

2019
Annual Report

The State of the Rule of Law in Pakistan

Examining the Provision of Security of Person,
Property and Fundamental Rights to the Citizens

by
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Alternate Solutions Institute Pakistan

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Authors Introduction

Dr. Khalil Ahmad

Dr. Khalil Ahmad is a political economist and a political philosopher. He cherishes a cosmopolitan spirit and considers himself a moralist and a rationalist. He founded the first free-market think tank in Pakistan, Alternate Solutions Institute. He wrote/published hundreds of articles on the various aspects of the political economy of Pakistan, and on a variety of issues. He is the author of a number of books that include "Pakistan Mein Riyasati Ashrafiya Ka Urooj"; "Siyasi Partian Ya Siyasi Bandobast"; "Pakistani KashaKash" in Urdu; and "Charter of Liberty" and "Pakistan's Democratic Impasse" in English.

Dr, Raza Ullah

Raza Ullah is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Management Sciences, Islamia College University Peshawar and Honorary President of policy research think tank Alternate Solutions Institute. Raza is an adjunct research scholar at the Policy Research Institute of Market Economy (PRIME) Islamabad. He is an alumnus of Atlas Leadership Academy USA and got Think Tank MBA from the same institute in 2015. His research work focuses on participatory organizational practices and the application of quality philosophy in decision making. He is an author of two books "Power Sector Reforms: State Incentives or Market Rules" and "Better Policy-Making." He has an interest in poverty alleviation, protection of property rights, quality management, and participatory practices in decision making.

Message



It is a matter of great pleasure that Alternate Solutions Institute Pakistan (ASI) is publishing its first Rule of Law Report. Rule of law is highly critical not simply because it allows for sound and fair principles to prevail but mostly because it creates an environment for steady and fundamental growth to occur. Suffice it to say that this is increasingly becoming of the most disregarded concepts more so on in our continent, especially in Pakistan. At the moment our number in the WJP index is 117 in the list of 126 countries which should be a matter of concern for us all. We believe that we all are stakeholders in the rule of law as it affects us all. We also believe that adherence to the rule of law is the most prominent aspect of our collective life that helps us in combating poverty, addressing the menace of corruption, and promotes fair play all around.

To have a prosperous society for which rule of law is the sine qua non as it encourages fair play and is viewed as a fundamental principle for economic and human development. It is considered that the rule of law determines economic and human development in a way that ensures: the safety of subjects in law, fundamental rights, protection of property rights, limited and responsible government and protection of corruption. I hope this report will help in creating a congenial ecosystem for an enterprising society.

The work at hand is the product of long and arduous labor with a zigzag voyage. This journey has been made possible with the sincere help of so many persons. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and appreciate, the contribution and support of Atlas Network especially Linda Whetstone, without which this report would not have been a reality. I would also like to extend my heartiest thanks to the report reviewers for their valuable inputs and comments, and my team members especially Dr. Khalil Ahmad and Dr. Raza Ullah for writing this report and for their invaluable suggestions, guidance, and support.

Dr. Fayaz Ali Shah

Research Fellow (Rule of Law)

Alternate Solutions Institute Pakistan

Comments

The concept of the rule of law is actually a major step forward in the development of modern government. It means that there is an absolute predominance or supremacy of ordinary law over all citizens, no matter how powerful. First explained by a UK law Professor A. V. Dicey in 1885, it is a clearly stated discussion for why it is necessary for a civilized government to depend upon the rule of law.

History had already been moving in that direction before Professor Dicey defined it. Western civilization had been evolving towards that ideal, as evidenced by the Magna Carta in England, and the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in the United States (as obvious examples.)

I congratulate the authors of this report and wish them all the best for their noble endeavour.

Chief Justice (R) Ali Nawaz Chowhan

Chief Justice of Gambia, Justice Pakistan Judiciary ,International judge of the UN at Hague , Under Secretary General UN, Chairman, National Commission on Human Rights , Visiting Professor of Law at various universities.

Rule of law guarantees international peace, security, political stability, and economic prosperity. In Pakistan, rule of law is in an appalling state. Rule of law guarantees citizens' dignity, protects their freedom and promotes moral values in society. The state of the rule of laws in Pakistan 2019 annual report reveals the grim situation in the legal institutions of the country. Rule of law restrains the state from the abuse of the power and provide moral justification and legitimacy to state protective functions. Unfortunately, Pakistan shows its ranking low in all indicators of the rule of law. There are many challenges in Pakistan for the rule of law, for instance, alternate dispute resolution or informal justice is the cheapest mechanism for justice, in Pakistan, the informal justice is available but unfortunately, sometimes, it becomes a source of human rights violation. In nutshell, the report is an important contribution toward the efforts to create awareness about the significance of the rule of law in Pakistan. I congratulate and appreciate the authors' efforts for writing this report.

Dr. Sohail Shahzad

Professor of Law, Khyber Law College, Faculty of Law University of Peshawar , Former Vice Chancellor, Hazara University Pakistan

Historically, the phrase was first used with reference to a belief in the existence of law possessing higher authority whether divine or natural than that of the law promulgated by human rulers which imposed limits on their powers. Aristotle in his book "Politics" has stated at page 16 of Vol. III that, "the Rule of the Law is preferable to that of any individual". Rule of law is a characteristic of the Constitution which precludes arbitrary action on the part of the Government and public functionaries. The concept is very old and can be traced back to the original concept of a State. Before the emergence of modern day State, there were Greek City States and before that, in the ancient world there were no States rather communities living in a tribal system and the supreme law prevalent at the relevant time was, 'Might is Right'. There was very little for the poor and weak. The lawlessness and the rule of the mighty lead to the human desire that there should be an Authority which governs all and which can protect the rights of the poor and weak against the rich and powerful. This concept united the people in various parts of the world to surrender their will to a common and supreme Authority which governs all under a uniform system. If we look at the very definitions of 'State' given from time to time, we find one thing common that State is a community organized for law. State emerged for the Rule of Law. Any arbitrariness, discrimination, inequality negates the very concept of State. The doctrine of Rule of law emphasizes on equality before the law and it condemns arbitrariness.

The figures and Data contained in the Report are alarming. Very genuine and pertinent reasons have been advanced in the Report for the backlog of cases before our Judicial system. The responsibility of this backlog can be fixed on every citizen of Pakistan because each one of us contributes to the backlog in one way or the other. There are no effective tools to curb frivolous litigation and the imposition of Costs is also disproportionate in this respect. There is a comprehensive scheme of ADR (some research is attached for your consideration) however, the use of it is not encouraged properly so as to shed the burden of litigation. Use of ADR can effectively resolve disputes without having recourse to the Courts or even within the courts the mechanisms of ADR can be employed for expeditious resolution of disputes. Similarly, Bar and the Bench both are responsible for the huge pendency. Lawyers' strikes and boycotts causes delay in the disposal of cases besides the regular practice of seeking adjournments.

Barrister Waqar Ali Khan

Former Deputy Advocate General Province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Secretary Peshawar High Court Bar Association Pakistan

"Rule of Law" (ROL) is the foundation of a free society that places limits on government authority such that, consistent with the moral basis for the social contract between citizens and larger society, all citizens of that society--including the rulers, lawmakers, judges, and members of all social classes--are equally subject to a common set of laws AND, by implication, are NOT subject to government action that is unsupported by the law. As such, ROL stands in contrast to other forms of government (such as a dictatorship, autocracy, and so forth) where certain citizens are held to be above the law or are not subject to all of the substantive laws (such as was often the case for kings and other nobility) and where the government (and those in power) can operate against the citizenry without limits. Accordingly, ROL support corresponding concepts of "one person one vote," "all people are equal," and the existence of fundamental rights such as rights to free speech, free assembly, and so forth that limit the government's authority and control over each person to what is collectively deemed to be reasonable. "The state of the Rule of Law in Pakistan 2019 Annual Report" is quit eloquent on the subject and has attributed a new perspective to its evolution in Pakistan. The author and Co-author deserve equal and due appreciations for putting together a sagaciously designed effective yard stick for gauging the situation of ROL in our society.

Faisal shahzad

Head, Department of sharia & Law, Islamia College Peshawar

Executive Summary

After seven decades, Pakistan is still considered one of those countries where Rule of Law is but a far cry. This requires that awareness, sensitization, and advocacy regarding the importance of Rule of Law be prioritized that would provide a measure to assess the state of the rule of law in Pakistan. As the concept of rule of law implies that whatever laws exist in a country all of them must be enforced without any exception and no exemption be granted to anyone, this Report bases itself on the same principle. However, limiting itself to the Fundamental Rights - of the Constitution, it aims at providing a practical measure of the security of fundamental rights ensured to the citizens in the constitution of the country. For this, it will focus only on the State of the Security of Person and Property and Security of the Fundamental Rights to all the citizens in Pakistan. The absence of the rule of law is conspicuous in Pakistan by many an indicator. This Report provides indicators by using various national and international reports and indices focusing on the issues related to the value of the rule of law. Locally collected data have also been incorporated in the Report. On top of the list is internationally acclaimed "World Justice Project Rule of Law Index." Other Indices that contain a component of measuring and scoring the rule of law are Fraser Institute's The Human Freedom Index, Human Rights Watch Report. Additionally, other reports dealing with economic freedom and economic stability have also been taken into account since they do consider the rule of law as a measure that ensures the same. For example, reports issued by the following entities: The Heritage Foundation's Index of Economic Freedom, Millennium Challenge Corporation, Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World Annual Report. Another index that provides indirect evidence regarding the presence/absence of the rule of law in a country is the World Crime Index. Its findings have also been taken into consideration, too. The following quantified indicators have also been used to measure the state of the rule of law in Pakistan during the stipulated period: the number of political prisoners, the number of persons killed by police in a staged shoot-out, the number of persons tortured by police and other law-enforcing agencies, the number of cases pending in the courts, the number of criminal cases pending in the courts, the number of civil cases pending in the courts, the number of cases pertaining to property disputes pending in the courts, the number of cases pertaining to the use of eminent domain law by the state/government pending in the courts, the number of cases pertaining to the security of fundamental rights pending in the courts, the number of cases decided/settled by the courts category-wise, the number of deaths caused by (road, train, air) traffic accidents.

The study findings based on the above-mentioned reports reveal that the rule of law situation is extremely unsatisfactory in the country, while at the national level the local data reflect that torture, humiliation, and dehumanization are a norm for all the law enforcing agencies. Both private property rights and property protection are in peril, there is an absolutely depressing state of provision of justice in Pakistan. The state of the security of person, property, and fundamental rights is completely unsatisfactory. The situation demands that the goal to establish rule of law in the country ensuring the protection of every citizens' life, property, fundamental rights, and justice must be the one-point agenda of the government, state institutions, and public at large.



Idea of the Report

It was in February 2007, that I first wrote an article on the state of the rule of law in Pakistan. It was based on the Fraser Institute's Economic Freedom of the World 2006 Annual Report. That Report has an Area with five components: Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (Judicial independence; Impartial courts; Protection of intellectual property; Military interference in rule of law and the political process; and, Integrity of the legal system), and in the article I used the score allotted to these components.

It was then that I thought of compiling such a Report on annual basis. But at that time no progress could be made.

In the meanwhile I wrote many articles on the theme of the Rule of Law and its indispensability for a democratic system.

Now it is after 12 years that the idea stands realized. The credit goes to Dr Razaullah of the Alternate Solutions Institute who succeeded in winning funds from the Atlas Economic Research Foundation. I know that more than funds preparing this Report required resolve and efforts and a team that could not be made available due to many reasons including paucity of funds.

This Report ought to be taken as the first ever attempt of its kind. No doubt, it contains flaws and deficiencies that in the next Report I hope to address.

Comments and feedback are welcome!

Khalil Ahmad

September 2019

Lahore

Anecdotal Beginning

What is Rule of Law? A Pakistan Perspective

Whatever laws are enacted in a democratic way are to be implemented and made available without any discrimination to each and every citizen of the state unless provided in the constitution otherwise for specific reasons.

No doubt agencies and institutions entrusted to enforce the laws and dispense justice, such as police, courts, etc, can never be omnipresent and omniscient; nor can they make sure no law is violated anywhere at anytime; however, that does not allow for any dereliction on their part be it deliberate or in-deliberate.

That amounts to saying: in case any violation or grievance is reported to the agencies or brought into their notice by any person or source, they are bound to act promptly as the laws require. It is an integral part of the nature and function of the value that is Rule of Law.

Since never ever all the persons of a community/state violate its laws. It is a tiny minority that now and then happens to be behaving so. This requires that no violator is spared and in any case he/she/anyone is brought to book. That is what creates the FEELING that there is Rule of Law in a society.

However:

- (i) When the violators are not booked and punished duly;
- (ii) When (as a result or for other reasons) the number of violators starts multiplying;
- (iii) When the agencies and institutions entrusted to enforce the laws and dispense justice instead of providing protection to the victims start giving protection to the criminals; and,
- (iv) When the agencies and institutions entrusted to enforce the laws and dispense justice are given into the hands of criminals themselves...

Then that FEELING that there is Rule of Law in a society disappears.

It is because of that that we the ordinary people never had that FEELING in Pakistan!

Here is a letter to the editor of a daily newspaper:

"My generation - one that once lived under British governance - knows what the rule of law meant. What we have today is anarchy. People like me, who are not affiliated with a political party, the bureaucracy, the army or the press, are treated as though we are not even citizens of the state."

[Shaukat Ali, letter to the editor Daily Times January 2006]

Against this backdrop, it may be asserted that only one case, let it be repeated, only one case may be

treated as a test case; though we have countless test cases that present an example of the sheer travesty of the Rule of Law in Pakistan.

Below is copied a Mercy Petition submitted to the President of Pakistan by the father of a girl/woman who himself died seeking justice for his daughter, who's on death row since 1989:

'Mr President, grant mercy to my daughter who was tortured into a false murder confession'

Sher Muhammad is Kanizan Bibi's father, a Pakistani woman who has been on death row since 1989. He wrote this letter to the president of Pakistan in 2016, translated here by Rimmel Mohyidin of Justice Project Pakistan.

Dear Mr President,

I'm a poor man. I don't have much. But what I do have is a daughter. Kanizan is my only child. Even when she could talk, she wouldn't speak much.

She was a timid child, who never talked back. She would do as she was told, and never say no. She would cry easily, as fragile as her little wrists.

Because Kanizan was so delicate, she was very attached to her mother, often seeking shelter in her arms. She looked just like her mother, the same complexion, the same round face.

But this comfort was taken away from her all too quickly. My wife died very suddenly, leaving Kanizan and me completely alone in the world.

I was a farmer, but money had become tough. What little I had eventually turned to nothing. Luckily, I still had Kanizan.

She used to help me around the house but when she saw how difficult it had become to put food on the table, she told me she wanted to work. I hesitated at first. I had been unable to put Kanizan in school. What would she do?

Kanizan began working as a housemaid for a rich, landowning family. She was little more than a child herself.

It is no wonder that she quickly befriended the very children she was charged with taking care of, the children of Muhammad Khan.

Their mother would often admonish her for not being more responsible with them, considering she would play with them more.

She began contributing what little she could. It was not much, but it was a helping hand. I could not be more grateful for this lifeline.

But Sir, this did not last.

The murder took place not too far from where we lived in Kamaliya. I will never forget the way Muhammad Khan screamed when he saw his wife and children murdered.

Muhammad Khan and his family had been involved in a property dispute that had started to get uglier by the day. The police had asked him at the scene of the crime if he had any enemies. He had named four of them, all his cousins. The police registered a case against them.

They were in jail for about two days. Bail is easy to come by when money is not a concern.

One night, Kanizan and I were about to have dinner when there was a knock on our door. Our village elder, Allah Yar, was at the door. He looked solemn, but determined.

He told me that people had started to talk, that someone had to be punished. He looked at Kanizan, who was sitting in the corner of the room.

Allah Yar looked me in the eye, put his hand on his heart, and said, "I swear by the Quran, I know your daughter is innocent, but let me take her to the police station." They'll question her, and she'll be home in the morning, he promised.

She never came back.

Kanizan had played with those children, loved them, cared for them. She would tell me all about them. When she heard of their killing, she was utterly distraught. Naively, she thought she would be helping the police find their killer. She agreed to go.

Allah Yar took her to the police station, and left her there. Kanizan was 16 years old. The police recorded her age as 25.

My nephew lived very close to the police station. He trembles when he tells me of what he heard they did to her.

Women in our village, never interact with men outside of our immediate family. But Kanizan spent nights trapped in a jail cell with strangers. When I went to see her, they didn't let me meet her.

They hung her from a fan with ropes thicker than her tiny wrists, beating her small frame with all their might. They let mice loose in her pants, which they tied from the ankles so that they could not escape. Kanizan had been terrified of mice her whole life.

They electrocuted her repeatedly. I can only hope that she fainted during this ordeal. This is how I comfort myself as a father, forcing myself to believe that my daughter was not conscious during this abuse.

When they had broken her, they forced her to sign a confession. It's not difficult to see how her mind gave up on her.

I didn't have the money to go see her for her trial. I did not even know that she had been sentenced to death until much later. I borrowed money from everywhere. Whenever I would have enough, I would try to find my way to her.

But every time I met her, Kanizan was a little bit less. Soon after, her mental state began to deteriorate. Even the jailers were concerned, so much so that, in 2006, she was transferred to the Punjab Institute of Mental Health.

Today I'm told she hears voices, trembles, can't clothe or feed herself. The hospital wrote a letter in 2015 to the Superintendent of Lahore Central Jail saying she was not fit to be executed.

Mr President, my daughter hasn't said a word for years. She is terrified, and cries all the time, and needs me and her family to take care of her. She is an unwell woman who does not belong on death row.

I'm a poor man. I can't do anything in return. But I humbly beg you to find it in your heart to grant mercy to a poor woman who has spent almost her life in jail. Her silence shouldn't silence what you can do for her.

I know that if this letter reaches you, your good heart will follow.

Yours Humbly,

Sher Muhammad

Sher Muhammad died in 2016. Kanizan continues to languish on death row, despite her diagnosis, strong evidence of innocence, and nearly 29 years behind bars.

[The president of Pakistan has not granted mercy in a single clemency appeal since the uplifting of the moratorium on the death penalty in December 2014, as documented by Justice Project Pakistan in their new report, No mercy: A report on clemency for death row prisoners in Pakistan.

Addendum: Chief Justice Saqib Nisar approved Kanizan's transfer to a secure mental health facility on April 21, 2018, urging the Punjab Mental Health Institute to ensure she receives medical treatment.]

(See Dawn, May 13, 2019)

Chapter 1

Introduction

It is constitution that brings a state into existence. And the state owes its existence to the will of the people who prepare a constitution through their elected representatives in order to secure their life, property and their rights and freedoms.

This is what the constitution of Pakistan unequivocally stands for.

“And whereas it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order –

Whereas the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people;

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights ... ”

The first chapter of the constitution enumerates the fundamental rights, ... from the article 8 to 28. All the rights described here in fact ensure the security of person, his property and fundamental rights. See articles 9, 23 and 24 especially.

HOWEVER:

After seven decades, Pakistan is still considered one of those countries where Rule of Law is but a far cry. Here the Riyasati Ashrafiya (State Aristocracy) rules and lives with impunity. They manipulate every law and turn it into a privilege. It is only in 2007 that in the wake of Lawyers’ Movement, the term, “Rule of Law” came to be discussed and talked about in the mainstream media, both electronic and print.

What is Rule of Law? A Pakistan Perspective

Black’s Law Dictionary defines the various meaning of the rule of law thus:

- A substantive legal principle
- The supremacy of regular as opposed to arbitrary power
- The doctrine that every person is subject to the ordinary law within the jurisdiction
- The doctrine that general constitutional principles are the result of judicial decisions determining the rights of private individuals in the courts

Loosely, a legal ruling; a ruling on a point of law

The Encyclopedia of Libertarianism defines it as:

“The rule of law is a guarantee against arbitrariness inasmuch as everyone, including and especially government, is subject to its constraints.

“The rule of law is often presented as an important mechanism to ensure limited government because under it, if government have to go through an enormously complex process of law-making and judicial action and to overcome restraints against arbitrary seizure of property, there is likely to be less of it. One illustration of this constraint is the writ of habeas corpus, which requires that a charge be leveled against a person before he can be held in police custody against his will.

“The rule of law may be called an end-independent doctrine, which dictates that whatever the ends of government, it must follow certain procedures if its actions are to be regarded as legitimate.

The rule of law must be supplemented by other protections, notably constitutionalism and the absolute guarantee of private property. Only if these are realized will we really have a society governed by the rule of law and not the rule of men.”

In a practical sense, rule of law may be understood as:

Whatever laws are enacted in a democratic way are to be implemented and made available without any discrimination to each and every citizen of the state unless provided in the constitution otherwise for specific reasons.

Why Rule of Law is important:

“The clearest way to show what the rule of law means to us in everyday life is to recall what has happened when there is no rule of law.” [Dwight David Eisenhower 1890-1969]

“It is the rule of law alone which hinders the rulers from turning themselves into the worst gangsters.” [Ludwig von Mises 1881-1973]

“The rule of law does not mean that the protection of the law must be available only to a fortunate few or that the law should be allowed to be prostituted by the vested interests for protecting and upholding the status quo under the guise of enforcement of civil and political rights. The poor too have civil and political rights and the rule of law is meant for them also, though today it exists only on paper and not in reality.” [Supreme Court of India, PUDR v. Union of India (AIR) 1982 SC 1473, 1477]

And when a government does not mind following the business that the law of the land has assigned to it, it amounts to misrule, or no rule of law, but anarchy.

What tasks a government is required to do, Leonard Read lists them as follows:

“I would have government defend the life and property of all citizens equally; protect all willing exchange; suppress and penalize all fraud, all misrepresentation, all violence, all predatory practices; invoke a common justice under law; and keep the records incidental to these functions. Even this is a bigger assignment than governments, generally, have proven capable of. Let governments do these things and do them well. Leave all else to men in free and creative effort.” [Leonard E. Read]

In Pakistan, the government is bound to provide such protections as mentioned above and ensured in the constitution of Pakistan under Fundamental Rights to each citizen without any discrimination, but that has never been the case.

No doubt agencies and institutions entrusted to enforce the laws and dispense justice, such as police, courts, etc, can never be omnipresent and omniscient; nor can they make sure no law is violated anywhere at anytime; however, that does not allow for any dereliction on their part be it deliberate or in-deliberate.

That amounts to saying: in case any violation or grievance is reported to the agencies or brought into their notice by any person or source, they are bound to act promptly as the laws require. It is an integral part of the nature and function of the value that is Rule of Law.

Since never ever all the persons of a community/state violate its laws. It is a tiny minority that now and then happens to be behaving so. This requires that no violator is spared and in any case he/she/anyone is

brought to book. That is what creates the FEELING that there is Rule of Law in a society.

However:

- (i) When the violators are not booked and punished duly;
- (ii) When (as a result or for other reasons) the number of violators starts multiplying;
- (iii) When the agencies and institutions entrusted to enforce the laws and dispense justice instead of providing protection to the victims start giving protection to the criminals; and,
- (iv) When the agencies and institutions entrusted to enforce the laws and dispense justice are given into the hands of criminals themselves...

Then that FEELING that there is Rule of Law in a society disappears.

It is because of that that we the ordinary people never had that FEELING in Pakistan!

In sum, where there is no rule of law, there is anarchy; and under anarchy, it is only the powerful oligarchies (that is, various classes of Riyasati Ashrafiya (State Aristocracy)) that come to rule the roost, as in Pakistan.

But above all, it is the value of justice that the rule of law, as its foremost function, has to serve to anyone, be he/she weak or powerful. And herein lies the sole purpose of the rule of law!

The Purpose of the Report:

This requires that awareness, sensitization, and advocacy regarding the importance of Rule of Law be prioritized and a Report be prepared and released every year that would provide a measure to assess The State of the Rule of Law in Pakistan.

As the concept of rule of law implies that whatever laws exist in a country all of them must be enforced without any exception and no exemption be granted to anyone, this Report bases itself on the same principle.

However, limiting itself to the Chapter 1 – Fundamental Rights - of the Constitution, it aims at providing a practical measure of the security of fundamental rights ensured to the citizens in the constitution of the country. For this, it will focus only on the State of the Security of Person and Property and Security of the Fundamental Rights to all the citizens in Pakistan.

As mentioned above, the absence of rule of law is conspicuous in Pakistan by many an indicator. This Report will be tracking and highlighting those indicators by using various national and international reports and indices focusing on the issues related to the value of rule of law. Locally collected data will also be incorporated in the Report.

On top of the list is internationally acclaimed “World Justice Project Rule of Law Index.”

Other Indices that contain a component of measuring and scoring the rule of law are as under:

- Fraser Institute’s The Human Freedom Index
- Human Rights Watch Report

Additionally, other reports dealing with economic freedom and economic stability will also be taken into account since they do consider the rule of law as a measure that ensures the same. For example, reports issued by the following entities:

- The Heritage Foundation’s Index of Economic Freedom
- Millennium Challenge Corporation
- Fraser Institute’s Economic Freedom of the World Annual Report

Another index that provides indirect evidence regarding the presence/absence of the rule of law in a country is the World Crime Index. Its findings will be taken into consideration, too.

The following quantified indicators will also be used to measure the state of the rule of law in Pakistan during the stipulated period:

- The number of political prisoners
- The number of persons killed by police in staged shoot-out
- The number of persons tortured by police and other law-enforcing agencies
- The number of persons tortured and unlawfully abducted police and other law-enforcing agencies
- The number of cases pending in the courts
- The number of criminal cases pending in the courts
- The number of civil cases pending in the courts
- The number of cases pertaining to property disputes pending in the courts
- The number of cases pertaining to the use of eminent domain law by the state/government pending in the courts
- The number of cases pertaining to the security of fundamental rights pending in the courts
- The number of cases decided/settled by the courts category-wise
- The number of deaths caused by (road, train, air) traffic accidents

Chapter 2 presents the findings of the Report, the findings of the international reports and indices will be presented which try to present an overall review of the State of the Rule of Law in Pakistan highlighting various aspects.

Chapter 3 of the report will present an analysis of the locally collected data with focus on the security of person, property and fundamental right

Chapter 2

A Global Overview

Defining Rule of Law:

Effective rule of law reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. It is the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity – underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights. The rule of law is not just the rule of lawyers and judges: all members of society are stakeholders.

[World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2017-18]

As per the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2017-18, Pakistan globally ranks at 105th out of 113 countries, improving from the last year. The score it earned out of one is 0.39; which underwent a change of 0.01.

[The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score (high adherence to rule of law) and 0 signifies the lowest possible score (low adherence to rule of law). WJPROLI]

The first 10 positions were earned by

1. Denmark	2. Norway	3. Finland	4. Sweden	5. Netherland
6. Germany	7. New Zealand	8. Austria	9. Canada	10. Australia

The last 10 positions were earned by

104. Uganda	105. Pakistan	106. Bolivia	107. Ethiopia	108. Zimbabwe
109. Cameroon	110. Egypt	111. Afghanistan	112. Cambodia	113. Venezuela

Summary Chart

Overall Scores & Rankings

This table presents the scores and rankings of the WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018, in alphabetical order. Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law.

	Score*	Global Rank	Rank Change ¹	Score Change*		Score*	Global Rank	Rank Change ¹	Score Change*
Afghanistan	0.34	111	–	0.00	Denmark	0.89	1	–	0.01
Albania	0.51	68	▲ 4	0.00	Dominica	0.60	41	▼ 1	- 0.01
Antigua & Barbuda	0.63	34	▼ 5	- 0.04	Dominican Republic	0.47	90	▼ 5	0.00
Argentina	0.58	46	▲ 5	0.03	Ecuador	0.47	85	▲ 6	0.02
Australia	0.81	10	▲ 1	0.00	Egypt	0.36	110	–	0.00
Austria	0.81	8	▼ 1	- 0.02	El Salvador	0.48	79	▼ 4	- 0.01
Bahamas	0.60	40	▼ 2	- 0.01	Estonia	0.80	12	▲ 2	0.01
Bangladesh	0.41	102	▲ 1	0.00	Ethiopia	0.38	107	–	0.00
Barbados	0.65	30	▼ 2	- 0.02	Finland	0.87	3	–	0.00
Belarus	0.51	65	▼ 8	- 0.02	France	0.74	18	▲ 3	0.02
Belgium	0.77	15	▼ 2	- 0.02	Georgia	0.61	38	▼ 4	- 0.04
Belize	0.47	81	▲ 1	0.00	Germany	0.83	6	–	0.00
Bolivia	0.38	106	▼ 2	- 0.02	Ghana	0.59	43	▲ 1	0.01
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.53	56	▼ 6	- 0.03	Greece	0.60	39	▲ 2	0.00
Botswana	0.58	45	–	0.01	Grenada	0.61	36	▼ 5	- 0.05
Brazil	0.54	52	–	- 0.02	Guatemala	0.44	96	▲ 1	0.00
Bulgaria	0.53	55	▼ 2	- 0.01	Guyana	0.50	73	▲ 3	0.01
Burkina Faso	0.51	70	▲ 9	0.02	Honduras	0.40	103	▼ 1	- 0.02
Cambodia	0.32	112	–	0.00	Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16	–	0.00
Cameroon	0.37	109	–	0.00	Hungary	0.55	50	▼ 1	- 0.02
Canada	0.81	9	▲ 3	0.00	India	0.52	62	▲ 4	0.00
Chile	0.67	27	▼ 1	- 0.02	Indonesia	0.52	63	▼ 2	0.00
China	0.50	75	▲ 5	0.02	Iran	0.48	80	▲ 6	0.01
Colombia	0.50	72	▼ 1	0.00	Italy	0.65	31	▲ 4	0.00
Costa Rica	0.68	24	▲ 1	0.00	Jamaica	0.58	47	–	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	84	▲ 3	0.01	Japan	0.79	14	▲ 1	0.01
Croatia	0.61	35	▲ 4	0.01	Jordan	0.60	42	–	0.01
Czech Republic	0.74	17	–	- 0.01	Kazakhstan	0.51	64	▲ 9	0.01

* Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal places.

¹ The change in rankings was calculated by comparing the positions of the 113 countries measured in 2016 with the rankings of the same 113 countries in 2017–2018.

	Score*	Global Rank	Rank Change ¹	Score Change*		Score*	Global Rank	Rank Change ¹	Score Change*
Kenya	0.45	95	▲ 5	0.02	Sierra Leone	0.45	93	▲ 2	0.01
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	82	▲ 1	0.00	Singapore	0.80	13	▼ 4	- 0.02
Lebanon	0.47	87	▲ 2	0.01	Slovenia	0.67	26	▲ 1	0.00
Liberia	0.45	94	–	0.01	South Africa	0.59	44	▼ 1	0.00
Macedonia, FYR	0.53	57	▼ 3	- 0.01	Spain	0.70	23	▲ 1	0.01
Madagascar	0.44	98	▼ 8	- 0.02	Sri Lanka	0.52	59	▲ 9	0.01
Malawi	0.51	66	▲ 3	0.00	St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	28	▲ 2	0.00
Malaysia	0.54	53	▲ 3	0.00	St. Lucia	0.63	33	▲ 3	- 0.01
Mexico	0.45	92	▼ 4	0.00	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	37	–	0.00
Moldova	0.49	78	▼ 1	0.00	Suriname	0.51	69	▼ 10	- 0.02
Mongolia	0.54	51	▲ 4	0.00	Sweden	0.86	4	–	0.00
Morocco	0.51	67	▼ 7	- 0.02	Tanzania	0.47	86	▼ 2	0.00
Myanmar	0.42	100	▼ 2	- 0.01	Thailand	0.50	71	▼ 7	- 0.01
Nepal	0.53	58	▲ 5	0.01	Trinidad & Tobago	0.56	48	–	- 0.01
Netherlands	0.85	5	–	- 0.01	Tunisia	0.53	54	▲ 4	0.00
New Zealand	0.83	7	▲ 1	0.00	Turkey	0.42	101	▼ 2	- 0.01
Nicaragua	0.43	99	▲ 2	0.01	Uganda	0.40	104	▲ 1	0.01
Nigeria	0.44	97	▼ 1	- 0.01	Ukraine	0.50	77	▲ 1	0.01
Norway	0.89	2	–	0.01	United Arab Emirates	0.65	32	▲ 1	- 0.01
Pakistan	0.39	105	▲ 1	0.01	United Kingdom	0.81	11	▼ 1	0.00
Panama	0.52	61	▲ 1	0.00	United States	0.73	19	▼ 1	- 0.01
Peru	0.52	60	▲ 5	0.01	Uruguay	0.71	22	▼ 2	- 0.01
Philippines	0.47	88	▼ 18	- 0.04	Uzbekistan	0.46	91	▲ 2	0.01
Poland	0.67	25	▼ 3	- 0.04	Venezuela	0.29	113	–	0.01
Portugal	0.72	21	▲ 2	0.01	Vietnam	0.50	74	▼ 7	- 0.01
Republic of Korea	0.72	20	▼ 1	- 0.01	Zambia	0.47	83	▼ 2	0.00
Romania	0.65	29	▲ 3	0.00	Zimbabwe	0.37	108	–	0.00
Russia	0.47	89	▲ 3	0.01					
Senegal	0.55	49	▼ 3	- 0.02					
Serbia	0.50	76	▼ 2	0.00					

As far as immediate neighbors are concerned, Bangladesh at 102 ranks a bit lower than Pakistan, whereas India ranking at 62nd performs far better than Pakistan. China stands at 16th rank.

In Fundamental Rights, Pakistan's regional (South Asia) ranking is 4/6; in Order and Security, 6/6; in Civil Justice, 6/6; and in Criminal Justice, 4/6.

Pakistan

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.39	5/6	26/30	105/113

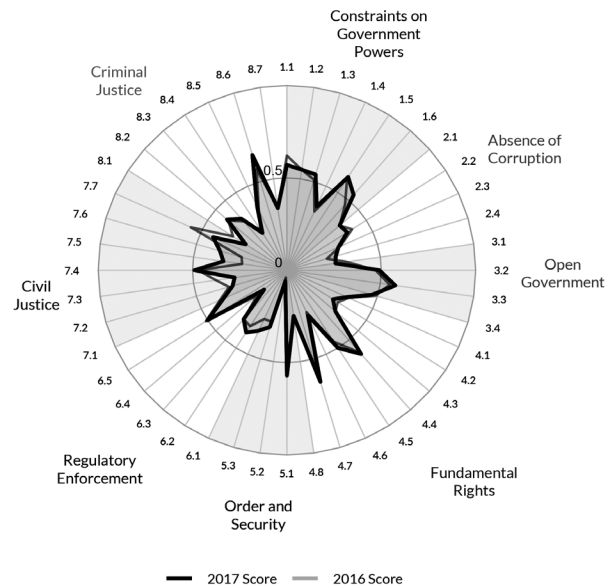
Score Change Rank Change

0.01▲	1▲
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	4/6	13/30	66/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.33	5/6	23/30	99/113
Open Government	—	0.45	5/6	17/30	80/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.40	4/6	25/30	100/113
Order and Security	—	0.32	6/6	30/30	113/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	5/6	27/30	105/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	6/6	25/30	107/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	4/6	15/30	81/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

— Pakistan — South Asia — Lower Middle



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.55
1.3 Independent auditing	0.54
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.37
2.2 In the judiciary	0.38
2.3 In the police/military	0.30
2.4 In the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.26
3.2 Right to information	0.49
3.3 Civic participation	0.58
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.35
4.2 Right to life & security	0.29
4.3 Due process of law	0.34
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.50
4.6 Right to privacy	0.27
4.7 Freedom of association	0.63
4.8 Labor rights	0.25

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.57
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.06
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.36
6.2 No improper influence	0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.35
6.4 Respect for due process	0.16
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.37
7.2 No discrimination	0.30
7.3 No corruption	0.28
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.49
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.34
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.43

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.26
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.42
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4 No discrimination	0.24
8.5 No corruption	0.38
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.65
8.7 Due process of law	0.34

The Human Freedom Index 2017 (released in January 2018):

The Human Freedom Index (HFI) presents a broad measure of human freedom, understood as the absence of coercive constraint. The HFI is the most comprehensive freedom index so far created for a globally meaningful set of countries. The HFI covers 159 countries for 2015, the most recent year for which sufficient data are available.

On a scale of 0 to 10, where 10 represents more freedom, the average human freedom rating for 159 countries in 2015 was 6.93. Among countries included in this report, the level of freedom decreased slightly (–0.05) compared with 2014, with 61 countries increasing their ratings and 97 decreasing. Since 2008, the level of global freedom has also decreased slightly (–0.12), with about half of the countries in the index increasing their ratings and half decreasing.

[HFI2017]

In the HFI, Pakistan ranks 141st out of 159 countries. For Personal Freedom, out of a score of 10, Pakistan earned a score of 5.21; for Economic Freedom, 5.93; and for Human Freedom, 5.57.

In the component of Personal Freedom, out of 159 countries, Pakistan stands at 148th position. Under this component, in Rule of Law, out of 10, Pakistan's score is 3.5; in Security and Safety, 5.6; in Movement, 5.0; in Religious Freedom, 7.0; in Association, 8.2; in Expression and Information, 5.5; and in Identity and Relationship, 3.8.

The first 10 positions were won by

1. Switzerland	2. Hong Kong	3. New Zealand	4. Ireland	5. Australia
6. Finland	7. Norway	8. Denmark	9. Netherland	10. United Kingdom
11. Canada				

The last 10 positions taken by

150. Burundi	151. Central African Republic	152. Democratic Republic of Congo	
153. Algeria	154. Iran	155. Egypt	156. Republic of Yemen
157. Libya	158. Venezuela	159. Syria	

Immediate neighbors fare as follows:

India ranks at 102, far better than Pakistan; while Bangladesh at 133, again doing better than Pakistan. China is no better than its neighbors; it stands at 130th position.

It is important to note here that in regional (South Asia) ranking, Pakistan ranks at the bottom of the list. Nepal (1st), Bhutan (2nd), India (3rd), Bangladesh (4th), and India (5th) earned the respective places.

The Human Freedom Index

Rank	Freedom Rank Δ (2014–15)	Country/Territory	Personal Freedom	Economic Freedom	Human Freedom	Freedom Score Δ (2014–15)
1	▲ 1	Switzerland	9.33	8.44	8.89	▲ 0.03
2	▼ 1	Hong Kong	8.79	8.97	8.88	▼ 0.15
3	0	New Zealand	9.25	8.48	8.86	▲ 0.06
4	▲ 4	Ireland	9.17	8.19	8.68	▲ 0.09
5	0	Australia	9.22	7.99	8.60	▼ 0.04
6	▲ 1	Finland	9.40	7.75	8.58	▼ 0.04
7	▲ 2	Norway	9.47	7.67	8.57	▼ 0.02
8	▼ 2	Denmark	9.36	7.77	8.56	▼ 0.08
9	▲ 3	Netherlands	9.37	7.74	8.55	▲ 0.05
9	▲ 1	United Kingdom	9.05	8.05	8.55	▼ 0.02
11	▼ 7	Canada	9.13	7.94	8.54	▼ 0.16
12	▼ 1	Austria	9.38	7.66	8.52	▼ 0.03
13	▲ 2	Sweden	9.32	7.65	8.48	▲ 0.03
13	▲ 3	Estonia	9.01	7.95	8.48	▲ 0.09
13	▼ 1	Luxembourg	9.33	7.63	8.48	▼ 0.03
16	▼ 4	Germany	9.22	7.69	8.45	▼ 0.05
17	▲ 7	United States	8.83	7.94	8.39	▲ 0.12
18	▲ 8	Taiwan	8.98	7.70	8.34	▲ 0.13
18	▲ 16	Singapore	7.86	8.81	8.34	▲ 0.29
18	▲ 2	Lithuania	8.75	7.92	8.34	0.00
21	▼ 4	Malta	8.95	7.70	8.33	▼ 0.03
22	▼ 5	Belgium	9.19	7.44	8.31	▼ 0.04
22	▼ 3	Portugal	9.09	7.53	8.31	▼ 0.04
24	▼ 2	Latvia	8.72	7.75	8.23	▼ 0.04
25	▲ 4	Cyprus	8.64	7.79	8.21	▲ 0.10
25	▼ 4	Czech Republic	8.96	7.46	8.21	▼ 0.08
27	▼ 1	Japan	8.93	7.47	8.20	▼ 0.01
28	0	Romania	8.66	7.72	8.19	▲ 0.02
29	▲ 1	Korea, Republic of	8.79	7.54	8.17	▲ 0.06
30	▲ 6	Spain	8.77	7.51	8.14	▲ 0.11
31	▼ 6	Iceland	9.01	7.23	8.12	▼ 0.12
32	▼ 10	Poland	8.81	7.34	8.08	▼ 0.20

The Human Freedom Index (Continued)

Rank	Freedom Rank Δ (2014–15)	Country/ Territory	Personal Freedom	Economic Freedom	Human Freedom	Freedom Score Δ (2014–15)
33	▼ 1	France	8.74	7.33	8.04	▼ 0.05
33	▼ 3	Slovakia	8.76	7.31	8.04	▼ 0.06
35	▼ 1	Italy	8.74	7.30	8.02	▼ 0.02
36	▲ 3	Slovenia	9.02	7.00	8.01	▲ 0.02
37	0	Chile	8.23	7.77	8.00	▼ 0.01
38	▲ 2	Costa Rica	8.26	7.52	7.89	▼ 0.01
39	▼ 6	Mauritius	7.73	8.04	7.88	▼ 0.19
40	▲ 2	Georgia	7.74	8.01	7.87	▼ 0.02
41	▲ 2	Bulgaria	8.26	7.39	7.83	▼ 0.03
42	▲ 2	Uruguay	8.43	7.16	7.79	▼ 0.05
43	▲ 2	Croatia	8.48	7.02	7.75	▼ 0.04
44	▼ 6	Hungary	8.19	7.30	7.74	▼ 0.26
45	▼ 5	Seychelles	8.01	7.42	7.71	▼ 0.18
46	▲ 7	Israel	7.87	7.49	7.68	▲ 0.24
47	▲ 3	Albania	7.78	7.54	7.66	▲ 0.12
48	▼ 2	Panama	7.71	7.59	7.65	▼ 0.03
49	0	Cape Verde	8.35	6.66	7.51	▼ 0.05
50	▼ 2	Mongolia	7.57	7.43	7.50	▼ 0.16
51	▼ 4	Montenegro	8.11	6.77	7.44	▼ 0.23
51	0	Peru	7.44	7.44	7.44	▼ 0.02
53	▲ 2	Bahamas	7.50	7.30	7.40	▲ 0.04
54	0	Armenia	7.11	7.60	7.36	▼ 0.04
55	▲ 9	Serbia	7.85	6.75	7.30	▲ 0.19
56	▲ 14	Suriname	7.91	6.67	7.29	▲ 0.27
57	▼ 1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.93	6.61	7.27	▼ 0.07
58	▲ 16	Cambodia	7.26	7.21	7.23	▲ 0.27
59	▲ 2	Jamaica	7.15	7.30	7.22	▲ 0.02
60	▼ 9	Greece	8.06	6.36	7.21	▼ 0.24
60	▼ 3	Macedonia	7.25	7.17	7.21	▼ 0.10
62	▲ 6	Fiji	7.68	6.68	7.18	▲ 0.15
63	▲ 22	Botswana	6.87	7.37	7.12	▲ 0.30
64	▼ 2	Guatemala	6.52	7.69	7.11	▼ 0.09

The Human Freedom Index (Continued)

Rank	Freedom Rank Δ (2014–15)	Country/ Territory	Personal Freedom	Economic Freedom	Human Freedom	Freedom Score Δ (2014–15)
65	▲ 13	Rwanda	6.63	7.57	7.10	▲ 0.16
65	▼ 5	Ghana	7.67	6.53	7.10	▼ 0.14
67	▼ 9	El Salvador	7.05	7.13	7.09	▼ 0.20
68	▲ 13	South Africa	7.50	6.63	7.07	▲ 0.13
69	▼ 5	Namibia	7.28	6.76	7.02	▼ 0.10
70	▼ 11	Dominican Republic	6.78	7.21	7.00	▼ 0.25
71	▲ 15	Philippines	6.46	7.47	6.97	▲ 0.16
72	▼ 1	Paraguay	6.99	6.91	6.95	▼ 0.04
73	▲ 2	Mexico	6.92	6.95	6.93	▼ 0.02
74	▲ 10	Nepal	7.30	6.49	6.90	▲ 0.04
75	▲ 3	Bhutan	6.62	7.11	6.87	▼ 0.07
76	▲ 13	Jordan	6.21	7.47	6.84	▲ 0.09
76	▲ 14	Kazakhstan	6.49	7.18	6.84	▲ 0.12
78	▼ 3	Indonesia	6.67	7.00	6.83	▼ 0.12
78	0	Barbados	7.20	6.47	6.83	▼ 0.11
78	▼ 6	Haiti	7.14	6.53	6.83	▼ 0.14
81	▼ 14	Madagascar	7.14	6.44	6.79	▼ 0.26
81	▲ 18	Honduras	6.28	7.30	6.79	▲ 0.18
83	▼ 17	Moldova	7.00	6.56	6.78	▼ 0.31
84	▼ 3	Trinidad and Tobago	7.04	6.50	6.77	▼ 0.16
84	▼ 16	Turkey	6.71	6.82	6.77	▼ 0.26
86	▲ 7	Papua New Guinea	7.11	6.42	6.76	▲ 0.09
87	▼ 12	Nicaragua	6.16	7.28	6.72	▼ 0.23
88	▲ 14	Bahrain	6.00	7.38	6.69	▲ 0.09
89	▲ 7	Ecuador	7.48	5.88	6.68	▲ 0.02
89	▼ 1	Kenya	6.24	7.11	6.68	▼ 0.10
91	▲ 25	Swaziland	6.53	6.79	6.66	▲ 0.26
91	▲ 2	Malawi	7.46	5.86	6.66	▼ 0.02
93	▲ 16	Colombia	6.90	6.40	6.65	▲ 0.18
94	▼ 7	Burkina Faso	7.41	5.87	6.64	▼ 0.15
94	▲ 12	Uganda	6.03	7.25	6.64	▲ 0.09

The Human Freedom Index (Continued)

Rank	Freedom Rank Δ (2014–15)	Country/ Territory	Personal Freedom	Economic Freedom	Human Freedom	Freedom Score Δ (2014–15)
96	▲ 7	Lesotho	6.68	6.58	6.63	▲ 0.05
97	▼ 6	Benin	7.45	5.77	6.61	▼ 0.09
97	▲ 12	Malaysia	6.02	7.19	6.61	▲ 0.14
99	0	Tanzania	6.27	6.92	6.59	▼ 0.02
100	▼ 8	Liberia	6.37	6.80	6.58	▼ 0.10
100	▼ 17	Bolivia	7.13	6.03	6.58	▼ 0.34
102	▲ 1	Kyrgyz Republic	6.21	6.89	6.55	▼ 0.02
102	▲ 3	India	6.46	6.63	6.55	▼ 0.03
104	▲ 14	Guyana	6.60	6.45	6.53	▲ 0.14
105	▼ 12	Thailand	6.29	6.75	6.52	▼ 0.15
106	▼ 8	Laos	5.98	6.98	6.48	▼ 0.14
107	▲ 23	Sierra Leone	7.17	5.78	6.47	▲ 0.33
108	▲ 14	Argentina	8.05	4.88	6.46	▲ 0.13
108	▲ 4	Senegal	6.76	6.16	6.46	▲ 0.04
108	▲ 4	Lebanon	6.01	6.91	6.46	▲ 0.04
111	▲ 15	Tunisia	6.55	6.32	6.44	▲ 0.22
112	▲ 9	Belize	6.37	6.50	6.43	▲ 0.07
112	▼ 1	Qatar	5.42	7.43	6.43	▼ 0.01
112	▼ 5	Zambia	6.10	6.75	6.43	▼ 0.11
115	▼ 52	Brunei Darussalam	6.08	6.76	6.42	▼ 0.71
116	▲ 8	United Arab Emirates	5.29	7.50	6.39	▲ 0.07
117	▲ 1	Côte d'Ivoire	6.88	5.88	6.38	▼ 0.01
118	▼ 46	Tajikistan	5.93	6.80	6.37	▼ 0.61
119	▼ 20	Gambia, The	5.46	7.24	6.35	▼ 0.26
120	▼ 23	Brazil	6.89	5.75	6.32	▼ 0.33
121	▲ 12	Guinea-Bissau	6.91	5.65	6.28	▲ 0.19
122	▲ 4	Morocco	6.18	6.29	6.23	▲ 0.02
122	▼ 14	Mozambique	6.85	5.62	6.23	▼ 0.28
124	▲ 1	Vietnam	6.05	6.30	6.17	▼ 0.07
125	▼ 3	Kuwait	5.70	6.62	6.16	▼ 0.18
126	▼ 14	Russia	5.63	6.60	6.11	▼ 0.31
126	▼ 6	Oman	5.60	6.62	6.11	▼ 0.26

The Human Freedom Index (Continued)

Rank	Freedom Rank Δ (2014–15)	Country/Territory	Personal Freedom	Economic Freedom	Human Freedom	Freedom Score Δ (2014–15)
128	▲ 3	Azerbaijan	5.83	6.38	6.10	▼ 0.02
129	▲ 9	Togo	6.44	5.70	6.07	▲ 0.14
130	▲ 6	China	5.62	6.40	6.01	▲ 0.04
131	▼ 15	Timor-Leste	5.62	6.29	5.96	▼ 0.45
132	▼ 17	Ukraine	6.53	5.38	5.95	▼ 0.46
133	▲ 4	Bangladesh	5.52	6.32	5.92	▼ 0.02
133	▲ 6	Nigeria	5.45	6.38	5.92	▲ 0.09
135	▼ 7	Sri Lanka	5.17	6.65	5.91	▼ 0.29
136	▼ 5	Mali	5.88	5.90	5.89	▼ 0.23
137	▼ 2	Niger	5.73	5.74	5.73	▼ 0.29
137	▲ 4	Congo, Republic of	6.65	4.81	5.73	▲ 0.02
139	▲ 6	Mauritania	5.75	5.56	5.66	▲ 0.21
140	▲ 3	Guinea	5.46	5.75	5.60	▲ 0.07
141	▲ 4	Pakistan	5.21	5.93	5.57	▲ 0.13
142	▲ 6	Angola	5.72	5.40	5.56	▲ 0.19
143	▼ 3	Gabon	5.28	5.76	5.52	▼ 0.29
144	▲ 7	Myanmar	5.67	5.26	5.47	▲ 0.27
145	▼ 11	Cameroon	4.95	5.92	5.44	▼ 0.64
146	▼ 2	Zimbabwe	5.17	5.61	5.39	▼ 0.13
146	▼ 4	Ethiopia	5.25	5.53	5.39	▼ 0.19
148	▲ 1	Chad	5.50	5.26	5.38	▲ 0.08
149	▼ 2	Saudi Arabia	4.50	6.24	5.37	▼ 0.02
150	▼ 22	Burundi	4.47	6.08	5.27	▼ 0.92
151	▲ 3	Central African Republic	5.69	4.62	5.16	▲ 0.19
152	▲ 4	Congo, Dem. Republic of	4.83	5.45	5.14	▲ 0.23
153	▼ 1	Algeria	5.25	4.84	5.05	▼ 0.01
154	▲ 5	Iran	4.35	5.31	4.83	▲ 0.31
155	▼ 5	Egypt	3.86	5.73	4.79	▼ 0.45
156	▼ 3	Yemen, Republic of	3.02	6.17	4.59	▼ 0.42
157	0	Libya	3.79	4.95	4.37	▼ 0.28
158	▼ 3	Venezuela	5.76	2.92	4.34	▼ 0.61
159	▼ 1	Syria	2.86	5.22	4.04	▼ 0.51

PERSONAL FREEDOM

1. LEGAL PROTECTION AND SECURITY

A. Rule of Law

- i. Procedural Justice
- ii. Civil Justice
- iii. Criminal Justice

B. Security and Safety

- i. Homicide
- ii. Disappearances, Conflicts, and Terrorism
 - a. Disappearances
 - b. Violent Conflicts
 - c. Organized Conflicts
 - d. Terrorism Fatalities
 - e. Terrorism Injuries
- iii. Women's Security and Safety
 - a. Female Genital Mutilation
 - b. Missing Women
 - c. Inheritance Rights
 - Widows
 - Daughters

2. SPECIFIC PERSONAL FREEDOMS

A. Movement

- i. Domestic Movement
- ii. Foreign Movement
- iii. Women's Movement

B. Religion

- i. Establishing and Operating Religious Organizations
- ii. Harassment and Physical Hostilities
- iii. Legal and Regulatory Restrictions

C. Association, Assembly, and Civil Society

- i. Association
- ii. Assembly
- iii. Establishing and Operating Organizations
 - a. Political Parties
 - b. Professional Organizations
 - c. Educational, Sporting, and Cultural Organizations

D. Expression and Information

- i. Press Killed
- ii. Press Jailed
- iii. Laws and Regulations That Influence Media Content
- iv. Political Pressures and Controls on Media Content
- v. Access to Cable/Satellite
- vi. Access to Foreign Newspapers
- vii. State Control over Internet Access

E. Identity and Relationships

- i. Legal Gender
- ii. Parental Rights
 - a. In Marriage
 - b. After Divorce
- iii. Same-Sex Relationships
 - a. Male-to-Male Relationships
 - b. Female-to-Female Relationships
- iv. Divorce

2015 Human Freedom Index and Sub-Indexes

Country	Personal Freedom	PF Rank	Economic Freedom	EF Rank	Human Freedom	HF Rank
Albania	7.78	52	7.54	32	7.66	47
Algeria	5.25	146	4.84	156	5.05	153
Angola	5.72	130	5.40	148	5.56	142
Argentina	8.05	45	4.88	155	6.46	108
Armenia	7.11	76	7.60	29	7.36	54
Australia	9.22	11	7.99	9	8.60	5
Austria	9.38	3	7.66	26	8.52	12
Azerbaijan	5.83	126	6.38	114	6.10	128
Bahamas	7.50	59	7.30	54	7.40	53
Bahrain	6.00	122	7.38	49	6.69	88
Bangladesh	5.52	138	6.32	117	5.92	133
Barbados	7.20	70	6.47	108	6.83	78
Belgium	9.19	12	7.44	43	8.31	22
Belize	6.37	107	6.50	105	6.43	112
Benin	7.45	63	5.77	135	6.61	97
Bhutan	6.62	96	7.11	70	6.87	75
Bolivia	7.13	75	6.03	126	6.58	100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.93	47	6.61	99	7.27	57
Botswana	6.87	87	7.37	50	7.12	63
Brazil	6.89	85	5.75	137	6.32	120
Brunei Darussalam	6.08	117	6.76	86	6.42	115
Bulgaria	8.26	39	7.39	48	7.83	41
Burkina Faso	7.41	65	5.87	132	6.64	94
Burundi	4.47	154	6.08	125	5.27	150
Cambodia	7.26	68	7.21	63	7.23	58
Cameroon	4.95	151	5.92	128	5.44	145
Canada	9.13	14	7.94	11	8.54	11
Cape Verde	8.35	38	6.66	93	7.51	49
Central African Republic	5.69	132	4.62	158	5.16	151
Chad	5.50	139	5.26	151	5.38	148
Chile	8.23	41	7.77	15	8.00	37
China	5.62	136	6.40	112	6.01	130
Colombia	6.90	84	6.40	112	6.65	93

2015 Human Freedom Index and Sub-Indexes (Continued)

Country	Personal Freedom	PF Rank	Economic Freedom	EF Rank	Human Freedom	HF Rank
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	4.83	152	5.45	147	5.14	152
Congo, Republic of	6.65	94	4.81	157	5.73	137
Costa Rica	8.26	40	7.52	35	7.89	38
Côte d'Ivoire	6.88	86	5.88	130	6.38	117
Croatia	8.48	36	7.02	72	7.75	43
Cyprus	8.64	35	7.79	14	8.21	25
Czech Republic	8.96	21	7.46	42	8.21	25
Denmark	9.36	5	7.77	15	8.56	8
Dominican Republic	6.78	89	7.21	63	7.00	70
Ecuador	7.48	61	5.88	130	6.68	89
Egypt	3.86	156	5.73	140	4.79	155
El Salvador	7.05	78	7.13	69	7.09	67
Estonia	9.01	18	7.95	10	8.48	13
Ethiopia	5.25	147	5.53	146	5.39	146
Fiji	7.68	56	6.68	91	7.18	62
Finland	9.40	2	7.75	17	8.58	6
France	8.74	31	7.33	52	8.04	33
Gabon	5.28	145	5.76	136	5.52	143
Gambia, The	5.46	140	7.24	61	6.35	119
Georgia	7.74	53	8.01	8	7.87	40
Germany	9.22	10	7.69	23	8.45	16
Ghana	7.67	57	6.53	103	7.10	65
Greece	8.06	44	6.36	116	7.21	60
Guatemala	6.52	101	7.69	23	7.11	64
Guinea	5.46	141	5.75	137	5.60	140
Guinea-Bissau	6.91	83	5.65	142	6.28	121
Guyana	6.60	97	6.45	109	6.53	104
Haiti	7.14	74	6.53	103	6.83	78
Honduras	6.28	109	7.30	54	6.79	81
Hong Kong	8.79	26	8.97	1	8.88	2
Hungary	8.19	42	7.30	54	7.74	44
Iceland	9.01	19	7.23	62	8.12	31
India	6.46	103	6.63	95	6.55	102

2015 Human Freedom Index and Sub-Indexes (Continued)

Country	Personal Freedom	PF Rank	Economic Freedom	EF Rank	Human Freedom	HF Rank
Indonesia	6.67	93	7.00	73	6.83	78
Iran	4.35	155	5.31	150	4.83	154
Ireland	9.17	13	8.19	5	8.68	4
Israel	7.87	49	7.49	38	7.68	46
Italy	8.74	32	7.30	54	8.02	35
Jamaica	7.15	72	7.30	54	7.22	59
Japan	8.93	23	7.47	39	8.20	27
Jordan	6.21	113	7.47	39	6.84	76
Kazakhstan	6.49	102	7.18	66	6.84	76
Kenya	6.24	111	7.11	70	6.68	89
Korea, Republic of	8.79	27	7.54	32	8.17	29
Kuwait	5.70	131	6.62	97	6.16	125
Kyrgyz Republic	6.21	112	6.89	80	6.55	102
Laos	5.98	123	6.98	75	6.48	106
Latvia	8.72	33	7.75	17	8.23	24
Lebanon	6.01	121	6.91	78	6.46	108
Lesotho	6.68	92	6.58	101	6.63	96
Liberia	6.37	106	6.80	82	6.58	100
Libya	3.79	157	4.95	154	4.37	157
Lithuania	8.75	30	7.92	13	8.34	18
Luxembourg	9.33	7	7.63	28	8.48	13
Macedonia	7.25	69	7.17	67	7.21	60
Madagascar	7.14	73	6.44	110	6.79	81
Malawi	7.46	62	5.86	133	6.66	91
Malaysia	6.02	120	7.19	65	6.61	97
Mali	5.88	125	5.90	129	5.89	136
Malta	8.95	22	7.70	21	8.33	21
Mauritania	5.75	128	5.56	145	5.66	139
Mauritius	7.73	54	8.04	7	7.88	39
Mexico	6.92	82	6.95	76	6.93	73
Moldova	7.00	80	6.56	102	6.78	83
Mongolia	7.57	58	7.43	45	7.50	50
Montenegro	8.11	43	6.77	85	7.44	51

2015 Human Freedom Index and Sub-Indexes (Continued)

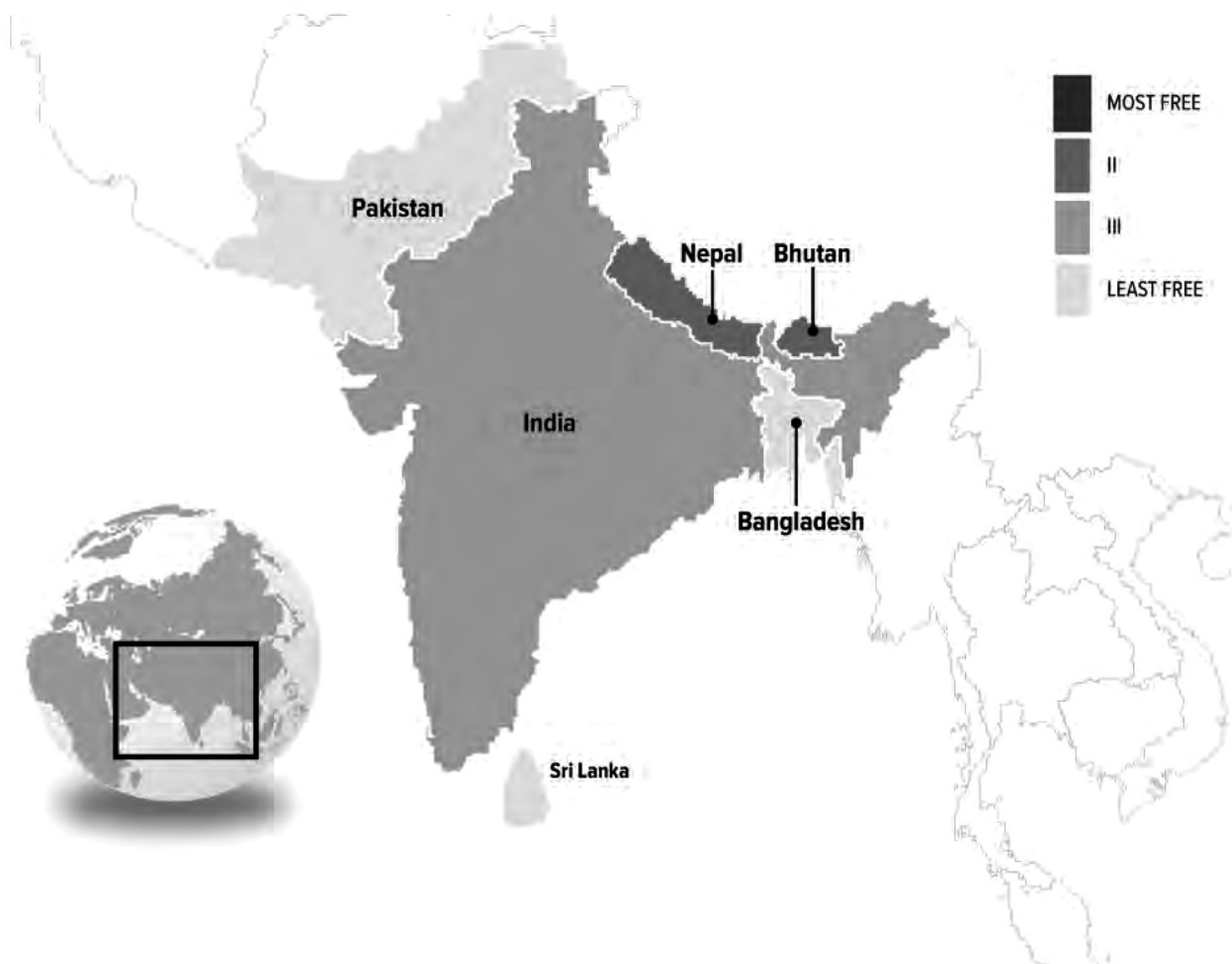
Country	Personal Freedom	PF Rank	Economic Freedom	EF Rank	Human Freedom	HF Rank
Morocco	6.18	114	6.29	120	6.23	122
Mozambique	6.85	88	5.62	143	6.23	122
Myanmar	5.67	133	5.26	151	5.47	144
Namibia	7.28	67	6.76	86	7.02	69
Nepal	7.30	66	6.49	107	6.90	74
Netherlands	9.37	4	7.74	19	8.55	9
New Zealand	9.25	9	8.48	3	8.86	3
Nicaragua	6.16	115	7.28	59	6.72	87
Niger	5.73	129	5.74	139	5.73	137
Nigeria	5.45	142	6.38	114	5.92	133
Norway	9.47	1	7.67	25	8.57	7
Oman	5.60	137	6.62	97	6.11	126
Pakistan	5.21	148	5.93	127	5.57	141
Panama	7.71	55	7.59	30	7.65	48
Papua New Guinea	7.11	77	6.42	111	6.76	86
Paraguay	6.99	81	6.91	78	6.95	72
Peru	7.44	64	7.44	43	7.44	51
Philippines	6.46	104	7.47	39	6.97	71
Poland	8.81	25	7.34	51	8.08	32
Portugal	9.09	15	7.53	34	8.31	22
Qatar	5.42	143	7.43	45	6.43	112
Romania	8.66	34	7.72	20	8.19	28
Russia	5.63	134	6.60	100	6.11	126
Rwanda	6.63	95	7.57	31	7.10	65
Saudi Arabia	4.50	153	6.24	122	5.37	149
Senegal	6.76	90	6.16	124	6.46	108
Serbia	7.85	51	6.75	88	7.30	55
Seychelles	8.01	46	7.42	47	7.71	45
Sierra Leone	7.17	71	5.78	134	6.47	107
Singapore	7.86	50	8.81	2	8.34	18
Slovakia	8.76	29	7.31	53	8.04	33
Slovenia	9.02	17	7.00	73	8.01	36
South Africa	7.50	60	6.63	95	7.07	68

2015 Human Freedom Index and Sub-Indexes (Continued)

Country	Personal Freedom	PF Rank	Economic Freedom	EF Rank	Human Freedom	HF Rank
Spain	8.77	28	7.51	36	8.14	30
Sri Lanka	5.17	150	6.65	94	5.91	135
Suriname	7.91	48	6.67	92	7.29	56
Swaziland	6.53	100	6.79	84	6.66	91
Sweden	9.32	8	7.65	27	8.48	13
Switzerland	9.33	6	8.44	4	8.89	1
Syria	2.86	159	5.22	153	4.04	159
Taiwan	8.98	20	7.70	21	8.34	18
Tajikistan	5.93	124	6.80	82	6.37	118
Tanzania	6.27	110	6.92	77	6.59	99
Thailand	6.29	108	6.75	88	6.52	105
Timor-Leste	5.62	135	6.29	120	5.96	131
Togo	6.44	105	5.70	141	6.07	129
Trinidad and Tobago	7.04	79	6.50	105	6.77	84
Tunisia	6.55	98	6.32	117	6.44	111
Turkey	6.71	91	6.82	81	6.77	84
Uganda	6.03	119	7.25	60	6.64	94
Ukraine	6.53	99	5.38	149	5.95	132
United Arab Emirates	5.29	144	7.50	37	6.39	116
United Kingdom	9.05	16	8.05	6	8.55	9
United States	8.83	24	7.94	11	8.39	17
Uruguay	8.43	37	7.16	68	7.79	42
Venezuela	5.76	127	2.92	159	4.34	158
Vietnam	6.05	118	6.30	119	6.17	124
Yemen, Republic of	3.02	158	6.17	123	4.59	156
Zambia	6.10	116	6.75	88	6.43	112
Zimbabwe	5.17	149	5.61	144	5.39	146
Average (mean)	7.07		6.80		6.93	
Median	7.00		6.89		6.83	

SOUTH ASIA

COUNTRIES BY REGIONAL RANKING	FREEDOM SCORE	PERSONAL FREEDOM	ECONOMIC FREEDOM	FREEDOM RANK
1. Nepal	6.90	7.30	6.49	74
2. Bhutan	6.87	6.62	7.11	75
3. India	6.55	6.46	6.63	102
4. Bangladesh	5.92	5.52	6.32	133
5. Sri Lanka	5.91	5.17	6.65	135
6. Pakistan	5.57	5.21	5.93	141



PAKISTAN

SOUTH ASIA

RANKING 141/159



Score 0–10

PERSONAL FREEDOM 5.21

ECONOMIC FREEDOM 5.93

HUMAN FREEDOM 5.57

PERSONAL FREEDOM

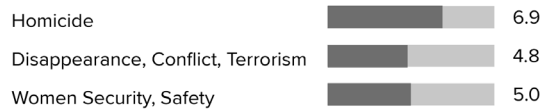
Ranking
148/159



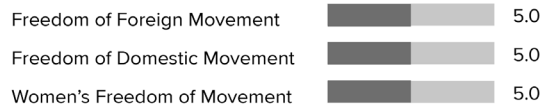
Rule of Law



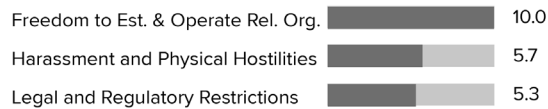
Security and Safety



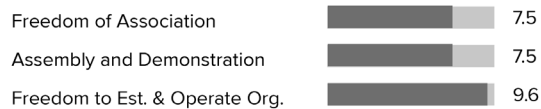
Movement



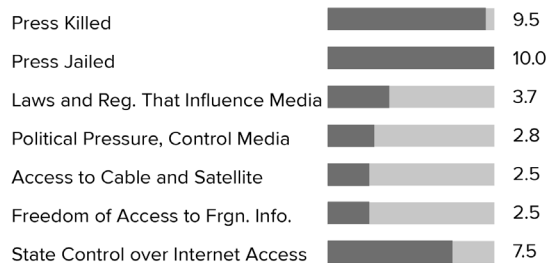
Religious Freedom



Association



Expression and Information



Identity and Relationships

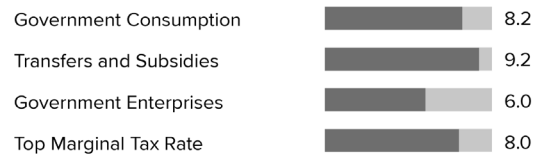


ECONOMIC FREEDOM

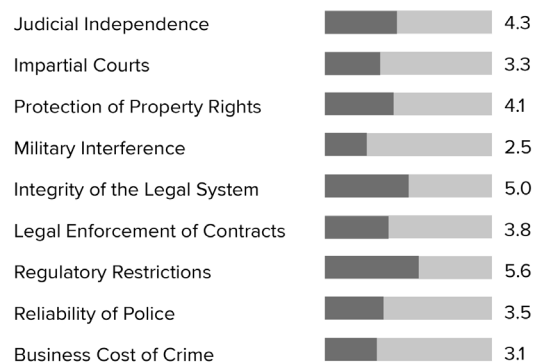
Ranking
127/159



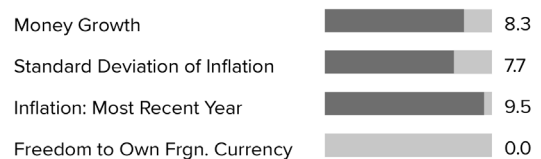
Size of Government



Legal System and Prop. Rights



Sound Money



Freedom to Trade Int'l



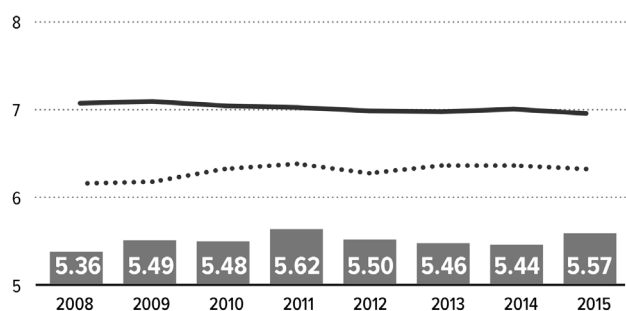
Regulation



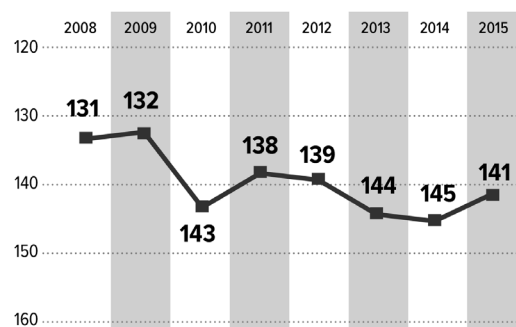
PAKISTAN | SOUTH ASIA

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
HUMAN FREEDOM	5.36	5.49	5.48	5.62	5.50	5.46	5.44	5.57
ECONOMIC FREEDOM	5.97	6.12	6.17	6.23	6.15	6.14	5.89	5.93
PERSONAL FREEDOM	4.75	4.87	4.79	5.01	4.86	4.78	4.99	5.21
Rule of Law	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5
Procedural Justice	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	3.0
Civil Justice	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.7
Criminal Justice	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.8
Security and Safety	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.6
Homicide	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Disappearance, Conflict, Terrorism	4.0	3.1	3.3	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.8
Women Security, Safety	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.7	6.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
Movement	3.3	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
Freedom of Foreign Movement	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Freedom of Domestic Movement	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Women's Freedom of Movement	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Religious Freedom	6.6	6.8	6.3	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.0
Freedom to Establish Religious Org.	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	-
Autonomy of Religious Organizations	3.3	3.3	3.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	-
Freedom to Establish, Operate Religious Org.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Harassment and Physical Hostilities	9.3	9.9	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.4	9.2	5.7
Legal and Regulatory Restrictions	8.9	9.1	7.4	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	5.3
Association	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
Freedom of Association	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Assembly and Demonstration	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Autonomy of Organizations	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	-
Establishing Organizations	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	-
Freedom to Establish and Operate Org.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6
Expression and Information	7.7	7.8	7.5	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.1	5.5
Press Killed	6.9	7.6	5.3	3.8	5.0	7.2	8.4	9.5
Press Jailed	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0
Laws and Reg. That Influence Media	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Political Pressure, Control Media	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8
Access to Cable and Satellite	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.5
Freedom of Access to Frgn. Info.	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	2.5
State Control over Internet Access	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Identity and Relationships	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.7	3.8
Legal Gender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
Parental Rights	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Same-Sex Relationships	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
Divorce	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0

Human Freedom Score over Time — World Avg. Regional Avg.



Human Freedom Ranking over Time



Human Rights Watch Report 2018 (released in January 2018)

Human Rights Watch defends the rights of people worldwide.

We scrupulously investigate abuses, expose facts widely, and pressure those with power to respect rights and secure justice.

World Report 2018 summarizes key human rights issues in more than 90 countries and territories worldwide, drawing on events from late 2016 through November 2017.

[HRW2018]

HRW is a descriptive report and judges the presence and absence of various rights and freedoms. Here is its judgment:

“Although Pakistan witnessed fewer attacks by Islamist militants than in previous years, scores of people were killed in attacks primarily targeting law enforcement officials and religious minorities.

“Security forces remained unaccountable for human rights violations and exercised disproportionate political influence over civilian authorities, especially in matters of national security and counterterrorism. In March, parliament passed a constitutional amendment reinstating secret military courts to try terrorism suspects for another two years. Security forces were implicated in enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings throughout the country.

“The government muzzled dissenting voices in nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and media on the pretext of national security. Militants and interest groups also threatened freedom of expression.

“Women, religious minorities, and transgender people faced violent attacks, discrimination, and government persecution, with authorities failing to provide adequate protection or hold perpetrators accountable. The inclusion of the transgender population in the 2017 census and the first-ever proposed transgender law were positive developments.

The Heritage Foundation's 2018 Index of Economic Freedom (released in February 2018)

Economic freedom is a critical element of human well-being and a vital linchpin in sustaining a free civil society. As the Index of Economic Freedom catalogues, the best path to prosperity is the path of freedom: letting individuals decide for themselves how best to achieve their dreams and aspirations and those of their families. Now in its 24th edition, the Index analyzes economic policy developments in 186 countries. Countries are graded and ranked on 12 measures of economic freedom that evaluate the rule of law, government size, regulatory efficiency, and the openness of markets.

The Index of Economic Freedom focuses on four key aspects of the economic environment over which governments typically exercise policy control:

- Rule of law,
- Government size,
- Regulatory efficiency, and
- Market openness.

In assessing conditions in these four categories, the Index measures 12 specific components of economic freedom, each of which is graded on a scale from 0 to 100. Scores on these 12 components of economic freedom, which are calculated from a number of sub-variables, are equally weighted and averaged to produce an overall economic freedom score for each economy.

Rule of law (property rights, judicial effectiveness, and government integrity);

Government size (tax burden, government spending, and fiscal health);

Regulatory efficiency (business freedom, labor freedom, and monetary freedom); and

Market openness (trade freedom, investment freedom, and financial freedom) In the 2018 Index, out of 186 countries, Pakistan, with a score of 54.4, has been globally ranked at 131st and regionally at 31st position. It may be noted that this time the Index catalogued only 180 countries leaving six others (Iraq, Libya, Liechtenstein, Somalia, Syria and Yemen) for want of data.

The Index on the scale of economic freedom declares Pakistan as Mostly Unfree; and the Concerns include Rule of Law, Financial Freedom, and Labor Freedom.

Under Rule of Law, in Property Rights, Pakistan got a score of 36.0; in Judicial Effectiveness, 34.0; and in Government Integrity, 27.3.

2018 Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings

World Rank	Regional Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change from 2017	Property Rights	Judicial Effectiveness	Government Integrity	Tax Burden	Government Spending	Fiscal Health	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
1	1	Hong Kong	90.2	0.4	92.5	84.3	82.8	93.1	90.2	100	96.3	89.4	84.3	90.0	90	90
2	2	Singapore	88.8	0.2	98.4	90.9	91.2	90.4	90.6	80.0	90.9	92.6	85.2	90.0	85	80
3	3	New Zealand	84.2	0.5	95.1	88.4	95.7	70.5	49.5	98.3	91.5	84.4	90.0	87.4	80	80
4	1	Switzerland	81.7	0.2	84.2	82.1	82.8	70.5	65.4	95.9	75.7	73.9	85.2	90.0	85	90
5	4	Australia	80.9	-0.1	78.7	93.4	77.4	63.0	61.2	84.3	89.1	79.7	87.4	86.2	80	90
6	2	Ireland	80.4	3.7	87.7	79.0	79.0	76.1	69.6	80.8	81.8	76.4	87.4	86.9	90	70
7	3	Estonia	78.8	-0.3	80.4	83.9	75.7	80.7	52.6	99.8	75.6	54.8	85.1	86.9	90	80
8	4	United Kingdom	78.0	1.6	92.2	93.8	79.0	65.2	44.4	53.5	91.1	74.4	85.2	86.9	90	80
9	1	Canada	77.7	-0.8	87.5	77.1	78.3	76.7	52.3	81.2	81.8	71.3	77.5	88.1	80	80
10	1	United Arab Emirates	77.6	0.7	76.3	83.4	77.3	98.4	70.9	99.0	79.9	81.1	80.2	84.3	40	60
11	5	Iceland	77.0	2.6	86.7	72.6	77.3	72.1	44.2	94.3	89.5	61.8	81.7	88.5	85	70
12	6	Denmark	76.6	1.5	84.8	83.6	84.1	41.4	10.6	96.7	92.5	82.8	86.4	86.9	90	80
13	5	Taiwan	76.6	0.1	84.3	69.2	70.9	76.1	90.4	90.8	93.2	54.9	83.3	86.2	60	60
14	7	Luxembourg	76.4	0.5	82.7	77.9	79.0	65.1	48.5	99.0	69.2	46.2	87.6	86.9	95	80
15	8	Sweden	76.3	1.4	92.6	88.2	92.9	43.9	23.2	96.1	89.3	53.7	83.8	86.9	85	80
16	9	Georgia	76.2	0.2	62.8	64.2	61.8	87.0	73.3	91.8	86.9	77.3	79.6	89.4	80	60
17	10	Netherlands	76.2	0.4	87.9	74.1	86.0	52.5	39.1	88.2	80.5	61.5	87.5	86.9	90	80
18	2	United States	75.7	0.6	79.3	76.9	71.9	65.1	56.5	54.8	82.7	91.4	78.6	86.7	85	80
19	11	Lithuania	75.3	-0.5	73.8	66.7	50.9	86.4	63.9	96.7	73.4	64.5	89.9	86.9	80	70
20	3	Chile	75.2	-1.3	67.9	63.4	61.2	78.0	81.3	91.7	72.4	60.4	82.4	88.7	85	70
21	1	Mauritius	75.1	0.4	68.7	69.6	52.1	91.0	80.7	73.7	77.5	66.8	82.9	88.7	80	70
22	6	Malaysia	74.5	0.7	83.8	65.2	54.8	85.6	81.3	80.7	83.9	75.8	85.6	87.4	60	50
23	12	Norway	74.3	0.3	86.4	86.0	93.6	56.4	29.2	97.8	90.4	54.6	73.9	87.9	75	60
24	13	Czech Republic	74.2	0.9	73.0	57.9	51.1	82.9	48.6	96.2	72.5	76.8	85.2	86.9	80	80
25	14	Germany	74.2	0.4	81.0	78.0	75.3	61.3	41.3	90.8	86.1	53.3	86.2	86.9	80	70
26	15	Finland	74.1	0.1	89.0	82.7	89.8	66.5	2.3	81.1	89.9	50.5	86.0	86.9	85	80
27	7	South Korea	73.8	-0.5	79.4	63.7	49.9	73.3	68.8	97.0	90.7	58.7	83.9	80.4	70	70
28	16	Latvia	73.6	-1.2	68.3	58.9	45.4	84.0	59.0	95.3	80.1	72.5	87.3	86.9	85	60
29	2	Qatar	72.6	-0.5	70.3	59.8	71.6	99.6	60.2	95.4	71.3	65.4	75.0	83.3	60	60
30	8	Japan	72.3	2.7	86.0	73.2	79.2	67.4	54.1	49.3	81.7	79.2	85.4	82.3	70	60
31	3	Israel	72.2	2.5	78.2	83.1	61.2	60.9	51.8	79.0	71.8	65.1	85.3	85.5	75	70
32	17	Austria	71.8	-0.5	83.5	80.9	73.5	49.9	19.4	81.1	75.5	66.7	83.7	86.9	90	70
33	18	Macedonia	71.3	0.6	64.8	57.0	47.4	91.6	70.3	78.1	82.9	69.0	81.8	87.8	65	60
34	9	Macau	70.9	0.2	60.0	60.0	36.4	75.3	91.0	100	60.0	50.0	73.6	90.0	85	70
35	2	Botswana	69.9	-0.2	57.7	54.7	56.6	76.1	63.4	98.2	69.5	64.6	79.0	83.9	65	70
36	10	Vanuatu	69.5	2.1	67.9	47.1	75.4	97.0	78.5	98.0	55.2	59.5	75.7	75.0	65	40
37	19	Romania	69.4	-0.3	61.0	59.7	40.0	87.3	66.9	91.1	65.2	66.8	82.8	86.9	75	50
38	4	Uruguay	69.2	-0.5	69.3	67.0	71.6	78.0	68.6	71.1	74.4	64.4	70.7	80.4	85	30

2018 Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings

World Rank	Regional Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change from 2017	Property Rights	Judicial Effectiveness	Government Integrity	Tax Burden	Government Spending	Fiscal Health	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
39	3	Rwanda	69.1	1.5	69.8	79.6	61.2	75.8	77.7	82.3	55.0	81.2	76.5	70.7	60	40
40	5	Jamaica	69.1	-0.4	60.9	56.6	39.4	80.0	77.2	79.5	78.7	74.5	82.0	70.8	80	50
41	11	Kazakhstan	69.1	0.1	56.0	58.1	44.6	92.6	85.3	87.3	74.3	86.8	68.2	75.6	50	50
42	6	Colombia	68.9	-0.8	60.7	36.4	33.4	80.3	74.4	82.2	78.6	75.2	73.9	81.6	80	70
43	7	Peru	68.7	-0.2	56.9	33.5	36.6	80.6	85.6	94.7	69.2	62.4	83.1	87.1	75	60
44	20	Armenia	68.7	-1.6	55.3	47.4	40.5	84.7	80.0	67.2	78.7	69.9	75.8	80.0	75	70
45	21	Poland	68.5	0.2	61.8	56.6	50.9	75.9	47.8	81.5	67.2	63.9	85.0	86.9	75	70
46	22	Malta	68.5	0.8	68.1	62.8	49.9	64.7	51.0	90.0	64.0	61.1	78.8	86.9	85	60
47	23	Bulgaria	68.3	0.4	63.6	42.5	38.2	90.9	60.5	94.3	64.3	66.1	82.8	86.9	70	60
48	24	Cyprus	67.8	-0.1	71.2	56.7	41.3	75.2	52.9	79.3	77.0	55.7	83.0	86.9	75	60
49	8	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	67.7	2.5	36.7	69.2	51.5	72.7	72.7	83.4	80.0	75.0	85.4	75.7	70	40
50	4	Bahrain	67.7	-0.8	62.1	55.1	51.8	99.9	66.4	6.5	75.5	76.5	79.9	83.4	75	80
51	9	Saint Lucia	67.6	2.6	67.9	69.2	50.9	75.5	72.4	67.7	76.6	69.5	81.7	74.3	65	40
52	25	Belgium	67.5	-0.3	81.2	69.5	70.9	44.0	12.1	67.9	80.6	59.5	82.6	86.9	85	70
53	12	Thailand	67.1	0.9	48.6	45.3	34.7	81.3	85.5	96.4	77.2	62.6	75.5	83.1	55	60
54	10	Panama	67.0	0.7	60.9	29.4	38.8	85.0	84.1	86.1	74.4	43.5	79.5	77.8	75	70
55	26	Hungary	66.7	0.9	57.6	57.1	36.4	78.6	29.4	82.4	61.8	68.7	91.6	86.9	80	70
56	27	Kosovo	66.6	-1.3	52.3	59.0	45.4	93.2	77.9	92.8	72.6	58.3	81.2	70.8	65	30
57	11	Costa Rica	65.6	0.6	54.8	57.8	51.8	79.3	88.9	46.8	68.3	50.3	85.0	84.7	70	50
58	28	Turkey	65.4	0.2	54.7	54.5	42.0	74.7	68.1	93.6	63.3	47.6	72.3	78.6	75	60
59	29	Slovak Republic	65.3	-0.4	68.2	38.8	38.2	78.9	44.3	84.9	63.9	54.0	81.0	86.9	75	70
60	30	Spain	65.1	1.5	73.1	62.0	51.5	62.0	42.8	36.1	66.3	59.0	86.7	86.9	85	70
61	13	Philippines	65.0	-0.6	45.0	38.2	34.4	78.9	89.3	97.7	62.6	57.6	76.3	80.7	60	60
62	5	Jordan	64.9	-1.8	57.6	57.3	51.9	92.4	69.4	27.7	63.0	58.9	88.7	82.0	70	60
63	12	Mexico	64.8	1.2	58.6	39.0	26.9	75.7	78.1	69.8	67.5	59.8	79.2	88.0	75	60
64	31	Slovenia	64.8	5.6	76.6	57.7	52.1	58.7	31.2	66.3	79.5	61.3	87.3	86.9	70	50
65	32	Albania	64.5	0.1	54.1	25.4	39.9	85.1	72.7	67.5	69.1	50.4	82.4	87.8	70	70
66	13	Dominica	64.5	0.8	48.6	69.2	49.9	72.9	64.8	85.2	71.7	57.7	86.6	62.6	75	30
67	14	Azerbaijan	64.3	0.7	53.6	36.8	39.9	87.5	59.4	95.5	72.3	71.9	65.6	74.6	55	60
68	33	Montenegro	64.3	2.3	54.2	51.3	38.1	85.2	35.7	69.1	72.9	70.9	84.9	84.7	75	50
69	15	Indonesia	64.2	2.3	49.3	45.2	42.8	83.7	90.7	89.4	57.3	50.3	81.6	80.5	40	60
70	16	Brunei	64.2	-5.6	56.6	57.1	45.4	85.6	57.7	20.0	79.9	88.9	75.1	89.1	65	50
71	34	France	63.9	0.6	84.0	72.7	65.1	47.3	2.7	60.8	80.2	45.0	81.6	81.9	75	70
72	35	Portugal	63.4	0.8	69.2	70.1	56.8	59.8	29.8	46.0	83.2	44.1	85.3	86.9	70	60
73	14	Guatemala	63.4	0.4	40.4	33.1	27.3	79.2	95.3	95.3	57.3	48.3	77.6	87.2	70	50
74	15	Bahamas	63.3	2.2	46.5	53.5	50.9	96.5	82.9	59.0	68.3	64.6	79.2	52.7	45	60
75	16	El Salvador	63.2	-0.9	37.3	35.4	25.2	78.9	86.3	78.5	58.2	52.9	79.8	86.4	80	60

2018 Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings

World Rank	Regional Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change from 2017	Property Rights	Judicial Effectiveness	Government Integrity	Tax Burden	Government Spending	Fiscal Health	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
76	17	Tonga	63.1	0.1	62.1	25.4	40.5	85.4	68.7	95.9	75.5	86.4	78.3	78.6	40	20
77	4	South Africa	63.0	0.7	67.7	65.9	45.4	62.5	68.1	74.6	65.1	60.1	74.6	71.6	50	50
78	18	Kyrgyz Republic	62.8	1.7	50.2	22.1	29.4	93.8	58.2	89.2	73.3	77.9	74.9	74.5	60	50
79	36	Italy	62.5	0.0	71.2	60.9	40.1	55.2	24.1	68.2	70.3	50.3	88.2	86.9	85	50
80	37	Serbia	62.5	3.6	46.2	48.2	36.5	83.5	40.6	67.0	68.3	69.2	82.9	87.4	70	50
81	6	Kuwait	62.2	-2.9	52.0	53.5	36.6	97.7	20.5	99.3	57.2	61.5	73.7	79.1	55	60
82	17	Paraguay	62.1	-0.3	38.3	28.2	28.3	96.1	82.2	97.1	62.2	29.9	72.4	76.1	75	60
83	5	Uganda	62.0	1.1	43.5	40.3	28.3	73.0	90.9	80.7	45.4	83.9	80.5	78.1	60	40
84	19	Fiji	62.0	-1.4	68.3	47.1	34.8	81.4	68.2	63.0	62.8	70.8	74.1	68.8	55	50
85	6	Côte d'Ivoire	62.0	-1.0	39.4	44.2	36.6	76.4	84.6	80.8	62.1	47.6	73.6	73.7	75	50
86	7	Morocco	61.9	0.4	53.8	44.3	41.3	70.5	70.5	60.6	69.6	36.0	82.3	79.4	65	70
87	20	Bhutan	61.8	3.4	60.9	51.6	50.9	83.0	72.2	80.0	72.5	75.7	70.5	74.4	20	30
88	7	Seychelles	61.6	-0.2	60.7	38.8	38.8	73.4	63.0	90.6	63.4	57.5	81.5	86.7	55	30
89	18	Dominican Republic	61.6	-1.3	51.7	23.1	26.2	84.6	90.6	90.5	53.2	54.3	77.1	72.4	75	40
90	21	Samoa	61.5	3.1	53.1	38.8	40.1	79.9	55.1	78.1	77.0	76.5	84.8	70.2	55	30
91	38	Bosnia and Herzegovina	61.4	1.2	39.5	43.7	28.4	83.5	41.5	94.4	49.3	59.6	83.5	87.8	65	60
92	39	Croatia	61.0	1.6	65.9	56.5	40.5	66.0	32.5	67.2	58.9	43.0	79.1	87.4	75	60
93	8	Oman	61.0	-1.1	59.5	57.4	51.5	98.5	25.0	17.7	76.3	55.2	79.2	86.2	65	60
94	19	Honduras	60.6	1.8	44.3	34.5	28.2	82.8	76.6	87.4	58.5	31.9	73.8	84.4	65	60
95	8	Burkina Faso	60.0	0.4	42.1	47.1	31.8	80.6	83.7	80.4	51.5	47.0	84.5	65.8	65	40
96	9	Cabo Verde	60.0	3.1	42.1	52.0	42.8	74.0	71.5	40.2	64.6	40.5	83.5	68.2	80	60
97	10	Tanzania	59.9	1.3	38.0	34.7	31.8	79.8	89.8	79.0	50.0	63.9	70.3	76.9	55	50
98	9	Saudi Arabia	59.6	-4.8	53.1	60.2	49.9	99.7	52.0	19.7	74.0	64.8	73.8	78.2	40	50
99	10	Tunisia	58.9	3.2	49.4	41.7	36.8	73.0	75.5	61.6	81.4	52.9	77.2	82.1	45	30
100	20	Nicaragua	58.9	-0.3	29.8	19.0	24.2	77.2	80.0	94.8	60.2	57.3	73.0	81.0	60	50
101	22	Cambodia	58.7	-0.8	36.0	24.5	17.7	89.8	86.5	92.1	30.6	57.7	79.7	80.3	60	50
102	21	Guyana	58.7	0.2	42.1	42.5	34.8	68.4	70.8	73.8	60.3	70.5	79.3	71.5	60	30
103	11	Namibia	58.5	-4.0	56.6	54.2	45.4	63.0	50.4	16.5	67.5	85.5	74.8	83.3	65	40
104	12	Nigeria	58.5	1.4	38.0	39.6	14.4	84.4	96.3	80.9	49.3	81.5	66.9	65.5	45	40
105	40	Moldova	58.4	0.4	53.5	26.3	26.6	85.3	56.7	90.0	66.0	39.9	73.2	78.3	55	50
106	23	Tajikistan	58.3	0.1	46.8	50.3	38.2	91.8	71.4	90.4	63.4	52.2	69.6	70.6	25	30
107	41	Russia	58.2	1.1	48.7	46.9	38.1	85.8	62.5	87.7	77.0	52.0	60.8	79.4	30	30
108	42	Belarus	58.1	-0.5	53.5	57.3	42.0	89.8	47.9	75.4	74.1	73.1	62.3	81.4	30	10
109	13	Gabon	58.0	-0.6	29.9	27.8	33.4	74.3	84.6	92.3	49.3	61.7	81.4	60.9	60	40
110	24	China	57.8	0.4	46.7	65.4	47.3	70.4	71.6	85.9	54.9	61.4	71.4	73.2	25	20
111	25	Sri Lanka	57.8	0.4	46.5	52.0	30.7	84.9	89.3	24.9	76.2	60.1	74.0	74.5	40	40
112	22	Trinidad and Tobago	57.7	-3.5	54.9	49.8	33.1	83.5	54.4	12.6	68.3	74.5	77.4	73.5	60	50
113	14	Mali	57.6	-1.0	31.9	32.4	31.4	68.1	85.3	84.8	52.8	48.4	81.9	68.7	65	40

2018 Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings

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114	26	Solomon Islands	57.5	2.5	49.4	57.3	36.8	65.5	35.6	99.8	68.9	72.4	84.0	74.7	15	30
115	43	Greece	57.3	2.3	52.3	59.0	37.9	60.4	20.9	70.5	74.4	54.4	81.0	81.9	55	40
116	23	Belize	57.1	-1.5	42.1	53.5	34.7	80.0	65.5	50.0	62.9	48.7	78.3	64.9	55	50
117	24	Barbados	57.0	2.5	51.4	54.4	53.8	74.0	39.3	0.0	70.5	63.2	85.0	62.2	70	60
118	15	Guinea-Bissau	56.9	0.8	31.1	53.5	27.3	86.4	85.6	87.1	47.8	61.1	77.4	65.2	30	30
119	16	Madagascar	56.8	-0.6	33.2	21.4	17.8	90.3	92.9	82.5	45.6	41.5	73.4	78.0	55	50
120	17	Benin	56.7	-2.5	35.5	31.3	30.2	67.4	85.6	49.7	60.7	49.9	84.7	55.6	80	50
121	18	Comoros	56.2	0.4	36.7	28.2	27.5	59.7	77.8	96.6	57.5	58.7	81.2	74.9	45	30
122	19	Ghana	56.0	-0.2	48.9	43.7	32.9	83.5	79.0	9.5	59.5	56.2	63.7	65.1	70	60
123	20	Swaziland	55.9	-5.2	55.3	35.3	26.9	74.8	65.2	39.7	61.1	69.5	73.2	79.7	50	40
124	25	Haiti	55.8	6.2	25.1	42.5	24.6	80.1	85.6	83.6	48.3	64.1	68.9	71.9	45	30
125	27	Mongolia	55.7	0.9	51.0	30.9	34.8	88.4	57.1	3.8	67.0	75.6	79.1	75.9	45	60
126	21	Senegal	55.7	-0.2	41.3	40.4	42.6	68.5	72.7	58.4	51.5	41.4	84.7	66.7	60	40
127	28	Papua New Guinea	55.7	4.8	38.0	55.1	33.1	71.1	82.0	51.9	60.6	66.7	68.8	85.9	25	30
128	29	Bangladesh	55.1	0.1	32.4	32.6	21.2	72.7	94.2	78.9	52.1	66.4	69.0	61.2	50	30
129	22	Kenya	54.7	1.2	47.9	44.0	27.5	78.5	77.5	14.1	55.5	62.9	74.0	69.8	55	50
130	30	India	54.5	1.9	55.4	54.3	47.2	79.4	77.7	13.2	56.4	41.8	75.9	72.4	40	40
131	31	Pakistan	54.4	1.6	36.0	34.0	27.3	78.5	88.2	54.0	55.3	40.6	77.7	65.9	55	40
132	23	Zambia	54.3	-1.5	46.0	40.6	36.3	72.1	80.2	14.4	69.8	43.5	65.4	78.3	55	50
133	32	Nepal	54.1	-1.0	37.5	36.2	24.6	84.2	87.6	98.5	64.6	43.5	65.8	66.6	10	30
134	24	Mauritania	54.0	-0.4	23.9	17.6	28.9	75.9	72.8	71.8	64.2	59.2	82.4	61.5	50	40
135	33	Burma	53.9	1.4	32.5	17.6	28.2	86.3	84.7	89.2	54.2	65.9	67.6	70.9	30	20
136	25	Lesotho	53.9	0.0	49.4	52.7	32.9	48.2	23.8	90.5	52.9	58.9	74.2	68.5	55	40
137	26	São Tomé and Príncipe	53.6	-1.8	38.0	28.2	39.4	82.0	69.5	45.8	65.9	42.7	70.1	71.8	60	30
138	34	Laos	53.6	-0.4	34.1	41.4	33.1	86.7	79.3	60.2	65.4	55.0	76.0	56.6	35	20
139	11	Egypt	53.4	0.8	32.7	52.5	32.2	84.2	65.1	1.2	71.5	51.5	69.6	70.9	60	50
140	12	Lebanon	53.2	-0.1	39.7	33.6	20.2	91.9	78.2	0.0	48.8	44.2	81.9	84.5	65	50
141	35	Vietnam	53.1	0.7	46.4	36.3	30.4	79.7	74.0	27.3	63.2	60.4	75.4	78.7	25	40
142	27	Ethiopia	52.8	0.1	31.1	37.6	37.7	76.5	90.6	85.5	40.2	51.3	67.1	60.7	35	20
143	36	Micronesia	52.3	-1.8	5.2	25.4	38.8	93.2	7.4	98.7	57.6	67.4	83.8	85.6	35	30
144	26	Argentina	52.3	1.9	40.8	44.5	32.6	65.7	55.6	52.6	56.2	43.3	51.3	70.3	55	60
145	28	Gambia	52.3	-1.1	34.4	38.8	36.8	71.9	74.0	0.0	54.2	64.0	63.2	64.7	75	50
146	29	Guinea	52.2	4.6	32.4	28.2	26.9	65.9	80.6	61.0	54.1	54.0	71.8	61.2	50	40
147	30	Congo, Dem. Rep.	52.1	-4.3	24.1	23.9	27.3	73.2	94.8	99.1	60.2	47.8	60.3	64.6	30	20
148	31	Malawi	52.0	-0.2	33.1	47.1	28.9	76.9	70.7	28.1	47.7	59.9	60.4	71.5	50	50
149	32	Cameroon	51.9	0.1	40.6	29.4	23.4	73.7	86.1	72.0	44.0	42.9	82.5	53.4	25	50
150	44	Ukraine	51.9	3.8	41.0	29.5	29.0	80.2	45.0	75.9	62.7	52.8	60.1	81.1	35	30
151	33	Sierra Leone	51.8	-0.8	33.6	29.6	22.0	79.9	89.8	65.9	51.3	30.5	69.5	69.4	60	20

2018 Index of Economic Freedom World Rankings

World Rank	Regional Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change from 2017	Property Rights	Judicial Effectiveness	Government Integrity	Tax Burden	Government Spending	Fiscal Health	Business Freedom	Labor Freedom	Monetary Freedom	Trade Freedom	Investment Freedom	Financial Freedom
152	37	Uzbekistan	51.5	-0.8	48.7	35.3	24.2	91.0	65.5	99.7	66.9	52.0	61.9	62.5	0	10
153	27	Brazil	51.4	-1.5	55.8	55.5	31.4	70.6	50.7	7.7	58.6	46.8	71.4	68.5	50	50
154	38	Afghanistan	51.3	2.4	17.9	28.2	26.2	91.8	79.3	98.3	53.0	57.3	77.8	66.0	10	10
155	39	Maldives	51.1	0.8	45.0	38.8	36.6	94.3	45.5	6.7	78.6	70.6	83.3	48.4	35	30
156	13	Iran	50.9	0.4	32.5	35.3	32.6	81.0	91.1	91.7	64.3	58.2	59.8	54.5	0	10
157	34	Burundi	50.9	-2.3	17.6	21.7	26.2	71.0	78.6	54.8	53.0	63.2	70.2	69.2	55	30
158	35	Liberia	50.9	1.8	28.2	42.4	32.0	77.5	59.4	39.1	53.1	59.5	71.4	72.8	55	20
159	40	Kiribati	50.8	-0.1	45.0	35.3	37.9	72.4	0.0	98.5	53.1	71.6	82.0	58.2	25	30
160	36	Niger	49.5	-1.3	37.4	32.6	30.4	73.3	72.9	15.8	45.5	45.7	83.5	61.5	55	40
161	37	Sudan	49.4	0.6	27.8	21.4	21.2	85.9	95.3	87.2	52.3	58.8	62.2	56.1	5	20
162	38	Chad	49.3	0.3	25.1	24.1	23.1	44.8	90.5	81.9	29.4	40.3	79.9	52.2	60	40
163	39	Central African Republic	49.2	-2.6	17.9	28.2	24.6	64.6	94.6	96.4	27.2	34.5	70.5	57.2	45	30
164	40	Angola	48.6	0.1	36.0	25.4	18.9	82.4	69.1	54.8	58.3	50.9	58.5	59.5	30	40
165	28	Ecuador	48.5	-0.8	36.7	23.3	30.2	79.4	52.5	47.0	55.6	43.7	70.1	68.8	35	40
166	29	Suriname	48.1	0.1	39.7	21.4	39.9	71.4	76.4	11.7	48.3	73.5	50.5	74.8	40	30
167	41	Timor-Leste	48.1	1.8	29.9	13.8	32.0	97.4	30.9	20.0	66.9	62.7	78.4	80.0	45	20
168	41	Togo	47.8	-5.4	32.7	28.2	31.4	64.3	73.3	7.5	49.7	45.2	78.5	67.2	65	30
169	42	Turkmenistan	47.1	-0.3	29.8	5.0	27.3	95.9	92.2	98.6	30.0	20.0	76.3	80.0	0	10
170	42	Mozambique	46.3	-3.6	35.4	36.3	28.2	70.6	60.7	0.0	58.0	37.8	66.7	76.7	35	50
171	43	Djibouti	45.1	-1.6	19.0	13.8	29.0	69.8	27.2	18.0	51.7	58.9	69.5	54.9	80	50
172	14	Algeria	44.7	-1.8	27.8	35.2	29.0	74.0	45.9	19.2	68.1	48.7	69.9	63.5	25	30
173	30	Bolivia	44.1	-3.6	19.0	11.4	23.1	85.7	46.5	46.8	59.2	49.2	67.5	75.5	5	40
174	44	Zimbabwe	44.0	0.0	27.6	33.0	18.9	61.1	72.0	59.1	37.1	38.8	76.9	69.1	25.0	10
175	45	Equatorial Guinea	42.0	-3.0	29.8	17.6	26.2	69.6	61.0	19.1	45.6	29.8	81.7	53.8	40	30
176	46	Eritrea	41.7	-0.5	35.5	13.8	23.4	79.9	75.6	0.0	56.7	65.7	60.9	69.2	0	20
177	47	Congo, Rep.	38.9	-1.1	32.4	28.2	24.6	60.8	33.4	6.2	31.3	34.1	73.8	61.9	50	30
178	31	Cuba	31.9	-2.0	29.7	10.0	38.1	49.0	0.0	64.4	20.0	20.0	66.4	64.7	10	10
179	32	Venezuela	25.2	-1.8	5.2	13.8	7.5	72.5	57.3	18.4	35.4	24.2	0.0	58.7	0	10
180	43	North Korea	5.8	0.9	29.8	5.0	25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
N/A		Iraq	N/A	N/A	36.7	11.4	23.4	N/A	45.4	11.9	59.1	69.8	79.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		Libya	N/A	N/A	5.2	22.1	23.1	90.5	0.0	19.9	63.5	45.9	56.2	80.0	5	N/A
N/A		Liechtenstein	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.0	85	80
N/A		Somalia	N/A	N/A	33.1	25.4	17.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A		Syria	N/A	N/A	36.7	22.1	23.1	N/A	N/A	13.8	61.8	59.2	44.2	56.6	0	N/A
N/A		Yemen	N/A	N/A	17.9	16.6	21.2	N/A	80.9	5.4	52.7	52.1	66.6	N/A	50	N/A

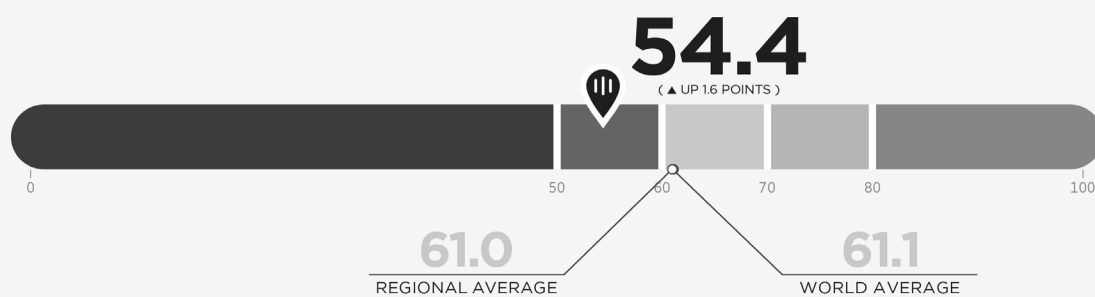


PAKISTAN

Pakistan's economic freedom score is 54.4, making its economy the 131st freest in the 2018 *Index*. Its overall score has increased by 1.6 points, with a significant improvement in **fiscal health** outweighing declines in **business freedom** and **government integrity**. Pakistan is ranked 31st among 43 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and its overall score is below the regional and world averages.

Although some aspects of economic freedom have advanced modestly in Pakistan in recent years, decades of internal political disputes and low levels of foreign investment have led to erratic growth and underdevelopment. Excessive state involvement in the economy and inefficient but omnipresent regulatory agencies inhibit private business formation. Lack of access to bank credit undermines entrepreneurship, and the financial sector's isolation from the outside world has slowed innovation. The judicial system suffers from a serious backlog and poor security, and corruption continues to taint the judiciary and civil service.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM SCORE

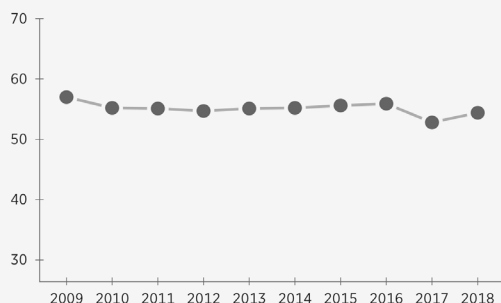


NOTABLE SUCCESSES:
Monetary Stability

CONCERNS:
Rule of Law, Financial Freedom, and Labor Freedom

OVERALL SCORE CHANGE SINCE 2014:
-0.8

FREEDOM TREND



QUICK FACTS

POPULATION:
193.6 million

GDP (PPP):
\$988.2 billion
4.7% growth in 2016
5-year compound annual growth 4.1%
\$5,106 per capita

UNEMPLOYMENT:
5.9%

INFLATION (CPI):
2.9%

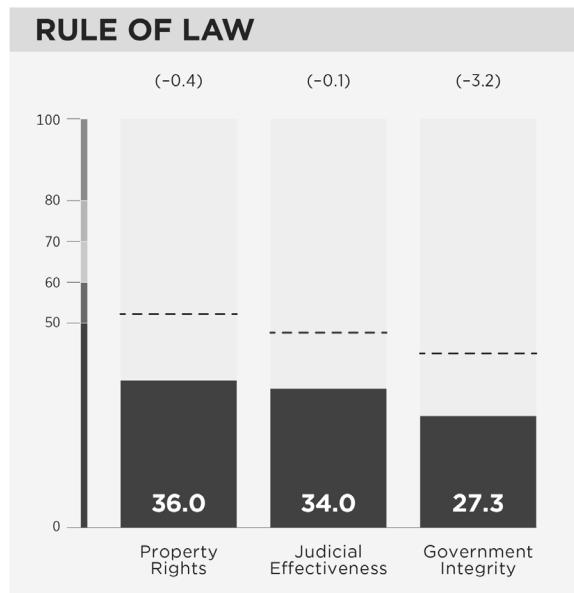
FDI INFLOW:
\$2.0 billion

PUBLIC DEBT:
66.9% of GDP

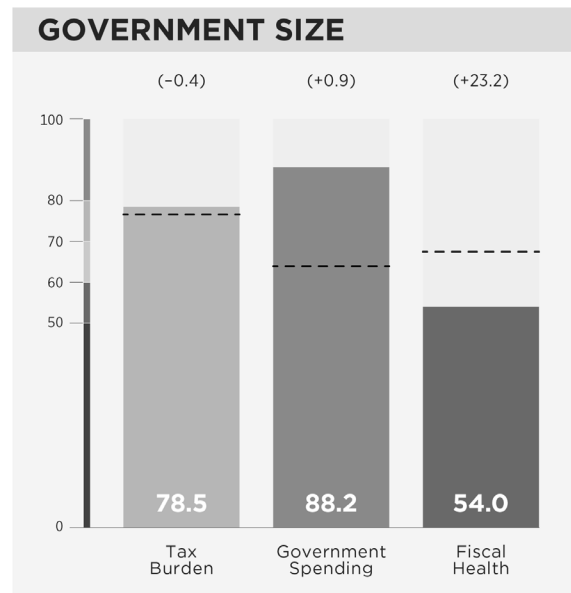
2016 data unless otherwise noted. Data compiled as of September 2017

BACKGROUND: Created when the British partitioned India and Pakistan and granted them independence in 1947, Pakistan remains an unstable democracy threatened by sectarian and terrorist violence. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was elected in 2013 in Pakistan's first democratic transfer of power. Tensions with India remain high, as evidenced by a 2016 attack by Pakistan-based militants on an Indian air base six days after a goodwill visit by Indian Prime Minister Modi. An underperforming economy flows from, and in some cases contributes to, the political and social instability. Textiles and apparel account for most export earnings, but much of the economy is informal, and underemployment remains high. A \$46 billion "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor" that is being implemented targets energy and transport.

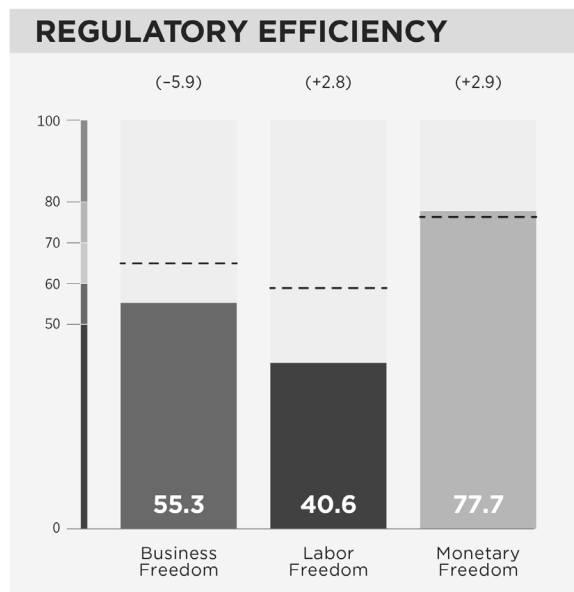
12 ECONOMIC FREEDOMS | PAKISTAN



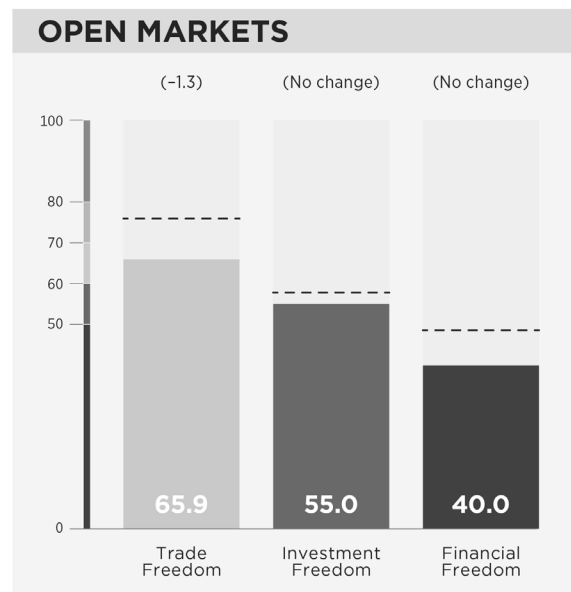
Pakistan's legal system provides incomplete protection for the acquisition and disposition of property rights. Although technically independent, the justice system is marred by such endemic problems as corruption, intimidation, a large backlog of cases, and insecurity. Corruption is pervasive. Many public officials face allegations of bribery, extortion, cronyism, nepotism, patronage, graft, and embezzlement.



The top personal income tax rate is 30 percent, and the top corporate tax rate is 33 percent. The overall tax burden equals 12.6 percent of total domestic income. Over the past three years, government spending has amounted to 19.8 percent of total output (GDP), and budget deficits have averaged 4.8 percent of GDP. Public debt is equivalent to 66.9 percent of GDP.



Business freedom is lagging, with entrepreneurs facing burdensome licensing and other bureaucratic obstacles. Legal protections for laborers are weak. Required labor inspections are often not made, and labor courts are corrupt and usually exhibit a strong bias in favor of employers. The government has reduced the budget for subsidies in 2018 and is pursuing energy-sector reforms.



Trade is moderately important to Pakistan's economy; the combined value of exports and imports equals 25 percent of GDP. The average applied tariff rate is 9.5 percent. Nontariff barriers impede trade. Government openness to foreign investment is below average. A majority of commercial banks are private, but the banking sector remains vulnerable to state interference. Capital markets are underdeveloped.

Millennium Challenge Corporation – 2019 Country Scorecard [released in November 2018]

The 2019 Country Performance Scorebook is the sixteenth publication of country performance data since the establishment of MCC. The Scorebook presents information on country performance on independent and transparent indicators developed by third-parties that measure countries' demonstrated commitment to just and democratic governance, investments in the people of a country, and economic freedom.

This year's Scorebook includes data on 80 countries (70 candidates and 10 countries that meet the income parameters for candidacy but are statutorily prohibited from receiving assistance), including countries that were eligible in previous years for compact or threshold assistance. A country is determined to be a candidate for MCA funding if its per capita income falls within predetermined parameters set by Congress and if it is not subject to certain restrictions on U.S. foreign assistance.

The MCC Scorecard measures the following Indicators:

- Ruling Justly
- Investing in People
- Encouraging Economic Freedom

And Ruling Justly tracks the following sub-indicators:

- Civil Liberties
- Political Rights
- Freedom of Information
- Government Effectiveness
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

Civil Liberties – Independent experts rate countries on: freedom of expression; association and organizational rights; rule of law and human rights; and personal autonomy and economic rights, among other things. Source: *Freedom House*

Political Rights – Independent experts rate countries on: the prevalence of free and fair elections of officials with real power; the ability of citizens to form political parties that may compete fairly in elections; freedom from domination by the military, foreign powers, totalitarian parties, religious hierarchies and economic oligarchies; and the political rights of minority groups, among other things. Source: *Freedom House*

Freedom of Information – Measures the legal and practical steps taken by a government to enable or allow information to move freely through society; this includes measures of press freedom, national freedom of information laws, and the extent to which a country is filtering internet content or tools. Source: Freedom House / Centre for Law and Democracy

Government Effectiveness – An index of surveys and expert assessments that rate countries on: the quality of public service provision; civil servants' competency and independence from political pressures; and the government's ability to plan and implement sound policies, among other things. Source: World Bank/Brookings Institution's Worldwide Governance Indicators

Rule of Law – An index of surveys and expert assessments that rate countries on: the extent to which the public has confidence in and abides by the rules of society; the incidence and impact of violent and nonviolent crime; the effectiveness, independence, and predictability of the judiciary; the protection of property rights; and the enforceability of contracts, among other things. Source: World Bank/Brookings Institution's Worldwide Governance Indicators

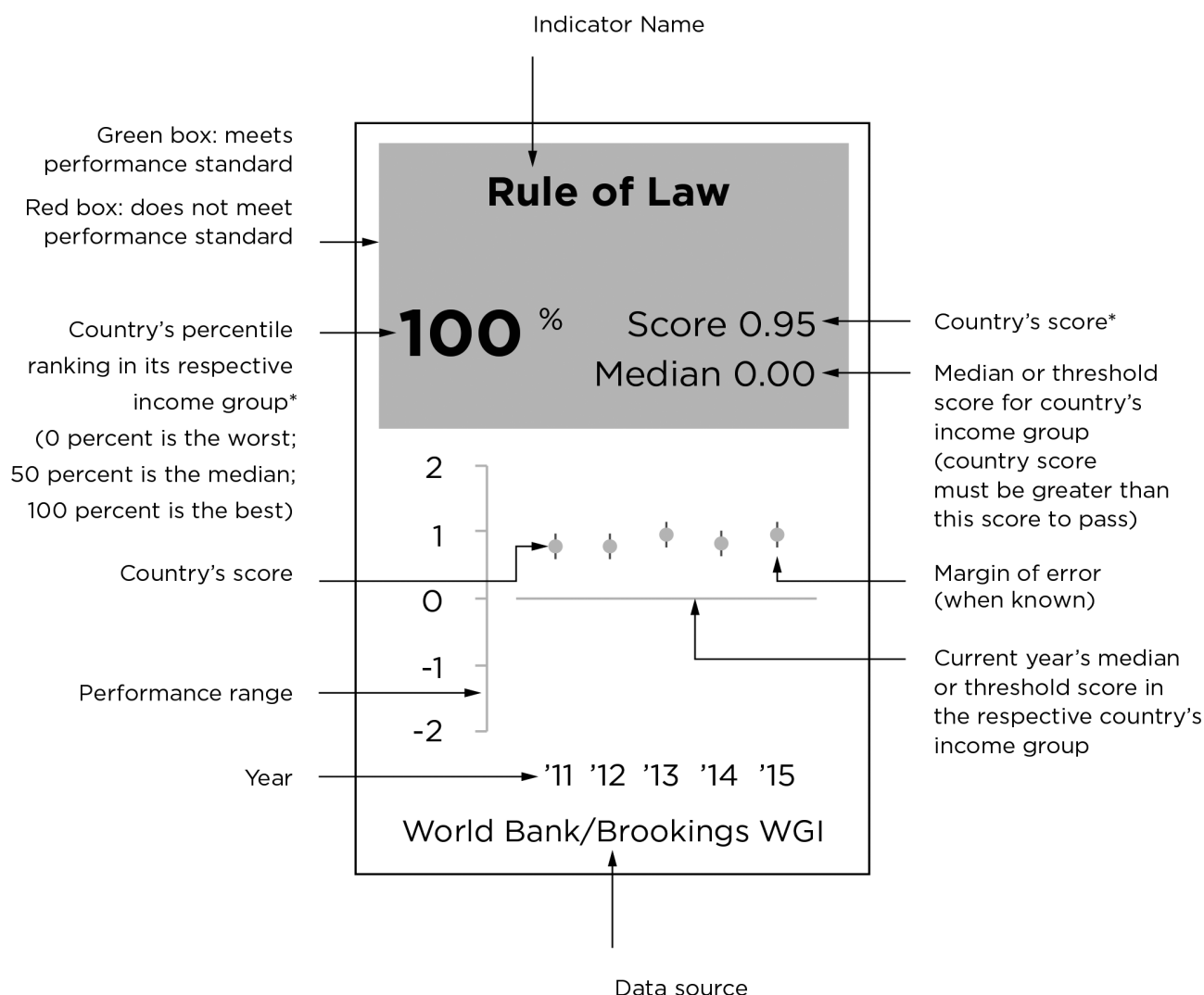
Control of Corruption – An index of surveys and expert assessments that rate countries on: "grand corruption" in the political arena; the frequency of petty corruption; the effects of corruption on the business environment; and the tendency of elites to engage in "state capture," among other things. Source: *World Bank/Brookings Institution's Worldwide Governance Indicators*

According to the MCC Scorecard, in Political Rights, Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness, and Rule of Law, Pakistan meets the MCA Performance standard; whereas in Civil Liberties and Freedom of Information, does not meet this standard.

Reading the Scores—A Reference Guide

Every year each MCC candidate country receives a scorecard assessing performance in three policy categories: *Ruling Justly*, *Investing in People*, and *Encouraging Economic Freedom*.

For more information regarding the MCC Selection Process and these indicators, please visit MCC's website at www.mcc.gov/selection



*For the Political Rights, Civil Liberties, Inflation, and Immunization Rates (for countries with GNI/capita \$1,876–\$3,895) indicators, the score and percent ranking are reversed due to those indicators operating on a minimum or maximum-score system rather than a median-based system.

Pakistan FY19

Population 197,016,000

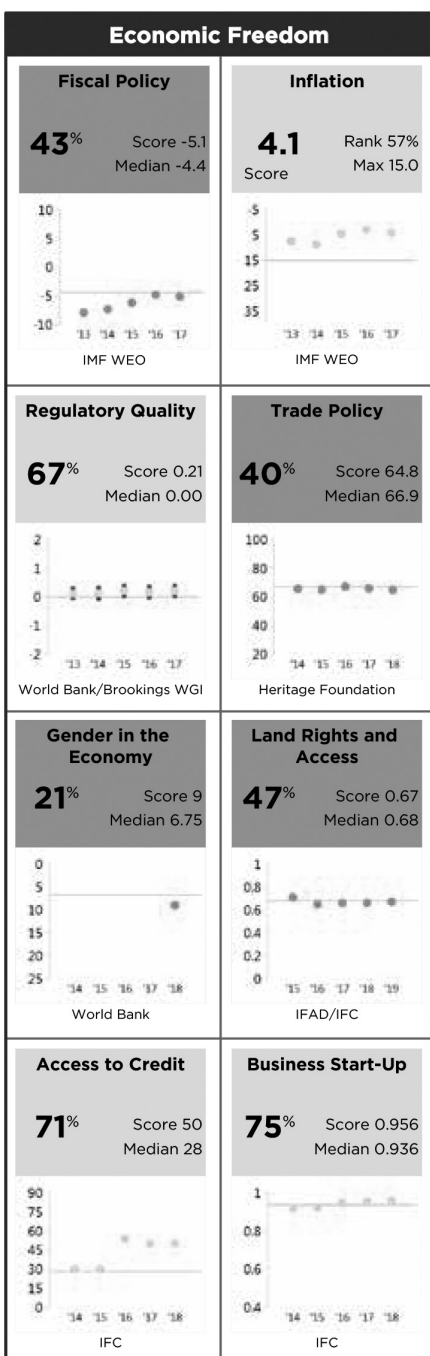
GNI/Cap \$1,580

Category GNI/Cap ≤ \$1,875

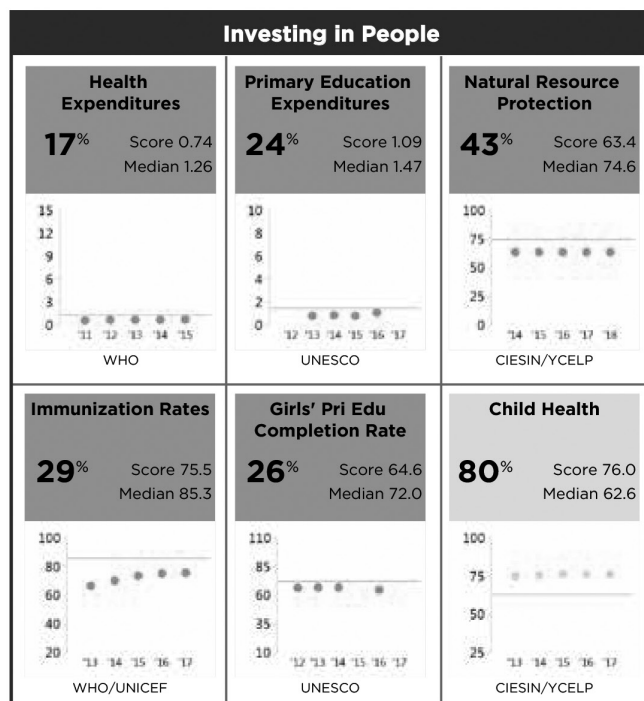
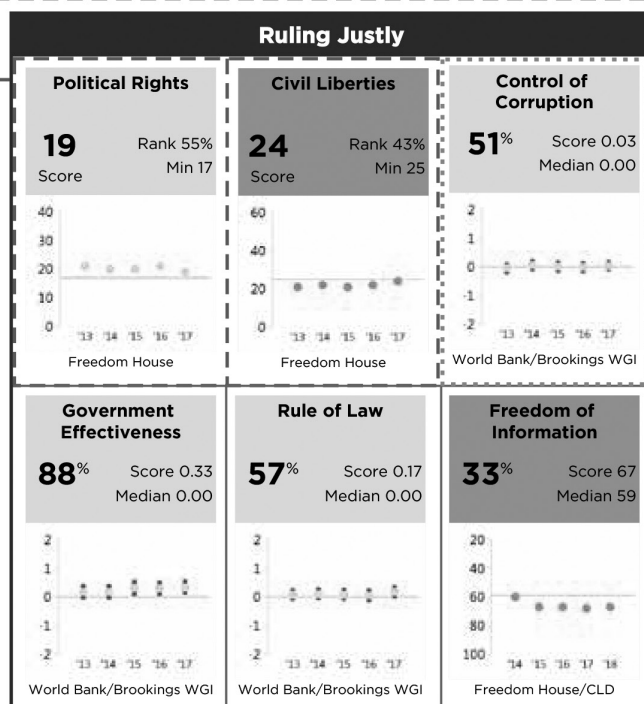
Half Scorecard Passed X

Control of Corruption ✓

Democratic Rights ✓



For more information regarding the Millennium Challenge Account Selection Process and these indicators, please consult MCC's website www.mcc.gov/selection



Fraser Institute's World Economic Freedom 2018 Annual Report [released in September 2018]

The index published in Economic Freedom of the World measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom. The cornerstones of economic freedom are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to enter markets and compete, and security of the person and privately owned property.

The index focuses on five areas:

- 1- Size of government
- 2- Legal system and property rights
- 3- Sound money
- 4- Freedom to trade internationally
- 5- Regulation

The second area, Legal system and property rights, relates to the various categories of rule of law. It measures the following:

Legal System and Property Rights

- A. Judicial independence
- B. Impartial courts
- C. Protection of property rights
- D. Military interference in rule of law and politics
- E. Integrity of the legal system
- F. Legal enforcement of contracts
- G. Regulatory costs of the sale of real property

H. Reliability of police

I. Business costs of crime

On the scale of economic freedom, that includes 162 countries, the index ranks Pakistan at the 132nd position with a score of 6.0 out of 10.

Likewise, in Legal system and protection of property rights, Pakistan stands at 144th position with a score of 3.46.

As far as neighboring countries are concerned, in the same area, India's rank is 79 with a score of 5.16; Bangladesh's 149 with a score of 3.23; and Nepal's 102 with a score of 4.61. Afghanistan has not been ranked/scored.

Bhutan stands far above all of them, at 25 with a score of 6.87; even China fares quite better with ranking at 59 and score of 5.65.

In the other components of this area, Pakistan's score is as follows:

- Judicial independence: 4.38
- Impartial courts: 3.96
- Protection of property rights: 4.33
- Military interference in rule of law and politics: 2.50
- Integrity of the legal system: 5.0
- Legal enforcement of contracts: 3.75
- Regulatory restrictions on sale of real property: 5.56
- Reliability of police: 3.78
- Business cost of crime: 3.56

Pakistan

	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
	Rating (Rank)	Rating (Rank)	Rating (Rank)	Rating (Rank)	Rating (Rank)	Rating (Rank)	Rating (Rank)
Summary Ratings (Rank)	4.25 (80)	4.81 (81)	5.55 (105)	6.09 (103)	6.17 (120)	5.92 (130)	6.00 (132)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.03	5.14	7.19	8.26	8.68	7.86	7.84
A. Government consumption	8.60 (10.77)	6.62 (17.49)	7.91 (13.12)	9.11 (9.04)	9.16 (8.84)	8.22 (12.04)	8.13 (12.37)
B. Transfers and subsidies	9.54 (2.2)	8.94 (4.4)	9.85 (1.05)	9.92 (0.79)	9.55 (2.17)	9.22 (3.37)	9.22 (3.37)
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.00 (65.3)	2.00 (49.4)	4.00 (35.29)	7.00 (24.89)	6.00 (26.2)	6.00 (26.81)	6.00 (27.17)
D. Top marginal tax rate	2.00	3.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	8.00	8.00
(i) Top marginal income tax rate	2.00 (55)	3.00 (50)	7.00 (35)	7.00 (35)	10.00 (20)	8.00 (30)	8.00 (30)
(ii) Top marginal income and payroll tax rate		3.00 (50)	7.00 (35)	7.00 (35)	10.00 (20)	8.00 (30)	8.00 (30)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	2.26	2.38	4.44	3.59	3.71	3.30	3.46
A. Judicial independence				3.79	4.89	4.28	4.38
B. Impartial courts			4.26	3.39	3.72	3.29	3.96
C. Protection of property rights	2.20	2.60		4.50	4.08	4.14	4.33
D. Military interference in rule of law and politics			5.28	0.42	2.50	2.50	2.50
E. Integrity of the legal system	1.70	1.70	5.00	5.00	5.83	5.00	5.00
F. Legal enforcement of contracts			3.55	3.55	3.55	3.75	3.75
G. Regulatory restrictions on sale of real property			6.89	6.95	6.52	5.56	5.56
H. Reliability of police				4.13	3.60	3.52	3.78
I. Business costs of crime				4.66	3.69	3.10	3.56
<i>Gender Disparity Adjustment</i>	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.69	0.69
3. Sound Money	6.39	7.87	6.15	6.04	6.04	6.38	6.59
A. Money growth	8.05 (9.75)	8.72 (6.4)	8.55 (7.27)	6.92 (15.4)	8.94 (5.29)	8.29 (8.55)	8.19 (9.06)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.33 (1.67)	9.05 (2.38)	6.91 (7.73)	9.05 (2.38)	8.00 (5.01)	7.75 (5.63)	8.94 (2.66)
C. Inflation: most recent year	8.19 (9.06)	8.71 (6.45)	9.13 (4.37)	8.19 (9.06)	7.22 (13.88)	9.49 (2.54)	9.25 (3.75)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	2.20	3.07	4.14	6.11	5.85	5.77	5.83
A. Tariffs	0.00	0.00	2.79	6.42	4.99	7.15	7.13
(i) Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	0.00 (15.3)	0.00 (15.21)	6.18 (5.73)	6.59 (5.12)	7.75 (3.37)	7.93 (3.1)	7.93 (3.1)
(ii) Mean tariff rate	0.00 (77.6)	0.00 (58.8)	0.68 (46.6)	7.08 (14.6)	7.22 (13.9)	7.54 (12.3)	7.58 (12.1)
(iii) Standard deviation of tariff rates		0.00 (34)	1.52 (21.2)	5.60 (11.01)	0.00 (27.11)	5.97 (10.09)	5.89 (10.29)
B. Regulatory trade barriers			8.00	6.35	6.09	3.87	4.01
(i) Non-tariff trade barriers				5.56	4.89	4.76	4.90
(ii) Compliance cost of importing and exporting			8.00	7.13	7.28	2.98	3.13
C. Black-market exchange rates	4.60	7.20	5.00	8.93	10.00	10.00	10.00
D. Controls of the movement of capital and people	2.00	2.00	0.77	2.76	2.31	2.07	2.16
(i) Foreign ownership/investment restrictions				6.70	5.40	4.66	4.94
(ii) Capital controls	2.00	2.00	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
(iii) Freedom of foreigners to visit				0.80	0.77	0.77	0.77
5. Regulation	5.35	5.61	5.86	6.43	6.60	6.28	6.29
A. Credit Market regulations	4.29	4.97	6.00	8.92	8.56	8.09	8.09
(i) Ownership of banks	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
(ii) Private sector credit	6.87	8.90	7.99	8.75	7.68	6.28	6.26
(iii) Interest rate controls / negative real interest rates	6.00	6.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
B. Labor Market regulations			5.71	5.74	5.77	4.93	4.91
(i) Hiring regulations and minimum wage			3.30	2.20	2.23	1.10	1.10
(ii) Hiring and firing regulations			4.17	5.96	5.72	4.74	4.65
(iii) Centralized collective bargaining			7.17	6.63	6.09	5.12	5.13
(iv) Hours regulations			8.00	8.00	8.00	6.00	6.00
(v) Mandated cost of worker dismissal			1.66	1.66	2.60	2.60	2.60
(vi) Conscription	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
C. Business regulations				4.64	5.45	5.82	5.87
(i) Administrative requirements				3.45	3.62	4.00	4.15
(ii) Bureaucracy costs				1.91	5.91	5.11	4.89
(iii) Starting a business			8.92	9.01	9.21	9.29	9.36
(iv) Extra payments/bribes/favoritism				4.52	3.41	3.39	3.70
(v) Licensing restrictions				5.25	6.82	6.60	6.63
(vi) Cost of Tax compliance			3.72	3.72	3.72	6.51	6.51

2. Legal System & Property Rights	2.26	2.38	4.44	3.59	3.71	3.30	3.46
A. Judicial independence				3.79	4.89	4.28	4.38
B. Impartial courts			4.26	3.39	3.72	3.29	3.96
C. Protection of property rights	2.20	2.60		4.50	4.08	4.14	4.33
D. Military interference in rule of law and politics			5.28	0.42	2.50	2.50	2.50
E. Integrity of the legal system	1.70	1.70	5.00	5.00	5.83	5.00	5.00
F. Legal enforcement of contracts			3.55	3.55	3.55	3.75	3.75
G. Regulatory restrictions on sale of real property			6.89	6.95	6.52	5.56	5.56
H. Reliability of police				4.13	3.60	3.52	3.78
I. Business costs of crime				4.66	3.69	3.10	3.56
<i>Gender Disparity Adjustment</i>	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.74	0.69	0.69

[Highlight from the table: Legal system and property rights section]

World Crime Index 2019

This Index is based on surveys from visitors of the website. Questions for these surveys are similar to many similar scientific and government surveys. Each entry in the survey is saved as the number in the range [-2, +2], with -2 having meaning of strongly negative and +2 meaning of strongly positive.

To present survey result, we use the scale [0, 100] for values since it is easier to read for users.

To generate a current index (which is always updated) we use data up to 36 months old. We include only cities for which there are at least a certain number of contributors. Our semiannual index is remade twice per year by pushing current index into this historical view.

Crime Index is an estimation of overall level of crime in a given city or a country. We consider crime levels lower than 20 as very low, crime levels between 20 and 40 as being low, crime levels between 40 and 60 as being moderate, crime levels between 60 and 80 as being high and finally crime levels higher than 80 as being very high. This year Index scores 118 countries.

Safety index is, on the other way, quite opposite of crime index. If the city has a high safety index, it is considered very safe.

This year's Index places Pakistan at a Crime Level of 46.73, while the Safety level is at 53.27.

And for the Crime Level, Pakistan ranks, out of 118 countries, at 48th position.

No doubt, that's worrying. It may be interpreted as meaning that half the times of their lives Pakistani citizens do not feel safe. In comparison, so many other smaller countries enjoy a better level of safety; e.g. Qatar, Estonia, Armenia, and Oman.

In the 8 countries of South Asia, in Safety Level, Pakistan ranks at 5th. That is, it fares no better than Nepal (8th), Sri Lanka (7th), and India (6th). Nepal's Safety Level is 63.56; Sri Lanka's 58.97; and India's 57.28. It is Afghanistan (1st), Bangladesh (2nd), Maldives (3rd), and Iran (4th).

In Asia, for the year 2012, Pakistan's Safety Level was at 41.29 and Crime Level at 58.71. In 2019, the Safety Level is at 53.27, whereas Crime Level stands at 46.73.

Here year-wise Crime and Safety Levels in Pakistan:

Year	Crime Level	Safety Level
2019	46.73	53.27
2018 Mid-year	47.01	52.09
2018	51.23	48.77
2017 Mid-year	53.32	46.68
2017	54.38	45.62
2016 Mid-year	56.39	43.61
2016	56.63	43.37
2015 Mid-year	59.08	40.92
2015	61.16	38.84
2014 Mid-year	60.60	39.40
2014	63.75	36.25
2013	61.52	38.48
2012	58.71	41.29

On the face of it, there is a steady decline in the Crime Level and hence improvement in the Safety Level. After 2012, the Crime Level starts rising with Safety Level getting better and there is fluctuation; however, since 2015 mid-year the Crime Level starts coming down and the Safety Level sets to rise gradually. In 2019 the Safety Level is at 53.27, about 12 points (11.98) improvement as compared to the year 2012.

Rank	Country	Crime Index	Safety Index		Rank	Country	Crime Index	Safety Index
1	Venezuela	84.86	15.14		22	Fiji	60.52	39.48
2	Papua New Guinea	80.26	19.74		23	Tanzania	59.83	40.17
3	South Africa	77.02	22.98		24	Somalia	58.74	41.26
4	Honduras	75.84	24.16		25	Mongolia	57.76	42.24
5	Afghanistan	73.26	26.74		26	Uganda	56.47	43.53
6	Trinidad And Tobago	73.15	26.85		27	Guatemala	56.05	43.95
7	Brazil	69.48	30.52		28	Costa Rica	55.77	44.23
8	El Salvador	68.63	31.37		29	Algeria	54.41	45.59
9	Namibia	68.14	31.86		30	Bolivia	54.31	45.69
10	Syria	66.91	33.09		31	Zimbabwe	53.84	46.16
11	Jamaica	65.26	34.74		32	Maldives	53.83	46.17
12	Bangladesh	64.98	35.02		33	Botswana	52.89	47.11
13	Puerto Rico	64.75	35.25		34	Colombia	52.54	47.46
14	Nigeria	64.64	35.36		35	Mexico	52.51	47.49
15	Peru	64.58	35.42		36	Uruguay	52.33	47.67
16	Kazakhstan	64.23	35.77		37	Cambodia	51.80	48.20
17	Argentina	62.96	37.04		38	Ghana	51.57	48.43
18	Kenya	62.38	37.62		39	Morocco	49.53	50.47
19	Libya	61.26	38.74		40	Ukraine	49.04	50.96
20	Malaysia	60.66	39.34		41	Iran	49.03	50.97
21	Dominican Republic	60.62	39.38		42	Ecuador	48.91	51.09

Rank	Country	Crime Index	Safety Index		Rank	Country	Crime Index	Safety Index
43	Egypt	48.53	51.47		84	Nepal	35.70	64.30
44	Vietnam	48.22	51.78		85	Kuwait	35.61	64.39
45	Ethiopia	47.46	52.54		86	Hungary	35.41	64.59
46	Mauritius	47.34	52.66		87	Lithuania	34.82	65.18
47	Sweden	47.21	52.79		88	Germany	34.60	65.40
48	Chile	47.12	52.88		89	Norway	33.51	66.49
49	United States	46.73	53.27		90	Azerbaijan	32.68	67.32
50	France	46.45	53.55		91	Spain	31.07	68.93
51	Iraq	46.35	53.65		92	Israel	30.71	69.29
52	Indonesia	46.26	53.74		93	Luxembourg	30.17	69.83
53	Ireland	46.18	53.82		94	Portugal	30.11	69.89
54	Moldova	45.70	54.30		95	Poland	29.67	70.33
55	Panama	45.47	54.53		96	Cyprus	29.62	70.38
56	Pakistan	44.58	55.42		97	South Korea	29.24	70.76
57	Italy	44.35	55.65		98	Bahrain	29.18	70.82
58	Nicaragua	44.34	55.66		99	Slovakia	29.18	70.82
59	United Kingdom	43.64	56.36		100	Netherlands	28.54	71.46
60	Bosnia And Herzegovina	43.57	56.43		101	Saudi Arabia	28.22	71.78
61	Lebanon	43.38	56.62		102	Brunei	28.05	71.95
62	Jordan	42.89	57.11		103	Romania	27.84	72.16
63	Australia	42.70	57.30		104	Singapore	27.70	72.30
64	Belgium	42.50	57.50		105	Cuba	27.62	72.38
65	India	42.38	57.62		106	Czech Republic	25.99	74.01
66	Russia	41.70	58.30		107	Belarus	24.80	75.20
67	Thailand	41.29	58.71		108	Denmark	24.72	75.28
68	Philippines	41.09	58.91		109	Croatia	24.23	75.77
69	New Zealand	40.89	59.11		110	Austria	23.23	76.77
70	Tunisia	40.64	59.36		111	Iceland	23.15	76.85
71	Sri Lanka	40.15	59.85		112	Finland	22.75	77.25
72	Albania	40.02	59.98		113	Estonia	22.17	77.83
73	Turkey	39.86	60.14		114	Slovenia	22.01	77.99
74	Montenegro	39.67	60.33		115	Oman	21.55	78.45
75	Canada	39.48	60.52		116	Switzerland	21.18	78.82
76	Bulgaria	39.31	60.69		117	Armenia	20.78	79.22
77	Greece	39.29	60.71		118	Georgia	20.18	79.82
78	Palestinian Territory	39.26	60.74		119	Hong Kong	18.10	81.90
79	Macedonia	39.22	60.78		120	Taiwan	16.22	83.78
80	Malta	37.73	62.27		121	Japan	15.91	84.09
81	Serbia	37.63	62.37		122	United Arab Emirates	15.52	84.48
82	China	36.70	63.30		123	Qatar	12.00	88.00
83	Latvia	36.60	63.40					

Chapter 3

A Local Situation

In this Part, an overall picture is going to be drawn by using the various local data factors. It's a story told from within.

In Pakistan it is accepted widely and so an undeniable fact that most of the violations or grievances reported to the police are not entertained. The aggrieved person has to bribe the police, or go to the court, or garner the support of an influential to get the FIR (First Information Report) registered. No figures are available.

Also the examples of miscarriage of justice are rife, not rare as it should be the case.

As far as the statistics are concerned, we are in a wilderness. Either they are not prepared by the relevant departments or they are not shared publicly. That is why we are bound to rely and base this Report on what is available online or in print.

Since this Report, aims at an examination of the availability of justice and security of person and property and fundamental rights to the aggrieved citizens, it leaves the other side of the picture undrawn, i.e. those victims who do not go to police or courts due to certain reasons. As mentioned above, whatever grievances succeed in reaching the doors of police stations and court houses least of them find any redressal.

In Pakistan justice for the weak and ordinary is both elusive and expensive; while for the powerful and rich, it's a privilege.

As for the number of cases pending in the courts, on the website of the apex court of the country latest Report for the year 2017-2018 is available; but in the case of other provincial courts, Lahore High Court, Sindh High Court, Peshawar High Court, and Balochistan High Court, no such Reports could be found on their respective websites.

Also, in the case of district courts working under the jurisdiction of high courts no consolidated data is available.

Hence in the absence of reliable data, we have no choice but to use whatever figures are reported now and then in the newspapers.

State of the Security of Person and Property and Fundamental Rights to the Citizens:

Local Data Indicators

- The number of political prisoners
- The number of persons killed by police in staged shoot-out
- The number of persons tortured by police and other law-enforcing agencies

- The number of deaths occurred in the custody of police and other law-enforcing agencies
- The number of civil, criminal and other cases decided/settled and pending in the courts
- The number of cases pertaining to property disputes pending in the courts
- The number of cases pertaining to the use of eminent domain law by the state/government pending in the courts
- The number of deaths/Injuries caused by (road, train, air) traffic accidents

The number of political prisoners in Pakistan:

No figures available, but it is evident that there are prisoners whose arrest / conviction / imprisonment may be termed politically motivated.

The number of persons killed by police in staged shoot-out:

Punjab:

During 2014 and 2017, the number of suspected criminals killed by police:	1,325
In 2011, the number of alleged criminals killed by police:	127
In 2012, the number of alleged criminals killed by police:	360
In 2014, the number of suspects killed by police:	259
In 2015, the number of suspects killed by police:	450
In 2016, the number of alleged criminals killed by police:	340
In 2017, the number of alleged criminals killed by police:	269
The number of crimes registered with the Punjab police in 2016:	408, 283
The number of crimes registered with the Punjab police in 2017:	405, 895

[Source: The Nation February 12, 2018]

No data could be found for Sindh, KP, Balochistan and other areas.

The number of persons tortured by police and other law-enforcing agencies:

No figures available. But it is evident that police and other law-enforcing agencies as a matter of routine resort to torture.

Ironically since 2011, a Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances (<http://coioed.pk>) permanently exists. That implies the issue is not going away soon.

According to the latest Report available on the website of the CIED:

The number of enforced disappearances up to May 2019 in Pakistan stands at: 2277

Punjab:	360
Sindh:	411
KP:	1135
Balochistan:	141
Islamabad:	67
FATA:	134
AJ&K:	23
Gilgit-Baltistan:	6

The number of cases pertaining to property disputes pending in the courts:

Other than civil cases, no specific and separate data pertaining to property disputes is available.

The number of cases pertaining to the use of eminent domain law by the state/government pending in the courts:

No data is available; but it may be noted that Pakistani state enjoys the power of eminent domain, a law it inherited from the British.

The number of civil, criminal and other cases decided/settled and pending in the courts:

Supreme Court of Pakistan:

According to a report of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, during the period from June 2017 to May 2018, 22, 942 cases were instituted at its Main Registry and Branch Registries and out of these 17, 983 were disposed off. [SC Report 2017-18, p. 50]

That leaves us with the following number of cases pending in the all the registries of the Supreme Court:

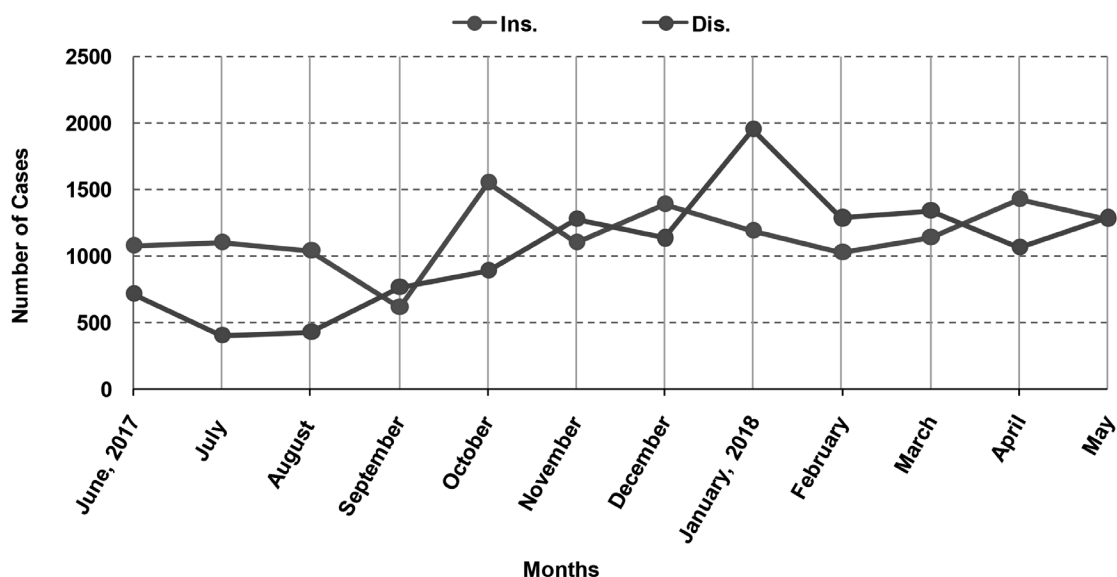
Pending cases at Islamabad:	1393
Pending cases at Lahore:	2487
Pending cases at Karachi:	428
Pending cases at Peshawar:	503
Pending cases at Quetta:	148
The number of cases pending as in May 2018:	4959

Institution and Disposal of Cases from June 2017 – May 2018

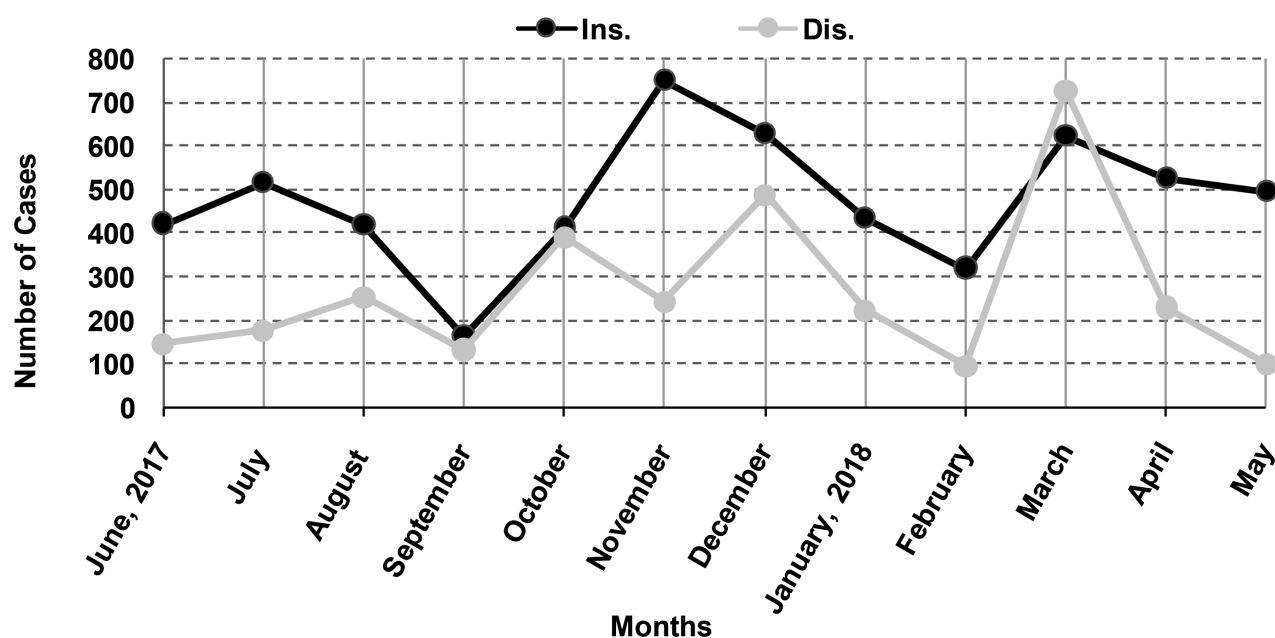
Month-wise Institution (Ins.) and Disposal (Dis.) of cases at the Main Registry as well as at the Branch Registries for the reported period.

	Islamabad		Lahore		Karachi		Peshawar		Quetta		Total	
	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.	Ins.	Dis.
June, 2017	1071	713	420	146	90	96	59	42	17	8	1657	1005
July	1103	404	516	177	91	255	75	9	78	4	1863	849
August	1039	431	419	253	121	51	45	8	39	65	1663	808
September	614	762	164	134	66	58	48	115	36	12	928	1081
October	1548	891	410	390	99	11	42	22	33	11	2132	1325
November	1104	1276	748	242	107	128	64	18	42	12	2065	1676
December	1387	1135	625	489	114	244	108	36	54	12	2288	1916
January, 2018	1186	1950	432	221	120	32	117	27	59	19	1914	2249
February	1028	1283	318	96	69	71	120	121	84	52	1619	1623
March	1136	1337	620	726	350	123	200	60	29	77	2335	2323
April	1426	1062	525	230	220	61	164	175	39	136	2374	1664
May	1279	1284	494	100	138	27	136	42	57	11	2104	1464
Total	13921	12528	5691	3204	1585	1157	1178	675	567	419	22942	17983

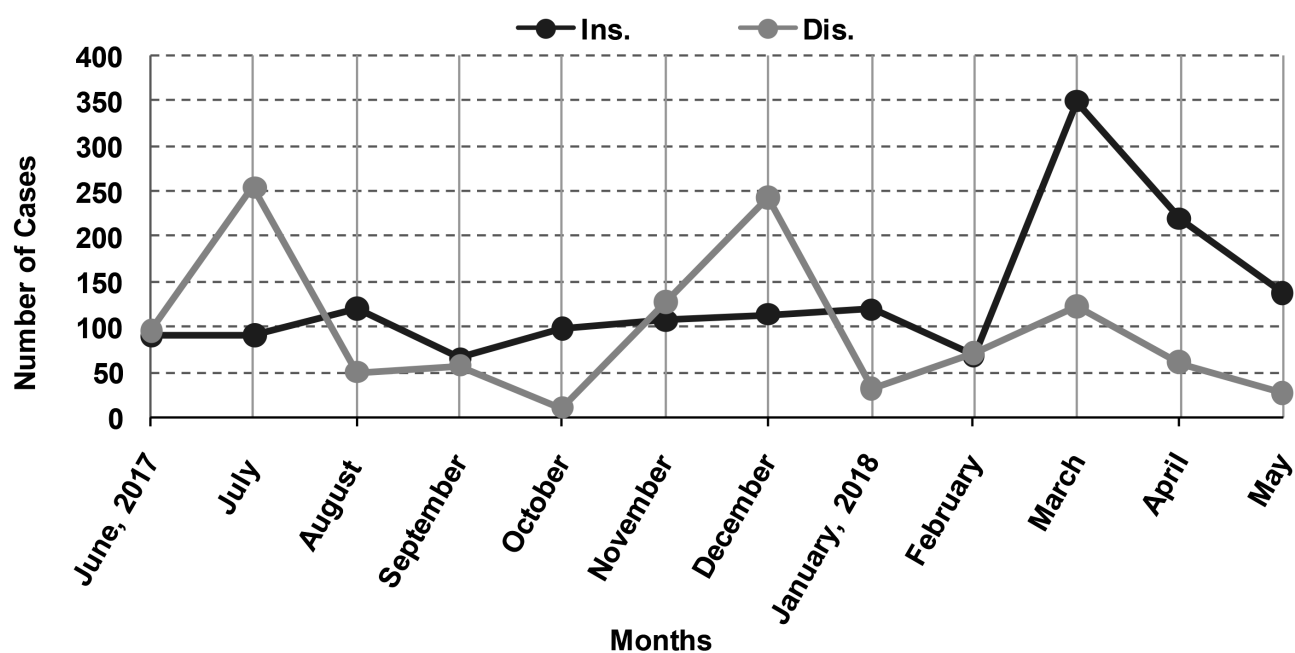
Institution and Disposal of Cases at Islamabad



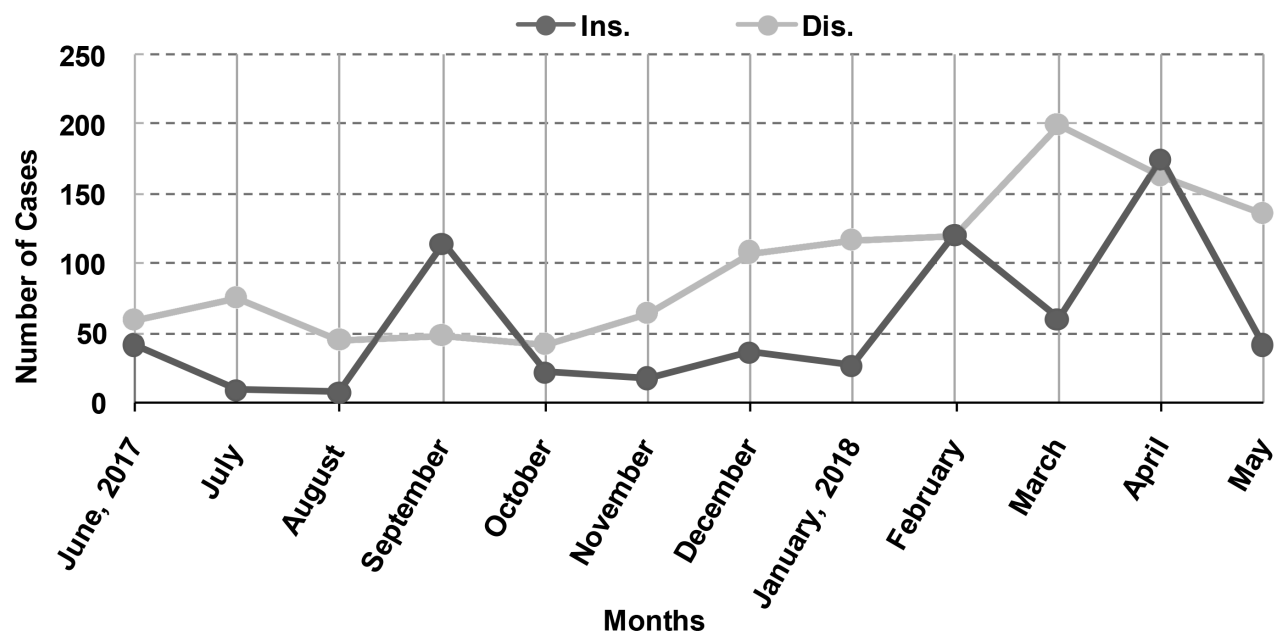
Institution and Disposal of Cases at Lahore



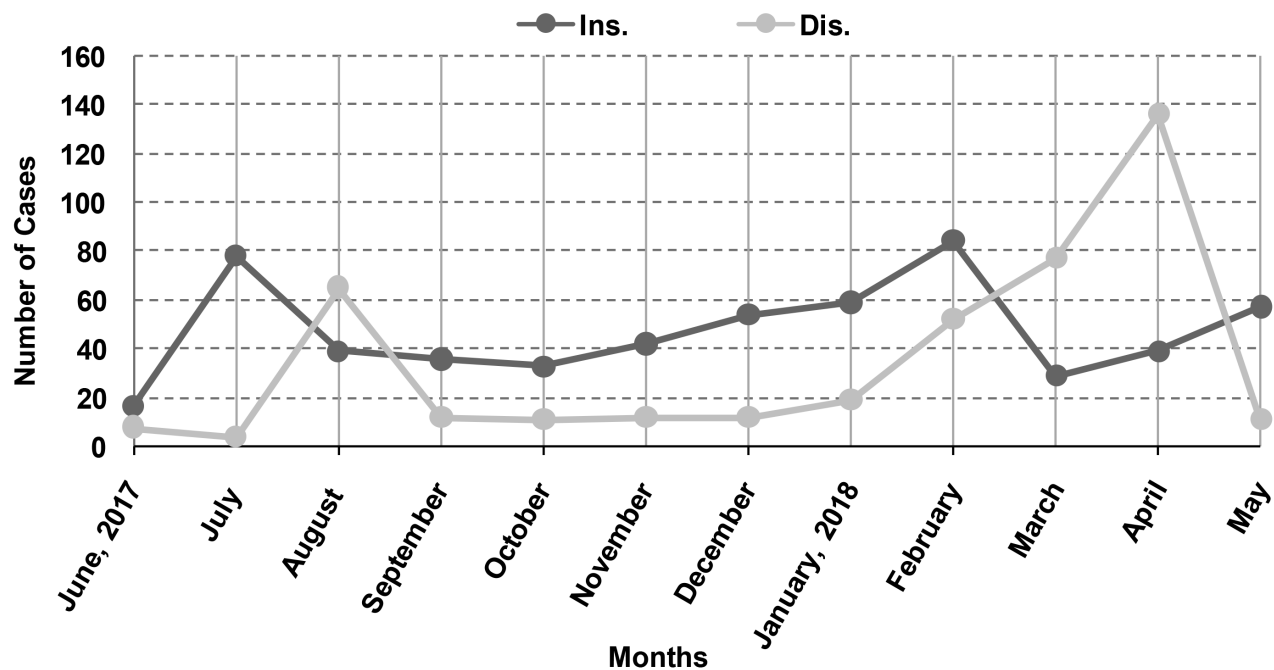
Institution and Disposal of Cases at Karachi



Institution and Disposal of Cases at Peshawar



Institution and Disposal of Cases at Quetta

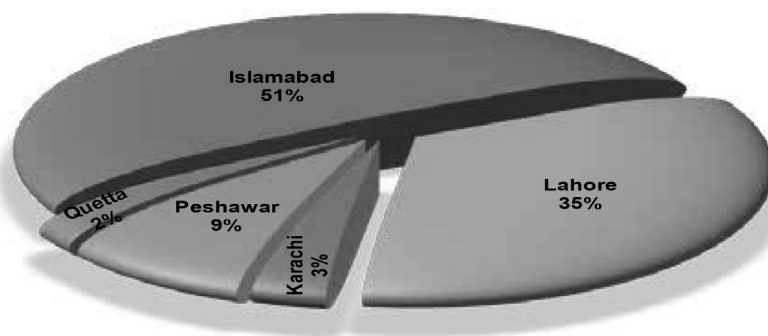


Pendency of cases

On 1st June, 2017 some 34903 cases were pending adjudication before the Court at its Principal Seat and the Branch Registries. The breakup of pendency was as under: -

Islamabad	Lahore	Karachi	Peshawar	Quetta	Total
17875	12019	1154	3023	832	34903

Pendency Position



Institution and Disposal of Petitions & Appeals

Civil Petitions at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries

Branches	Opening Balance 01.06.2017	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 31.05.2018
Islamabad	3718	5495	9213	4334	4879
Lahore	7827	3203	11030	1488	9542
Karachi	521	1041	1562	558	1004
Peshawar	2337	797	3134	337	2797
Quetta	618	393	1011	225	786
Total	15021	10929	25950	6942	19008

Opening Balance & Institution

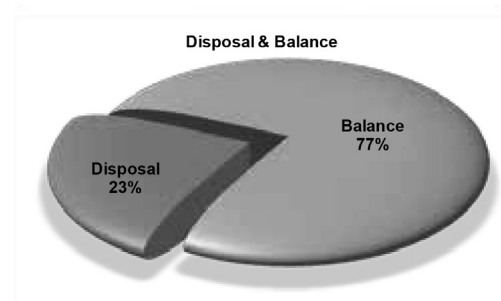


Disposal & Balance



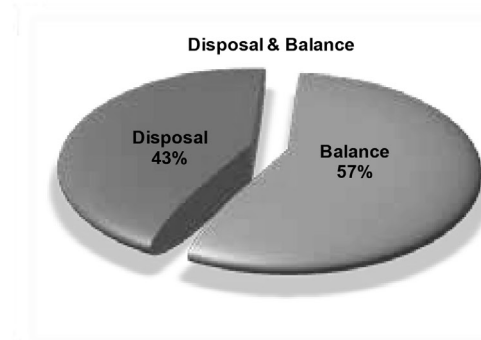
Civil Appeals at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries

Branches	Opening Balance 01.06.2017	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 31.05.2018
Islamabad	6508	2262	8770	2333	6437
Lahore	2011	199	2210	214	1996
Karachi	216	48	264	114	150
Peshawar	592	183	775	107	668
Quetta	99	21	120	47	73
Total	9426	2713	12139	2815	9324



Criminal Petitions at the Principal Seat and Branch Registries

Branches	Opening Balance 01.06.2017	Institution	Total	Disposal	Balance 31.05.2018
Islamabad	920	1359	2279	1576	703
Lahore	1940	1605	3545	964	2581
Karachi	63	139	202	133	69
Peshawar	290	128	418	115	303
Quetta	149	107	256	82	174
Total	3362	3338	6700	2870	3830



Lahore High Court

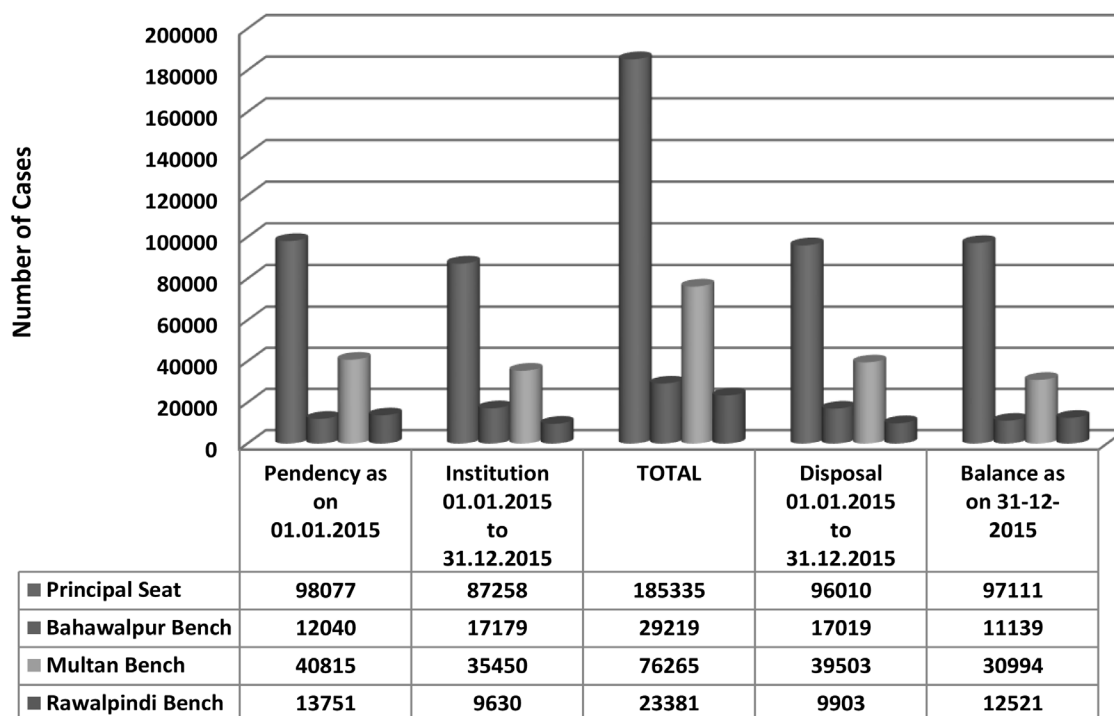
In the case Lahore High Court, the Annual Report that is available on its website belongs to the years 2015 & 2016.

According to the Report at the Principal Seat and Benches:

The number of cases pending as on December 31, 2015: 151765

STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL & PENDENCY OF CASES AT PRINCIPAL SEAT AND BENCHES IN 2015

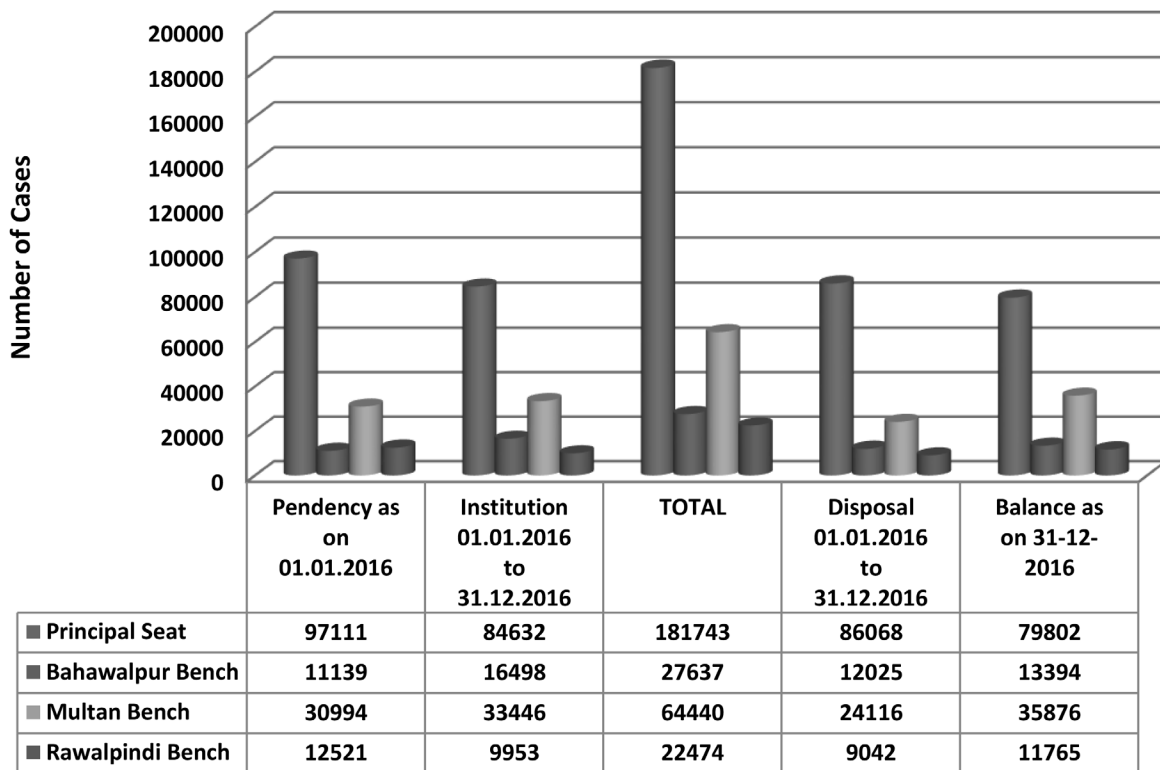
Sr. #	BENCHES	Pendency as on 01.01.2015	Institution 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015	TOTAL	Disposal 01.01.2015 to 31.12.2015	Balance Pendency as on 31-12-2015
1.	Principal Seat	98077	87258	185335	96010	97111
2.	Bahawalpur Bench	12040	17179	29219	17019	11139
3.	Multan Bench	40815	35450	76265	39503	30994
4.	Rawalpindi Bench	13751	9630	23381	9903	12521
TOTAL:		164683	149517	314200	162435	151765



**STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL & PENDENCY
OF CASES AT PRINCIPAL SEAT AND BENCHES IN 2016**

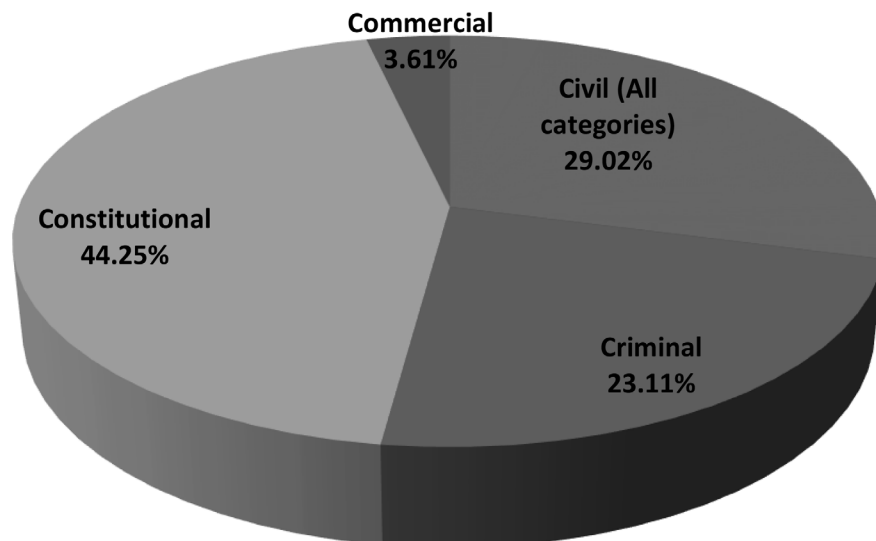
Sr. #	BENCHES	Pendency as on 01.01.2016	Institution 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016	TOTAL	Disposal 01.01.2016 to 31.12.2016	Balance Pendency as on 31.12.2016
1.	Principal Seat	97111	84632	181743	86068	79802
2.	Bahawalpur Bench	11139	16498	27637	12025	13394
3.	Multan Bench	30994	33446	64440	24116	35876
4.	Rawalpindi Bench	12521	9953	22474	9042	11765
TOTAL:		151765	144529	296294	131251	140837*

* The variance in balance pendency is due to audit exercise in 2016.



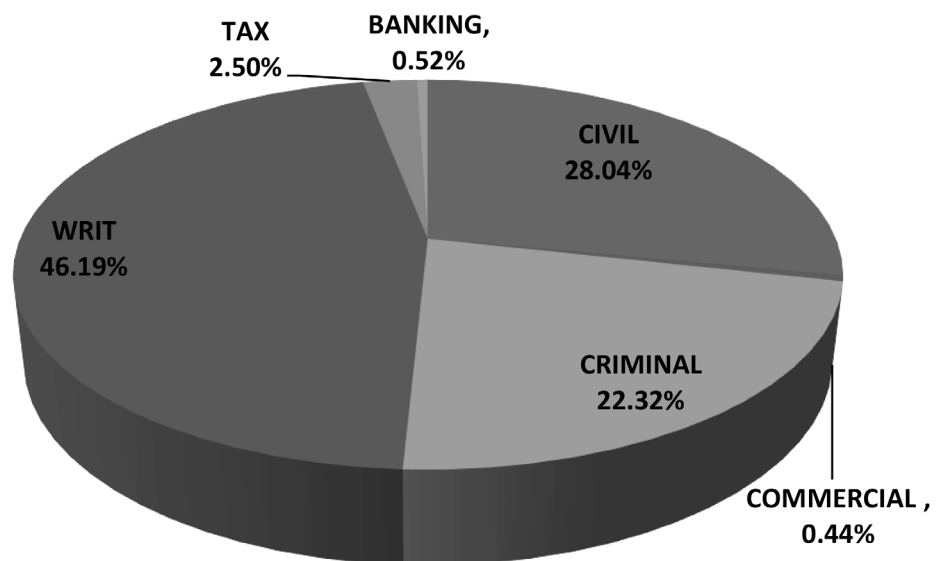
**PENDENCY OF CASES AT PRINCIPAL SEAT AND BENCHES AS ON
DECEMBER 31-2015**

SR. #	CASES CATEGORY	PENDENCY
1.	CIVIL (All categories)	44047
2.	CRIMINAL	35076
3.	CONSTITUTIONAL	67159
4.	COMMERCIAL	5483
GRAND TOTAL:		151765



**PENDENCY OF CASES AT PRINCIPAL SEAT AND BENCHES AS ON
DECEMBER 31-2016**

SR. #	CASES CATEGORY	PENDENCY
1.	CIVIL	39486
2.	COMMERCIAL	621
3.	CRIMINAL	31433
4.	WRIT	65047
5.	TAX	3520
6.	BANKING	730
GRAND TOTAL:		140837



Sindh High Court

Unfortunate: No annual report is available on the Sindh High Court's website.

Peshawar High Court

Likewise, No annual report is available on the website of the Peshawar High Court; however, fortunate enough that under "Statistics" updated data is given:

According to it from January 2018 to April 2019:

The number of cases instituted: 33611

The number of cases disposed 35816

Despite that:

The number of cases pending stands at: 36112

Peshawar High Court

Month	Institution	Disposal	Balance
January 2018	1458	2437	27989
February 2018	1732	1859	27862
March 2018	1691	2363	27190
April 2018	1531	1830	26891
May 2018	1663	1747	26807
June 2018	1195	1239	28163
July 2018	1315	625	28853
August 2018	1378	526	29705
September 2018	1899	1652	37952
October 2018	2633	3351	37234
November 2018	2434	3230	36438
December 2018	2771	2237	36921
January 2019	3799	5040	35680
February 2019	2431	2350	35761
March 2019	2886	2893	35754
April 2019	2795	2437	36112
May 2019	3086	2748	36450
June 2019	2002	2464	35988
July 2019	2528	727	37789
August 2019	1740	683	38846

Balochistn High Court

On the website of the Balochistan High Court, at least “Pendency” is available.

As on January 01, 2018:

The number of cases pending: 5004

The number of cases instituted (from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018): 4065

The number of disposal of cases during the same period: 4378

The number of cases pending on January 31, 2018: 4691



The screenshot shows the official website of the High Court of Balochistan. The header includes the court's name in English and Urdu, along with links for Sibi Bench, Turbat Bench, and District Judiciary. A navigation menu lists various sections like Introduction, Judges, Administration, News & Announcements, Resources, Publications, and Public Desk. The main content area is titled 'High Court of Balochistan (Pendency)' and features a table with the following data:

Pendency on 01.01.2018	Institution from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018	Disposal from 01.01.2018 to 31.12.2018	Balance on 31.12.2018
5004	4065	4378	4691

Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan

The Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan is a Federal Government institution, headed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan and comprises other members including the Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court, Chief Justices of the High Courts, Attorney General for Pakistan, Secretary, Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights and the Chairperson of National Commission on the Status of Women. The Commission comprises of Four other members, one from each province, appointed by the Federal Government, on the recommendation of the Chairman, in consultation with the Chief Justice of concerned High Court from amongst the persons who are or have been holders of a judicial or administrative office, eminent lawyers or jurists, persons of repute and integrity from civil society, members of the Council of Islamic Ideology or teachers of law in a university or college.

On the website of the Law & Justice Commission of Pakistan, the latest “Judicial Statistics of Pakistan” belongs to the year 2014.

However, a “Consolidated statement showing pendency, institution and disposal of cases during the period 1-28th February, 2019 in the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court, High Courts and District Judiciary” is available.

[The website was last checked on June 20, 2019]

The number of cases pending in the Superior Courts

According to the Consolidated Statement during February 2019:

Supreme Court of Pakistan

The number of cases pending at the end of February 2019: 38,061

Federal Shariat Court

The number of cases pending at the end of February 2019: 323

Lahore High Court

The number of cases pending at the end of February 2019: 165,202

Sindh High Court

The number of cases pending at the end of February 2019: 88,972

Peshawar High Court

The number of cases pending at the end of February 2019: 29,455

Balochistan High Court

The number of cases pending at the end of February 2019: 6,158

Islamabad High Court

The number of cases pending at the end of February 2019: 16,833

The total number of cases pending in the superior courts: 345,004

The Consolidated Statement also shows how many cases were pending in various high courts in the year 2012.

Lahore High Court:	154,931
Sindh High Court:	73,133
Peshawar High Court:	26,328
Balochistan High Court:	5,984
Islamabad High Court:	15,601

The total number of cases pending in January 2012: 275,977

The number of cases pending in the District Courts

The number of cases pending in Punjab in February 2019: 1,082,599

The number of cases pending in Sindh in February 2019: 102,944

The number of cases pending in KP in February 2019: 200,634

The number of cases pending in Balochistan in February 2019: 13,909

The number of cases pending in Islamabad in February 2019: 39,567

The total number of cases pending the district judiciary in the country: 1,439,653

The total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court, Federal Shariat Court, High Courts, and District Judiciary in February 2019: 1,784,657

As mentioned above, the Consolidated Statement shows the number of cases pending 01-01-2012 in the district courts province-wise:

The number of cases pending in Punjab in January 2012: 1,071,894

The number of cases pending in Sindh in January 2012: 101,896

The number of cases pending in KP in January 2012: 200,280

The number of cases pending in Balochistan in January 2012: 13,836

The number of cases pending in Islamabad in January 2012: 38,660

The total number of cases pending in the district courts in the country in January 2012: 1,426,566

Consolidate statement showing pendency, institution and disposal of cases during the period 1-28th February, 2019 in the Supreme Court of Pakistan, Federal Shariat Court, High Courts and District Judiciary

Superior Courts	Pendency			Institution during the period				Disposal during the period				Balance
Supreme Court of Pakistan	37,808			1,325				1,072				38,061
Federal Shariat Court	347			21				45				323

Name of Courts	Old Cases Filed upto 31-12-2011			New Cases Filed from 1-1-2012				Old + New (Grand Total)			
	Pend	Disp	Bal	Pend	Inst	Disp	Bal	Pend	Inst	Disp	Bal
High Courts											
Lahore High Court	10,473	206	10,271	155,687	10,953	11,705	154,931	166,160	10,953	11,911	165,202
High Court of Sindh	15,972	135	15,839	73,541	2,816	3,188	73,133	89,513	2,816	3,323	88,972
Peshawar High Court	3,166	39	3,127	26,064	1,949	1,685	26,328	29,230	1,949	1,724	29,455
High Court of Balochistan	174	0	174	5,865	236	117	5,984	6,039	236	117	6,158
Islamabad High Court	1,253	9	1,232	15,725	611	560	15,601	16,978	611	569	16,833
Total (High Courts)	31,038	389	30,643	276,882	16,565	17,255	275,977	307,920	16,565	17,644	306,620
District Judiciary											
District Judiciary, Punjab	10,883	254	10,705	1,089,672	218,450	236,289	1,071,894	1,100,555	218,450	236,543	1,082,599
District Judiciary, Sindh	1,008	125	1,048	101,252	24,983	24,349	101,896	102,260	24,983	24,474	102,944
District Judiciary, KPK	373	36	354	200,953	37,926	38,558	200,280	201,326	37,926	38,594	200,634
District Judiciary, Balochistan	85	13	73	13,862	4,256	4,282	13,836	13,947	4,256	4,295	13,909
District Judiciary, Islamabad	917	10	907	40,807	9,148	11,295	38,660	41,724	9,148	11,305	39,567
Total (District Judiciary)	13,266	438	13,087	1,446,546	294,763	314,773	1,426,566	1,459,812	294,763	315,211	1,439,653
Grand Total (Supreme Court, Federal Shariat Court, High Courts and District Judiciary)								1,805,887	312,674	333,972	1,784,657

The difference is reported due to transfer, re-opening/restoration, remand and in case where leave to appeal is granted.

Data from other sources:

The number of civil, criminal and family cases pending in the 27 district courts of Sindh: 98,517

The number of cases instituted in lower courts of Sindh in 2017: 215,400

The number of cases disposed of in the lower courts of Sindh in 2017: 265,808

The number of civil, criminal and family cases adjudicated by the five judicial districts of Karachi during 2017: 96,700

The number of cases filed during 2017: 79,000

The number of criminal cases decided during 2017: 22,500

The number of civil, criminal and family cases pending at the start of 2017 in the district courts of Karachi: 65,000

The number of cases still (January 2018) pending: 50,000

[Source: Dawn, January 3, 2018]

The number of deaths/injuries caused by (road, train, air) traffic accidents:

In recent years especially, the number of deaths in the road and railways accidents has risen exponentially. Air traffic accidents too have caused proportionate number of deaths. And all that may be attributed to the negligence on the part of various concerned departments and agencies of the government wherein corruption, bribery, malfunctioning is rampant.

The way driving license is issued; the way vehicles are examined; the way roads and rail tracks are maintained; the way relevant laws are enforced; and the way persons are recruited in these departments and agencies; all that and many other factors in combination have brought the state-machinery to sort of a standstill; a state of complete ruination.

One of the main reasons for this state of affairs is the absence of any system of accountability whatsoever. No one is responsible for any mishap or accident no matter how serious it is.

The number of deaths/Injuries caused by road traffic accidents

- During the year 2018, the number of deaths in road accidents in the country: 36,000

[Source: Dawn February 13, 2019]

According to another news report

- The average number of deaths in road accidents in the country annually: 15,000 to 16,000

[Source: The Nation July 10, 2018]

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2015 Report

- Pakistan ranked 1st in Asia and 48th in the world in deaths caused by traffic accidents

[Source: The Express Tribune February 22, 2019]

According to a news report of 23 August, 2015, till 2013

- On average the number of persons died daily: 15

[Source: The News International August 23, 2015]

Another good source is Rescue 1122 emergency services. The data available covers the period from October 10, 2004 to June 14, 2019, and does not tell the number of deaths/injuries; but the number of road accidents. According to the figures available on the Rescue 1122 Punjab website:

- The number of road accidents: 2,209,251

That roughly means 147,283 accidents per year, and 11,627 accidents per month in the Punjab province.

As for Sindh and Balochistan, the same emergency services are yet to be introduced.

According to the Rescue 1122 KP emergency services website (sort of in a scrambled shape on June 23, 2019), no cumulative data is available for whole of the KP; district level data is there under "Performance" and that too without any reference to the period it belongs to.

- The number of road accidents in Peshawar: 26,045
- The number of road accidents in Swat: 989
- The number of road accidents in Chitral: 47
- The number of road accidents in Mardan: 26,133
- The number of road accidents in Charsada: 377

▪ The number of road accidents in Kohat:	246
▪ The number of road accidents in D. I. Khan:	246
▪ The number of road accidents in Abbottabad:	836
▪ The number of road accidents in Haripur:	234
▪ The number of road accidents in Nowshera:	2442

That brings the total number of road accidents in KP (before the merger of FATA) to: 57,595

However, statistics published by the **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)**, a government body, has a different story to tell. According to it:

▪ The number of accidents in 2016-17 throughout the country including Islamabad:	9582
▪ The number of accidents in Punjab during the same period:	3819
▪ The number of accidents in Sindh during the same period:	880
▪ The number of accidents in KP during the same period:	4256
▪ The number of accidents in Balochistan during the same period:	401
▪ The number of accidents in Islamabad during the same period:	226
▪ The number of deaths/injuries in 2016-17 throughout the country including Islamabad:	5047/12696
▪ The number of deaths/injuries in Punjab during the same period:	2494/5231
▪ The number of deaths/injuries in Sindh during the same period:	786/970
▪ The number of deaths/injuries in KP during the same period:	1317/5804
▪ The number of deaths/injuries in Balochistan during the same period:	321/567
▪ The number of deaths/injuries in Islamabad during the same period:	129/1

[Source: Pakistan Statistical Year Book 2017]

Yet another body that should have properly maintained and accurate data provides the figures that are not up to date. The data available on the website of the **National Transport Research Center (NTRC)** covers the period from 2006-07 to 2015-16.

Pakistan

▪ The number of accidents in 2006-07 all over the country:	10,466
▪ The number of persons killed in 2006-07 all over the country:	5465
▪ The number of persons injured in 2006-07 all over the country:	12,875
▪ The number of accidents in 2015-16 all over the country:	9,100
▪ The number of persons killed in 2015-16 all over the country:	4,448
▪ The number of persons injured in 2015-16 all over the country:	11,544

Punjab

▪ The number of accidents in 2006-07 in Punjab:	5,355
▪ The number of persons killed in 2006-07 in Punjab:	3,096

- The number of persons injured in 2006-07 in Punjab: 6,311
- The number of accidents in 2015-16 in Punjab: 3,282
- The number of persons killed in 2015-16 in Punjab: 2,053
- The number of persons injured in 2015-16 in Punjab: 4,550

Sindh

- The number of accidents in 2006-07 in Sindh: 1,618
- The number of persons killed in 2006-07 in Sindh: 1,089
- The number of persons injured in 2006-07 in Sindh: 1,758
- The number of accidents in 2015-16 in Sindh: 924
- The number of persons killed in 2015-16 in Sindh: 749
- The number of persons injured in 2015-16 in Sindh: 754

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa

- The number of accidents in 2006-07 in KP: 2,942
- The number of persons killed in 2006-07 in KP: 1,006
- The number of persons injured in 2006-07 in KP: 4,421
- The number of accidents in 2015-16 in KP: 4,287
- The number of persons killed in 2015-16 in KP: 1,299
- The number of persons injured in 2015-16 in KP: 5,527

Balochistan

- The number of accidents in 2006-07 in Balochistan: 551
- The number of persons killed in 2006-07 in Balochistan: 284
- The number of persons injured in 2006-07 in Balochistan: 840
- The number of accidents in 2015-16 in Balochistan: 357
- The number of persons killed in 2015-16 in Balochistan: 207
- The number of persons injured in 2015-16 in Balochistan: 504

Islamabad

- The number of accidents in 2012-13 in Islamabad: 201
- The number of persons killed in 2012-13 in Islamabad: 109
- The number of persons injured in 2012-13 in Islamabad: 180
- The number of accidents in 2015-16 in Islamabad: 244
- The number of persons killed in 2015-16 in Islamabad: 140
- The number of persons injured in 2015-16 in Islamabad: 209

[Data taken on June 23, 2019]

The number of deaths/injuries caused by railways/train accidents

On the website of Pakistan Railways, no information or figures are available.

According to one Pakistan Railways official:

▪ The number of train accidents occurred in 2016:	144
▪ The number of train accidents occurred in 2017:	50
▪ The number of accidents occurred in 2013:	46
▪ The number of accidents occurred in 2014:	72
▪ The number of accidents occurred in 2015:	110
▪ The number of accidents occurred in 2016:	72
▪ The number of persons died/injured during 2013 to November 2016:	67/3
▪ The number of train accidents during January 2013 to December 2016:	338
▪ The number of persons died during January 2013 to December 2016:	118

[Source: The Express Tribune April 17, 2017]

The number of deaths/injuries caused by air traffic accidents

No cumulative figures available; neither on the website of Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority (PCAA) or any other government portal.

Chapter 4

Findings: An Overview

The Stat of the Rule of Law in Pakistan – An Overview

International Side

Index / Report	International Rank/Position of Pakistan	Comment
World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2017-18	Rank: 105th (113 countries) Score: 0.39 (One)	Weak Rule of Law
The Human Freedom Index 2017	Rank: 141st (159 countries)	Weak Rule of Law
Human Rights Watch Report 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Militants attacks continued- Security forces remained unaccountable- Government muzzled dissenting voices- Women, religious minorities, and transgender people faced violent attacks, discrimination, and government persecution- Human rights crisis in Balochistan continued- Widespread torture by law enforcing agencies continued	Absolutely Unsatisfactory State of the Rule of Law
The Heritage Foundation's 2018 Index of Economic Freedom	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Score in property rights: 36.0 (100)- Score in judicial effectiveness: 34.0 (100)- Score in government integrity: 27.3 (100)	Completely Unsatisfactory State of the Rule of Law

Millennial Challenge Corporation - 2019 Country Scorecard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In Political Rights, Control of Corruption, Government Effectiveness, and Rule of Law, Pakistan meets the MCA Performance standard - In Civil Liberties and Freedom of Information, Pakistan does not meet the MCA Performance standard 	Somewhat Satisfactory State of the Rule of Law
Fraser Institute's World Economic Freedom of the World 2018 Annual Report	<p>In Legal System and Property Rights, Pakistan's</p> <p>Rank: 144th (162 countries)</p> <p>Score: 3.46 (out of 10)</p>	Completely Unsatisfactory State of the Rule of Law
Crime Index 2019	<p>Crime Level in Pakistan: 46.73</p> <p>Safety Level in Pakistan: 53.27</p> <p>Position: 48th (118)</p>	Absolutely worrying State of the Rule of Law

National Side

Indicator	Latest available figures official or others	Comments
The number of political prisoners	No figures are available.	What is happening since the last few years may be likened to the sort of revival of the age of political persecution.
The number of persons killed by police in staged shoot-out	<p>Punjab (2017): 269</p> <p>No figures are available for other provinces and areas.</p>	Failure of accountability and policing.
The number of persons tortured by police and other law-enforcing agencies	No figures are available, but the torture is rampant nobody can deny.	The torture, humiliation, and dehumanization are a norm for all the law-enforcing agencies.
The number of deaths in the custody of police and other law-enforcing agencies	No figures are available.	Protests happening against the deaths in custody are regularly reported by newspaper.
The number of cases pertaining to the property disputes pending in the courts	No separate and specific figures are available.	Both private property rights and property protection are in peril for long.

The number of cases pertaining to the use of eminent domain law by the state/government pending in the courts	No figures are available.	An intrusive state is not fond of tolerating thriving private property.
The number of civil, criminal and other cases pending in the courts	<p>- Supreme Court:</p> <p>- The number of cases pending in the Supreme Court at the end of February 2019: 38,061</p> <p>Federal Shariat Court: 323</p> <p>- High Courts:</p> <p>Lahore High Court: 165,202</p> <p>Sindh High Court: 88,972</p> <p>Peshawar High Court: 29,455</p> <p>Balochistan High Court: 6,158</p> <p>Islamabad High Court: 16,833</p> <p>- The number of cases pending in the High Courts: 306,620</p> <p>- The total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and High Courts: 345,004</p> <p>- District Courts:</p> <p>- The number of cases pending in the District Courts at the end of February 2019:</p> <p>Punjab: 1,082,599</p> <p>Sindh: 102,944</p> <p>Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa: 200,634</p> <p>Balochistan: 13,909</p> <p>Islamabad: 39,567</p> <p>- The total number of cases pending in the district courts: 1,439,653</p> <p>- The total number of cases pending in the Supreme Court, Federal Shariat Court, High Courts, and District Judiciary in Pakistan at the end of February 2019: 1,784,657</p>	Absolutely depressing is the state of provision of justice in Pakistan. That is, the security of person, property and fundamental rights is completely unsatisfactory. Mind it that it does not take into account promptness, cost and quality of justice and security being provided.

In Lieu of a Resume: The State of the Provision of Justice in Pakistan

Let the institution of the Rule of Law come down to what the constitution of Pakistan describes as the Security of Person, Property and Fundamental Rights to each and every citizen of Pakistan. That is the focus of the Report also.

Again, let it reduce to the Protection of Person and Property to all by the police and other law-enforcing agencies, and the courts.

Yet again, let it boil down to the Provision of Justice to the aggrieved – foremost function a state.

The state of Pakistan utterly fails as far as provision of justice is concerned.

Locally available data may be taken as evidence sufficient to substantiate the above judgment. Here is the mirror in the form of a table:

Provision of Justice at a glance:

The Number of Cases Pending in the Superior Courts (as of February 2019)

Description of the court	Number of cases pending
Supreme Court	38,061
Federal Shariat Court	323
Lahore High Court	165,202
Sindh High Court	88,972
Peshawar High Court	29,455
Balochistan High Court	6,158
Islamabad High Court	16,833
Total	345,004

Provision of Justice at a glance:

The Number of Cases Pending in the District Courts (as of February 2019)

Description of the Province	Number of cases pending
Punjab	1,082,599
Sindh	102,944
Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa	200,634
Balochistan	13,909
Islamabad	39,567
Total	1,439,653

The total number of cases pending in the courts:

Description of the court	Number of cases pending
Superior Courts	345,004
District Courts	1,439,653
Grand Total	1,784,657

So the number of cases pending in the courts comes to 1,784,657, a figure that reveals the priority of the state of Pakistan. That is, it has altogether abandoned the security of person, property and fundamental rights ensured in the constitution. Provision of justice is nowhere on the agenda of any government.

Of course, that does not take into account various other factors that delay or hamper the delivery and quality of justice dispensed to the aggrieved citizens. Most important factors are the time period taken by a court in settling a case and then the implementation of its judgment that again brings but suffering to a litigant.

Anecdotal Closing

In the Anecdotal Beginning, the details of a case were presented that relates to the provision of security of life and his/her fundamental rights. Delayed justice apart, that case is a case in point as far as policing, prosecution and judicial procedures are concerned.

Here in the end, under Anecdotal Closing, again another case is going to be presented. This case is about the protection of private property and property rights:

“ISLAMABAD: When Sheikh Abdul Waheed purchased a commercial plot in Lahore in an auction on Nov 11, 1956 he didn't realize that he would never get possession of the land.

Six decades later, litigation over the plot is stuck in the Supreme Court.

Mr Waheed is one of about two million litigants whose cases are pending at all levels, from the sessions courts, high courts to the SC.

After the restoration of former chief justice Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry, ordinary litigants had hoped that his judicial activism would provide them some relief, but in vain. In the bulk of the cases, the litigants are still witnessing unnecessary adjournments, re-hearing and slow progress.

As per the latest statistics of the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan (LJCP), there are 38,539 cases pending with the SC, 293,947 with the five high courts and 1,869,886 cases with the subordinate judiciary of the four provinces and the federal capital.

In most civil and revenue matters, the litigants have to wait decades - sometime the third generation of the petitioners get the final verdict in their cases.

In Mr Waheed's case, his rivals - the occupants of the land - approached the executing court with the objection that the plot was an evacuee property and could not be sold.

However, the executing court on July 7, 1960 confirmed the sale in favour of the buyer.

On Feb 6, 1966, the matter reached the SC, before it was remanded back to the Lahore High Court (LHC), where it was decided in favour of Mr Waheed.

In 1982, the occupants again filed an appeal before the SC, where the matter was again referred to the Custodian Evacuee Property and the latter held that “the property had ceased to be evacuee property after its restoration. But 2/3rd of the suit property re-acquired the status of evacuee property.”

This decision was challenged before the LHC on June 18, 1986. The LHC on March 26, 2001 dismissed the case while agreeing to the findings of the custodian. Yet, since 2007, the matter has been pending before the SC.

In another case, the second generation of 1,000 allottees of the 267 properties left behind in Rawalpindi by

Hindu and Sikh citizens after the 1947 partition is facing litigation.

Asif Bashir Chaudhry told Dawn that his father, the late Chaudhry Bashir, was the original claimant and Mr Chaudhry had been pursuing the case in court for the last 20 years since his death.

According to him, after over four decades of litigation, the LHC decided the matter in their favour, but the Cantonment Board of Rawalpindi challenged the decision and the case has been pending with the SC for the last couple of years.

"Eventually, I will hand over the file of this case to my son and our third generation will be pursuing this," he said.

In yet another case, the son of Raja Arif (late) is going through another round of litigation over a property dispute. Arif had a property dispute with Haji Usman Ilahi over a commercial plot in Rawalpindi in 1986. After 20 years of litigation, in 2005, the SC decided the matter in Arif's favor.

Since then, he has been struggling for the execution of the court order. Last month, the LHC Rawalpindi bench accepted his petition, but he has to seek an order from the apex court to acquire his property.

While there is a huge backlog with the judiciary, the incumbent Chief Justice of Pakistan Mian Saqib Nisar, while presiding over a recent meeting of the National Judicial Policy Making Committee (NJPMC) asked the high courts to decide a case within three months.

He said that due to a lack of proper legislation, judgments are being issued by the subordinate courts on the basis of their own discretion instead of following the law and guidelines issued by the SC. He said centuries' old colonial laws needed to be reformed by parliament.

The legal experts, however, think otherwise.

According to them, the huge backlog is self explanatory and it is due to the judiciary.

For example, former Pakistan Bar Council vice chairman Mohammad Ramzan Chaudhry said that in the colonial era it was tradition for judges of supreme and high courts to avail two to three months of summer vacation.

He said that this was because English judges visited their hometowns once a year, a journey that took them 10 to 15 days. In addition, it was hard for them to deal with the harsh summers.

According to him, the judges of the superior courts no longer needed a long summer vacation, especially when there is a huge backlog.

There are 1,869,886 cases pending with the judiciary. Among these cases 38,539 are pending in the SC, 147, 542 in the LHC, 93,335 with the Sindh High Court, 30,764 with the Peshawar High Court, 6,030 in the Balochistan High Court and 16,278 in the Islamabad High Court.

Likewise, the pendency of the district judiciary of Punjab is 1,184,551, Sindh 97,673, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 204,030, Balochistan 12,826 and Islamabad 37,753.

Senior lawyer Mohammad Akram Sheikh was of the opinion that the superior judiciary was the appellate forum of the district judiciary but it appeared as if the focus of high courts and SC were the petitions related to articles 199 and 184/3 of the Constitution that gives them the power to enforce fundamental rights.

However, other legal professionals feel that the bar also contributes to the backlog of cases.

Former president Tariq Mehmood Jahangiri said that lawyers are equally responsible for the slow progress of court cases.

He said lawyers sought unnecessary and frequent adjournments and bar associations issued strike calls on petty issues which not only delayed court cases but also resulted in the backlog."

[Source: Dawn January 21st, 2018]

Concluding Thoughts: Live at your own risk!

- As far as availability of statistics is concerned, we are in a wilderness in Pakistan.
- That's why in the absence of any reliable empirical evidence, public policy too is in a wilderness.
- Is that something being done deliberately in Pakistan? Is that sheer incompetence? Or what is it?
- It is for Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) to prepare and publish the statistics for all the sectors of economy; but the latest Statistical Year Book available on its website relates to the year 2017. Whereas by now, i.e. it is June 2019, the Year Book 2018 should have been ready.
- With regards to other agencies, departments and institutions, same is the case. No statistics are compiled; where they do it, they are not up to date.
- Another story complicates the plot: Is the available statistics reliable? When a state fudges the figures and shares with international institutions, its locally prepared and available statistics loses the veneer of reliability.
- That leaves us with impressions and perceptions to depend and rely on. And that's dangerous!
- However even after figures and statistics are taken into account, what we are left with are impressions and perceptions.
- So the best efforts are needed to be put into gathering and compiling reliable data and in reliable ways to bring in the Impressions and perceptions in sync with empirical evidence. That's not being done in Pakistan.
- Under the circumstances, we have to depend on whatever figures are available officially or unofficially.
- Hence that would not be an exaggeration if we declare that the impressions and perceptions in vogue in Pakistan that even after about 72 years of its existence there is no semblance of Rule of Law in Pakistan.
- That amounts to saying that the provision of security of person, property and fundamental rights to the citizens is mostly a fiction. As is said one is safe and secure till he does not get embroiled in any dispute that involves police, court and/or any institution of the state/government.
- As the letter quoted above tells, "My generation - one that once lived under British governance - knows what the rule of law meant. What we have today is anarchy. People like me, who are not

affiliated with a political party, the bureaucracy, the army or the press, are treated as though we are not even citizens of the state," it is believed if one is not connected with any influential person, one may pray for help only to God then!

- The provision and availability of justice is not at all satisfactory, as was shown above. The saying that in order to obtain justice, one needs patience of Hazrat Ayub (AS), age of Hazrat Khizr (AS), and wealth of Qaroon may not be that wrong.
- As mentioned by senior advocate Mohammad Akram Sheikh in the Anecdotal Closing, the superior judiciary is more interested in dealing with petitions, and not with appeals that's their original jurisdiction.
- It may also be pointed out that the number of cases pending in all the courts exceeds the hefty figure of 1.7 million. That speaks volumes about the failure of the judicial system and priorities of the state.
- The above fact does warn the people to stay away from the courts and bear loss of life, property, income and encroachment on their rights and freedoms the constitution ensures to them.
- Another fact that has been staring in the face for decades is the chronic failure in registering an FIR that every person who has to approach a police officer to file or register a complaint faces. That is more than an uphill task. Given that that's the first step to any redressal of the grievance, and that door is always closed for an ordinary person is undeniable.
- In such a dismal situation, where a person's life and property and income are not safe and secure, and justice is elusive, talk about the security of fundamental constitutional rights to the citizens appears misplaced.
- Another blot on the face of the state/government that has appeared once again in the last couple of years is the increasing number of political prisoners.
- In sum, declaring the state of the Rule of Law in Pakistan as pathetic amounts to declaring the state of the Ordinary Citizens as pathetic.
- It is due to this pathetic state that all the citizens who are financially in a position to leave the country are flying abroad in droves.
- There are stories that often find placement in the newspapers and on social media that those who come back home for any reason had no choice but to reverse their decision after they get cheated and embroiled in official or unofficial entanglements.
- So the ordinary citizens know it well they are on their own in the country and they have to live here at their own risk!
- That should be a damning verdict on the state of the affairs prevailing in Pakistan.
- More than that it means: the state of Pakistan is not yet ready to be accountable to the people and the constitution of the country is just a façade to deceive the citizens. It is a state standing on its head!

Recommending the Obvious

One may ask what recommendations? What is urgently needed to be done is obvious! That is, where there is a constitution, should there be one such recommendation that there should be Rule of the Constitution; that there should be Rule of Law; there should be justice!

That is more than seven decades already passed that no political party ever put it on its agenda as the top most item that it would be working to establish the Rule of Law; that it would be working to provide every citizen security of life, property and fundamental rights.

Ironically, no political party talks of the security of person, property, income and fundamental rights to the citizens, the purpose for which this state came into being. They are already too engrossed in their internecine fights for grabbing the political power and in fact to grab the bigger share from the tax-money of the people.

That pathetic state of affairs call for a party, existing or a new one, with one-point agenda, i.e. that it's only goal is establishment of the Rule of Law in the country ensuring every citizen protection of life, property, fundamental rights and justice.

What else could be recommended in a wild state of affairs!

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The State of the Rule of Law in Pakistan



Examining the Provision of Security of Person,
Property and Fundamental Rights to the Citizens

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