

# Doing Business 2014

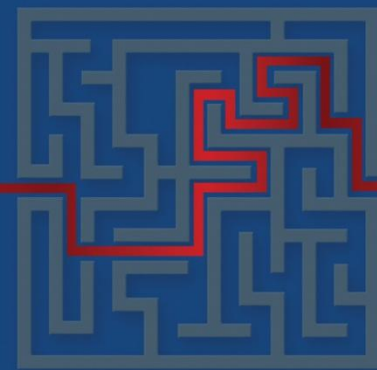
Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises

Comparing Business Regulations for Domestic Firms in 189 Economies

## Doing Business em Portugal e em países emergentes estratégicos

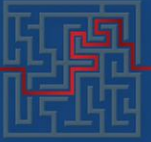
Enquadramento do ambiente regulatório para  
pequenas e medias empresas

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Grupo do Banco Mundial  
[pfidas@worldbank.org](mailto:pfidas@worldbank.org)



– 11TH EDITION –

A World Bank Group Corporate Flagship



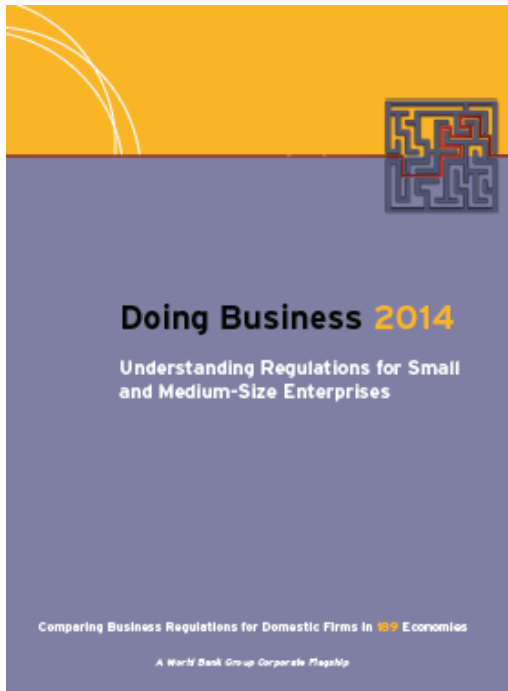
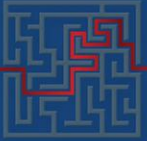
## Parte I:

- Apresentação do relatório Doing Business 2014 e respectiva metodologia
- Resultados essenciais de Portugal no contexto da União Europeia

## Parte II:

- Principais resultados dos países emergentes estratégicos comparados com Portugal
- Questões

# O que é o relatório *Doing Business*?



## Os indicadores de *Doing Business*:

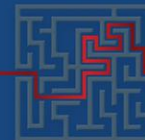
- ✓ Comparam regulamentos aplicáveis ao ciclo de vida de pequenas e médias empresas locais em 189 economias
- ✓ Estudos de caso padronizados
- ✓ Baseados na cidade com maior população de cada uma das economias consideradas
- ✓ Consideram o sector formal

**Não abrange** todos os aspectos do ambiente de negócios, tais como a estabilidade macroeconômica, a corrupção, o nível de competências técnicas de força laboral, a proximidade aos mercados, nem a regulamentação aplicável especificamente ao investimento directo estrangeiro, nem aos mercados financeiros.

# Os indicadores de *Doing Business* – medem 11

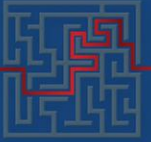
## áreas de regulamentos de negócios

(10 incluídas na classificação do DB2014)



Entrada	Expansão	Operações	Fecho
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abertura de empresas <i>Procedimentos, tempo, custo e exigência de capital mínimo</i></li><li>• Emprego de trabalhadores (anexo II)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Registo de propriedade imobiliária <i>Procedimentos, tempo e custo</i></li><li>• Obtenção de crédito <i>Leis sobre garantias móveis e sistemas sobre a informação de crédito</i></li><li>• Proteção de investidores <i>Divulgação e responsabilidade em transações entre partes</i></li><li>• Execução de contratos <i>Procedimentos, tempo e custo para resolver uma disputa comercial</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Obtenção de alvarás de construção <i>Procedimentos, tempo e custo</i></li><li>• Pagamento de impostos <i>Pagamentos, tempo, e alíquota total</i></li><li>• Comércio entre fronteiras <i>Documentos, tempo e custo</i></li><li>• Obtenção de eletricidade <i>Procedimentos, tempo e custo</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Resolução de insolvências <i>Tempo, custo, resultados e taxa de recuperação</i></li></ul>
Entrada Flexibilidade do mercado laboral	Direitos de propriedade Proteção de investidores Acesso ao crédito	Carga regulamentar	Taxa de recuperação Realocação de recursos

# Como é que o Doing Business define as regulamentações inteligentes?



S

- ADEQUADOS — regulamentos que alcançam o resultado desejado, da maneira mais eficiente

M

- CATALISADORES — regulamentos que têm um impacto positivo no sentido de facilitar as interações no mercado

A

- ADAPTAVEIS — regulamentos que se adaptam a novas realidades

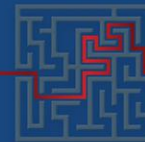
R

- RELEVANTES — regulamentos que são proporcionais ao problema que pretendem resolver

T

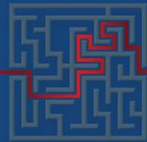
- TRANSPARENTES — regulamentos que são claros e acessíveis para quem precisa usá-los

# 11 países da União Europeia nas primeiras 30 posições de facilidade de fazer negócios



	1. Cingapura		16. Taiwan, China
	2. RAE de Hong Kong, China		17. Lituânia
	3. Nova Zelândia		18. Tailândia
	4. Estados Unidos		19. Canada
	5. Dinamarca		20. Ilhas Maurício
	6. Malásia		21. Alemanha
	7. Coreia, Rep.		22. Estônia
	8. Geórgia		23. Emirados Arabes Unidos
	9. Noruega		24. Letônia
	10. Reino Unido		25. Macedônia, ex-Rep Jugoslava de
	11. Austrália		26. Arábia Saudita
	12. Finlândia		27. Japão
	13. Islândia		28. Holanda
	14. Suécia		29. Suíça
	15. Irlanda		30. Áustria
			<b>31. Portugal</b>

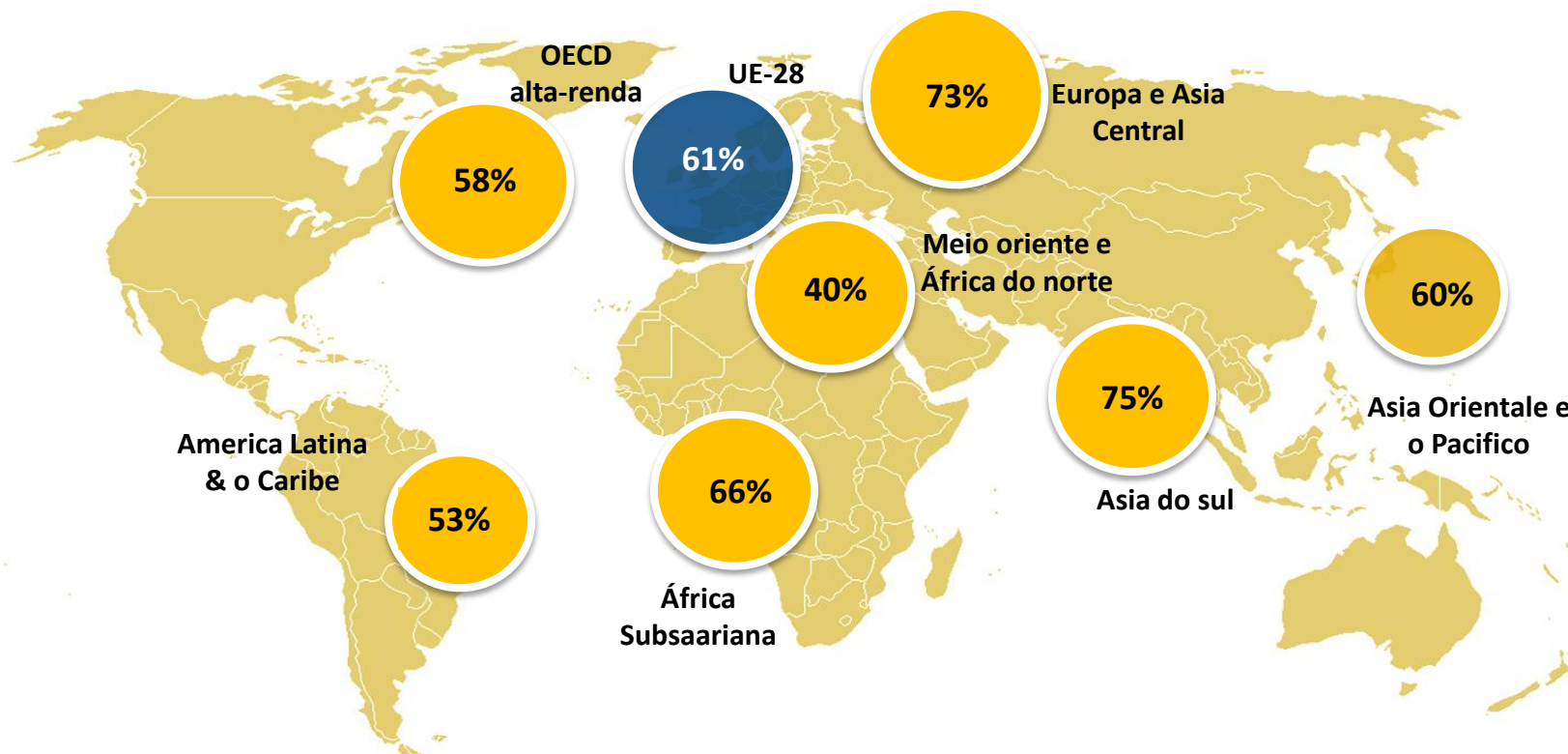
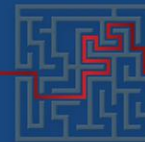
# Economias que reformaram mais em 2012/13: Nenhuma de alta renda, nem da UE



	Economia /área	Posição na facilidade de fazer negócios	Abertura de empresa	Obtenção de alvarás de construção	Obter eletricidade	Registo de propriedade	Obter credito	Proteção de investidor es	Pagar impostos	Comercio entre fronteiras	Execução de contratos	Solucionar uma insolvência
1	Ucrânia	112	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
2	Ruanda	32	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
3	Federação Russa	92	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		
4	Filipinas	108		✓			✓		✓			
5	Kosovo	86	✓	✓		✓						
6	Djibuti	160	✓				✓					✓
7	Costa do Marfim	167	✓	✓		✓					✓	
8	Burundi	140	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
9	Macedônia , ex-Rep Jugoslava	25		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
10	Guatemala	79	✓	✓					✓			7



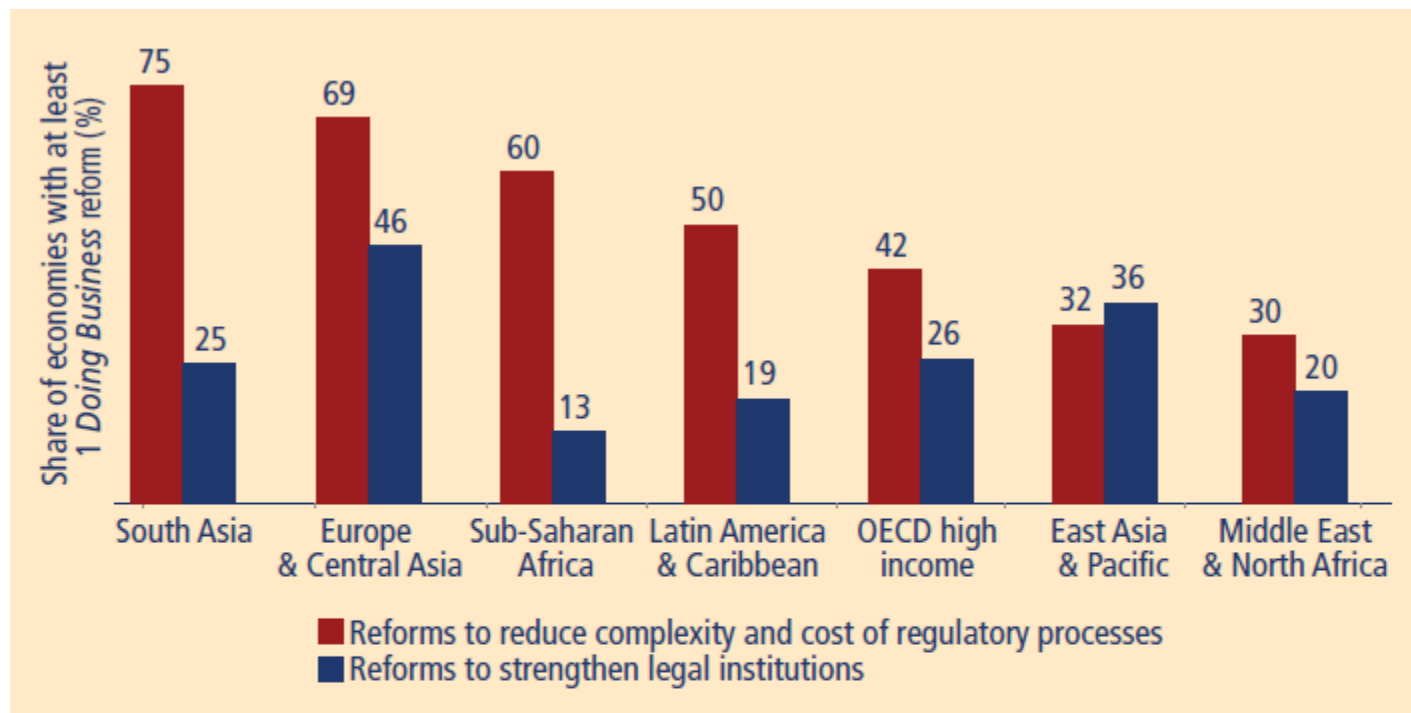
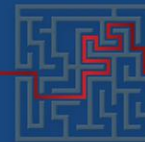
# O rumo das reformas permanece forte em 2012/13: A relação das economias com um mínimo de uma reforma para facilitar o ambiente de negócios



Em 2012/2013, 144 economias implementaram 238 reformas regulatórias que melhoraram o ambiente de negócios – 18% mais reformas do que no ano anterior. Na UE, 17 economias implementaram 48 reformas em 2012/2013.



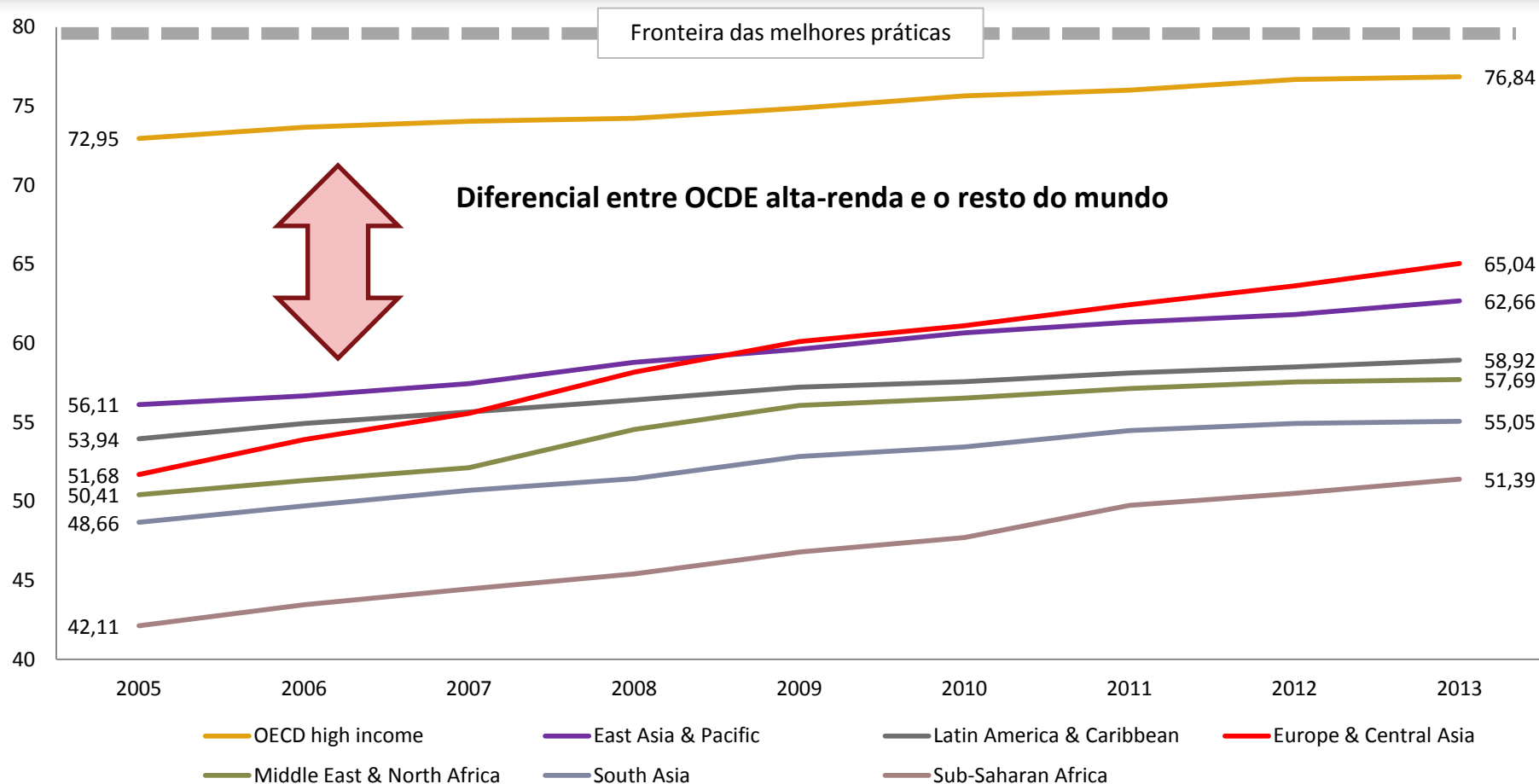
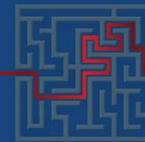
# As reformas para reduzir a complexidade e os custos dos processos regulatórios continuam a ser as mais comuns em 2012/13



*Note:* Reforms to reduce the complexity and cost of regulatory processes are those in the areas of starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, paying taxes and trading across borders. Reforms to strengthen legal institutions are those in the areas of getting credit, protecting investors, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

*Source:* Doing Business database.

# Em geral, é mais fácil fazer negócios hoje do que em 2005, especialmente na Europa, Ásia Central e África Subsaariana

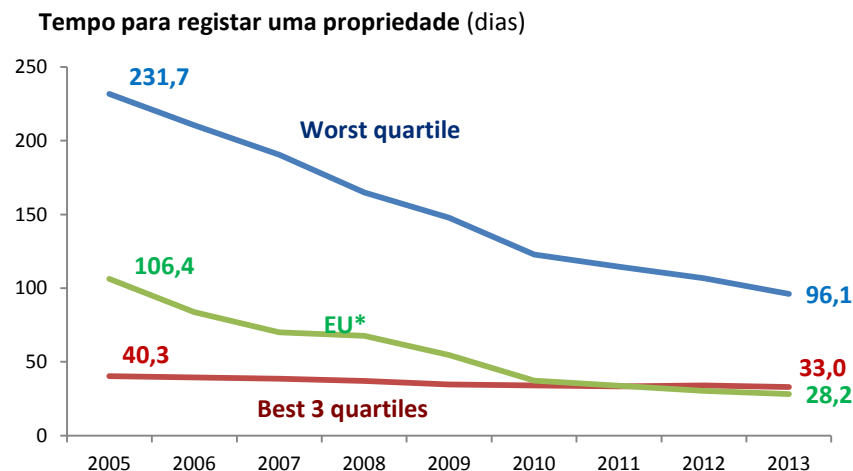
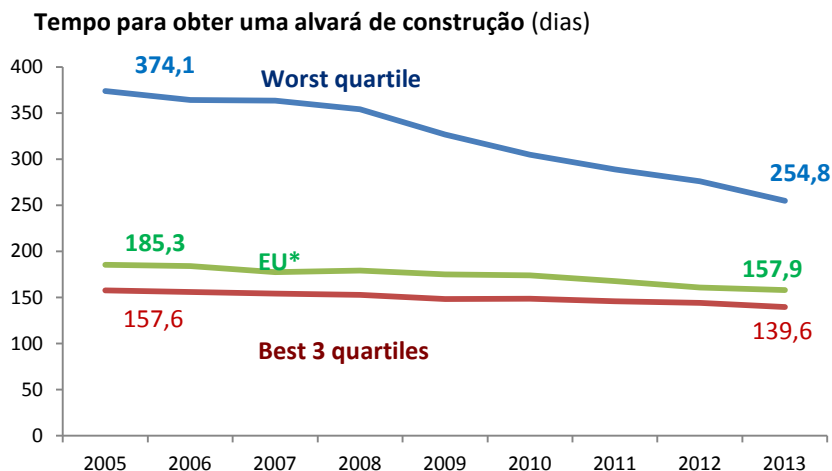
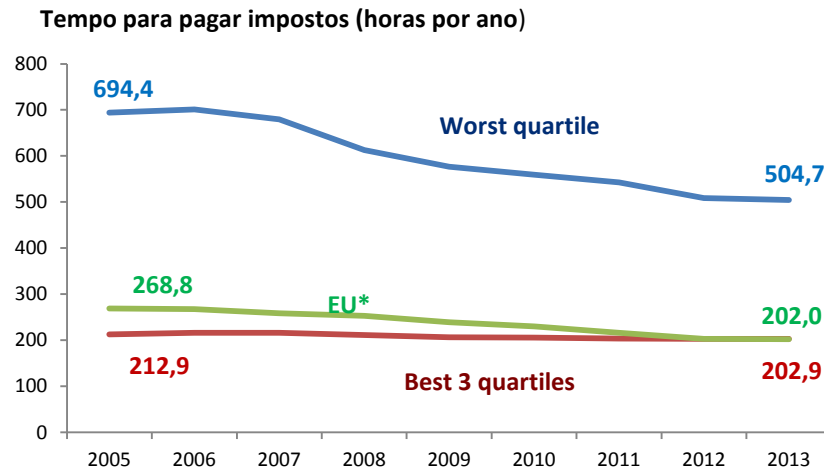
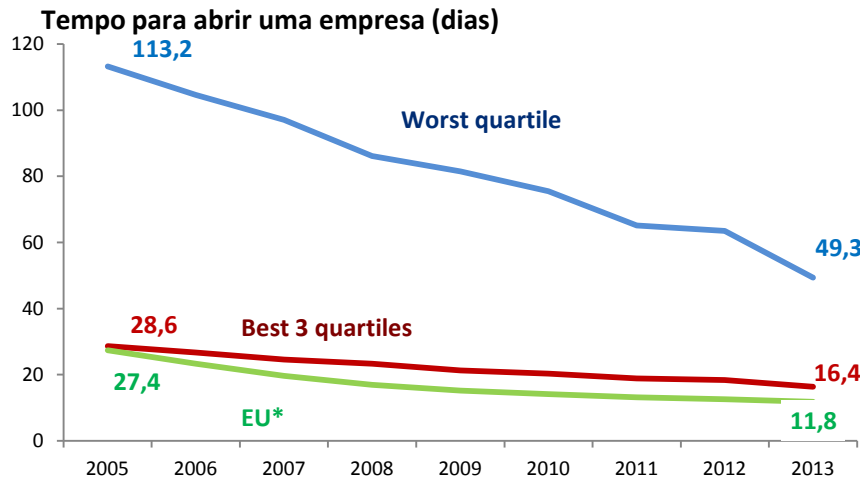
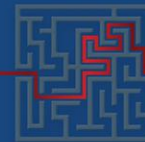


*Nota: A distância medida de fronteira mostra o quanto, em média, uma economia está num ponto no tempo a partir do melhor desempenho alcançado por qualquer economia em cada indicador do Doing Business, desde 2003 ou o primeiro ano em que foram registrados os dados para o indicador. A medida é normalizado a variar entre 0 e 100, com 100 representando a fronteira. Os dados referem-se aos 183 economias incluídas no Doing Business 2010 (2009) e as classificações regionais de 2013. Seis economias foram adicionados nos anos subsequentes. Fonte: Doing Business banco de dados.*

## **Tendências e resultados importantes de Portugal no contexto da União Europeia**

# Como foi o desempenho global das economias na UE, desde 2005?

## Medias por quartil/região

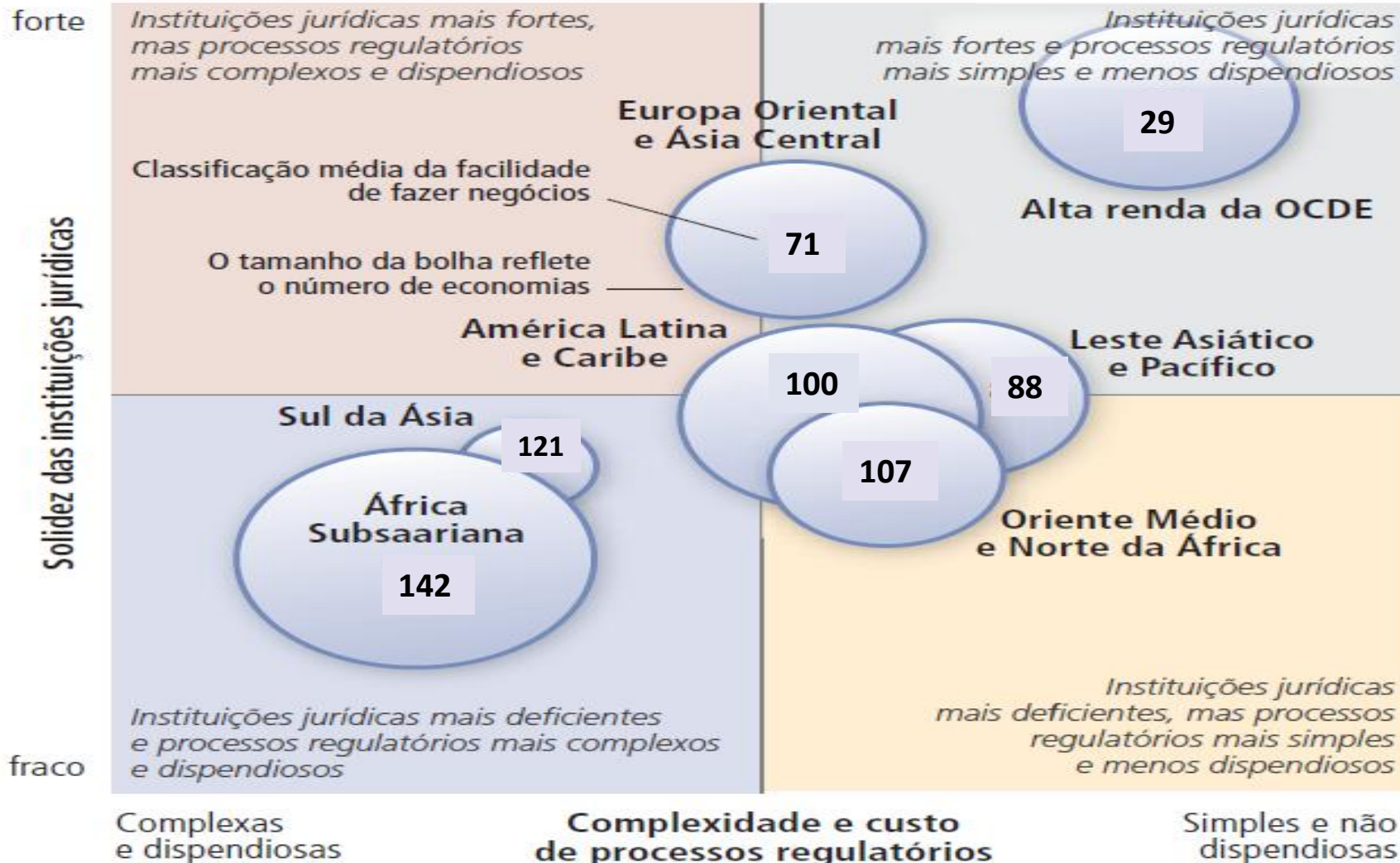
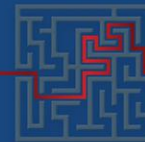


Note: Economies are ranked in quartiles by performance in 2005 on the indicator shown. The data refer to the 174 economies included in *Doing Business* 2006 (2005). Fifteen economies were added in subsequent years.

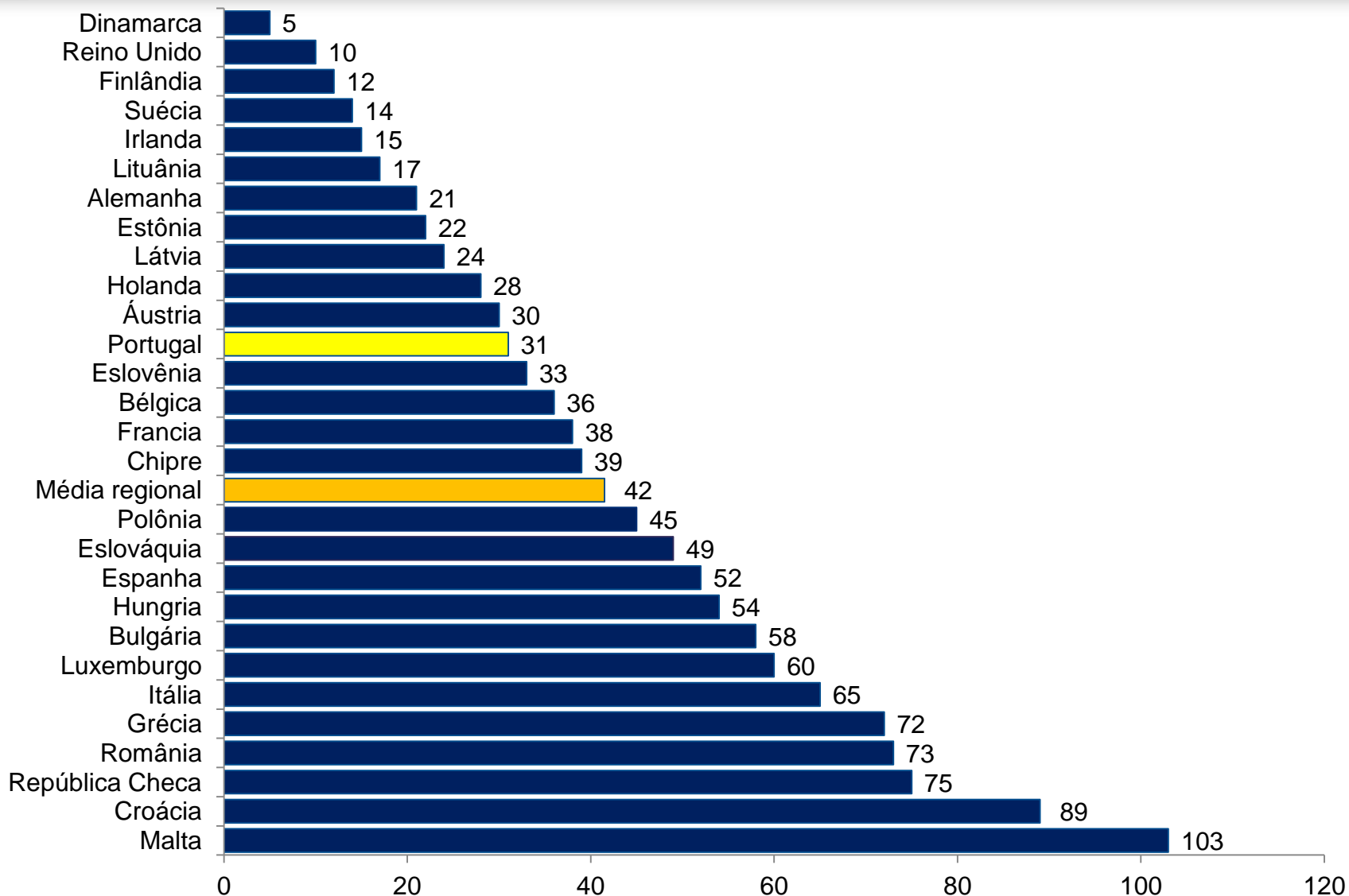
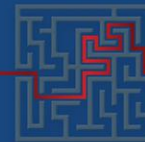
\*It does not include Cyprus, Luxembourg, and Malta.

Source: *Doing Business* database.

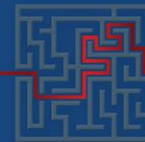
# Posição global de Portugal: Melhores instituições jurídicas e processos regulatórios em Portugal e Europa do que em África e Brasil



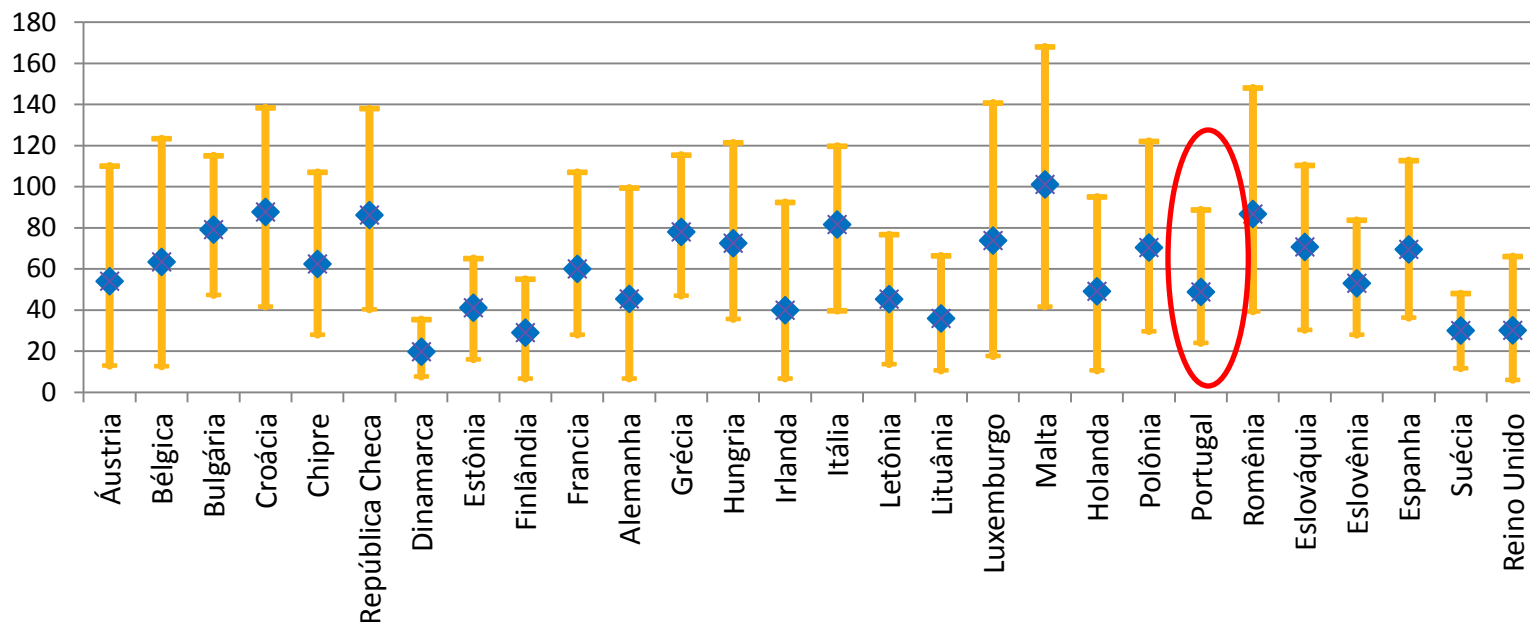
# A posição de Portugal em *Doing Business*: Alta classificação no contexto Europeu



# A variabilidade nas áreas de *Doing Business* na União Europeia (incluindo Portugal)



## A posição média nas áreas de *Doing Business*



### Portugal: as 3 posições mais altas

- Solucionar uma insolvência: 23
- Executar contratos: 24
- Comércio entre fronteiras: 25

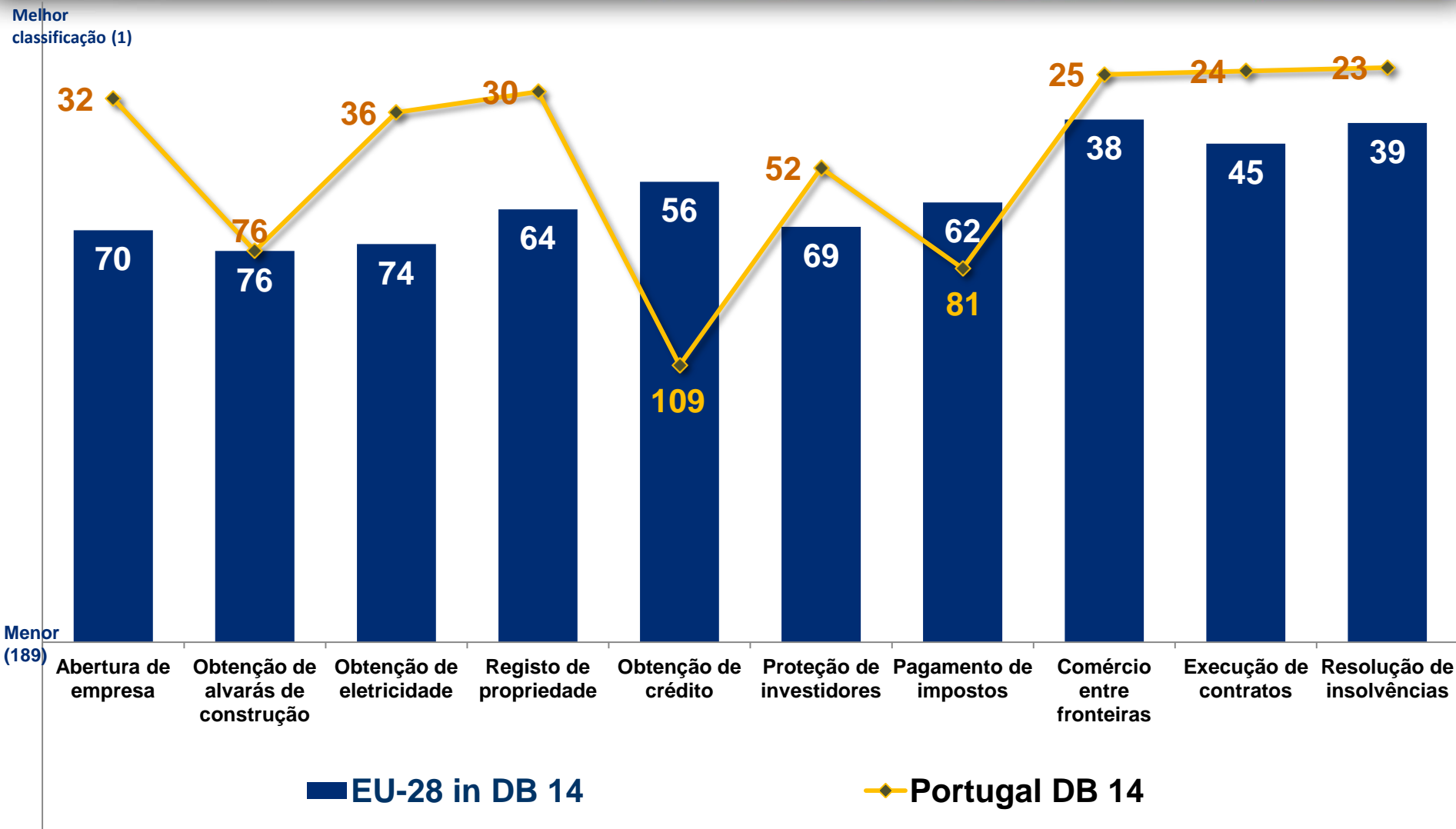
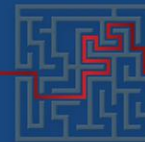
### Portugal: as 3 posições mais baixas

- Obtenção de crédito: 109
- Pagamento de impostos: 81
- Obtenção de alvarás de construção: 76

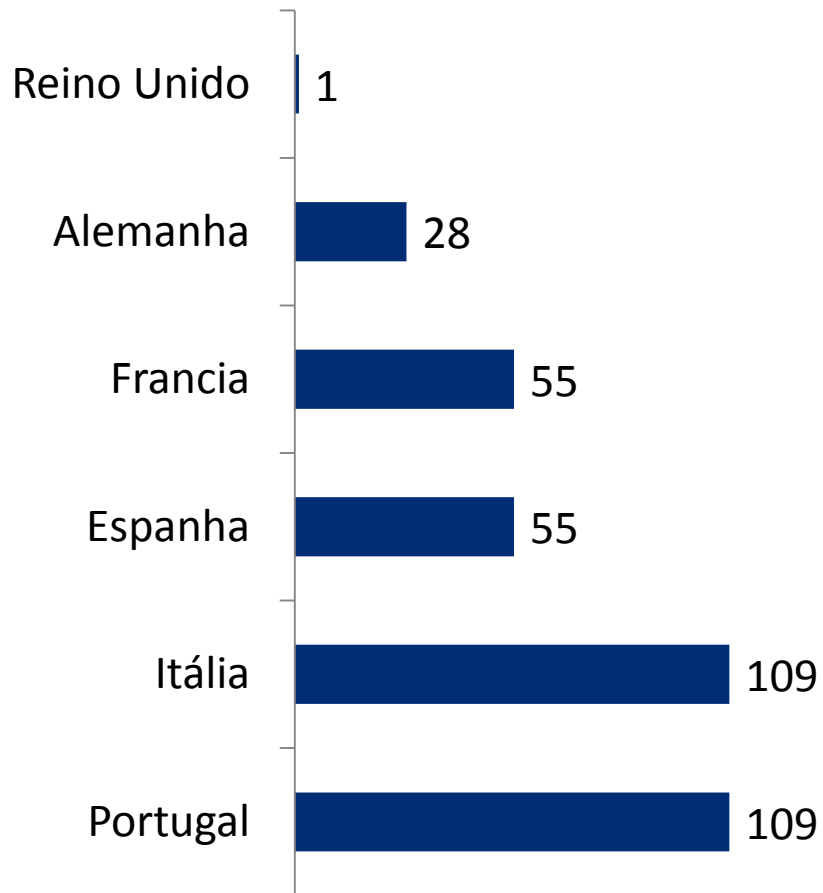
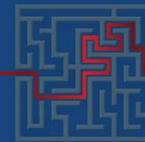
A posição de Portugal no índice de facilidade em fazer negócios é 31, porém, o desempenho varia nos 10 indicadores.



# Portugal classifica-se melhor do que a média dos países UE-28 em 7 das 10 áreas de regulamentação de negócios

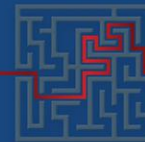


# O desempenho de Portugal no indicador de Obtenção de Crédito



Indicador	Portugal	OCDE
Índice dos direitos legais dos mutuários/mutuantas (0-10)	3	7
Índice de informação de crédito (0-6)	5	5
Cobertura do registo público (% de adultos)	100.0	15.2
Cobertura do registo privado (% de adultos)	23.2	66.7

# 24 reformas regulatórias registadas em Portugal nas áreas quantificadas pelo Doing Business desde 2005

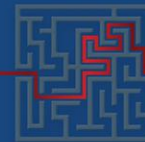


Year	Abertura de empresa	Obtenção de alvarás de construção	Obter eletricidade	Registrar a propriedade	Obter crédito	Proteção de investidores	Pagar impostos	Comércio entre fronteiras	Execução de contratos
2013	✓								
2012		✓					✓		✓
2011	✓	✓							
2010			✓			✓			
2009		✓	✓				✓	✓	
2008		✓						✓	✓
2007	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
2006	✓								
2005	✓								✓

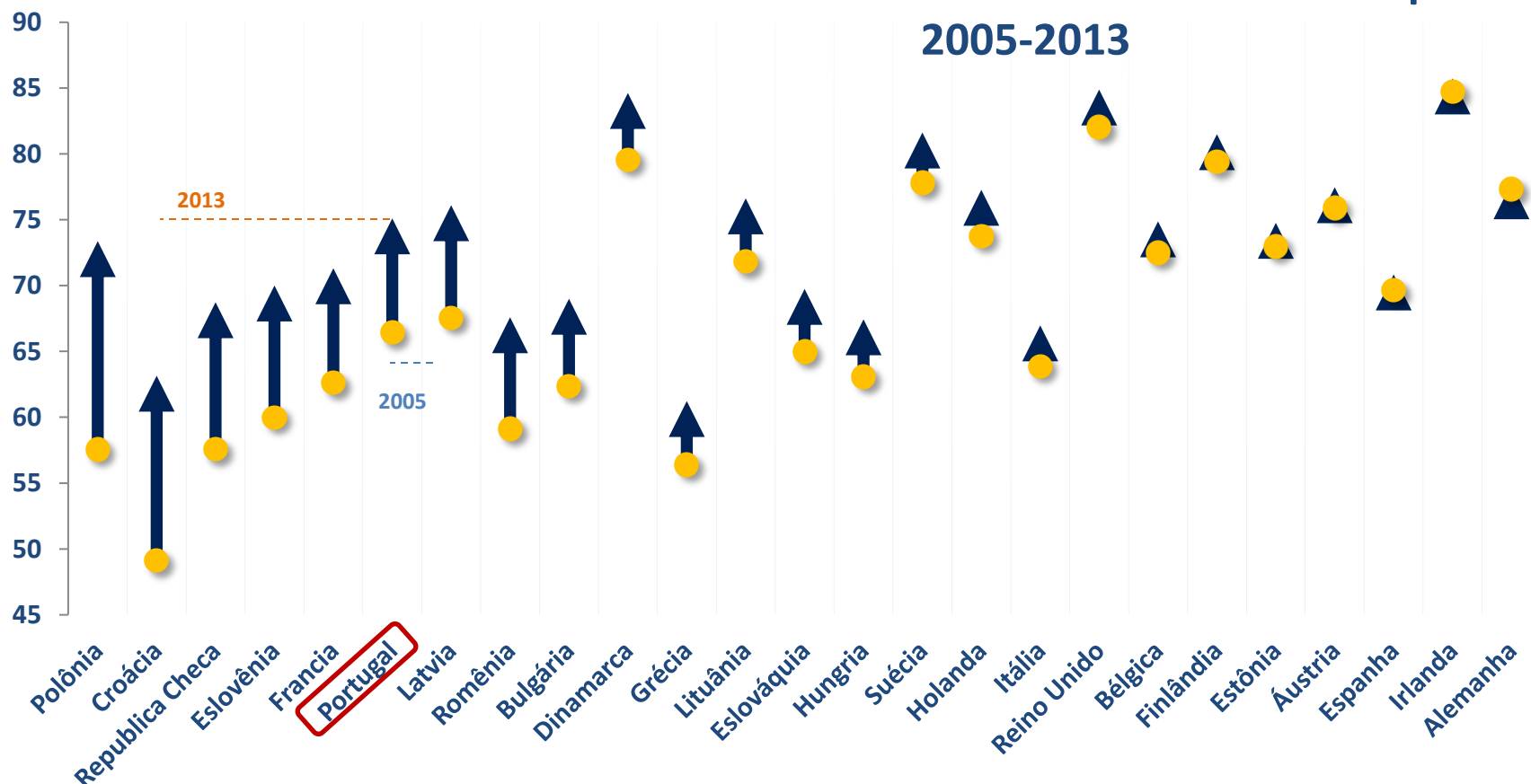
**Portugal reformou o ambiente regulatório  
cada ano dos últimos 9 anos**

**Em 8 áreas** do Doing Business

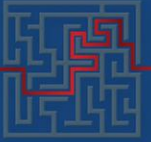
# A tendência é ascendente: Portugal é um dos países que mais reformou o ambiente regulatório na UE



Distância até à linha de fronteira das melhores práticas,  
2005-2013

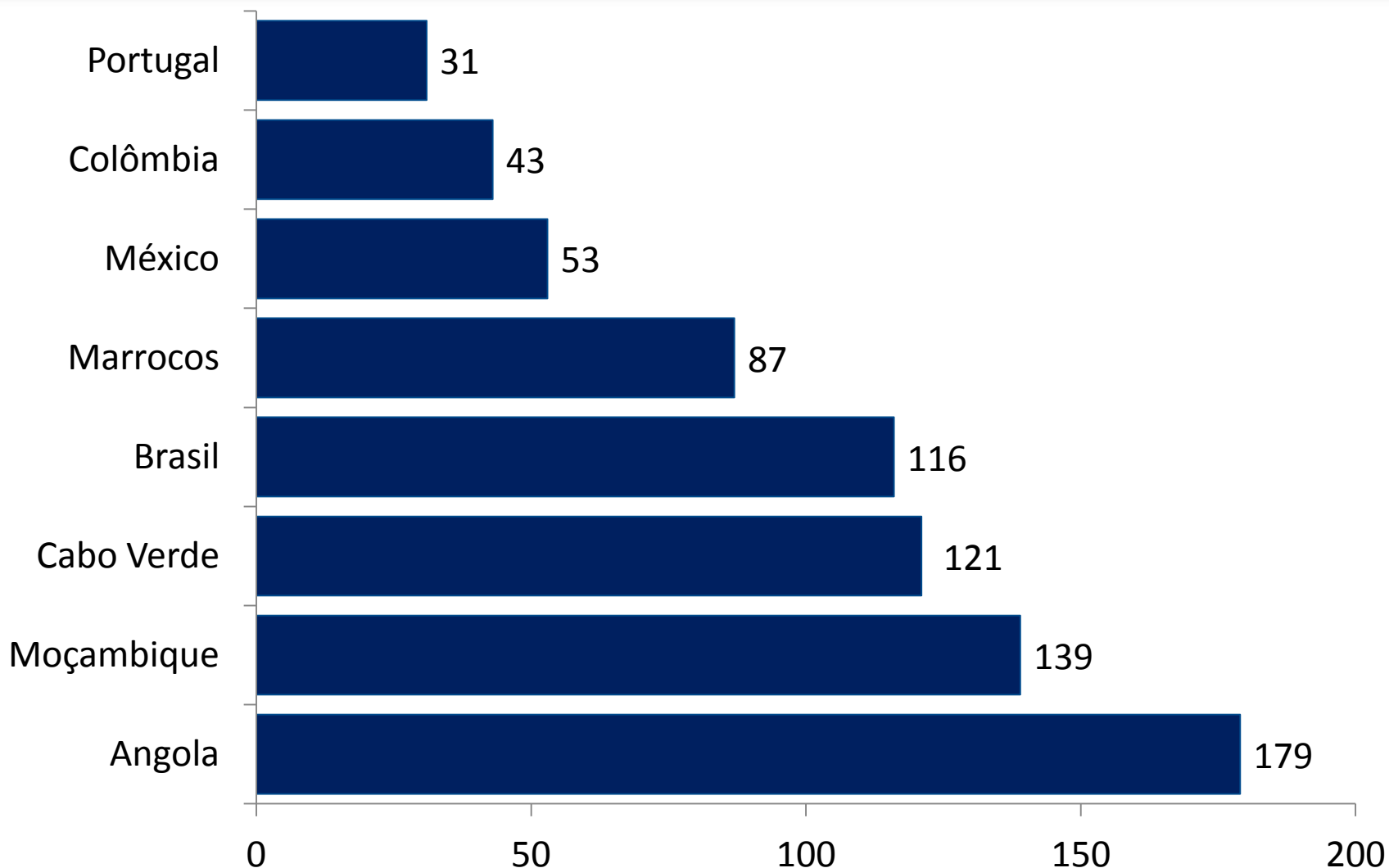
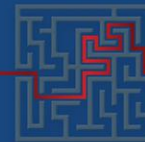


O relatório *Doing Business* 2006 não incluiu Chipre, Luxemburgo, nem Malta.

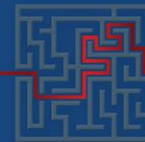


# **Tendências e resultados essenciais dos países emergentes estratégicos, comparados com Portugal**

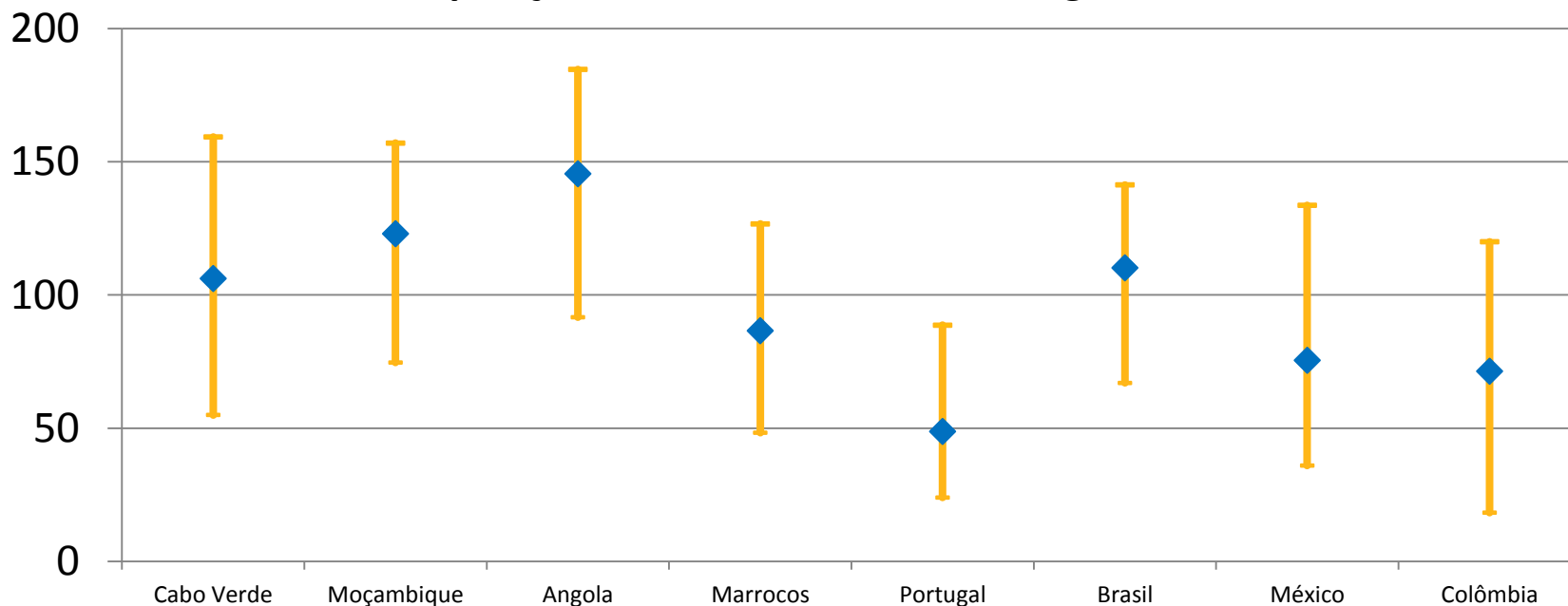
# A posição das economias emergentes na facilidade em fazer negócios: Colômbia segue perto de Portugal



# A variabilidade nas áreas de *Doing Business* nos países emergentes estratégicos: depois de Portugal, Colômbia tem a melhor média



A posição média nas áreas de *Doing Business*

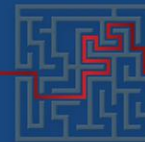


**Posição mais alta:** Colômbia, no indicador de Proteção dos investidores (6)

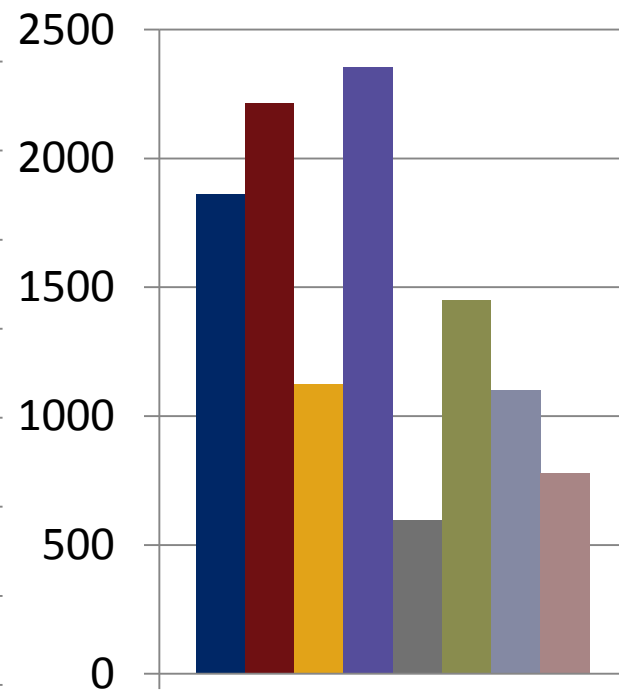
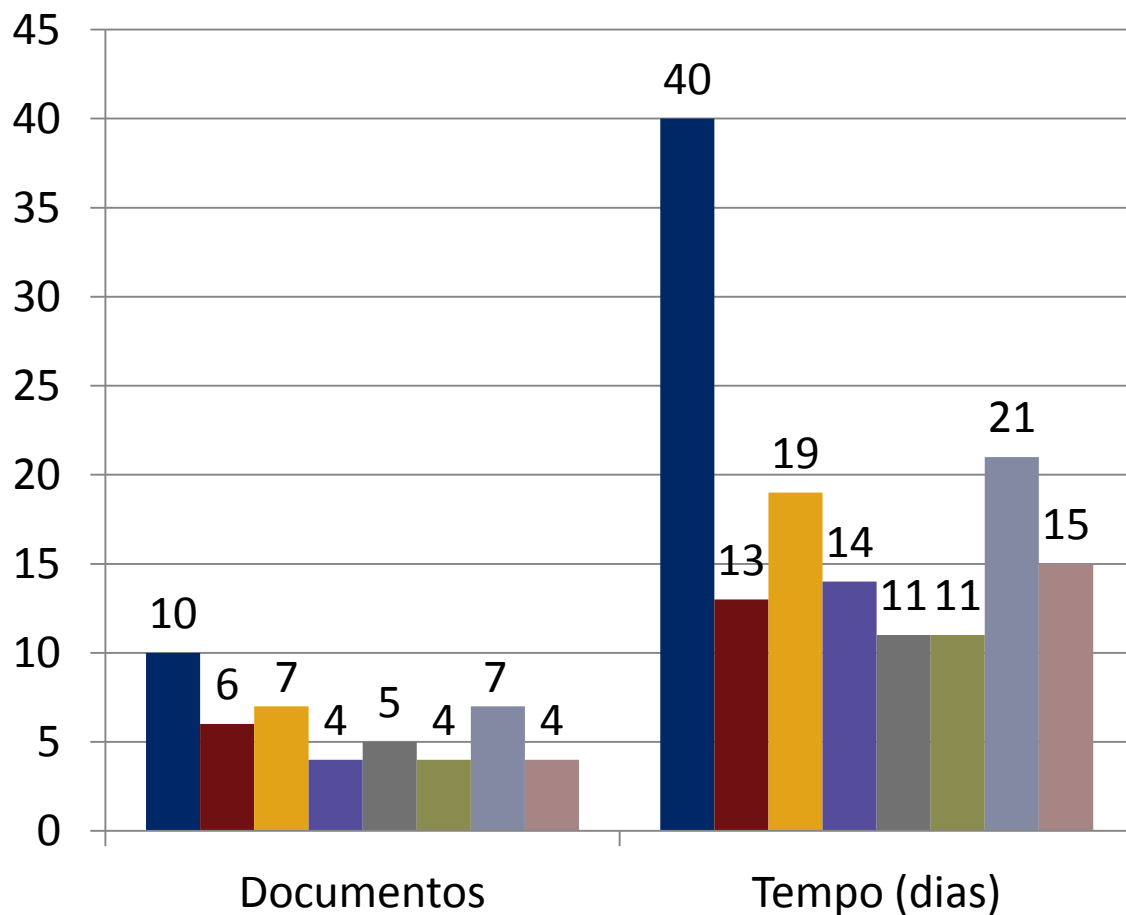
**Posição mais baixa:** Angola, no indicador de Solucionar uma insolvência (189, sem prática)



# Entrar nos detalhes das economias emergentes: Onde é mais fácil exportar?



## Mais fácil exportar de México e Marrocos



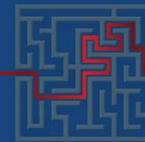
Custo (US\$)

- Angola
- Brasil
- Cabo Verde
- Colômbia
- Marrocos
- México
- Moçambique
- Portugal

\*Cada gráfico está em ordem alfabética

# Reformas nas economias emergentes em 2012/13:

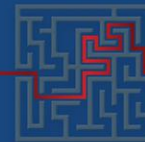
## Um passo atrás para Angola, muitos avanços em Marrocos e México



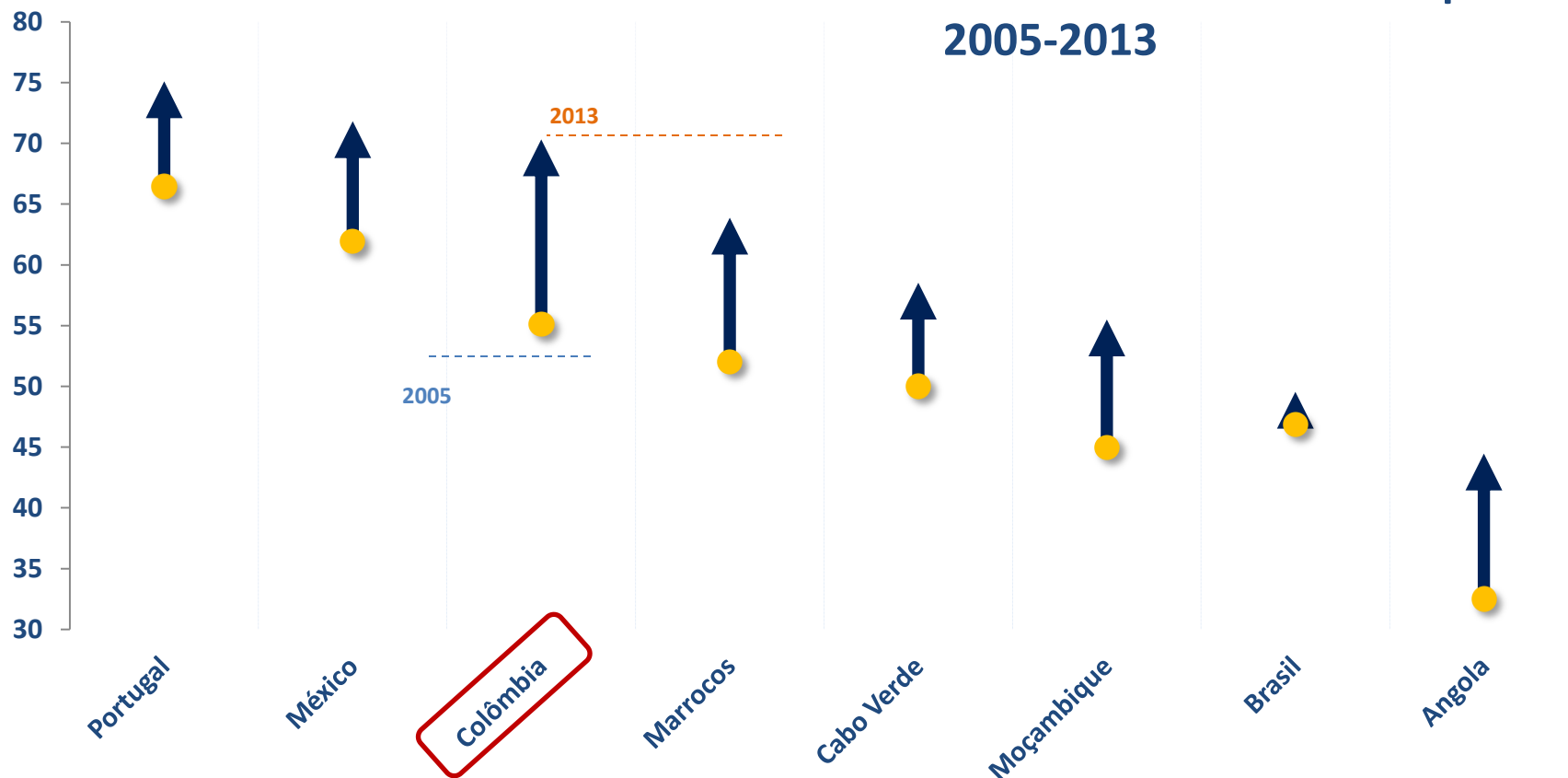
Pais/ área	Abertura de empresa	Obtenção de alvarás de construção	Obter eletricidade	Registo de propriedade	Obter crédito	Proteção de investidores	Pagar impostos	Comércio entre fronteiras	Execução de contratos
Angola									
Brasil									
Cabo Verde	✓			✓					
Colômbia			✓						✓
Marrocos	✓			✓			✓		
México			✓					✓	✓
Moçambique		✓						✓	
Portugal	✓								

México e Marrocos reformaram o ambiente regulatório **em 3 indicadores**

# Tendências fortes e positivas: Colômbia é o país que mais reformou o ambiente regulatório no grupo de países emergentes estratégicos

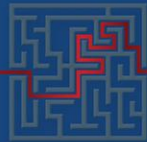


Distância até à linha de fronteira das melhores práticas, 2005-2013



O relatório *Doing Business* 2006 não incluiu Chipre, Luxemburgo, nem Malta.

# Muito obrigada!



## Questões

[www.doingbusiness.org](http://www.doingbusiness.org)



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# DOING BUSINESS

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NEW GLOBAL REPORT

## Doing Business 2014

- » Ukraine is the most improved economy this year
- » Singapore is first on ease of doing business
- » See how economies have improved over time
- » Read case studies on implementing business reforms
- » Coverage expanded to include Libya, Myanmar, San Marino and South Sudan

### Explore Economy Data

Select an economy

- OR -

Select a topic

OTHER OPTIONS

- ▶ Get all data
- ▶ Use reform simulator

The **Doing Business** project provides objective measures of business regulations for local firms in 189 economies and selected cities at the subnational level. [ABOUT US](#)

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### Doing Business in the East African Community 2013

This report compares business regulations and identifies good practices in the 5 East African Community economies: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. It finds all economies have made it easier to do business in the past 7 years.

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PRESS RELEASE

World Bank President Jim Yong Kim's Statement on the Independent Panel Review of Doing Business

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### Subnational Data

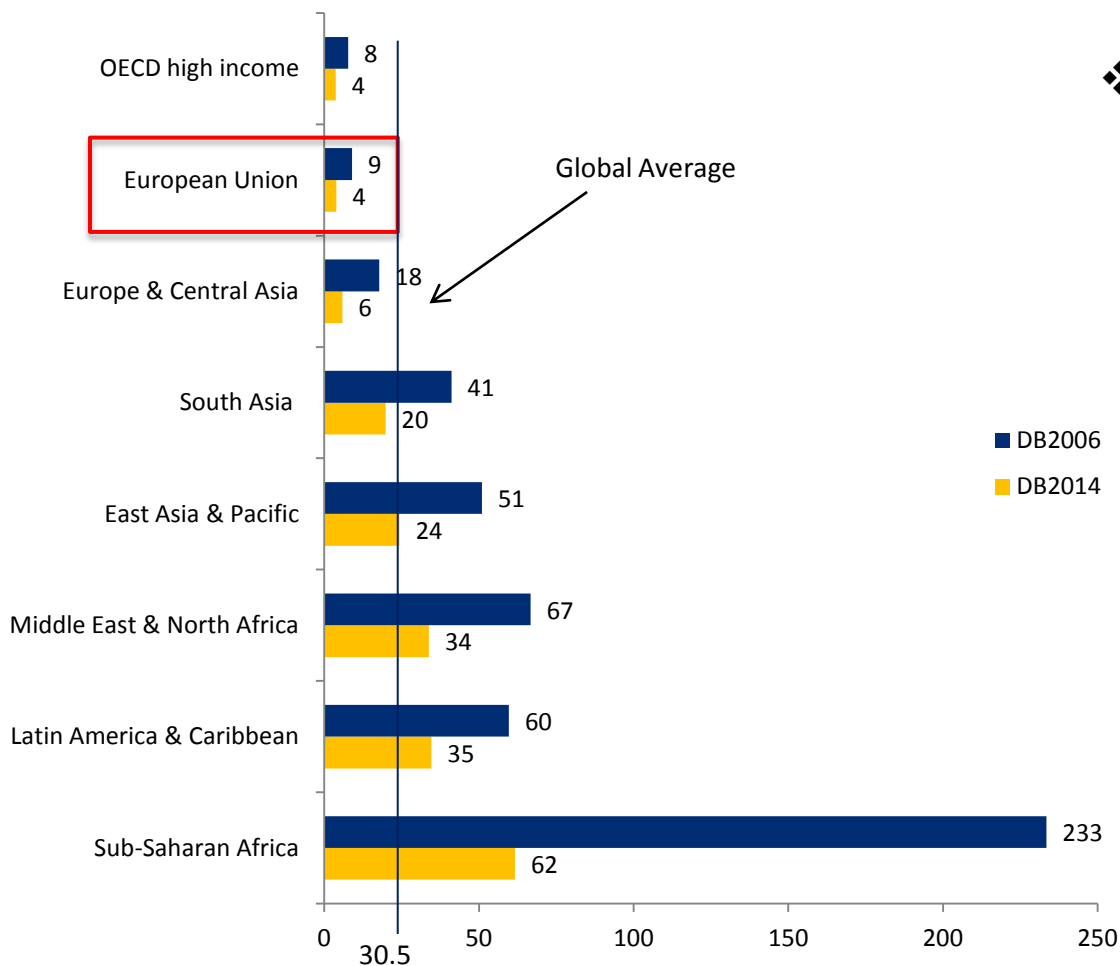
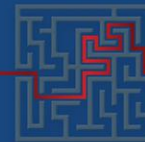
Explore data for over 335 additional cities in more than 54 economies.

### Distance to Frontier

See how economies have improved over time.

# ANEXOS

# Big reductions in the cost to start a business around the world

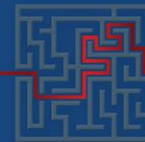


❖ As of 2013, 99 economies have no minimum capital requirement

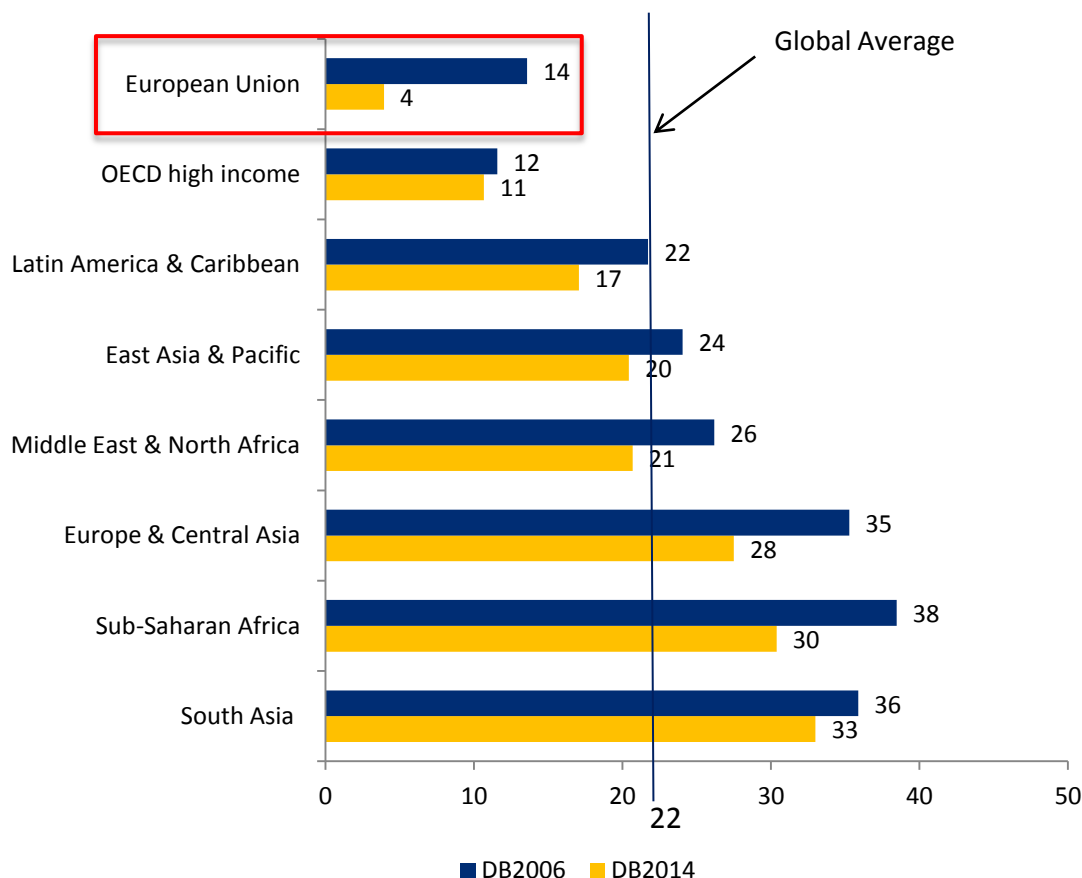
*Note:* The data on the European Union refer to 25 members included in *Doing Business 2006 (2005)*. Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta were included in subsequent years.

*Source:* *Doing Business* database.

# Developing economies around the world have reduced delays for exporting and importing through seaport



Time to export (days)

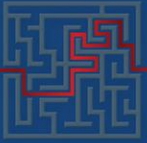


❖ The time to export in the European Union was reduced by almost 75 %.

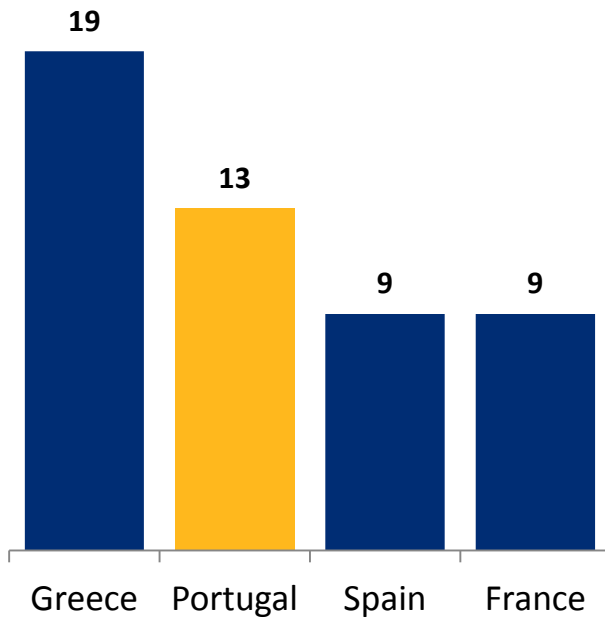
❖ **Development impact:** Empirical evidence shows that each additional day that a product is delayed prior to being shipped reduces trade by more than one percent. (*Review of Economics and Statistics, November 2008, Djankov, Freund and Pham*)



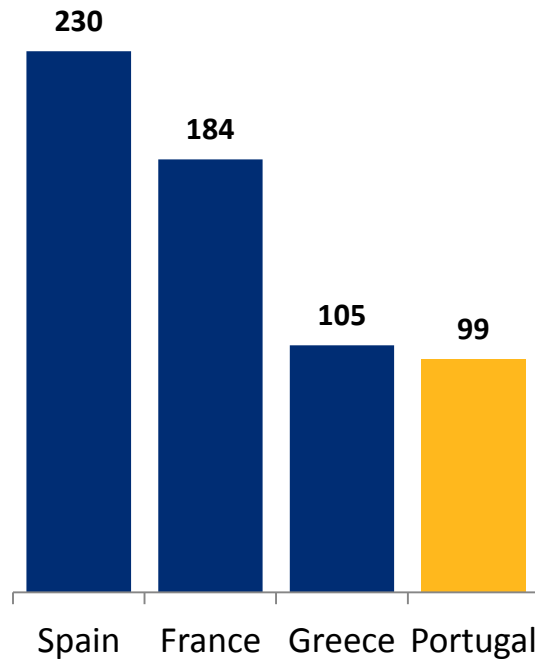
# Where does Portugal stand in comparison with other European economies on the ease of dealing with construction permits?



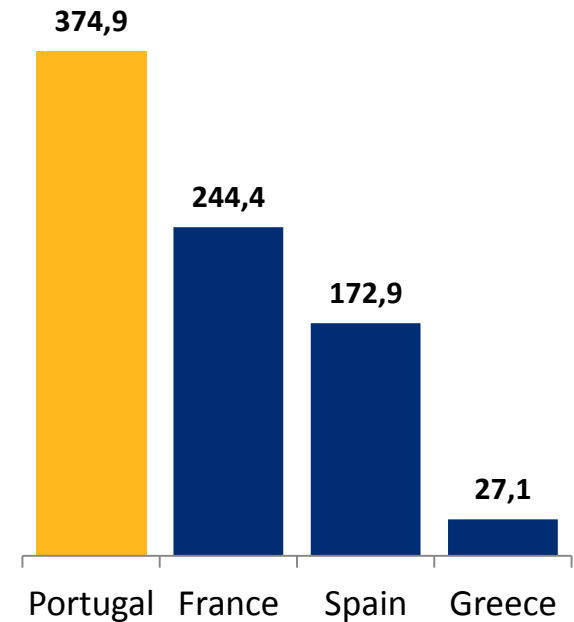
Procedure (numbers)



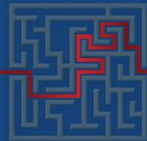
Time (calendar days)



Cost (% of income per capita)



# 4 economies from the EU are among the 50 economies narrowing the distance to frontier the most since 2005



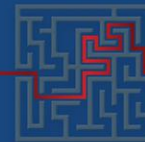
Economy	Region	2005	2013	Improvement	Total regulatory reforms <sup>a</sup>	Economy	Region	2005	2013	Improvement	Total regulatory reforms <sup>a</sup>
1 Rwanda	SSA	37.4	70.5	33.1	34	26 Angola	SSA	32.5	44.5	12.0	9
2 Georgia	ECA	48.4	80.8	32.3	36	27 Senegal	SSA	35.7	47.6	12.0	11
3 Belarus	ECA	41.1	67.1	26.0	29	28 Morocco	MENA	52.0	63.9	11.8	18
4 Ukraine	ECA	38.2	61.3	23.1	26	29 Russian Federation	ECA	49.9	61.6	11.6	22
5 Macedonia, FYR	ECA	54.3	74.2	19.9	31	30 Togo	SSA	36.7	48.1	11.3	9
6 Burkina Faso	SSA	30.6	50.0	19.4	20	31 Yemen, Rep.	MENA	43.9	55.1	11.2	7
7 Kyrgyz Republic	ECA	44.9	63.7	18.8	14	32 Saudi Arabia	MENA	60.1	71.3	11.1	19
8 Tajikistan	ECA	30.8	48.4	17.6	14	33 Lao PDR	EAP	37.2	48.3	11.1	12
9 Burundi	SSA	33.2	50.6	17.4	21	34 Czech Republic	OECD	57.6	68.7	11.1	22
10 Egypt, Arab Rep.	MENA	38.0	55.1	17.1	23	35 Moldova	ECA	54.5	65.6	11.1	21
11 Mali	SSA	34.3	51.2	16.9	16	36 Timor-Leste	EAP	27.9	38.8	10.9	6
12 Sierra Leone	SSA	37.3	54.1	16.8	20	37 India	SAS	40.7	51.3	10.6	17
13 China	EAP	45.0	60.9	15.9	18	38 Mozambique	SSA	45.0	55.5	10.5	12
14 Poland	OECD	57.6	73.4	15.8	22	39 Niger	SSA	31.8	42.3	10.5	11
15 Azerbaijan	ECA	49.0	64.6	15.6	18	40 Peru	LAC	60.0	70.4	10.4	19
16 Colombia	LAC	55.1	70.3	15.2	27	41 São Tomé and Príncipe	SSA	35.7	46.0	10.3	5
17 Ghana	SSA	52.0	67.0	15.0	12	42 Costa Rica	LAC	49.7	60.0	10.3	12
18 Guinea-Bissau	SSA	32.9	47.2	14.2	7	43 Malaysia	EAP	71.4	81.6	10.2	17
19 Croatia	ECA	49.1	63.2	14.0	23	44 Uzbekistan	ECA	38.2	48.3	10.0	19
20 Côte d'Ivoire	SSA	36.5	50.2	13.7	14	45 Slovenia	OECD	60.0	70.0	10.0	17
21 Guatemala	LAC	51.1	64.7	13.6	18	46 Lesotho	SSA	46.0	56.0	10.0	9
22 Kazakhstan	ECA	48.4	61.8	13.5	20	47 Zambia	SSA	54.8	64.8	10.0	10
23 Armenia	ECA	56.2	69.7	13.5	23	48 Mexico	LAC	61.9	71.8	9.9	19
24 Madagascar	SSA	41.9	54.2	12.3	19	49 Cambodia	EAP	40.3	50.1	9.8	8
25 Mauritius	SSA	61.4	73.5	12.0	23	50 Solomon Islands	EAP	51.3	61.0	9.8	5

**Note:** Rankings are based on the difference for each economy between its distance to frontier in 2005 and that in 2013. The data refer to the 174 economies included in *Doing Business 2006* (2005). Fifteen economies were added in subsequent years. The distance to frontier measure shows how far on average an economy is at a point in time from the best performance achieved by any economy on each Doing Business indicator since 2003 or the first year in which data for the indicator were collected. The measure is normalized to range between 0 and 100, with 100 representing the frontier. EAP = East Asia and the Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; OECD = OECD high income; SAS = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

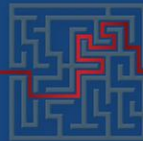
a. Reforms making it easier to do business as recorded by Doing Business since 2005.

**Source:** Doing Business database.

# European Union economies rank high in numerous areas of business regulations



Indicator	World's top ranked	Europe and Central Asia's top ranked
<i>Starting a business</i>	New Zealand	Lithuania (11) Netherlands (14)
<i>Dealing with construction permits</i>	Hong Kong SAR, China	Denmark(8) Germany (12)
<i>Getting electricity</i>	Iceland	Germany (3) Sweden (9)
<i>Registering property</i>	Georgia	Lithuania (6) Denmark (7)
<i>Getting credit</i>	Malaysia / U.K.	United Kingdom (1), Poland (3) Latvia (3)
<i>Protecting investors</i>	New Zealand	Ireland (6) United Kingdom (10)
<i>Paying taxes</i>	United Arab Emirates	Ireland (6) Denmark (12)
<i>Trading across borders</i>	Singapore	Sweden (6) Estonia (7)
<i>Enforcing contracts</i>	Luxembourg	Luxembourg (1) Germany (5)
<i>Resolving Insolvency</i>	Japan	Finland (3) Netherlands (5)



## ***Implementing trade single windows in Singapore, Colombia and Azerbaijan***

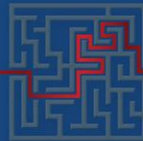
- Trade single window systems can cut trade times and costs by making information flows more efficient and streamlining trade procedures, however, systems must fit the environment and level of development where they operate.
- Implementing a single window system involves many stakeholders and requires long-term commitment from government and business.
- Singapore and Colombia have successfully implemented electronic trade systems, while Azerbaijan has sought to learn from other economies while implementing its single window system.

## ***Improving court efficiency: the Republic of Korea's e-court experience***

- Savings from the implementation of e-court systems can be substantial and result from a reduction in the use of paper, less time spent in court, less need for storage space and easier archiving of documents and a general streamlining of processes and services.
- Korea was a pioneer in using electronic features to streamline court processes, launching electronic case management in the mid-1980s.
- The electronic case filing system allows for electronic filing of civil, commercial, administrative and family-affairs cases and will soon integrate insolvency cases, and by June 2013 almost half of civil cases were e-filed.

## ***Why are minimum capital requirements a concern for entrepreneurs?***

- Across regions, minimum capital requirements are lowest in Europe and Central Asia and are comparatively higher in low-income economies.
- Paid-in minimum capital is often a fixed amount that does not take into account firms' economic activities, size or risk related to its activity.
- Higher minimum capital requirements are associated with less access to finance for small and medium-size firms and weaker regulations on minority investors protection and tend to enable the informal economy.



## ***What role should risk-based inspections play in construction?***

- There has been growing consensus in the construction industry on the need for supervisory bodies to consider the potential risks imposed by a building, rather than applying the same inspections standards to all buildings.
- Many economies are adopting innovative approaches to construction controls, with the focus shifting from random, systematic and untargeted inspections to more targeted, selective and risk-based inspections.
- Economies seeking to adopt risk based inspections should consider that successful implementation requires strong legislation for construction, strong enforcement institutions, conflict resolution mechanisms, adequate resources and a liability and insurance regime.

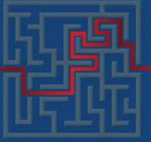
## ***Malaysia: implementing electronic tax filing and payments***

- According to the Paying Tax Indicator, by 2012 75 of the economies had fully implemented electronic tax filing and electronic payment systems.
- In 2004 Malaysia's Inland Revenue Board (IRB) launched e-filing for income taxes, encountering several implementation challenges such as public's initial reluctance to use the new system.
- Therefore, IRB increased its promotion efforts, upgraded the system and hired workers to show taxpayers how to use it. This increased the number of individuals and companies using e-filing from 5% in 2006 to 37% in 2012 and reduced the time that businesses need to comply fell from 190 hours in 2004 to 133 in 2012.

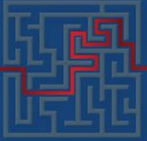
## ***Tackling High Costs for Getting Electricity: Trinidad and Tobago's New Approach***

- Around the world, high connection costs are a barrier to getting electricity. The getting electricity indicator shows that connection costs for entrepreneurs are highest in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- The most effective regulatory systems govern connection costs in a way that is cost effective for utilities and fair for customers.
- Trinidad and Tobago lowered connection costs by introducing a capital contribution scheme to resolve the "free rider" issue (which occurs when first customers fund the entire construction works, to the benefit of future customers).

# Research on the effects of business regulations

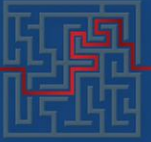


- Economies with good business regulatory environments grow faster. Output growth is 2.3% higher for the best quartile in the sample than for the worst (Djankov, McLiesh and Ramalho, 2006).
- Simplified entry regulations led informal firms to shift to the formal economy in Mexico (Kaplan, Piedra and Seira 2011, Branstetter and others 2013, Monteiro and Assuncao 2012).
- Introduction of collateral registries for movable assets increased firms' access to finance by around 8%. The impact was larger for smaller firms (Love, Martinez-Peria and Singh 2013).
- Strong investors rights lead to higher corporate risk-taking and greater country-wide productivity and GDP growth (John, Litov and Yeung 2008).
- A reform making bankruptcy laws more efficient significantly improved the recovery rate for creditors of viable firms in Colombia (Giné and Love 2010).
- A 1-day increase in transit time reduces exports by an average of 7% in Sub-Saharan Africa (Freund and Rocha 2011).



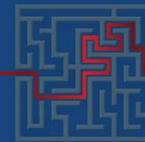
- A **growing indicator set**: from 5 initial data sets (*Starting a Business, Employing Workers, Enforcing Contracts, Getting Credit, Resolving Insolvency*) to 11 indicators.
- **Number of economies** covered increasing from 133 to 189: Libya, Myanmar, San Marino and South Sudan added in *DB14*.
- Inclusion of a new measure to illustrate change over time in the quality of the regulatory environment for local businesses in each economy - the **distance to frontier**.
- Continuous improvements to Doing Business **indicator methodology**.
  - Ongoing methodology review of the *Paying Taxes* and *Resolving Insolvency* indicators
- Expansion of **Subnational Doing Business** studies: 55 economies, 355 cities, covered since 2005. Recent examples include Colombia, Italy, Somaliland, Kenya.
- A **growing body of research** on how specific areas of business regulation – and regulatory reforms in those areas – relate to social and economic outcomes.
  - Over 1,245 articles in peer-reviewed academic journals refer to the DB data.
- Focus on specific economies and themes through **case studies** (trade single windows in Singapore, Colombia and Azerbaijan, the Republic of Korea's e-court experience, minimum capital requirement, risk- based inspections in construction, e-tax filing and payments in Malaysia, electricity connection costs in Trinidad and Tobago in *Doing Business 2014*).





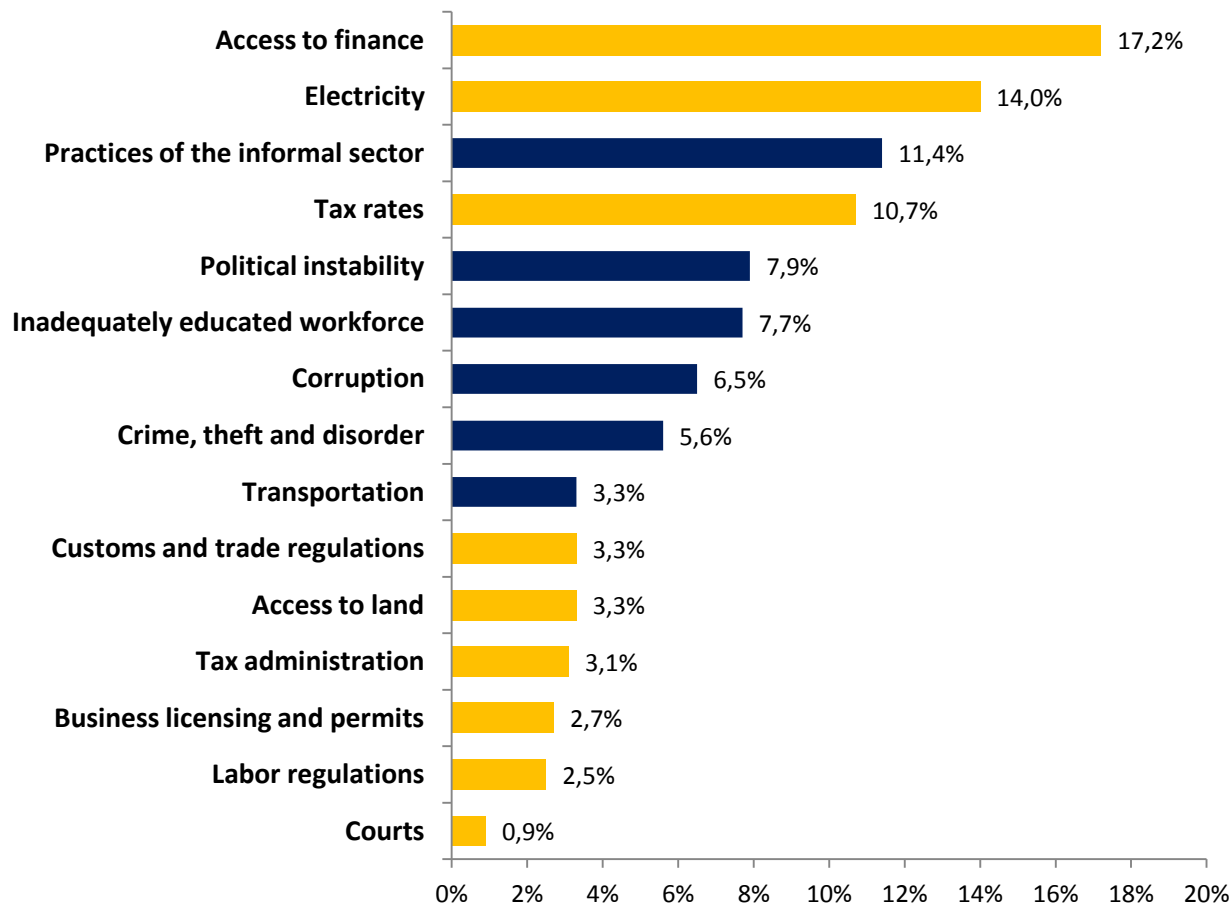
- ✚ Expand coverage of indicators beyond largest business city, particularly in large federal countries
- ✚ Broaden definition of particular indicators (e.g., protecting investors, getting electricity)
- ✚ Broaden coverage of indicators to other areas not currently covered
- ✚ Think of alternative ways of presenting the data, over and above aggregate rankings
- ✚ Expand the scope of engagement with users on methodology issues.

# Doing Business indicators reflect on some of the most important obstacles firms face



- Based on ***Enterprise Surveys*** in **125 countries** around the world
- Direct responses from **representative samples of the private sector**
- Access to finance, electricity, informality and tax rates*** are the top obstacles across the developing world

Percent of firms identifying the problem as the main obstacle to their business activity



Source: Enterprise Surveys database

# Portugal melhorou o processo de abrir uma empresa em 2012/13: suprimiu um procedimento e reduziu a demora por um dia

