

Doing Business 2018

Enforcing Contracts





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- What does it measure and what does it not?
- What are the main findings in Pakistan?



What does Enforcing Contracts measure?

Enforcing Contracts measures the time and cost to resolve a commercial dispute through a local first instance court. As of Doing Business 2016, it also measures a series of good practices in the areas of court structure and proceedings, case management, court automation and alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

FIGURE 13.19 What are the time and cost to resolve a commercial dispute through the courts?

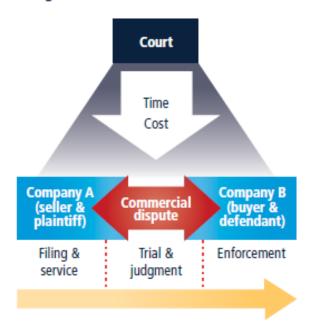
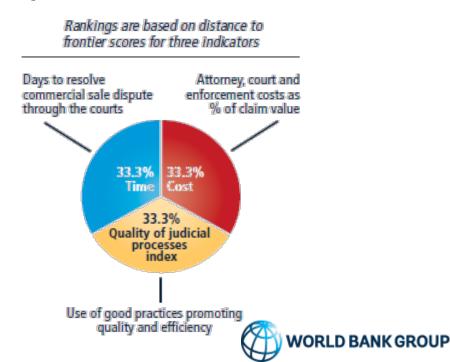
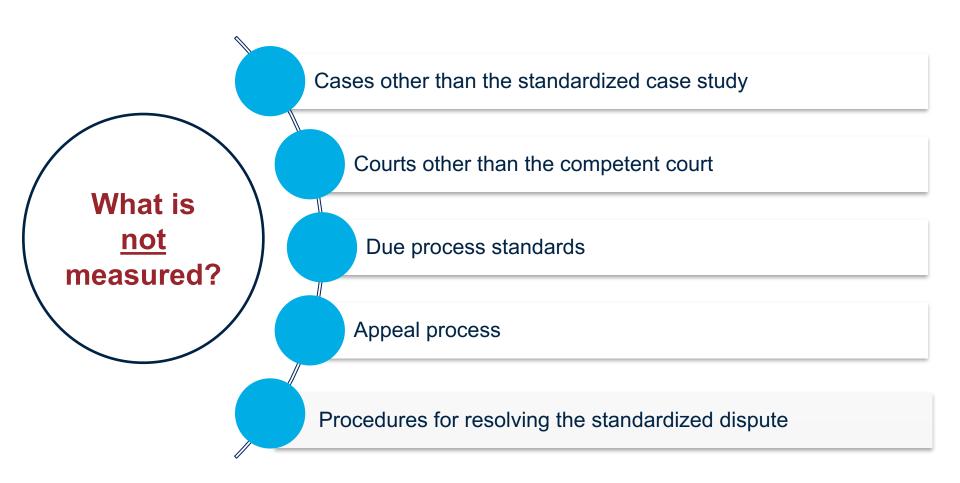


FIGURE 13.18 Enforcing contracts: efficiency and quality of commercial dispute resolution



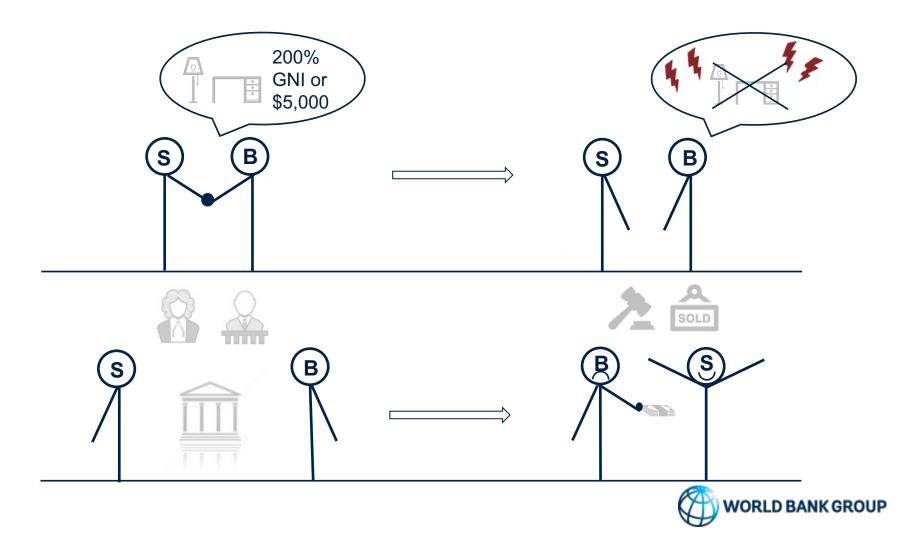
What does Enforcing Contracts not measure?





Which are the case study assumptions?

What are the assumptions of the standardized case study used by **Enforcing Contracts?**



How is time measured?

3 different phases, following the life cycle of a case

 From the moment the Plaintiff decides to sue until the Defendant is served.

Filing & Service

Trial & Judgment

 From the moment the Defendant is served until the time to appeal has elapsed. From the moment the time to appeal has elapsed until the money is recovered by the winning party.

Enforcement



How is cost measured?

Only <u>actual</u> fees that must be <u>anticipated</u> by the Plaintiff

Attorney Fees (% of the value of the claim)

• Fees to be paid to a local attorney (including taxes, if applicable) from filing to enforcement, regardless of final reimbursement.

Court Fees (% of the value of the claim)

- Filing fees.
- Expert fees.
- Fees for issuance and registration of judgment.

Enforcement Fees (% of the value of the claim)

 All costs that the Plaintiff must advance to enforce the judgment through a public sale of the Defendant's movable assets. Such fees could relate to seizure of goods, advertisement, storage, etc.



How is the Quality of Judicial Processes index measured?

What is measured and...

Court structure and proceedings index (0-5)

Availability of specialized commercial court, division or section

Availability of small claims court and/or simplified procedure for small claims

Availability of pretrial attachment

Criteria used to assign cases to judges

Evidentiary weight of woman's testimony

Case management index (0-6)

Regulations setting time standards for key court events

Regulations on adjournments and continuances

Availability of performance measurement mechanisms

Availability of pretrial conference

Availability of electronic case management system for judges

Availability of electronic case management system for lawyers

Court automation index (0-4)

Ability to file initial complaint electronically

Ability to serve initial complaint electronically

Ability to pay court fees electronically

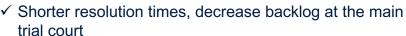
Publication of judgments

Alternative dispute resolution index (0-3)

Arbitration

Voluntary mediation and/or conciliation





- ✓ Increased consistency in case-law
- ✓ Increased access to justice



- ✓ Enhances record-keeping
- ✓ Reduced delays and case backlog
- ✓ Information to support strategic allocation of time and resources
- ✓ Improved predictability of court events which can ensure accountability, increase public trust, reduce opportunities for corruption and enhance transparency



- ✓ Speedier trials
- ✓ Better access to courts
- ✓ More reliable service of process
- ✓ Cost savings

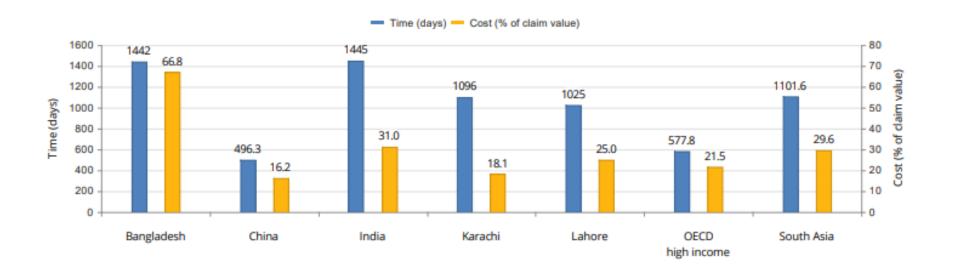


- √ Reduced case backlogs and bottlenecks
- ✓ Reduced delays where these are caused by complex formal procedures or inadequate court resources
- ✓ Gives the parties more control, increasing satisfaction with outcomes

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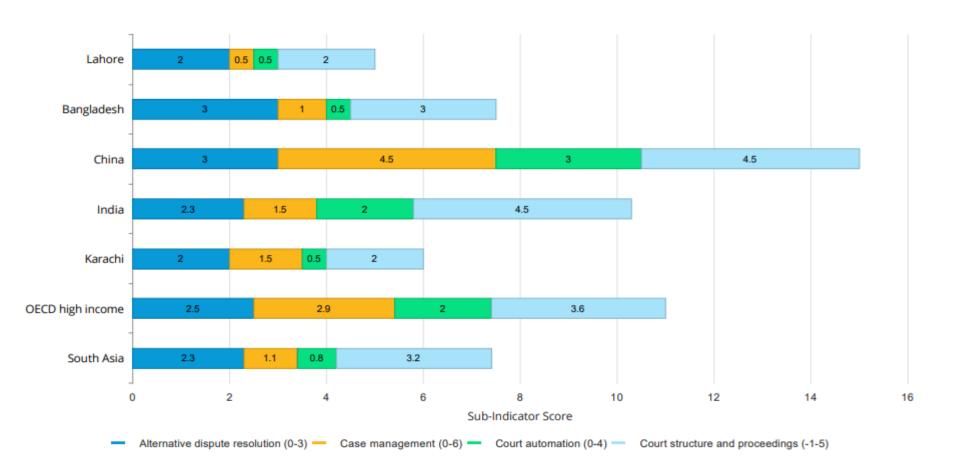


Enforcing Contracts in Pakistan – time and cost





Enforcing Contracts in Pakistan – quality of judicial processes





THANK YOU!

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