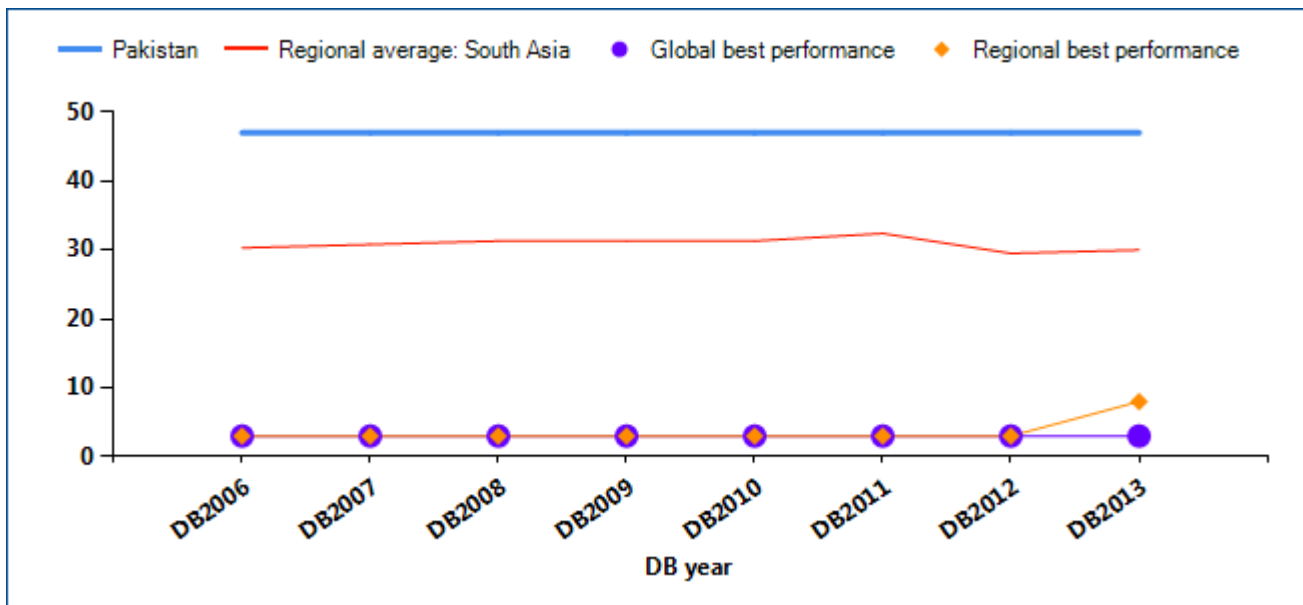
PAYING TAXES

Equally helpful may be the benchmarks provided by the economies that over time have had the best performance regionally or globally on the number of payments or the time required to prepare and file taxes (figure 8.2). These benchmarks help show what is

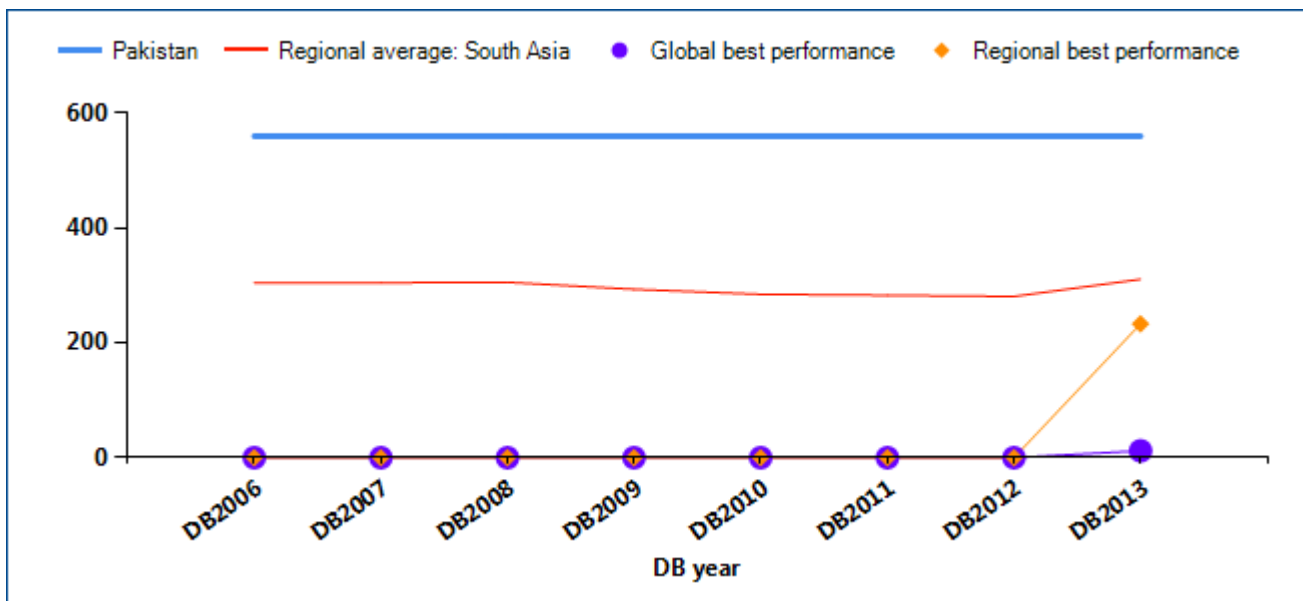
possible in easing the administrative burden of tax compliance. And changes in regional averages can show where Pakistan is keeping up—and where it is falling behind.

Figure 8.2 Has paying taxes become easier over time?

Payments (number per year)

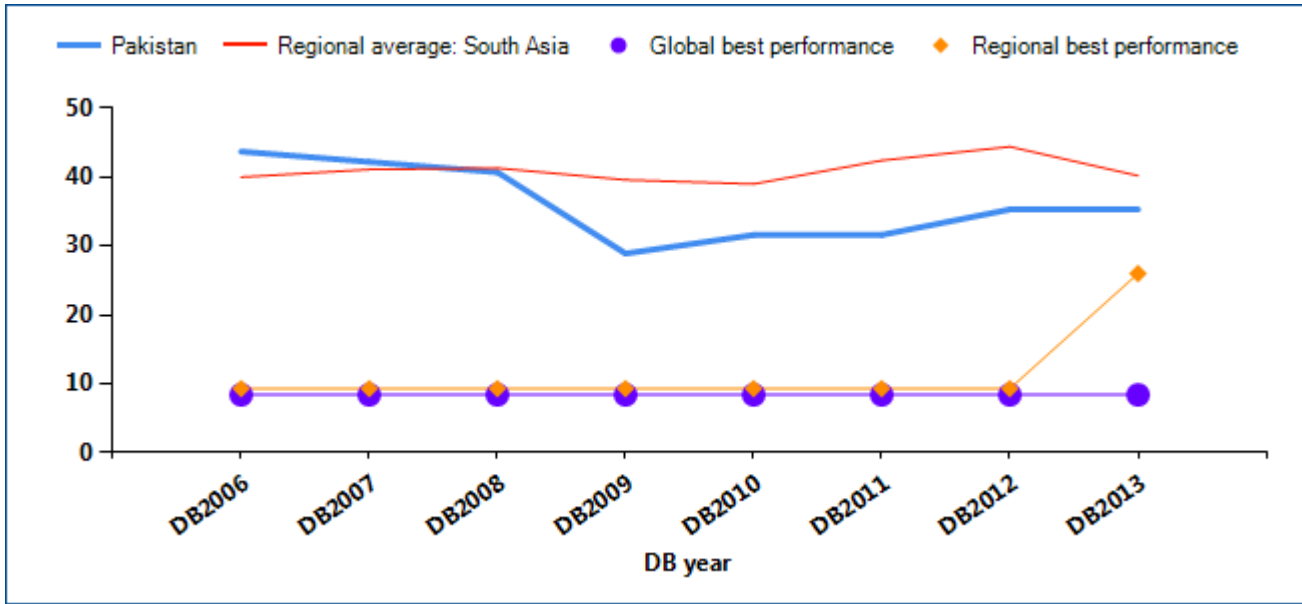


Time (hours per year)



PAYING TAXES

Total tax rate (% of profit)



Source: Doing Business database.

PAYING TAXES

Economies around the world have made paying taxes faster and easier for businesses—such as by consolidating filings, reducing the frequency of payments or offering electronic filing and payment. Many have lowered tax rates. Changes have brought

concrete results. Some economies simplifying tax payment and reducing rates have seen tax revenue rise. What tax reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 8.2)?

Table 8.2 How has Pakistan made paying taxes easier—or not?
By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2012	Pakistan increased the profit tax rate for small firms.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2006), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

PAYING TAXES

What are the details?

The indicators reported here for Pakistan are based on a standard set of taxes and contributions that would be paid by the case study company used by *Doing Business* in collecting the data (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators cover). Tax practitioners are asked to review standard financial statements as well as a standard list of transactions that the company completed during the year. Respondents are asked how much in taxes and mandatory contributions the business must pay and what the process is for doing so.

LOCATION OF STANDARDIZED COMPANY

City: Karachi

The taxes and contributions paid are listed in the summary below, along with the associated number of payments, time and tax rate.

Summary of tax rates and administrative burden in Pakistan

Indicator	Pakistan	South Asia average	OECD high income average
Payments (number per year)	47	30	12
Time (hours per year)	560	311	176
Profit tax (%)	17.9	17.1	15.2
Labor tax and contributions (%)	15.1	8.7	23.8
Other taxes (%)	2.3	14.4	3.7
Total tax rate (% profit)	35.3	40.2	42.7

Note: In cases where an economy's regional classification is "OECD high income," regional averages above are only displayed once.

Tax or mandatory contribution	Payments (number)	Notes on payments	Time (hours)	Statutory tax rate	Tax base	Total tax rate (% of profit)	Notes on total tax rate
Corporate income tax	5		40	0-35%	taxable profit	17.9	
Social security contributions	12		40	6%	gross salaries	6.8	
Pension contributions	12		0	5% or PKR 350 per employee per month	gross salaries	5.6	

Tax or mandatory contribution	Payments (number)	Notes on payments	Time (hours)	Statutory tax rate	Tax base	Total tax rate (% of profit)	Notes on total tax rate
Education cess	1		0	PKR 100 per month	per worker	2.7	
Property tax	1		0	18% (including 10% discount)	annual rental value of property	0.9	
Fuel tax	1		0	25%	value of fuel consumption	0.8	
Professional tax	1		0	PKR 10,000	fixed fee	0.4	
Tax on interest	0		0	10%	interest	0.3	included in other taxes
Vehicle tax	1		0	varies	fixed fee depending on type of vehicle	0.2	
Stamp duty	1		0	slab rate based on contract value		0	
Goods and sales tax (VAT)	12		480	17% before 1 July 2011 and 16% as of 1 July 2011	value added	0	not included
Totals	47		560			35.3	

Source: Doing Business database.

TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

In today's globalized world, making trade between economies easier is increasingly important for business. Excessive document requirements, burdensome customs procedures, inefficient port operations and inadequate infrastructure all lead to extra costs and delays for exporters and importers, stifling trade potential. Research shows that exporters in developing countries gain more from a 10% drop in their trading costs than from a similar reduction in the tariffs applied to their products in global markets.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business measures the time and cost (excluding tariffs and the time and cost for sea transport) associated with exporting and importing a standard shipment of goods by sea transport, and the number of documents necessary to complete the transaction. The indicators cover procedural requirements such as documentation requirements and procedures at customs and other regulatory agencies as well as at the port. They also cover trade logistics, including the time and cost of inland transport to the largest business city. The ranking on the ease of trading across borders is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators: documents, time and cost to export and import.

To make the data comparable across economies, *Doing Business* uses several assumptions about the business and the traded goods.

The business:

- Is of medium size and employs 60 people.
- Is located in the periurban area of the economy's largest business city.
- Is a private, limited liability company, domestically owned, formally registered and operating under commercial laws and regulations of the economy.

The traded goods:

- Are not hazardous nor do they include military items.

WHAT THE TRADING ACROSS BORDERS INDICATORS MEASURE

Documents required to export and import (number)

- Bank documents
- Customs clearance documents
- Port and terminal handling documents
- Transport documents

Time required to export and import (days)

- Obtaining, filling out and submitting all the documents
- Inland transport and handling
- Customs clearance and inspections
- Port and terminal handling
- Does not include sea transport time

Cost required to export and import (US\$ per container)

- All documentation
- Inland transport and handling
- Customs clearance and inspections
- Port and terminal handling
- Official costs only, no bribes

- Do not require refrigeration or any other special environment.
- Do not require any special phytosanitary or environmental safety standards other than accepted international standards.
- Are one of the economy's leading export or import products.
- Are transported in a dry-cargo, 20-foot full container load.

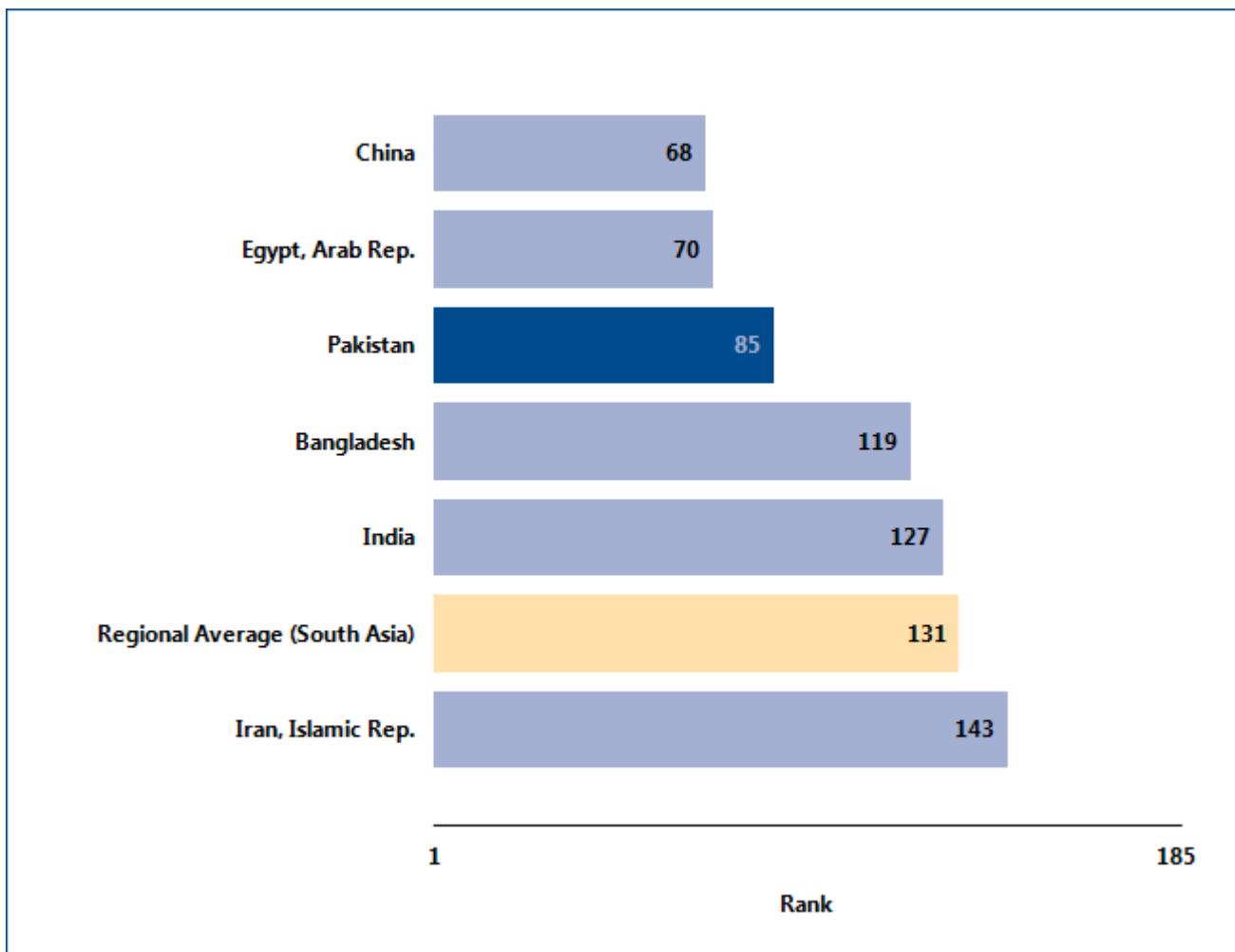
TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

Where does the economy stand today?

What does it take to export or import in Pakistan? According to data collected by *Doing Business*, exporting a standard container of goods requires 8 documents, takes 21 days and costs \$660. Importing the same container of goods requires 8 documents, takes 18 days and costs \$705 (see the summary of procedures and documents at the end of this chapter for details).

Globally, Pakistan stands at 85 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of trading across borders (figure 9.1). The rankings for comparator economies and the regional average ranking provide other useful information for assessing how easy it is for a business in Pakistan to export and import goods.

Figure 9.1 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of trading across borders



Source: *Doing Business* database.

TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how easy (or difficult) it is to export or import in Pakistan today, data over time show which aspects of the

process have changed—and which have not (table 9.1). That can help identify where the potential for improvement is greatest.

Table 9.1 The ease of trading across borders in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	85
Documents to export (number)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Time to export (days)	31	22	22	22	22	21	21	21
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	996	515	515	611	611	611	660	660
Documents to import (number)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Time to import (days)	39	19	19	18	18	18	18	18
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	317	648	648	680	680	680	705	705

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

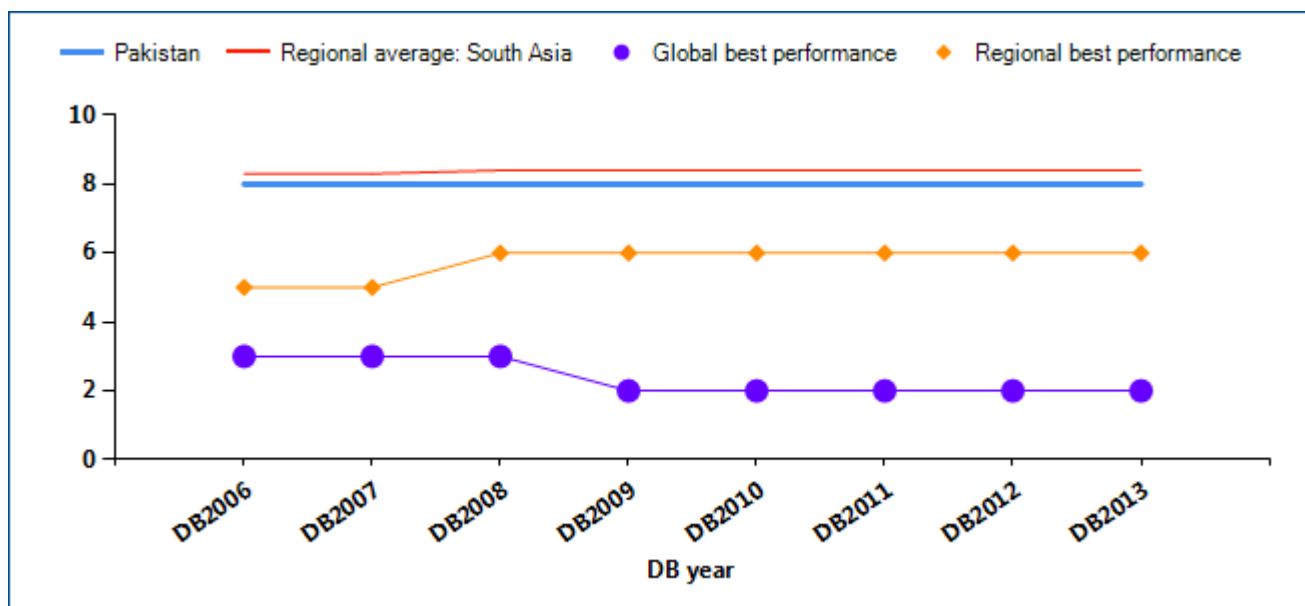
TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

Equally helpful may be the benchmarks provided by the economies that over time have had the best performance regionally or globally on the documents, time or cost required to export or import (figure 9.2).

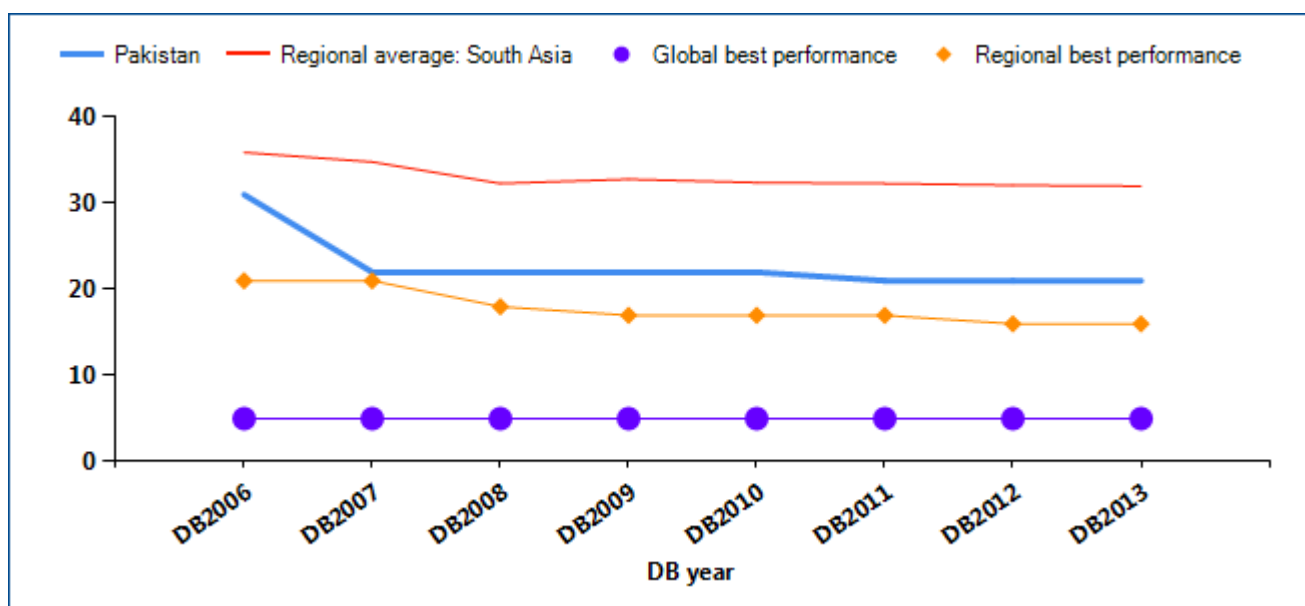
These benchmarks help show what is possible in making it easier to trade across borders. And changes in regional averages can show where Pakistan is keeping up—and where it is falling behind.

Figure 9.2 Has trading across borders become easier over time?

Documents to export (number)

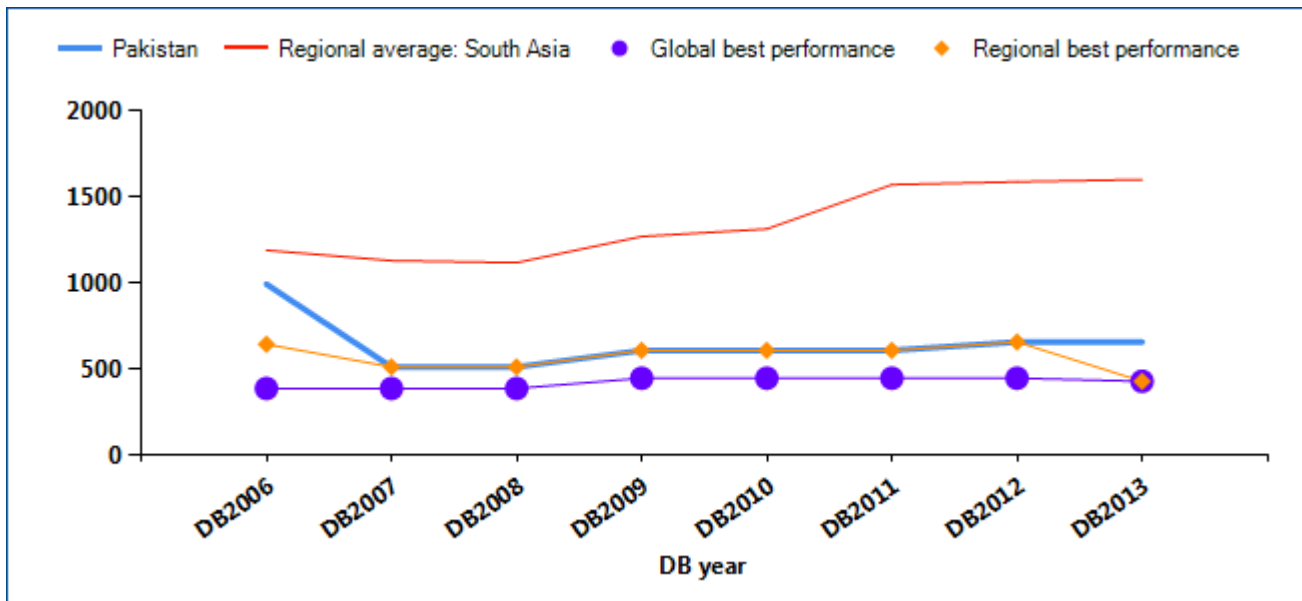


Time to export (days)

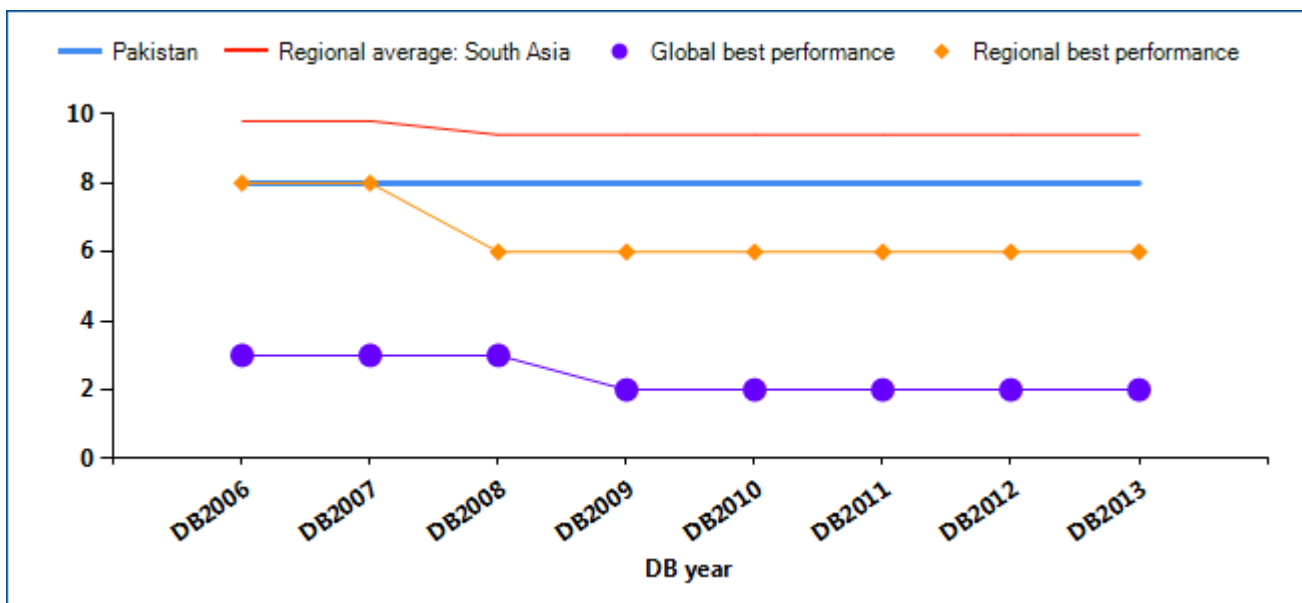


TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

Cost to export (US\$ per container)

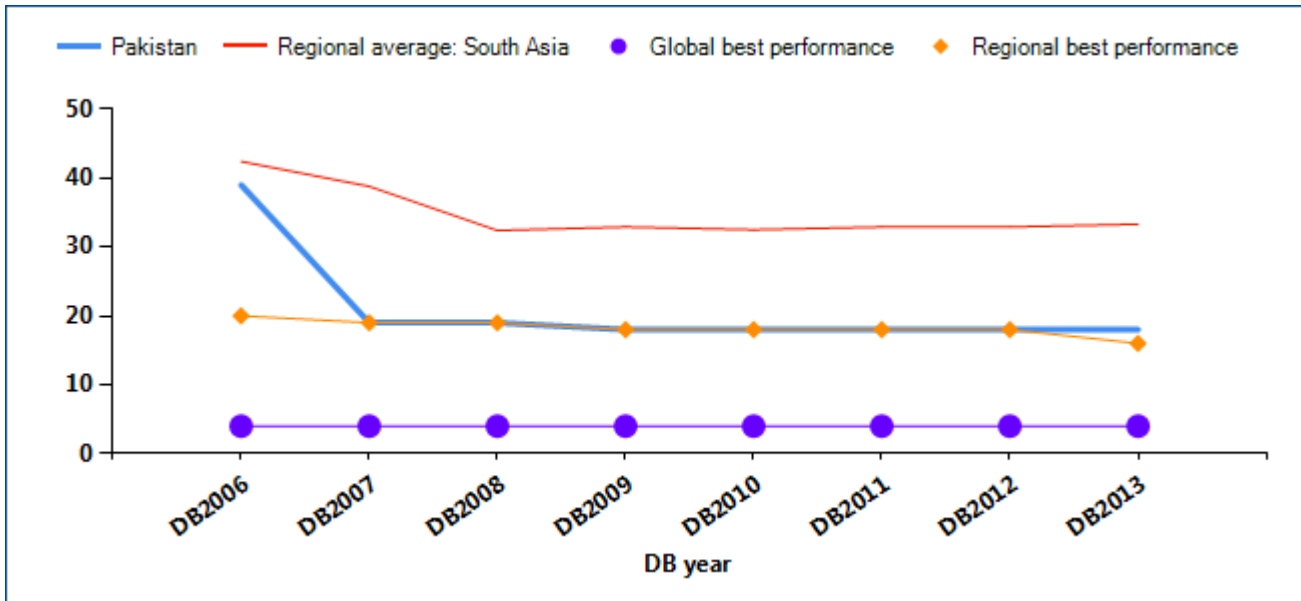


Documents to import (number)

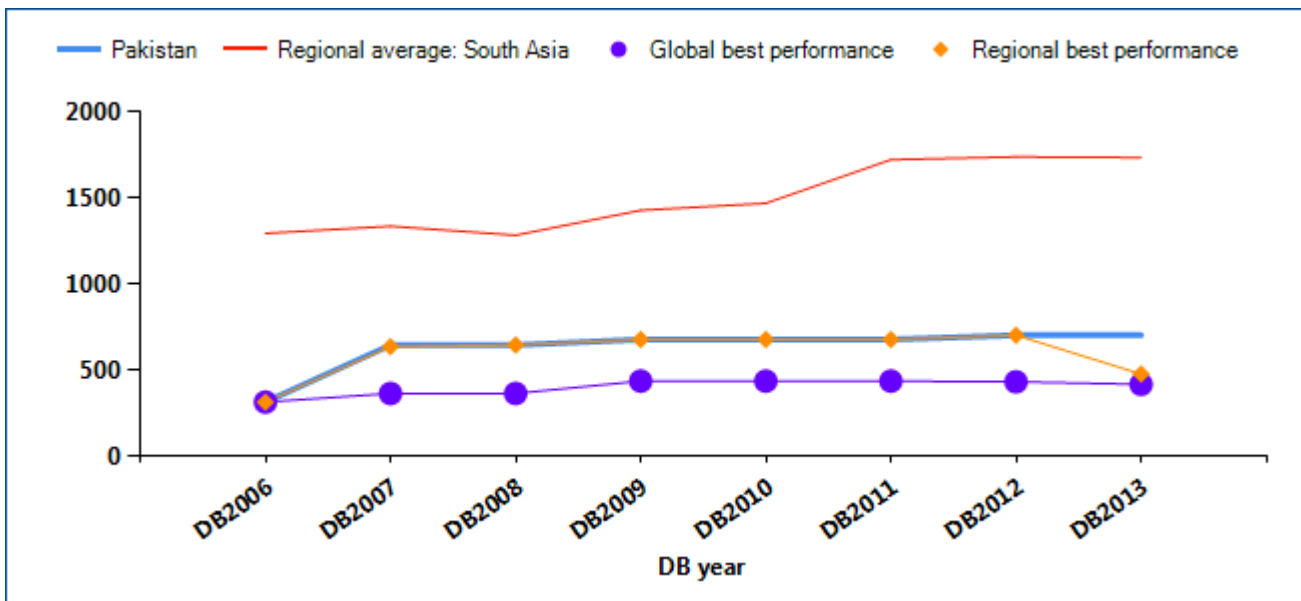


TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

Time to import (days)



Cost to import (US\$ per container)



Source: Doing Business database.

TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

In economies around the world, trading across borders as measured by *Doing Business* has become faster and easier over the years. Governments have introduced tools to facilitate trade—including single windows, risk-based inspections and electronic data interchange

systems. These changes help improve the trading environment and boost firms' international competitiveness. What trade reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 9.2)?

Table 9.2 How has Pakistan made trading across borders easier—or not?
By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	Pakistan reduced the time to export by improving electronic communication between the Karachi Port authorities and the private terminals, which have also boosted efficiency by introducing new equipment.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2006), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

TRADING ACROSS BORDERS

What are the details?

The indicators reported here for Pakistan are based on a set of specific procedural requirements for trading a standard shipment of goods by ocean transport (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators cover). Information on the procedures as well as the required documents and the time and cost to complete each procedure is collected from local freight forwarders, shipping lines, customs brokers, port officials and banks.

LOCATION OF STANDARDIZED COMPANY

City: Karachi

The procedural requirements, and the associated time and cost, for exporting and importing a standard shipment of goods are listed in the summary below, along with the required documents.

Summary of procedures and documents for trading across borders in Pakistan

Indicator	Pakistan	South Asia average	OECD high income average
Documents to export (number)	8	8	4
Time to export (days)	21	32	10
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	660	1,603	1,028
Documents to import (number)	8	9	5
Time to import (days)	18	33	10
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	705	1,736	1,080

Note: In cases where an economy's regional classification is "OECD high income," regional averages above are only displayed once.

Procedures to export	Time (days)	Cost (US\$)
Documents preparation	11	110
Customs clearance and technical control	3	200
Ports and terminal handling	3	150
Inland transportation and handling	4	200
Totals	21	660

Procedures to import	Time (days)	Cost (US\$)
Documents preparation	11	155
Customs clearance and technical control	2	200

Procedures to import	Time (days)	Cost (US\$)
Ports and terminal handling	3	150
Inland transportation and handling	2	200
Totals	18	705

Documents to export
Bill of lading
Certificate of Origin
Commercial invoice
Customs export declaration
E-form (foreign exchange authorization)
Insurance certificate
Packing List
Pre-shipment inspection report

Documents to import
Bill of lading
Certificate of origin
Commercial invoice
Customs import declaration
Delivery order
Gate pass (cargo release order)
Insurance certificate
Packing list

Source: Doing Business database.

ENFORCING CONTRACTS

Well-functioning courts help businesses expand their network and markets. Without effective contract enforcement, people might well do business only with family, friends and others with whom they have established relationships. Where contract enforcement is efficient, firms are more likely to engage with new borrowers or customers, and they have greater access to credit.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business measures the efficiency of the judicial system in resolving a commercial dispute before local courts. Following the step-by-step evolution of a standardized case study, it collects data relating to the time, cost and procedural complexity of resolving a commercial lawsuit. The ranking on the ease of enforcing contracts is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators: procedures, time and cost.

The dispute in the case study involves the breach of a sales contract between 2 domestic businesses. The case study assumes that the court hears an expert on the quality of the goods in dispute. This distinguishes the case from simple debt enforcement. To make the data comparable across economies, *Doing Business* uses several assumptions about the case:

- The seller and buyer are located in the economy's largest business city.
- The buyer orders custom-made goods, then fails to pay.
- The seller sues the buyer before a competent court.
- The value of the claim is 200% of income per capita.
- The seller requests a pretrial attachment to secure the claim.

WHAT THE ENFORCING CONTRACTS INDICATORS MEASURE

Procedures to enforce a contract through the courts (number)

Any interaction between the parties in a commercial dispute, or between them and the judge or court officer

Steps to file and serve the case

Steps for trial and judgment

Steps to enforce the judgment

Time required to complete procedures (calendar days)

Time to file and serve the case

Time for trial and obtaining judgment

Time to enforce the judgment

Cost required to complete procedures (% of claim)

No bribes

Average attorney fees

Court costs

Enforcement costs

- The dispute on the quality of the goods requires an expert opinion.
- The judge decides in favor of the seller; there is no appeal.
- The seller enforces the judgment through a public sale of the buyer's movable assets.

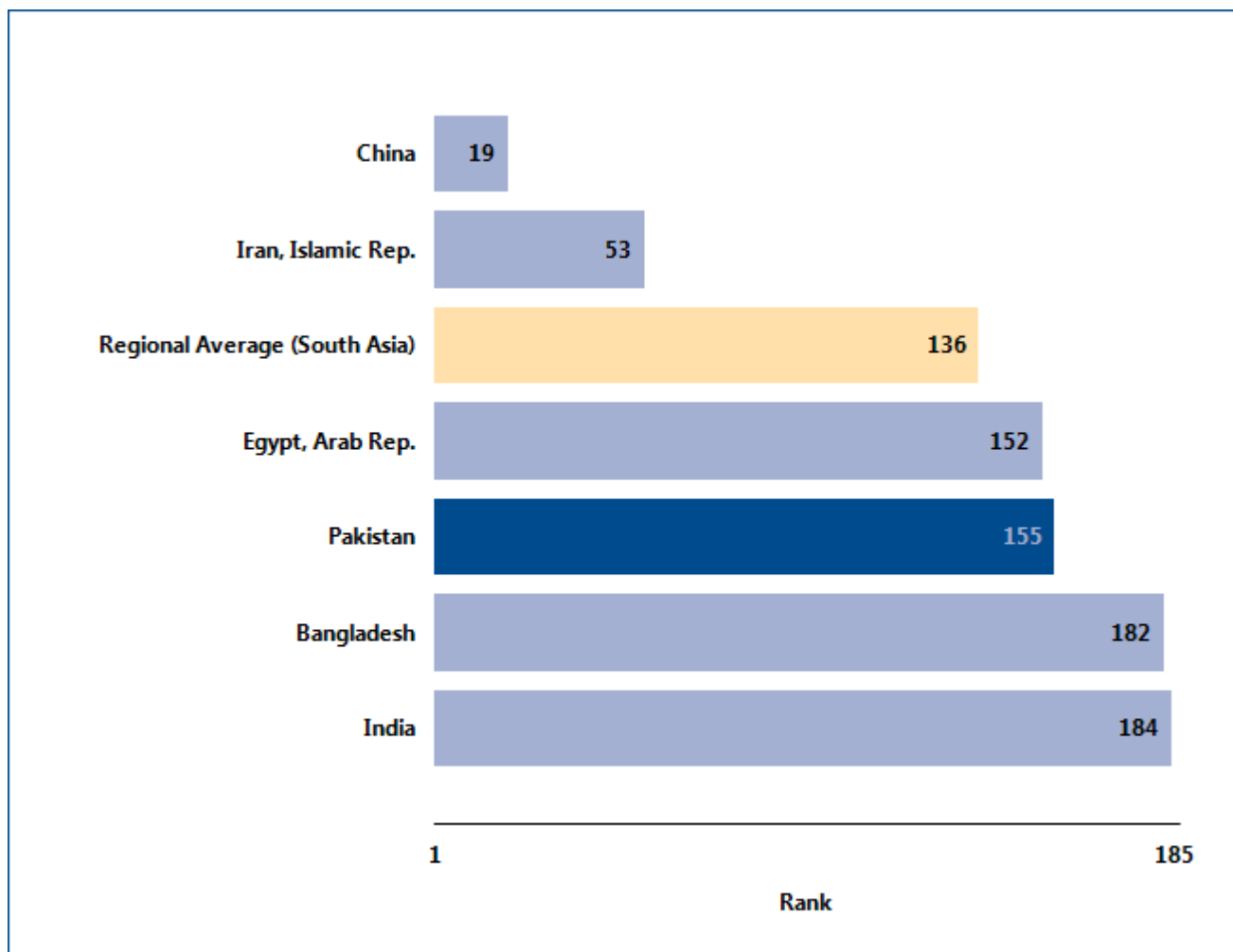
ENFORCING CONTRACTS

Where does the economy stand today?

How efficient is the process of resolving a commercial dispute through the courts in Pakistan? According to data collected by *Doing Business*, enforcing a contract takes 976 days, costs 23.8% of the value of the claim and requires 46 procedures (see the summary at the end of this chapter for details).

Globally, Pakistan stands at 155 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of enforcing contracts (figure 10.1). The rankings for comparator economies and the regional average ranking provide other useful benchmarks for assessing the efficiency of contract enforcement in Pakistan.

Figure 10.1 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of enforcing contracts



Source: *Doing Business* database.

ENFORCING CONTRACTS

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect how easy (or difficult) it is to enforce a contract in Pakistan today, data on the underlying indicators over time help

identify which areas have changed and where the potential for improvement is greatest (table 10.1).

Table 10.1 The ease of enforcing contracts in Pakistan over time
By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2004	DB2005	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	155
Time (days)	880	880	880	880	880	976	976	976	976	976
Cost (% of claim)	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Procedures (number)	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

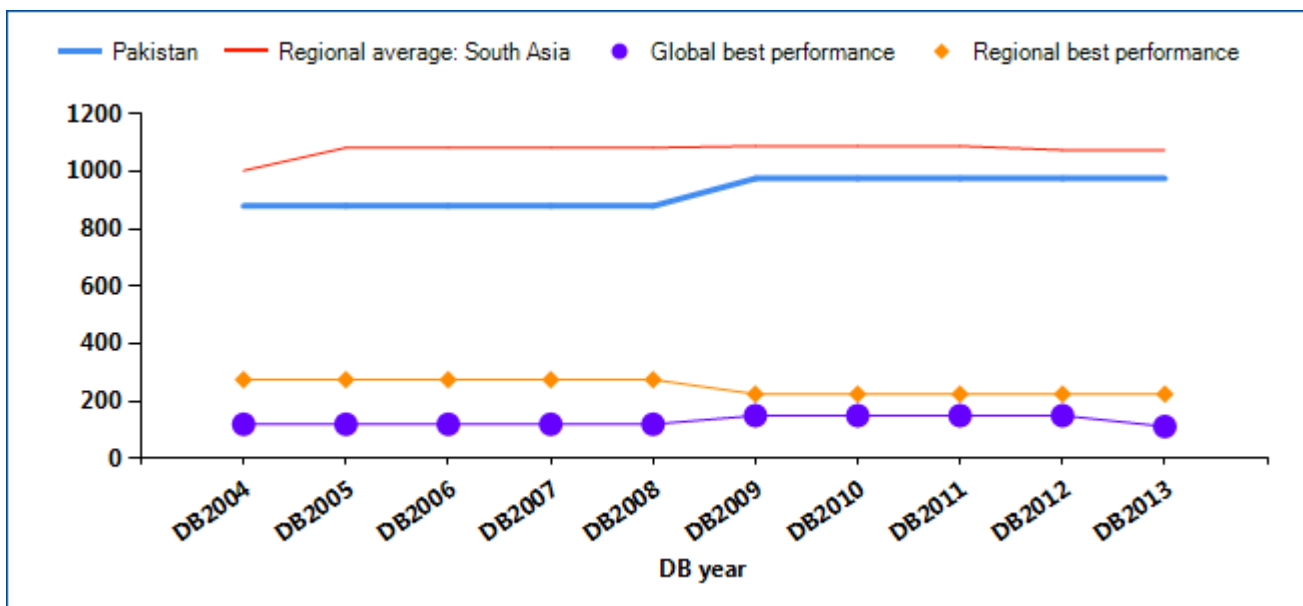
ENFORCING CONTRACTS

Equally helpful may be the benchmarks provided by the economies that over time have had the best performance regionally or globally on the number of steps, time or cost required to enforce a contract through the courts (figure 10.2). These benchmarks

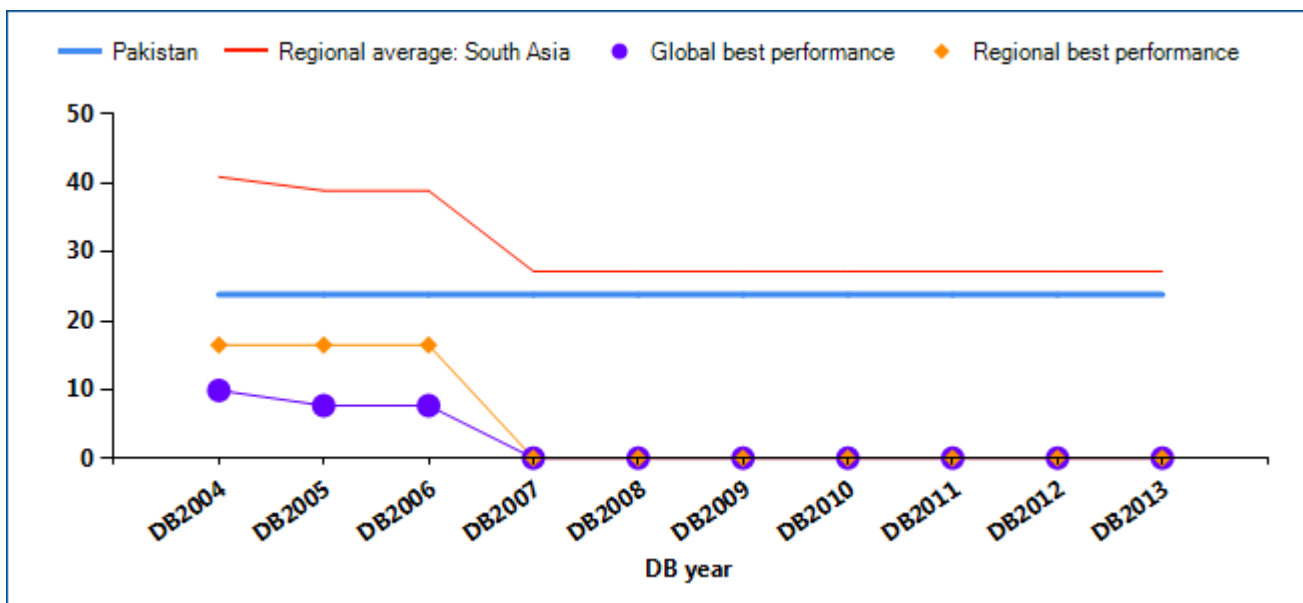
help show what is possible in improving the efficiency of contract enforcement. And changes in regional averages can show where Pakistan is keeping up—and where it is falling behind.

Figure 10.2 Has enforcing contracts become easier over time?

Time (days)

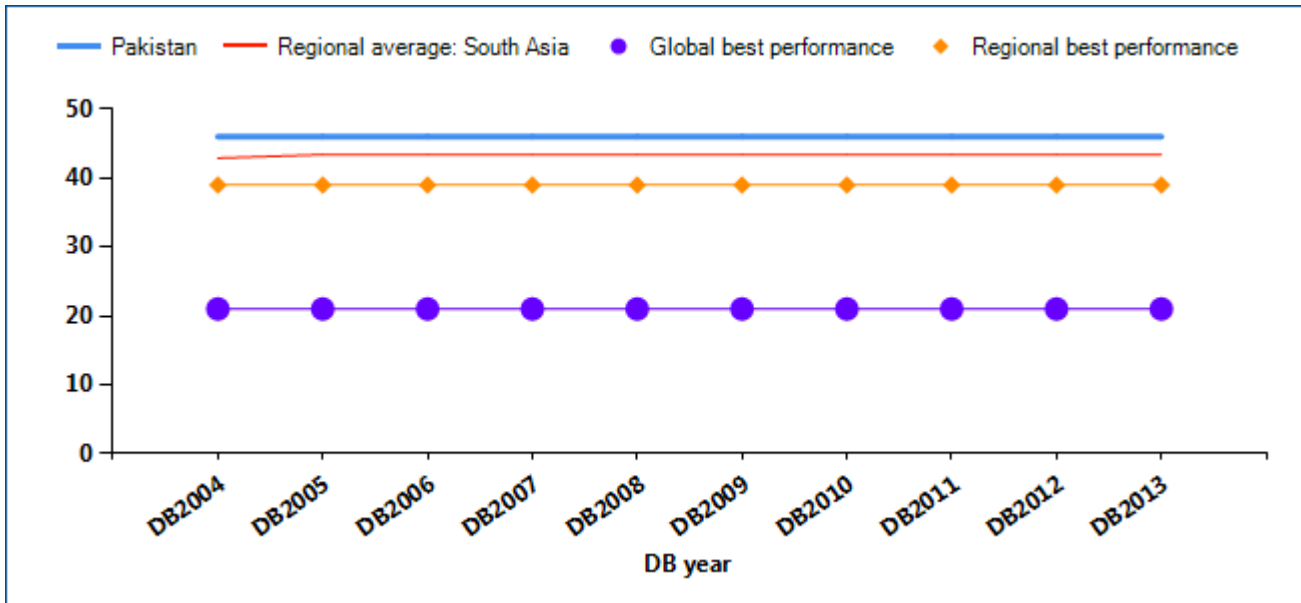


Cost (% of claim)



ENFORCING CONTRACTS

Procedures (number)



Source: Doing Business database.

ENFORCING CONTRACTS

Economies in all regions have improved contract enforcement in recent years. A judiciary can be improved in different ways. Higher-income economies tend to look for ways to enhance efficiency by introducing new technology. Lower-income economies

often work on reducing backlogs by introducing periodic reviews to clear inactive cases from the docket and by making procedures faster. What reforms making it easier (or more difficult) to enforce contracts has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 10.2)?

Table 10.2 How has Pakistan made enforcing contracts easier—or not?

By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2005), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

ENFORCING CONTRACTS

What are the details?

The indicators reported here for Pakistan are based on a set of specific procedural steps required to resolve a standardized commercial dispute through the courts (see the section in this chapter on what the indicators cover). These procedures, and the time and cost of completing them, are identified through study of the codes of civil procedure and other court regulations, as well as through surveys completed by local litigation lawyers (and, in a quarter of the economies covered by *Doing Business*, by judges as well).

COMPETENT COURT

City: Karachi

The procedures for resolving a commercial lawsuit, and the associated time and cost, are listed in the summary below.

Summary of procedures for enforcing a contract in Pakistan—and the time and cost

Indicator	Pakistan	South Asia average	OECD high income average
Time (days)	976	1,075	510
Filing and service	96		
Trial and judgment	580		
Enforcement of judgment	300		
Cost (% of claim)	23.8	27.2	20.1
Attorney cost (% of claim)	16.7		
Court cost (% of claim)	5.9		
Enforcement Cost (% of claim)	1.2		
Procedures (number)	46	43	31

Note: In cases where an economy's regional classification is "OECD high income," regional averages above are only displayed once.

ENFORCING CONTRACTS

No.	Procedure
	Filing and service:
1	Plaintiff's hiring of lawyer: Plaintiff hires a lawyer to represent him before the court.
*	Plaintiff's filing of summons and complaint: Plaintiff files his summons and complaint with the court, orally or in writing.
*	Plaintiff's payment of court fees: Plaintiff pays court duties, stamp duties, or any other type of court fee.
2	Registration of court case: The court administration registers the lawsuit or court case. This includes assigning a reference number to the lawsuit or court case.
*	Assignment of court case to a judge: The court case is assigned to a specific judge through a random procedure, automated system, ruling of an administrative judge, court officer, etc.
3	Court scrutiny of summons and complaint: A judge examines Plaintiff's summons and complaint for formal requirements.
*	Judge admits summons and complaint: After verifying the formal requirements, the judge decides to admit Plaintiff's summons and complaint.
4	Delivery of summons and complaint to person authorized to perform service of process on Defendant: The judge or a court officer delivers the summons to a summoning office, officer, or authorized person (including Plaintiff), for service of process on Defendant.
*	Arrangements for physical delivery of summons and complaint: Plaintiff takes whatever steps are necessary to arrange for physical service of process on Defendant, such as instructing a court officer or a (private) bailiff.
*	Mailing of summons and complaint: Court or process server, including (private) bailiff, mails summons and complaint to Defendant.
5	First attempt at physical delivery: A first attempt to physically deliver summons and complaint to Defendant is successful in the majority of cases.
6	Second attempt at physical delivery: If a first attempt was not successful, a second attempt to physically deliver the summons and complaint to Defendant is required by law or standard practice.
7	Application for substituted service: Because physical delivery is not successful in the majority of cases, Plaintiff applies for substituted service. Substituted service can include, but is not limited to, service by publication in newspapers or affixing of a notice in court or on public bul
8	Court order regarding substituted service: The judge in a court order defines acceptable means for substituted service.
9	Substituted service: Substituted service is accomplished by publication in newspapers, by affixing a notice in court or on public bulletin boards, etc.
*	Proof of service: Plaintiff submits proof of service to court.
*	Application for pre-judgment attachment: Plaintiff submits an application in writing for the attachment of Defendant's property prior to judgment. (see assumption 5)

No.	Procedure
*	Decision on pre-judgment attachment: The judge decides whether to grant Plaintiff's request for pre-judgment attachment of Defendant's property and notifies Plaintiff and Defendant of the decision. This step may include requesting that Plaintiff submit guarantees or bonds to secure Defendant
10	Guarantees securing attached property: Plaintiff typically submits guarantees or bonds to secure Defendant against possible damages to attached property. (see assumption 5)
11	Pre-judgment attachment.: Defendant's property is attached prior to judgment. Attachment is either physical or achieved by registering, marking, debiting or separating assets. (see assumption 5)
12	Custody of assets attached prior to judgment: Defendant's attached assets are put under enforcement officer's or (private) bailiff's care. (see assumption 5)
13	Report on pre-judgment attachment: Court enforcement officer or (private) bailiff issues and delivers a report on the attachment of Defendant's property to the judge. (see assumption 5)
14	Hearing on pre-judgment attachment: A hearing takes place to resolve the question of whether Defendant's assets can be attached prior to judgment. This process may include the submission of separate summons and petitions. (see assumption 5)
Trial and judgment:	
*	Defendant's filing of preliminary exemptions: Defendant presents preliminary exemptions to the court. Preliminary exemptions differ from answers on the merits of the claim. Examples of preliminary exemptions are statute of limitations, jurisdictions, etc.
*	Plaintiff's answer to preliminary exemptions: Plaintiff responds to the preliminary exemptions raised by Defendant.
15	Defendant's filing of defense or answer to Plaintiff's claim: Defendant files a written pleading which includes his defense or answer on the merits of the case. Defendant's written answer may or may not include witness statements, expert statements, the documents Defendant relies on as evidence and the legal authority
16	Adjournments: Court procedure is delayed because one or both parties request and obtain an adjournment to submit written pleadings.
17	Framing of issues: Plaintiff and Defendant assist the court in framing issues on which evidence is to be presented.
*	Request for interlocutory order: Defendant raises preliminary issues, such as jurisdiction, statute of limitation, etc.
*	Court's issuance of interlocutory order: Court decides the preliminary issues the Defendant raised by issuing an interlocutory order.
18	Plaintiff's appeal of court's interlocutory order: Plaintiff appeals the court's interlocutory order, which suspends the court proceedings.
*	List of (expert) witnesses: The parties file a list of (expert) witnesses with the court. (see assumption 6-a)
19	Summoning of (expert) witnesses: The court summons (expert) witnesses to appear in court for the oral hearing or trial. (see assumption 6-a)
20	Adjournments: Court proceedings are delayed because one or both parties request and obtain an adjournment to prepare for the oral hearing or trial.

No.	Procedure
21	Trial (prevalent in common law): The parties argue the merits of the case at (an) oral session(s) before the court. Witnesses and expert witnesses are questioned and cross-examined during trial.
22	Adjournments: Court proceedings are delayed because one or both parties request and obtain an adjournment during the oral hearing or trial, resulting in an additional or later trial or hearing date.
*	Request for closing of the evidence period: Plaintiff or Defendant requests the judge to close the evidence period.
23	Closing of the evidence period: The court makes the formal decision to close the evidence period.
24	Order for submission of final arguments: The judge sets the deadline for the submission of final factual and legal arguments.
*	Final arguments: The parties present their final factual and legal arguments to the court either by oral presentation or by a written submission.
25	Judgment date: The judge sets a date for delivery of the judgment.
26	Notification of judgment in court: The parties are notified of the judgment at a court hearing.
27	Writing of judgment: The judge produces a written copy of the judgment.
28	Plaintiff's receipt of a copy of written judgment: Plaintiff receives a copy of the written judgment.
29	Appeal period: By law, Defendant has the opportunity to appeal the judgment during a period specified in the law. Defendant decides not to appeal. Judgment becomes final the day the appeal period ends.
30	Reimbursement by Defendant of Plaintiff's court fees: The judgment obliges Defendant to reimburse Plaintiff for the court fees Plaintiff has advanced, because Defendant has lost the case.
	Enforcement of judgment:
*	Plaintiff's hiring of lawyer: Plaintiff hires a lawyer to enforce the judgment or continues to be represented by a lawyer during the enforcement of judgment phase.
*	Plaintiff's request for enforcement order: Plaintiff applies to the court to obtain the enforcement order ('seal' on judgment).
31	Plaintiff's advancement of enforcement fees: Plaintiff pays the fees related to the enforcement of the judgment.
32	Attachment of enforcement order to judgment: The judge attaches the enforcement order ('seal') to the judgment.
33	Request to Defendant to comply voluntarily with judgment: Plaintiff, a court enforcement officer or a (private) bailiff requests Defendant to voluntarily comply with the judgment, giving Defendant a last chance to comply voluntarily with the judgment.
34	Identification of Defendant's assets for attachment by court official or Defendant: Judge, a court enforcement officer, a (private) bailiff or the Defendant himself identifies Defendant's movable assets for attachment.
35	Contestation of selection of assets identified for attachment: The party, Plaintiff or Defendant, who was not involved in the designation of the assets to be attached, contests the selection of assets for attachment.
36	Plaintiff's identification of Defendant's assets for attachment: Plaintiff identifies Defendant's assets for attachment.

No.	Procedure
37	Attachment: Defendant's movable goods are attached (physically or by registering, marking or separating assets).
38	Report on execution of attachment: A court enforcement officer or private process server delivers a report on the attachment of Defendant's movable goods to the judge.
39	Valuation or appraisal of attached movable goods: The court or court appointed valuation expert evaluates the attached goods.
40	Enforcement disputes before court: The enforcement of the judgment is delayed because Defendant opposes aspects of the enforcement process before the judge.
41	Call for public auction: The judge calls a public auction by, for example, advertising or publication in the newspapers.
42	Sale through public auction: The Defendant's movable property is sold at public auction.
43	Judge's decision on bids: The judge determines the adequacy of the bids presented at public auction.
44	Distribution of proceeds: The proceeds of the public auction are distributed to various creditors (including Plaintiff), according to the rules of priority.
45	Reimbursement of Plaintiff's enforcement fees: Defendant reimburses Plaintiff's enforcement fees which Plaintiff had advanced previously.
46	Payment: Court orders that the proceeds of the public auction or the direct sale be delivered to Plaintiff.

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

RESOLVING INSOLVENCY

A robust bankruptcy system functions as a filter, ensuring the survival of economically efficient companies and reallocating the resources of inefficient ones. Fast and cheap insolvency proceedings result in the speedy return of businesses to normal operation and increase returns to creditors. By improving the expectations of creditors and debtors about the outcome of insolvency proceedings, well-functioning insolvency systems can facilitate access to finance, save more viable businesses and thereby improve growth and sustainability in the economy overall.

What do the indicators cover?

Doing Business studies the time, cost and outcome of insolvency proceedings involving domestic entities. It does not measure insolvency proceedings of individuals and financial institutions. The data are derived from survey responses by local insolvency practitioners and verified through a study of laws and regulations as well as public information on bankruptcy systems.

The ranking on the ease of resolving insolvency is based on the recovery rate, which is recorded as cents on the dollar recouped by creditors through reorganization, liquidation or debt enforcement (foreclosure) proceedings. The recovery rate is a function of time, cost and other factors, such as lending rate and the likelihood of the company continuing to operate.

To make the data comparable across economies, *Doing Business* uses several assumptions about the business and the case. It assumes that the company:

- Is a domestically owned, limited liability company operating a hotel.
- Operates in the economy's largest business city.

WHAT THE RESOLVING INSOLVENCY INDICATORS MEASURE

Time required to recover debt (years)

Measured in calendar years

Appeals and requests for extension are included

Cost required to recover debt (% of debtor's estate)

Measured as percentage of estate value

Court fees

Fees of insolvency administrators

Lawyers' fees

Assessors' and auctioneers' fees

Other related fees

Recovery rate for creditors (cents on the dollar)

Measures the cents on the dollar recovered by creditors

Present value of debt recovered

Official costs of the insolvency proceedings are deducted

Depreciation of furniture is taken into account

Outcome for the business (survival or not) affects the maximum value that can be recovered

- Has 201 employees, 1 main secured creditor and 50 unsecured creditors.
- Has a higher value as a going concern—and the efficient outcome is either reorganization or sale as a going concern, not piecemeal liquidation.

RESOLVING INSOLVENCY

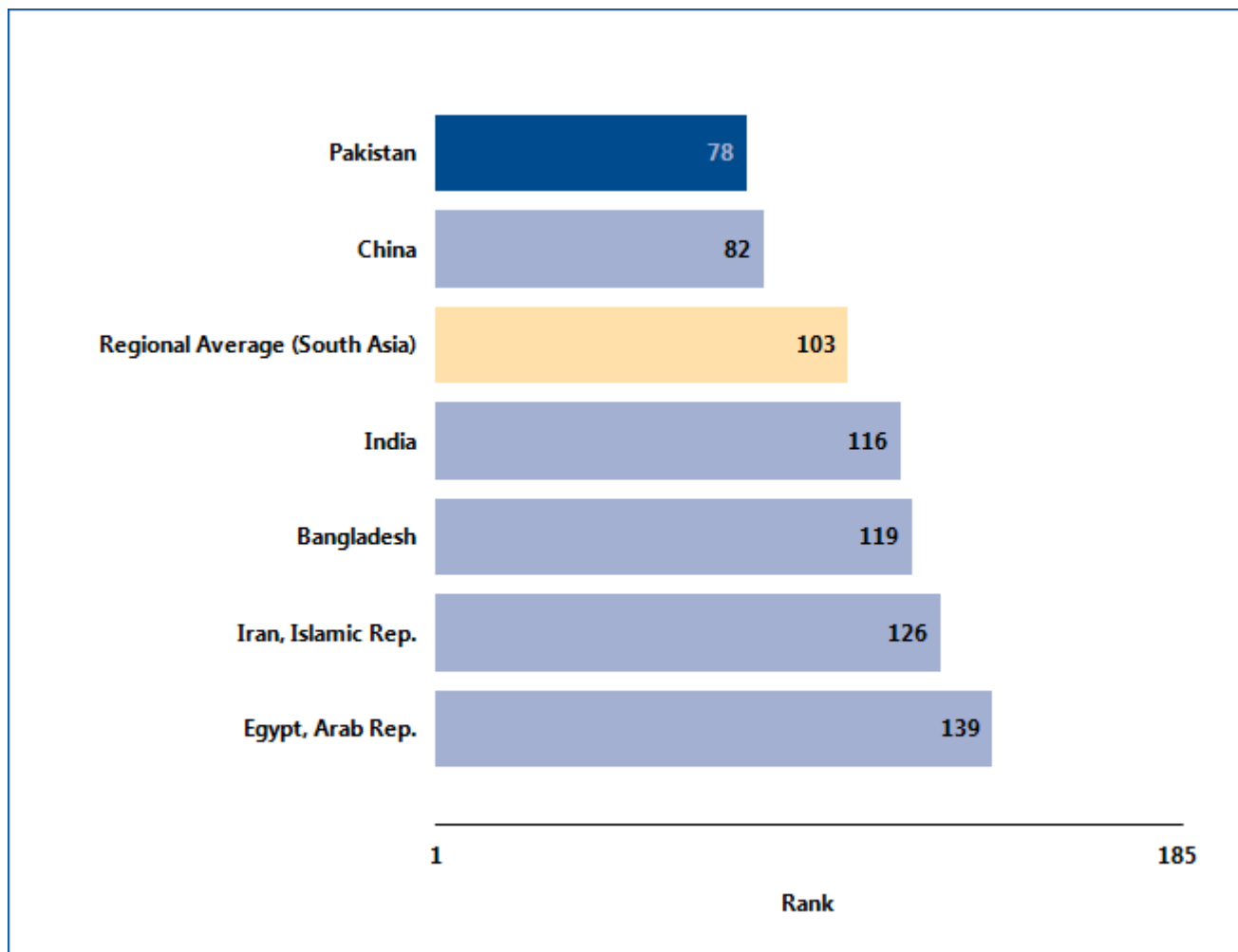
Where does the economy stand today?

Speed, low costs and continuation of viable businesses characterize the top-performing economies. How efficient are insolvency proceedings in Pakistan? According to data collected by *Doing Business*, resolving insolvency takes 2.8 years on average and costs 4% of the debtor’s estate, with the most likely outcome being that the company will be sold as

piecemeal sale. The average recovery rate is 36.2 cents on the dollar.

Globally, Pakistan stands at 78 in the ranking of 185 economies on the ease of resolving insolvency (figure 11.1). The rankings for comparator economies and the regional average ranking provide other useful benchmarks for assessing the efficiency of insolvency proceedings in Pakistan.

Figure 11.1 How Pakistan and comparator economies rank on the ease of resolving insolvency



Source: *Doing Business* database.

RESOLVING INSOLVENCY

What are the changes over time?

While the most recent *Doing Business* data reflect the efficiency of insolvency proceedings in Pakistan today, data over time show where the efficiency has changed—and where it has not (table 11.1). That can help identify where the potential for improvement is greatest.

Table 11.1 The ease of resolving insolvency in Pakistan over time

By *Doing Business* report year

Indicator	DB2004	DB2005	DB2006	DB2007	DB2008	DB2009	DB2010	DB2011	DB2012	DB2013
Rank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	78
Time (years)	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Cost (% of estate)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	38.1	38.1	44.3	39.9	39.1	39.2	39.2	36.5	36.4	36.2

Note: n.a. = not applicable (the economy was not included in *Doing Business* for that year). DB2012 rankings shown are not last year's published rankings but comparable rankings for DB2012 that capture the effects of such factors as data corrections and the addition of 2 economies (Barbados and Malta) to the sample this year. "No practice" indicates that in each of the previous 5 years the economy had no cases involving a judicial reorganization, judicial liquidation or debt enforcement procedure (foreclosure). This means that creditors are unlikely to recover their money through a formal legal process (in or out of court). The recovery rate for "no practice" economies is 0.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

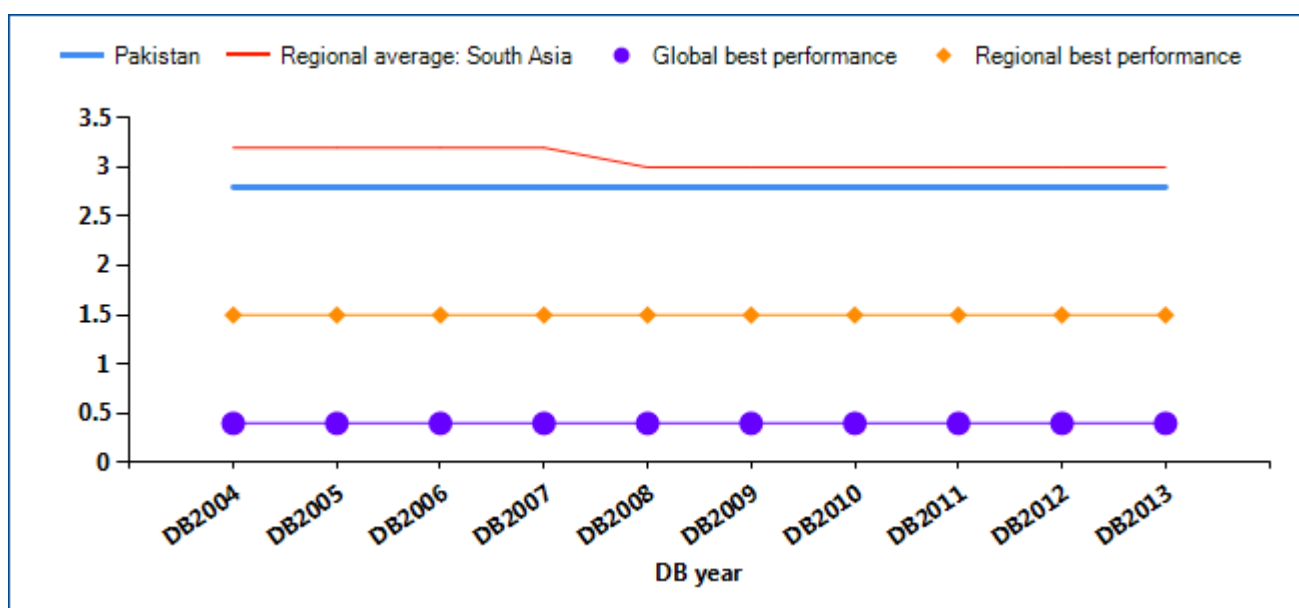
RESOLVING INSOLVENCY

Equally helpful may be the benchmarks provided by the economies that over time have had the best performance regionally or globally on the time or cost of insolvency proceedings or on the recovery rate (figure 11.2). These benchmarks help show what is

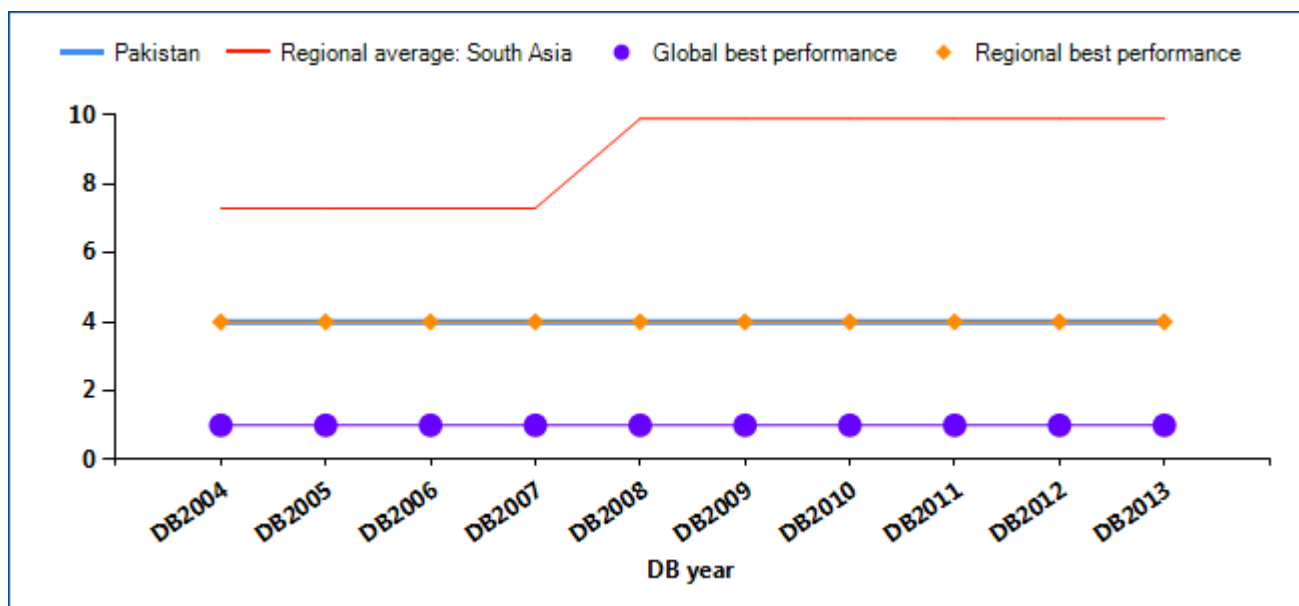
possible in improving the efficiency of insolvency proceedings. And changes in regional averages can show where Pakistan is keeping up—and where it is falling behind.

Figure 11.2 Has resolving insolvency become easier over time?

Time (years)

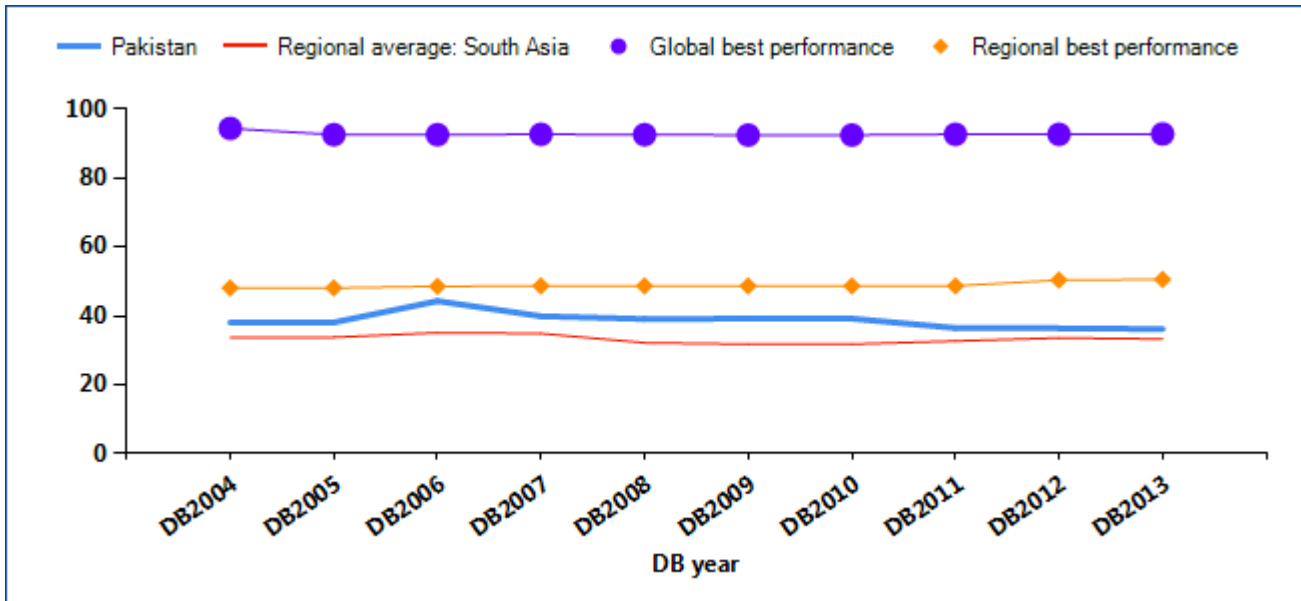


Cost (% of estate)



RESOLVING INSOLVENCY

Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)



Note: Regional averages on time and cost exclude economies with a “no practice” mark.

Source: Doing Business database.

RESOLVING INSOLVENCY

A well-balanced bankruptcy system distinguishes companies that are financially distressed but economically viable from inefficient companies that should be liquidated. But in some insolvency systems even viable businesses are liquidated. This is starting to

change. Many recent reforms of bankruptcy laws have been aimed at helping more of the viable businesses survive. What insolvency reforms has *Doing Business* recorded in Pakistan (table 11.2)?

Table 11.2 How has Pakistan made resolving insolvency easier—or not?

By *Doing Business* report year

DB year	Reform
DB2008	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2009	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2010	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2011	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2012	No reform as measured by Doing Business.
DB2013	No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Note: For information on reforms in earlier years (back to DB2005), see the *Doing Business* reports for these years, available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

EMPLOYING WORKERS

Doing Business measures flexibility in the regulation of employment, specifically as it affects the hiring and redundancy of workers and the rigidity of working hours. From 2007 to 2011 improvements were made to align the methodology for the employing workers indicators with the letter and spirit of the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions. Only 4 of the 188 ILO conventions cover areas measured by *Doing Business*: employee termination, weekend work, holiday with pay and night work. The *Doing Business* methodology is fully consistent with these 4 conventions. The ILO conventions covering areas related to the employing workers indicators do not include the ILO core labor standards—8 conventions covering the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of forced labor, the abolition of child labor and equitable treatment in employment practices.

Between 2009 and 2011 the World Bank Group worked with a consultative group—including labor lawyers, employer and employee representatives, and experts from the ILO, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, civil society and the private sector—to review the employing workers methodology and explore future areas of research.

A full report with the conclusions of the consultative group is available at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/employing-workers>.

Doing Business 2013 does not present rankings of economies on the employing workers indicators or include the topic in the aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business. The report does present the data on the employing workers indicators in an annex. Detailed data collected on labor regulations are available on the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>).

Particular data for Pakistan are presented here without scoring.

To make the data on employing workers comparable across economies, several assumptions about the worker and the business are used.

The worker:

- Earns a salary plus benefits equal to the economy's average wage during the entire period of his employment.
- Has a pay period that is the most common for workers in the economy.
- Is a lawful citizen who belongs to the same race and religion as the majority of the economy's population.
- Resides in the economy's largest business city.
- Is not a member of a labor union, unless membership is mandatory.

The business:

- Is a limited liability company.
- Operates in the economy's largest business city.
- Is 100% domestically owned.
- Operates in the manufacturing sector.
- Has 60 employees.
- Is subject to collective bargaining agreements in economies where such agreements cover more than half the manufacturing sector and apply even to firms not party to them.
- Abides by every law and regulation but does not grant workers more benefits than mandated by law, regulation or (if applicable) collective bargaining agreement.

EMPLOYING WORKERS

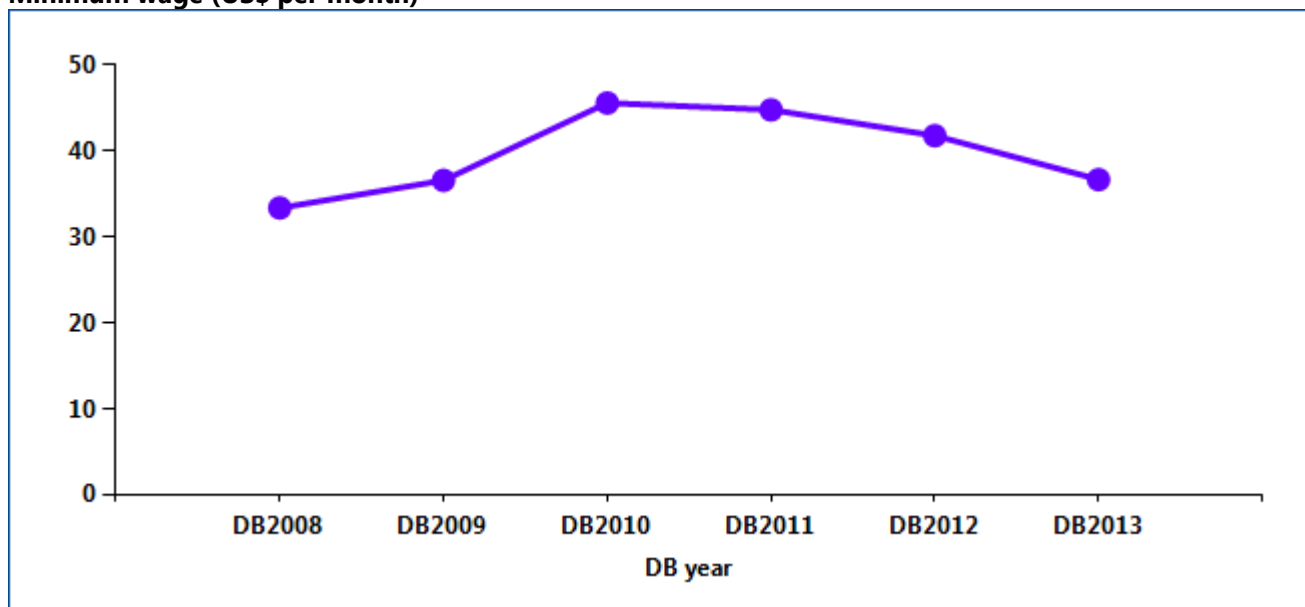
What do some of the data show?

One of the employing workers indicators is the difficulty of hiring index. This measure assesses, among other things, the minimum wage for a 19-year-old

worker in his or her first job. *Doing Business* data show the trend in the minimum wage applied by Pakistan (figure 12.1).

Figure 12.1 Has the minimum wage for a 19-year-old worker or an apprentice increased over time?

Minimum wage (US\$ per month)



Note: A horizontal line along the x-axis of the figure indicates that the economy has no minimum wage.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

EMPLOYING WORKERS

Employment laws are needed to protect workers from arbitrary or unfair treatment and to ensure efficient contracting between employers and workers. Many economies that changed their labor regulations in the

past 4 years did so in ways that increased labor market flexibility. What changes did Pakistan adopt that affected the *Doing Business* indicators on employing workers (table 12.1)?

Table 12.1 What changes did Pakistan make in employing workers in 2012?

Reform

No reform as measured by Doing Business.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

EMPLOYING WORKERS

What are the details?

The data on employing workers reported here for Pakistan are based on a detailed survey of employment regulations that is completed by local

lawyers and public officials. Employment laws and regulations as well as secondary sources are reviewed to ensure accuracy.

Rigidity of employment index

The rigidity of employment index measures 3 areas of labor regulation: difficulty of hiring, rigidity of hours and difficulty of redundancy.

Difficulty of hiring index

The difficulty of hiring index measures whether fixed-term contracts are prohibited for permanent tasks; the maximum cumulative duration of fixed-term contracts; and the ratio of the minimum wage for a trainee or first-time employee to the average value added per

worker. (The average value added per worker is the ratio of an economy's gross national income per capita to the working-age population as a percentage of the total population.)

Difficulty of hiring index	Data
Fixed-term contracts prohibited for permanent tasks?	Yes
Maximum length of a single fixed-term contract (months)	9 months
Maximum length of fixed-term contracts, including renewals (months)	9
Minimum wage for a 19-year old worker or an apprentice (US\$/month)	36.7
Ratio of minimum wage to value added per worker	0.24

Source: *Doing Business* database.

EMPLOYING WORKERS

Rigidity of hours index

The rigidity of hours index has 5 components: whether there are restrictions on night work; whether there are restrictions on weekly holiday work; whether the workweek can consist of 5.5 days or is more than 6 days; whether the workweek can extend to 50 hours or more (including overtime) for 2 months a year to

respond to a seasonal increase in production; and whether the average paid annual leave for a worker with 1 year of tenure, a worker with 5 years and a worker with 10 years is more than 26 working days or fewer than 15 working days.

Rigidity of hours index	Data
Standard workday in manufacturing (hours)	9 hours (7 hours for a young person)
50-hour workweek allowed for 2 months a year in case of a seasonal increase in production?	Yes
Maximum working days per week	6.0
Premium for night work (% of hourly pay) in case of continuous operations	0%
Premium for work on weekly rest day (% of hourly pay) in case of continuous operations	100%
Major restrictions on night work in case of continuous operations?	No
Major restrictions on weekly holiday in case of continuous operations?	Yes
Paid annual leave for a worker with 1 year of tenure (in working days)	14.0
Paid annual leave for a worker with 5 years of tenure (in working days)	14.0
Paid annual leave for a worker with 10 years of tenure (in working days)	14.0
Paid annual leave (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in working days)	14.0

Source: *Doing Business* database.

EMPLOYING WORKERS

Difficulty of redundancy index

The difficulty of redundancy index has 8 components: whether redundancy is disallowed as a basis for terminating workers; whether the employer needs to notify a third party (such as a government agency) to terminate 1 redundant worker; whether the employer needs to notify a third party to terminate a group of 9 redundant workers; whether the employer needs approval from a third party to terminate 1 redundant

worker; whether the employer needs approval from a third party to terminate a group of 9 redundant workers; whether the law requires the employer to reassign or retrain a worker before making the worker redundant; whether priority rules apply for redundancies; and whether priority rules apply for reemployment.

Difficulty of redundancy index	Data
Dismissal due to redundancy allowed by law?	Yes
Third-party notification if 1 worker is dismissed?	No
Third-party approval if 1 worker is dismissed?	No
Third-party notification if 9 workers are dismissed?	No
Third-party approval if 9 workers are dismissed?	No
Retraining or reassignment obligation before redundancy?	Yes
Priority rules for redundancies?	Yes
Priority rules for reemployment?	Yes

Source: *Doing Business* database.

EMPLOYING WORKERS

Redundancy cost

The redundancy cost indicator measures the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary. The average value of

notice requirements and severance payments applicable to a worker with 1 year of tenure, a worker with 5 years and a worker with 10 years is used to assign the score.

Redundancy cost indicator	Data
Notice period for redundancy dismissal (for a worker with 1 year of tenure, in salary weeks)	4.3
Notice period for redundancy dismissal (for a worker with 5 years of tenure, in salary weeks)	4.3
Notice period for redundancy dismissal (for a worker with 10 years of tenure, in salary weeks)	4.3
Notice period for redundancy dismissal (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in salary weeks)	4.3
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal (for a worker with 1 year of tenure, in salary weeks)	4.3
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal (for a worker with 5 years of tenure, in salary weeks)	21.4
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal (for a worker with 10 years of tenure, in salary weeks)	42.9
Severance pay for redundancy dismissal (average for workers with 1, 5 and 10 years of tenure, in salary weeks)	22.9

Source: Doing Business database.

DATA NOTES

The indicators presented and analyzed in *Doing Business* measure business regulation and the protection of property rights—and their effect on businesses, especially small and medium-size domestic firms. First, the indicators document the complexity of regulation, such as the number of procedures to start a business or to register and transfer commercial property. Second, they gauge the time and cost of achieving a regulatory goal or complying with regulation, such as the time and cost to enforce a contract, go through bankruptcy or trade across borders. Third, they measure the extent of legal protections of property, for example, the protections of investors against looting by company directors or the range of assets that can be used as collateral according to secured transactions laws. Fourth, a set of indicators documents the tax burden on businesses. Finally, a set of data covers different aspects of employment regulation.

The data for all sets of indicators in *Doing Business 2013* are for June 2012.²

Methodology

The *Doing Business* data are collected in a standardized way. To start, the *Doing Business* team, with academic advisers, designs a questionnaire. The questionnaire uses a simple business case to ensure comparability across economies and over time—with assumptions about the legal form of the business, its size, its location and the nature of its operations. Questionnaires are administered through more than 9,600 local experts, including lawyers, business consultants, accountants, freight forwarders, government officials and other professionals routinely administering or advising on legal and regulatory requirements. These experts have several rounds of interaction with the *Doing Business* team, involving conference calls, written correspondence and visits by the team. For *Doing Business 2013* team members visited 24 economies to verify data and recruit respondents. The data from questionnaires are subjected to numerous rounds of verification, leading to revisions or expansions of the information collected.

² The data for paying taxes refer to January – December 2011.

ECONOMY CHARACTERISTICS

Gross national income per capita

Doing Business 2013 reports 2011 income per capita as published in the World Bank's *World Development Indicators 2012*. Income is calculated using the Atlas method (current US\$). For cost indicators expressed as a percentage of income per capita, 2011 gross national income (GNI) in U.S. dollars is used as the denominator. GNI data were not available from the World Bank for Afghanistan; Australia; The Bahamas; Bahrain; Barbados; Brunei Darussalam; Cyprus; Djibouti; Guyana; the Islamic Republic of Iran; Kuwait; Malta; New Zealand; Oman; Puerto Rico (territory of the United States); Sudan; Suriname; the Syrian Arab Republic; Timor-Leste; West Bank and Gaza; and the Republic of Yemen. In these cases GDP or GNP per capita data and growth rates from the International Monetary Fund's World Economic Outlook database and the Economist Intelligence Unit were used.

Region and income group

Doing Business uses the World Bank regional and income group classifications, available at <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classifications>. The World Bank does not assign regional classifications to high-income economies. For the purpose of the *Doing Business* report, high-income OECD economies are assigned the "regional" classification *OECD high income*. Figures and tables presenting regional averages include economies from all income groups (low, lower middle, upper middle and high income).

Population

Doing Business 2013 reports midyear 2011 population statistics as published in *World Development Indicators 2012*.

The *Doing Business* methodology offers several advantages. It is transparent, using factual information about what laws and regulations say and allowing multiple interactions with local respondents to clarify potential misinterpretations of questions. Having

representative samples of respondents is not an issue; *Doing Business* is not a statistical survey, and the texts of the relevant laws and regulations are collected and answers checked for accuracy. The methodology is inexpensive and easily replicable, so data can be collected in a large sample of economies. Because standard assumptions are used in the data collection, comparisons and benchmarks are valid across economies. Finally, the data not only highlight the extent of specific regulatory obstacles to business but also identify their source and point to what might be reformed.

Information on the methodology for each *Doing Business* topic can be found on the *Doing Business* website at <http://www.doingbusiness.org/methodology/>.

Limits to what is measured

The *Doing Business* methodology has 5 limitations that should be considered when interpreting the data. First, the collected data refer to businesses in the economy's largest business city (which in some economies differs from the capital) and may not be representative of regulation in other parts of the economy. To address this limitation, subnational *Doing Business* indicators were created (see the section on subnational *Doing Business* indicators). Second, the data often focus on a specific business form—generally a limited liability company (or its legal equivalent) of a specified size—and may not be representative of the regulation on other businesses, for example, sole proprietorships. Third, transactions described in a standardized case scenario refer to a specific set of issues and may not represent the full set of issues a business encounters. Fourth, the measures of time involve an element of judgment by the expert respondents. When sources indicate different estimates, the time indicators reported in *Doing Business* represent the median values of several responses given under the assumptions of the standardized case.

Finally, the methodology assumes that a business has full information on what is required and does not waste time when completing procedures. In practice, completing a procedure may take longer if the business lacks information or is unable to follow up promptly. Alternatively, the business may choose to disregard some burdensome procedures. For both reasons the time delays reported in *Doing Business*

2013 would differ from the recollection of entrepreneurs reported in the World Bank Enterprise Surveys or other perception surveys.

Subnational *Doing Business* indicators

This year *Doing Business* completed subnational studies for Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates. Each of these countries had already asked to have subnational data in the past, and this year *Doing Business* updated the indicators, measured improvements over time and expanded geographic coverage to additional cities or added additional indicators. *Doing Business* also published regional studies for the Arab world, the East African Community and member states of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA).

The subnational studies point to differences in business regulation and its implementation—as well as in the pace of regulatory reform—across cities in the same economy. For several economies subnational studies are now periodically updated to measure change over time or to expand geographic coverage to additional cities. This year that is the case for all the subnational studies published.

Changes in what is measured

The ranking methodology for paying taxes was updated this year. The threshold for the total tax rate introduced last year for the purpose of calculating the ranking on the ease of paying taxes was updated. All economies with a total tax rate below the threshold (which is calculated and adjusted on a yearly basis) receive the same ranking on the total tax rate indicator. The threshold is not based on any economic theory of an “optimal tax rate” that minimizes distortions or maximizes efficiency in the tax system of an economy overall. Instead, it is mainly empirical in nature, set at the lower end of the distribution of tax rates levied on medium-size enterprises in the manufacturing sector as observed through the paying taxes indicators. This reduces the bias in the indicators toward economies that do not need to levy significant taxes on companies like the *Doing Business* standardized case study company because they raise public revenue in other ways—for example, through

taxes on foreign companies, through taxes on sectors other than manufacturing or from natural resources (all of which are outside the scope of the methodology). Giving the same ranking to all economies whose total tax rate is below the threshold avoids awarding economies in the scoring for having an unusually low total tax rate, often for reasons unrelated to government policies toward enterprises. For example, economies that are very small or that are rich in natural resources do not need to levy broad-based taxes.

Data challenges and revisions

Most laws and regulations underlying the *Doing Business* data are available on the *Doing Business* website at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>. All the sample questionnaires and the details underlying the indicators are also published on the website. Questions on the methodology and challenges to data can be submitted through the website's "Ask a Question" function at <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

Ease of doing business and distance to frontier

Doing Business 2013 presents results for 2 aggregate measures: the aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business and the distance to frontier measure. The ease of doing business ranking compares economies with one another, while the distance to frontier measure benchmarks economies to the frontier in regulatory practice, measuring the absolute distance to the best performance on each indicator. Both measures can be used for comparisons over time. When compared across years, the distance to frontier measure shows how much the regulatory environment for local entrepreneurs in each economy has changed over time in absolute terms, while the ease of doing business ranking can show only relative change.

Ease of doing business

The ease of doing business index ranks economies from 1 to 185. For each economy the ranking is calculated as the simple average of the percentile rankings on each of the 10 topics included in the index in *Doing Business 2013*: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting

investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency. The employing workers indicators are not included in this year's aggregate ease of doing business ranking. In addition to this year's ranking, *Doing Business* presents a comparable ranking for the previous year, adjusted for any changes in methodology as well as additions of economies or topics.³

Construction of the ease of doing business index

Here is one example of how the ease of doing business index is constructed. In Finland it takes 3 procedures, 14 days and 4% of annual income per capita in fees to register a property. On these 3 indicators Finland ranks in the 6th, 16th and 39th percentiles. So on average Finland ranks in the 20th percentile on the ease of registering property. It ranks in the 30th percentile on starting a business, 28th percentile on getting credit, 24th percentile on paying taxes, 13th percentile on enforcing contracts, 5th percentile on trading across borders and so on. Higher rankings indicate simpler regulation and stronger protection of property rights. The simple average of Finland's percentile rankings on all topics is 21st. When all economies are ordered by their average percentile rankings, Finland stands at 11 in the aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business.

More complex aggregation methods—such as principal components and unobserved components—yield a ranking nearly identical to the simple average used by *Doing Business*.⁴ Thus, *Doing Business* uses the simplest method: weighting all topics equally and,

³ In case of revisions to the methodology or corrections to the underlying data, the data are back-calculated to provide a comparable time series since the year the relevant economy or topic was first included in the data set. The time series is available on the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>). Six topics and more than 50 economies have been added since the inception of the project. Earlier rankings on the ease of doing business are therefore not comparable.

⁴ See Simeon Djankov, Darshini Manraj, Caralee McLiesh and Rita Ramalho, "Doing Business Indicators: Why Aggregate, and How to Do It" (World Bank, Washington, DC, 2005). Principal components and unobserved components methods yield a ranking nearly identical to that from the simple average method because both these methods assign roughly equal weights to the topics, since the pairwise correlations among indicators do not differ much. An alternative to the simple average method is to give different weights to the topics, depending on which are considered of more or less importance in the context of a specific economy.

within each topic, giving equal weight to each of the topic components.⁵

If an economy has no laws or regulations covering a specific area—for example, insolvency—it receives a “no practice” mark. Similarly, an economy receives a “no practice” or “not possible” mark if regulation exists but is never used in practice or if a competing regulation prohibits such practice. Either way, a “no practice” mark puts the economy at the bottom of the ranking on the relevant indicator.

The ease of doing business index is limited in scope. It does not account for an economy’s proximity to large markets, the quality of its infrastructure services (other than services related to trading across borders and getting electricity), the strength of its financial system, the security of property from theft and looting, macroeconomic conditions or the strength of underlying institutions.

Variability of economies’ rankings across topics

Each indicator set measures a different aspect of the business regulatory environment. The rankings of an economy can vary, sometimes significantly, across indicator sets. The average correlation coefficient between the 10 indicator sets included in the aggregate ranking is 0.37, and the coefficients between any 2 sets of indicators range from 0.19 (between dealing with construction permits and getting credit) to 0.60 (between starting a business and protecting investors). These correlations suggest that economies rarely score universally well or universally badly on the indicators.

Consider the example of Canada. It stands at 17 in the aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business. Its ranking is 3 on starting a business, and 4 on both resolving insolvency and protecting investors. But its ranking is only 62 on enforcing contracts, 69 on dealing with construction permits and 152 on getting electricity.

Variation in performance across the indicator sets is not at all unusual. It reflects differences in the degree of priority that government authorities give to particular areas of business regulation reform and the

ability of different government agencies to deliver tangible results in their area of responsibility.

Economies that improved the most across 3 or more Doing Business topics in 2011/12

Doing Business 2013 uses a simple method to calculate which economies improved the most in the ease of doing business. First, it selects the economies that in 2011/12 implemented regulatory reforms making it easier to do business in 3 or more of the 10 topics included in this year’s ease of doing business ranking.⁶ Twenty-three economies meet this criterion: Benin, Burundi, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Kazakhstan, Korea, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Liberia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan. Second, *Doing Business* ranks these economies on the increase in their ranking on the ease of doing business from the previous year using comparable rankings.

Selecting the economies that implemented regulatory reforms in at least 3 topics and improved the most in the aggregate ranking is intended to highlight economies with ongoing, broad-based reform programs.

Distance to frontier measure

A drawback of the ease of doing business ranking is that it can measure the regulatory performance of economies only relative to the performance of others. It does not provide information on how the absolute quality of the regulatory environment is improving over time. Nor does it provide information on how large the gaps are between economies at a single point in time.

The distance to frontier measure is designed to address both shortcomings, complementing the ease of doing business ranking. This measure illustrates the distance of an economy to the “frontier,” and the change in the measure over time shows the extent to which the economy has closed this gap. The frontier is a score derived from the most efficient practice or highest score achieved on each of the component indicators in 9 *Doing Business* indicator sets (excluding

⁵ A technical note on the different aggregation and weighting methods is available on the *Doing Business* website (<http://www.doingbusiness.org>).

⁶ *Doing Business* reforms making it more difficult to do business are subtracted from the total number of those making it easier to do business.

the employing workers and getting electricity indicators) by any economy since 2005. In starting a business, for example, New Zealand has achieved the highest performance on the time (1 day), Canada and New Zealand on the number of procedures required (1), Slovenia on the cost (0% of income per capita) and Australia and 90 other economies on the paid-in minimum capital requirement (0% of income per capita). Calculating the distance to frontier for each economy involves 2 main steps. First, individual indicator scores are normalized to a common unit: except for the total tax rate. To do so, each of the 28 component indicators y is rescaled to $(\max - y)/(\max - \min)$, with the minimum value (\min) representing the frontier—the highest performance on that indicator across all economies since 2005. For the total tax rate, consistent with the calculation of the rankings, the frontier is defined as the total tax rate corresponding to the 15th percentile based on the overall distribution of total tax rates for all years. Second, for each economy the scores obtained for individual indicators are aggregated through simple averaging into one distance to frontier score. An economy's distance to frontier is indicated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the lowest performance and 100 the frontier.

The difference between an economy's distance to frontier score in 2005 and its score in 2012 illustrates the extent to which the economy has closed the gap to the frontier over time. And in any given year the score measures how far an economy is from the highest performance at that time.

The maximum (\max) and minimum (\min) observed values are computed for the 174 economies included in the *Doing Business* sample since 2005 and for all years (from 2005 to 2012). The year 2005 was chosen as the baseline for the economy sample because it was the first year in which data were available for the majority of economies (a total of 174) and for all 9 indicator sets included in the measure. To mitigate the effects of extreme outliers in the distributions of the rescaled data (very few economies need 694 days to complete the procedures to start a business, but many need 9 days), the maximum (\max) is defined as the 95th percentile of the pooled data for all economies and all years for each indicator. The exceptions are the getting credit, protecting investors and resolving insolvency indicators, whose construction precludes outliers.

Take Ghana, which has a score of 67 on the distance to frontier measure for 2012. This score indicates that the economy is 33 percentage points away from the frontier constructed from the best performances across all economies and all years. Ghana was further from the frontier in 2005, with a score of 54. The difference between the scores shows an improvement over time.

The distance to frontier measure can also be used for comparisons across economies in the same year, complementing the ease of doing business ranking. For example, Ghana stands at 64 this year in the ease of doing business ranking, while Peru, which is 29 percentage points from the frontier, stands at 43.

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<http://www.doingbusiness.org>

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How economies rank—from 1 to 185
<http://www.doingbusiness.org/rankings/>

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All the data for 185 economies—topic rankings, indicator values, lists of regulatory procedures and details underlying indicators
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<http://www.doingbusiness.org/reforms/>

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Customized data sets since DB2004
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Online collection of business laws and regulations relating to business and gender issues
<http://www.doingbusiness.org/law-library/>
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