Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA)

Making a difference for entrepreneurs
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Doing Business 2011: Making a difference for entrepreneurs is the eighth in a series of annual reports investigating regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. Doing Business presents quantitative indicators on business regulations and the protection of property rights that can be compared across 183 economies, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, over time.

A set of regulations affecting 9 stages of a business’s life are measured: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business. Data in Doing Business 2011 are current as of June 1, 2010*. The indicators are used to analyze economic outcomes and identify what reforms have worked, where, and why.

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

The data set covers 183 economies: 46 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 32 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 25 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 24 in East Asia and Pacific, 18 in the Middle East and North Africa and 8 in South Asia, as well as 30 OECD high-income economies as benchmarks.

The following pages present the summary Doing Business indicators for Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA). The data used for this economy profile come from the Doing Business database and are summarized in graphs. These graphs allow a comparison of the economies in each region not only with one another but also with the “good practice” economy for each indicator.

The good-practice economies are identified by their position in each indicator as well as their overall ranking and by their capacity to provide good examples of business regulation to other countries. These good-practice economies do not necessarily rank number 1 in the topic or indicator, but they are in the top 10.

More information is available in the full report. Doing Business 2011: Making a difference for entrepreneurs presents the indicators, analyzes their relationship with economic outcomes and recommends reforms. The data, along with information on ordering the report, are available on the Doing Business website (www.doingbusiness.org).

* Except for the Paying Taxes indicator that refers to the period January to December of 2009.

Note: 2008-2010 Doing Business data and rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and the addition of new economies (in the case of the rankings).
Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1 - 183, with first place being the highest. The ease of doing business index averages the economy's percentile rankings on 9 topics, made up of a variety of indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The rankings are from the Doing Business 2011: Making a Difference for Entrepreneurs report, covering the period June 2009 to June 2010.

* Singapore is shown as a benchmark.
Many economies have undertaken business registration reforms in stages—and often as part of a larger regulatory reform program. Among the benefits have been greater firm satisfaction and savings and more registered businesses, financial resources and job opportunities. A number of studies show that economies with higher entry costs are associated with a larger informal sector and a smaller number of legally registered firms.

Some reform outcomes

In Egypt, reductions of the minimum capital requirement in 2007 and 2008 led to an increase of more than 30% in the number of limited liability companies.

In Portugal, the creation of One-Stop Shop in 2006 and 2007 resulted in a reduction of time to start a business from 54 days to 5. In 2007 and 2008, new business registrations were up by 60% compared with 2006.

In Malaysia, the reduction of registration fees in 2008 led to an increase of registrations by 15.8% in 2009.

What does Starting a Business measure?

**Procedures to legally start and operate a company (number)**

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

**Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)**

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

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

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

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

- Deposited in a bank or with a notary before registration begins

Starting a Business: getting a local limited liability company up and running

Rankings are based on 4 subindicators

- **25% Time**: Pre-registration, registration and post-registration (in calendar days)
- **25% Cost**: As % of income per capita, no bribes included
- **25% Procedures**: Procedure is completed when final document is received
- **25% Paid-in minimum capital**: Funds deposited in a bank or with a notary before registration, as % of income per capita

Case Study Assumptions

- All information is readily available to the entrepreneur and there has been no prior contact with officials
- All government and nongovernment entities involved in the process function without corruption

The business:

- is a limited liability company, located in the largest business city
- conducts general commercial activities
- is 100% domestically owned
- has a start-up capital of 10 times income per capita
- has a turnover of at least 100 times income per capita
- has between 10 and 50 employees
- does not qualify for any special benefits
- does not own real estate
Procedures to start a business

This graph compares the number of procedures required before an entrepreneur can operate a business. * An economy with the fewest procedures is included as a benchmark.

Time to start a business (days)

This graph compares the number of days required before an entrepreneur can operate a business. * The economy requiring the least time is included as a benchmark.
Cost to start a business (% of income per capita)

- Denmark: 0.0%
- Mauritius: 3.8%
- Egypt, Arab Rep.: 6.3%
- Rwanda: 8.8%
- Madagascar: 12.9%
- Ethiopia: 14.1%
- Seychelles: 17.5%
- Zambia: 27.3%
- Swaziland: 33.0%
- Sudan: 30.6%
- Kenya: 38.3%
- Eritrea: 69.2%
- Uganda: 94.4%

Regional Average: 103.4%

Minimum capital to start a business (% of income per capita)

- New Zealand: 0.0%
- Burundi: 0.0%
- Conço, Dem. Rep.: 0.0%
- Egypt, Arab Rep.: 0.0%
- Kenya: 0.0%
- Malawi: 0.0%
- Maldives: 0.0%
- Mauritius: 0.0%
- Rwanda: 0.0%
- Seychelles: 0.0%
- Sudan: 0.0%
- Uganda: 0.0%
- Zambia: 0.0%
- Zimbabwe: 0.0%
- Swaziland: 0.5%

Regional Average: 86.9%

This graph compares the costs to start a business. * An economy with the lowest cost is included as a benchmark.

This graph compares the minimum capital an entrepreneur has to deposit before starting a business. * An economy with the lowest cost is included as a benchmark. 80 economies do not have minimum capital requirements. They are listed on the Doing Business website.
# Starting a Business Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Procedures (number)</th>
<th>Time (days)</th>
<th>Cost (% of income per capita)</th>
<th>Minimum Capital (% of income per capita)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>103.4</td>
<td>86.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>101.3</td>
<td>244.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>104.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>126.6</td>
<td>307.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Number of Procedures to Start a Business (number)**

![Bar chart showing average number of procedures to start a business across various regions](chart.png)
In many economies, especially poor ones, complying with building regulations is so costly in time and money that many builders opt out. Builders may pay bribes to pass inspections or simply build illegally, leading to hazardous construction. Where the regulatory burden is large, entrepreneurs may tend to move their activity into the informal economy. There they operate with less concern for safety, leaving everyone worse off. In other economies compliance is simple, straightforward and inexpensive, yielding better results.

**Some reform outcomes**

In **Burkina Faso**, a one-stop shop for construction permits, “Centre de Facilitation des Actes de Construire”, was opened in May 2008. The new regulation merged 32 procedures into 15, reduced the time required from 226 days to 122 and cut the cost by 40%.

In **Toronto, Canada** revamped its construction permitting process in 2005 by introducing time limits for different stages of the process and presenting a unique basic list of requirements for each project. Later it provided for electronic information and risk-based approvals with fast-track procedures. Between 2005 and 2008 the number of commercial building permits increased by 17%, the construction value of new commercial buildings by 84%.

**What does the Dealing with Construction Permits indicators measure?**

**Procedures to legally build a warehouse** (number)
- Submitting all relevant documents and obtaining all necessary clearances, licenses, permits and certificates
- Completing all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections
- Obtaining utility connections for electricity, water, sewerage and a land telephone line
- Registering the warehouse after its completion (if required for use as collateral or for transfer of warehouse)

**Time required to complete each procedure** (calendar days)
- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Each procedure starts on a separate day
- Procedure completed once final document is received
- No prior personal contact with officials

**Cost required to complete each procedure** (% of income per capita)
Official costs only, no bribes

**Case Study Assumptions**
The business:
- is a small to medium-size limited liability company, located in the largest business city
- is domestically owned and operated, in the construction business
- has 60 builders and other employees.
The warehouse:
- is a new construction (there was no previous construction on the land)
- has complete architectural and technical plans prepared by a licensed architect
- will be connected to electricity, water, sewerage (sewage system, septic tank or their equivalent) and one land phone line.
- will be used for general storage, such as of books.
- will take 30 weeks to construct (excluding all delays due to administrative and regulatory requirements).
Procedures to deal with construction permits

This graph compares the number of procedures required for an entrepreneur to deal with construction permits. * The economy with the fewest procedures is included as a benchmark.

Time to deal with construction permits (days)

This graph compares the number of days required for an entrepreneur to deal with construction permits. * The economy requiring the least time is included as a benchmark.
This graph compares the costs to deal with construction permits. * The economy with the lowest cost is included as a benchmark.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Cost (% of income per capita)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>68.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>143.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>167.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>192.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt, Arab Rep.</td>
<td>230.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>251.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>410.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>554.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>1297.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>1316.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Average</td>
<td>1590.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>1862.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>2454.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Rep.</td>
<td>2692.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>7047.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>8020.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>no practice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Dealing with Construction Permits Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Procedures (number)</th>
<th>Time (days)</th>
<th>Cost (% of income per capita)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>227.4</td>
<td>1,590.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>250.1</td>
<td>645.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>233.9</td>
<td>2,499.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>151.9</td>
<td>409.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>166.3</td>
<td>62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>233.5</td>
<td>991.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Average Time to Deal with Construction Permits (days)

![Bar chart showing average time to deal with construction permits across different regions.]
Ensuring formal property rights is fundamental. Effective administration of land is part of that. If formal property transfer is too costly or complicated, formal titles might go informal again. *Doing Business* records the full sequence of procedures necessary for a business to purchase a property from another business and transfer the property title to the buyer’s name. In the past 6 years, 105 economies undertook 146 reforms making it easier to transfer property. Globally, the time to transfer property fell by 38% and the cost by 10% over this time. The most popular feature of property registration reform in these 6 years, implemented in 52 economies, was lowering transfer taxes and government fees.

**Some reform outcomes**

*Georgia* now allows property transfers to be completed through 500 authorized users, notably banks. This saves time for entrepreneurs. A third of people transferring property in 2009 chose authorized users, up from 7% in 2007. *Georgia’s* new electronic registry managed 68,000 sales in 2007, twice as many as in 2003. *Belarus*’s unified and computerized registry was able to cope with the addition of 1.2 million new units over 3 years. The registry issued 1 million electronic property certificates in 2009.

What does the Registering Property indicators measure?

### Procedures to legally transfer title on immovable property (number)

- Preregistration (for example, checking for liens, notarizing sales agreement, paying property transfer taxes)
- Registration in the economy’s largest business city
- Postregistration (for example, transactions with the local authority, tax authority or cadastre)

### Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

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

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

- Official costs only, no bribes
- No value added or capital gains taxes included

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Registering Property: transfer of property between 2 local companies  
Rankings are based on 3 subindicators

Case Study Assumptions

The parties (buyer and seller):

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

The property (fully owned by the seller):

- Has a value of 50 times income per capita. The sale price equals the value.
- Has no mortgages attached and has been under the same ownership for the past 10 years.
- Is registered in the land registry or cadastre, or both, and is free of title disputes.
- Is located in a periurban commercial zone, and no rezoning is required.
- Consists of a 557.4 square meters (6,000 square feet) land and a 10 years old 2-story warehouse of 929 square meters (10,000 square feet) located on the land. The warehouse is in good condition and complies with all safety standards, building codes and legal requirements. The property will be transferred in its entirety.
Procedures to register property

This graph compares the number of procedures required for an entrepreneur to register a property. * An economy with the fewest procedures is included as a benchmark.

Time to register property (days)

This graph compares the number of days required for an entrepreneur to register a property. * An economy with the least time is included as a benchmark.
This graph compares the costs to register a property. * The economy with the lowest cost is included as a benchmark.
### Registering Property Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Procedures (number)</th>
<th>Time (days)</th>
<th>Cost (% of property value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Cost to Register a Property (% of property value)

![Bar chart showing the average cost to register a property across different regions.](chart)
Through two sets of indicators, *Doing Business* assesses the legal rights of borrowers and lenders with respect to secured transactions and the sharing of credit information. The depth of credit information index measures rules and practices affecting the coverage, scope, and accessibility of credit information available through either a public credit registry or a private credit bureau. Credit information systems mitigate the ‘information asymmetry’ in lending and enable lenders to view a borrower’s financial history (positive or negative), providing them with valuable information to consider when assessing risk. Credit information systems benefit borrowers as well, allowing good borrowers to establish a reputable credit history which will enable them to access credit more easily. The Legal Rights Index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. Sound collateral laws will enable businesses to use their assets, especially movable property, as security to generate capital while having strong creditor’s rights has been associated with higher ratios of private sector credit to GDP.

### Some reform outcomes

*China* created a national online registry for pledges of receivables. From January to May 2010, the Credit Information Center has reported more than 57,000 registrations representing loans with a value estimated at over US$1.500 billion. More than 30,000 SMEs benefited by being able to access credit and securing their loans with account receivables.

In 2008, when *Zambia* established a private credit bureau, its database initially covered about 25,000 borrowers. Thanks to a strong communication campaign and a central bank directive, coverage has grown 10-fold in the past 2 years, exceeding 200,000 by the beginning of 2010.

### What do the Getting Credit indicators measure?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strength of legal rights index (0–10)</strong></td>
<td>• Protection of rights of borrowers and lenders through collateral laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protection of secured creditors’ rights through bankruptcy laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depth of credit information index (0–6)</strong></td>
<td>• Scope and accessibility of credit information distributed by public credit registries and private credit bureaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public credit registry coverage (% of adults)</strong></td>
<td>• Number of individuals and firms listed in public credit registry as percentage of adult population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private credit bureau coverage (% of adults)</strong></td>
<td>• Number of individuals and firms listed in largest private credit bureau as percentage of adult population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Getting Credit: collateral rules and credit information

- **62.5%** Strength of legal rights index
- **37.5%** Depth of credit information index

Regulations on non-possessory security interests in movable property

Note: Private bureau coverage and public credit registry coverage are measured but do not count for the rankings.

### Case Study: Assumptions

**The Debtor**
- is a Private Limited Liability Company
- has its Headquarters and only base of operations in the largest business city
- obtains a loan from a local bank (the Creditor) for an amount up to 10 times income (GNI) per capita
## Credit Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Depth of credit information index (0-6)</th>
<th>Public registry coverage (% of adults)</th>
<th>Private bureau coverage (% of adults)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* United Kingdom</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Portugal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* New Zealand</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt, Arab Rep.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
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<td>Mauritius</td>
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<td>49.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo, Dem. Rep.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The economies with the highest public and private bureau coverage, and with the highest credit information index are included as benchmarks.
Strength of legal rights index (0-10)

This graph compares collateral and bankruptcy laws in the way they facilitate lending by protecting the rights of borrowers and lenders. * An economy with the highest index is included as a benchmark.
### Getting Credit Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Depth of credit information index (0-6)</th>
<th>Strength of legal rights index (0-10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Depth of Credit Information Index (0-6)

![Bar chart showing average depth of credit information index across regions.](chart.png)
Stronger investor protections matter for the ability of companies to raise the capital needed to grow, innovate, diversify and compete. This is all the more crucial in times of financial crisis when entrepreneurs must navigate through defiant environments to finance their activities. Using 3 indices of investor protection, Doing Business measures how economies regulate a standard case of self-dealing, use of corporate assets for personal gains. Since 2005, 51 economies have strengthened investor protections as measured by Doing Business.

Some reform outcomes

In Indonesia, an economy that consistently improved its laws regulating investor protections, the number of firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange increased from 331 to 396 between 2004 and 2009. Meanwhile, market capitalization grew from 680 trillion rupiah ($75 billion) to 1,077 trillion rupiah ($119 billion).

Malaysia has seen the number of firms listed on its exchange rise by more than 100 since 2005. In that same period the Malaysian securities commission has sanctioned more than 100 companies for noncompliance with disclosure requirements and more than 20 for noncompliance with approval requirements for related-party transactions.

What do the Protecting Investors indicators measure?

Protecting Investors minority shareholder rights in related-party transactions

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators

Extent of disclosure index (0–10)
- Who can approve related-party transactions
- Requirements for external and internal disclosure in case of related-party transactions

Extent of director liability index (0–10)
- Ability of shareholders to hold the interested party and the approving body liable in case of a prejudicial related-party transaction
- Available legal remedies (damages, repayment of profits, fines, imprisonment and rescission of the transaction)
- Ability of shareholders to sue directly or derivatively

Ease of shareholder suits index (0–10)
- Documents and information available during trial
- Access to internal corporate documents (directly or through a government inspector)

Strength of investor protection index (0–10)
- Simple average of the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits indices

Case Study Assumptions

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

The transaction
- Mr. James, a director and the majority shareholder of the company, proposes that the company purchase used trucks from another company he owns.
- The price is higher than the going price for used trucks, but the transaction goes forward.
- All required approvals are obtained, and all required disclosures made, though the transaction is prejudicial to the purchasing company.
- Shareholders sue the interested parties and the members of the board of directors.
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)

This graph compares the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits. * The economy with the highest index is included as a benchmark.
## Protecting Investors Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Extent of disclosure index (0-10)</th>
<th>Extent of director liability index (0-10)</th>
<th>Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)</th>
<th>Strength of investor protection index (0-10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Extent of Disclosure Index (0-10)**

![Average Extent of Disclosure Index Graph](image)
Taxes are essential to provide public amenities, infrastructure and services which are crucial for a properly functioning economy. Doing Business data show that economies where it is more difficult and costly to pay taxes have larger shares of informal sector activity. More than 60% of economies have reformed in the last 6 years and are starting to see concrete results.

**Some reform outcomes**

**Colombia** introduced a new electronic system for social security and labor taxes in 2006 and by 2008 the social security contributions collected from small and medium-size companies rose by 42%, to 550 billion pesos.

**Mauritius** reduced the corporate income tax rate from 25% to 15% and removed exemptions and industry-specific allowances in 2006 and saw their corporate income tax revenue grow by 27% in the following year, and in 2008/09 it increased by 65%.

**What do the Paying taxes indicators measure?**

**Tax payments for a manufacturing company in 2009** (number per year adjusted for electronic or joint filing and payment)
- Total number of taxes and contributions paid, including consumption taxes (value added tax, sales tax or goods and service tax)
- Method and frequency of filing and payment

**Time required to comply with 3 major taxes** (hours per year)
- Collecting information and computing the tax payable
- Completing tax return forms, filing with proper agencies
- Arranging payment or withholding
- Preparing separate tax accounting books, if required

**Total tax rate** (% of profit)
- Profit or corporate income tax
- Social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer
- Property and property transfer taxes
- Dividend, capital gains and financial transactions taxes
- Waste collection, vehicle, road and other taxes

**Case Study Assumptions**

- Taxpayer Co is a medium-size business that started operations last year.
- Tax practitioners are asked to review its financial statements, as well as a standard list of transactions that the company completed during the year.
- Respondents are asked how much in taxes and mandatory contributions the business must pay and what the process is for doing so.
- The business starts from the same financial position in each economy. All the taxes and mandatory contributions paid during the second year of operation are recorded.
- Taxes and mandatory contributions are measured at all levels of government.
- Taxes and mandatory contributions include corporate income tax, turnover tax, all labor taxes and contributions paid by the company.
- A range of standard deductions and exemptions are also recorded.
Payments (number per year)

This graph compares the number of payments required for an entrepreneur to pay taxes. * An economy requiring the least number of payments is included as a benchmark.

Time to pay taxes (hours per year)

This graph compares the time in hours required for an entrepreneur to pay taxes. * The economy with the least amount of time is included as a benchmark.
This graph compares the total tax rate that an entrepreneur is required to pay as a percentage of profit. * The economy with the lowest tax rate is included as a benchmark.
## Paying Taxes Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Payments (number per year)</th>
<th>Time (hours per year)</th>
<th>Total tax rate (% of profit)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>196.6</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>313.9</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>365.3</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>194.1</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>199.3</td>
<td>43.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>405.4</td>
<td>72.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Number of Payments (per year)

![Chart showing the average number of payments per year for different regions.](chart.png)
Making trade between countries easier is increasingly important for business in today’s globalized world. Excessive document requirements, burdensome customs procedures, inefficient port operations and inadequate infrastructure all lead to extra costs and delays for exporters and importers, stifling trade potential. Trade facilitation tools such as electronic data interchange systems, risk-based inspections, and single windows help improve a country’s trading environment and boost firms’ international competitiveness. *Doing Business* compiles procedural requirements for trading a standard shipment of goods by ocean transport. Research indicates that exporters in developing countries have much more to gain by a 10% drop in their trading costs than from a similar decrease of the tariffs applied to their products in global markets.

**Some reform outcomes**

In **Georgia**, reducing customs clearance time by a day has led to operational savings of an estimated $288 per truck, or an annual $133 million for the country’s whole trading community given the growing amount of cross-border trade in recent years. In **Korea**, predictable cargo processing times and rapid turnover by ports and warehouses provide a benefit to the Korean economy of some $2 billion annually.

**What do the Trading Across Borders indicators measure?**

**Documents required to export and import** (number)
- Bank documents
- Customs clearance documents
- Port and terminal handling documents
- Transport documents

**Time required to export and import** (days)
- Obtaining all the documents
- Inland transport and handling
- Customs clearance and inspections
- Port and terminal handling
- Does not include ocean transport time

**Cost required to export and import** (US$ per container)
- All documentation
- Inland transport and handling
- Customs clearance and inspections
- Port and terminal handling
- Official costs only, no bribes

**Trading Across Borders** exporting and importing by ocean transport

Rankines are based on 3 subindicators

- **33.3%**
  - Time to export and import
  - Documents to export and import
  - All documents required
  - Time to clearance
  - Port and terminal handling
  - Inland transport and handling

- **33.3%**
  - Costs to export and import
  - US$ per 20 foot container

- **33.3%**
  - Documents to import
  - All documents required by customs and other agencies
  - customs clearance
  - Total time

**Case Study Assumptions**

**The Business**
- Is of medium size and employs 60 people
- Is located in the peri-urban area of the economy’s largest business city
- Is a private, limited liability company, domestically owned, formally registered and operating under commercial laws and regulations of the economy

**The traded goods**
- Are ordinary, legally manufactured products transported in a dry-cargo, 20 foot Full Container Load container
Documents to export

This graph compares the number documents required before an entrepreneur can export. * The economy requiring the fewest number of documents is included as a benchmark.

Time to export (days)

This graph compares the number of days required before an entrepreneur can export. * An economy with the least amount of time to export is included as a benchmark.
Cost to export (US$ per container)

This graph compares the costs for an entrepreneur to export. * The economy with the lowest cost to export is included as a benchmark.

Documents to import

This graph compares the number of documents required before an entrepreneur can import. * The economy requiring the fewest number of documents is included as a benchmark.
Time to import (days)

This graph compares the number of days required before an entrepreneur can import. * The economy with the least time to import is included as a benchmark.

Cost to import (US$ per container)

This graph compares the costs for an entrepreneur to import. * The economy with the lowest cost to import is included as a benchmark.
## Trading Across Borders Across Regions (Export)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Documents to export (number)</th>
<th>Time to export (days)</th>
<th>Costs to export (US$ per container)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>1,915.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>1,651.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>1,528.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>1,048.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>1,058.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>2,302.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Time to Export (days)

![Average Time to Export (days) Chart](chart.png)
### Trading Across Borders Across Regions (Import)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Documents to import (number)</th>
<th>Time to import (days)</th>
<th>Cost to import (US$ per container)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td>2,457.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>1,845.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>1,890.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>1,229.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>1,106.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>3,067.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Average Time to Import (days)

![Average Time to Import (days) chart](image-url)
Well functioning courts help businesses expand their network and markets. Where contract enforcement is efficient, firms have greater access to credit and are more likely to engage with new borrowers or customers. Doing Business measures the efficiency of the judicial system in resolving a commercial sale dispute before local courts. Following the step-by-step evolution of a standardized case study, data relating to the time, cost and procedural complexity of resolving a commercial lawsuit are collected through study of the codes of civil procedure and other court regulations, as well as through surveys completed by local litigation lawyers (and, in a quarter of the countries, by judges as well).

**Some reform outcomes**

*In Rwanda* the implementation of specialized commercial courts in May 2008 resulted in a significant decrease of the case backlog, and contributed to reduce the time to resolve a commercial dispute by nearly 3 months.

*In Austria* a “data highway” for the courts that allows attachments to be sent electronically has produced savings of €4.4 million in postage alone.

### What do the Enforcing Contracts indicators measure?

**Procedures to enforce a contract (number)**

- Any interaction between the parties in a commercial dispute, or between them and the judge or court officer
- Steps to file the case
- Steps for trial and judgment
- Steps to enforce the judgment

**Time required to complete procedures (calendar days)**

- Time to file and serve the case
- Time for trial and obtaining judgment
- Time to enforce the judgment

**Cost required to complete procedures (% of claim)**

- No bribes
- Average attorney fees
- Court costs, including expert fees
- Enforcement costs

### Case Study Assumptions

- Seller and Buyer are domestic companies
- Buyer orders custom-made goods, then does not pay
- Seller sues Buyer before competent court
- Value of claim is 200% of GNI per capita
- Seller requests pre-trial attachment to secure claim
- Dispute on quality of the goods requires expert opinion
- Judge decides in favor of Seller, no appeal
- Seller enforces judgment through a public sale of Buyer’s movable assets.
Procedures to enforce a contract

This graph compares the number of days it takes to recover a commercial debt through the courts. * The economy requiring the least time is included as a benchmark.

Time to enforce a contract (days)

This graph compares the number of days it takes to recover a commercial debt through the courts. * The economy with the least time is included as a benchmark.
Cost to enforce a contract (% of claim)

This graph compares the costs it takes to recover a commercial debt through the courts. * The economy with the lowest cost is included as a benchmark.
## Enforcing Contracts Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Procedures (number)</th>
<th>Time (days)</th>
<th>Cost (% of claim)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>645.5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>402.2</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>622.4</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>664.1</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>517.5</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>680.1</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average Time to Enforce a Contract (days)

![Bar chart showing average time to enforce a contract for different regions.](chart.png)
A robust bankruptcy system functions as a filter, ensuring the survival of economically efficient companies and reallocating the resources of inefficient ones. Fast and cheap insolvency proceedings result in businesses’ speedy return to normal operation and increase returns to creditors. By improving the expectations of creditors and debtors about the outcome of insolvency proceedings, well-functioning insolvency systems can facilitate access to finance, save more viable businesses, and thereby improve growth and sustainability in the economy overall.

**Some reform outcomes**

_A study of the 2005 bankruptcy reform in Brazil found that it had led to an average reduction of 22% in the cost of credit for Brazilian companies, a 39% increase in overall credit and a 79% increase in long-term credit in the economy. The purpose of the reform was to improve creditor protection in insolvency proceedings._

Following the introduction of debtor-in-possession reorganizations in Korea in 2006, the number of reorganization filings increased from 76 in 2006 to 670 in 2009.

**What does the Closing a Business indicator measure?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time required to recover debt (years)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured in calendar years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appeals and requests for extension are included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postregistration (for example, transactions with the local authority, tax authority or cadastre)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost required to recover debt (% of debtor's estate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured as percentage of estate value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees of insolvency administrators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyers' fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessors' and auctioneers' fees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recovery rate for creditors (cents on the dollar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measures the cents on the dollar recovered by creditors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of debt recovered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official costs of the insolvency proceedings are deducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation of furniture is taken into account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome for the business (survival or not) affects the maximum value that can be recovered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Case Study Assumptions**

**The Company**

- is a domestically owned
- is a limited liability corporation operating a hotel
- operates in the country’s largest business city
- has 201 employees, 1 main secured creditor and
- has 50 unsecured creditors

The future cash flow.
- the company has a higher value as a going concern
- the efficient outcome is either reorganization or sale as a going concern, not piecemeal liquidation.
Time to go through insolvency (years)

- Ireland: 0.4 years
- Mauritius: 1.7 years
- Swaziland: 2.0 years
- Uganda: 2.2 years
- Malawi: 2.6 years
- Zambia: 2.7 years
- Ethiopia: 3.0 years
- Zimbabwe: 3.3 years
- Egypt, Arab Rep.: 4.2 years
- Kenya: 4.5 years
- Djibouti: 5.0 years
- Congo, Dem. Rep.: 5.2 years
- Burundi: no practice
- Comoros: no practice
- Eritrea: no practice
- Madagascar: no practice
- Rwanda: no practice
- Seychelles: no practice
- Sudan: no practice

Regional Average: 3.3 years

This graph compares the number of years it takes to go through an insolvency process. * The economy with the least time is included as a benchmark.

Cost of insolvency (% of estate)

- Singapore: 1%
- Zambia: 3%
- Ethiopia: 15%
- Mauritius: 15%
- Swaziland: 15%
- Djibouti: 10%
- Egypt, Arab Rep.: 22%
- Kenya: 22%
- Zimbabwe: 22%
- Malawi: 25%
- Congo, Dem. Rep.: 29%
- Uganda: 30%
- Burundi: no practice
- Comoros: no practice
- Eritrea: no practice
- Madagascar: no practice
- Rwanda: no practice
- Seychelles: no practice
- Sudan: no practice

Regional Average: 20.0%

This graph compares the costs needed to go through an insolvency process. * An economy with the lowest cost is included as a benchmark. Colombia, Kuwait, and Norway also have the lowest costs to go through an insolvency process.
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)

This graph compares the recovery rate after an insolvency process. * The economy with the highest recovery rate is included as a benchmark.
# Closing a Business Across Regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Time (years)</th>
<th>Cost (% of estate)</th>
<th>Recovery rate (cents of the dollar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Market for Eastern &amp; Southern Africa (COMESA)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa (MENA)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>69.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Average Time to Close a Business (years)

![Average Time to Close a Business](image_url)
The 5 year measure of cumulative change illustrates how the business regulatory environment has changed in 174 economies from Doing Business 2006 to Doing Business 2011. Instead of highlighting which countries currently have the most business friendly environment, this new approach shows the extent to which an economy’s regulatory environment for business has changed compared with 5 years ago.

This snapshot reflects all cumulative changes in an economy’s business regulation as measured by the Doing Business indicators—such as a reduction in the time to start a business thanks to a one-stop shop or an increase in the strength of investor protection index thanks to new stock exchange rules that tighten disclosure requirements for related-party transactions.

This figure shows the distribution of cumulative change across the 9 indicators and time between Doing Business 2006 and Doing Business 2011.
Since 2004 Doing Business has been tracking reforms aimed at simplifying business regulations, strengthening property rights, opening access to credit and enforcing contracts by measuring their impact on 10 indicator sets.

Nearly 1,000 reforms have had an impact on these indicators. Doing Business 2011, covering June 2009 to June 2010, reports that 117 economies implemented 216 reforms to make it easier to start a business. 64% of economies measured by Doing Business have reformed this year, focusing on easing business start-up, lightening the tax burden, simplifying import and export regulations and improving credit information systems.

### The top 10 most-improved in Doing Business 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Starting a Business</th>
<th>Dealing with Construction Permits</th>
<th>Registering Property</th>
<th>Getting Credit</th>
<th>Protecting Investors</th>
<th>Paying Taxes</th>
<th>Trading Across Borders</th>
<th>Enforcing Contracts</th>
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*For Doing Business 2011 the Employing Workers indicator is not included in the aggregate ease of doing business ranking.
### Changes to Business Regulation 2009/2010 in Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA)

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<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Starting a Business</th>
<th>Dealing with Construction Permits</th>
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- ✓ Positive Reform
- ✗ Negative Reform
Summary of changes to Business Regulation in Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA) in *Doing Business 2011*

**Burundi** made paying taxes simpler by replacing the transactions tax with a value added tax.

The **Democratic Republic of Congo** eased business start-up by eliminating procedures, including the company seal. Dealing with construction permits became easier in the Democratic Republic of Congo thanks to a reduction in the cost of a building permit from 1% of the estimated construction cost to 0.6% and a time limit for issuing building permits. The Democratic Republic of Congo reduced by half the property transfer tax to 3% of the property value.

**Egypt** reduced the cost to start a business. Egypt made trading easier by introducing an electronic system for submitting export and import documents.

**Ethiopia** made trading easier by addressing internal bureaucratic inefficiencies.

**Kenya** eased business start-up by reducing the time it takes to get the memorandum and articles of association stamped, merging the tax and value added tax registration procedures and digitizing records at the registrar. Kenya increased the administrative burden of paying taxes by requiring quarterly filing of payroll taxes. Kenya speeded up trade by implementing an electronic cargo tracking system and linking this system to the Kenya Revenue Authority’s electronic data interchange system for customs clearance.

**Madagascar** continued to reduce corporate tax rates. Madagascar improved communication and coordination between customs and the terminal port operators through its single-window system (GASYNET), reducing both the time and the cost to export and import.

**Malawi** eased property transfers by cutting the wait for consents and registration of legal instruments by half. Malawi simplified the enforcement of contracts by raising the ceiling for commercial claims that can be brought to the magistrates court.

**Mauritius** introduced a new corporate social responsibility tax. Mauritius speeded up the resolution of commercial disputes by recruiting more judges and adding more courtrooms.

**Rwanda** made dealing with construction permits easier by passing new building regulations at the end of April 2010 and implementing new time limits for the issuance of various permits. Rwanda enhanced access to credit by allowing borrowers the right to inspect their own credit report and mandating that loans of all sizes be reported to the central bank’s public credit registry. Rwanda reduced the number of trade documents required and enhanced its joint border management procedures with Uganda and other neighbors, leading to an improvement in the trade logistics environment.

The **Seychelles** removed the tax-free threshold limit and lowered corporate income tax rates.

**Swaziland** strengthened investor protections by requiring greater corporate disclosure, higher standards of accountability for company directors and greater access to corporate information for minority investors. Swaziland reduced the time to import by implementing an electronic data interchange system for customs at its border posts.

**Uganda** made it more difficult to start a business by increasing the trade licensing fees. Uganda enhanced access to credit by establishing a new private credit bureau. Uganda continues to improve the efficiency of its court system, greatly reducing the time to file and serve a claim.

**Zambia** eased business start-up by eliminating the minimum capital requirement. Zambia eased trade by implementing a one-stop border post with Zimbabwe, launching web-based submission of customs declarations and introducing scanning machines at border posts. Zambia improved contract enforcement by introducing an electronic case management system in the courts that provides electronic referencing of cases, a database of laws, real-time court reporting and public access to court records.

**Zimbabwe** eased business start-up by reducing registration fees and speeding up the name search process and company and tax registration. Zimbabwe reduced the corporate income tax rate from 30% to 25%, lowered the capital gains tax from 20% to 5% and simplified the payment of corporate income tax by allowing quarterly payment through commercial banks.