

DOING BUSINESS 2019

Training for Reform

Regional Profile
OECD High Income



Region Profile of OECD High Income

Doing Business 2019 Indicators
(in order of appearance in the document)

Starting a business	Procedures, time, cost and paid-in minimum capital to start a limited liability company
Dealing with construction permits	Procedures, time and cost to complete all formalities to build a warehouse and the quality control and safety mechanisms in the construction permitting system
Getting electricity	Procedures, time and cost to get connected to the electrical grid, the reliability of the electricity supply and the transparency of tariffs
Registering property	Procedures, time and cost to transfer a property and the quality of the land administration system
Getting credit	Movable collateral laws and credit information systems
Protecting minority investors	Minority shareholders' rights in related-party transactions and in corporate governance
Paying taxes	Payments, time and total tax rate for a firm to comply with all tax regulations as well as post-filing processes
Trading across borders	Time and cost to export the product of comparative advantage and import auto parts
Enforcing contracts	Time and cost to resolve a commercial dispute and the quality of judicial processes
Resolving insolvency	Time, cost, outcome and recovery rate for a commercial insolvency and the strength of the legal framework for insolvency

About Doing Business

The Doing Business project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies and selected cities at the subnational and regional level.

The Doing Business project, launched in 2002, looks at domestic small and medium-size companies and measures the regulations applying to them through their life cycle.

Doing Business captures several important dimensions of the regulatory environment as it applies to local firms. It provides quantitative indicators on regulation for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. Doing Business also measures features of labor market regulation. Although Doing Business does not present rankings of economies on the labor market regulation indicators or include the topic in the aggregate ease of doing business score or ranking on the ease of doing business, it does present the data for these indicators.

By gathering and analyzing comprehensive quantitative data to compare business regulation environments across economies and over time, Doing Business encourages economies to compete towards more efficient regulation; offers measurable benchmarks for reform; and serves as a resource for academics, journalists, private sector researchers and others interested in the business climate of each economy.

In addition, Doing Business offers detailed [subnational reports](#), which exhaustively cover business regulation and reform in different cities and regions within a nation. These reports provide data on the ease of doing business, rank each location, and recommend reforms to improve performance in each of the indicator areas. Selected cities can compare their business regulations with other cities in the economy or region and with the 190 economies that Doing Business has ranked.

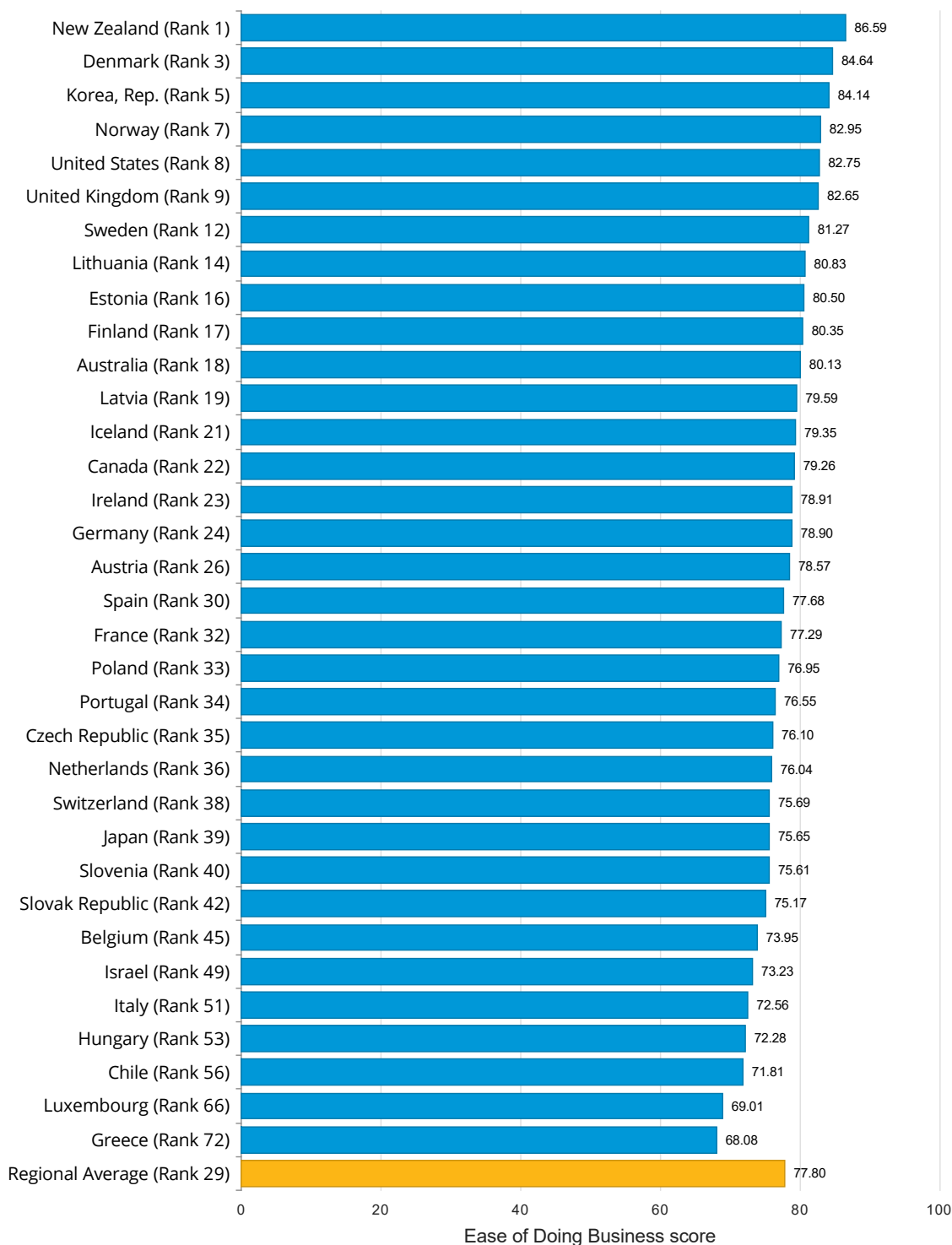
The first Doing Business report, published in 2003, covered 5 indicator sets and 133 economies. This year's report covers 11 indicator sets and 190 economies. Most indicator sets refer to a case scenario in the largest business city of each economy, except for 11 economies that have a population of more than 100 million as of 2013 (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States) where Doing Business also collected data for the second largest business city. The data for these 11 economies are a population-weighted average for the 2 largest business cities. The project has benefited from feedback from governments, academics, practitioners and reviewers. The initial goal remains: to provide an objective basis for understanding and improving the regulatory environment for business around the world.

More about [Doing Business](#)

The Business Environment

For policy makers, knowing where their economy stands in the aggregate ranking on the ease of doing business is useful. Also useful is to know how it ranks compared with other economies in the region and compared with the regional average. Another perspective is provided by the regional average rankings on the topics included in the ease of doing business ranking and the ease of doing business score.

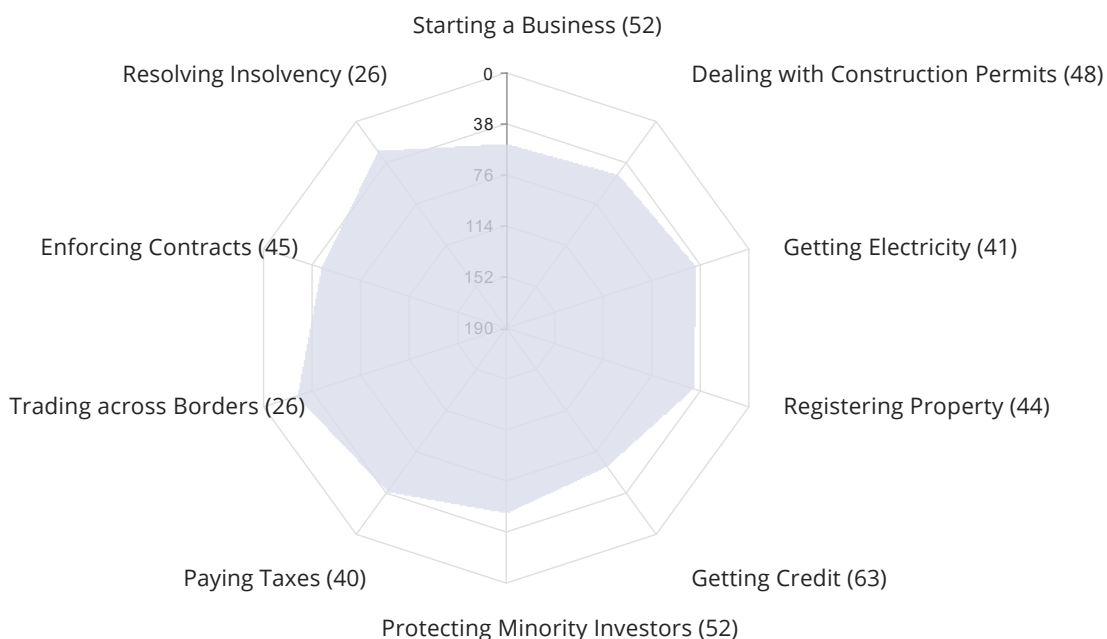
How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of doing business



Note: The ease of doing business score captures the gap of each economy from the best regulatory performance observed on each of the indicators across all economies in the Doing Business sample since 2005. An economy's ease of doing business score is reflected on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the lowest and 100 represents the best performance. The ease of doing business ranking ranges from 1 to 190.

Source: Doing Business database

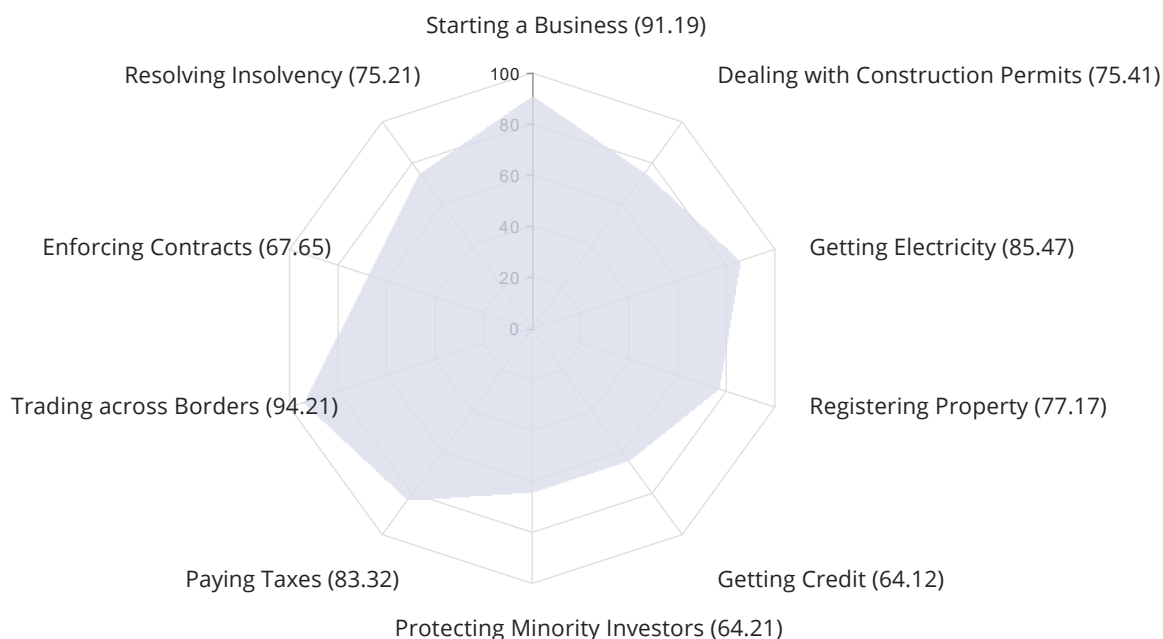
Rankings on Doing Business topics - OECD High Income



Regional average ranking (Scale: Rank 190 center, Rank 1 outer edge)

Source: Doing Business database.

Ease of Doing Business scores on Doing Business topics - OECD High Income



(Scale: Score 0 center, Score 100 outer edge)

Note: The ease of doing business score captures the gap of each economy from the best regulatory performance observed on each of the indicators across all economies in the Doing Business sample since 2005. An economy's ease of doing business score is reflected on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the lowest and 100 represents the best performance. The ease of doing business ranking ranges from 1 to 190. Source: Doing Business database

Starting a Business

This topic measures the number of procedures, time, cost and paid-in minimum capital requirement for a small- to medium-sized limited liability company to start up and formally operate in economy's largest business city.

To make the data comparable across 190 economies, Doing Business uses a standardized business that is 100% domestically owned, has start-up capital equivalent to 10 times income per capita, engages in general industrial or commercial activities and employs between 10 and 50 people one month after the commencement of operations, all of whom are domestic nationals. Starting a Business considers two types of local limited liability companies that are identical in all aspects, except that one company is owned by 5 married women and the other by 5 married men. The doing business score for each indicator is the average of the scores obtained for each of the component indicators.

The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

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

- Preregistration (for example, name verification or reservation, notarization)
- Registration in the economy's largest business city
- Postregistration (for example, social security registration, company seal)
- Obtaining approval from spouse to start a business or to leave the home to register the company
- Obtaining any gender specific document for company registration and operation or national identification card

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Each procedure starts on a separate day (2 procedures cannot start on the same day)
- Procedures fully completed online are recorded as ½ day
- Procedure is considered 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 or commonly used in practice

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

- Funds deposited in a bank or with third party before registration or up to 3 months after incorporation

Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the procedures are used. It is assumed that any required information is readily available and that the entrepreneur will pay no bribes.

The business:

- Is a limited liability company (or its legal equivalent). If there is more than one type of limited liability company in the economy, the most common among domestic firms is chosen. Information on the most common form is obtained from incorporation lawyers or the statistical office.
- Operates in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- The entire office space is approximately 929 square meters (10,000 square feet).
- Is 100% domestically owned and has five owners, none of whom is a legal entity; has a start-up capital of 10 times income per capita and has a turnover of at least 100 times income per capita.
- Performs general industrial or commercial activities, such as the production or sale of goods or services to the public. The business does not perform foreign trade activities and does not handle products subject to a special tax regime, for example, liquor or tobacco. It does not use heavily polluting production processes.
- Leases the commercial plant or offices and is not a proprietor of real estate and the amount of the annual lease for the office space is equivalent to the income per capita.
- Does not qualify for investment incentives or any special benefits.
- Has at least 10 and up to 50 employees one month after the commencement of operations, all of whom are domestic nationals.
- Has a company deed that is 10 pages long.

The owners:

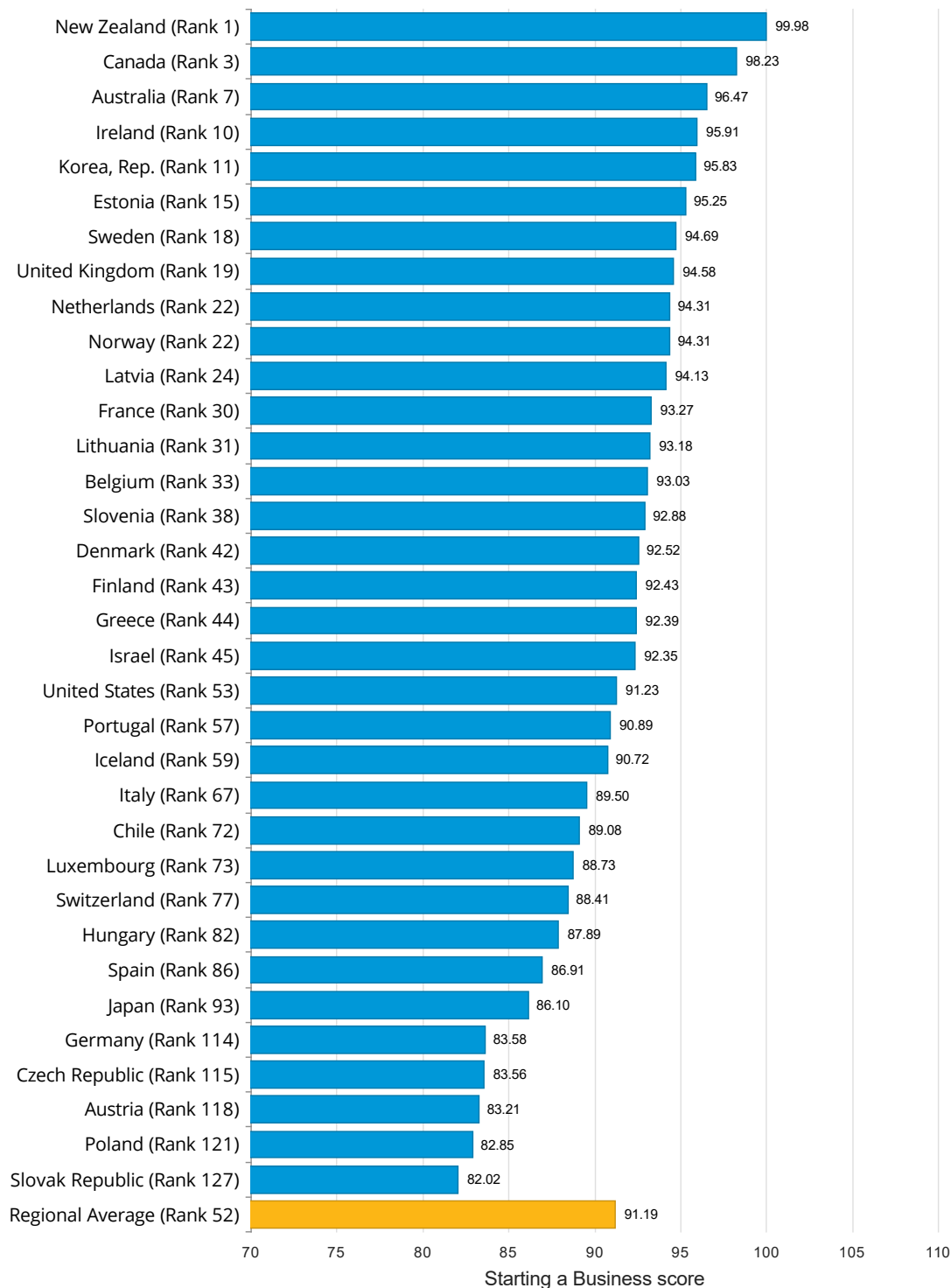
- Have reached the legal age of majority. If there is no legal age of majority, they are assumed to be 30 years old.
- Are sane, competent, in good health and have no criminal record.
- Are married and the marriage is monogamous and registered with the authorities.
- Where the answer differs according to the legal system applicable to the woman or man in question (as may be the case in economies where there is legal plurality), the answer used will be the one that applies to the majority of the population.

Starting a Business

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How easy is it for entrepreneurs in economies in OECD High Income to start a business? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of starting a business suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of starting a business



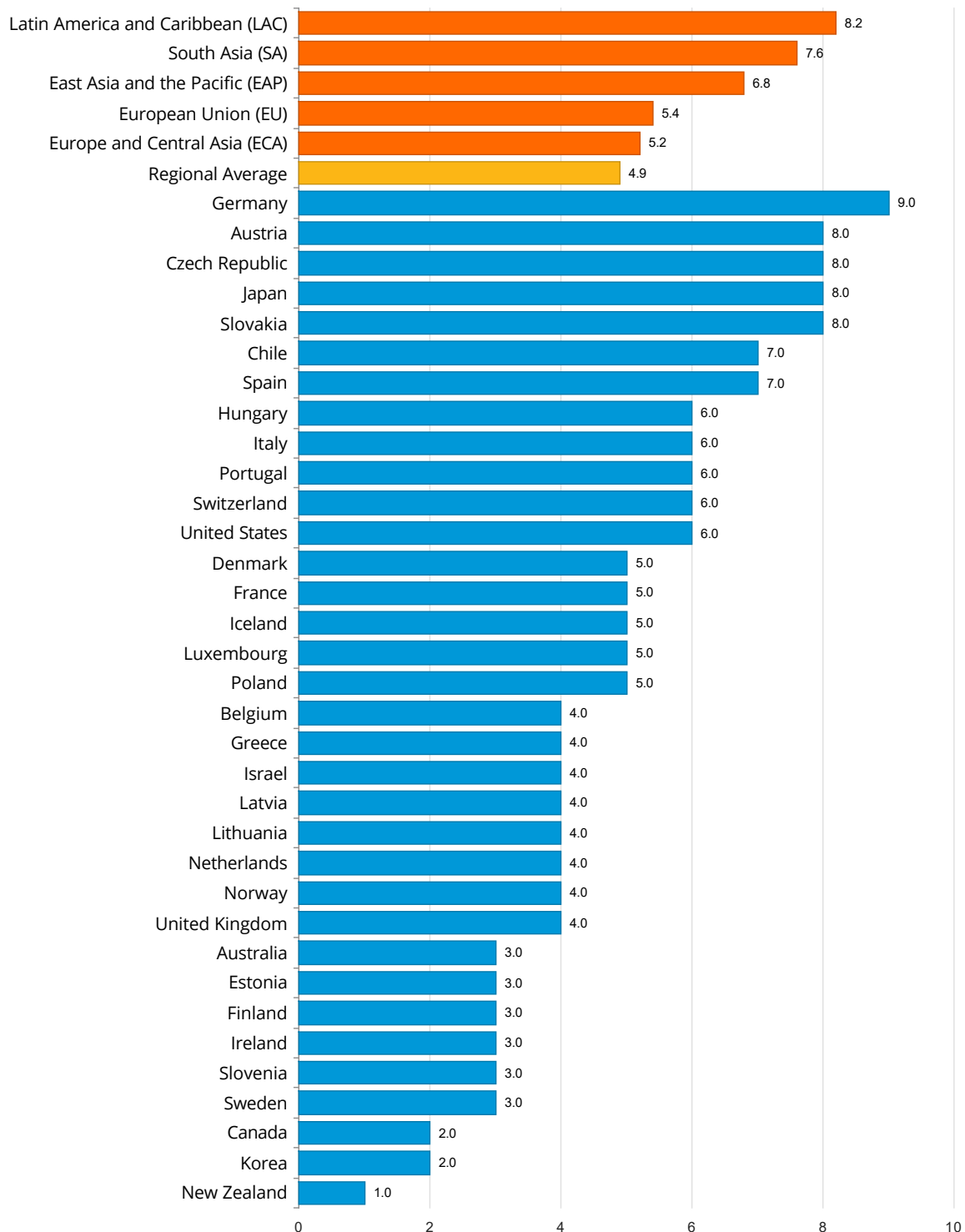
Source: Doing Business database.

Starting a Business

The indicators underlying the rankings may be more revealing. Data collected by Doing Business show what it takes to start a business in each economy in the region: the number of procedures, the time, the cost and the paid-in minimum capital requirement. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

What it takes to start a business in economies in OECD High Income

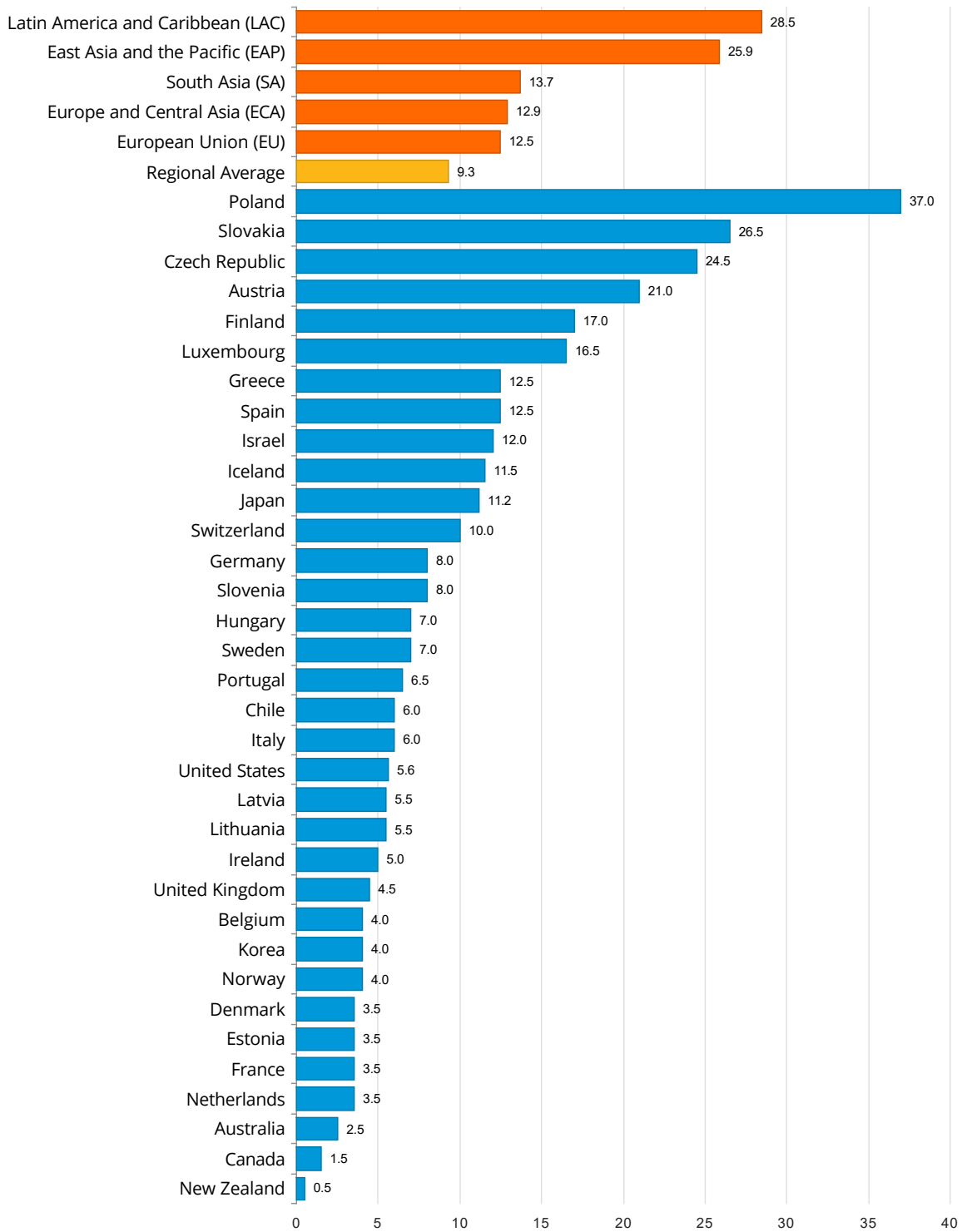
Procedure – Men (number)



Source: Doing Business database.

Starting a Business

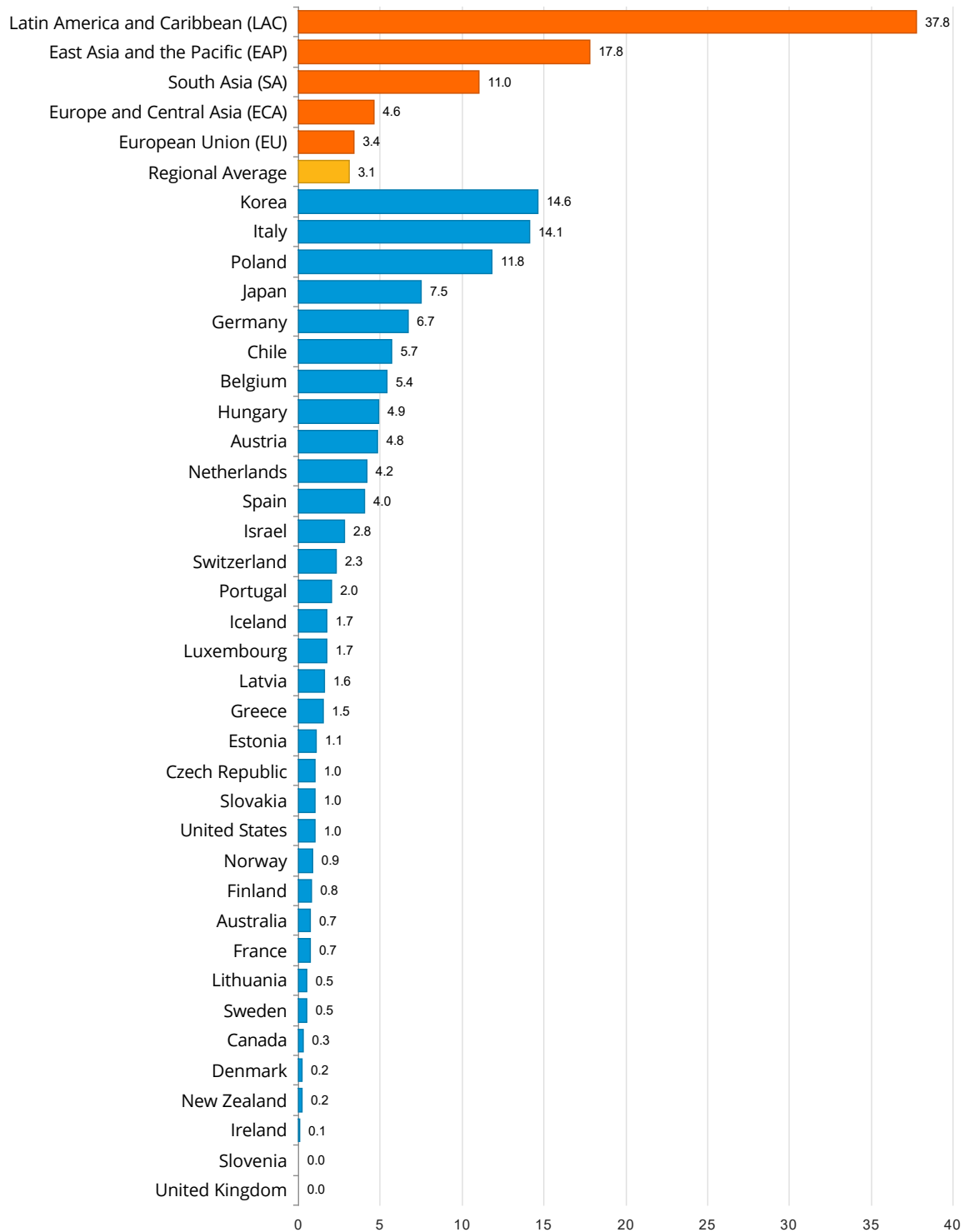
Time - Men (days)



Source: Doing Business database.

Starting a Business

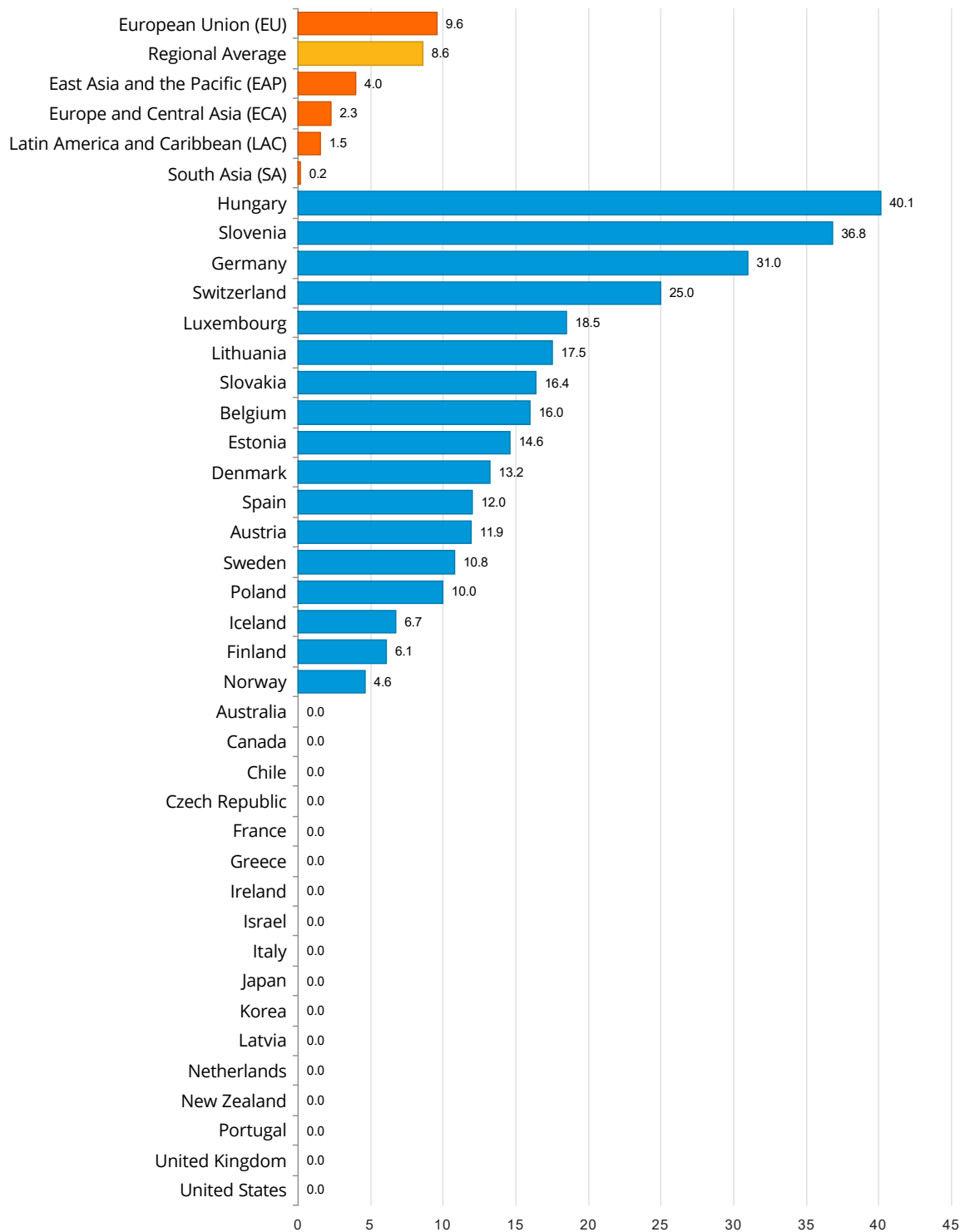
Cost – Men (% of income per capita)



Source: Doing Business database.

Starting a Business

Paid-in min. capital (% of income per capita)



Source: Doing Business database.

Dealing with Construction Permits

This topic tracks the procedures, time and cost to build a warehouse—including obtaining necessary the licenses and permits, submitting all required notifications, requesting and receiving all necessary inspections and obtaining utility connections. In addition, the Dealing with Construction Permits indicator measures the building quality control index, evaluating the quality of building regulations, the strength of quality control and safety mechanisms, liability and insurance regimes, and professional certification requirements. The most recent round of data collection was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information](#)

What the indicators measure

Procedures to legally build a warehouse (number)

- Submitting all relevant documents and obtaining all necessary clearances, licenses, permits and certificates
- Submitting all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections
- Obtaining utility connections for water and sewerage
- Registering and selling the warehouse after its completion

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Each procedure starts on a separate day—though procedures that can be fully completed online are an exception to this rule
- Procedure is considered 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

Building quality control index (0-15)

- Quality of building regulations (0-2)
- Quality control before construction (0-1)
- Quality control during construction (0-3)
- Quality control after construction (0-3)
- Liability and insurance regimes (0-2)
- Professional certifications (0-4)

Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the construction company, the warehouse project and the utility connections are used.

The construction company (BuildCo):

- Is a limited liability company (or its legal equivalent) and operates in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Is 100% domestically and privately owned; has five owners, none of whom is a legal entity. Has a licensed architect and a licensed engineer, both registered with the local association of architects or engineers. BuildCo is not assumed to have any other employees who are technical or licensed experts, such as geological or topographical experts.
- Owns the land on which the warehouse will be built and will sell the warehouse upon its completion.

The warehouse:

- Will be used for general storage activities, such as storage of books or stationery.
- Will have two stories, both above ground, with a total constructed area of approximately 1,300.6 square meters (14,000 square feet). Each floor will be 3 meters (9 feet, 10 inches) high and will be located on a land plot of approximately 929 square meters (10,000 square feet) that is 100% owned by BuildCo, and the warehouse is valued at 50 times income per capita.
- Will have complete architectural and technical plans prepared by a licensed architect. If preparation of the plans requires such steps as obtaining further documentation or getting prior approvals from external agencies, these are counted as procedures.
- Will take 30 weeks to construct (excluding all delays due to administrative and regulatory requirements).

The water and sewerage connections:

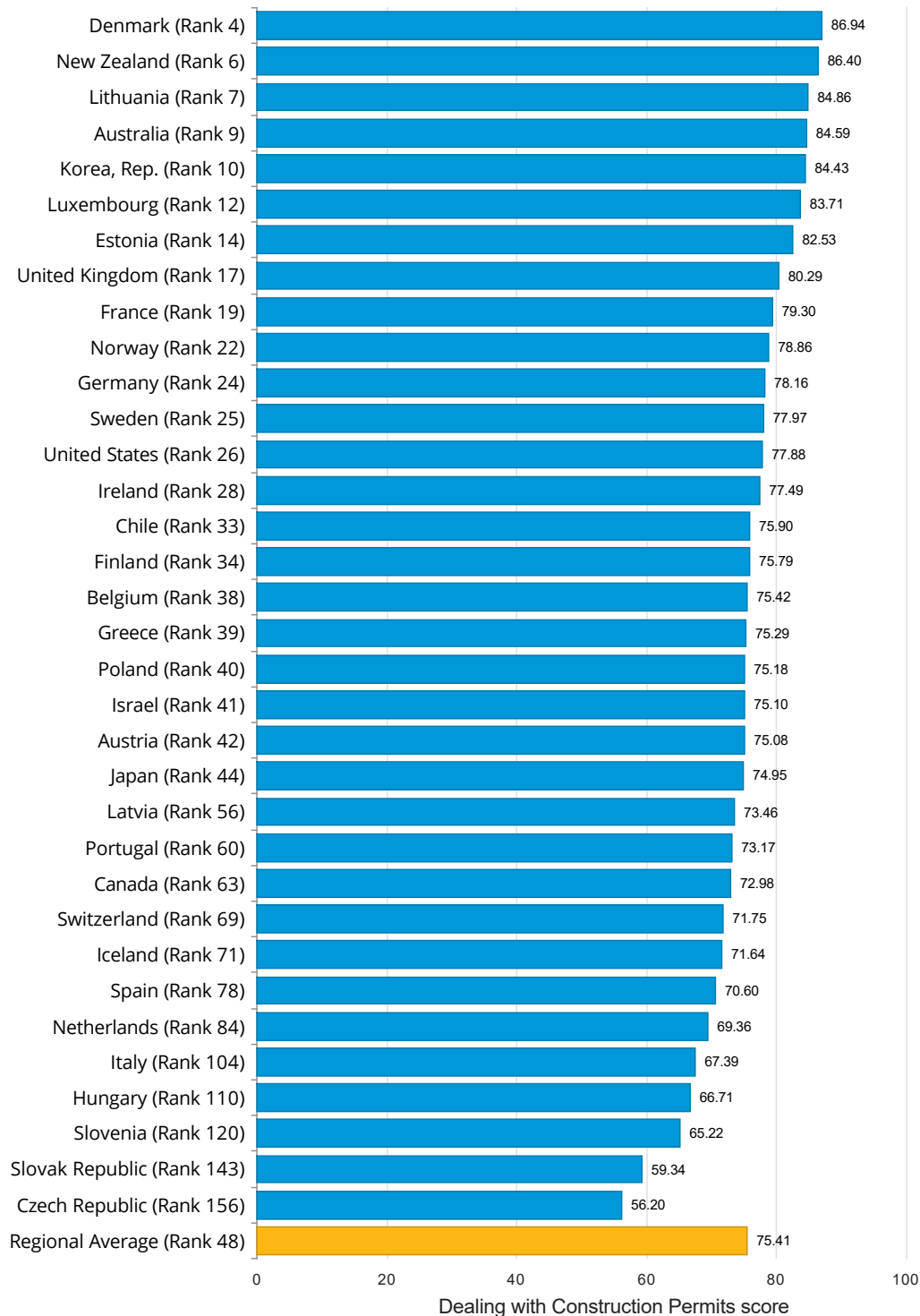
- Will be 150 meters (492 feet) from the existing water source and sewer tap. If there is no water delivery infrastructure in the economy, a borehole will be dug. If there is no sewerage infrastructure, a septic tank in the smallest size available will be installed or built.
- Will have an average water use of 662 liters (175 gallons) a day and an average wastewater flow of 568 liters (150 gallons) a day. Will have a peak water use of 1,325 liters (350 gallons) a day and a peak wastewater flow of 1,136 liters (300 gallons) a day.
- Will have a constant level of water demand and wastewater flow throughout the year; will be 1 inch in diameter for the water connection and 4 inches in diameter for the sewerage connection.

Dealing with Construction Permits

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How easy it is for entrepreneurs in economies in OECD High Income to legally build a warehouse? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of dealing with construction permits suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of dealing with construction permits



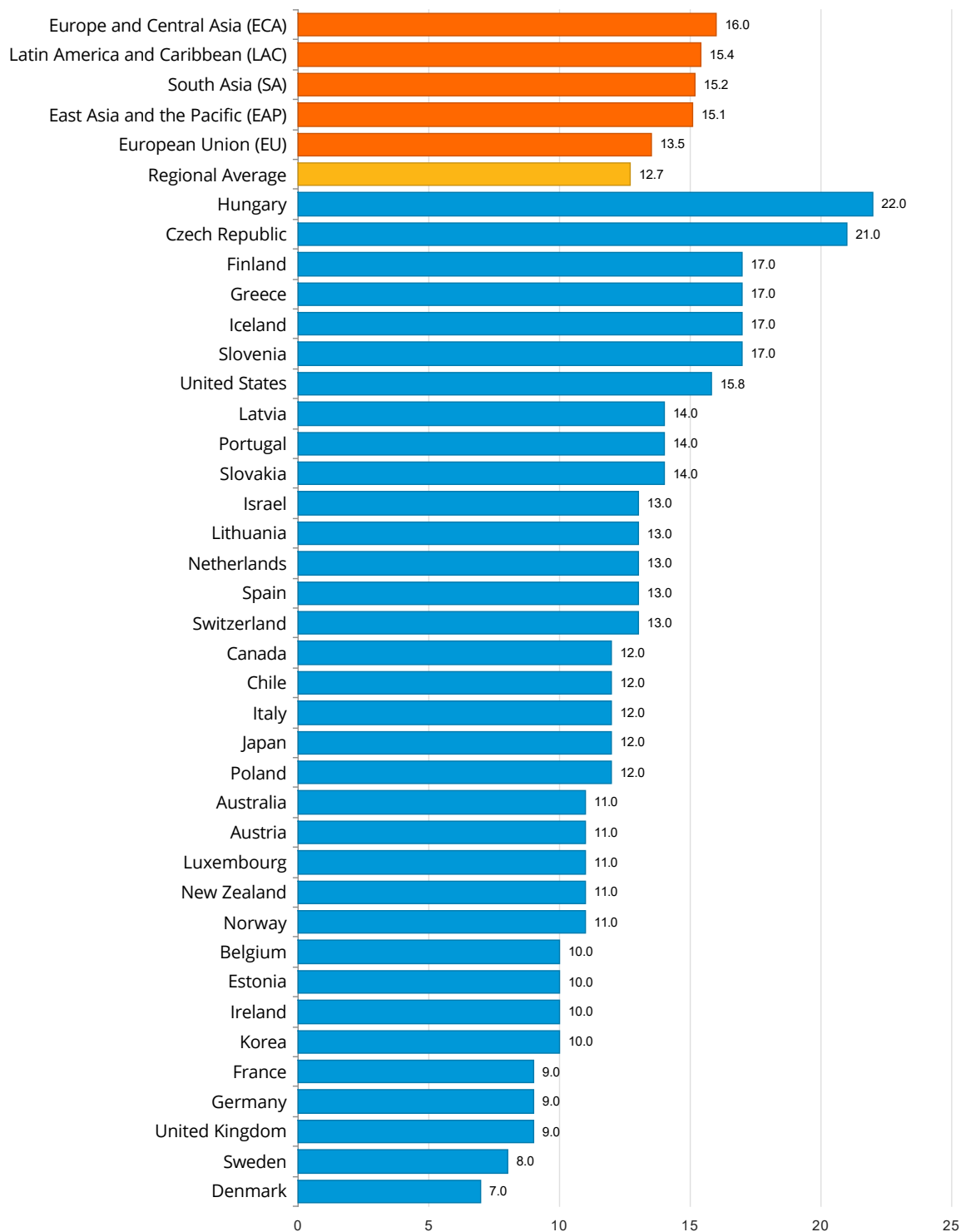
Source: Doing Business database.

Dealing with Construction Permits

The indicators underlying the rankings may be more revealing. Data collected by Doing Business show what it takes to comply with formalities to build a warehouse in each economy in the region: the number of procedures, the time and the cost. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

What it takes to comply with formalities to build a warehouse in economies in OECD High Income

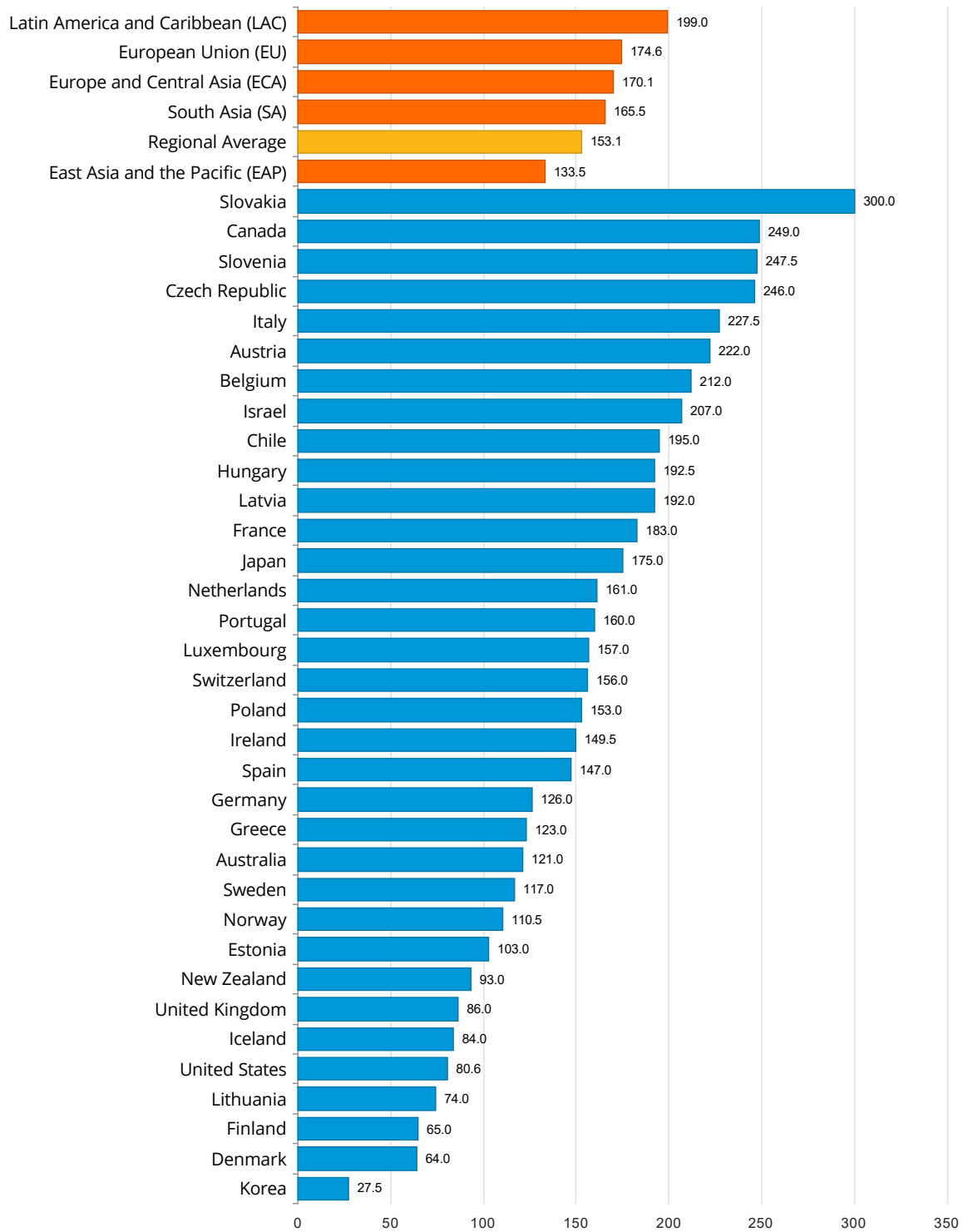
Procedures (number)



Source: Doing Business database.

Dealing with Construction Permits

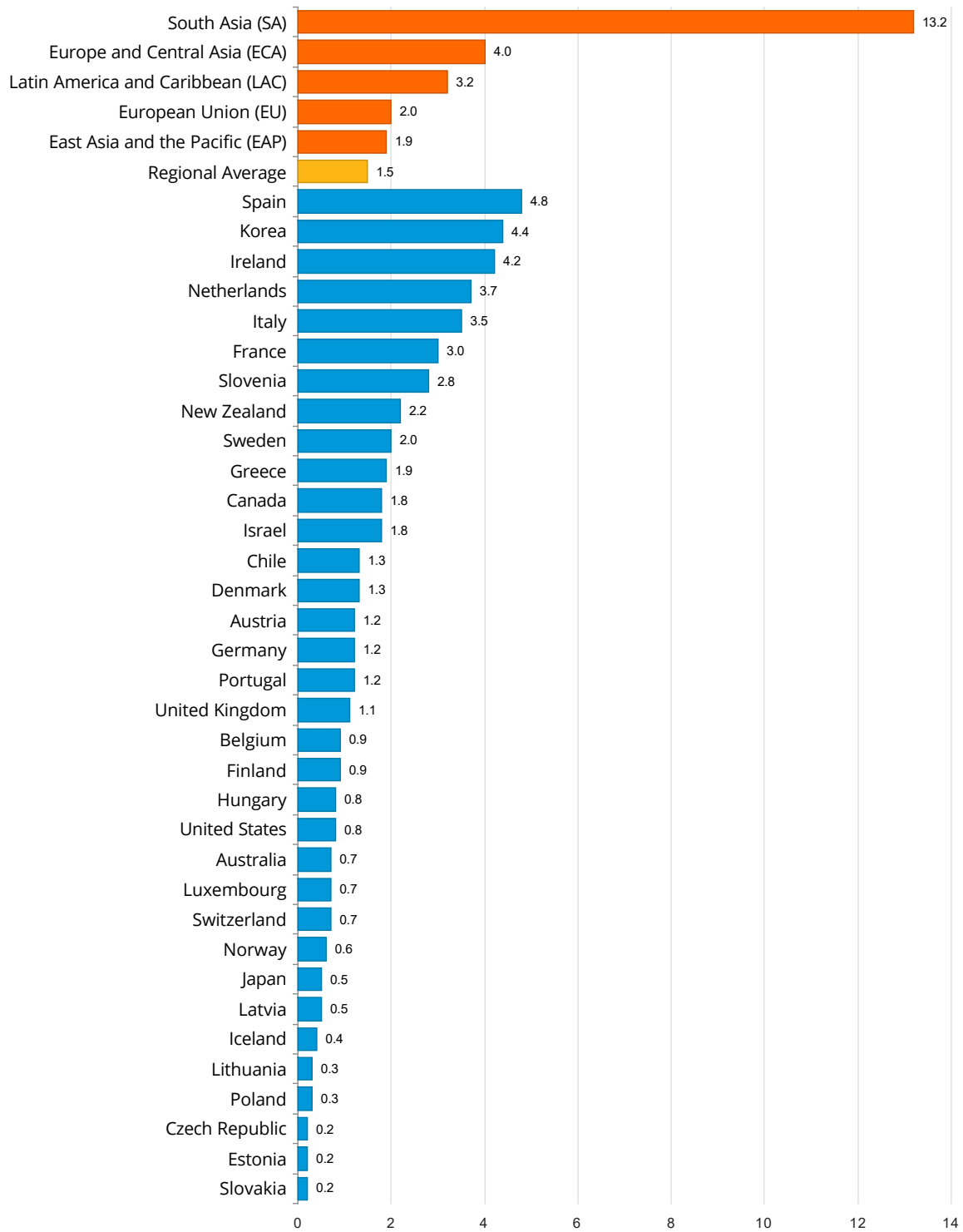
Time (days)



Source: Doing Business database.

Dealing with Construction Permits

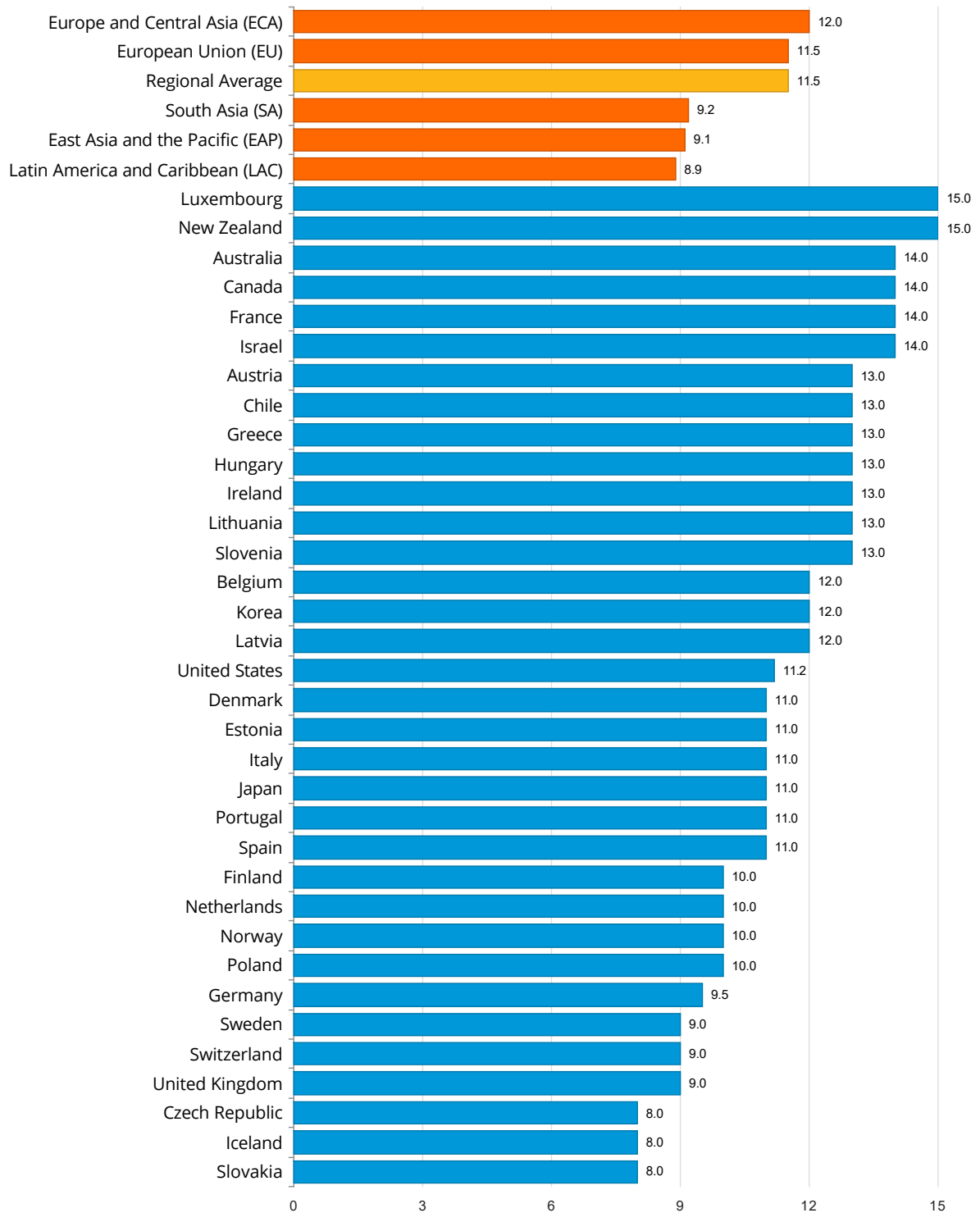
Cost (% of warehouse value)



Source: Doing Business database.

Dealing with Construction Permits

Building quality control index (0-15)



Source: Doing Business database.

⚡ Getting Electricity

This topic tracks the procedures, time and cost required for a business to obtain a permanent electricity connection for a newly constructed warehouse. In addition to assessing efficiency of connection process, Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index measures reliability of power supply and transparency of tariffs and the price of electricity. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Procedures to obtain an electricity connection (number)

- Submitting all relevant documents and obtaining all necessary clearances and permits
- Completing all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections
- Obtaining external installation works and possibly purchasing material for these works
- Concluding any necessary supply contract and obtaining final supply

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Is at least 1 calendar day
- Each procedure starts on a separate day
- Does not include time spent gathering information

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

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

- Official costs only, no bribes
- Value added tax excluded

The reliability of supply and transparency of tariffs index (0-8)

- Duration and frequency of power outages (0-3)
- Tools to monitor power outages (0-1)
- Tools to restore power supply (0-1)
- Regulatory monitoring of utilities' performance (0-1)
- Financial deterrents limiting outages (0-1)
- Transparency and accessibility of tariffs (0-1)

Price of electricity (cents per kilowatt-hour)*

- Price based on monthly bill for commercial warehouse in case study

*Note: Doing Business measures the price of electricity, but it is not included in the ease of doing business score nor the ranking on the ease of getting electricity.

Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the warehouse, the electricity connection and the monthly consumption are used.

The warehouse:

- Is owned by a local entrepreneur and is used for storage of goods.
- Is located in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Is located in an area where similar warehouses are typically located and is in an area with no physical constraints. For example, the property is not near a railway.
- Is a new construction and is being connected to electricity for the first time.

- Has two stories with a total surface area of approximately 1,300.6 square meters (14,000 square feet). The plot of land on which it is built is 929 square meters (10,000 square feet).

The electricity connection:

- Is a permanent one with a three-phase, four-wire Y connection with a subscribed capacity of 140-kilo-volt-ampere (kVA) with a power factor of 1, when 1 kVA = 1 kilowatt (kW).
- Has a length of 150 meters. The connection is to either the low- or medium-voltage distribution network and is either overhead or underground, whichever is more common in the area where the warehouse is located and requires works that involve the crossing of a 10-meter road (such as by excavation or overhead lines) but are all carried out on public land. There is no crossing of other owners' private property because the warehouse has access to a road.
- Does not require work to install the internal wiring of the warehouse. This has already been completed up to and including the customer's service panel or switchboard and the meter base.

The monthly consumption:

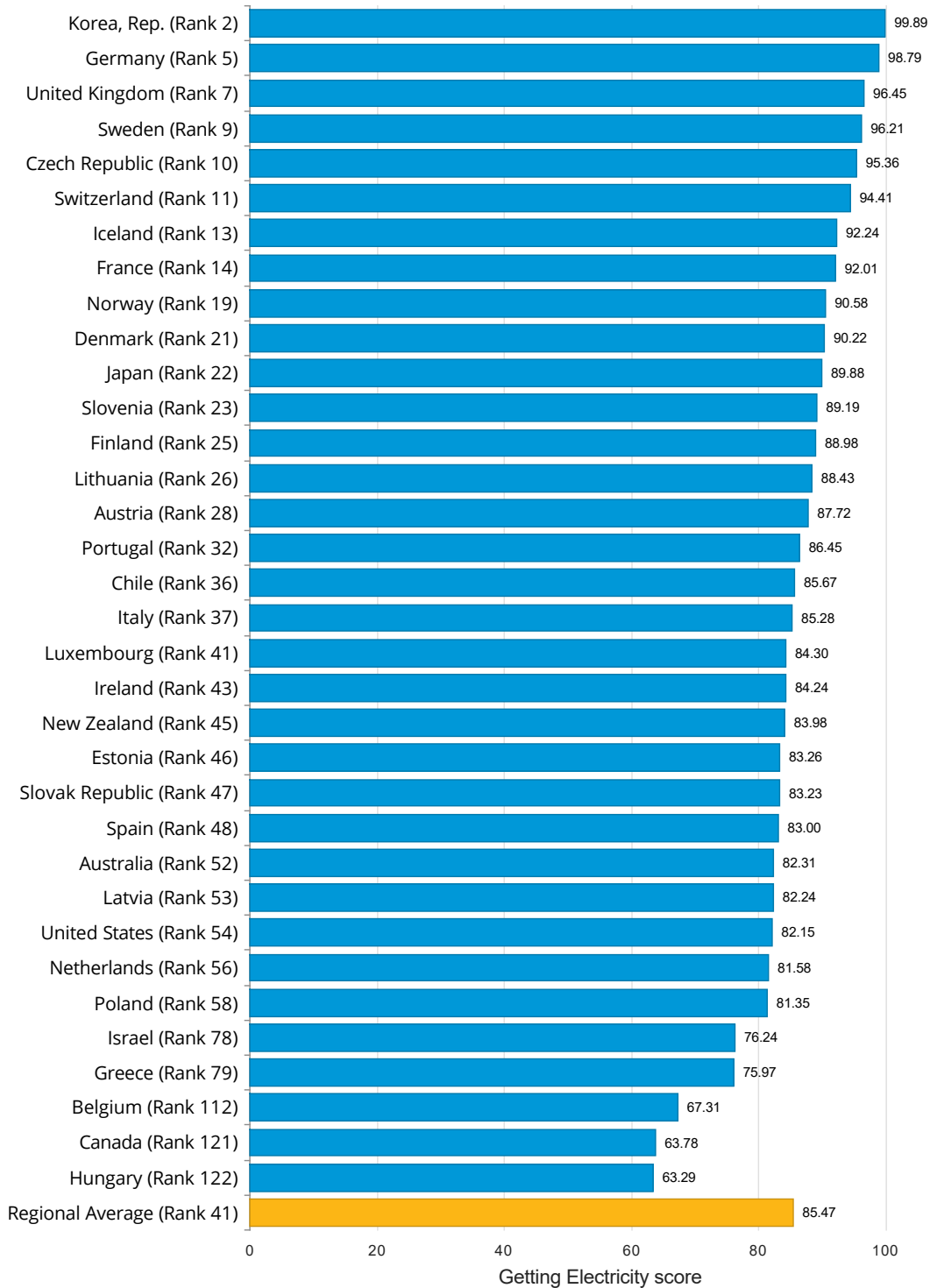
- It is assumed that the warehouse operates 30 days a month from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (8 hours a day), with equipment utilized at 80% of capacity on average and that there are no electricity cuts (assumed for simplicity reasons) and the monthly energy consumption is 26,880 kilowatt-hours (kWh); hourly consumption is 112 kWh.
- If multiple electricity suppliers exist, the warehouse is served by the cheapest supplier.
- Tariffs effective in January of the current year are used for calculation of the price of electricity for the warehouse. Although January has 31 days, for calculation purposes only 30 days are used.

Getting Electricity

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How easy it is for entrepreneurs in economies in OECD High Income to connect a warehouse to electricity? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of getting electricity suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of getting electricity



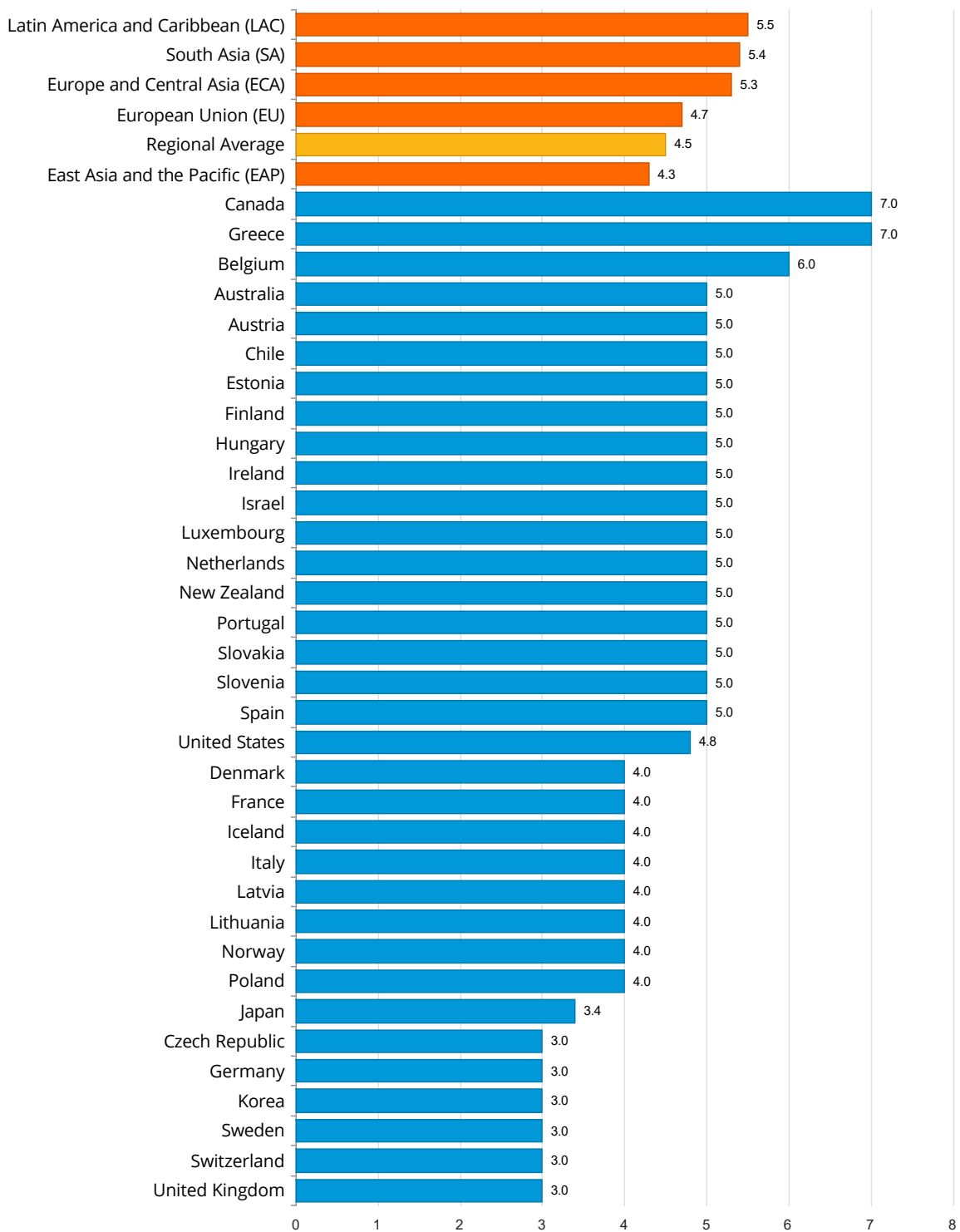
Source: Doing Business database.

Getting Electricity

The indicators underlying the rankings may be more revealing. Data collected by Doing Business show what it takes to get a new electricity connection in each economy in the region: the number of procedures, the time and the cost. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

What it takes to get an electricity connection in economies in OECD High Income

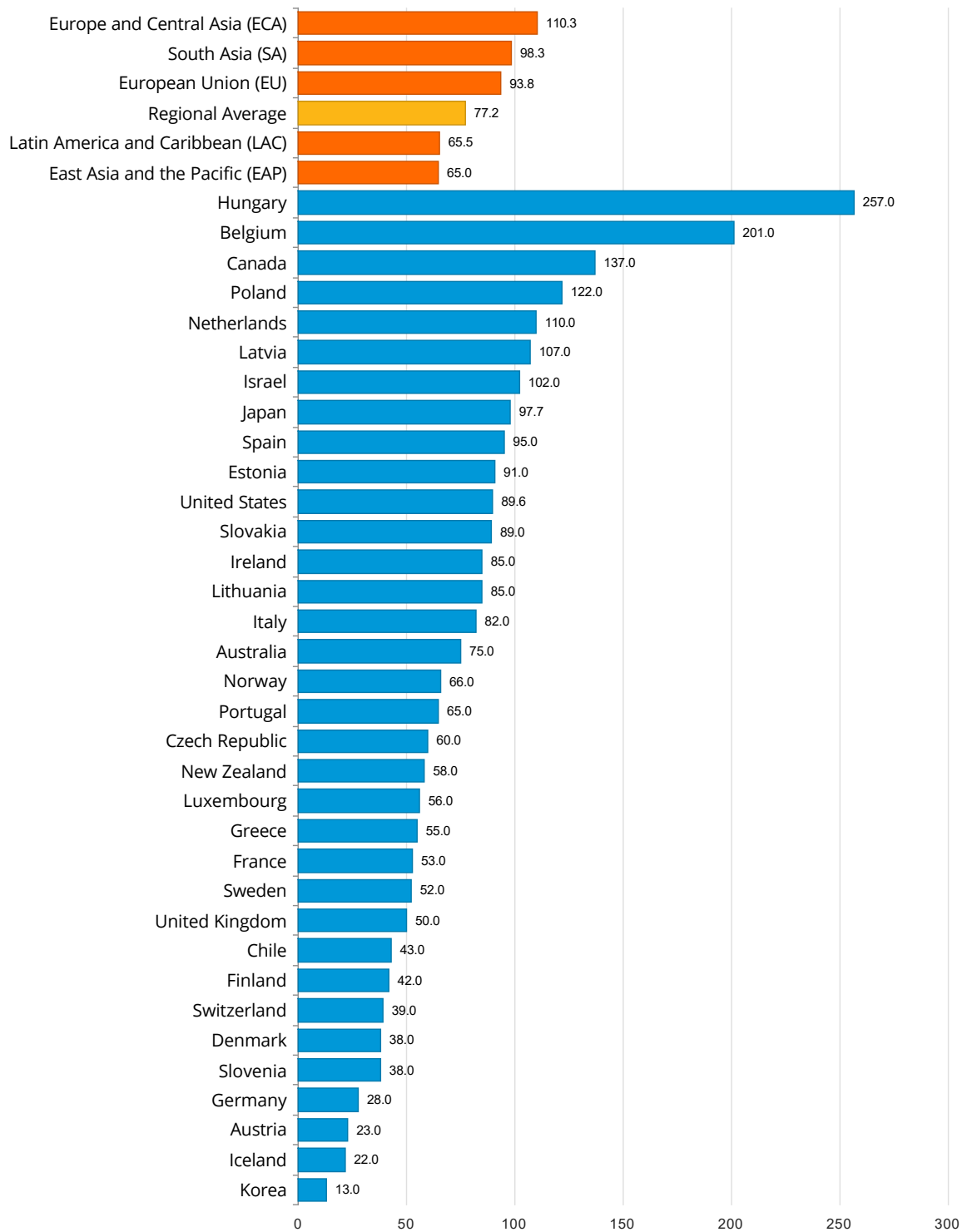
Procedures (number)



Source: Doing Business database.

Getting Electricity

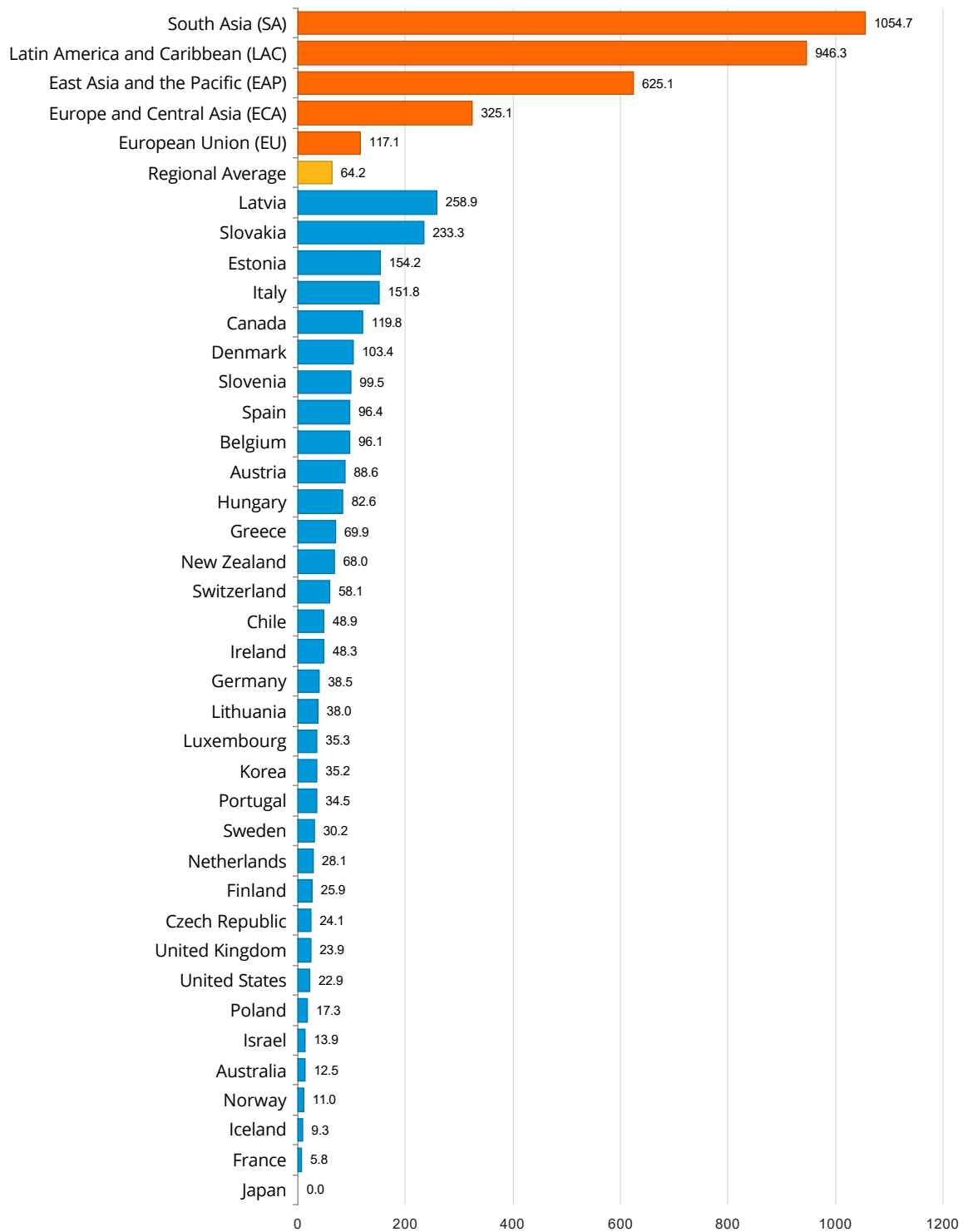
Time (days)



Source: Doing Business database.

Getting Electricity

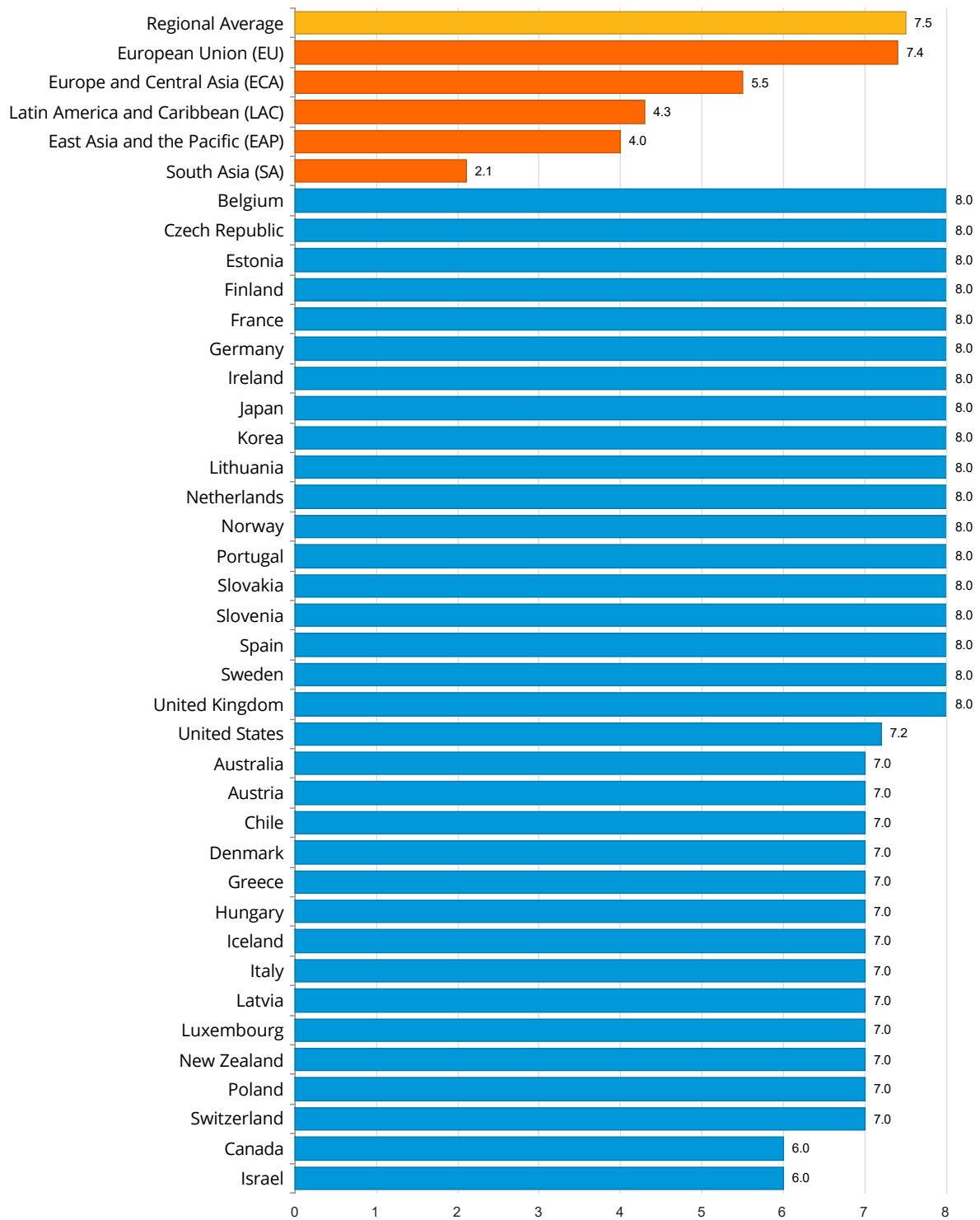
Cost (% of income per capita)



Source: Doing Business database.

Getting Electricity

Reliability of supply and transparency of tariff index (0-8)



Source: Doing Business database.

Registering Property

This topic examines the steps, time and cost involved in registering property, assuming a standardized case of an entrepreneur who wants to purchase land and a building that is already registered and free of title dispute. In addition, the topic also measures the quality of the land administration system in each economy. The quality of land administration index has five dimensions: reliability of infrastructure, transparency of information, geographic coverage, land dispute resolution, and equal access to property rights. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Procedures to legally transfer title on immovable property (number)

- Preregistration procedures (for example, checking for liens, notarizing sales agreement, paying property transfer taxes)
- Registration procedures in the economy's largest business city.
- Postregistration procedures (for example, filling title with municipality)

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

- Does not include time spent gathering information
- Each procedure starts on a separate day - though procedures that can be fully completed online are an exception to this rule
- Procedure is considered completed once final document is received
- No prior contact with officials

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

- Official costs only (such as administrative fees, duties and taxes).
- Value Added Tax, Capital Gains Tax and illicit payments are excluded

Quality of land administration index (0-30)

- Reliability of infrastructure index (0-8)
- Transparency of information index (0-6)
- Geographic coverage index (0-8)
- Land dispute resolution index (0-8)
- Equal access to property rights index (-2-0)

Case study assumptions

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

The parties (buyer and seller):

- Are limited liability companies (or the legal equivalent).
- Are located in the periurban area of the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Are 100% domestically and privately owned.
- Have 50 employees each, all of whom are nationals.
- Perform general commercial activities.

The property (fully owned by the seller):

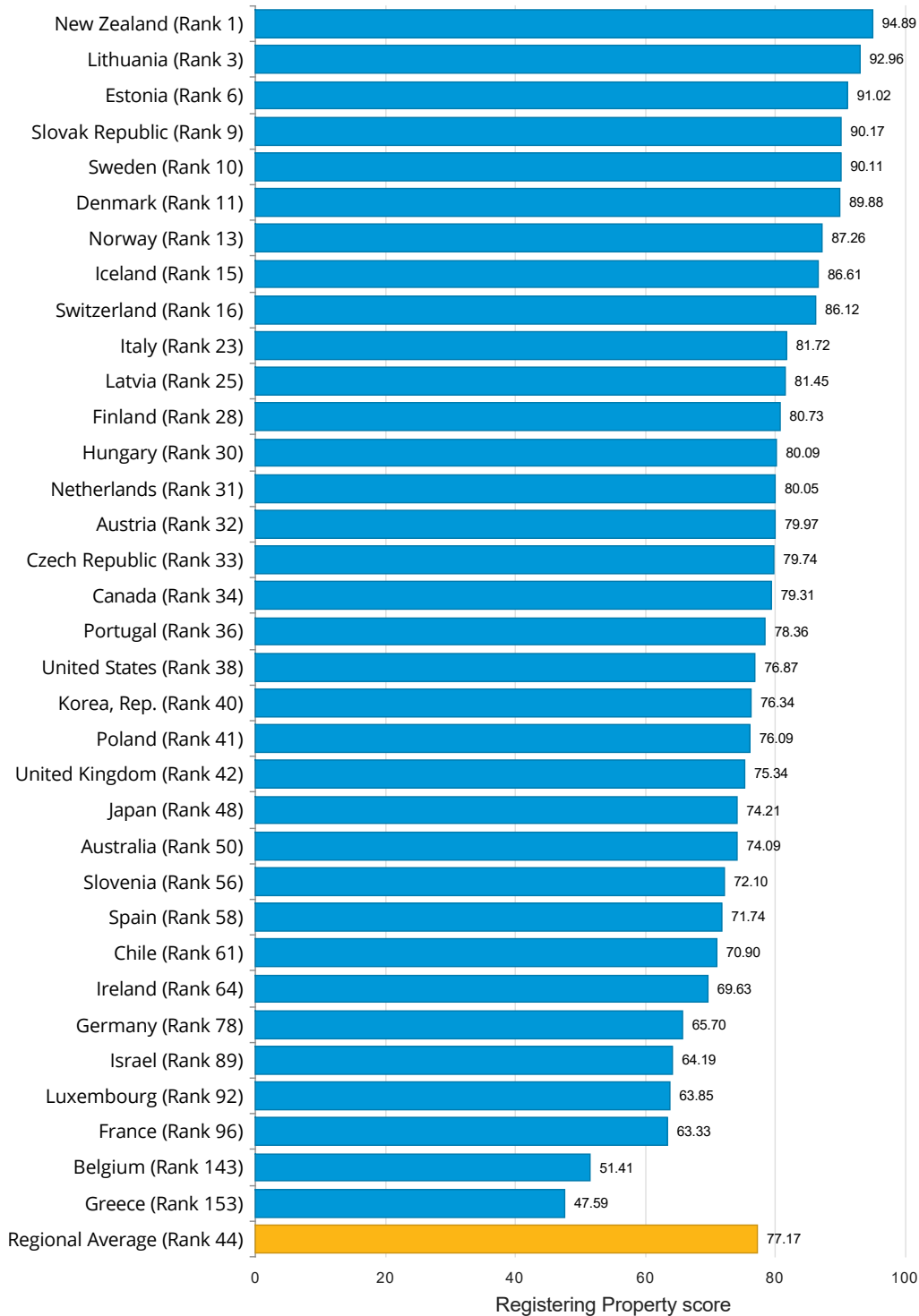
- Has a value of 50 times income per capita, which equals the sale price.
- Is fully owned by the seller.
- Has no mortgages attached and has been under the same ownership for the past 10 years.
- Is registered in the land registry or cadastre, or both, and is free of title disputes.
- Is located in a periurban commercial zone, and no rezoning is required.
- Consists of land and a building. The land area is 557.4 square meters (6,000 square feet). A two-story warehouse of 929 square meters (10,000 square feet) is located on the land. The warehouse is 10 years old, is in good condition, has no heating system and complies with all safety standards, building codes and legal requirements. The property, consisting of land and building, will be transferred in its entirety.
- Will not be subject to renovations or additional construction following the purchase.
- Has no trees, natural water sources, natural reserves or historical monuments of any kind.
- Will not be used for special purposes, and no special permits, such as for residential use, industrial plants, waste storage or certain types of agricultural activities, are required.
- Has no occupants, and no other party holds a legal interest in it.

Registering Property

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How easy it is for entrepreneurs in economies in OECD High Income to transfer property? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of registering property suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of registering property



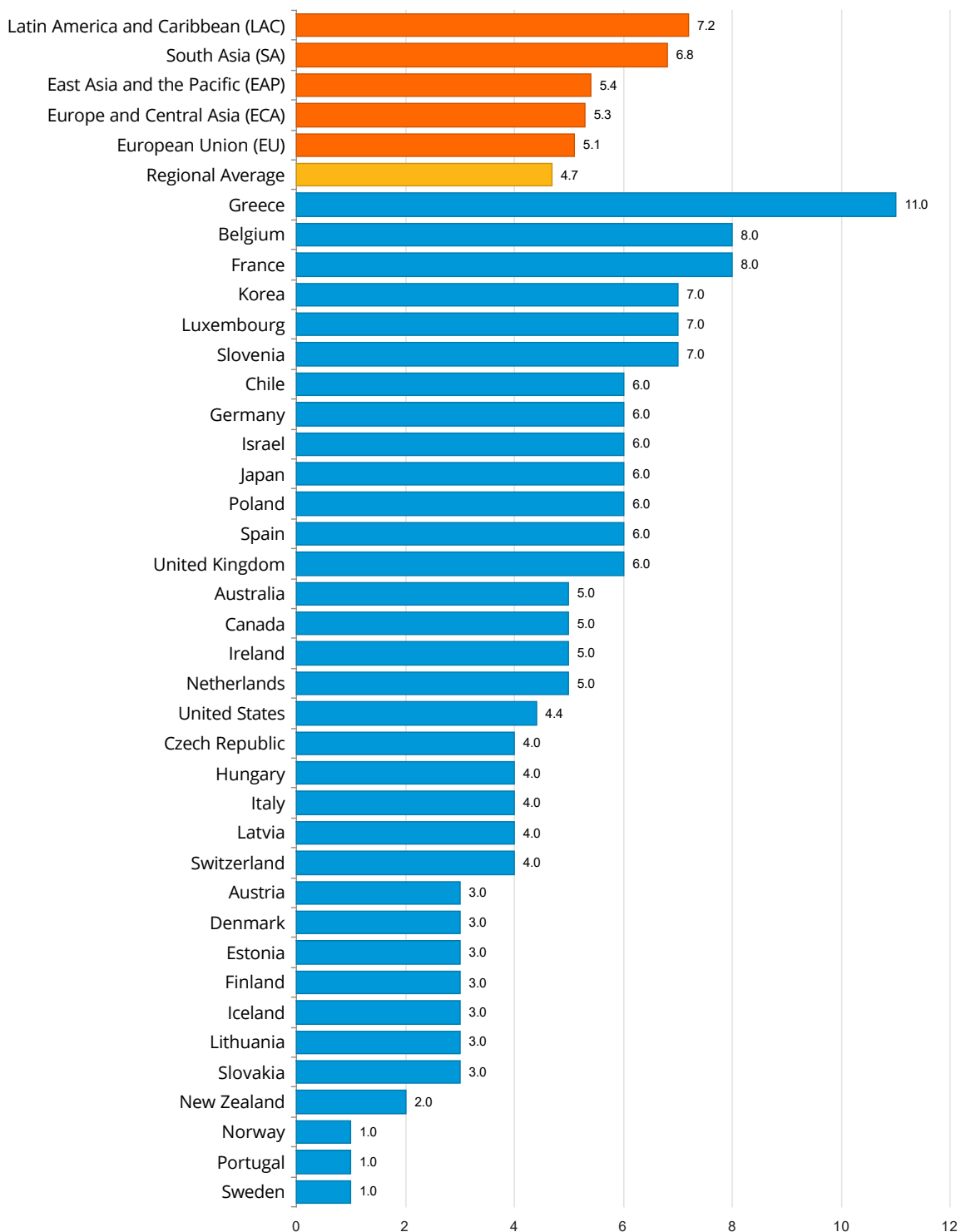
Source: Doing Business database.

Registering Property

The indicators underlying the rankings may be more revealing. Data collected by Doing Business show what it takes to complete a property transfer in each economy in the region: the number of procedures, the time and the cost. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

What it takes to register property in economies in OECD High Income

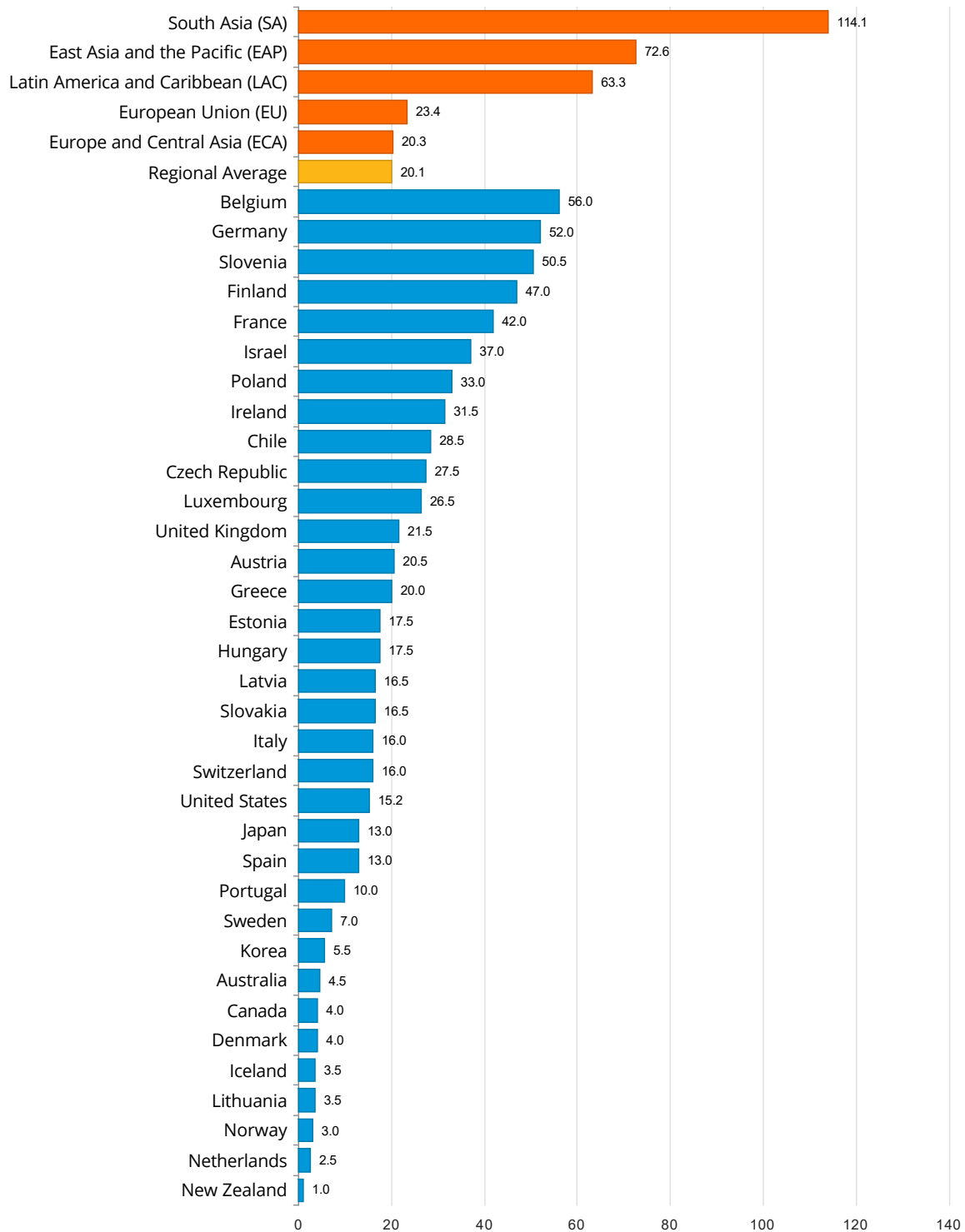
Procedures (number)



Source: Doing Business database.

Registering Property

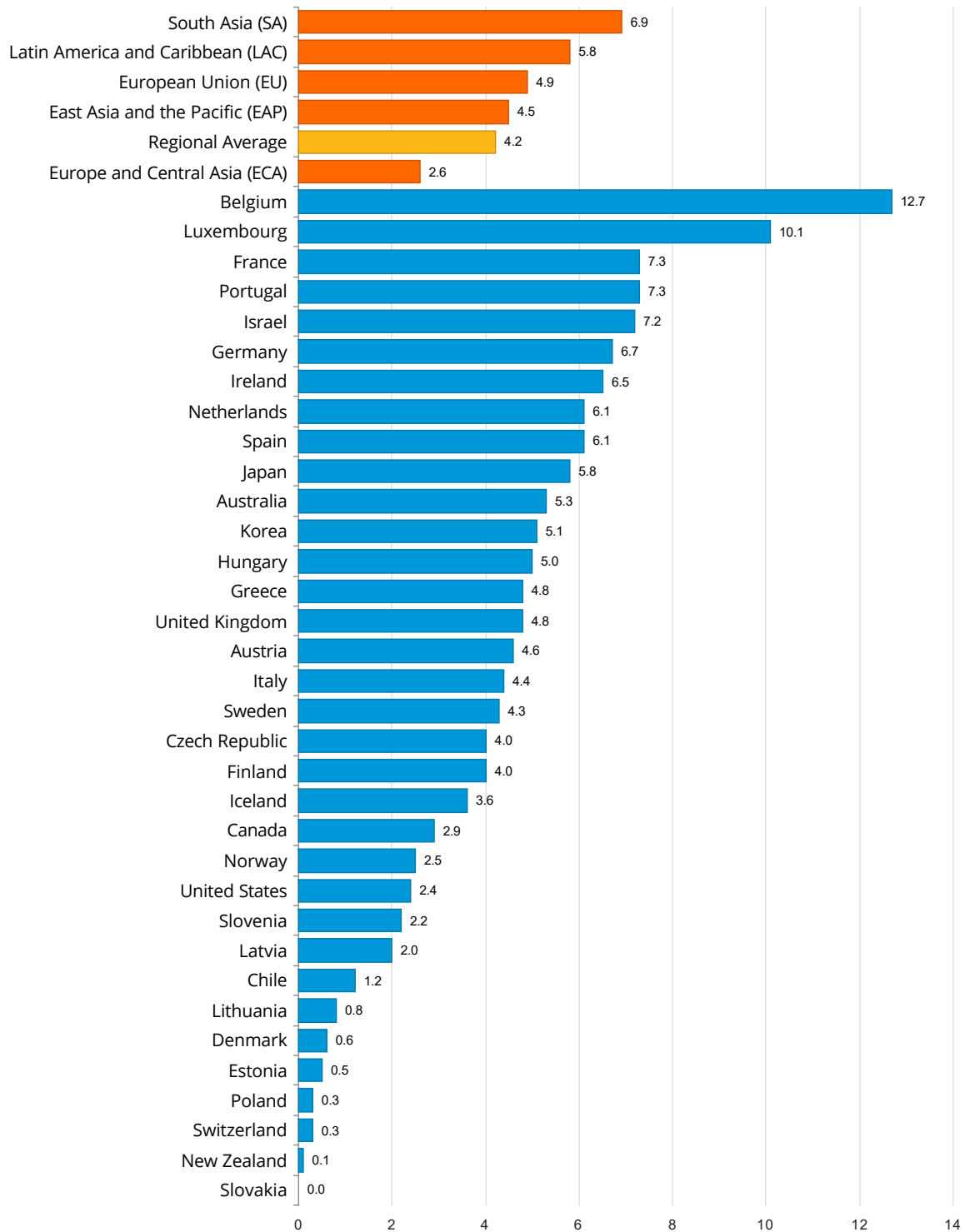
Time (days)



Source: Doing Business database.

Registering Property

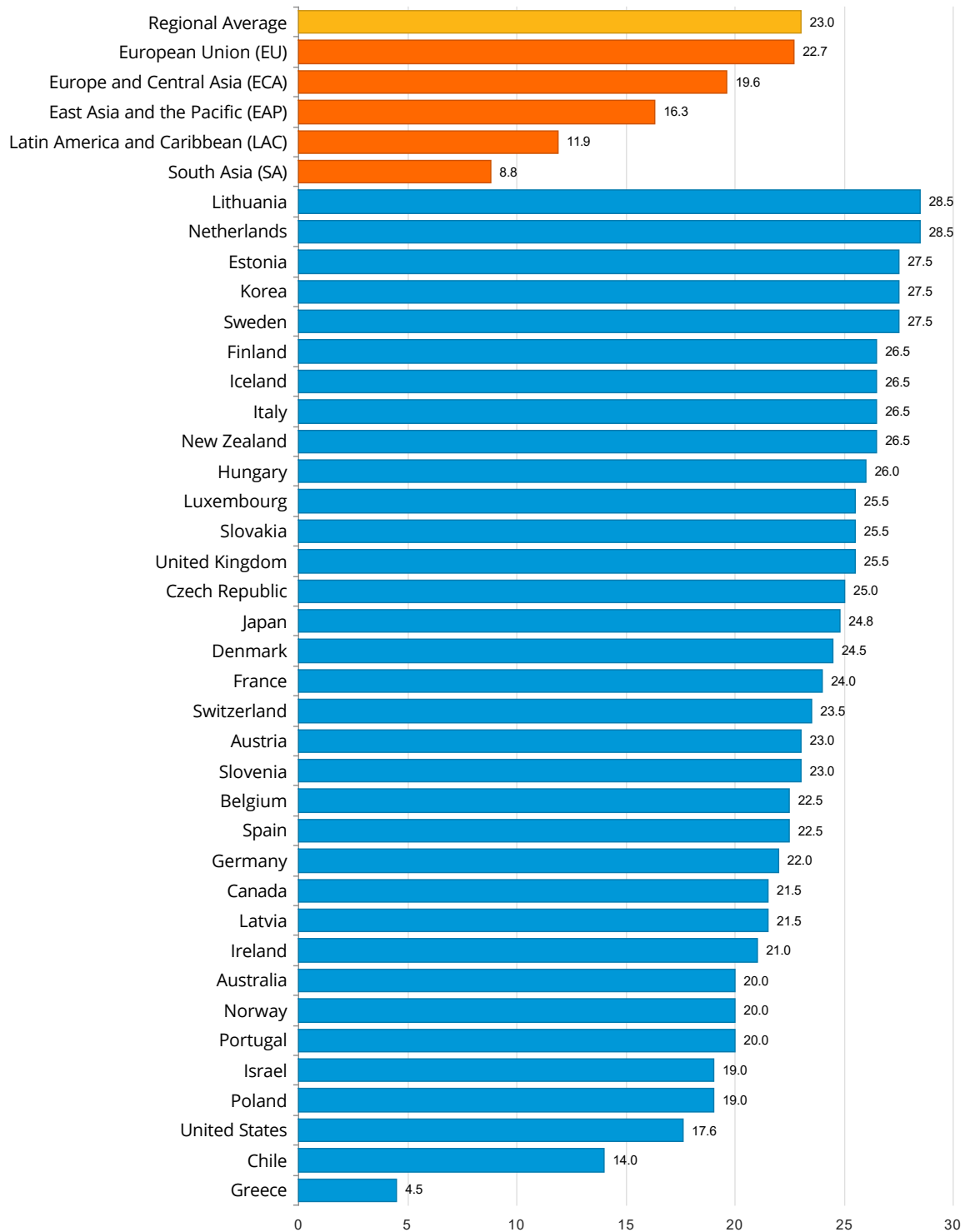
Cost (% of property value)



Source: Doing Business database.

Registering Property

Quality of the land administration index (0-30)



Source: Doing Business database.

Getting Credit

This topic explores two sets of issues—the strength of credit reporting systems and the effectiveness of collateral and bankruptcy laws in facilitating lending. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Strength of legal rights index (0–12)

- Rights of borrowers and lenders through collateral laws (0-10)
- Protection of secured creditors' rights through bankruptcy laws (0-2)

Depth of credit information index (0–8)

- Scope and accessibility of credit information distributed by credit bureaus and credit registries (0-8)

Credit bureau coverage (% of adults)

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

Credit registry coverage (% of adults)

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

Case study assumptions

Doing Business assesses the sharing of credit information and the legal rights of borrowers and lenders with respect to secured transactions through 2 sets of indicators. The depth of credit information index measures rules and practices affecting the coverage, scope and accessibility of credit information available through a credit registry or a credit bureau. The strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. For each economy it is first determined whether a unitary secured transactions system exists. Then two case scenarios, case A and case B, are used to determine how a nonpossessory security interest is created, publicized and enforced according to the law. Special emphasis is given to how the collateral registry operates (if registration of security interests is possible). The case scenarios involve a secured borrower, company ABC, and a secured lender, BizBank. In some economies the legal framework for secured transactions will allow only case A or case B (not both) to apply. Both cases examine the same set of legal provisions relating to the use of movable collateral.

Several assumptions about the secured borrower (ABC) and lender (BizBank) are used:

- ABC is a domestic limited liability company (or its legal equivalent).
- ABC has up to 50 employees.
- ABC has its headquarters and only base of operations in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- Both ABC and BizBank are 100% domestically owned.

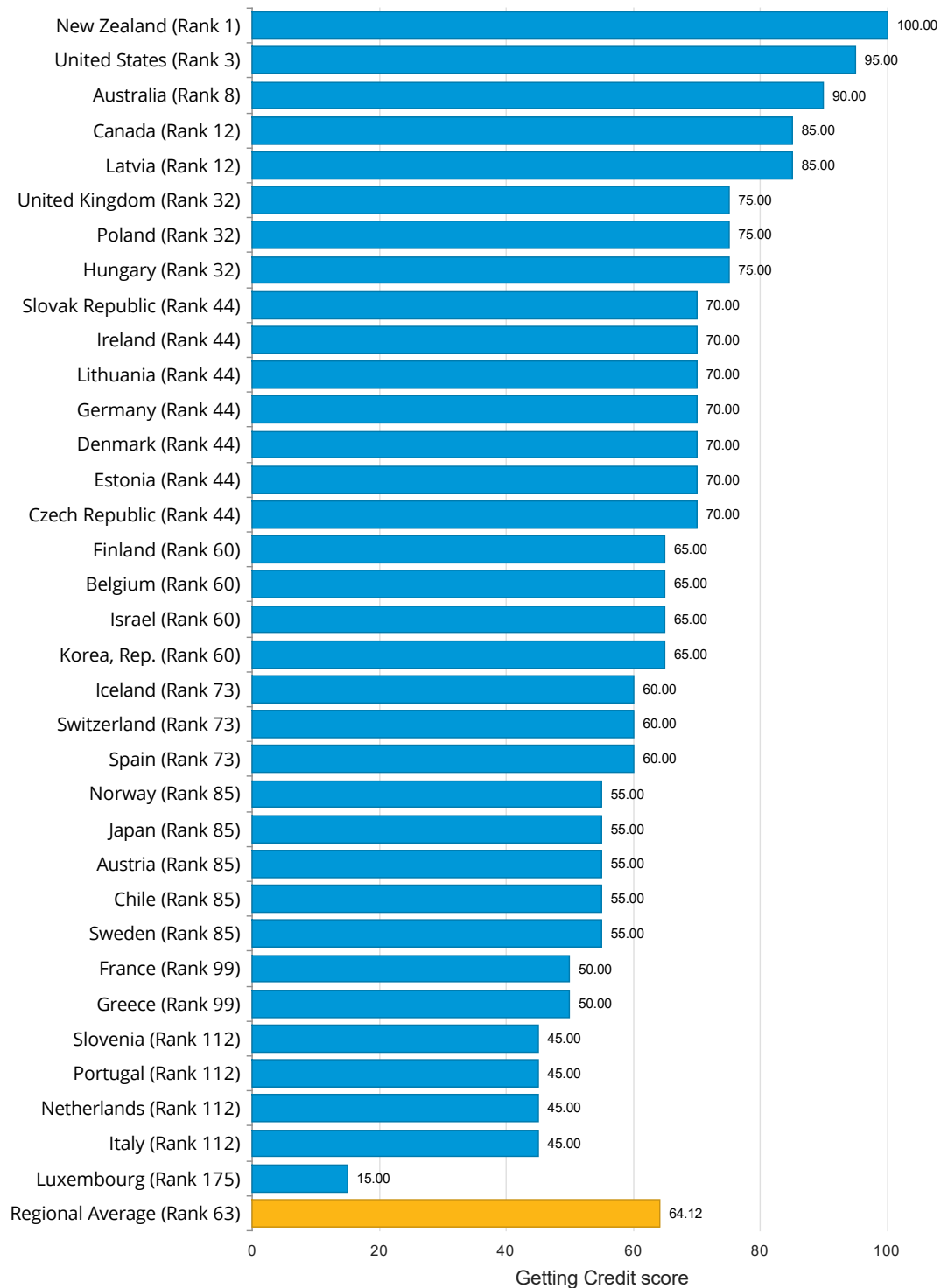
The case scenarios also involve assumptions. In case A, as collateral for the loan, ABC grants BizBank a nonpossessory security interest in one category of movable assets, for example, its machinery or its inventory. ABC wants to keep both possession and ownership of the collateral. In economies where the law does not allow nonpossessory security interests in movable property, ABC and BizBank use a fiduciary transfer-of-title arrangement (or a similar substitute for nonpossessory security interests). In case B, ABC grants BizBank a business charge, enterprise charge, floating charge or any charge that gives BizBank a security interest over ABC's combined movable assets (or as much of ABC's movable assets as possible). ABC keeps ownership and possession of the assets.

Getting Credit

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How well do the credit information systems and collateral and bankruptcy laws in economies in OECD High Income facilitate access to credit? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of getting credit suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of getting credit



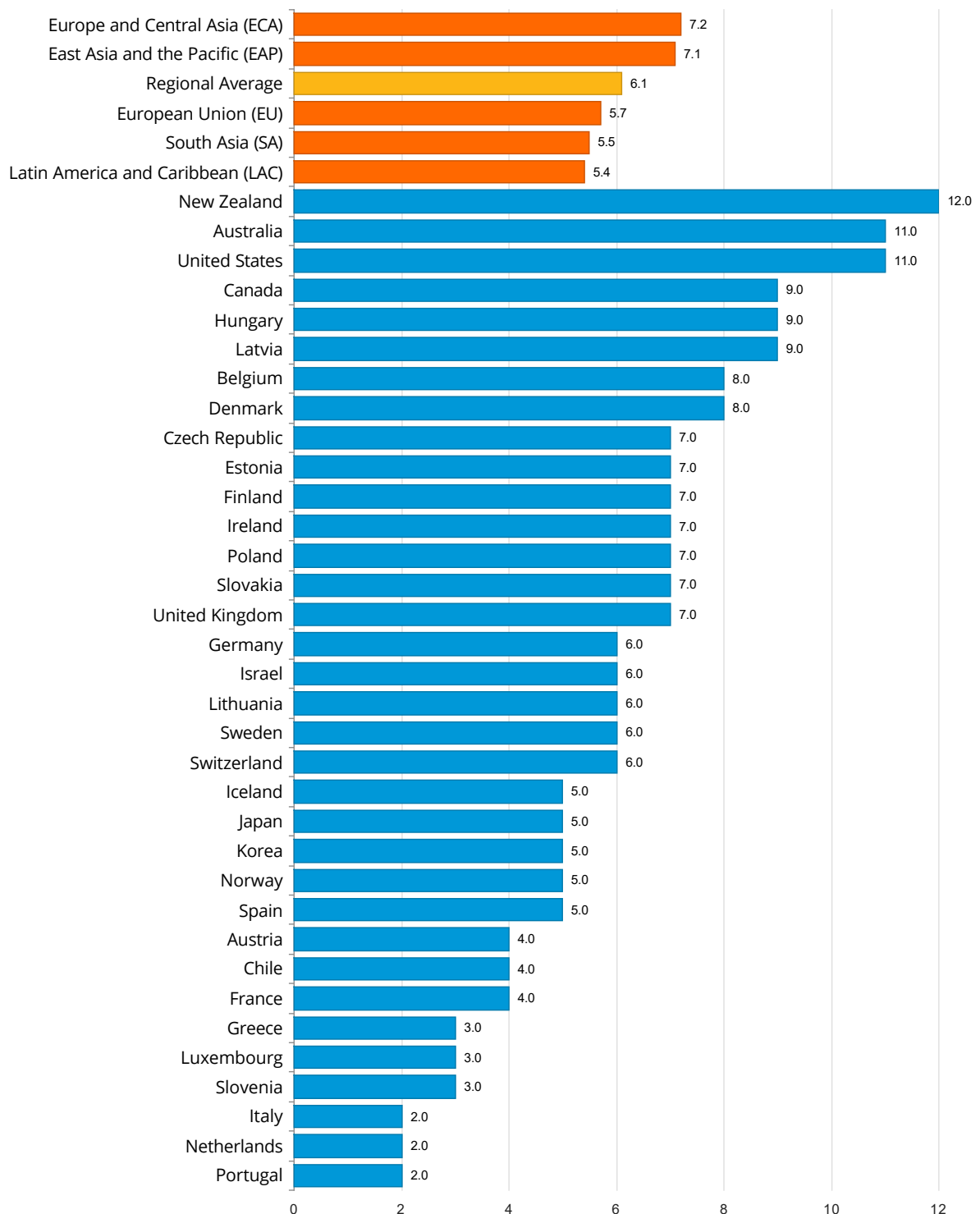
Source: Doing Business database.

Getting Credit

Another way to assess how well regulations and institutions support lending and borrowing in the region is to see where the region stands in the distribution of scores across regions. The first figure highlights the score on the strength of legal rights index in OECD High Income and comparator regions. The second figure shows the same thing for the depth of credit information index.

How strong are legal rights for borrowers and lenders

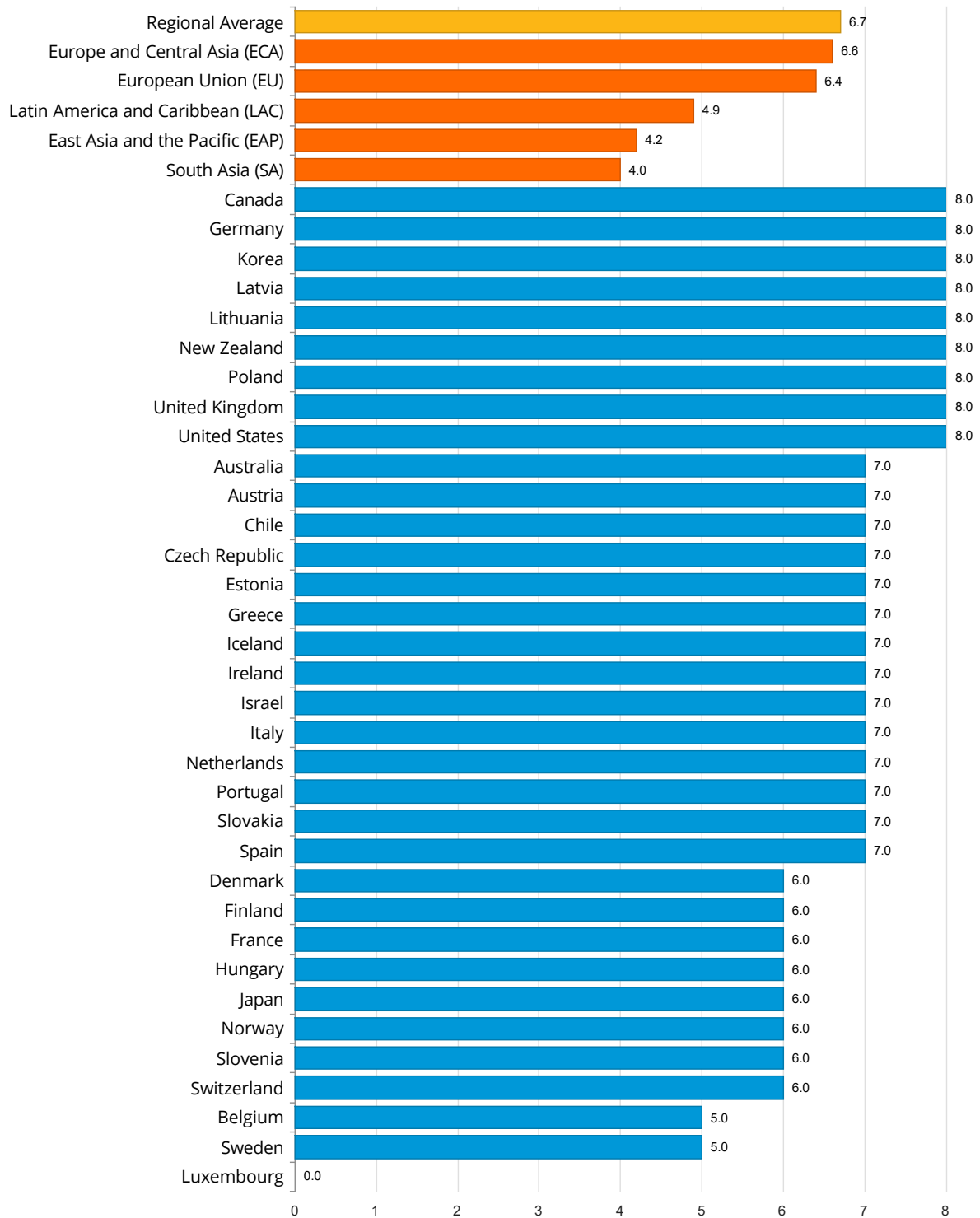
Strength of legal rights index (0-12)



Source: Doing Business database.

Getting Credit

Depth of credit information index (0-8)



Source: Doing Business database.

↗ Protecting Minority Investors

This topic measures the strength of minority shareholder protections against misuse of corporate assets by directors for their personal gain as well as shareholder rights, governance safeguards and corporate transparency requirements that reduce the risk of abuse. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Extent of disclosure index (0–10): Review and approval requirements for related-party transactions; Disclosure requirements for related-party transactions

Extent of director liability index (0–10): Ability of minority shareholders to sue and hold interested directors liable for prejudicial related-party transactions; Available legal remedies (damages, disgorgement of profits, fines, imprisonment, rescission of the transaction)

Ease of shareholder suits index (0–10): Access to internal corporate documents; Evidence obtainable during trial and allocation of legal expenses

Extent of conflict of interest regulation index (0–10): Simple average of the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder indices

Extent of shareholder rights index (0–10): Shareholders' rights and role in major corporate decisions

Extent of ownership and control index (0–10): Governance safeguards protecting shareholders from undue board control and entrenchment

Extent of corporate transparency index (0–10): Corporate transparency on ownership stakes, compensation, audits and financial prospects

Extent of shareholder governance index (0–10): Simple average of the extent of shareholders rights, extent of ownership and control and extent of corporate transparency indices

Strength of minority investor protection index (0–10): Simple average of the extent of conflict of interest regulation and extent of shareholder governance indices

Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, a case study uses several assumptions about the business and the transaction.

The business (Buyer):

- Is a publicly traded corporation listed on the economy's most important stock exchange. If there are fewer than ten listed companies or if there is no stock exchange in the economy, it is assumed that Buyer is 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.

- Has a supervisory board in economies with a two-tier board system on which Mr. James appointed 60% of the shareholder-elected members.

- Has not adopted bylaws or articles of association that go beyond the minimum requirements. Does not follow codes, principles, recommendations or guidelines that are not mandatory.

- Is a manufacturing company with its own distribution network.

The transaction involves the following details:

- Mr. James owns 60% of Buyer, sits on Buyer's board of directors and elected two directors to Buyer's five-member board.

- Mr. James also owns 90% of Seller, a company that operates a chain of retail hardware stores. Seller recently closed a large number of its stores.

- Mr. James proposes that Buyer purchase Seller's unused fleet of trucks to expand Buyer's distribution of its food products, a proposal to which Buyer agrees. The price is equal to 10% of Buyer's assets and is higher than the market value.

- The proposed transaction is part of the company's principal activity and is not outside the authority of the company.

- Buyer enters into the transaction. All required approvals are obtained, and all required disclosures made—that is, the transaction was not entered into fraudulently.

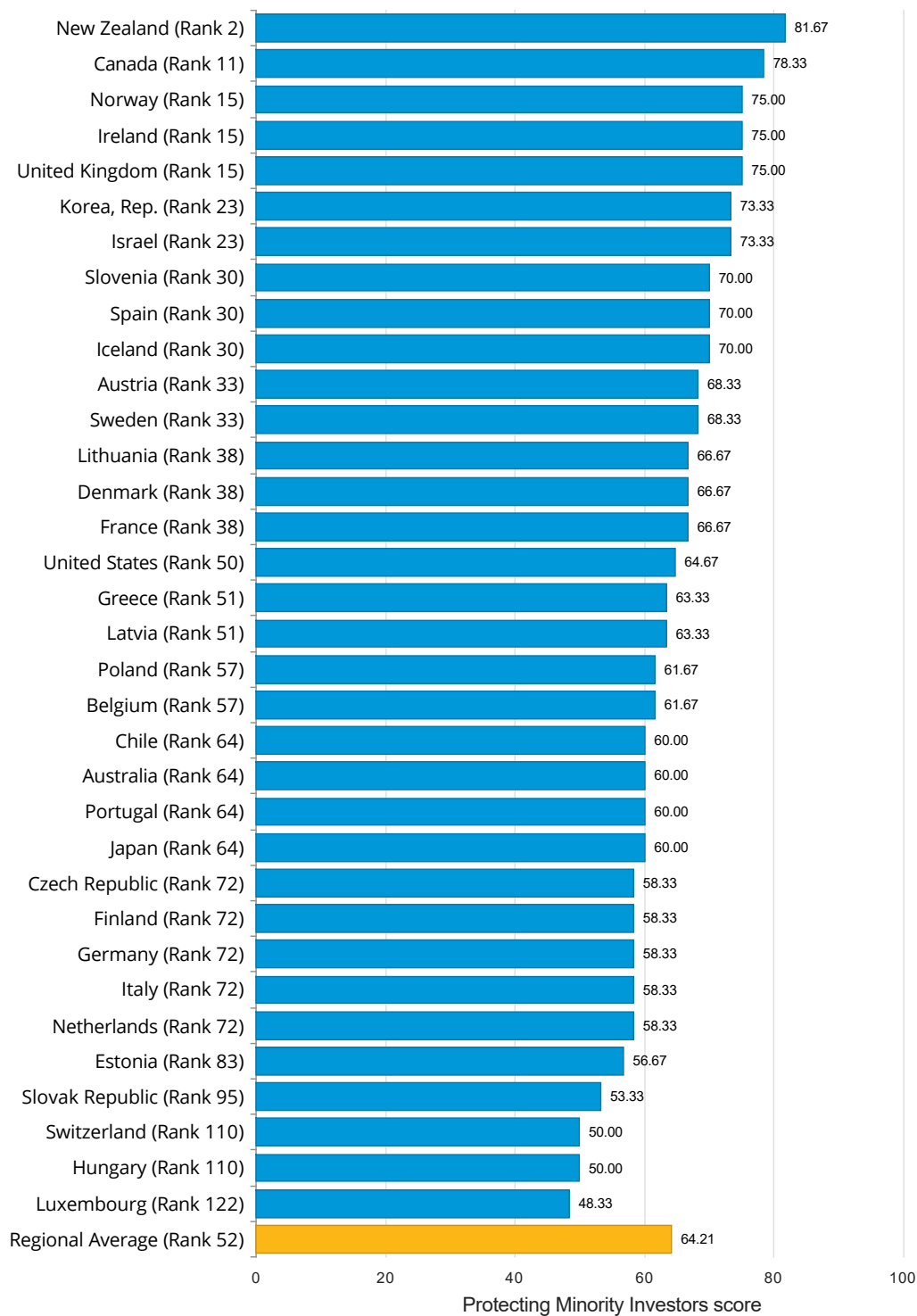
- The transaction causes damages to Buyer. Shareholders sue Mr. James and the executives and directors that approved the transaction.

Protecting Minority Investors

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How strong are investor protections against self-dealing in economies in OECD High Income? The global rankings of these economies on the strength of investor protection index suggest an answer. While the indicator does not measure all aspects related to the protection of minority investors, a higher ranking does indicate that an economy's regulations offer stronger investor protections against self-dealing in the areas measured.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of protecting minority investors



Source: Doing Business database.

Paying Taxes

This topic records the taxes and mandatory contributions that a medium-size company must pay or withhold in a given year, as well as measures the administrative burden in paying taxes and contributions. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018 covering for the Paying Taxes indicator calendar year 2017 (January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017).

[See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Tax payments for a manufacturing company in 2017 (number per year adjusted for electronic and 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, computing tax payable

Completing tax return, filing with agencies

Arranging payment or withholding

Preparing separate tax accounting books, if required

Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit before all taxes)

Profit or corporate income tax

Social contributions, labor taxes paid by employer

Property and property transfer taxes

Dividend, capital gains, financial transactions taxes

Waste collection, vehicle, road and other taxes

Postfiling Index

Time to comply with a VAT refund

Time to receive a VAT refund

Time to comply with a corporate income tax audit

Time to complete a corporate income tax audit

Case study assumptions

Using a case scenario, Doing Business records taxes and mandatory contributions a medium size company must pay in a year, and measures the administrative burden of paying taxes, contributions and dealing with postfiling processes. Information is also compiled on frequency of filing and payments, time taken to comply with tax laws, time taken to comply with the requirements of postfiling processes and time waiting.

To make data comparable across economies, several assumptions are used:

- TaxpayerCo. is a medium-size business that started operations on January 1, 2016. It produces ceramic flowerpots and sells them at retail. All taxes and contributions recorded are paid in the second year of operation (calendar year 2017). Taxes and mandatory contributions are measured at all levels of government.

The VAT refund process:

- In June 2017, TaxpayerCo. makes a large capital purchase: the value of the machine is 65 times income per capita of the economy. Sales are equally spread per month (1,050 times income per capita divided by 12) and cost of goods sold are equally expensed per month (875 times income per capita divided by 12). The machinery seller is registered for VAT and excess input VAT incurred in June will be fully recovered after four consecutive months if the VAT rate is the same for inputs, sales and the machine and the tax reporting period is every month. Input VAT will exceed Output VAT in June 2017.

The corporate income tax audit process:

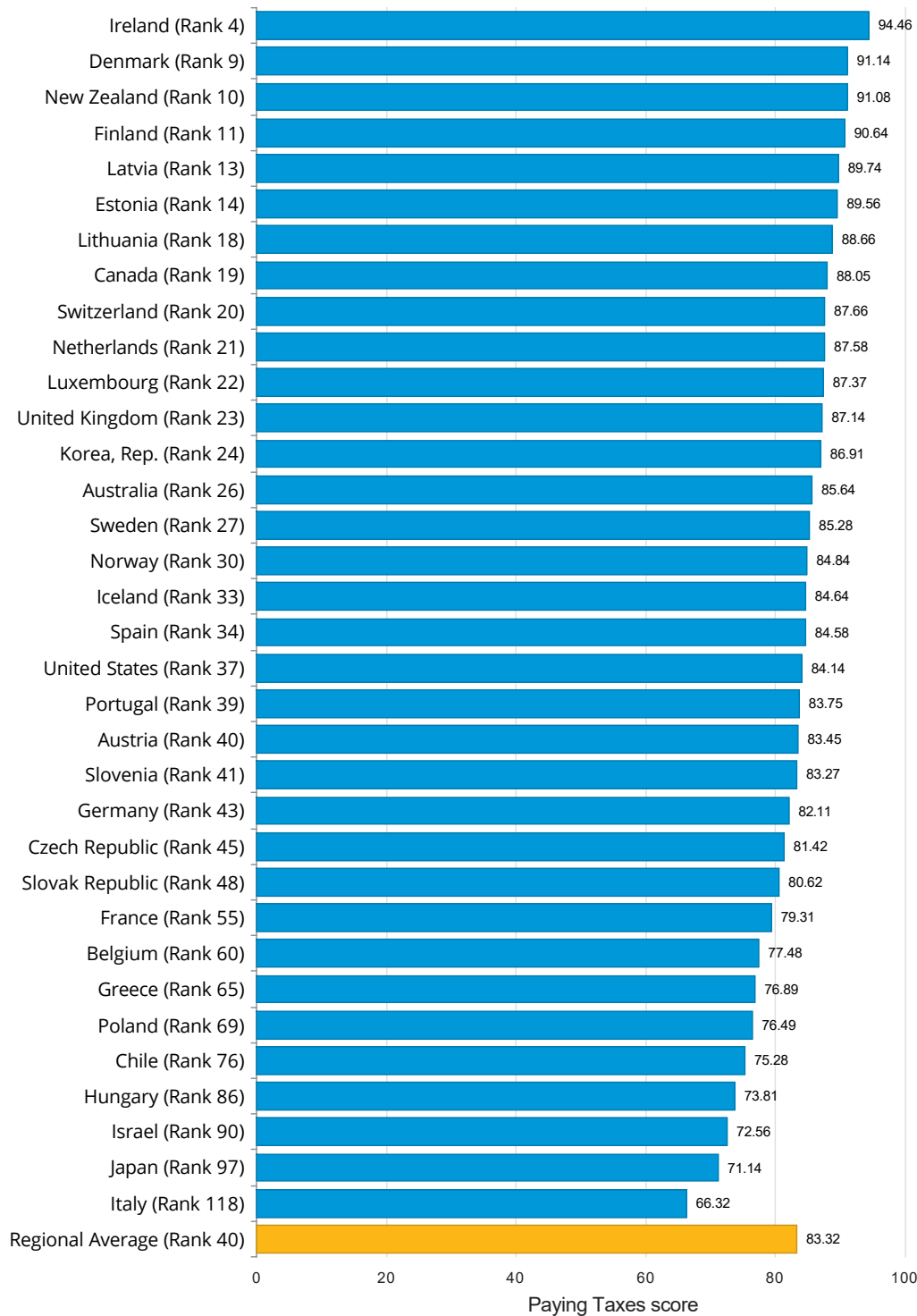
- An error in calculation of income tax liability (for example, use of incorrect tax depreciation rates, or incorrectly treating an expense as tax deductible) leads to an incorrect income tax return and a corporate income tax underpayment. TaxpayerCo. discovered the error and voluntarily notified the tax authority. The value of the underpaid income tax liability is 5% of the corporate income tax liability due. TaxpayerCo. submits corrected information after the deadline for submitting the annual tax return, but within the tax assessment period.

Paying Taxes

Where do the region's economies stand today?

What is the administrative burden of complying with taxes in economies in OECD High Income —and how much do firms pay in taxes? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of paying taxes offer useful information for assessing the tax compliance burden for businesses. The average ranking of the region provides a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of paying taxes



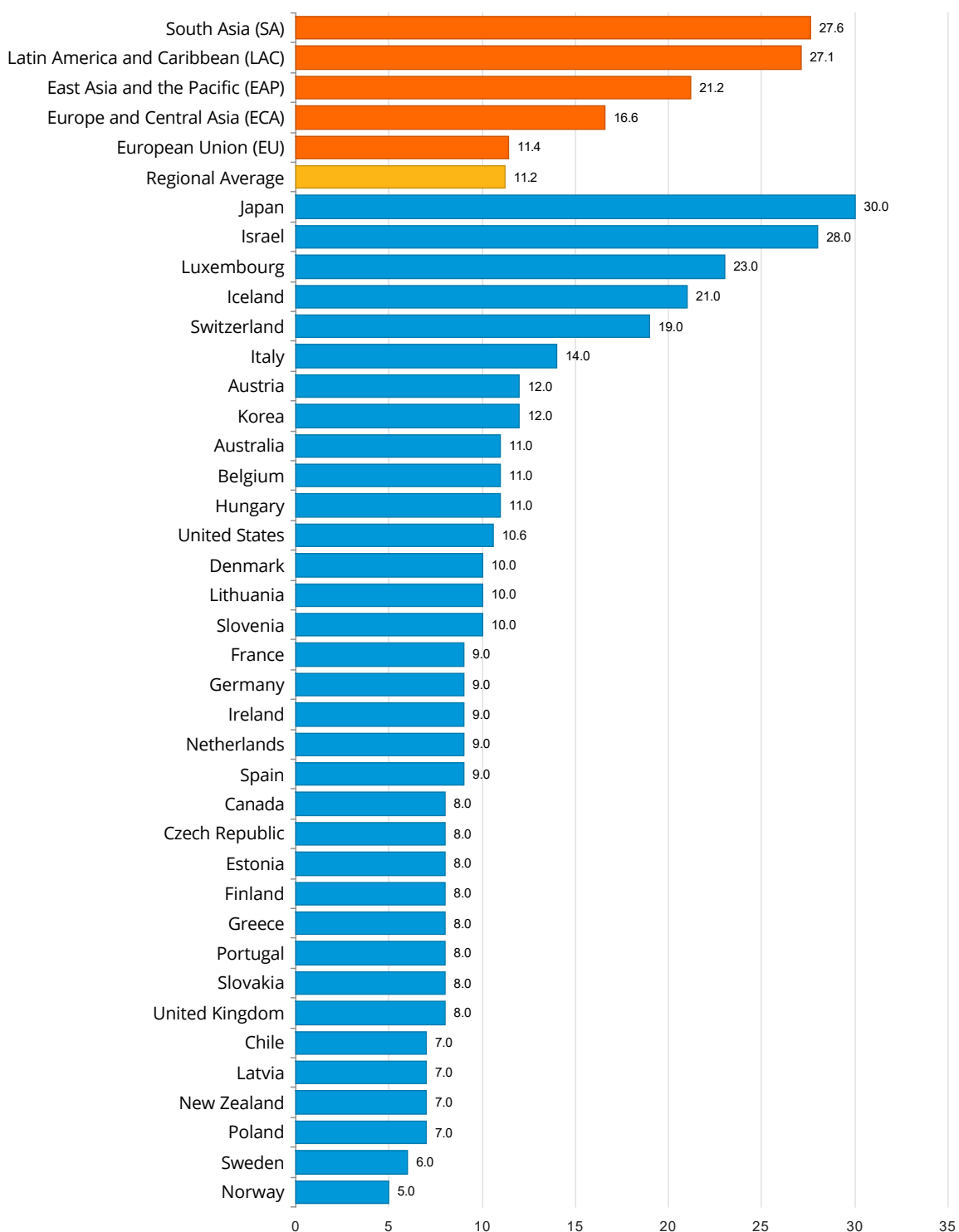
Source: Doing Business database.

Paying Taxes

The indicators underlying the rankings may be more revealing. Data collected by Doing Business show what it takes to comply with tax regulations in each economy in the region—the number of payments per year, the time required to prepare, and file and pay taxes the 3 major taxes (corporate income tax, VAT or sales tax and labor taxes and mandatory contributions), the total tax and contribution rate—as well as a postfiling index that measures the compliance with and efficiency of completing two processes: VAT cash refund and tax audit. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

How easy is it to pay taxes in economies in OECD High Income - and what are the total tax rates

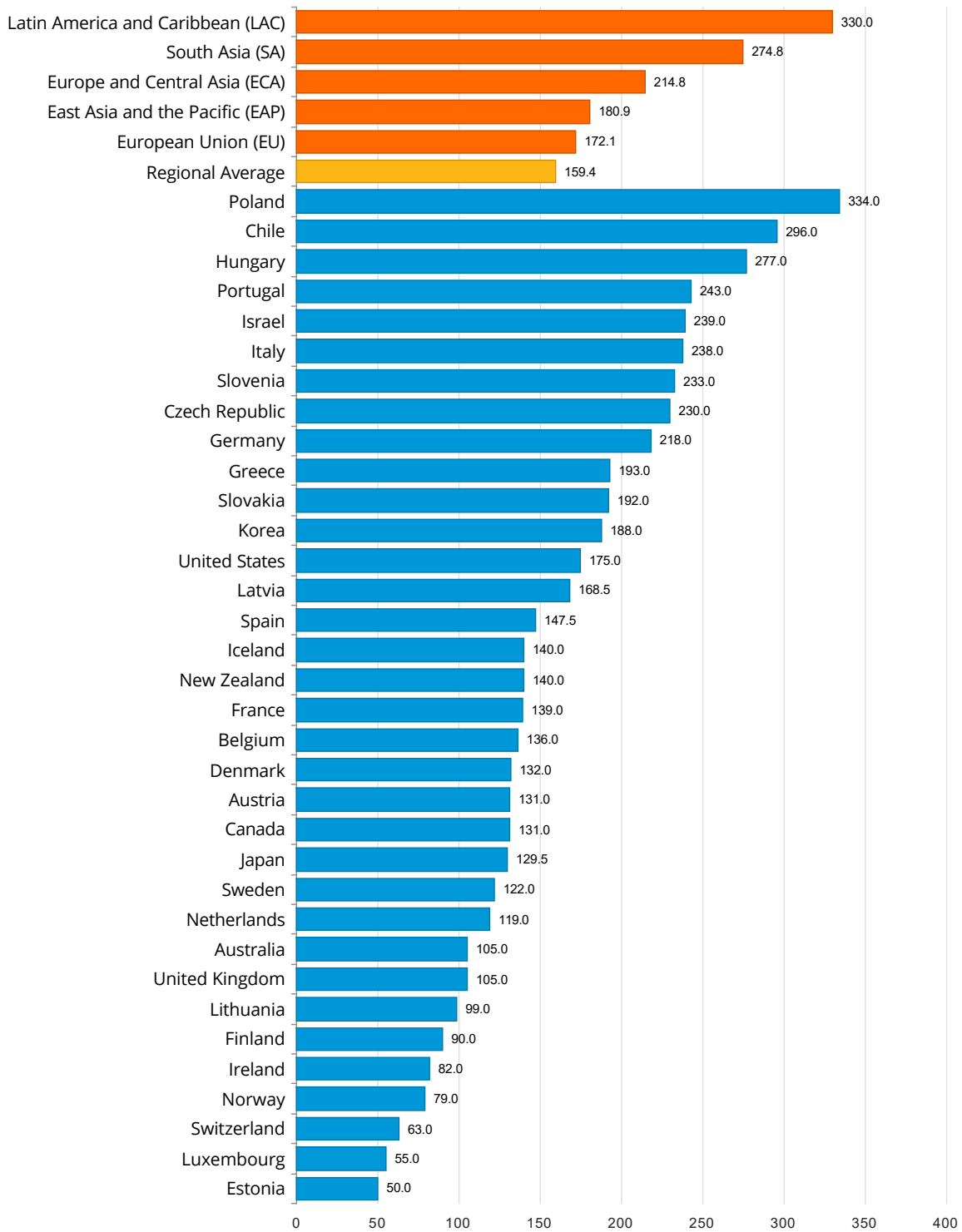
Payments (number per year)



Source: Doing Business database.

Paying Taxes

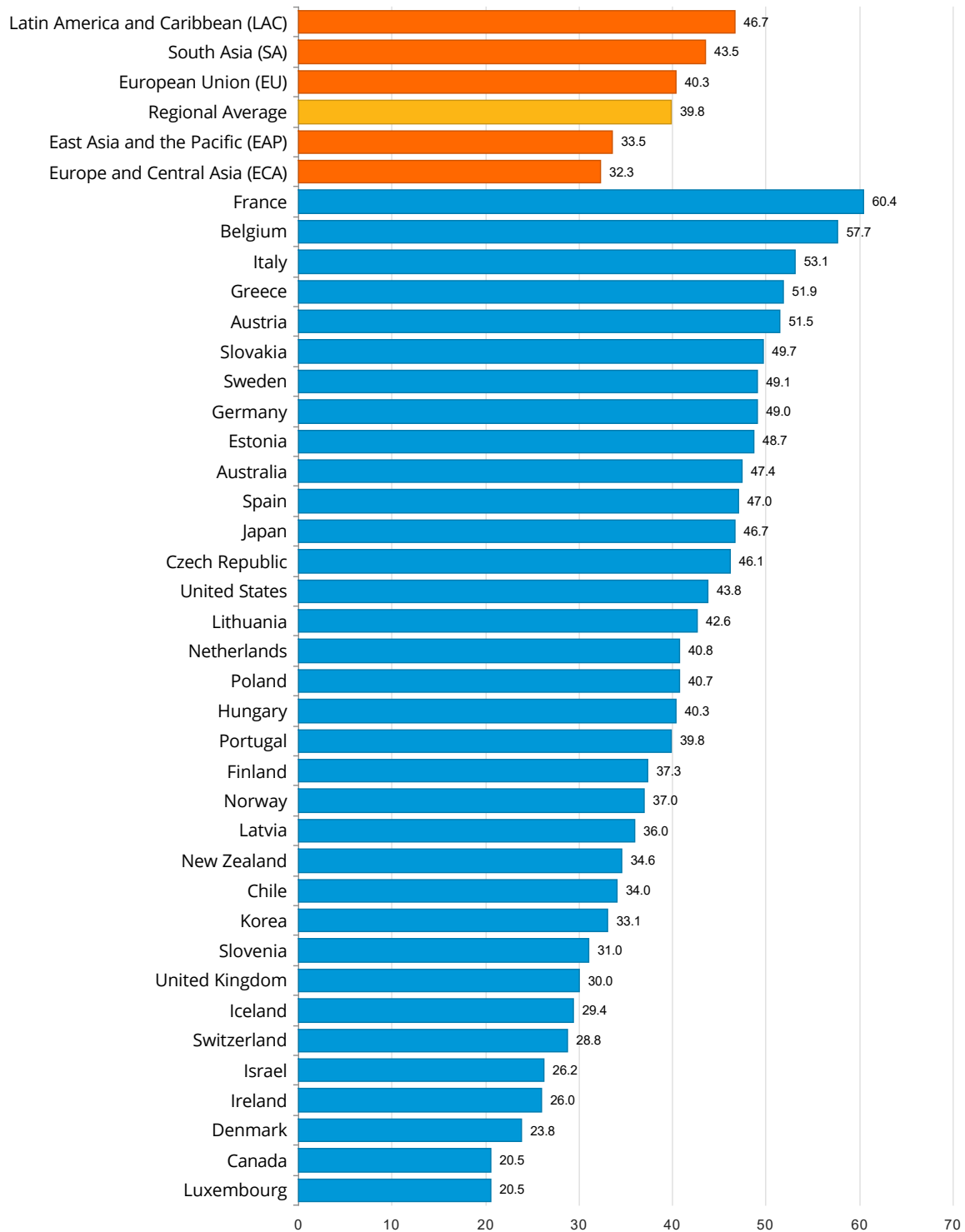
Time (hours per year)



Source: Doing Business database.

Paying Taxes

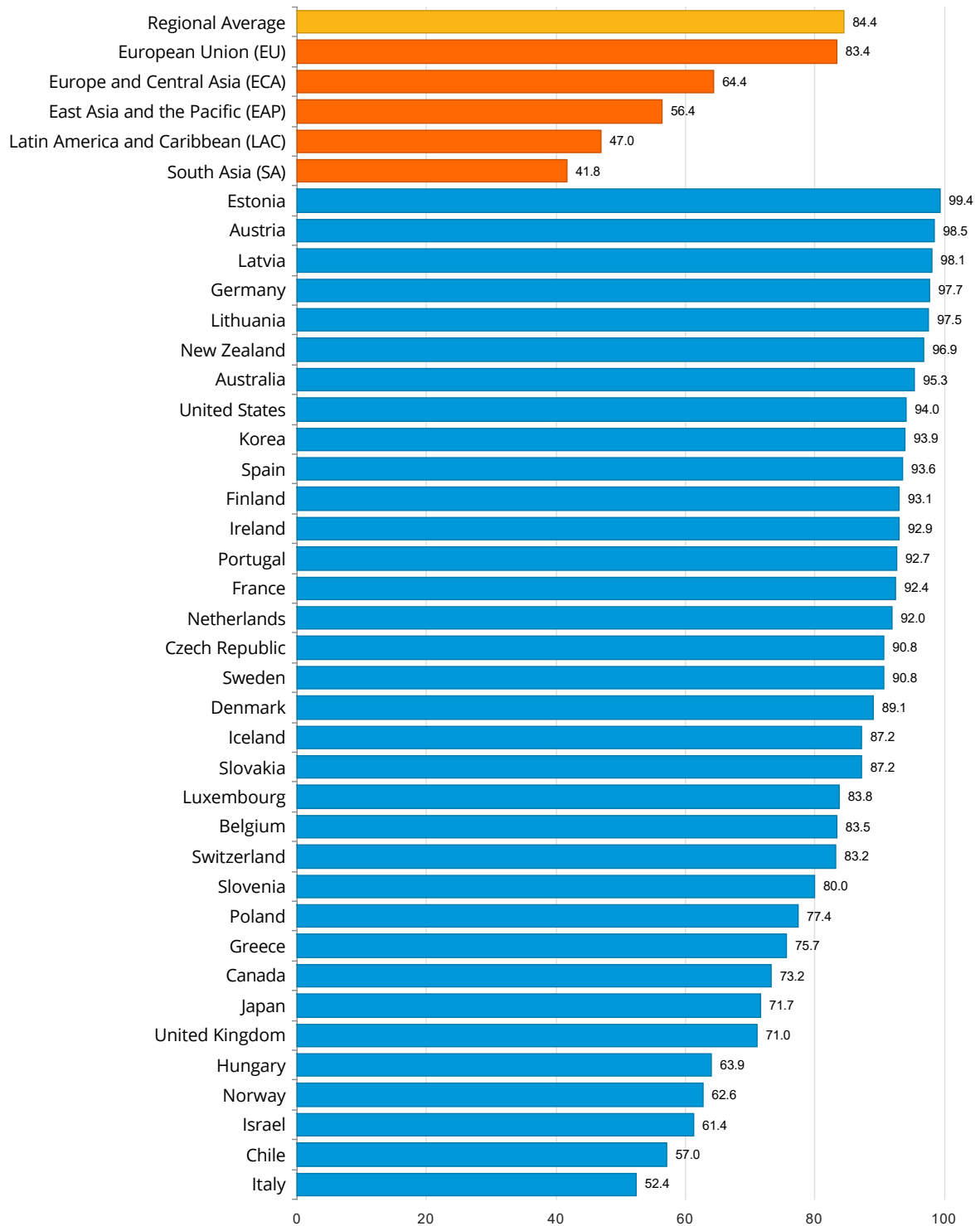
Total tax and contribution rate (% of profit)



Source: Doing Business database.

Paying Taxes

Postfiling index (0-100)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

Doing Business records the time and cost associated with the logistical process of exporting and importing goods. Doing Business measures the time and cost (excluding tariffs) associated with three sets of procedures—documentary compliance, border compliance and domestic transport—within the overall process of exporting or importing a shipment of goods. The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Documentary compliance

- Obtaining, preparing and submitting documents during transport, clearance, inspections and port or border handling in origin economy
- Obtaining, preparing and submitting documents required by destination economy and any transit economies
- Covers all documents required by law and in practice, including electronic submissions of information

Border compliance

- Customs clearance and inspections
- Inspections by other agencies (if applied to more than 20% of shipments)
- Handling and inspections that take place at the economy's port or border

Domestic transport

- Loading or unloading of the shipment at the warehouse or port/border
- Transport between warehouse and port/border
- Traffic delays and road police checks while shipment is en route

Case study assumptions

To make the data comparable across economies, a few assumptions are made about the traded goods and the transactions:

Time: Time is measured in hours, and 1 day is 24 hours (for example, 22 days are recorded as $22 \times 24 = 528$ hours). If customs clearance takes 7.5 hours, the data are recorded as is. Alternatively, suppose documents are submitted to a customs agency at 8:00a.m., are processed overnight and can be picked up at 8:00a.m. the next day. The time for customs clearance would be recorded as 24 hours because the actual procedure took 24 hours.

Cost: Insurance cost and informal payments for which no receipt is issued are excluded from the costs recorded. Costs are reported in U.S. dollars. Contributors are asked to convert local currency into U.S. dollars based on the exchange rate prevailing on the day they answer the questionnaire. Contributors are private sector experts in international trade logistics and are informed about exchange rates.

Assumptions of the case study:

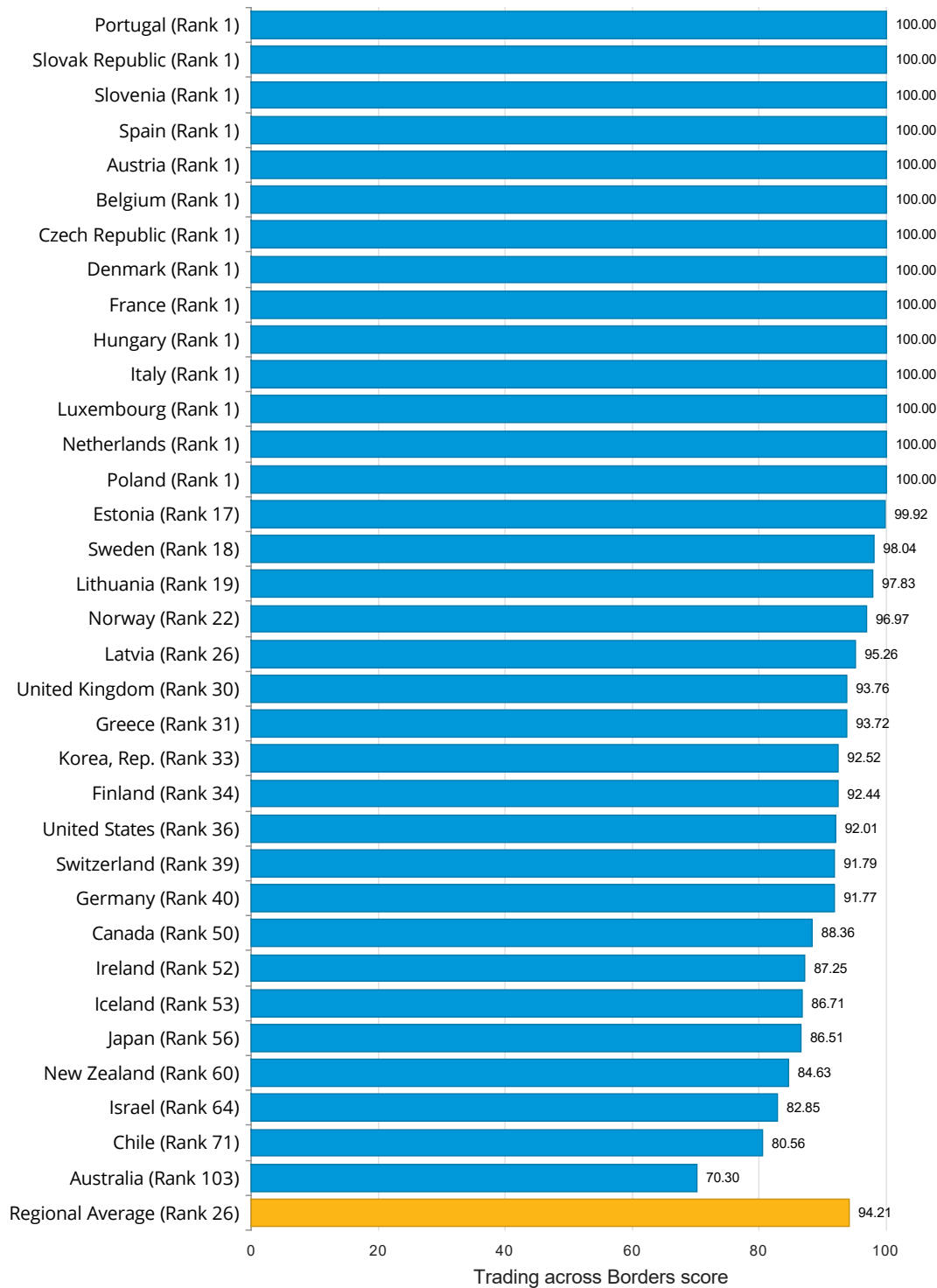
- For all 190 economies covered by Doing Business, it is assumed a shipment is in a warehouse in the largest business city of the exporting economy and travels to a warehouse in the largest business city of the importing economy.
- It is assumed each economy imports 15 metric tons of containerized auto parts (HS 8708) from its natural import partner—the economy from which it imports the largest value (price times quantity) of auto parts. It is assumed each economy exports the product of its comparative advantage (defined by the largest export value) to its natural export partner—the economy that is the largest purchaser of this product. Shipment value is assumed to be \$50,000.
- The mode of transport is the one most widely used for the chosen export or import product and the trading partner, as is the seaport or land border crossing.
- All electronic information submissions requested by any government agency in connection with the shipment are considered to be documents obtained, prepared and submitted during the export or import process.
- A port or border is a place (seaport or land border crossing) where merchandise can enter or leave an economy.
- Relevant government agencies include customs, port authorities, road police, border guards, standardization agencies, ministries or departments of agriculture or industry, national security agencies and any other government authorities.

Trading across Borders

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How easy it is for businesses in economies in OECD High Income to export and import goods? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of trading across borders suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of trading across borders



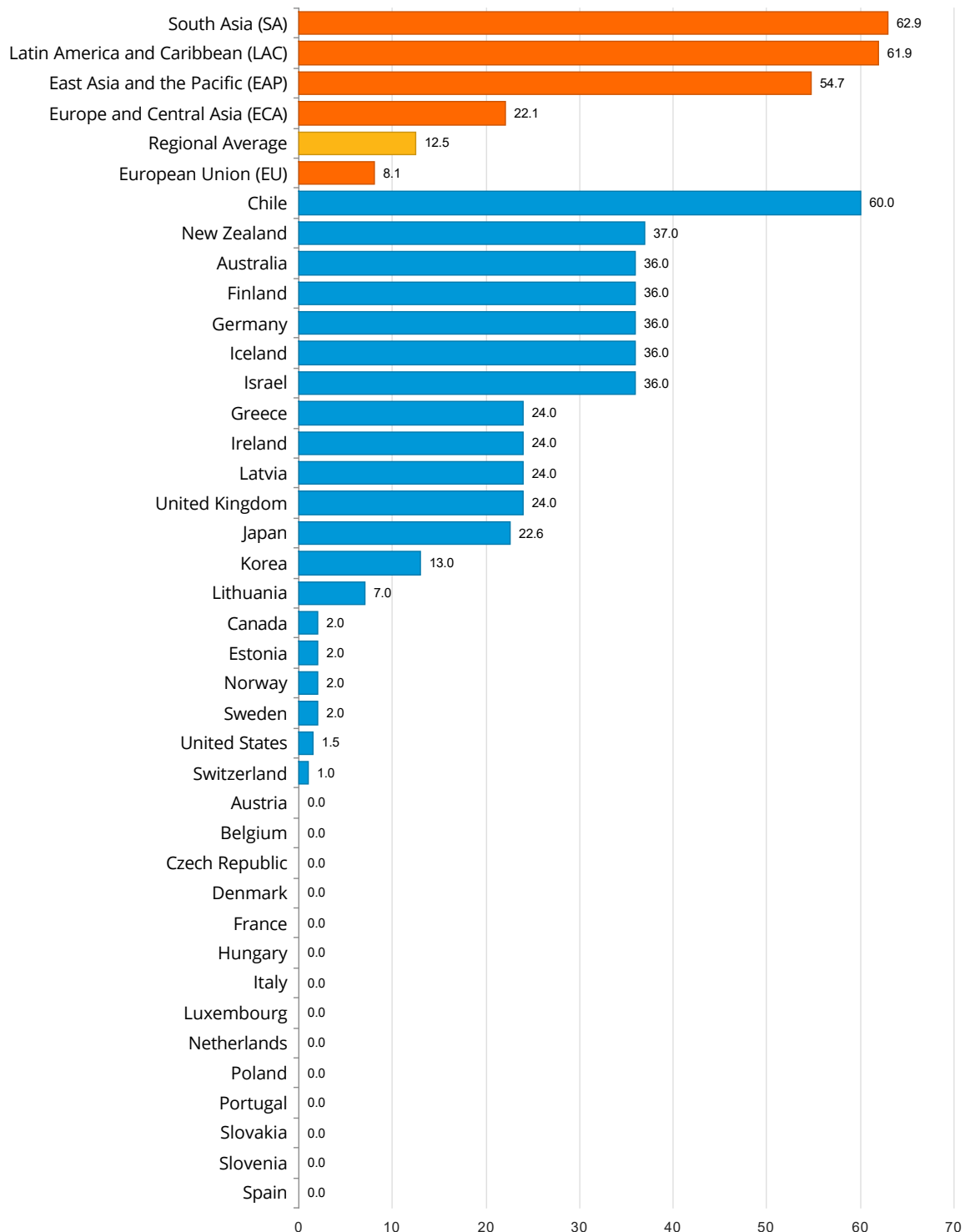
Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

The indicators reported here are for trading a shipment of goods by the most widely used mode of transport (whether sea or land or some combination of these). The information on the time and cost to complete export and import is collected from local freight forwarders, customs brokers and traders. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

What it takes to trade across borders in economies in OECD High Income

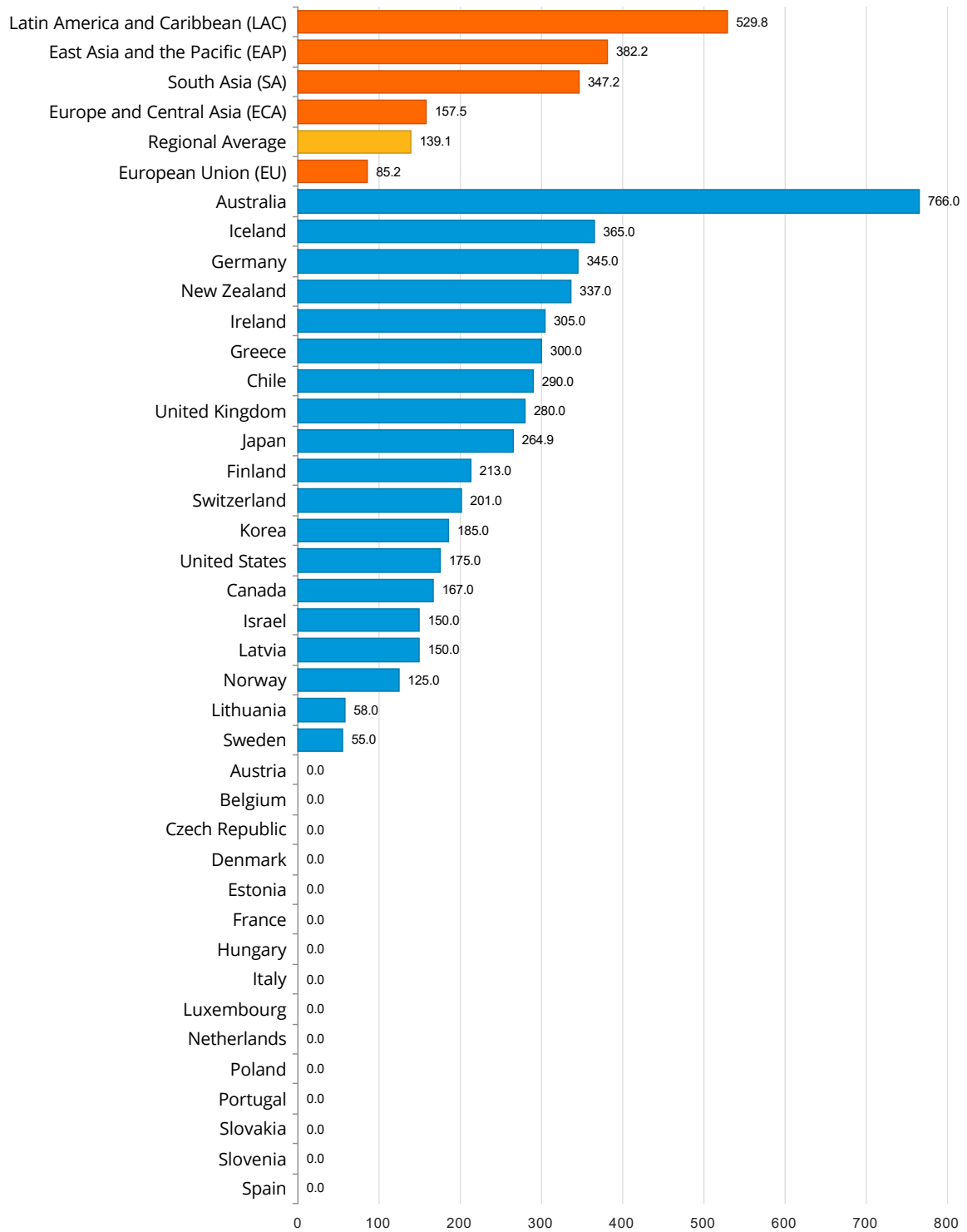
Time to export: Border compliance (hours)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

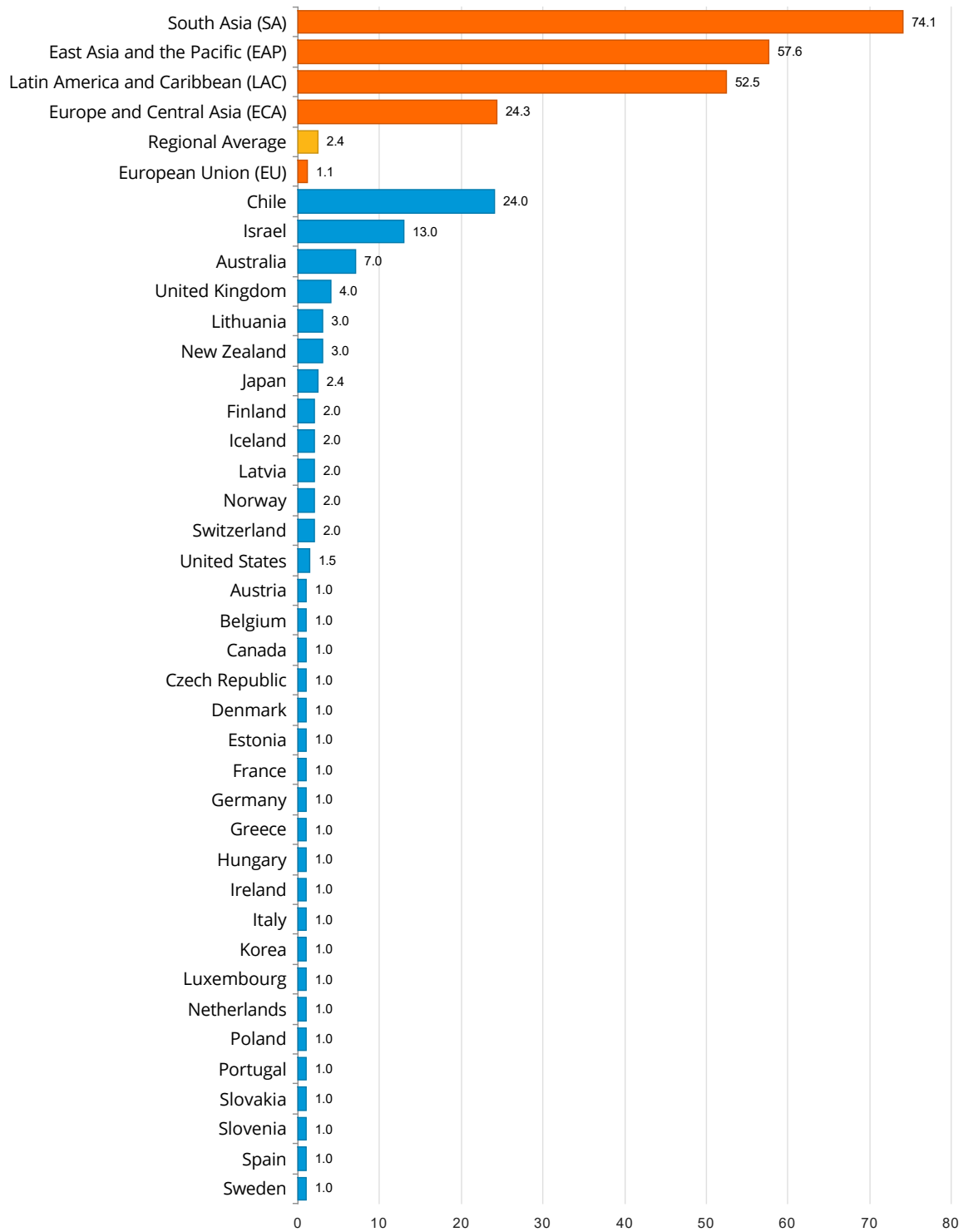
Cost to export: Border compliance (USD)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

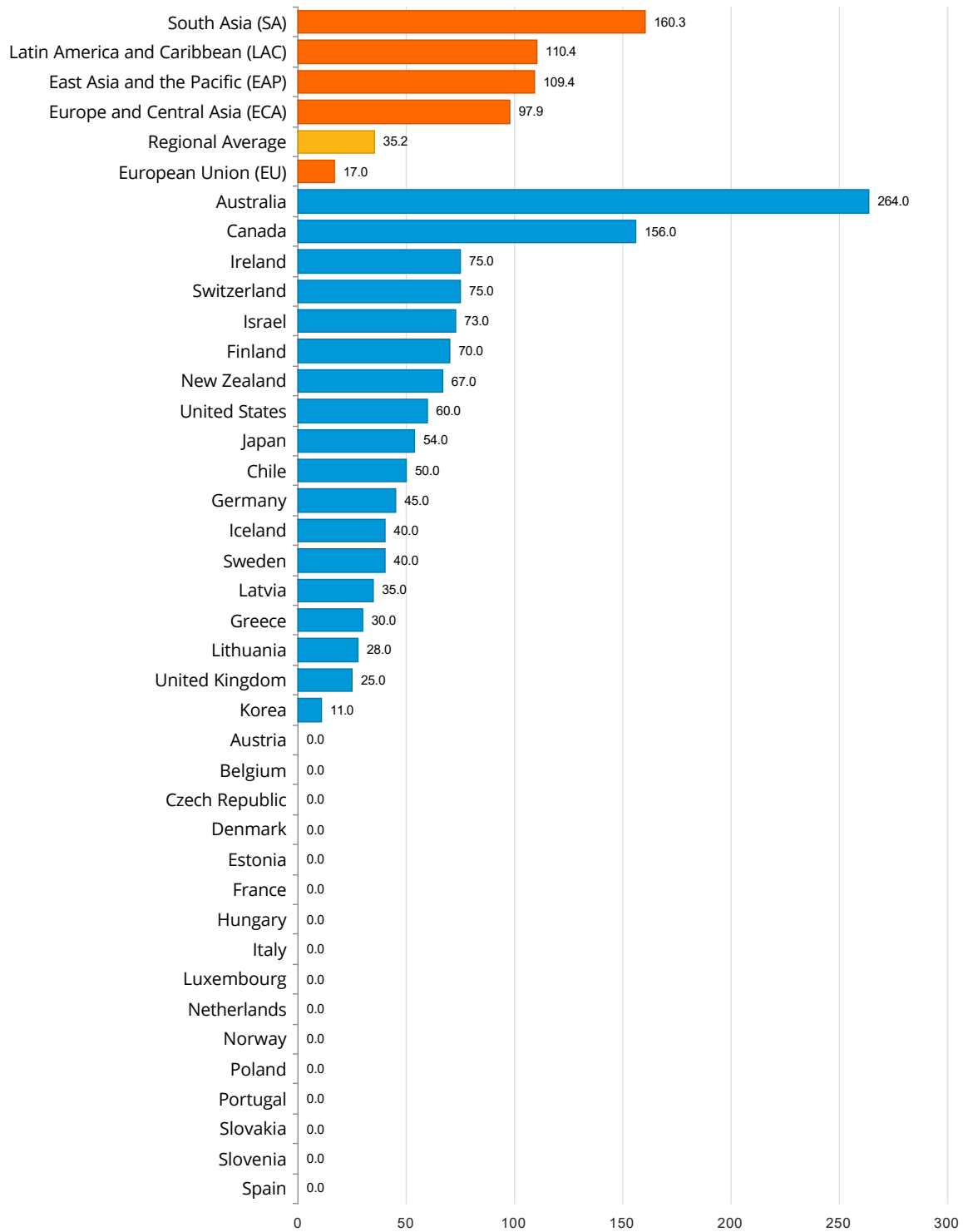
Time to export: Documentary compliance (hours)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

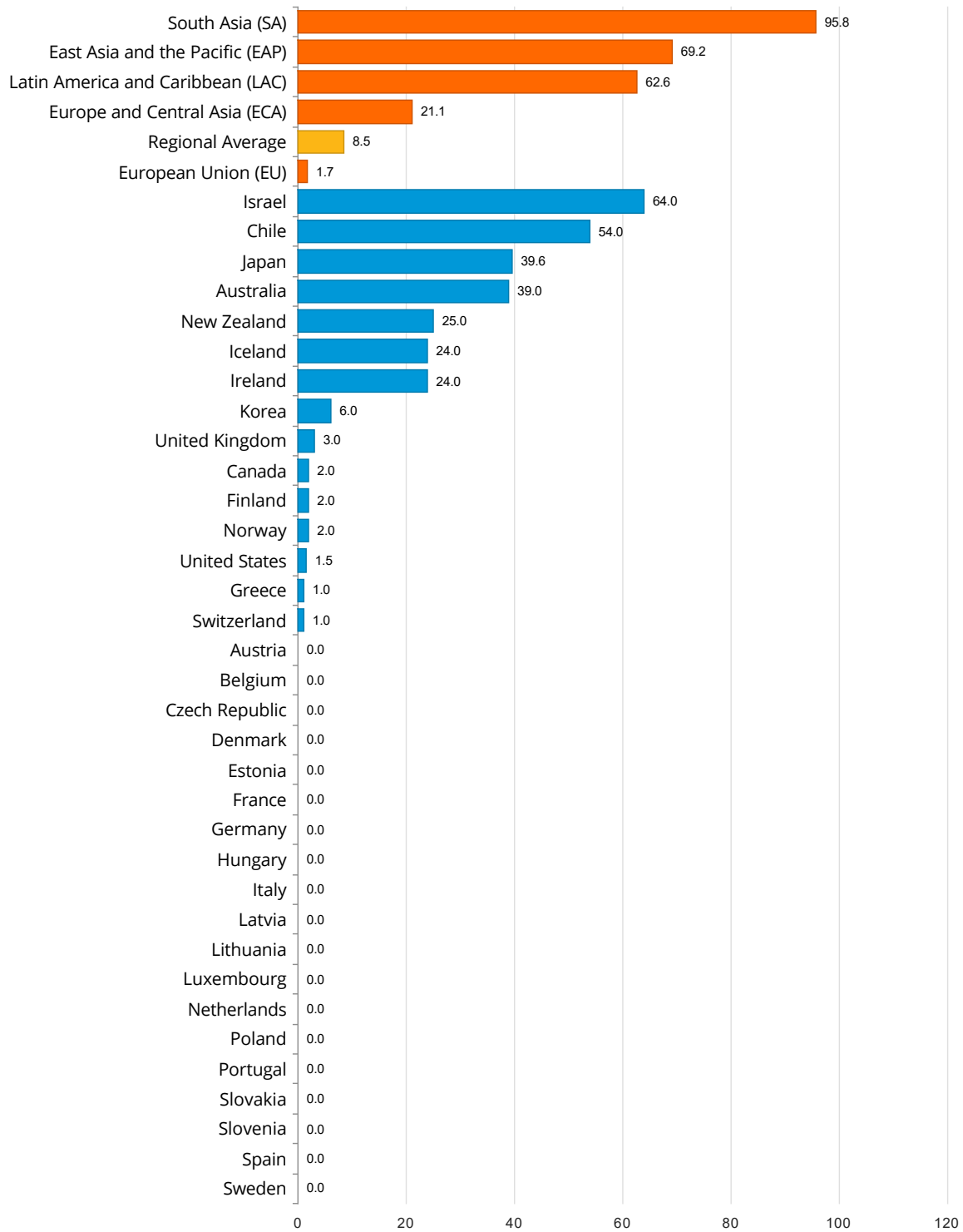
Cost to export: Documentary compliance (USD)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

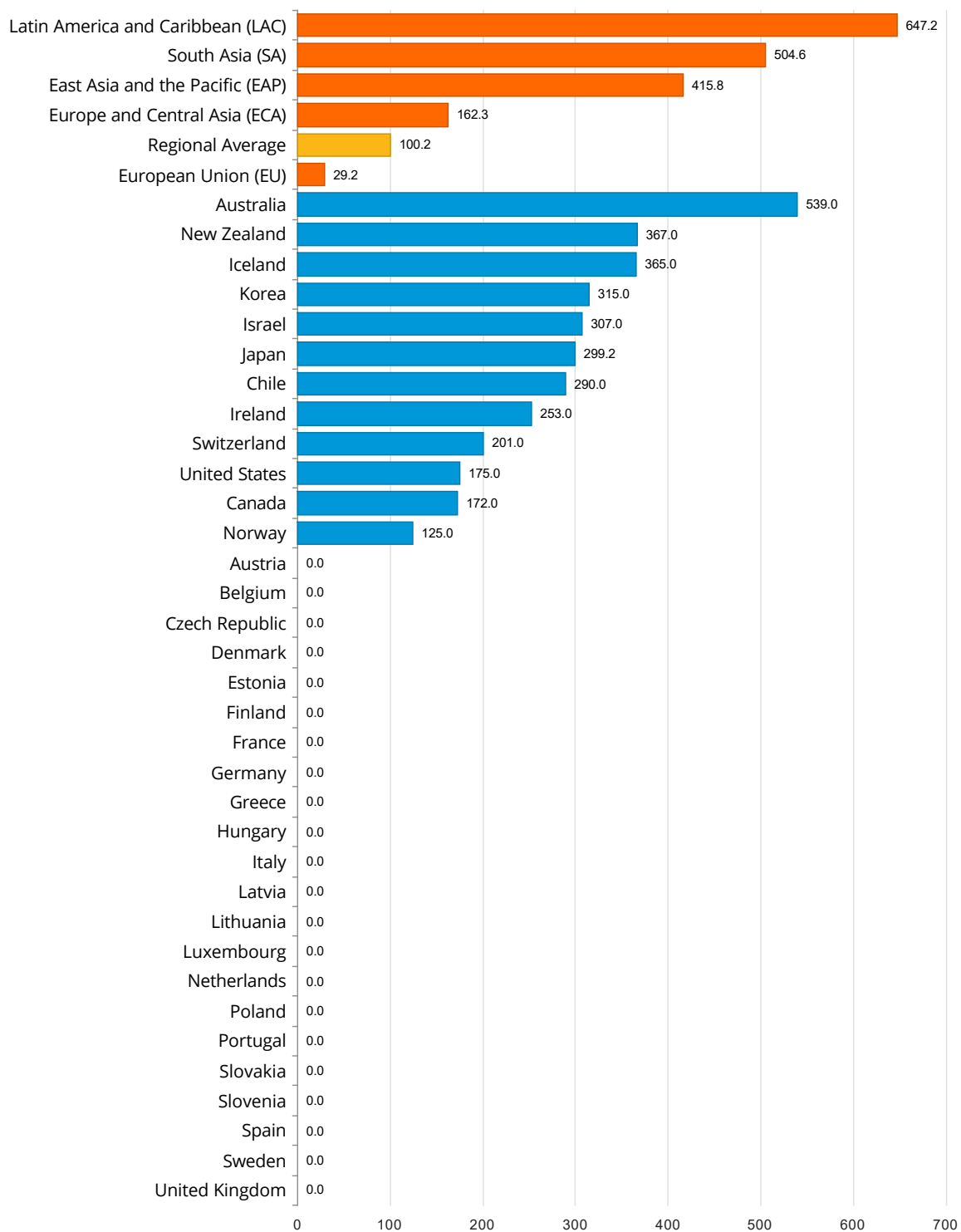
Time to import: Border compliance (hours)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

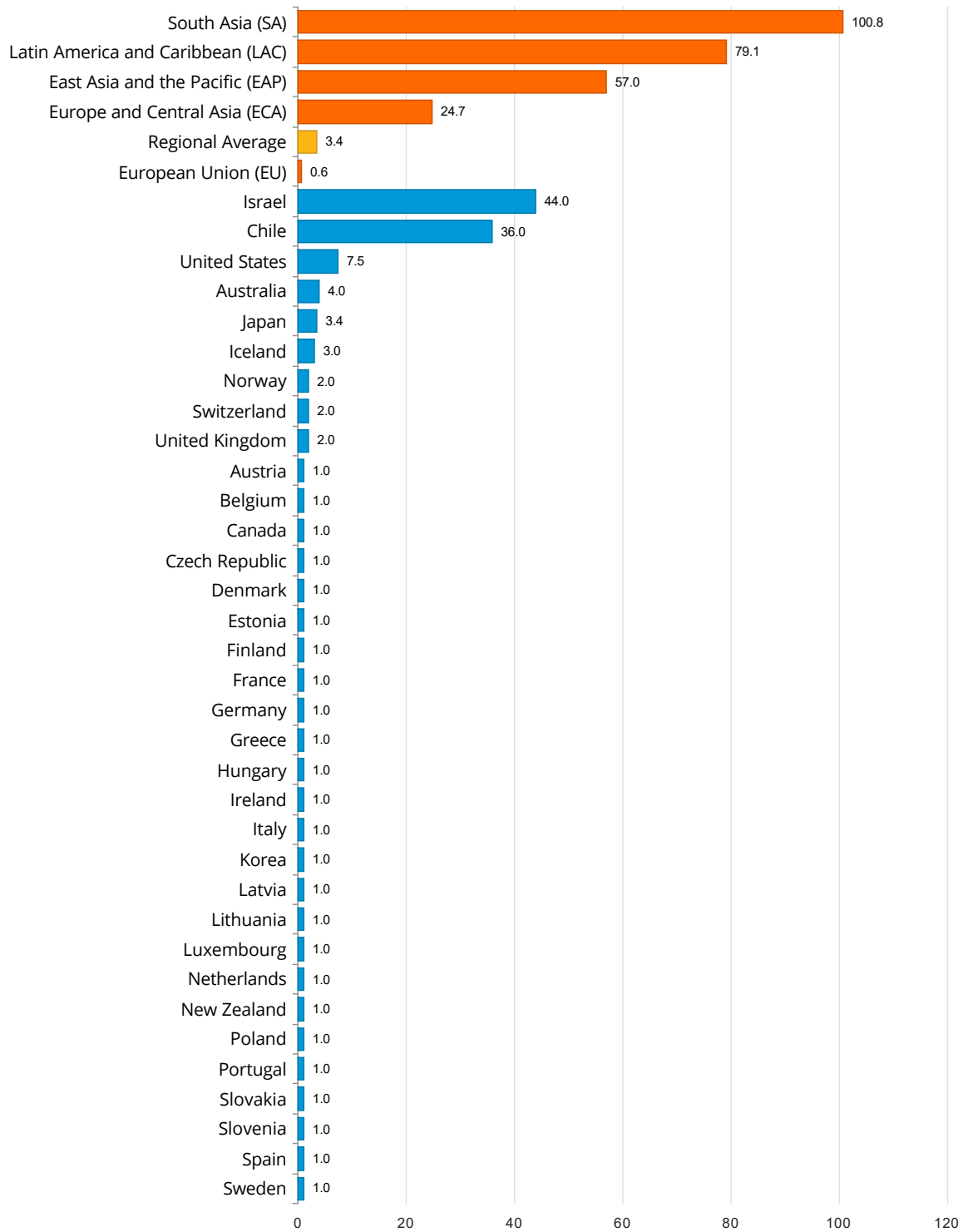
Cost to import: Border compliance (USD)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

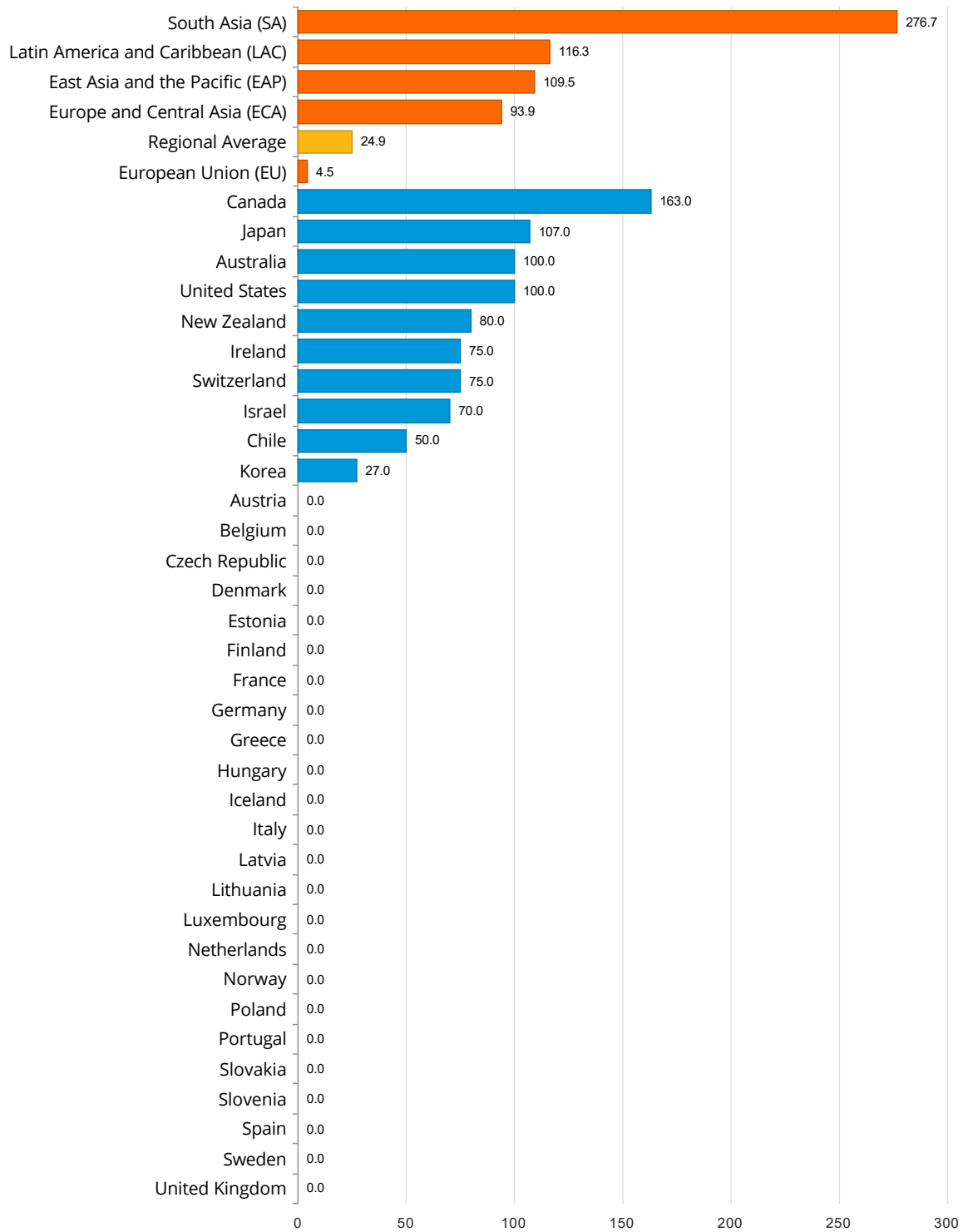
Time to import: Documentary compliance (hours)



Source: Doing Business database.

Trading across Borders

Cost to import: Documentary compliance (USD)



Source: Doing Business database.

Enforcing Contracts

The enforcing contracts indicator measures the time and cost for resolving a commercial dispute through a local first-instance court, and the quality of judicial processes index, evaluating whether each economy has adopted a series of good practices that promote quality and efficiency in the court system. The most recent round of data collection was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Time required to enforce a contract through the courts (calendar days)

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

Cost required to enforce a contract through the courts (% of claim)

- Attorney fees
- Court fees
- Enforcement fees

Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)

- Court structure and proceedings (-1-5)
- Case management (0-6)
- Court automation (0-4)
- Alternative dispute resolution (0-3)

Case study assumptions

The dispute in the case study involves the breach of a sales contract between 2 domestic businesses. The case study assumes that the court hears an expert on the quality of the goods in dispute. This distinguishes the case from simple debt enforcement.

To make the data comparable across economies, Doing Business uses several assumptions about the case:

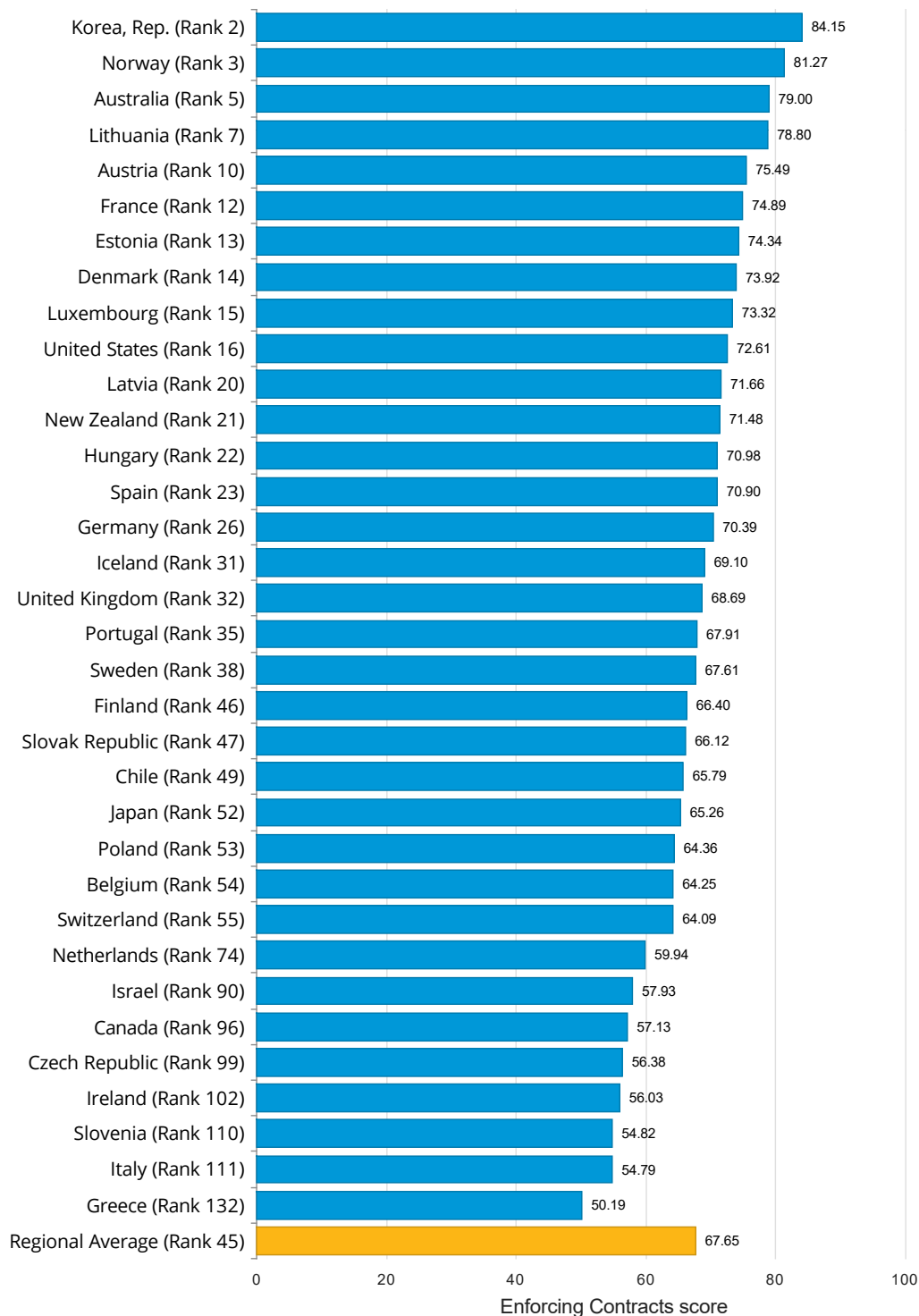
- The dispute concerns a lawful transaction between two businesses (Seller and Buyer), both located in the economy's largest business city. For 11 economies the data are also collected for the second largest business city.
- The buyer orders custom-made goods, then fails to pay alleging that the goods are not of adequate quality.
- The value of the dispute is 200% of the income per capita or the equivalent in local currency of USD 5,000, whichever is greater.
- The seller sues the buyer before the court with jurisdiction over commercial cases worth 200% of income per capita or \$5,000.
- The seller requests the pretrial attachment of the defendant's movable assets to secure the claim.
- The dispute on the quality of the goods requires an expert opinion.
- The judge decides in favor of the seller; there is no appeal.
- The seller enforces the judgment through a public sale of the buyer's movable assets.

Enforcing Contracts

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How efficient is the process of resolving a commercial dispute through the courts in economies in OECD High Income? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of enforcing contracts suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of enforcing contracts



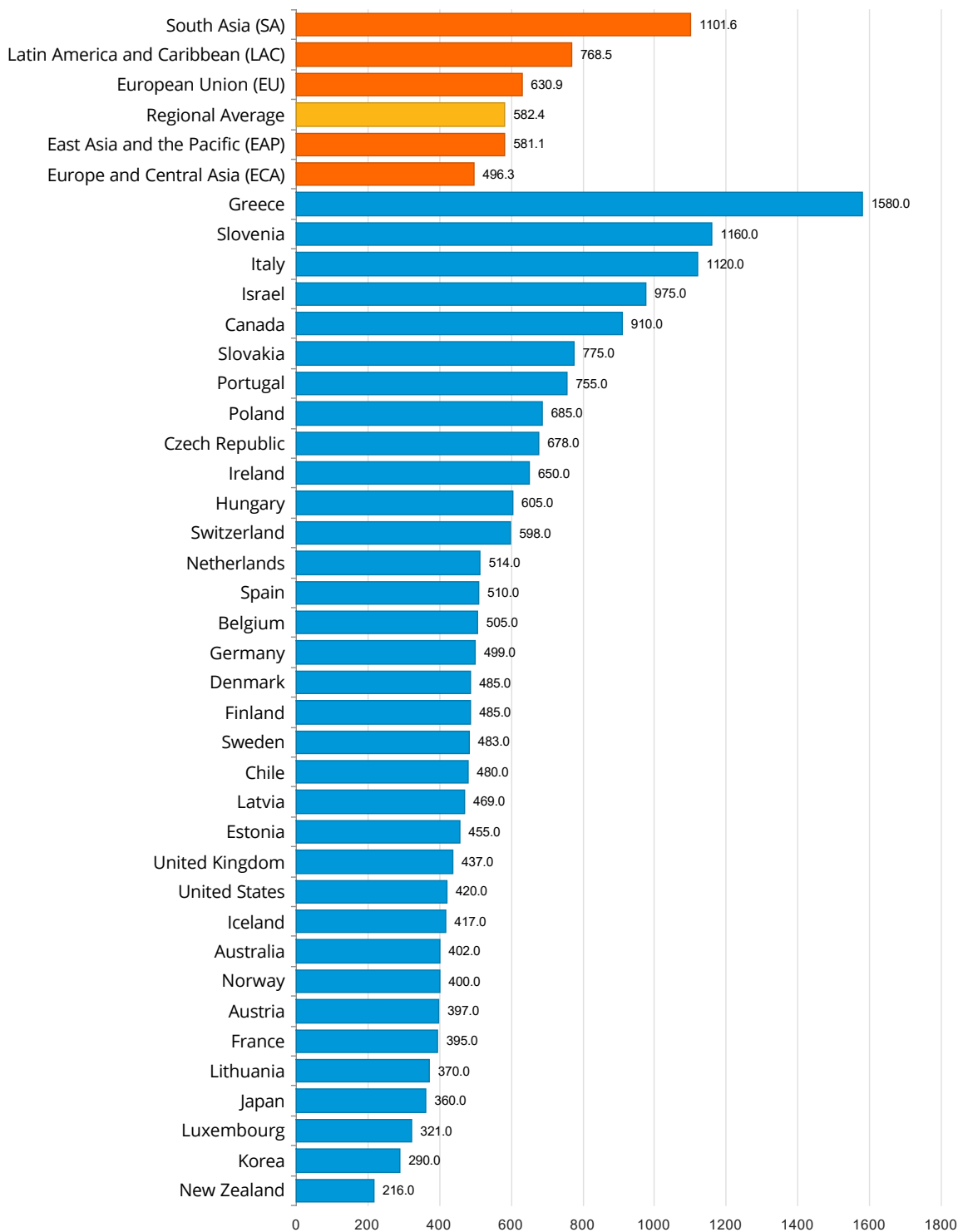
Source: Doing Business database.

Enforcing Contracts

The indicators underlying the rankings may also be revealing. Data collected by Doing Business show what it takes to enforce a contract through the courts in each economy in the region: the time, the cost and quality of judicial processes index. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

What it takes to enforce a contract through the courts in economies in OECD High Income

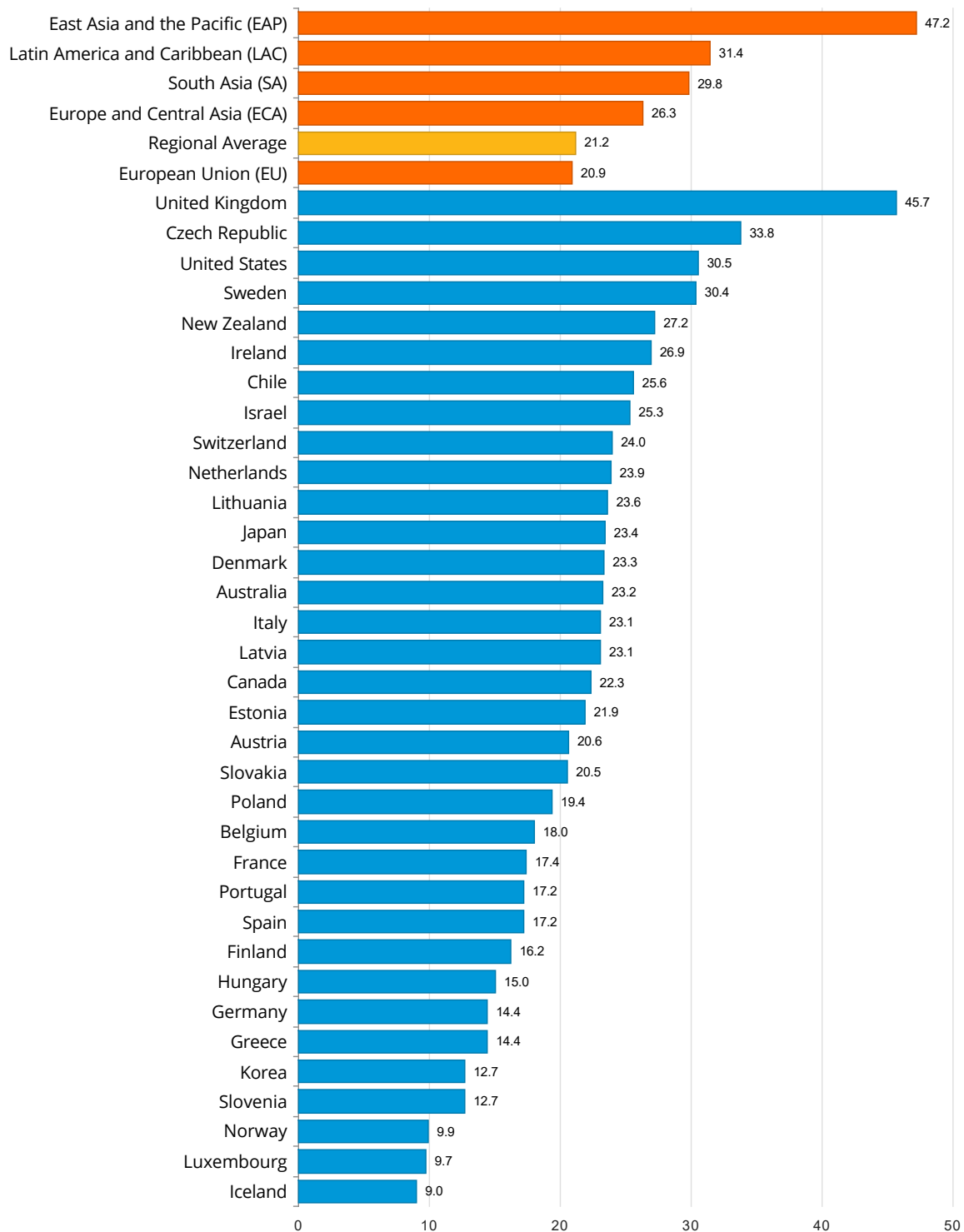
Time (days)



Source: Doing Business database.

Enforcing Contracts

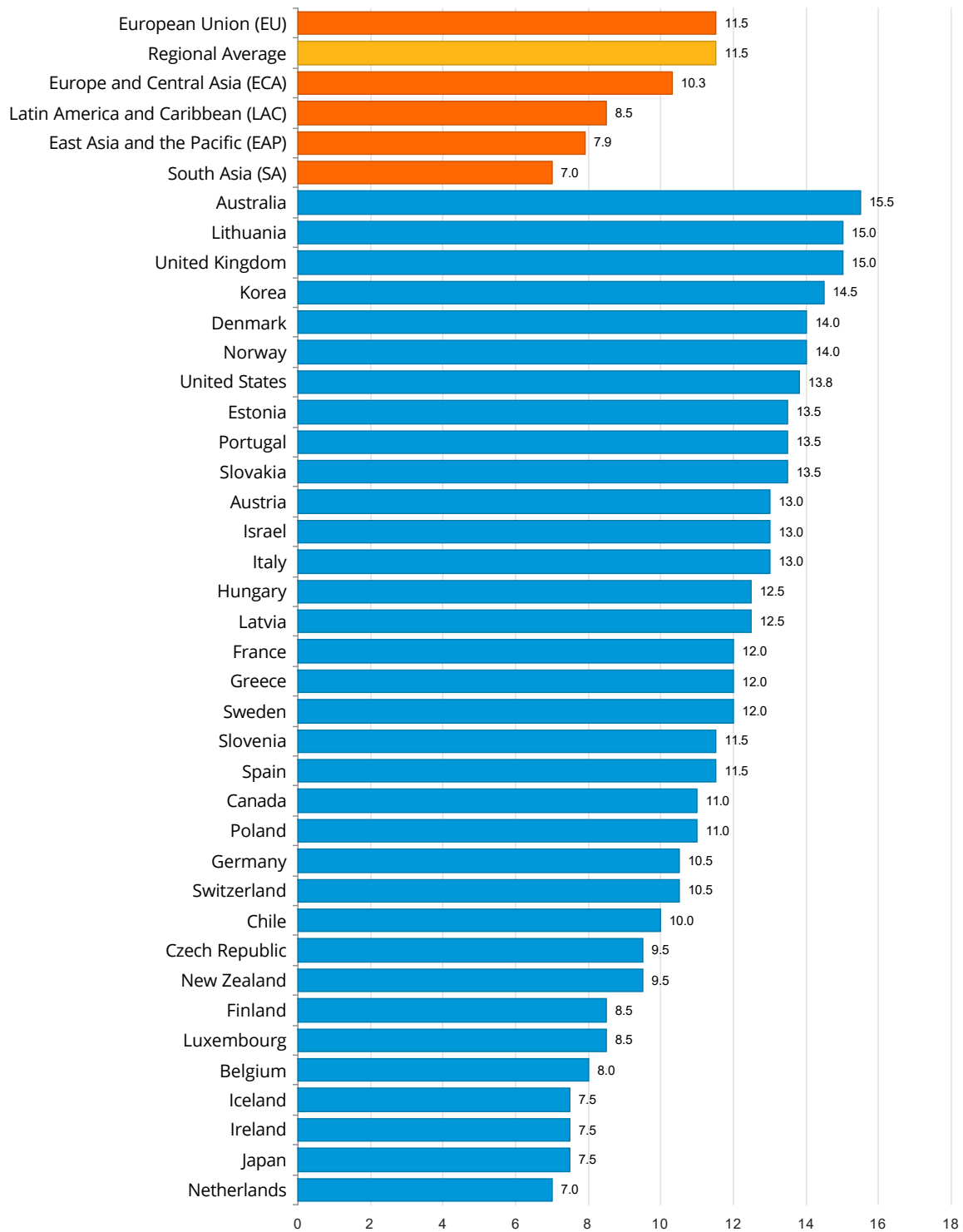
Cost (% of claim value)



Source: Doing Business database.

Enforcing Contracts

Quality of judicial processes index (0-18)



Source: Doing Business database.

Resolving Insolvency

Doing Business studies the time, cost and outcome of insolvency proceedings involving domestic legal entities. These variables are used to calculate the recovery rate, which is recorded as cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors through reorganization, liquidation or debt enforcement (foreclosure or receivership) proceedings. To determine the present value of the amount recovered by creditors, Doing Business uses the lending rates from the International Monetary Fund, supplemented with data from central banks and the Economist Intelligence Unit.

The most recent round of data collection for the project was completed in May 2018. [See the methodology for more information.](#)

What the indicators measure

Time required to recover debt (years)

- Measured in calendar years
- Appeals and requests for extension are included

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

- Measured as percentage of estate value
- Court fees
- Fees of insolvency administrators
- Lawyers' fees
- Assessors' and auctioneers' fees
- Other related fees

Outcome

- Whether business continues operating as a going concern or business assets are sold piecemeal

Recovery rate for creditors

- Measures the cents on the dollar recovered by secured creditors
- Outcome for the business (survival or not) determines the maximum value that can be recovered
- Official costs of the insolvency proceedings are deducted
- Depreciation of furniture is taken into account
- Present value of debt recovered

Strength of insolvency framework index (0- 16)

- Sum of the scores of four component indices:
- Commencement of proceedings index (0-3)
- Management of debtor's assets index (0-6)
- Reorganization proceedings index (0-3)
- Creditor participation index (0-4)

Case study assumptions

To make the data on the time, cost and outcome comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and the case are used:

- A hotel located in the largest city (or cities) has 201 employees and 50 suppliers. The hotel experiences financial difficulties.
- The value of the hotel is 100% of the income per capita or the equivalent in local currency of USD 200,000, whichever is greater.
- The hotel has a loan from a domestic bank, secured by a mortgage over the hotel's real estate. The hotel cannot pay back the loan, but makes enough money to operate otherwise.

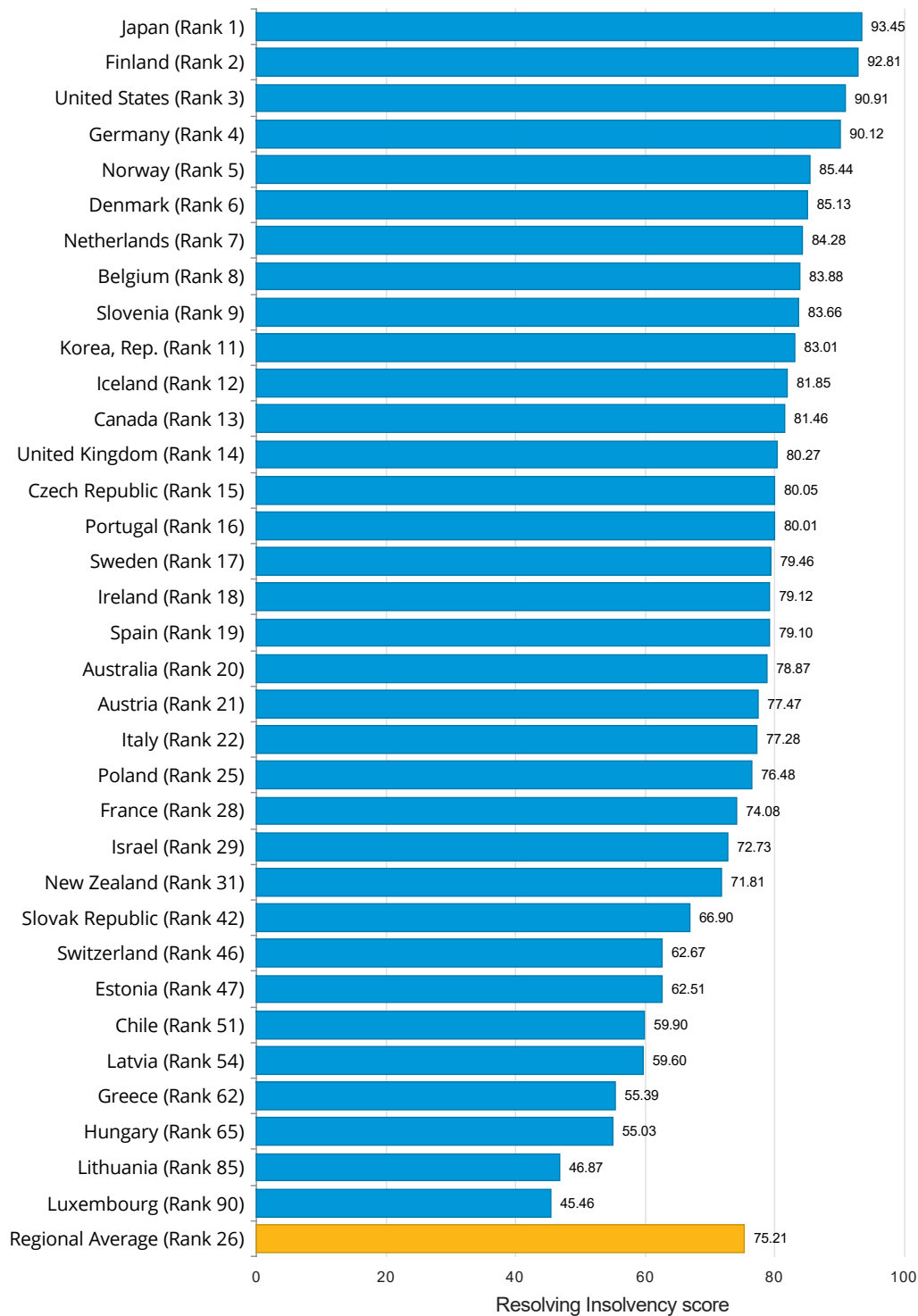
In addition, Doing Business evaluates the quality of legal framework applicable to judicial liquidation and reorganization proceedings and the extent to which best insolvency practices have been implemented in each economy covered.

Resolving Insolvency

Where do the region's economies stand today?

How efficient are insolvency proceedings in economies in OECD High Income? The global rankings of these economies on the ease of resolving insolvency suggest an answer. The average ranking of the region and comparator regions provide a useful benchmark for assessing the efficiency of insolvency proceedings. Speed, low costs and continuation of viable businesses characterize the top performing economies.

How economies in OECD High Income rank on the ease of resolving insolvency



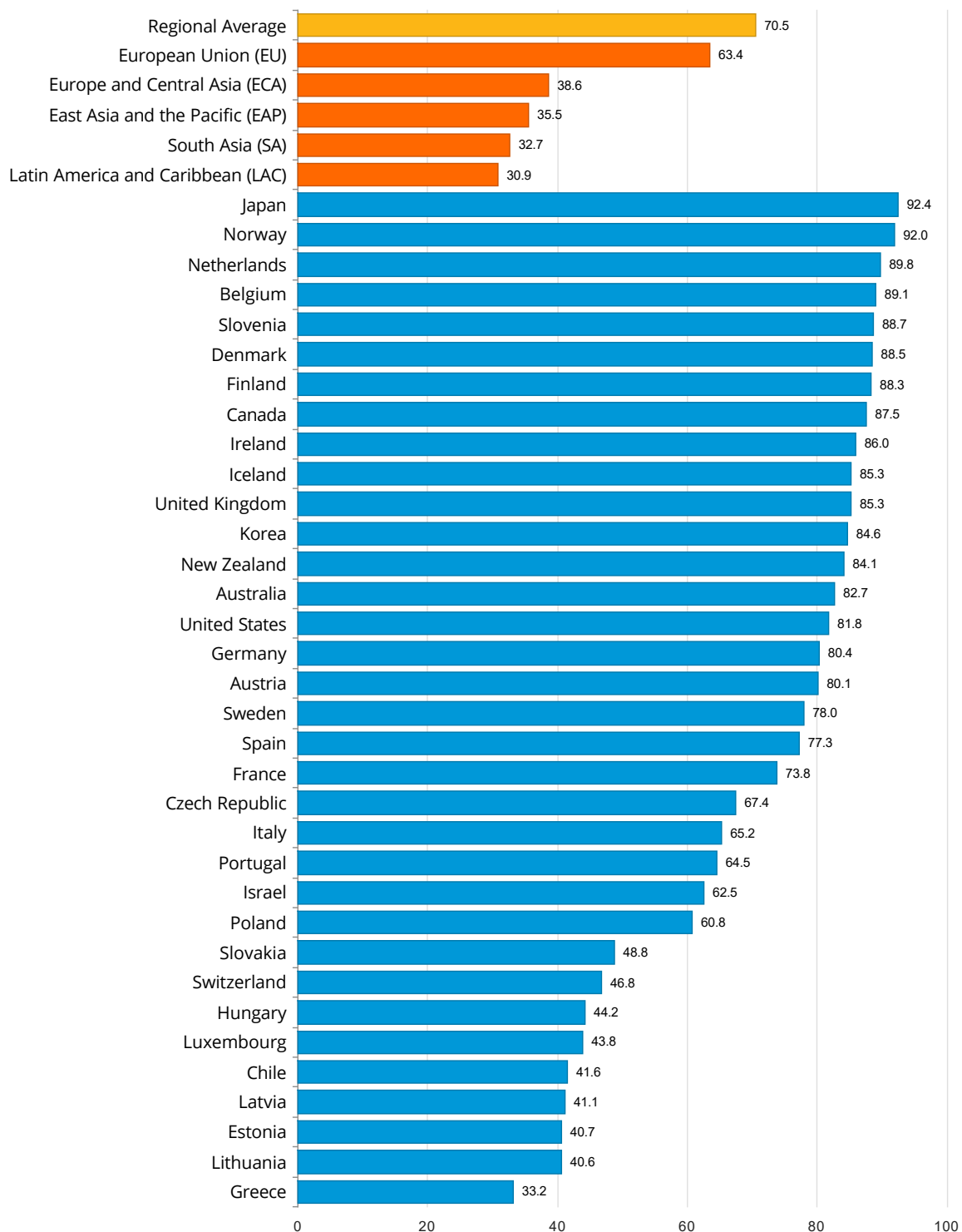
Source: Doing Business database.

Resolving Insolvency

The indicators underlying the rankings may be more revealing. Data collected by Doing Business show the average recovery rate and the average strength of insolvency framework index. Comparing these indicators across the region and with averages both for the region and for comparator regions can provide useful insights.

How efficient is the insolvency process in economies in OECD High Income

Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)



Source: Doing Business database.

Business Reforms

In the past year, Doing Business observed a peaking of reform activity worldwide. From June 2, 2017, to May 1, 2018, 128 economies implemented a record 314 regulatory reforms improving the business climate. Reforms inspired by Doing Business have been implemented by economies in all regions. The following are the reforms implemented in OECD High Income since Doing Business 2011.

Starting a Business

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	Chile	Chile made starting a business easier by replacing the requirement to print and present sealed accounting books and invoices to the Internal Revenue Service with an electronic system.
DB2019	New Zealand	New Zealand made starting a business less expensive by reducing the fees for name search and company incorporation.
DB2019	Slovenia	Slovenia made starting a business more complicated by requiring companies to report their beneficial ownership separately from business incorporation.
DB2018	Greece	Greece made starting a business easier by creating a unified social security institution.
DB2018	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made starting a business less expensive by introducing lower fees for simple limited liability companies.
DB2017	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made starting a business easier by reducing the cost and the time required to register a company in commercial courts by allowing notaries to directly register companies through an online system.
DB2017	Ireland	Ireland made starting a business easier by removing the requirement that a founder seeking to incorporate a company swear before a commissioner of oaths.
DB2017	Israel	Israel made starting a business easier by merging tax and social security registration.
DB2017	Korea, Rep.	The Republic of Korea made starting a business faster by eliminating post-registration procedures.
DB2016	Sweden	Sweden made starting a business easier by requiring the company registry to register a company in five days.
DB2016	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic simplified the process of starting a business by introducing court registration at the one-stop shop.
DB2016	Norway	Norway made starting a business easier by offering online government registration and online bank account registration.
DB2016	Lithuania	Lithuania made starting a business easier by introducing online VAT registration.
DB2016	Germany	Germany made starting a business easier by making the process more efficient and less costly.
DB2016	Estonia	Estonia made starting a business simpler by allowing minimum capital to be deposited at the time of company registration.

DB2016	Denmark	Denmark made starting a business easier by introducing an online platform allowing simultaneous completion of business and tax registration.
DB2015	Austria	Austria made starting a business easier by reducing the minimum capital requirement, which in turn reduced the paid-in minimum capital requirement, and by lowering notary fees.
DB2015	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made starting a business easier by substantially reducing the minimum capital requirement and the paid-in minimum capital requirement.
DB2015	Denmark	Denmark made starting a business easier by reducing the paid-in minimum capital requirement.
DB2015	France	France made starting a business easier by reducing the time it takes to register a company at the one-stop shop (Centre de Formalités des Entreprises).
DB2015	Germany	Germany made starting a business more difficult by increasing notary fees.
DB2015	Greece	Greece made starting a business easier by lowering registration costs.
DB2015	Hungary	Hungary made starting a business more difficult by increasing the paid-in minimum capital requirement.
DB2015	Iceland	Iceland made starting a business easier by offering faster online procedures.
DB2015	Italy	Italy made starting a business easier by reducing both the minimum capital requirement and the paid-in minimum capital requirement and by streamlining registration procedures.
DB2015	Latvia	Latvia made starting a business more difficult by increasing registration fees, bank fees and notary fees.
DB2015	Lithuania	Lithuania made starting a business easier by eliminating the need to have a company seal and speeding up the value added tax (VAT) registration at the State Tax Inspectorate.
DB2015	Norway	Norway made starting a business easier by eliminating the requirement for limited liability companies to have their balance sheet examined by an external auditor if the capital is paid in cash.
DB2015	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made starting a business easier by reducing the time needed to register with the district court and eliminating the need (and therefore the fee) for the verification of signatures by a notary public.
DB2015	Spain	Spain made starting a business easier by introducing an electronic system linking several public agencies and thereby simplifying business registration.
DB2015	Switzerland	Switzerland made starting a business easier by introducing online procedures.
DB2015	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made starting a business easier by speeding up tax registration.
DB2015	United States	In the United States starting a business became easier in New York City thanks to faster online procedures.

DB2014	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made starting a business easier by providing model articles for use in preparing memorandums and articles of association.
DB2014	Spain	Spain made starting a business easier by eliminating the requirement to obtain a municipal license before starting operations and by improving the efficiency of the commercial registry.
DB2014	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made starting a business more difficult by adding a new procedure for establishing a limited liability company.
DB2014	Portugal	Portugal made starting a business easier by eliminating the requirement to report to the Ministry of Labor.
DB2014	Poland	Poland made starting a business easier by eliminating the requirement to register the new company at the National Labor Inspectorate and the National Sanitary Inspectorate.
DB2014	Netherlands	The Netherlands made starting a business easier by abolishing the minimum capital requirement.
DB2014	Latvia	Latvia made starting a business easier by making it possible to file the applications for company registration and value added tax registration simultaneously at the commercial registry.
DB2014	Israel	Israel made starting a business easier by reducing the time required for registration at the Income Tax Department and the National Insurance Institute.
DB2014	Greece	Greece made starting a business easier by introducing a simpler form of limited liability company and abolishing the minimum capital requirement for such companies.
DB2014	Chile	Chile made starting a business easier by creating a new online system for business registration.
DB2013	Hungary	Hungary made starting a business more complex by increasing the registration fees for limited liability companies and adding a new tax registration at the time of incorporation and enforcing a requirement for mandatory registration with the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
DB2013	Ireland	Ireland made starting a business easier by introducing a new online facility for business registration.
DB2013	Lithuania	Lithuania made starting a business easier by introducing online registration for limited liability companies and eliminating the notarization requirement for incorporation documents.
DB2013	Netherlands	The Netherlands made starting a business easier by eliminating the requirement for a declaration of nonobjection by the Ministry of Justice before incorporation.
DB2013	Norway	Norway made starting a business easier by reducing the minimum capital requirement for private joint stock companies.
DB2013	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made starting a business easier by speeding up the processing of applications at the one-stop shop for trading licenses, income tax registration and health insurance registration.

DB2012	Spain	Spain eased the process of starting a business by reducing the cost to start a business and decreasing the minimum capital requirement.
DB2012	Portugal	Portugal made starting a business easier by allowing company founders to choose the amount of minimum capital and make their paid-in capital contribution up to 1 year after the company's creation, and by eliminating the stamp tax on company's share capital subscriptions.
DB2012	Latvia	Latvia made starting a business easier by reducing the minimum capital requirement and introducing a common application for value added tax and company registration.
DB2012	Korea, Rep.	Korea made starting a business easier by introducing a new online one-stop shop, Start-Biz.
DB2012	Greece	Greece made starting a business easier by implementing an electronic platform that interconnects several government agencies.
DB2012	Chile	Chile made business start-up easier by starting to provide an immediate temporary operating license to new companies, eliminating the requirement for an inspection of premises by the tax authority before new companies can begin operations and allowing free online publication of the notice of a company's creation.
DB2011	Chile	Chile made business start-up easier by introducing an online system for registration and for filing the request for publication.
DB2011	Denmark	Denmark eased business start-up by reducing the minimum capital requirement for limited liability companies from 125,000 Danish kroner (\$22,850) to 80,000 Danish kroner (\$14,620).
DB2011	Germany	Germany eased business start-up by increasing the efficiency of communications between the notary and the commercial registry and eliminating the need to publish an announcement in a newspaper.
DB2011	Italy	Italy made starting a business easier by enhancing an online registration system.
DB2011	Lithuania	Lithuania tightened the time limit for completing the registration of a company.
DB2011	Luxembourg	Luxembourg eased business start-up by speeding up the delivery of the business license.
DB2011	Slovenia	Slovenia made starting a business easier through improvements to its one-stop shop that allowed more online services.
DB2011	Sweden	Sweden cut the minimum capital requirement for limited liability companies by half, making it easier to start a business.

Dealing with Construction Permits

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	Greece	Greece streamlined its construction permitting process as building owners must now use their in-house engineer for the intermediate inspection, as opposed to the municipality.

DB2018	Lithuania	Lithuania made dealing with construction permits easier by reducing the time needed to obtain technical conditions and the building permit.
DB2018	Denmark	Denmark made dealing with construction permits more expensive by raising the cost of building permits and the cost of obtaining a water and sewage connection.
DB2018	Canada	Canada made dealing with construction permits more expensive by increasing fees for site plan approval and building permits.
DB2017	France	France made dealing with construction permits less expensive by reducing the cost of obtaining a building permit
DB2017	Poland	Poland made dealing with construction permits simpler by streamlining the process of obtaining a building permit.
DB2016	Latvia	Latvia made dealing with construction permits more time-consuming by increasing the time required to obtain a building permit—despite having streamlined the process by having the building permit issued together with the architectural planning conditions.
DB2015	Lithuania	Lithuania made dealing with construction permits easier by reducing the time required for processing building permit applications.
DB2014	Slovenia	Slovenia made dealing with construction permits easier by eliminating the requirement to obtain project conditions from the water and sewerage provider.
DB2014	Poland	Poland made dealing with construction permits easier by eliminating the requirement to obtain a description of the geotechnical documentation of the land.
DB2014	Latvia	Latvia made dealing with construction permits easier by introducing new time limits for issuing a building permit and by eliminating the Public Health Agency's role in approving building permits and conducting inspections.
DB2014	Denmark	Denmark made dealing with construction permits more costly by increasing the fee for building permits.
DB2013	Greece	Greece reduced the time required to obtain a construction permit by introducing strict time limits for processing permit applications at the municipality.
DB2013	Netherlands	The Netherlands made dealing with construction permits simpler by merging several approvals and implementing an online application system.
DB2013	Norway	Norway reduced the time required to obtain a building permit by implementing strict time limits for construction project approvals.
DB2013	Portugal	Portugal made obtaining construction permits easier by implementing strict time limits to process urban projects and simplifying the associated procedures.
DB2012	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made dealing with construction permits easier by increasing efficiency in the issuance of planning permits.
DB2012	Portugal	Portugal made dealing with construction permits easier by streamlining its inspection system.

DB2012	Japan	Japan made dealing with construction permits costlier by increasing inspection fees.
DB2011	Estonia	Estonia made dealing with construction permits more complex by increasing the time for obtaining design criteria from the municipality.
DB2011	Hungary	Hungary implemented a time limit for the issuance of building permits.
DB2011	Iceland	Iceland made dealing with construction permits more costly by increasing the fees to obtain the design approval and receive inspections.
DB2011	Portugal	Portugal made it easier dealing with construction permits by implementing the 95 day time limit for the approval of project designs.

Getting Electricity

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	France	France made getting electricity easier by streamlining the application process and reducing the time for the external works.
DB2019	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made getting electricity faster by implementing several initiatives to expedite the external connection works performed by sub-contractors.
DB2018	Lithuania	Lithuania made getting electricity easier by streamlining procedures and imposing deadlines for issuing internal wiring inspection certificates.
DB2018	Italy	Italy made getting electricity easier by streamlining the application process and reducing the time for the external works and meter installation.
DB2017	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made getting electricity faster by designating personnel to deal with all incoming connection applications.
DB2017	Lithuania	Lithuania made getting electricity faster by introducing time limits on the utility to conduct necessary connection procedures and lowering the connection tariff.
DB2017	Poland	Poland made getting an electricity connection faster by eliminating the need to secure an excavation permit for external connection works, which reduced the time of mentioned works.
DB2017	Portugal	Portugal made getting an electricity connection faster by reducing the time required to approve electrical connection requests.
DB2017	Spain	Spain made getting electricity easier by upgrading Madrid's electrical grid, thereby allowing more customers to connect to the low-voltage network. Furthermore, the approval process to obtain a new commercial connection was streamlined.
DB2016	Poland	The utility in Poland reduced delays in processing applications for new electricity connections by increasing human and capital resources and by enforcing service delivery timelines.
DB2016	New Zealand	The utility in New Zealand reduced the time required for getting an electricity connection by improving its payment monitoring and confirmation process for the connection works.

DB2016	Lithuania	The utility in Lithuania has reduced the time of the connection works by enforcing the legal time limit to perform the external connection works.
DB2015	Poland	Poland made getting electricity less costly by revising the fee structure for new connections.
DB2013	Canada	Canada made getting an electricity connection easier by reducing the time needed for external connection works.
DB2013	Italy	Italy made getting electricity easier and less costly by improving the efficiency of the utility Acea Distribuzione and reducing connection fees.
DB2013	Korea, Rep.	Korea made getting electricity less costly by introducing a new connection fee schedule and an installment payment system.
DB2012	Switzerland	Switzerland made getting electricity less costly by revising the conditions for connections.
DB2012	Latvia	Latvia made getting electricity faster by introducing a simplified process for approval of external connection designs.

Registering Property

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	France	France made registering property easier by implementing an electronic registration system and improving efficiency at the land registry.
DB2019	Greece	Greece made registering property more burdensome by requiring a property tax certificate for registering a property transfer.
DB2019	Ireland	Ireland made property registration more costly by increasing the stamp duty on a non-residential property transfer.
DB2019	Israel	Israel made registering property easier by reducing the time needed to obtain a municipal tax clearance certificate and by increasing the transparency of the land registry and cadaster.
DB2019	Latvia	Latvia made property transfer less transparent by not publishing statistical data on the number of land disputes for 2017.
DB2019	Portugal	Portugal made registering property more burdensome by reducing the number of officials that can register property transfers.
DB2017	France	France made transferring property more expensive by increasing property transfer tax rate and introducing an additional tax for businesses in Paris.
DB2017	Sweden	Sweden made it easier to transfer a property by increasing administrative efficiency and introducing an independent and separate mechanism for reporting errors on maps.
DB2016	Switzerland	Switzerland made transferring property easier by introducing a national database to check for encumbrances.
DB2016	Latvia	Latvia made transferring property easier by introducing a new application form for transfers.

DB2016	Belgium	Belgium made transferring property easier by introducing electronic property registration.
DB2015	Germany	Germany made it more expensive to register property by increasing the property transfer tax.
DB2015	Greece	Greece made it easier to transfer property by reducing the property transfer tax and removing the requirement for the municipal tax clearance certificate.
DB2015	Iceland	Iceland made transferring property more costly by increasing the stamp duty rate.
DB2015	Ireland	Ireland made transferring property easier by enhancing its computerized system at the land registry and implementing an online system for the registration of title.
DB2015	Korea, Rep.	The Republic of Korea made transferring property easier by reducing the time needed to buy housing bonds and to register the property transfer.
DB2015	Poland	Poland made transferring property easier by introducing online procedures and reducing notary fees.
DB2015	Spain	Spain made transferring property easier by reducing the property transfer tax rate.
DB2015	Sweden	Sweden made registering property easier by fully implementing a new system for property registration.
DB2014	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made transferring property easier by introducing electronic lodgment for property transfer applications.
DB2014	Netherlands	The Netherlands made transferring property easier by increasing the efficiency of the title search process.
DB2014	Italy	Italy made transferring property easier by eliminating the requirement for an energy performance certificate for commercial buildings with no heating system.
DB2014	France	France made transferring property easier by speeding up the registration of the deed of sale at the land registry.
DB2014	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made transferring property more costly by increasing the property transfer tax rate.
DB2013	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made registering property easier by allowing the cadastral office online access to the commercial registry's database and thus eliminating the need to obtain a paper certificate from the registry before applying for registration at the cadastre.
DB2013	Denmark	Denmark made registering property easier by introducing electronic submission of property transfer applications at the land registry.
DB2013	Ireland	Ireland made property transfers less costly by introducing a single stamp duty rate for transfers of nonresidential property. It also extended compulsory registration to all property in Ireland.

DB2013	Israel	Israel made transferring property easier by tightening time limits for tax authorities to process capital gains self-assessments on property transfers.
DB2013	Italy	Italy made transferring property easier by digitizing cadastral maps of properties and making the maps available to notaries online.
DB2013	Poland	Poland made property registration faster by introducing a new caseload management system for the land and mortgage registries and by continuing to digitize the records of the registries.
DB2013	Sweden	In Sweden property transfers became more time consuming during implementation of a new information technology system at the land registry.
DB2012	Sweden	Sweden increased the cost of transferring property between companies.
DB2012	Slovenia	Slovenia made transferring property easier and less costly by introducing online procedures and reducing fees.
DB2012	Latvia	Latvia made transferring property easier by allowing electronic access to municipal tax databases that show the tax status of property, eliminating the requirement to obtain this information in paper format.
DB2012	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic speeded up property registration by computerizing its cadastral office, digitizing all its data and introducing electronic communications with notaries.
DB2012	Belgium	Belgium made property registration quicker for entrepreneurs by setting time limits and implementing its "e-notariat" system.
DB2011	Austria	Austria made it easier to transfer property by requiring online submission of all applications to register property transfers.
DB2011	Belgium	Belgium's capital city, Brussels, made it more difficult to transfer property by requiring a clean-soil certificate.
DB2011	Denmark	Computerization of Denmark's land registry cut the number of procedures required to register property by half.
DB2011	Greece	Greece made transferring property more costly by increasing the transfer tax from 1% of the property value to 10%.
DB2011	Hungary	Hungary reduced the property registration fee by 6% of the property value.
DB2011	Poland	Poland eased property registration by computerizing its land registry.
DB2011	Portugal	Portugal established a one-stop shop for property registration.
DB2011	Slovenia	Greater computerization in Slovenia's land registry reduced delays in property registration by 75%.
DB2011	Sweden	Sweden made registering property easier by eliminating the requirement to obtain a preemption waiver from the municipality

Getting Credit

DB Year	Economy	Reform
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DB2019	Belgium	Belgium strengthened access to credit by implementing a new Pledge Law which allowed security interest to automatically attach to the proceeds of the original asset, and out of court enforcement of the security interest. Belgium also established a unified and modern collateral registry.
DB2019	Ireland	Ireland improved access to credit information by establishing a new credit registry.
DB2018	Slovenia	Slovenia improved access to credit information by reporting both positive and negative data on consumers and commercial borrowers.
DB2018	Netherlands	The Netherlands improved access to credit information by lowering the minimum loan amount to be included in the credit bureau's database.
DB2018	Israel	Israel improved access to credit information by adopting a law allowing the establishment of a public credit registry.
DB2018	Hungary	Hungary improved access to credit information by offering commercial credit scores.
DB2017	Latvia	Latvia improved access to credit information by launching a private credit bureau.
DB2016	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic improved access to credit information by reporting data on credit payments from automobile retailers.
DB2016	Latvia	Latvia improved its credit information system through a new law governing the licensing and functioning of credit bureaus.
DB2015	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic improved access to credit by adopting a new legal regime on secured transactions that allows the registration of receivables at the collateral registry and permits out-of-court enforcement of collateral.
DB2015	Hungary	Hungary improved access to credit by adopting a new legal regime on secured transactions that implements a functional approach to secured transactions, extends security interests to the products and proceeds of the original asset, and establishes a unified, and notice-based collateral registry.
DB2015	Ireland	Ireland improved its credit information system by passing a new act that provides for the establishment and operation of a credit registry.
DB2015	New Zealand	New Zealand improved access to credit information by beginning to distribute both positive and negative credit information.
DB2015	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic improved its credit information system by implementing a new law on the protection of personal data.
DB2014	Netherlands	The Netherlands weakened its secured transactions system through an amendment to the Collection of State Taxes Act that grants priority outside bankruptcy to tax claims over secured creditors' claims.
DB2014	Lithuania	Lithuania strengthened its secured transactions system by broadening the range of movable assets that can be used as collateral, allowing a general description in the security agreement of the assets pledged as collateral and permitting out-of-court enforcement.

DB2014	Latvia	Latvia improved its credit information system by adopting a new law regulating the public credit registry.
DB2014	Korea, Rep.	Korea revised its secured transactions framework by creating new types of security rights that can be publicized through registration.
DB2014	Australia	Australia improved its credit information system through the Privacy Amendment (Enhancing Privacy Protection) Act 2012, which permits credit bureaus to collect account payment history with improved privacy protection.
DB2013	Australia	Australia strengthened its secured transactions system by adopting a new national legal regime governing the enforceability of security interests in personal property and implementing a unified collateral registry.
DB2013	Hungary	Hungary improved access to credit information by passing its first credit bureau law mandating the creation of a database with positive credit information on individuals.
DB2013	New Zealand	New Zealand improved access to credit information by allowing credit bureaus to collect positive information on individuals.
DB2012	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic improved its credit information system by guaranteeing by law the right of borrowers to inspect their own data.
DB2012	Hungary	Hungary reduced the amount of credit information available from private credit bureaus by shortening the period for retaining data on defaults and late payments (if repaid) from 5 years to 1 year.
DB2012	Chile	Chile strengthened its secured transactions system by implementing a unified collateral registry and a new legal framework for nonpossessory security interests.
DB2011	Estonia	Estonia improved access to credit by amending the Code of Enforcement Procedure and allowing out-of-court enforcement of collateral by secured creditors.
DB2011	Lithuania	Lithuania's private credit bureau now collects and distributes positive information on borrowers.

Protecting Minority Investors

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	Lithuania	Lithuania strengthened minority investor protections by introducing greater requirements for the disclosure of the compensation of directors and other high-ranking officers on an individual basis.
DB2018	Luxembourg	Luxembourg strengthened minority investor protections by making it easier to sue directors in case of prejudicial related-party transactions and increasing access to corporate information.
DB2018	Lithuania	Lithuania strengthened minority investor protections by increasing corporate transparency.
DB2018	France	France strengthened minority investors protections by increasing corporate transparency.

DB2016	Spain	Spain strengthened minority investor protections by requiring that major sales of company assets be subject to shareholder approval.
DB2016	Lithuania	Lithuania strengthened minority investor protections by prohibiting subsidiaries from acquiring shares issued by their parent company.
DB2016	Ireland	Ireland strengthened minority investor protections by introducing provisions stipulating that directors can be held liable for breach of their fiduciary duties.
DB2015	Korea, Rep.	The Republic of Korea strengthened minority investor protections by increasing the level of transparency expected from companies on managerial compensation.
DB2015	Switzerland	Switzerland strengthened minority investor protections by increasing the level of transparency required from publicly traded companies.
DB2014	Greece	Greece strengthened investor protections by introducing a requirement for director approval of related-party transactions.
DB2013	Greece	Greece strengthened investor protections by requiring greater immediate and annual disclosure of material related-party transactions.
DB2013	Korea, Rep.	Korea strengthened investor protections by making it easier to sue directors in cases of prejudicial related-party transactions.
DB2013	Netherlands	The Netherlands strengthened investor protections through a new law regulating the approval of related-party transactions.
DB2013	Slovenia	Slovenia strengthened investor protections through a new law regulating the approval of related-party transactions.
DB2012	Lithuania	Lithuania strengthened investor protections by introducing greater requirements for corporate disclosure to the public and in the annual report.
DB2012	Iceland	Iceland strengthened investor protections by introducing new requirements relating to the approval of transactions between interested parties.
DB2011	Chile	An amendment to Chile's securities law strengthened investor protections by requiring greater corporate disclosure and regulating the approval of transactions between interested parties.
DB2011	Sweden	Sweden strengthened investor protections by requiring greater corporate disclosure and regulating the approval of transactions between interested parties.

Paying Taxes

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	Finland	Finland made paying taxes less costly by reducing the labor contribution rates paid by employers and by introducing a new and more efficient online portal for filing corporate income tax returns called 'MyTax'.

DB2019	France	France made paying taxes less costly by decreasing the corporate income tax rate, increasing the rate of the competitiveness and employment tax credit (CICE), and decreasing the rates for the territorial economic contribution as well as social security contributions paid by employers.
DB2019	Hungary	Hungary made paying taxes less costly by decreasing the social tax rate paid by the employer and by reducing the corporate income tax rate to a flat rate.
DB2019	Italy	Italy made paying taxes more costly by introducing lower exemptions on social security contributions paid by employers for employees hired between January 1, 2016, and December 12, 2016.
DB2019	Lithuania	Lithuania made paying taxes easier by merging the filing and payment of two labor contributions and issuing pre-populated value added tax returns.
DB2019	Poland	Poland made paying taxes more complicated by requiring the monthly reporting of value added tax returns, extending the list of goods and services subject to a reverse charge mechanism and introducing new reporting obligations for SAF-T files.
DB2018	Norway	Norway made paying taxes less costly by reducing the corporate income tax rate.
DB2018	New Zealand	New Zealand made paying taxes easier by improving the online portal for filing and paying general sales tax.
DB2018	Lithuania	Lithuania made paying taxes easier by introducing electronic system for filing and paying VAT, CIT and social security contributions. On the other hand, the environmental tax was increased.
DB2018	Japan	Japan made paying taxes less costly by reducing the statutory rate for corporate income tax and rates for other taxes including mandatory labor contributions. This reforms apply to Osaka and Tokyo.
DB2018	Italy	Italy made paying taxes less costly by temporarily exempting employers from social security contributions. Italy also made paying taxes easier by abolishing the VAT communication form.
DB2018	France	France made paying taxes less costly by lowering rates for social security and training contributions.
DB2018	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made paying taxes more complicated by introducing new requirements for filing VAT control statements.
DB2018	Belgium	Belgium made paying taxes less costly by reducing the social security contributions rates paid by employers.
DB2017	Greece	Greece made paying taxes more costly by increasing the corporate income tax rate.
DB2017	Hungary	Hungary made paying taxes less costly for small and medium-sized businesses by allowing additional deduction for new acquisitions of land and buildings.

DB2017	Italy	Italy made paying taxes easier by allowing full cost of labor to be deductible for regional tax on productive activities (IRAP) purposes, as well as updating coefficients used for calculation of tax on real estate (IMU) and municipal service tax (TASI). Furthermore, electronic system for preparing and paying labor taxes was improved.
DB2017	Japan	Japan made paying taxes easier by disclosing the technical specifications of the eTax platform and allowing the upload of additional information in comma separated value (CSV) format. The restoration surtax was also abolished. However, a local corporation tax was introduced and the rates of special local corporation tax, inhabitants tax and enterprise tax were raised. Welfare pension premiums were also raised. These reforms apply to both Tokyo and Osaka. However, the rate for health insurance contributions paid by employers was reduced only in Osaka.
DB2017	Latvia	Latvia made paying taxes less complicated by improving its online systems for filing corporate income tax return and mandatory labor contributions.
DB2017	Netherlands	The Netherlands made paying taxes less costly by lowering the rates paid by employers for health insurance contributions, special unemployment insurance, unemployment insurance and real estate taxes. The Netherlands also made paying taxes easier by improving the online system for paying corporate income tax. However, the Netherlands made paying taxes more costly by increasing the rates for disablement insurance contribution paid by employers, polder board tax and motor tax.
DB2017	New Zealand	New Zealand made paying taxes easier by abolishing the cheque levy. New Zealand made paying less costly by decreasing the rate of accident compensation levy paid by employers. At the same time, New Zealand made paying taxes more costly by raising property tax and road user levy rates.
DB2017	Portugal	Portugal made paying taxes easier and less costly by using better accounting software and enhancing the online filing system of taxes and decreasing the corporate income tax rate.
DB2017	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made paying taxes less costly and easier by reducing the motor vehicle tax and the number of property tax payments.
DB2017	Spain	Spain made paying taxes less costly by reducing the property tax rate, vehicle tax rate, tax on property transfer, and abolishing the environmental fee. Spain made paying taxes easier by introducing a new electronic system for filing social security contributions.
DB2016	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate and increasing the wage amount per employee that is exempted from social security contributions paid by employers. On the other hand, the United Kingdom increased municipal tax rates and environment taxes.
DB2016	Spain	Spain made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing rates for corporate income, capital gains and environment taxes—and made it easier by introducing the online Cl@ve system for filing VAT returns. At the same time, Spain reduced the amount allowable for depreciation of fixed assets and raised the ceiling for social security contributions.

DB2016	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made paying taxes easier for companies by introducing an electronic filing and payment system for VAT—and made paying taxes less costly by reducing the corporate income tax rate and making medical health insurance tax deductible. At the same time, the Slovak Republic reduced the limit on losses carried forward.
DB2016	Portugal	Portugal made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate and increasing the allowable amount of the loss carried forward. At the same time, Portugal slightly increased the vehicle tax.
DB2016	Poland	Poland made paying taxes easier for companies by introducing an electronic system for filing and paying VAT and transport tax—though it also made paying taxes more costly by increasing transport tax rates and contributions to the National Disabled Fund paid by employers.
DB2016	Norway	Norway made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate.
DB2016	Netherlands	The Netherlands made paying taxes more costly for companies by increasing employer-paid labor contributions as well as road taxes, property taxes and polder board taxes.
DB2016	Latvia	Latvia made paying taxes more complicated for companies by eliminating the possibility of deducting bad debt provisions. On the other hand, Latvia reduced the rate for social security contributions paid by employers.
DB2016	Korea, Rep.	The Republic of Korea made paying taxes more complicated and costly for companies by requiring separate filing and payment of the local income tax and by increasing the rates for unemployment insurance and national health insurance paid by employers.
DB2016	Israel	Israel made paying taxes more costly for companies by increasing the corporate income tax rate, the rate for social security contributions paid by employers for the upper wage bracket and municipal taxes.
DB2016	Ireland	Ireland made paying taxes more costly and complicated for companies by increasing landfill levies and by requiring additional financial statements to be submitted with the income tax return.
DB2016	Greece	Greece made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the rates for social security contributions paid by employers, making insurance premiums fully tax deductible and lowering property tax rates. At the same time, it defined entertainment expenses as nondeductible, reduced the depreciation rates for some types of fixed assets and increased the tax on interest income.
DB2016	France	France made paying taxes less costly for companies by introducing a credit against corporate income tax and reducing labor tax rates paid by employers.
DB2016	Finland	Finland made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate—though it also increased the total rate for social security contributions paid by employers and reduced the allowed deductible amount for owners' expenses.
DB2016	Chile	Chile made paying taxes more costly for companies by increasing the corporate income tax rate.

DB2015	Hungary	Hungary made paying taxes easier and less costly for companies by abolishing the special tax that had been temporarily introduced in 2010 and by reducing the vehicle tax rate.
DB2015	Israel	Israel made paying taxes more costly for companies by increasing the profit tax rate.
DB2015	Latvia	Latvia made paying taxes easier for companies by simplifying the VAT return, enhancing the electronic system for filing corporate income tax returns and reducing employers' social security contribution rate.
DB2015	Portugal	Portugal made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate and introducing a reduced corporate tax rate for a portion of the taxable profits of qualifying small and medium-size enterprises.
DB2015	Spain	Spain made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the statutory corporate income tax rate.
DB2015	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate. On the other hand, it increased the landfill tax.
DB2014	Sweden	Sweden made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate.
DB2014	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made paying taxes more costly for companies by increasing the corporate income tax rate and by adjusting land appraisal values.
DB2014	Iceland	Iceland made paying taxes easier for companies by reducing employers' social security contribution rate and abolishing the weight distance tax—though it also introduced a new rehabilitation fund contribution.
DB2014	Greece	Greece made paying taxes more costly for companies by increasing the corporate income tax rate—though it also reduced the employers' contribution rate to the social security fund.
DB2013	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made paying taxes faster for companies by promoting the use of electronic facilities.
DB2013	Germany	Germany made paying taxes more convenient for companies by canceling ELENA procedures and implementing electronic filing and payment system for most taxes.
DB2013	Hungary	Hungary made paying taxes easier for companies by abolishing the community tax. At the same time, Hungary increased health insurance contributions paid by the employer.
DB2013	Iceland	Iceland increased the corporate income tax rate.
DB2013	Japan	Japan made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate—though it also introduced a restoration surtax for a 3-year period.
DB2013	Korea, Rep.	Korea made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the profit tax rate.

DB2013	Poland	Poland made paying taxes easier for companies by promoting the use of electronic filing and payment systems—though it also made paying taxes more costly by increasing social security contributions.
DB2013	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made paying taxes easier for companies by implementing electronic filing and payment of social security and health insurance contributions.
DB2013	Slovenia	Slovenia made paying taxes easier and less costly for companies by implementing electronic filing and payment of social security contributions and by reducing the corporate income tax rate.
DB2013	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made paying taxes less costly for companies by reducing the corporate income tax rate.
DB2012	New Zealand	New Zealand reduced its corporate income tax rate and fringe benefit tax rate.
DB2012	Korea, Rep.	Korea eased the administrative burden of paying taxes for firms by merging several taxes, allowing 4 labor taxes and contributions to be paid jointly and continuing to increase the use of the online tax payment system.
DB2012	Iceland	Iceland made paying taxes easier and less costly for firms by abolishing a tax.
DB2012	Hungary	Hungary made paying taxes costlier for firms by introducing a sector-specific surtax
DB2012	Greece	Greece reduced its corporate income tax rate.
DB2012	Finland	Finland simplified reporting and payment for the value added tax and labor tax.
DB2012	Estonia	In Estonia a municipal sales tax introduced in Tallinn made paying taxes costlier for firms, though a later parliamentary measure abolished local sales taxes effective January 1, 2012.
DB2012	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic revised its tax legislation to simplify provisions relating to administrative procedures and relationships between tax authorities and taxpayers.
DB2012	Canada	Canada made paying taxes easier and less costly for companies by reducing profit tax rates, eliminating the Ontario capital tax and harmonizing sales taxes.
DB2011	Canada	Canada harmonized the Ontario and federal tax returns and reduced the corporate and employee tax rates.
DB2011	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic simplified its labor tax processes and reduced employer contribution rates for social security.
DB2011	Estonia	Estonia increased the unemployment insurance contribution rate.
DB2011	Hungary	Hungary simplified taxes and tax bases.
DB2011	Iceland	Iceland increased the corporate income tax rate from 15% to 18% and raised social security and pension contribution rates.
DB2011	Lithuania	Lithuania reduced corporate tax rates.

DB2011	Netherlands	The Netherlands reduced the frequency of filing and paying value added taxes from monthly to quarterly and allowed small entities to use their annual accounts as the basis for computing their corporate income tax.
DB2011	Portugal	Portugal introduced a new social security code and lowered corporate tax rates.
DB2011	Slovenia	Slovenia abolished its payroll tax and reduced its corporate income tax rate.
DB2011	Sweden	Sweden reduced profit and payroll tax rates
DB2011	United States	In the United States the introduction of a new tax on payroll increased taxes on companies operating within the New York City metropolitan commuter transportation district.

Trading across Borders

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	Lithuania	Lithuania made exporting easier by enhancing its automated customs data management system.
DB2015	Poland	Poland made trading across borders easier by implementing a new terminal operating system at the port of Gdansk.
DB2014	Latvia	Latvia made trading across borders easier by reducing the number of documents required for importing.
DB2014	Greece	Greece made trading across borders easier by implementing a system allowing electronic submission of customs declarations for exports.
DB2013	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic reduced the time to export and import by allowing electronic submission of customs declarations and other documents.
DB2013	Hungary	Hungary reduced the time to export and import by allowing electronic submission of customs declarations and other documents.
DB2013	Netherlands	The Netherlands made importing easier by introducing a new web-based system for cargo release at the port terminals in Rotterdam.
DB2013	Portugal	Portugal made trading across borders easier by implementing an electronic single window for port procedures.
DB2013	Spain	Spain reduced the time to import by further expanding the use of electronic submission of customs declarations and improving the sharing of information among customs and other agencies.
DB2012	Slovenia	Slovenia made trading across borders faster by introducing online submission of customs declaration forms.
DB2012	Poland	Poland made trading across borders faster by implementing electronic preparation and submission of customs documents.
DB2012	Israel	Israel made trading across borders easier by changing the method used to calculate port fees.

DB2012	Chile	Chile made trading across borders faster by implementing an online electronic data interchange system for customs operations.
DB2012	Belgium	Belgium made trading across borders faster by improving its risk-based profiling system for imports.
DB2011	Israel	Israel is expanding its electronic data interchange system and developing a single-window framework, allowing easier assembly of documents required by different authorities and reducing the time to trade.
DB2011	Latvia	Latvia reduced the time to export and import by introducing electronic submission of customs declarations.
DB2011	Lithuania	Lithuania reduced the time to import by introducing, in compliance with EU law, an electronic system for submitting customs declarations.
DB2011	Spain	Spain streamlined the documentation for imports by including tax-related information on its single administrative document.

Enforcing Contracts

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	Canada	Canada made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an e-system that allows plaintiffs to file the initial complaint and pay court fees electronically.
DB2019	Chile	Chile made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an e-system that allows plaintiffs to file the initial complaint electronically.
DB2019	Denmark	Denmark made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an online platform that allows users to file the initial complaint electronically and judges and lawyers to manage cases electronically.
DB2019	Ireland	Ireland made enforcing contracts easier by introducing a consolidated law on voluntary mediation.
DB2019	Poland	Poland made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an automated system to assign cases to judges randomly.
DB2019	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made enforcing contracts easier by implementing electronic service of process.
DB2019	Slovenia	Slovenia made enforcing contracts easier by introducing a pre-trial conference as part of the case management techniques used in court.
DB2018	Switzerland	Switzerland made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an electronic filing system.
DB2018	Spain	Spain made enforcing contracts easier by reducing court fees for filing a claim.
DB2018	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made enforcing contracts easier by adopting a new code of civil procedure that introduces pre-trial conference as part of the case management techniques used in court. The Slovak Republic also made enforcing contracts easier by reducing the fees that are advanced by the plaintiff to enforce a judgment.

DB2018	Norway	Norway made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an online platform that implements electronic service of process and allows judges and lawyers to manage cases electronically.
DB2018	New Zealand	New Zealand made enforcing contracts more difficult by suspending the filing of new commercial cases before the Commercial List of the High Court of New Zealand during the establishment of a new Commercial Panel.
DB2018	Hungary	Hungary made enforcing contracts easier by introducing a system that allows users to pay court fees electronically.
DB2017	Greece	Greece made enforcing contracts easier by amending its rules of civil procedure to introduce tighter rules on adjournments, impose deadlines for key court events and limit the recourses that can be lodged during enforcement proceedings.
DB2017	Hungary	Hungary made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an electronic filing system.
DB2017	Norway	Norway made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an electronic filing system for court users.
DB2017	Spain	Spain made enforcing contracts easier by introducing a mandatory electronic filing system for court users.
DB2016	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom made enforcing contracts more costly by increasing the court fees for filing a claim.
DB2016	Latvia	Latvia made enforcing contracts easier by restructuring its courts and by introducing comprehensive specialized laws regulating domestic arbitration and voluntary mediation.
DB2016	Italy	Italy made enforcing contracts easier by introducing a mandatory electronic filing system for court users, simplifying the rules for electronic service of process and automating the enforcement process.
DB2015	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made enforcing contracts easier by amending its civil procedure code and modifying the monetary jurisdictions of its courts.
DB2015	Greece	Greece made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an electronic filing system for court users.
DB2015	Ireland	Ireland made enforcing contracts easier by modifying the monetary jurisdictions of its courts.
DB2015	Lithuania	Lithuania made enforcing contracts easier by introducing an electronic filing system for court users.
DB2015	Portugal	Portugal made enforcing contracts easier by adopting a new code of civil procedure designed to reduce case backlogs, streamline court procedures, enhance the role of judges and speed up the resolution of standard civil and commercial disputes.
DB2014	New Zealand	New Zealand made enforcing contracts easier by improving its case management system to ensure a speedier and less costly adjudication of cases.

DB2014	Italy	Italy made enforcing contracts easier by regulating attorneys' fees and streamlining some court proceedings.
DB2014	Estonia	Estonia made enforcing contracts easier by lowering court fees.
DB2014	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made enforcing contracts easier by simplifying and speeding up the proceedings for the execution and enforcement of judgments.
DB2013	Poland	Poland made enforcing contracts easier by amending the civil procedure code and appointing more judges to commercial courts.
DB2013	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic made enforcing contracts easier by adopting several amendments to the code of civil procedure intended to simplify and speed up proceedings as well as to limit obstructive tactics by the parties to a case.
DB2012	Korea, Rep.	Korea made filing a commercial case easier by introducing an electronic case filing system.
DB2011	Canada	Canada increased the efficiency of the courts by expanding electronic document submission and streamlining procedures.
DB2011	New Zealand	New Zealand enacted new district court rules that make the process for enforcing contracts user friendly.
DB2011	United Kingdom	The United Kingdom improved the process for enforcing contracts by modernizing civil procedures in the commercial court.

Resolving Insolvency

DB Year	Economy	Reform
DB2019	Belgium	Belgium made resolving insolvency easier by streamlining the insolvency framework, expanding the scope of the law and introducing new preventive measures.
DB2017	Poland	Poland made resolving insolvency easier by introducing new restructuring mechanisms, changing voting procedures for restructuring plans and allowing creditors greater participation in insolvency proceedings. It also established a central restructuring and bankruptcy register and released guidelines for the remuneration of insolvency representatives.
DB2016	Chile	Chile made resolving insolvency easier by clarifying and simplifying provisions on liquidation and reorganization, introducing provisions to facilitate the continuation of the debtor's business during insolvency, establishing a public office responsible for the general administration of insolvency proceedings and creating specialized insolvency courts.
DB2015	Belgium	Belgium made resolving insolvency more difficult by establishing additional requirements for commencing reorganization proceedings, including the submission of documents verified by external parties.

DB2015	Slovenia	Slovenia made resolving insolvency easier by introducing a simplified reorganization procedure for small companies and a preventive restructuring procedure for medium-size and large ones, by allowing creditors greater participation in the management of the debtor and by establishing provisions for an increase in share capital through debt-equity swaps.
DB2015	Spain	Spain made resolving insolvency easier by introducing new rules for out-of-court restructuring, introducing provisions applicable to prepackaged reorganizations and making insolvency proceedings more public.
DB2015	Switzerland	Switzerland made resolving insolvency easier by introducing a moratorium period while the debtor is preparing a composition (reorganization) agreement, allowing creditors greater participation in the composition (reorganization) procedure and clarifying claw-back provisions applicable to voidable transactions.
DB2014	Italy	Italy made resolving insolvency easier through an amendment to its bankruptcy code that introduces a stay period for enforcement actions while the debtor is preparing a restructuring plan, makes it easier to convert from one type of restructuring proceeding to another, facilitates continued operation by the debtor during restructuring and imposes stricter requirements on auditors evaluating a restructuring plan.
DB2014	Israel	Israel made resolving insolvency easier through an amendment to its company law allowing the assumption or rejection of executory contracts, granting maximum priority to postcommencement credit, extending the maximum period of moratorium during restructuring proceedings and allowing the sale of secured assets when necessary to ensure a successful restructuring.
DB2013	Germany	Germany strengthened its insolvency process by adopting a new insolvency law that facilitates in-court restructurings of distressed companies and increases participation by creditors.
DB2013	Greece	Greece enhanced its insolvency process by abolishing the conciliation procedure and introducing a new rehabilitation proceeding.
DB2013	Korea, Rep.	Korea expedited the insolvency process by implementing a fast track for company rehabilitation.
DB2013	Lithuania	Lithuania made resolving insolvency easier by establishing which cases against the company's property shall be taken to the bankruptcy court, tightening the time frame for decisions on appeals, abolishing the court's obligation to individually notify creditors and other stakeholders about restructuring proceedings and setting new time limits for creditors to file claims.
DB2013	Poland	Poland strengthened its insolvency process by updating guidelines on the information and documents that need to be included in the bankruptcy petition and by granting secured creditors the right to take over claims encumbered with financial pledges in case of liquidation.
DB2013	Portugal	Portugal made resolving insolvency easier by introducing a new insolvency law that expedites liquidation procedures and creates fast-track mechanisms both in and out of court.

DB2013	Slovak Republic	The Slovak Republic improved its insolvency process by redefining the roles and powers of creditors and trustees, strengthening the rights of secured creditors and redefining rules for the conversion of restructuring into a bankruptcy proceeding.
DB2013	Slovenia	Slovenia strengthened its insolvency process by requiring that the debtor offer creditors payment of at least 50% of the claims within 4 years; giving greater power to the creditors' committee in a bankruptcy proceeding; prohibiting insolvency administrators from allowing relatives to render services associated with the bankruptcy proceeding; and establishing fines for members of management that violate certain obligations or prohibitions.
DB2013	Spain	Spain strengthened its insolvency process by making workouts easier, offering more protections for refinancing agreements, allowing conversion from reorganization into liquidation at any time, allowing reliefs of the stay under certain circumstances and permitting the judge to determine whether an asset of the insolvent company is necessary for its continued operation.
DB2012	Switzerland	Switzerland introduced a unified civil procedure code and made a number of changes to its federal bankruptcy law.
DB2012	Slovenia	Slovenia simplified and streamlined the insolvency process and strengthened professional requirements for insolvency administrators.
DB2012	Poland	Poland amended its bankruptcy and reorganization law to simplify court procedures and extend more rights to secured creditors.
DB2012	Lithuania	Lithuania amended its reorganization law to simplify and shorten reorganization proceedings, grant priority to secured creditors and introduce professional requirements for insolvency administrators.
DB2012	Latvia	Latvia adopted a new insolvency law that streamlines and expedites the insolvency process and introduces a reorganization option for companies.
DB2012	Italy	Italy introduced debt restructuring and reorganization procedures as alternatives to bankruptcy proceedings and extended further rights to secured creditors during insolvency proceedings.
DB2012	Israel	Israel amended its courts law to establish specialized courts for dealing with economic matters.
DB2012	France	France passed a law that enables debtors to implement a restructuring plan with financial creditors only, without affecting trade creditors.
DB2012	Denmark	Denmark introduced new rules on company reorganization, which led to the elimination of the suspension-of-payments regime.
DB2012	Austria	Austria passed a new law that simplifies restructuring proceedings and gives preferential consideration to the interests of the debtors.
DB2012	Australia	Australia clarified the priority of claims of unsecured creditors over all shareholders' claims and introduced further regulation of the profession of insolvency practitioners.

DB2011	Belgium	Belgium introduced a new law that will promote and facilitate the survival of viable businesses experiencing financial difficulties.
DB2011	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic made it easier to deal with insolvency by introducing further legal amendments to restrict setoffs in insolvency cases and suspending for some insolvent debtors the obligation to file for bankruptcy.
DB2011	Estonia	Amendments to Estonia's recent insolvency law increased the chances that viable businesses will survive insolvency by improving procedures and changing the qualification requirements for insolvency administrators.
DB2011	Hungary	Amendments to Hungary's bankruptcy law encourage insolvent companies to consider reaching agreements with creditors out of court so as to avoid bankruptcy.
DB2011	Japan	Japan made it easier to deal with insolvency by establishing a new entity, the Enterprise Turnaround Initiative Corporation, to support the revitalization of companies suffering from excessive debt but professionally managed.
DB2011	Korea, Rep.	Korea made it easier to deal with insolvency by introducing postfiling financing, granting superpriority to the repayment of loans given to companies undergoing reorganization.
DB2011	Latvia	Latvia introduced a mechanism for out-of-court settlement of insolvencies to alleviate pressure on courts and tightened some procedural deadlines.
DB2011	Lithuania	Lithuania introduced regulations relating to insolvency administrators that set out clear rules of liability for violations of law.
DB2011	Spain	Spain amended its regulations governing insolvency proceedings with the aim of reducing the cost and time. The new regulations also introduced out-of-court workouts.
DB2011	United Kingdom	Amendments to the United Kingdom's insolvency rules streamline bankruptcy procedures, favor the sale of the firm as a whole and improve the calculation of administrators' fees.

Doing Business 2019 is the 16th in a series of annual reports investigating the regulations that enhance business activity and those that constrain it. The report provides quantitative indicators covering 11 areas of the business environment in 190 economies. The goal of the *Doing Business* series is to provide objective data for use by governments in designing sound business regulatory policies and to encourage research on the important dimensions of the regulatory environment for firms.

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