

e-COMMERCE POLICY OF PAKISTAN

OCTOBER 2019



GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
COMMERCE DIVISION



MESSAGE FROM MINISTER-IN-CHARGE (PRIME MINISTER)

The world, today, stands on the brink of a technological revolution that will completely transform the way human beings interact with one another and organize their lives – be it jobs, education or day-to-day routine activities. People and machines are increasingly being connected through the internet and are communicating at a speed unknown to mankind before.

Against this backdrop, it is our pleasure to launch Pakistan's first ever e-Commerce Policy, which is a step towards fulfilling the Government's vision and commitment to effectively promote and encourage businesses. It is also in line with our promise to the people of Pakistan to champion Pakistan's journey towards a knowledge-economy augmented by digitization.

We, being cognizant of Pakistan's youth potential, have already launched Kamyab Jawan and One Woman One Bank Account Initiative, which will be complemented by this Policy. Pakistan and its youth have an exciting journey ahead and the promotion and regulation of e-Commerce becomes more significant in providing employment to around 130 million Pakistan's youth. A digitally connected Pakistan, down to the remotest village, holds the promise for providing sustainable employment for our youth and empowerment for women; for them to become entrepreneurs and take their small businesses to the global market.

This is why our Government has placed the digitization of Pakistan at the top of our reforms agenda. It is through the adoption and exploitation of digital technologies that we wish to foster e-Commerce in the country and make it an engine for rapid development in the economy. We expect e-Commerce exports to increase by 50% through launch of this Policy. Furthermore, Pak e-SME program will identify, train, enable and connect 50,000 e-SMEs of the remote areas of Pakistan to online market places for promoting e-Commerce. In this, the private sector has the lead role, and I invite every Pakistani to contribute and be part of this exciting journey to build a greater Pakistan.

IMRAN KHAN
Prime Minister
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

FOREWORD



The emergence of e-Commerce platform has paved the way for inclusive trade and economic development. Global e-Commerce has been growing exponentially since the last two decades and recorded sales growth of 13% in 2017 with estimated sales of \$29 trillion. In addition, the number of online shoppers grew by 12% and reached 1.3 billion.

e-Commerce can help developing country entrepreneurs to overcome the usual trade channels and reach a global market since internet based enterprises can be operated at very small scale. Studies show that Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), that use e-Commerce platforms, are around five times more likely to export than those in the traditional economy. Moreover, it has been estimated that the costs associated with geographic distance drop, by as much as two-thirds, for exporters who use digital trading platforms. This implies potentially substantial gains for small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as female-headed enterprises, which are now able to 'go global' much more easily than was possible in the past.

e-Commerce in Pakistan is at a nascent stage with modest internet retail sales. However, it is an emerging sector with a noticeable surge in recent past in online vendors, local e-Commerce platforms and online payment facilities introduced by banks and facilitated/enabled by cellular companies through their nationwide networks. Pakistan is also a leader in mobile banking transactions in South Asia with a domestic e-Commerce size of almost Rs.100 billion in 2018.

The policy covers and provides guidelines on key components for promotion of e-Commerce including regulatory environment, financial inclusion and digitization through payment infrastructure, empowering youth and SMEs, consumer protection, taxation, ICT infrastructure, logistics and engagement in multilateral negotiations. e-Commerce policy is part of the overall 'Digital Pakistan' policy launched under the vision of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Policy aims to pave the way for holistic growth of e-Commerce in the country by creating an enabling environment in which enterprises have equal opportunity to grow steadily.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Abdul Razak Dawood'.

ABDUL RAZAK DAWOOD
*Adviser on Commerce, Textile, Industry & Production
and Investment*

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY COMMERCE



I feel delighted to share the first ever e-Commerce Policy of Pakistan, which has been developed after a series of stakeholder consultations, including the public and the private sector. Technology is rapidly changing the way we trade. The framework provided by the e-Commerce Policy is an effort to improve competitiveness and digital connectivity of Pakistani businesses with the global market. This is an evolving document and will continue to reflect the changes brought through innovative solutions.

The National e-Commerce Policy Forum has large representation from the private sector, especially small and medium enterprises, to reflect their concerns and increase their ability to steer the process. I hope it will provide greater opportunity to young entrepreneurs and women to play an active part in the economic development of the country, and especially assist them in taking their products and services global.

Our country carries tremendous potential, and with the right policy incentives, we can enable this strong and talented country to reach new heights by riding the wave of technology. I wish to congratulate the team of Commerce Division for their work on this policy. I am confident that it will deliver a great digital future for Pakistan with digital platforms, payment systems and small and medium businesses empowering the women and youth of this country. I stand, firmly, behind this initiative to make sure that Pakistan lives up to its potential.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ahmad N. Sukhera".

SARDAR AHMAD NAWAZ SUKHERA
Federal Secretary Commerce



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

\$	United States Dollar
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AWB	Air-Way Bill
B2B	Business-to-Business
B2C	Business-to-Consumer
B2G	Business-to-Government
C2C	Consumer to Consumer
CNP	Card-Not-Present
CP	Card-Present
EMS	Express Mail Service
ETO	Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
IP	Intellectual Property
IT	Information Technology
ITO	Income Tax Ordinance, 2001
G2B	Government-to-Business
GST	General Sales Tax
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank Limited
MoC	Ministry of Commerce and Textile (Commerce Division), Government of Pakistan
MoITT	Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication
M2M	Machine-to-Machine
NSW	National Single Window
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PSEFT	Payment Systems and Electronic Fund Transfers Act, 2007
PECA	Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016
PSO	Payment System Operators
PSP	Payment System Providers
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
3PL	Third Party Logistics
SBP	State Bank of Pakistan
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WeBOC	Web Based One Customs
WTO	World Trade Organization





DEFINITION

For the purpose of e-Commerce Policy, e-Commerce is defined as,

buying and selling of goods or services including digital products through electronic transactions conducted via the internet or other computer-mediated (online communication) networks.

The definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is the same as given by the State Bank of Pakistan in Prudential Regulations.

01

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



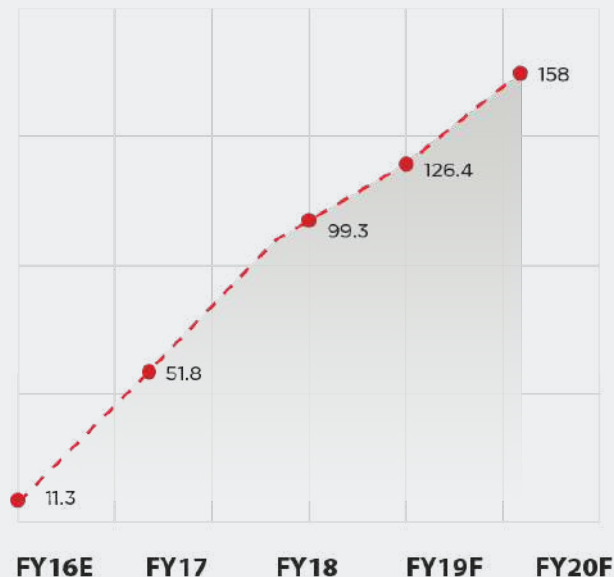
Pakistan's e-Commerce industry is emerging rapidly and has the potential to strengthen country's economy.

The existing ICT infrastructure is linking remote areas to mainstream. Micro small & medium enterprises have unprecedented growth opportunities within and outside Pakistan through online platforms.

While capitalizing on the efforts made by the public and private sectors so far, Pakistan now needs to step up and take measures to increase the competitiveness of local e-Commerce players, thereby enhancing their share in local and global trade.

For this, it was crucial to develop a policy that primarily aims to lower the access threshold for enterprises to become part of the e-Commerce environment by ensuring consumer protection, availability of e-Payment solutions and global connectivity of goods and services providers for cross border trade. All these measures would lead to reduction in the cost of doing business for current and prospective e-Commerce enterprises.

**e-Commerce Sales
(Including CoD and Digital)**



● e-Commerce Sales (including CoD & Digital)

———— Data source: SBP E: estimated; F: forecast



This policy provides a glimpse of the current status of Pakistan's e-Commerce with primary focus on:

01		<i>Regulatory and Facilitation Environment</i>	06		<i>ICT Sector and Telecom Services in Pakistan</i>
02		<i>Financial Inclusion & Digitization through Payment Infrastructure Development</i>	07		<i>Logistics</i>
03		<i>Empowerment of Youth and SMEs through e-Commerce</i>	08		<i>Data Protection and Investment</i>
04		<i>Taxation Issues</i>	09		<i>Global Connectivity and Multilateral Negotiations</i>
05		<i>Consumer protection in the digital environment</i>			

Key stakeholders identified in this policy are e-Commerce business enterprises, freelance service providers, financial institutions, revenue authorities & regulatory bodies, cross-border logistics entities, various SMEs and the consumers.

Key stakeholders identified in this policy are e-Commerce business enterprises including the innovative digital industries, freelance service providers, financial institutions, revenue authorities & regulatory bodies, entities concerned with local/cross-border logistics, various associations of SMEs and the consumers. For operational matters which are cross cutting in nature and deal with issues pertaining to many different domains, a National e-Commerce Council will be constituted. The Council will work as a single window for policy oversight to facilitate e-Commerce players.

While reflecting on the current issues being faced in each of the above-mentioned nine areas, this policy discusses the views and concerns of all stakeholders and makes recommendations based on them.

For operational matters, a National e-Commerce Council will be constituted, which will work as a single window for policy oversight to facilitate e-Commerce players.

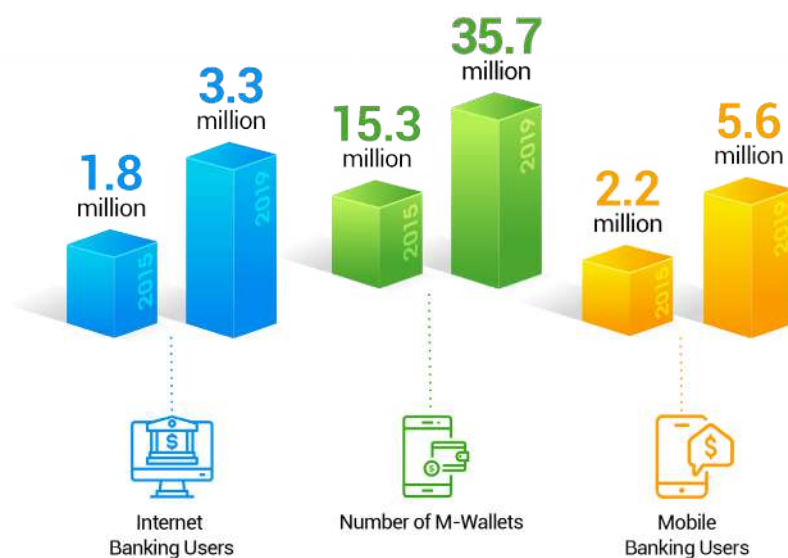
The policy outcomes are expected to fulfil the objectives of providing an enabling environment to the private sector, enhanced employment opportunities to youth,

women entrepreneurs including SMEs, while allowing the government to regulate e-Commerce sector for the benefit of the public at large. The policy tends to facilitate freelance service providers and existing e-Commerce businesses and encourage entities involved in traditional commerce to venture into e-Commerce, thereby improving prospects of productivity, generation of new employment opportunities and enhanced levels of consumer protection.

e-Commerce Regulatory and Facilitation Environment:

Pakistan's basic laws concerning Information Technology (IT) extend legal recognition to transactions carried out in the digital environment and electronic payments such as ETO 2002. However, generally e-Commerce is regulated under the statutes concerning traditional commerce. This gives rise to various concerns for the industry and the concerned authorities.

For addressing these issues, it is necessary to take measures for allowing re-export/re-shipment of goods, launch National Single Window (NSW) for speedy processing, especially for export of large volume of low cost goods/items. To cater for the possible impact of import of digital goods and services in Pakistan, infrastructure and technical capacity will be developed.



Source: SBP

At present, there is no mechanism/registry for e-Commerce businesses. This policy proposes a simplified online registration of e-Commerce businesses with the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and makes it mandatory for them to maintain a physical address in Pakistan. In addition, for enhancing consumers' trust, measures for protection against counterfeit goods and a code of conduct is included in this Policy.



Financial inclusion and digitization through Payment Infrastructure:

With e-Commerce enterprises making their presence felt, laws and regulations have been introduced to enable the existing financial institutions to cater for electronic transactions and encourage new private sector intermediaries to enter the field. To discourage COD (Cash on Delivery) and ensure digitization of economy, slabs will be introduced after three years for gradual minimizing of COD. Several e-Payment solutions are available however; a lot more is required to be done to address the needs of a large segment of population which the e-Commerce industry will target as its consumer base in future. In relation to this, it is essential to enable Card-Not-Present (CNP) transactions and explore the possibility of co-badging with international card payment schemes. Moreover, it is proposed that banking services will be improved for promoting the use of local online-merchant accounts by online businesses and exploring the possibility of establishing an international payment gateway in Pakistan.

Empowering Youth and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through e-Commerce:

SMEs can play a vital role in the growth of e-Commerce. In order to improve their competitiveness in domestic and international e-Commerce arena, special initiatives will be taken for creation of e-Commerce business facilitation hubs, establishing a national e-Commerce aggregator, empowering youth and SMEs and extending access to finance for SMEs to promote digitization and skill development. For this purpose, an e-Commerce information hub will provide online tutorials and an information management system for initiating e-Commerce businesses, aiming to provide the credit information and facilitation to all stakeholders, to develop a well-oiled credit system. It will work with the on-going BISP program Ehsaas and Kamyab Jawan as well as private sector contributors e.g. Akhuwat and Aga Khan Development Network.

Consumer Protection:

Existing consumer protection laws in Pakistan do not contain specific provisions for addressing concerns of consumers transacting in digital environment. In relation to this, measures have been introduced for amendments in these laws. An important aspect of consumer protection is 'dispute resolution mechanism'. Furthermore, it will be mandatory for all online businesses to provide for an efficient customer support and dispute resolution mechanism and the federal and provincial governments will make arrangements for establishing independent alternate dispute resolution centres for expeditious settlement of disputes.

Taxation Structure:

Taxation is one of the major issues for stakeholders of e-Commerce platforms. This policy encourages the provincial governments to incentivize the online businesses through revision of provincial sales tax. Furthermore, provincial tax regime will be harmonized to avoid double taxation. One of the priority areas will be simplification of tax filing procedures including GST.



ICT Sector and Telecom Services in Pakistan:

The Telecommunications sector in Pakistan was deregulated in 2003 and since then the sector has witnessed exponential growth. Since the launch of 3G/4G services in Pakistan in 2014, the market saw further development with an increase in the broadband subscribers from around 2% to over 30% in a period of 05 years. For supporting the equitable and sustainable growth of telecommunication/broadband services, the Government of Pakistan has established Universal Services Fund. Several programs have been rolled out by MoITT through the Universal Service Fund aimed at the provision of telecommunication services in commercially non-viable un-served/ under-served areas. USF envisions to enhance the outreach of telecommunication infrastructure and services to every locality of 100 people, with an average per user speed of 14.03 Mbps and one of the lowest prices of 1GB data volume of under US\$ 1.85. Additionally, the National ICT R&D Fund programs have been launched to promote innovation, start-ups, entrepreneurship and human resource development in ICT sector.

The digital space of Pakistan and grass root connectivity provides an opportunity to e-Commerce platforms for creating income possibilities across the country. Current ICT infrastructure offers an astounding opportunity to local and foreign investors in terms of online/ready consumers of e-Commerce services.

Logistics and e-Commerce:

In Pakistan, Business-to-Consumer (B2C) e-Commerce model has grown significantly in the last few years and this trend is likely to continue.

Logistics play a pivotal role in the B2C model. The main area of concern to be addressed is system automation of B2C players and third-party-logistics (3PL) businesses. In addition, within the framework of Pakistan's National Transport Policy, a policy on logistics will be formulated to address concerns relating to e-Commerce industry including expeditious processing for export of low-priced small consumer goods.

Data protection and Investment:

Data is termed as 'oil' of the digital industry and is the most valuable resource in the digital economy. To unleash the true potential of e-Commerce, it is essential to have effective data protection laws and enable the local digital industry to make proper use of the data generated in Pakistan. Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication (MoITT) has recently initiated the process of formulating Pakistan's first Cloud Policy and the Data Protection Bill is also at an advanced stage of consultations. The said policy and Act will also address issues concerning data protection in e-Commerce. Investment in e-Commerce and digitization of the economy is a priority area and Board of Investment will come up with an incentive mechanism in this regard.

Global Connectivity and participation in Multilateral Negotiations:

Pakistan needs to stay abreast of the global developments and take part in multilateral negotiations to safeguard its interests while constantly strengthening its institutions vis-a-vis international trends.

Overall, this policy attempts to pave the way for holistic growth of e-Commerce in Pakistan by creating an enabling environment in which enterprises have equal opportunity to grow steadily. It is hoped that Pakistan's e-Commerce sector grows exponentially, transforms the conventional business practices and claims a substantial share in global trade, which in turn will create decent work opportunities, sustainable livelihoods and a prosperous nation.

Investment in e-Commerce and digitization of the economy is government's top priority.

02

VISION
STATEMENT





This policy is based on the vision **to create an enabling environment for holistic growth of e-Commerce across all sectors of the country**, while protecting the interests of consumers and sellers with special focus on development and promotion of SMEs and for making Pakistan a significant player of the regional and global digital economy.

03

POLICY GOALS



The major goal of this policy is to recommend and implement policy measures for fostering the holistic growth of e-Commerce in Pakistan by reducing cost of doing business and thereby stimulating local digital economy. Although, the digital industry is still in its infancy in Pakistan, statistical data shows *a steady rise in e-Commerce transactions and the number of registered e-Commerce merchants*. In the first quarter of financial year 2017-18, the number of registered e-Commerce merchants was 496 which reached 1,094 by the year-end and was around 1,242 by the first quarter of 2018-19. e-Commerce transactions processed by these merchants are also increasing proportionately.

In the 1st quarter of FY 2017-18

The number of registered e-Commerce merchants was **496** which reached **1,094** by the year-end and was around **1,242** by the first quarter of 2018-19

This policy seeks to augment this positive trend and pave the way for developing e-Commerce in Pakistan by creating an enabling environment for the growth of existing e-Commerce enterprises, allowing and encouraging new entrants, facilitating local and cross-border trade (especially exports) by reducing the cost of doing business, enhancing competitiveness and contributing to the overall digital economy. It will also facilitate Pakistan's implementation of **SDG-8** (*Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*), **SDG-9** (*build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*) and **SDG-12** (*Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*).



Following from the above, goals of this policy are as follows:

- i. To augment e-Commerce industry's growth and to make it one of the key drivers of Pakistan's economy.
- ii. To provide a single interface to e-Commerce enterprises through a single window hub and National e-Commerce Council for review and implementation of Policy.
- iii. To streamline laws and regulatory framework for e-Commerce businesses in Pakistan both inland and cross border keeping in view the ever-changing e-Business dynamics.
- iv. To contribute achieving higher export growth through enhanced activities from e-Commerce platforms.
- v. To promote small e-businesses and create employment opportunities through digital connectivity for empowering youth, especially in remote areas by raising awareness, training and financing.
- vi. To provide an efficient e-Payment infrastructure that allows for smooth and quick local and cross border transactions by issuing rules, regulations and guidelines.
- vii. To create enabling environment for e-businesses to operate and flourish by addressing challenges and gaps more specifically related to legal systems, taxation structures and digital infrastructure.
- viii. To create such an e-Commerce ecosystem, which is responsive to consumers' interests, including dispute resolution.
- ix. To ensure transparency and accountability in digital industry.

04

CURRENT STATE **OF e-COMMERCE**



e-Commerce offers huge opportunities to the developed and less developed world alike. These primarily include access to distant markets, rapid exchange of goods and services, secured payments, promoting innovation and creating employment opportunities. It has the potential to provide the less developed world with the opportunity to cover a considerable distance on the road to socio-economic and technological development, which it missed at the time of the industrial revolution. In developing countries like Pakistan, e-Commerce can play a vital role in improving livelihoods, augmenting enterprise competitiveness and increasing their share in global trade. With respect to increasing the share in global trade and to narrow the digital divide between developed and less developed world, it is essential to take measures, which enhance local capacity qualitatively and quantitatively.

Global e-Commerce has been growing exponentially since last 2 decades. According to the Information Economy Report (2017), global e-Commerce sales amounted to \$25.3 trillion in 2015 in which B2B claimed larger share of \$22.4 trillion and B2C smaller share of \$2.9 trillion.¹ Global growth rate of B2C in 2015 was 20% whereas in Asia-Pacific it was 28%. Overall share of e-Commerce in global GDP was 3.1% in 2015, whereas in Asia-Pacific it was 4.5% of GDP, followed by North America at 3.1% and Europe at 2.6%.

In 2017, Asia-Pacific was the fastest growing region in the global e-Commerce marketplace and accounted for the largest share of the world's B2C market, i.e. over \$1 trillion out of the global market of \$2.3 trillion, followed by North America with \$644 billion.²

UNCTAD's latest figures reveal that global e-Commerce sales grew 13% in 2017 and reached an estimated \$29 trillion. The number of online shoppers grew by 12% and reached 1.3 billion. While most of the online buyers preferred their local markets, yet cross-border buying increased from 15% in 2015 to 21% in 2017. According to UNCTAD this growth was mainly driven by online buyers in the United States. B2B sales accounted for 88% of all online sales, but B2C had a better growth rate of 22% to reach 3.9 trillion in 2017.³

Pakistan can increase its GDP by \$36Bn and create 4 million jobs by 2025 via an increase in the use of digital financial services alone (SBP).

Source: SBP



¹ Information Economy Report 2017: Digitization, Trade and Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, p. 27

² Embracing the e-Commerce Revolution in Asia and the Pacific, Asian Development Bank, June 2018, p. 4

³ Global e-Commerce sales surged to \$29 trillion, UNCTAD, published on March 29, 2019, available at <https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=2034>

Pakistan has...



5,000⁺

**IT companies
and call centers**



300,000⁺

**English-speaking
expert IT professionals**



13

**Software technology
parks**



20,000⁺

**IT graduates and
engineers**

e-Commerce in Pakistan has strong potential to expand and to help accelerate national economic growth. Following intensive investment in ICT infrastructure since the late-1990s, Pakistan in the past two decades has developed a strong ICT sector by liberalizing the telecommunication sector, creating an environment conducive to an expansion of its information technology (IT)-enabled services industry, and cultivating an information society with wider diffusion of ICT and the internet. Pakistan, which has about 60% of its more than 200 million population in the 15 to 29 age group, represents an enormous human and knowledge capital.

Pakistan has more than 5000 IT companies & call centers and the number is growing every year. Pakistan has more than 300,000 English-speaking IT professionals with expertise in current and emerging IT products and technologies and 13 software technology parks. More than 20,000 IT graduates and engineers are being produced each year coupled with a rising startup culture.

In Pakistan, the overall share of services sector in real GDP was around 60% at end FY 2018, and around 56% in nominal GDP; the latter was higher than the South Asian average. Services sector has been witnessing a shift towards digitization. Growing internet penetration is revolutionizing the way consumers and businesses gain and share information, execute transactions and manage their day-to-day operations. Improving digital connectivity is reshaping consumer behavior, which is increasingly tilted in favor of convenience, cost savings, and customized retail experiences. Businesses are also capitalizing on opportunities emerging from digitization, such as supply chain efficiency, lower transaction cost and enhanced flexibility in addressing consumer needs.

Pakistan is among the economies where **digitization is triggering changes** in some components of the service sector.

Pakistan is among the economies where digitization is triggering changes in some components of the service sector. The shift is most prominent in areas like e-Commerce, fintech, and e-government, where new ventures and approaches to deliver services are picking up. Specifically, the market size of e-Commerce has grown significantly in Pakistan over the last few years, transforming the way consumers interact with – and especially pay businesses.

As per UNCTAD's B2C e-Commerce Index, in 2018 Pakistan ranked 117 (out of 151 countries) on e-Commerce readiness index with a value of 32.3⁴. However, a noticeable surge has been witnessed in recent past in the number of online vendors, local e-Commerce platforms, online payment facilities introduced by banks and large cellular service providers. Improved internet accessibility and significant efforts of the government for financial inclusion in most parts of the country can be rightly credited for this. PTA's data reveals that, as of July 2019, there were 161 million cellular subscribers, 70 million 3G/4G subscribers and 72 million broadband subscribers and total tele-density of 76.56%.⁵ From 2017-2018, the number of local e-Commerce merchants increased 2.6 times and e-Commerce payments increased by 2.3 times in just 12 months.⁶ SBP's Annual Report on the State of Economy 2017-18 shows that sales of local and international e-Commerce merchants were Rs. 20.7 billion in 2017 growing by 93.7% in 2018 to reach Rs. 40.1 billion. These figures do not include all the post-paid cash-on-delivery transactions which account for 60% of the total value of e-Commerce in Pakistan.⁷

Around 64% of Pakistan's Population is under the age of 29 and the country will continue to enjoy the youth bulge for another 30 years or so, according to a report from United Nations Human Development, 2017. As young population is more open to embrace technology as compared to old generation, the promotion and regulation of e-Commerce becomes more significant in providing employment to around 130 million Pakistan's youth in the next 30 years.

Although the pace of increase in e-Commerce adoption in Pakistan has been encouraging over the past few years, the country still lags behind the regional and comparable economies in terms of e-Commerce. Therefore, there was a need to formulate a comprehensive policy to not only provide impetus to e-Commerce but also to regulate the businesses.

From commercial and technical perspective, there are 5 generally recognized classifications of e-Commerce. These are Business-to-Business (B2B), Business-to-Consumer (B2C), Business-to-Government and Government-to-Business (B2G/G2B), Consumer to Consumer (C2C) and Consumer to Government (C2G).

- **B2B** is e-Commerce between businesses such as between a manufacturer and a wholesaler, or between a wholesaler and a retailer. This is the exchange of products, services, or information between businesses rather than between businesses and consumers.⁸
- **B2C** e-Commerce entails businesses selling to the general public, typically through catalogues that make use of shopping cart software.⁹
- **B2G/G2B** e-Commerce is generally defined as e-Commerce between companies and the public sector. It refers to the use of internet for public procurement, licensing procedures and other government related operations.¹⁰
- **C2C** is a type of trade relation where both sellers and buyers are consumer and it mostly happens through online auction or trade website, e-Commerce between the consumers has started picking up with the popularity of the concept of shared economy.
- **C2G** is Consumer paying to Governments for taxes, utilities and other services.

⁶ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1397446>

⁷ State of Economy, Annual Report 2017-18, Chapter 7 Digitization of Services in Pakistan, State Bank of Pakistan

⁸ e-Commerce in developing countries – Opportunities and challenges for small and medium-sized enterprises, World Trade Organization, Geneva 2013

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

05

NEED FOR AN **e-COMMERCE POLICY**



As the role of e-Commerce is increasing in all sectors, many developing and less developed countries have taken measures to regulate it to steer the growth of digital economy for making it beneficial for their people. In 2018, MoITT formulated its Digital Pakistan Policy which, inter alia, provided for continued cooperation with MoC to formulate e-Commerce policy guidelines in consultation with relevant stakeholders.¹¹ In line with this policy commitment and present government's resolve to champion Pakistan's journey towards a knowledge economy, digitization and boost IT exports with a cross-cutting strategy,¹² it was necessary to formulate an e-Commerce policy which can pave the way for achieving these objectives and steer this burgeoning sector to develop exponentially.

As the international mega-corporations (like Alibaba) are entering the Pakistani market, the policy can facilitate entry of other such entities, especially local businesses, for creating a competitive environment which will raise the standard of local industry and also benefit the consumers. At the same time, it is important to address consumers' concerns which are bound to increase proportionate to e-Commerce activities. To steer the growth of e-Commerce, a broad set of measures is needed for addressing issues in various domains, including removing the regulatory inconsistencies, ensuring a level playing field for all stakeholders of the e-Commerce market, transparency in the economic activities of e-Commerce industries and harmonizing tax systems.

All of the above aspects of e-Commerce or digital economy required formulation of an overarching policy which can pave the way for specific and objective policy making by the departments and agencies in their relevant spheres.

Here, it is essential to add that this policy needs to undergo a periodical review on a yearly basis to cater for new developments in the digital economy and address any concerns which may arise from time to time.

¹¹ Digital Pakistan Policy(2018), Ministry of IT & Telecom, page 8

¹² The Road to Naya Pakistan, PTI Manifesto, 2018



Key aspects concerning e-Commerce:

This policy covers the following key areas for creating an environment, which is conducive for growth of e-Commerce by addressing the main challenges faced in each area:

- i. e-Commerce regulatory and facilitation environment
- ii. Financial inclusion and digitization through payment infrastructure development
- iii. SMEs and Youth Empowerment through e-Commerce
- iv. Consumer protection in digital environment
- v. Taxation on e-Commerce activities
- vi. ICT sector and telecom services in Pakistan
- vii. Logistics for e-Commerce platforms
- viii. Data protection and Investment
- ix. Global connectivity and Multilateral Negotiations

Initially, five Working Groups were formed by the Ministry of Commerce and Textile, Commerce Division (MoC) for working on each of the above-mentioned areas. In the light of the suggestions given by the Working Groups, 9 policy areas have been identified in this document with expected outcomes for facilitating e-Commerce in Pakistan.



e-COMMERCE REGULATION AND FACILITATION



Existing Legal and Regulatory Environment:

Pakistan's existing e-Commerce regulatory framework primarily deals with electronic transactions in general, including payment cards, internet banking, branchless banking, internet and branchless banking and Payment System Operators (PSOs)/Payment System Providers (PSPs).

The first legislation to give legal recognition to electronic documents, records, information, e-Signatures, communications and transactions was the Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002 (ETO 2002). e-Commerce is powered by online payment systems and for this purpose, Payment Systems and Electronic Fund Transfers Act, 2007 (PSEFT 2007) was enacted which provides for establishment and operations of 'Payment System Operators' (PSOs) and 'Payment System Providers' (PSPs) in Pakistan. Later, Pakistan Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 (PECA 2016) defined offences and prescribed punishments. Together ETO 2002, PSEFT 2007 and PECA 2016 provide the basis of legal framework for e-Commerce in Pakistan. In addition to these main statutes, there are various regulations of SBP concerning payment cards,¹³ internet banking security frameworks,¹⁴ cyber-security controls,¹⁵ non-banking electronic money institutions¹⁶ and branchless banking framework.¹⁷ Cross-border trade is controlled by the Federal Government through import and export policy orders issued under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1950 and custom duties are collected under the Customs Act, 1969 (Customs Act). Remission and receipt of payments is controlled by SBP through various regulations relating to local and cross-border payment mechanisms.

Key Issues

i. **The Existing laws** give legal recognition to online transactions, documents and e-Signatures and cater for essentials of e-Commerce. However, the said laws will

have to be amended from time to time to keep pace with new developments as new and innovative e-Businesses evolve. Apart from laws and regulations specific to online/electronic transactions and businesses, other general laws of Pakistan, including IP laws, are applicable to e-Commerce businesses just like any other form of business. Moreover, there are laws specific to particular sectors and industries which are also applicable to online businesses.

- ii. **Consumers' trust and confidence** is an essential feature of cross-border e-Commerce. Global practices especially in advanced economies include return of faulty products and re-export by the producers. The system in Pakistan does not allow suppliers to re-export such products.
- iii. **Cross-border trade** is an important feature of e-Commerce. Online platforms offer consumer goods to large consumer markets. For an export oriented e-Commerce industry, export processes should be efficient enough to process a large number of low value transactions. The existing system of WeBOC does not have this efficiency. FBR (Customs) is already working on National Single Window which is expected to allow speedy processing of export of consumer goods through e-Commerce platforms.
- iv. **Digital goods (e-Goods)** include e-Books, movies, software, manuals and any item which can be electronically transferred and stored. Its most advanced form is additive manufacturing products ('3-D Printing') using computer designs for manufacturing complex machinery and electronics etc. At present, e-Goods are not subjected to import taxes, but this issue is being discussed among the developing

¹³ Regulations for Payment Card Security, 2016

¹⁴ Regulations for Security of Internet Banking, 2015

¹⁵ Regulations for Prevention against cyber-attacks, 2016

¹⁶ Regulations for Electronic Money Institutions, 2019

¹⁷ Branchless Banking Regulations, 2016

¹⁸ Regulation No.17/PMK.010/2018 (Regulation 17 (Indonesia) (2018))

but this issue is being discussed among the developing countries being net importers of these goods. In 2018, Indonesia added electronically transmitted ‘software and other digital products’ to its Harmonized Tariff Schedule.¹⁸

- v. **Freelance service providers** have a huge potential to bring foreign exchange to the country, Pakistan is 4th in the world indicating 47% growth.
- vi. **By keeping the current government’s objective of building knowledge economy, digitization and boosting IT exports as focal points** across all sectors, Pakistan’s e-Commerce industry can develop at a rapid pace.

PPRA is committed to convert all Source: PPRA
Public Sector procurements to e-Procurements by the end of 2022.



Forbes

Top 10 fastest growing freelance markets in the world

1.	<i>USA</i>	78%
2.	<i>UK</i>	59%
3.	<i>Brazil</i>	48%
4.	PAKISTAN	47%
5.	<i>Ukraine</i>	36%
6.	<i>Philippines</i>	35%
7.	<i>India</i>	29%
8.	<i>Bangladesh</i>	27%
9.	<i>Russia</i>	20%
10.	<i>Serbia</i>	19%

Policy Outcomes

- i. MoC will establish a dedicated e-Commerce council with the merger of policy unit in it, providing a lead role to the private sector.
 - a. The Council will continuously review the e-Commerce evolution in Pakistan with the aim to make policy recommendations.
 - b. e-Commerce Council will also deliberate on realignment of economic incentives for promoting digitization of economy.
 - c. The Council may also deliberate on the possibility of enacting an Act for constituting National e-Commerce Authority (NECA) to act as a single window.
- ii. **Re-export of faulty or damaged goods or goods under a contract of warranty will be allowed** under the law: (i) on the basis of presentation of contract documents as evidence; (ii) within a period of 30 days for such re-export; and (iii) levy of duties in case the goods in question are not re-exported within the prescribed time limit. The Customs Act (1969), Sales Tax Act (1990), Income Tax Ordinance (2001) and other related regulations will be amended to allow re-export.
- iii. **Implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement and operationalization of National Single Window will ensure facilitation of e-Commerce through simplified I&E forms, de-minimis and expedited shipment provisions.**
- iv. **International best practices will be continuously reviewed and followed regarding imposition of levies, customs duties and other taxes on e-Goods** and FBR (Customs) will develop the necessary infrastructure and technical capabilities.
- v. **Online/e-Commerce businesses, having sales of more than 1 million PKR per annum, will be registered with SECP compulsorily**, irrespective of the legal nature of the business entity, i.e. to allow partnership firms and even single member companies doing online businesses to get registered. SECP will add a separate category of e-Commerce and simplify the registration process by making necessary amendments in the Companies Act, 2017 and relevant rules and regulation.



- vi. **It will be mandatory for all domestic online businesses to maintain a physical address** in Pakistan.
- vii. **e-Commerce platforms will follow the code of conduct**, attached as Annexure-IV of this policy.
- viii. **The Schedule II (Distribution of Business among the Divisions) of the Rules of Business 1973 will be suitably amended** to allocate the subject of e-Commerce to the Commerce Division. Wherever the word commerce is used, it will be accompanied by e-Commerce too.
- ix. **Public and private sector will be encouraged to use e-Procurement model.** To encourage quick conversion of all Government procurement to e-Procurement, all procurements and transactions will be shifted to e-Procurement and online payment systems within three years (Sept, 2022) of the launch of this policy. End to end business solutions will also be developed through market friendly approach.



FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND DIGITIZATION THROUGH PAYMENT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Existing Payment Infrastructure:

An efficient e-Payment infrastructure allows for smooth and quick local and cross-border transactions. The payment infrastructure in the country has been evolving over the years and has registered tremendous growth. With 39 banks issuing payment cards and 33 ATM acquiring banks the value of ATM withdrawals in the country have crossed 4.1 trillion in first 9 months of the fiscal year 2018-19. Apart from this, 9 Point of Sale (POS) acquiring banks have installed over 55,000 POS machines. In Pakistan, International Payment Gateway (IPG) Services are being provided by 4 banks i.e. MCB, UBL, HBL and Bank Alfalah. Apart from these, 2 microfinance banks also work as merchant aggregators and are providing e-Commerce gateway to their clients while leveraging on 4 IPGs in Pakistan.

As of March 2019, the total active credit and debit cards were 1.5 million and 23.9 million respectively.¹⁹ A large number of banks are also issuing proprietary cards to their customers. For domestic payments, PayPak was introduced in April 2016 and provides for ATMs and direct Over the Counter (OTC) purchases using POS. As of March 2019, 23 Banks in Pakistan are offering mobile applications to their customers to access their accounts with over 5 million active users to date. Critical policy/regulatory interventions including measures such as Biometric Verification of SIMs have opened gateway to secure digital services and paved way for digital financial inclusion. In order to support the IT companies in Pakistan for enhancing their tech infrastructure, authorized dealers have general permission to make remittances up to 100,000/- or equivalent in other currencies per invoice, for private sector companies incorporated in Pakistan, without prior approval from SBP.

Furthermore, International Remittance Gateways like Payoneer, Transferwise, Xoom etc. are also operating in Pakistan.



The value of **ATM withdrawals** in the country have crossed **4.1 trillion** in first 9 months of the fiscal year 2018-19

Key Issues

- i. **Card-Not-Present (CNP) transactions** 1Link has enabled its system to allow e-Commerce transactions and is inviting banks to integrate the same at their end. This would allow customers in Pakistan to execute e-Commerce transactions through PayPak Cards. However, the same would not be viable for cross border transactions.
- ii. **Digital Merchant On-boarding** is not being offered by any bank in Pakistan. Availability of merchant digital on-boarding by banks with simplified Know Your Customer (KYC) requirements would provide an enabling environment for providing cost effective services to the merchants.

¹⁹ Payment Systems Review, July – September 2018 (Q-1 – FY 19), State Bank of Pakistan

iii. **International Payment Gateways** like VISA and MasterCard exist in Pakistan that facilitate the merchants for e-Commerce transactions, both national as well as international. Moreover, technically, International Payment Gateways for routing payments may be set up in Pakistan. However, it would require bilateral agreements with countries individually to route remittances to Pakistan.

Policy Outcomes

i. To promote financial inclusion and digitization, COD mode of e-Commerce will be gradually discouraged through special incentives for consumers and merchants with an objective to use digital devices for payments. (Within three years of the launch of this policy, maximum COD transaction amount will be PKR 10,000. To meet this challenge, quarterly review of active users of digital financial tools will be carried out in collaboration with SBP and other stakeholders. Efforts will be made to convert all COD payments into e-Payment preferably within 10 years (2029).

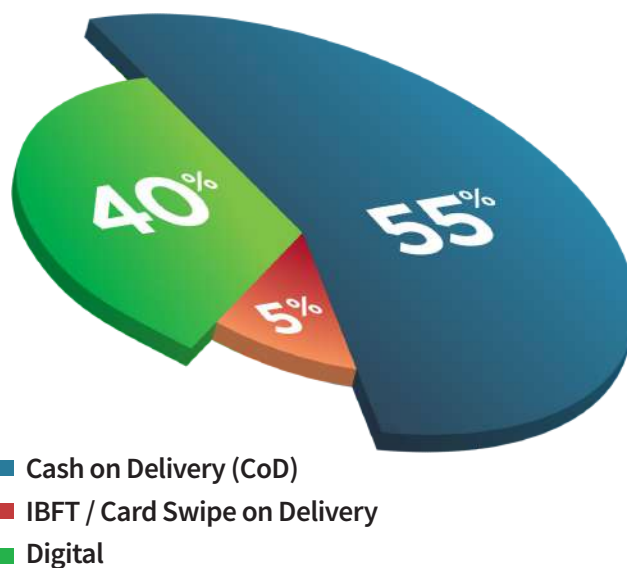
ii. For registration of freelancers, Ministry of Commerce and Textile, Commerce Division (MoC) will devise a mechanism, in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders.

iii. SBP will shortly issue guidelines for improving banking services for merchant accounts to make it attractive for retailers and service providers etc, both online and offline. Special measures will be taken by SBP for improving capacity of banks and once a minimum qualitative level prescribed by SBP is achieved, the use of local online-merchant accounts will be made mandatory for all local online businesses in due course.

iv. Besides Visa, Master, One Link and Payoneer payment gateway facilities, the SBP will further facilitate accessibility to international payment gateways and will work on allowing an existing international service provider to offer services in Pakistan.

v. SBP will ensure effective implementation of SBP instruction/regulation vide FE Circular No.11 dated October 22, 2018 to facilitate freelancers, exporters of software/IT, through which they can retain up to 35% of their export earnings in Special Exporters Foreign Currency accounts opened with the Authorized Dealers.

Payment Mode Selection by Value



Data source: SBP; market estimates

vi. SBP will speed up its work on Nation-wide Micro Payment Gateway as part of its National Payment Systems Infrastructure Program that will facilitate immediate transfer and settlement of payments.

vii. MoITT in collaboration with SBP, will approach 'PayPal' and other payment gateways to ensure availability of international payment gateways in Pakistan.





EMPOWERING YOUTH AND SMEs THROUGH BUSINESS SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT



There are more than 3.2 million SME units in Pakistan accounting for 98% of all the enterprises.

The sector employs nearly 78 percent of the non-agriculture labor force in Pakistan and **contributes more than 30% to Pakistan's Gross Domestic Product.**

Additionally, the sector represents 25% of exports of manufactured goods and 35% in manufacturing value added.

e-Commerce is an opportunity to bring SMEs in the mainstream and connect them with international markets through global e-Commerce platforms as well as Pakistani online market places. Thereby, e-Commerce can also facilitate enterprises and SME start-ups run by young people, women and rural workers especially the ones involved in manufacturing/supplying local handicrafts.

According to Global Payment Platform Payoneers Global Gig Economy Index, **Pakistan is the fourth largest growing supplier of freelance services (47% growth) only behind US, UK and Brazil.** e-Commerce Policy recognizes freelancing as the key employment opportunity sector and will initiate specific programs for the training and promotion of freelancers.

Key Issues

- i. Need for capacity building and training
- ii. Access to good internet services
- iii. Lack of public and private awareness of changing global business and manufacturing practices
- iv. Lack of awareness about the benefits and opportunities



Policy Outcomes

- i. **Freelancers will be promoted** as the key employment opportunity sector and their separate association will be registered in the Commerce Division to have dedicated attention to the bottlenecks faced by them.
- ii. SME policy will be aligned with the growing opportunities in e-Commerce sector. Pak e-SME program will be initiated to identify, train, enable and connect 50,000 e-SMEs of the remote areas of Pakistan to online market places for promoting e-Commerce.
- iii. **An e-Commerce business facilitation hub will be created.** TDAP will develop an e-Platform to bring together all players under one umbrella.
- iv. Scale and effectiveness of export enhancing e-Commerce training and talent development among SMEs will be augmented in collaboration with relevant organizations and associations.
- v. **SMEs will be connected with global online platforms through digital marketing.**
- vi. Collaboration will be ensured with relevant organizations for access to finance in case of e-Commerce SMEs through venture capital and seed funding to promote digitization and skill development in Pakistan.
- vii. Coordination will be developed with **One Woman One Account initiative**, Ehsaas and Kamyab Jawan program by launching various initiatives for encouraging digital marketing, capacity building/training (with focus on women entrepreneurs) and e-Commerce enterprises (Annexure-III).



iv.

CONSUMER PROTECTION



Existing state of consumer protection:

The ubiquitous nature of e-Commerce allows easy interaction, reduced costs for merchants and reduced prices for consumers. However, it also poses a great risk for consumers due to absence of physical contact. As the success of an e-Commerce model depends on consumers' confidence, it makes consumer protection one of the core issues confronting its growth. In terms of efficiency and effectiveness, legal framework for consumer protection has to be improved proportionate to the increase in size of the e-Commerce market.

Institutional infrastructure for consumer protection is in place at the federal and provincial levels in Pakistan under their respective laws which were promulgated many years ago.²⁰ These laws provide for establishment of Consumer Courts and Consumer Protection Councils, formulation of policies for protection of consumers' rights, standardization of products, redress of grievances, liabilities of goods and services' suppliers/providers, better disclosures by service providers and goods suppliers etc. In addition to the statutes, SBP also issued Financial Consumer Protection Guidelines in 2014 which are mandatory for financial institutions to implement.²¹

At present, in the largest province of Punjab consumer courts are functioning in 17 of its total 36 districts i.e. less than 50%.

Key Issues

- i. Existing federal and provincial laws do not specifically deal with transactions carried out in the digital environment. Although, electronic transactions are not specifically excluded from the scope of these statutes, the provisions of these laws do not take into account ubiquitous nature of transactions carried out by consumers with the goods suppliers and service providers.

Due to this, at times, the consumers are discouraged from approaching consumer courts and the courts also find it difficult to determine issues such as court's territorial jurisdiction, location of services/goods providers etc.

- ii. **Awareness level of the general public** about consumer protection laws is also very low. Even in the urban areas, a large number of people do not approach consumer protection courts to redress their grievances against goods suppliers and service providers.
- iii. **Efficient alternate dispute resolution systems** are necessary for addressing consumers' concerns expeditiously. In Pakistan there are no noticeable alternate dispute resolution systems. There are a few centres established by the Lahore High Court in a few districts of Punjab in which 'serving judges' play the role of mediators. Various countries, have introduced elaborate multi-tiered systems for dispute resolution in e-Commerce industry. For instance, disputes relating to domain names and disputes involving huge B2B transactions are entertained by the Online Dispute Resolution Center of China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC), general disputes relating to e-Commerce can be resolved by



²⁰ Islamabad Consumer Protection Act, 1995, The Punjab Consumer Protection Act, 2005, Sindh Consumer Protection Act 2015, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Consumer Protection Act, 1997 and Baluchistan Consumer Protection Act, 2003

²¹ SBP's CPD Circular No. 04 of 2014 (August 29, 2014)

the Online Dispute Resolution Center established by e-Commerce Laws Net and Beijing Deofar Consulting Ltd.²² Large marketplaces, such as Ali Express, have developed their own internal complaint mechanisms. Arbitration in China is conducted under a general law, which was passed in 1994.²³ A large number of developed, less developed and developing countries have enacted new arbitration laws in the last two decades to ease the burden on courts and to provide for a less time consuming and less costly process for settlement of disputes.

Policy Outcomes

- i. **The existing Federal and Provincial consumer protection laws will be amended** with consumer centric approach to specifically address, *inter alia*, the following issues:
 - a. definition of ‘online transactions’ between consumers and online goods suppliers/sellers and service providers;
 - b. receiving complaints relating to online transactions between consumers and online retailer shops, marketplaces, and auction places, financial institutions and any other online service provider in any sector;
 - c. determination of jurisdiction for entertaining complaints involving online transactions;
 - d. in case of acceptance of a claim, determination of loss caused to the consumer and its payment by the online merchant along with costs of proceedings incurred by consumer, in addition to refund of actual price paid.
 - e. an Online Dispute Resolution mechanism will be developed for B2B e-Commerce by incorporating necessary amendments in the draft Trade Dispute Resolution Act.

The relevant federal and provincial consumer protection laws in which the above proposed amendments will be done are:

- (i) Islamabad Consumer Protection Act, 1995;
- (ii) The Punjab Consumer Protection Act, 2005;
- (iii) Sindh Consumer Protection Act 2015;
- (iv) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Consumer Protection Act, 1997;
- (v) Balochistan Consumer Protection Act, 2003.

For raising awareness about consumer rights, it will be mandatory for all e-Commerce platforms to display/flash messages related to consumer protection provisions on their websites. Consumer Protection Councils will hold seminars for public awareness and also provide trainings to the adjudicating officers of consumer courts.

- ii. **Consumer courts will be established** in all districts of each province.
- iii. **It will be mandatory for all online businesses to set up efficient customer support system and dispute resolution mechanism.** For this purpose, the guidelines mentioned in the Code of Conduct (Annexure-IV) will be binding on all e-Commerce platforms.
- iv. **The federal and provincial governments will make arrangements for establishing independent alternate dispute resolution centers** in which independent arbitrators and mediators, and not the serving judges, will be employed for expeditious settlement of disputes.
- v. **e-Courts will be established** for quick processing of consumer cases and their disposal in an efficient and effective manner.



²² Online Dispute Resolution Center established by e-Commerce Laws Nets & Beijing Deofar Consulting Ltd.

²³ Promulgated by the Decree No. 31 on August 31, 1994

Existing state of taxation structure:

Businesses of all types are subjected to taxation, whether operating online or not. Taxation of e-Commerce platforms has always been a contentious issue between e-Commerce players and the revenue authorities all over the world. On one hand, demand of e-Commerce platforms for tax exemptions seems plausible for their growth and strengthening the economy, on the other hand, tax authorities are rightly concerned about country's revenue base. Likewise, if new technology enabled industry is not allowed the due space to grow, it will not be able to bring its promised benefits to Pakistan's economy. This makes taxation of e-Commerce entities quite a controversial issue to deal with.

In Pakistan, taxation structure related to e-Commerce businesses requires certain reforms in the form of harmonization in sales tax rates, avoidance of double taxation and simplified procedures in filing of tax returns. Currently, provinces are responsible for collection of general sales tax on services. They are applying different general sales tax rates on services and are using different criteria for collection of sales tax; for instance in case of Punjab Province, the preference is to collect at destination or point of sale, while Sindh Province prefers collecting at the point of origin of services. Current applicable rates of sales tax in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan are 16%, 13%, 5% and 15% respectively.

In general, the procedures for filing of sales tax returns are also cumbersome and complicated; however, this may not be the case with online business having transactions' data recorded in digital format.

Policy Outcomes

- i. Sales tax regime can be used by Provincial Revenue Authorities to attract investment in their Provinces. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province has reduced GST to 5% for e-Commerce enterprises as an incentive to attract more e-Commerce companies in that Province.
- ii. Provincial Revenue Authorities will also harmonize GST collection system to avoid double taxation.



- iii. A Simplified filing procedure will be applied to e-Commerce companies including the return of GST for the damaged and returned goods through introduction of one page sales tax return form.

ICT INFRASTRUCTURE AND TELECOM SERVICES IN PAKISTAN

Existing state of ICT Infrastructure and Telecom Services in Pakistan:

As per UNCTAD's B2C e-Commerce Index, in 2018 Pakistan ranked 117 (out of 151 countries) on e-Commerce readiness index with a value of 32.3²⁴ However, a noticeable surge has been witnessed in recent past in the number of online vendors, local e-Commerce platforms, online payment facilities introduced by banks and large cellular service providers. Improved internet accessibility and significant efforts of the government for financial inclusion in most parts of the country can be rightly credited for this. PTA's data reveals that as of July 2019, there were 161 million cellular subscribers, 70 million 3G/4G subscribers and 72 million broadband subscribers and total tele-density of 76.56%.²⁵ From 2017-2018 the number of local e-Commerce merchants increased 2.6 times and e-Commerce payments increased by 2.3 times in just 12 months.²⁶ SBP's Annual Report on the State of Economy 2017-18 shows that sales of local and international e-Commerce merchants were Rs. 20.7 billion in 2017 growing by 93.7% in 2018 to reach Rs. 40.1 billion. These figures do not include all the post-paid cash-on-delivery transactions which account for 60% of the total value of e-Commerce in Pakistan.²⁷

Around 64% of Pakistan's Population is under the age of 29 and the country will continue to enjoy the youth bulge for another 30 years or so, according to a report from United Nations Human Development, 2017. As young population is more open to embracing technology as compared to old generation, the promotion and regulation of e-Commerce becomes more significant in providing employment to around 130 million Pakistan's youth in the next 30 years.



²⁴ UNCTAD B2C e-Commerce Index 2017, UNCTAD Technical Notes on ICT for Development No. 9

²⁵ <https://www.pta.gov.pk/en/telecom-indicators>

²⁶ <https://www.dawn.com/news/1397446>

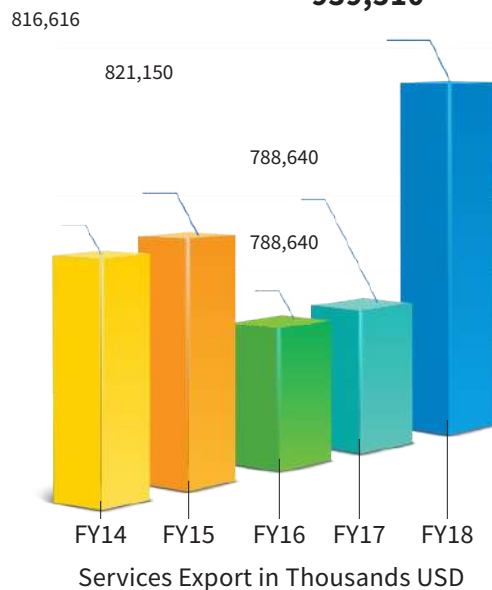
²⁷ State of Economy, Annual Report 2017-18, Chapter 7 Digitization of Services in Pakistan, State Bank of Pakistan



The IT sector will witness a **20-25%** increase in IT exports by **2022**.

Source: P@SHA

Exports of Telecommunications, Computer And Information Services 939,510



There has been a phenomenal growth in past few years in the broad band penetration, ICT sector (particularly telecom) is contributing most funding in the R&D in comparison to other sectors. Comprehensive frameworks are available and being implemented.

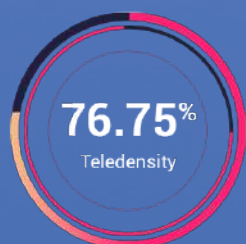
Policy Outcomes

- MoC and MoITT will continue expedited work on complementary policies such as accession to Information Technology Agreement, WTO
- Android tablets/smart phones will be distributed among e-entrepreneurs through one woman one account initiative, Ehsaas and Kamyab Jawan program.

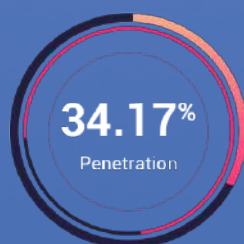
Data source: SBP Annual Reports

Telecom Indicators

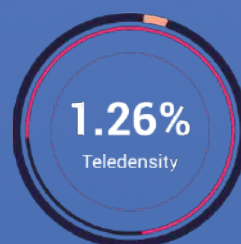
162 Million
Cellular Subscribers



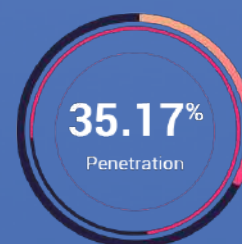
72 Million
3G/4G Subscribers



3 Million
Basic Telephony Subscribers

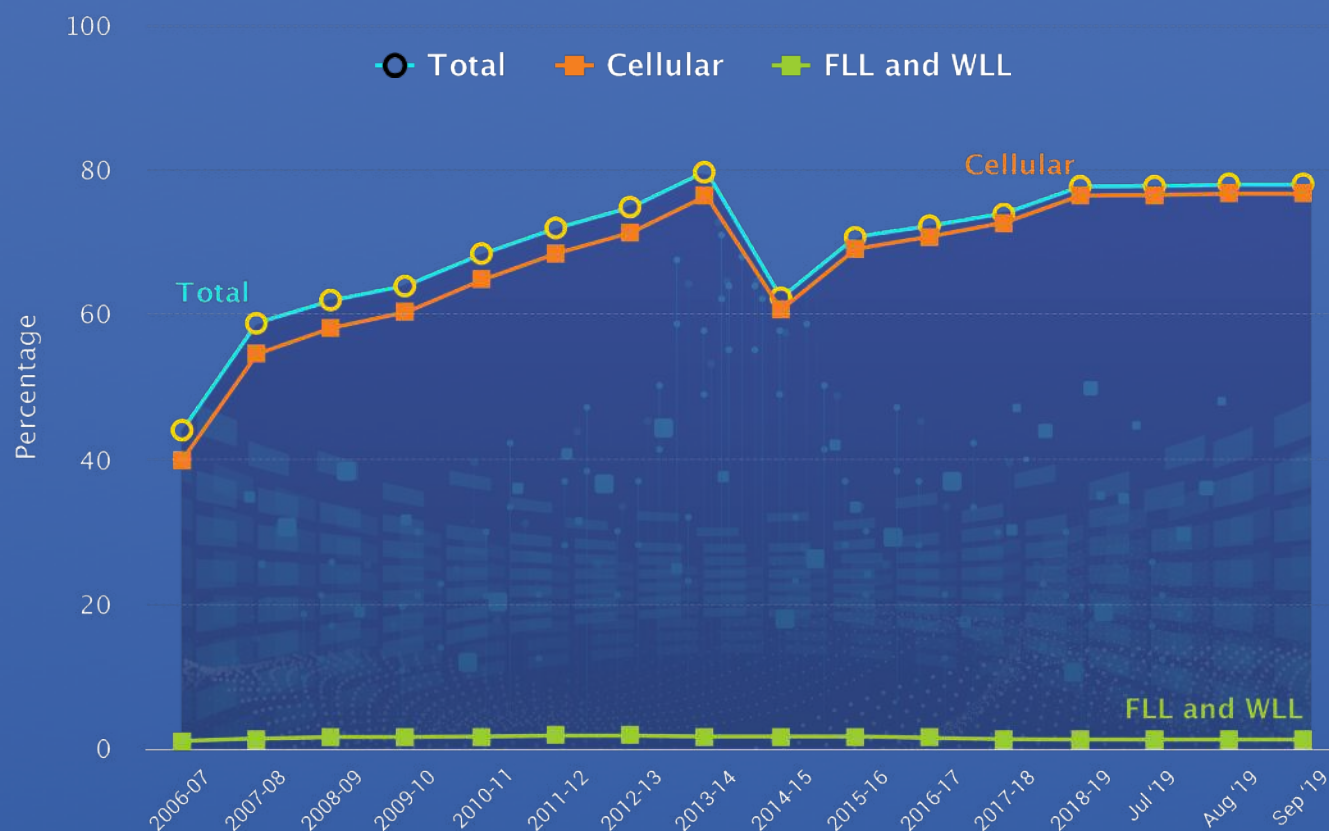


74 Million
Broadband Subscribers



Data source: PTA; Figures are as of September 2019

Tele-density



Data source: PTA; FLL and WLL figures are as of Dec-18. Teledensity revised from Dec-17 upto date as per revised population - Economic Survey

vii.

LOGISTICS



Existing logistics infrastructure:

In the context of e-Commerce, logistics are the processes of shipping order to customers or transporting an inventory to a merchant. The logistics process keeps a track of goods in transit and upto the point of delivery. Worldwide, e-Commerce companies outsource their logistics to third-party logistics companies (**3PLs**) that specialize in transport and storage, to make it cost effective, e.g., postal services, private courier service providers and cargo services. The use of technology by these 3PLs has significantly improved the tracking of shipments/goods due to which there is a sharp decline in goods that go missing during transit. Moreover, road infrastructure is also an important factor for efficient and timely shipment/delivery of goods/services. In the last 3 decades, Pakistan has developed a reasonably good road infrastructure and 3PLs, both at public and private sector, which in turn have improved reach and reliability of logistics services.



Apart from the private sector courier services (**3PLs**), which are quite efficient and innovative, Pakistan Post has also developed the ability to play an active role in e-Commerce. In January 2019, it launched its first mobile application and export parcel service “**EMS Plus**” which will facilitate especially small businesses to send their consignments/parcels abroad to any destination within 72 hours. At present exporters can avail this service for sending their consignments (of 30 kg or below) to Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Japan, U.K., Thailand and Australia. The most attractive feature of this service is its cost competitiveness with private courier services.

However, timely payment by the Logistics companies to the sellers remain a challenge and the payment gap sometimes extends to 3-4 weeks, hampering the cash flow of small businesses.

Policy Outcomes

- i. **Automation in logistics will be adopted by e-Commerce platforms.** This will entail 3PL businesses to install systems to offer plug-in to online retailers and marketplaces.
- ii. Identification of logistics infrastructure will be done to complement e-businesses.
- iii. Ministry of Communications is working on National Logistics Policy, it will include a chapter on facilitating e-Commerce, including timely payment to sellers by the Logistics companies.





Existing state of data protection in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, the laws relating to data protection can only be found in fragments under different legislations. For instance, in section 41 (Confidentiality of Information) of PECA 2016, section 155D of the Customs Act, 1969, ETO 2002 and PTA's Anti-spam Regulations etc. Only recently, a Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018 (**PDP Bill**) was tabled, but it is yet to be promulgated. Apart from the fact that it is essential for Pakistani citizens and business concerns to have data protection, it is also necessary to enable local entrepreneurs to offer goods and services to other countries. Regions such as EU do not allow their enterprises to transact with companies of such countries which do not offer same level of data protection which is available under the EU Regulations.²⁸

SBP's Rules and Regulations which contain provisions relating to data protection are given below:

SBP CIRCULARS

Circular No.	Date	Subject
PSD Circular No. 05 of 2016	10-Jun-16	Regulations for Payment Card Security
PSD Circular No. 03 of 2015	21-Oct-15	Regulations for Security of Internet Banking
BPRD Circular No. 07 of 2016	22-Jun-16	Prevention against Cyber Attacks
BPRD Circular No. 09 of 2016	12-Jul-16	Branchless Banking Regulations for Financial Institutions Guidelines on Outsourcing Arrangement
BPRD Circular No. 09 of 2007	13-Jul-07	Financial Consumer Protection
CPD Circular No. 04 of 2014	29-Aug-14	

REFERENCES IN RULES

PS & PSEFT Act 2007	Section 13(3), 15, 30-2(i), 30-2(v), 35, 36, 70
Rules for PSOs/PSPs	Section 6-10(i), Section 6-10(1), Section 7(2), Section 8(2), Section 9 (all clauses) and Section 14(3)

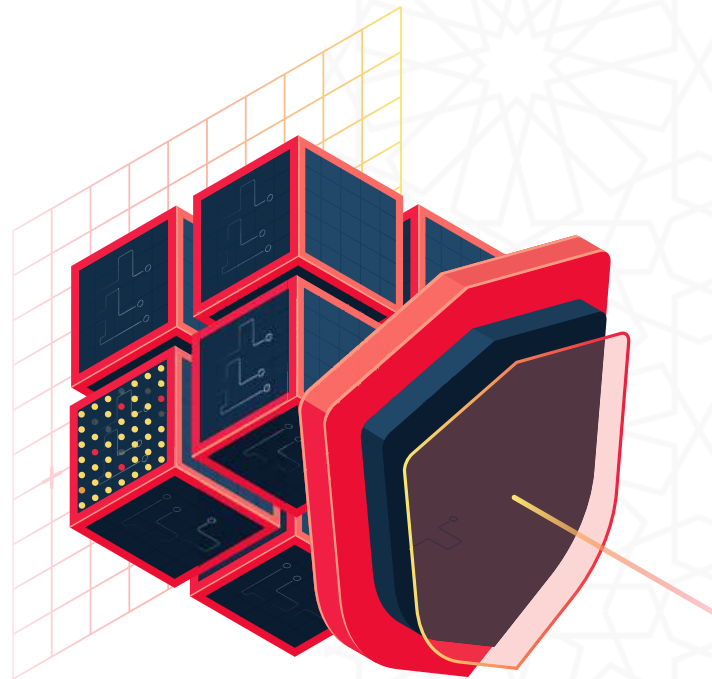
²⁸ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016, clauses (103) and (104)

Existing state of data sovereignty and data localization:

At present in Pakistan there is no broad legal framework covering the issue of data localization. Only in the banking sector, due to strict privacy provisions under SBP's various regulations, consumers' data cannot be transferred.

Policy Outcomes

- i. MoITT is in the process of formulating Pakistan's Cloud Policy. The said policy will consider specific areas in relation to e-Commerce.
- ii. Early enactment of Data Protection Act will be ensured.
- iii. Investment in the complete chain of e-Commerce including logistics, payment gateways and market places will be encouraged to meet up the challenges of digital economy.



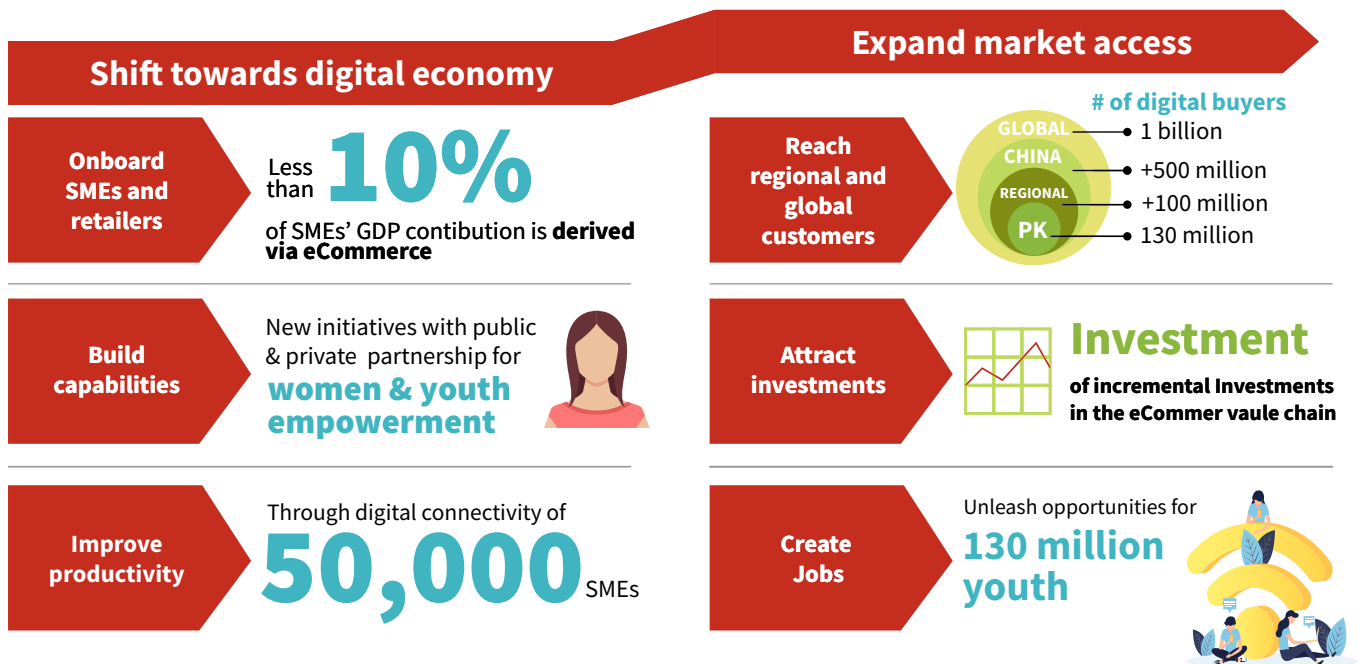
GLOBAL CONNECTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION IN MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS

Global e-Commerce has been growing exponentially since the last 2 decades. According to the Information Economy Report (2017), global e-Commerce sales amounted to \$25.3 trillion in 2015 in which B2B claimed larger share of \$22.4 trillion and B2C smaller share of \$2.9 trillion.²⁹

According to UNCTAD's B2C e-Commerce Index, in 2018 Pakistan ranked 117 (out of 151 countries) on e-Commerce readiness index with a value of 32.3³⁰ Pakistan is the fourth largest growing supplier of freelance services only behind US, UK and Brazil. Keeping in view the exponential increase in global e-Commerce, a large number of countries signed a declaration for having multilateral disciplines on e-Commerce in the last WTO ministerial conference held in Argentina in 2017.

Policy Outcomes

- i. Continuous engagement will be ensured at the entire multilateral e-Commerce negotiation forums such as WTO, ITU, UNESCAP and UNCTAD to protect Pakistan's economic interest and global connectivity through market access and effective special and differential treatment.
- ii. TDAP will be transformed into a digitally savvy and services oriented organization with capabilities for digital marketing and e-Commerce promotion.



²⁹ Information Economy Report 2017: Digitization, Trade and Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, p. 27

³⁰ UNCTAD B2C e-Commerce Index 2017, UNCTAD Technical Notes on ICT for Development No. 9



06

ANNEXURES



ANNEXURE-I

IMPLEMENTATION OF e-COMMERCE POLICY

For implementing the measures envisaged in this Policy, the national e-Commerce Council will meet at least twice a year and can form various committees and working groups to oversee the implementation. These Committees will oversee proper implementation of the Policy and, where necessary, will coordinate to resolve any matters among the provinces or between provinces and the Federation.

Composition of the National e-Commerce Council will be as under:

NATIONAL e-COMMERCE COUNCIL

Public Sector Representatives:

i.	Commerce Minister	Chair
ii.	Secretary, Commerce Division	Secretary
iii.	Governor SBP	
iv.	Secretary, Ministry of Finance	
v.	Secretary, Revenue Division	
vi.	Secretary, Ministry of Information Technology & Telecom	
vii.	Secretary, Ministry of Law and Justice	
viii.	Secretary, Ministry of Communications	
ix.	Secretary TDAP	
x.	Secretary, Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division	
xi.	Chairman, FBR	
xii.	Chairman, SECP	
xiii.	Director General, Pakistan Post	
xiv.	Chief Executive Officer, NITB	
xv.	Chief Executive Officer, SMEDA	
xvi.	All Provincial Chief Secretaries	
xvii.	Heads of all Provincial Revenue Authorities	

Private Sector Representatives:

i.	5 representatives from SME sector
ii.	5 representatives of online market places
iii.	5 representatives of Start-up and Micro-enterprises
iv.	PASHA
v.	2 Technology solutions companies
vi.	3 representatives from Telecom companies engaged in facilitating mobile wallets
vii.	2 representatives of large enterprises
viii.	3 representatives from research institutions / facilitating organization such as ignite
ix.	Head of Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad

PROVINCIAL e-COMMERCE COUNCILS

Composition:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| i | Chief Secretary |
| ii. | Secretary, Department of Industry, Commerce and Investment |
| iii. | Secretary, Department of Finance |
| iv. | Secretary, Department of Planning |
| v. | Secretary, Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs |
| vi. | Secretary, Department of Transport |
| vii. | Heads of Provincial IT Boards/Authorities |
| viii. | Heads of Provincial Revenue Authorities / Boards |
| ix. | Representatives from Provincial Consumer Protection Councils |
| x. | At least 8 representative of private e-Commerce sector |

Role of the e-Commerce Councils

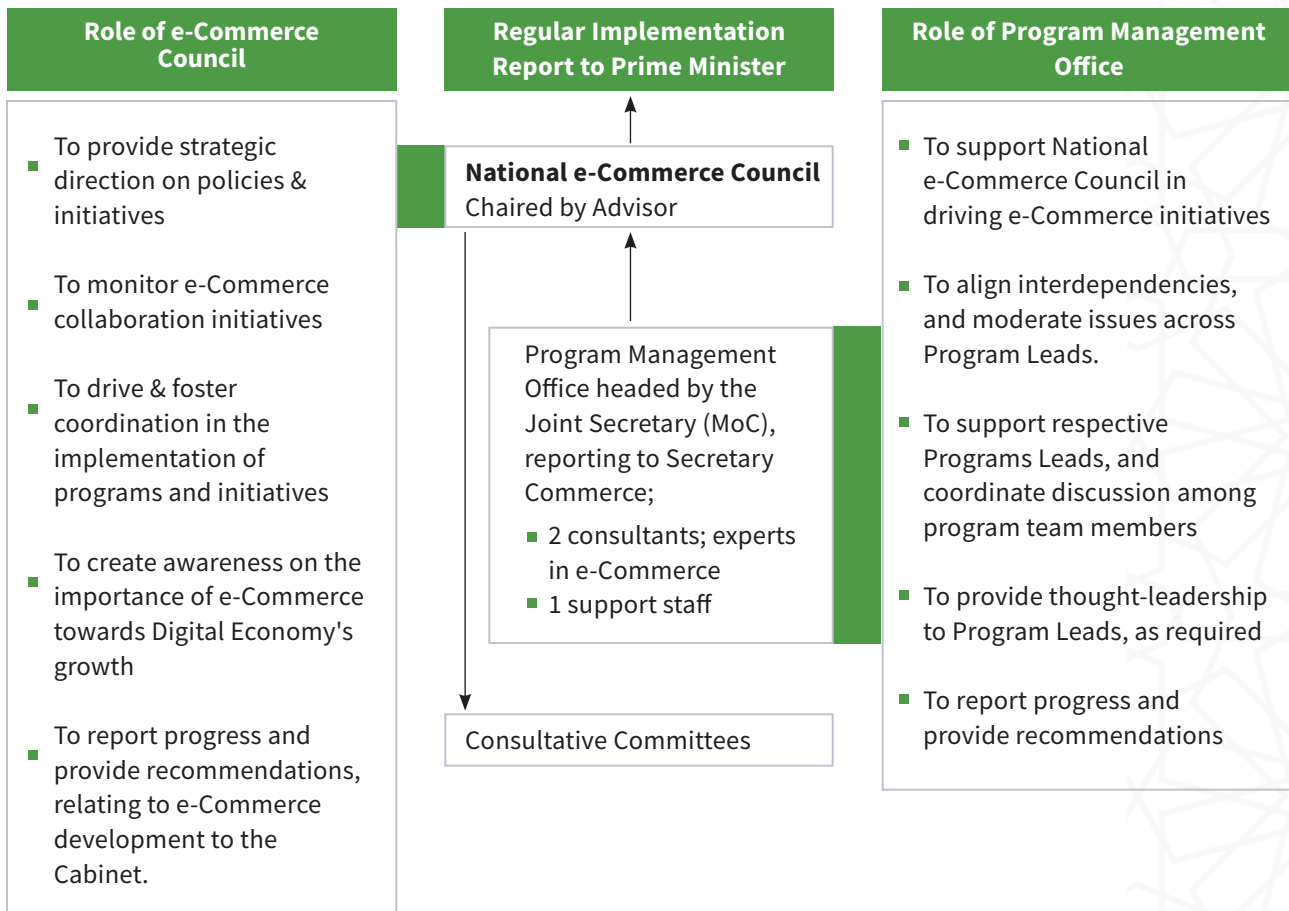
- To provide strategic direction on policies & initiatives
- To monitor e-Commerce collaboration initiatives
- To drive & foster coordination in the implementation of programs and initiatives
- To create awareness on the importance of e-Commerce towards Digital Economy's growth
- To report progress and provide recommendations, relating to e-Commerce development to the Cabinet





ANNEXURE-II

GOVERNANCE OF NATIONAL e-COMMERCE COUNCIL



ANNEXURE-III

INITIATIVES THROUGH PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO PROMOTE TRAINING, CAPACITY BUILDING, FREELANCING AND DIGITAL MARKETING

Creation of an e-Commerce business facilitation hub:

The e-Commerce business facilitation hub will serve as a central point of information on how enterprises can engage in and benefit from e-Commerce. It will offer an online portal with relevant information on how to start an online business, highlighting different options depending on the type of goods or services that the enterprise will be offering. The portal will provide easy access to valuable resources, such as established e-Commerce platforms, legal information, advisory services and more. It will serve as a gateway for entrepreneurs and SMEs to access relevant government authorities, as well as training programs. Potential partners would include TDAP, SMEDA, Pakistan Post, EasyPaiza, Visa, Google and Incubation centers such as Plan 9. Main components of the initiative are (a) construction of the e-Commerce hub platform and the development of relevant resources needed to support aspiring entrepreneurs as well as existing SMEs interested in expanding online, and will also serve as a location where e-Commerce service providers such as logistics, banks and export authorities can provide information to SMEs; (b) development and provision of trainings; (c) development of entrepreneurship diagnostic tools for start-up companies and (d) **Online platform for economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs and exporters (WEXNET) by MoC in collaboration with Emerging Pakistan Initiative.**

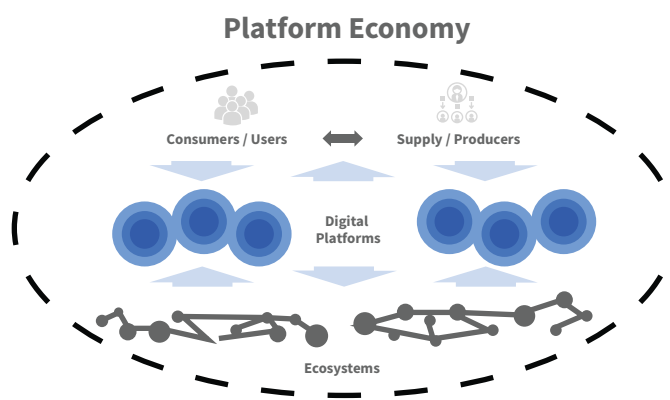
Empower youth and SMEs for e-Commerce:

Pakistan's large population of online social media-savvy youth offers potential for developing the e-Commerce sector. In 2016, Pakistan's 15–29 years of age comprised more than half of all online shoppers. This initiative would aim at soliciting the help of unemployed university graduates to help SMEs build their own websites or create virtual stores on available e-Commerce platforms, and promoting freelance opportunities in Urdu and other languages. While the Government will play a lead role in catalyzing,



supporting and coordinating the initiative, it will need to secure a commitment by the private sector to empower youth and SMEs for e-Commerce. This initiative is composed of the following components:

- (a) e-Commerce Youth Volunteering Program, aimed at soliciting the help of unemployed university graduates to help SMEs build websites or to create virtual stores on e-Commerce platforms;
- (b) the construction of a local language freelancing platform aimed at connecting freelancers with SMEs seeking assistance for e-Commerce related services;
- (c) the formation of a virtual network and platform for young entrepreneurs and freelancers to connect with incubators, entrepreneurial institutes and tech parks targeting e-Commerce and digital market opportunities; and



(d) the creation of digital content and a marketing hub for Urdu and English content in the industry's key tech parks aimed at leveraging the large youth population.

Access to Finance for SMEs to promote digitization in Pakistan:

A coordinated micro finance program, in collaboration with all micro credit financing facilities will be launched with a view to support back-end service providers as well as new online market places.

Skill Development Program:

To promote e-Commerce as a business opportunity and employment tool, private and public sector will have coordinated programs for skill development at Provincial and District level in collaboration with the program. Up scaling of Digiskills Programs shall be done at the district level. **The programs started under this will also complement One Woman One Account initiative, Ehsaas and Kamyab Jawan program by launching various initiatives for encouraging digital marketing, capacity building/training (with focus on women entrepreneurs) and e-Commerce enterprises.**





ANNEXURE-IV

CODE OF CONDUCT **FOR ALL e-COMMERCE BUSINESSES**

This code of conduct will be applicable to all **e-Commerce businesses** **whereas** e-Commerce is defined as *buying and selling of goods or services including digital products through electronic transactions conducted via the internet or other computer-mediated (online communication) networks.*

Disclosure requirements / Consumer Protection:

- a. Prices of goods and services offered on platforms will be clearly displayed on the website/application. In case of physical goods prices will also be clearly displayed on packaging and invoices. In case of failure, a complaint may be sent to the concerned Consumer Protection Council which will take action against the e-Commerce platforms.
- b. All e-Commerce platforms will make full disclosure on their websites/applications regarding data protection provisions. Such disclosure will also include disclosure about the country/legal jurisdiction where such data will be stored and the purpose for which it may be used. These provisions will be implemented in line with Data Protection Act and Pakistan Cloud Policy.
- c. Online platforms/websites/applications will provide information about the sellers of products. The information will be provided as clearly as possible containing details to enable consumers to contact the seller. Such information will include name (of individual or business entity), address, telephonic contact and email address of the seller.
- d. All e-Commerce platforms and auction places will clearly display their cell/phone number, email address on a complaint form for redressing consumers' complaints. In addition, a system will be installed for issuing acknowledgements, manually or automatically, of receipt of complaints. The acknowledgements will also disclose the process and timelines for expeditious resolution of complaints.
- e. All e-Commerce platforms/websites/applications already doing business with different names/ domain names will provide on their websites the name by which they are already registered with SECP along with customer universal identification number (CUIN).

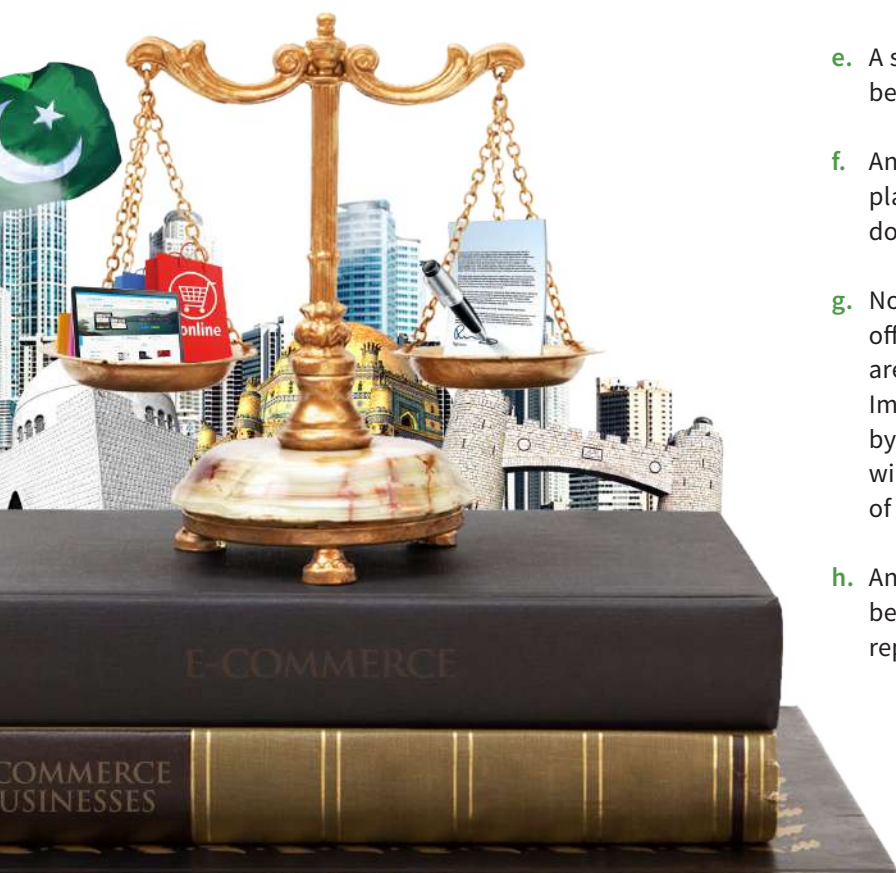


Compliance with applicable laws:

- a. Goods shipped from across the border will be channelized through Customs.
- b. Consumer/Business Payments from Pakistani banks and payment gateways to unauthorized and unregistered (GST non-compliant) websites/applications will be barred.
- c. e-Commerce platforms will ensure compliance with all applicable laws.
- d. In case of non-compliance, the concerned e-Commerce platform will first be sent a notice to take corrective measures within 15 days of the receipt of notice.
- e. In case of persistent failure to comply beyond 15 days period, the non-compliant e-Commerce platform will be taken down and other measures may also be taken for preventing such e-Commerce platform from having an access to consumers in Pakistan.

Conduct of business:

- a. To guard consumers against business malpractices and for privacy protection and safety, it will be mandatory for all domestic e-Commerce platforms having more than 1million PKR sales per year to have a registered business entity and a physical address in Pakistan.
- b. e-Commerce platforms will enter into an enforceable contract with their sellers. In case of any loss to consumers due to non-existence of such a contract, e-Commerce platform will indemnify the consumer.
- c. All e-Commerce platforms will secure an undertaking and/or a warranty, where applicable, from the sellers regarding genuineness of goods and their condition at the time of sale. Such an undertaking will be readily forwarded to the consumers upon request.
- d. All e-Commerce platforms including auction places will take adequate measures against sale of counterfeit/pirated goods. Upon receipt of a genuine complaint from a consumer, the e-Commerce platform will return the price paid without any deductions and forthwith stop hosting the product complained against and will put a notice about the seller of the products in question.
- e. A seller who continues to place counterfeited goods may be blacklisted for a certain period of time.
- f. Any system of ratings put in place by an e-Commerce platform or customer reviews published online will be done with utmost transparency.
- g. No e-Commerce platform including auction place will offer such goods for sale on their online platform which are declared 'prohibited' or 'banned' under the prevailing Import Policy Order or any other applicable policy issued by any competent authority under the law. Such products will be immediately removed from offer within 24 hours of the receipt of a complaint or notice.
- h. Any seller offering 'prohibited' or 'banned' goods will be blacklisted from the platform and the matter will be reported immediately to the concerned authorities.



ANNEXURE-V

ACTION MATRIX

1. e-COMMERCE LEGAL, REGULATORY & FACILITATION ENVIRONMENT

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Enhancing Cross-border trade	■ Allowing re-export / re-shipment ■ Operationalization of National Single Window	MoC	FBR (Customs)
Taxation of digital goods	■ Adoption of international best practices	MoC	FBR
Registration of online/e-Commerce businesses.	■ Registration facilitation by SECP to fulfil the mandatory requirement for registration and physical presence in Pakistan	SECP	SECP
Regulation of the conduct of business by e-Commerce platforms to prevent malpractices	■ Code of conduct for e-Commerce platforms	MoC, Consumer Protection Councils, e-Commerce Platforms, Federal and Provincial Governments	Consumer Protection Councils, e-Commerce Platforms, Federal and Provincial Governments.
e-Procurement through B2G & C2G	■ Adoption of e-Procurement model in Government procurements ■ Availability of end to end business solutions developed by the private sector	MoC, MoITT, NITB	PPRA
Allocation of the subject of e-Commerce to the Commerce Division	■ Notification by the Cabinet Division	Cabinet Division, MoC	Cabinet Division, MoC

2. FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND DIGITIZATION THROUGH e-COMMERCE PAYMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
CNP transactions and co-badging with international card schemes	■ Enable PSOs/PSPs& Domestic payment scheme to process CNP transactions ■ Facilitation of local & international payment platforms through National Payment Facilitation integration /interface ■ Explore the possibility of co-badging of domestic payment schemes with international card payment schemes	SBP, MoC, MoITT, NITB, Ministry of Finance	SBP, MoC, MoITT, NITB, Ministry of Finance
To achieve faster digitization	■ Improving interoperability of various payment platforms/ solutions	MoC, SBP, NITB, MoITT	SBP, MoC, MoITT, Private Sector, SBP and NITB
Use of local online-merchant accounts	■ Guidelines for improving banking services for local online-merchant accounts	SBP	SBP, Ministry of Finance
Cross-border payments	■ Efforts for inviting international payment gateways to Pakistan as well as to Integrate/Interface local Payment Gateways with International Payment Gateways	SBP, NITB, MoITT, Ministry of Finance, MoC	FBR, NITB, MoITT, Ministry of Finance, SBP, MoC
Gradual shift towards digital payments	■ Encouragement of digital payments through special incentives for consumers and merchants ■ Within 3 years of the launch of this policy, maximum amount for COD payments to be fixed at PKR 10,000	SBP, e-Commerce platforms, MoITT NITB, Ministry of Finance	SBP, e-Commerce platforms, Telecom companies, payment solution providers, MoITT, NITB, Ministry of Finance, MoC

3. CONSUMER PROTECTION

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Covering e-Commerce in consumer protection laws	- Consequential amendments in federal and provincial Consumer Protection laws to cover e-Commerce transactions - Establishing consumer courts in all districts of all provinces - Training of judicial officers in e-Commerce	MoC, Federal and Provincial Governments	Consumers Rights Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad & Provincial Consumer Protection Councils/ Commissions, e-Commerce platforms
Public awareness	- Public awareness campaigns on e-Commerce websites / portals / Apps - Organizing Seminars / workshops on e-Commerce through e-Commerce Modules	MoC, Federal and Provincial Governments	Consumers Rights Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad & Provincial Consumer Protection Councils/ Commissions, e-Commerce platforms
Customer Support	Mandatory for online businesses to provide customer support and dispute resolution mechanism	MoC, Federal and Provincial Governments	Federal and Provincial Ministries of law and justice, Federal & Provincial Chambers of Commerce
Alternate Dispute Resolution	- Establishing independent alternate dispute resolution mechanism - Opening of TDRO and IPO nodes in leading chambers	Federal Government/ Provincial Governments	Federal and Provincial Ministries of Law and Justice, Provincial Chambers of Commerce
Swift and effective processing of consumer cases	Establishment of e-courts	Federal / Provincial Governments	Federal/Provincial Governments, Consumers Rights Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad Provincial consumer protection Councils/ Commissions

4. TAXATION

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Harmonization of sales tax regimes	■ Provincial revenue authorities to harmonize their sales tax regimes to avoid double / layered taxation	Provincial revenue authorities / boards	FBR
Simplification of tax filing system	■ Introduction of single page sales tax return form	Provincial revenue authorities / boards / FBR	FBR

5. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE & TELECOM SERVICES IN PAKISTAN

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Availability of internet access across Pakistan through Telecom Policy 2015, Section 12 (Already in progress)	■ Development of uniform ICT infrastructure across Pakistan especially in remote and far-flung areas ■ Up scaling of USF and Ignite companies' work on Public Private Partnership Model as elaborated in section 12 and 13 (respectively) of the Telecom Policy 2015.	MoITT, USF	MoITT, PTA, USF
MoITT has established IT Parks through PSEB. Also, a state of the art IT Park is being established in Islamabad through Korean Exim Bank. IT Valleys – IT Tech SEZs (and proliferation of New IT Parks) have been included in Digital Pakistan Policy 2018.	■ MoITT with relevant stakeholders will develop IT/Tech SEZ/Parks for local ICT industry and foreign investments through infrastructure support	MoITT, Ignite and Universal Service Fund, VUP, Private Sector, Bol, MoC, P@SHA	MoITT, Private Sector, Bol, MoC, P@SHA
Strengthening of R&D in ICT sector	■ Effective use of R&D Fund with re-aligned mandate to include startups incubators, academia and IT Sectors	MoITT, Ignite, Educational Institutes, Private Sector	MoITT, Ignite, Educational Institutes, Private Sector
Provision of android phones/tablets as part of Ehsaas and Kamyab Jawan Program through easy installments.	■ Distribution of android tablets for e-entrepreneurs through One Woman One Bank Account Initiatives, Ehsaas and Kamyab Jawan Program	Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, MoC, MoITT, FBR	Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, MoC, MoITT, FBR, Private Sector, Finance Division
Greater availability and access to IT equipment/products in the medium to long term	■ Local manufacturing will be encouraged ■ Scoping study		

6. LOGISTICS AND e-COMMERCE

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
System automation in B2C	■ e-Commerce platforms to adopt automation in logistics	e-Commerce platforms, Pak Post	MoITT, Pakistan Post, Private sector companies
Improving logistical efficiency	■ Formulation of policy on logistics to address e-Commerce related concerns.	Ministry of Communications	Pakistan Post, Ministry of Communications and Private Logistic Companies

7. DATA PROTECTION AND INVESTMENT

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Data Protection and Investment	■ Pakistan Data Protection Act & Cloud/Data Policy (under consideration) to provide for data sovereignty, data localization and address issues relating to e-Commerce	MoITT, NITB	MoITT, NITB MoC and Ministry of Law and Justice
Investment promotion in e-Commerce	■ International payment gateways and online market places, Logistics and Infrastructure support initiatives	MoITT, BoI, MoC	BoI, MoC, MoITT, Ministry of Communications and SBP

8. EMPOWERING YOUTH & SMES THROUGH BUSINESS SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Facilitation of SMEs and Start-ups	■ SMEDA to impart trainings for app/website development and use of online platforms. ■ SBP to introduce micro-finance loan schemes ■ Inclusion of e-Commerce Modules in curriculum as specialized courses and degree programs for startups and e-entrepreneurs	MoITT /SMEDA / SBP Ignite	MoITT, SMEDA, SBP, Private Sector, Provincial departments of IT and Industry, TEVTA, NAVTTC, Educational Institutions with incubators
Project Initiatives in collaboration with Public-Private partnership	■ Creation of an e-Commerce business facilitation hub ■ Association of Freelancers ■ Construction of a national showcase window of B2B, B2C aggregator ■ Empowerment of Youth and SMEs for e-Commerce. It will also complement Kamyab Jawan Program already initiated by the Government. ■ Access to Finance for SMEs through better design and coordination to promote digitization in Pakistan. ■ Initiation of Pak e-SME Program to identify, train, enable and connect 50,000 e-SMEs of the remote areas of Pakistan to online market places for promoting e-Commerce ■ Launch of WEXNET (Women entrepreneurs and exporters network) e Commerce platform for economic empowerment of women	MoC, TDAP, SMEDA, Microfinance Banks MoITT, Private Sector	MoC, TDAP, SMEDA, Microfinance Banks MoITT, Private Sector
Economic empowerment of women	■ Coordination with Ehsaas program and one woman one bank initiative for economic empowerment of women	MoC, Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, Private Sector	MoC, MoITT, Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety Division, TDAP, Woman Chambers of Commerce, Private Sector and relevant associations

9. GLOBAL CONNECTIVITY AND MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Engagement at the multilateral forums to ensure global connectivity and market access	■ Negotiations ■ Marketing, promotion and facilitation through digital tools ■ Access to foreign markets	MoC, Pakistan Mission to the WTO All Commercial Counsellors / Trade Ministers Associations and Chambers All relevant stakeholders	MoC, MoFA and MoITT
50% increase in e-Commerce exports through new e-Commerce initiatives in the next 3-5 years	■ Digital transformation of TDAP to ensure effective digital marketing and inclusion of Pakistani products on international e-Commerce platforms	MoC, TDAP, Association, Chambers, P@SHA, Software Export Board	MoC, TDAP, Association, Chambers, P@SHA, Software Export Board, Commercial Counsellors, MoITT, MOFA

10. GLOBAL CONNECTIVITY AND MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS

Policy Initiative	Key Areas	Lead Ministry / Dept.	Facilitating Ministries / Departments / Bodies
Establishment of National e-Commerce Council	■ Notification ■ Establishment of National e-Commerce Council Secretariat/Policy Unit	MoC	All Federal and Provincial members of the National e-Commerce Council



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