

Doing Business 2011

Côte d'Ivoire

**Making
a Difference for
Entrepreneurs**

COMPARING BUSINESS REGULATION IN 183 ECONOMIES



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Doing Business 2011
Business Reforms

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

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

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

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

The following pages present the summary *Doing Business* indicators for Côte d'Ivoire. The data used for this economy profile come from the *Doing Business* database and are summarized in graphs. These graphs allow a comparison of the economies in each region not only with one another but also with the "good practice" economy for each indicator.

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

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

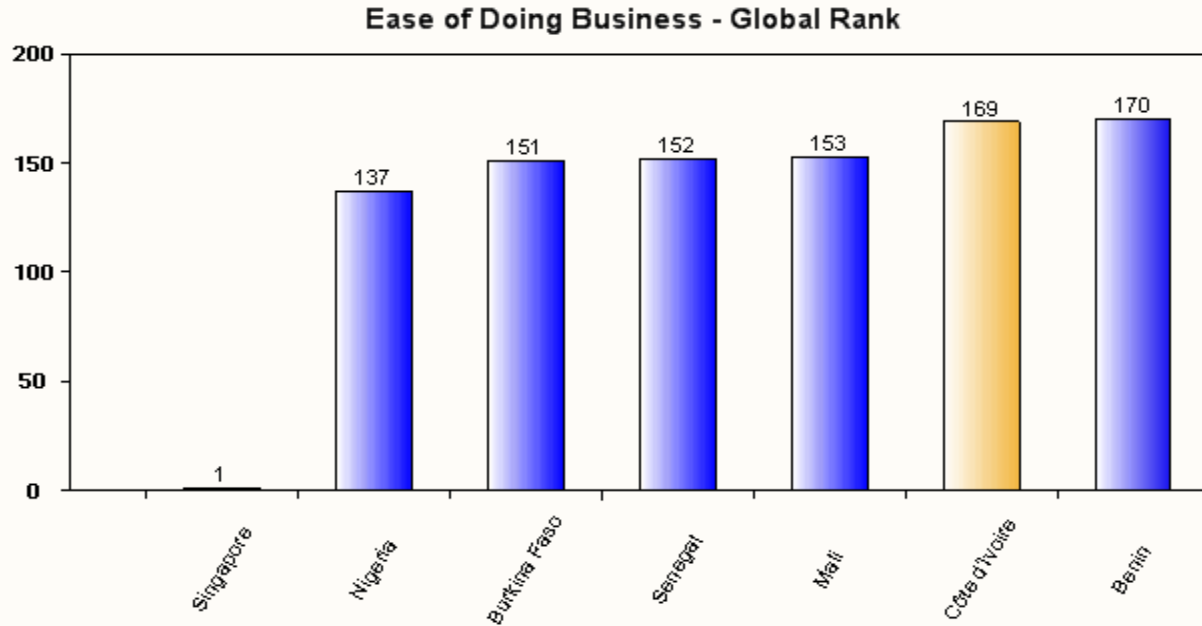
* Except for the *Paying Taxes* indicator, which covers the period January to December of 2009.

Note: *Doing Business 2010* data and rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology.

Economy Rankings - Ease of Doing Business

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 169 out of 183 economies. Singapore is the top ranked economy in the Ease of Doing Business.

Côte d'Ivoire - Compared to global good practice economy as well as selected economies:



Côte d'Ivoire's ranking in Doing Business 2011

Rank	Doing Business 2011
Ease of Doing Business	169
Starting a Business	172
Dealing with Construction Permits	165
Registering Property	151
Getting Credit	152
Protecting Investors	154
Paying Taxes	153
Trading Across Borders	160
Enforcing Contracts	126
Closing a Business	76

Summary of Indicators - Côte d'Ivoire

Starting a Business	Procedures (number)	10
	Time (days)	40
	Cost (% of income per capita)	133.0
	Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)	202.9
Dealing with Construction Permits	Procedures (number)	21
	Time (days)	592
	Cost (% of income per capita)	227.6
Registering Property	Procedures (number)	6
	Time (days)	62
	Cost (% of property value)	13.9
Getting Credit	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	3
	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	1
	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0.2
	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	0.0
Protecting Investors	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	6
	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	1
	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	3
	Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	3.3
Paying Taxes	Payments (number per year)	64
	Time (hours per year)	270
	Profit tax (%)	8.8
	Labor tax and contributions (%)	20.1
	Other taxes (%)	15.5
	Total tax rate (% profit)	44.4
Trading Across Borders	Documents to export (number)	10
	Time to export (days)	25
	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1969
	Documents to import (number)	9
	Time to import (days)	36
	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	2577 ₃

Enforcing Contracts	Procedures (number)	33
	Time (days)	770
	Cost (% of claim)	41.7
Closing a Business	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	32.8
	Time (years)	2.2
	Cost (% of estate)	18

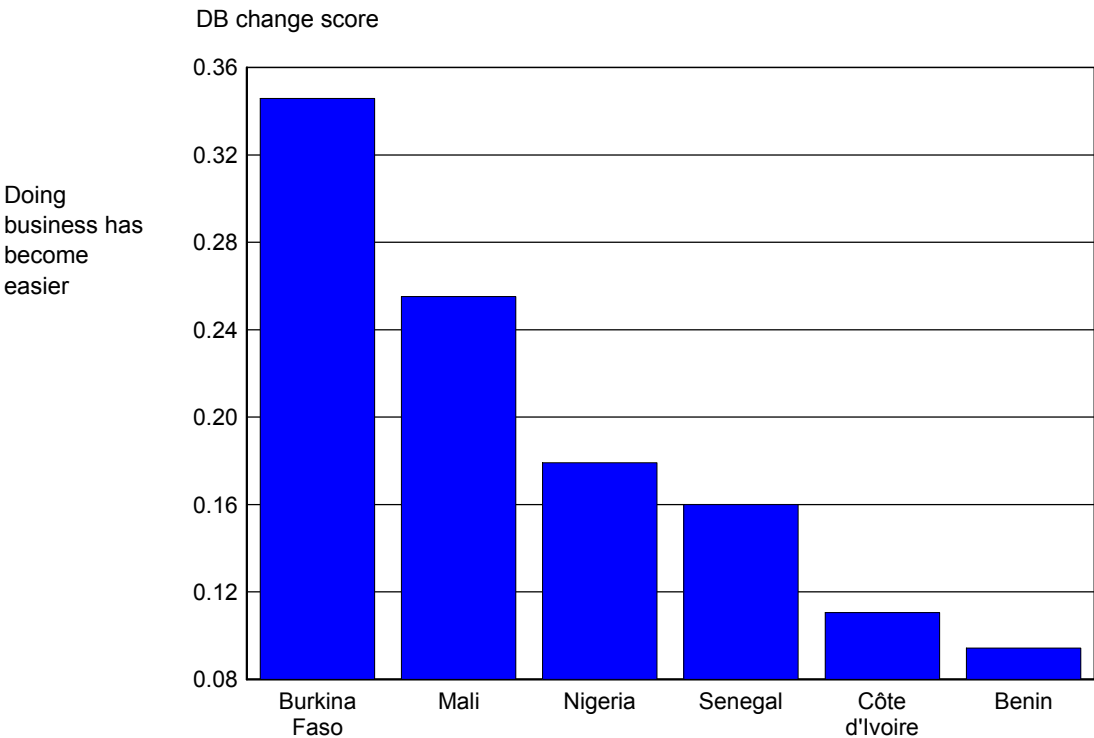


5 - Year Measure of Cumulative Change

The 5-year measure of cumulative change illustrates how the business regulatory environment has changed in 174 economies* from *Doing Business 2006* to *Doing Business 2011*. Instead of highlighting which economies currently have the most business friendly environment, this new approach shows the extent to which an economy’s regulatory environment for business has changed compared with 5 years ago.

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

This figure shows the distribution of cumulative change across the 9 indicators and time between *Doing Business 2006* and *Doing Business 2011*.



Note: This year's DB change score ranges from -0.1 to 0.54. More details on how the DB change score is constructed can be found in the methodology section of the website.

* Bahrain, The Bahamas, Brunei, Cyprus, Kosovo, Liberia, Luxembourg, Montenegro and Qatar do not feature in the new metric because they were included in the *Doing Business* report in years subsequent to the *Doing Business 2005* report and hence, 5 years of data are not yet available.

Many economies have undertaken reforms to smooth the starting a business process in stages—and often as part of a larger regulatory reform program. A number of studies have shown that among the benefits of streamlining the process to start a business have been greater firm satisfaction and savings and more registered businesses, financial resources and job opportunities. Economies with higher entry costs are associated with a larger informal sector and a smaller number of legally registered firms.

Some reform outcomes

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

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

In Malaysia reduction of registration fees in 2008 led to an increase in registrations by 16% in 2009.

What does Starting a Business measure?

Procedures to legally start and operate a company (number)

- Preregistration (for example, name verification or reservation, notarization)
- Registration
- Post registration (for example, social security registration, company seal)

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

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

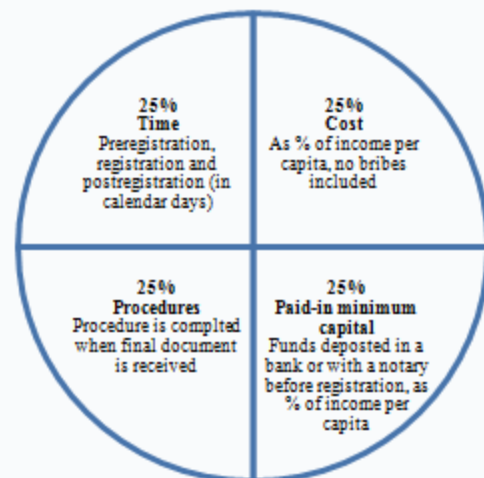
Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

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

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

- Deposited in a bank or with a notary prior to registration begins

Starting a Business: getting a local limited liability company up and running
Rankings are based on 4 subindicators



Case Study Assumptions

- Doing Business records all procedures that are officially required for an entrepreneur to start up and formally operate an industrial or commercial business.
- Any required information is readily available and that all agencies involved in the start-up process function without corruption.

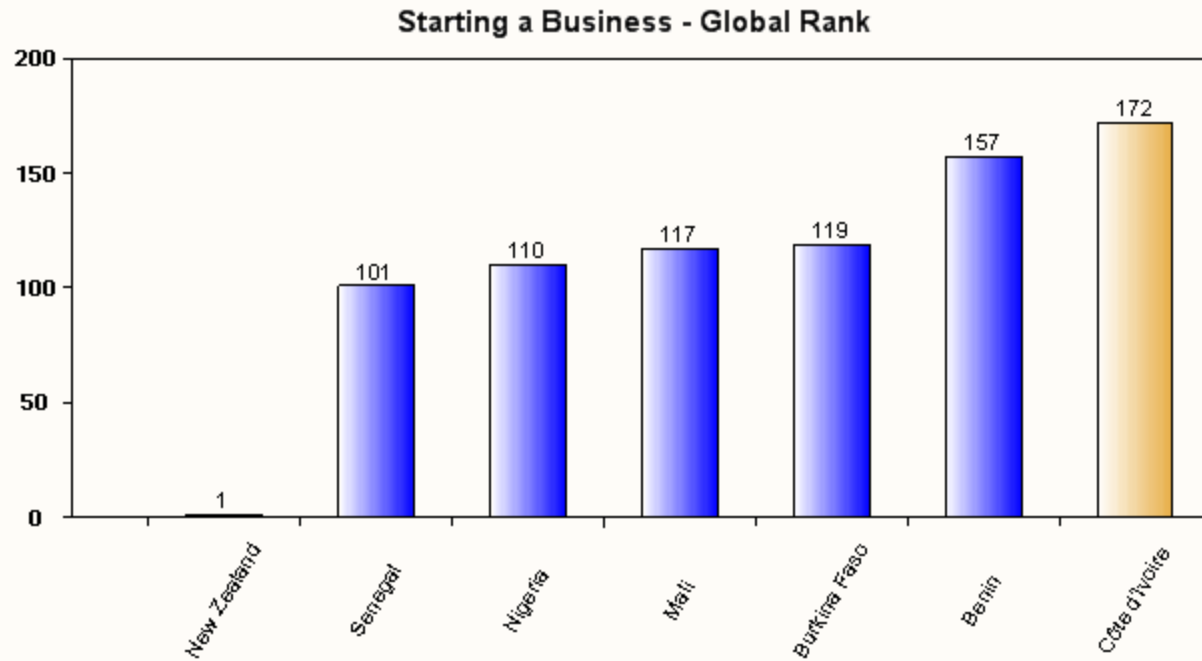
The business:

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

1. Benchmarking Starting a Business Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 172 overall for Starting a Business.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Starting a Business - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Starting a Business data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)
Denmark			0.0	
New Zealand	1	1		0.0

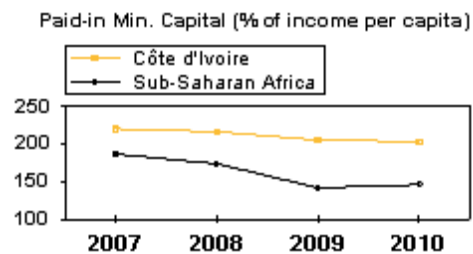
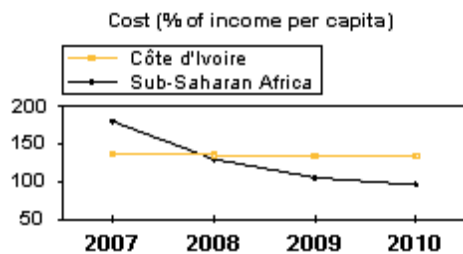
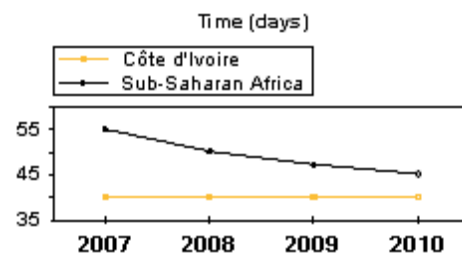
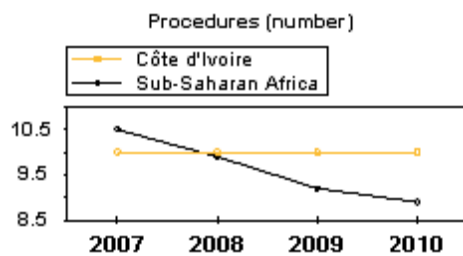
<i>Selected Economy</i>				
Côte d'Ivoire	10	40	133.0	202.9

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
Benin	7	31	152.6	285.3
Burkina Faso	4	14	49.8	416.2
Mali	6	8	79.7	306.8
Nigeria	8	31	78.9	0.0
Senegal	4	8	63.1	205.1

2. Historical data: Starting a Business in Côte d'Ivoire

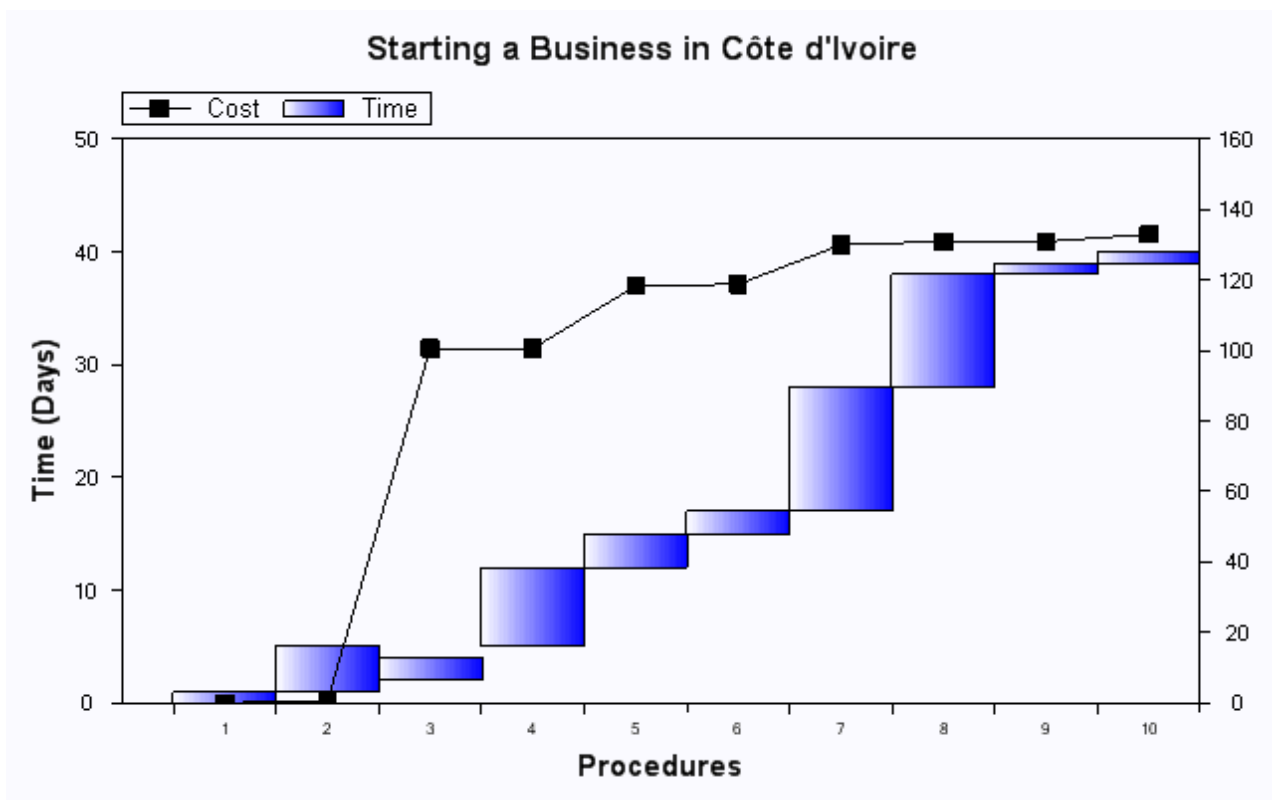
Starting a Business data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	171	172
Procedures (number)	10	10	10	10
Time (days)	40	40	40	40
Cost (% of income per capita)	135.8	135.1	133.3	133.0
Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)	219.8	215.9	204.9	202.9

3. Starting a Business sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years



4. Overview of the steps to Starting a Business in Côte d'Ivoire

It requires 10 procedures, takes 40 days, and costs 133.01 % GNI per capita to start a business in Côte d'Ivoire.



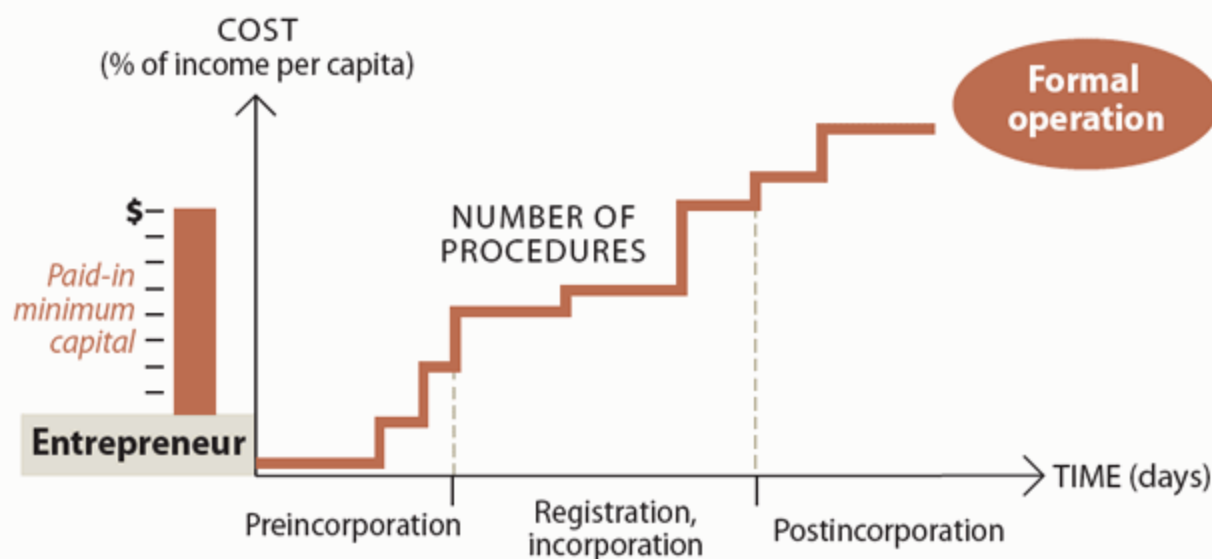
No:	Procedure	Time to complete (days)	Cost to complete
1	Deposit the initial capital in a bank and obtain a receipt	1	no charge
2	Obtain two extracts of the criminal record of the managers	4	FCFA 3000
3	* A notary certifies the paid-in capital	2	10% of initial capital (including notary fees, registration and stamps cost)
4	Register with the Direction de l'Enregistrement et du Timbre	7	included in procedure 3
5	Publish the formation notice in a legal journal	3	FCFA 8760 per line
6	Legalization of the copies of newspaper publication by the local council services	2	FCFA 2100
7	File documents with the Court's Clerk Office (Greffé du Tribunal) with the Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier (RCCM)	11	FCFA 55000
8	File a declaration of commencement of business (Déclaration Fiscale d'Existence) with the Tax Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance	10	FCFA 5000

9	Register the employees with the National Social Security Fund (CNPS)	1	no charge
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10	Obtain a company seal	1	FCFA 10000
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* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

What are the time, cost, paid-in minimum capital and number of procedures to get a local, limited liability company up and running?



5. Details on Starting a Business in Côte d'Ivoire

This table summarizes the procedures and costs associated with setting up a business in Côte d'Ivoire.

STANDARDIZED COMPANY

Legal Form: Société à Responsabilité Limitée (SARL) - Limited Liability

Company (% of income per capita)

Paid-in Minimum Capital: 202.9

City: Abidjan

Procedure 1 Deposit the initial capital in a bank and obtain a receipt

Time to complete(days): 1

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 2 Obtain two extracts of the criminal record of the managers

Time to complete(days): 4

Cost to complete: FCFA 3000

Comment:

Procedure 3 A notary certifies the paid-in capital

Time to complete(days): 2

Cost to complete: 10% of initial capital (including notary fees, registration and stamps cost)

Comment: The procedure varies according if the notary deposits the capital or if the applicant deposits the capital.

If the capital is deposited in a bank account, the deposit attestation : "l'attestation de dépôt" is usually given the same or the following day depending on the bank. If the applicant goes to the notary to deposit the min capital, then it takes un minimum of 7 days.

Procedure 4 Register with the Direction de l'Enregistrement et du Timbre

Time to complete(days): 7

Cost to complete: included in procedure 3

Comment: Registration with Direction de l'Enregistrement et du Timbre must take place within a month of the date of signing of the statutes. Otherwise, the registration and stamp duty fees double.

Duty:

- If capital is less than or equal to FCFA 5 billion: 0.6% of capital.
- If capital is FCFA 5 billion or more: 0.2% of capital.

Stamps duties must be paid on articles of incorporation as well as on the notary statement (DNSV) at a cost of 500 FCFA per page.

Recording the DNSV is subject to a fixed fee of FCFA 18.000

Procedure 5 Publish the formation notice in a legal journal

Time to complete(days): 3

Cost to complete: FCFA 8760 per line

Comment: Publication of a company formation notice in the official gazette "Journal officiel" or a newspaper shall be accomplished within a period of fifteen days following registration. The insertion of the legal notice, signed by the notary or by the founders costs 8 760 FCFA/line; the total cost depends of the number of lines of the notice.

Procedure 6 Legalization of the copies of newspaper publication by the local council services

Time to complete(days): 2

Cost to complete: FCFA 2100

Comment: Three samples of the newspaper are bought for FCFA 600, and their authentication cost is FCFA 1,500. Representatives from the respective legal journals must authenticate the copy that contains the notice.

Procedure 7 File documents with the Court's Clerk Office (Greffé du Tribunal) with the Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier (RCCM)

Time to complete(days): 11

Cost to complete: FCFA 55000

Comment: Costs to file the documents are as follows:

- Declaration de constitution de société (M0 and M0bis) (five printed forms): No charge.
- Commercial registration at the RCCM : FCFA 50,000.
- Deposit of articles of incorporation and DNSV: FCFA 5,000.

Notes: (1) For the deposit of any other document at the Commercial Registry (e.g., a resolution), a fixed fee of FCFA 5,000 applies. (2) The declaration forms can be picked up in the Chamber of

Commerce and Industry to save time waiting for the Court's Clerk to complete them.

The following documents must be attached to the application:

- The form "Déclaration de constitution de société" (M0 and M0bis) (five printed copies). Forms are free and available at the Registre du Commerce et du Crédit Mobilier (RCCM) or the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- The DNSV (two originals or certified copies).
- The statutes (two originals or certified copies).
- The subscription list (two originals or certified copies).
- The resolution designating the managers (two originals or certified copies).
- The criminal records of the managers (two originals extracts). Note: The criminal records must be delivered by the Ivorian authorities. If the managers are not of Ivorian nationality, an original extract of their criminal record (or an equivalent document) must be delivered by their native country's authorities.

Procedure 8 File a declaration of commencement of business (Déclaration Fiscale d'Existence) with the Tax Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance

Time to complete(days): 10

Cost to complete: FCFA 5000

Comment: According to the 2005 fiscal law (dated April 25, 2005), any company that intends to create a business must declare its activity and register for taxes before beginning its activity. That formality triggers the payment in advance of the business license tax. The declaration covers all taxes. Upon filing the declaration d'existence fiscale and paying the business license tax (patente), the company receives a taxpayer account (numéro de compte contribuable). The local tax office calculates the amount of the business license tax on the basis of (a) the estimated annual turnover for the first year of operation; and (b) the cost of the business premises' rent (or an estimation of the value of the premises if owned by the company).

Procedure 9 Register the employees with the National Social Security Fund (CNPS)

Time to complete(days): 1

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment: A newly formed company must apply for its social registration near the Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale (CNPS), by presenting the following documents:

- A registration form (available at the CNPS).
- The company's commercial registration (one copy).
- The company's tax registration (one copy).
- A receipt of utility (electricity or water) payment (one copy).
- The national identity card of the company's managing director (one copy).

The registration number (numéro matricule) is now sent electronically to the entrepreneur.

In addition, employees must be registered near the CNPS. To that end, the following must be filed with the CNPS:

- Completed registration form (available near the CNPS).
- National identity card or birth certificate of the employee (one copy).
- Identity photos of the employee (two).
- Marriage certificate of the employee, if any (one copy).
- Birth certificate of children, if any (one copy).
- Social security number of the employee, if any (for employees with work history).

Procedure 10 Obtain a company seal

Time to complete(days): 1

Cost to complete: FCFA 10000

Comment:

In many economies, especially developing ones, complying with building regulations is so costly in time and money that many builders opt out. Builders may pay bribes to pass inspections or simply build illegally, leading to hazardous construction. Where the regulatory burden is large, entrepreneurs may tend to move their activity into the informal economy. There they operate with less concern for safety, leaving everyone worse off. In other economies compliance is simple, straightforward and inexpensive, yielding better results.

Some reform outcomes

In Burkina Faso, a one-stop shop for construction permits, "Centre de Facilitation des Actes de Construire", was opened in May 2008. The new regulation merged 32 procedures into 15, reduced the time required from 226 days to 122 and cut the cost by 40%. From May 2009 to May 2010 611 building permits were granted in Ouagadougou, up from an average of about 150 a year in 2002-06.

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

What does the Dealing with Construction Permits indicator measure?

Procedures to legally build a warehouse (number)

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

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

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

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

- Official costs only, no bribes

Case Study Assumptions

The business:

- is a small to medium-size limited liability company in the construction industry, located in the economy's largest business city
- is 100% domestically and privately owned and operated
- has 60 builders and other employees
- has at least one employee who is a licensed architect and registered with the local association of architects

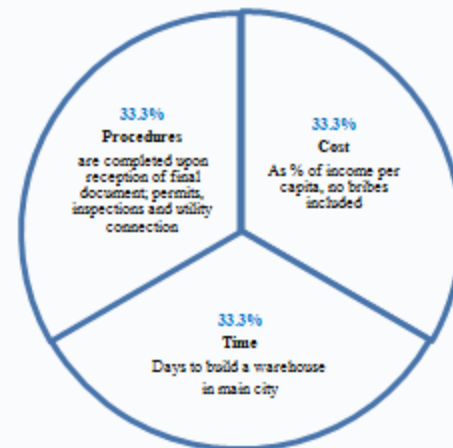
The warehouse:

- is a new construction (there was no previous construction on the land)
- has 2 stories, both above ground, with a total surface of approximately 1,300.6 sq. meters (14,000 sq. feet)
- has complete architectural and technical plans prepared by a licensed architect
- will be connected to electricity, water, sewerage (sewage system, septic tank or their equivalent) and a land telephone line
- will be used for general storage of non-hazardous goods, such as books
- will take 30 weeks to construct (excluding all delays due to administrative and regulatory requirements)

Dealing with Construction Permits:

Building a warehouse

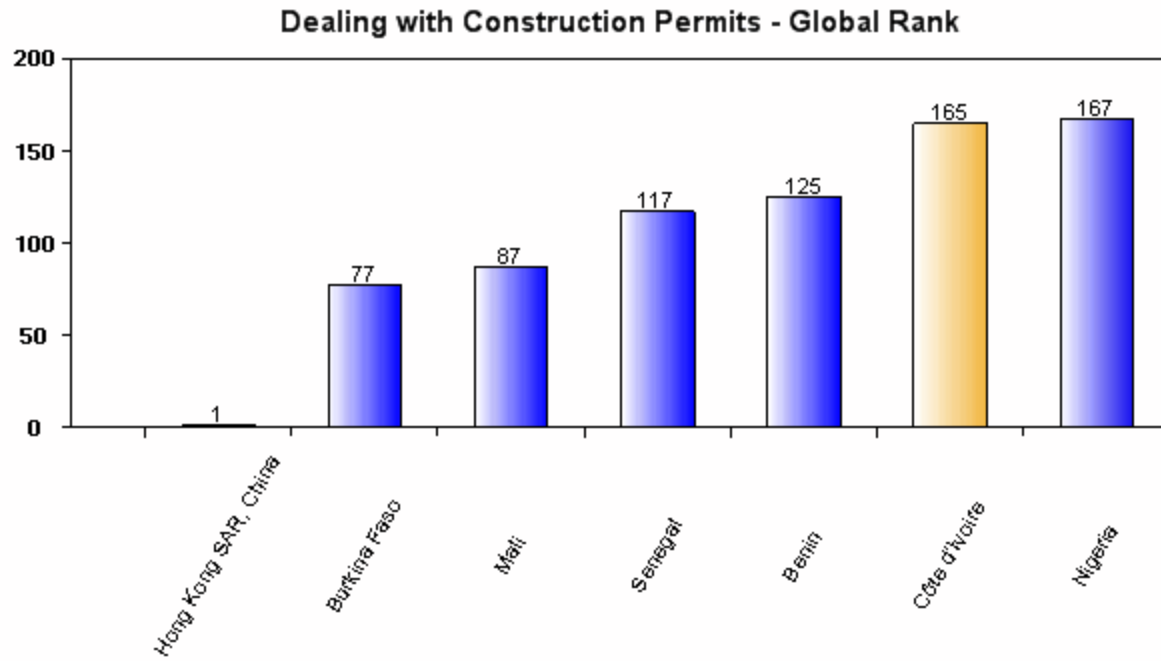
Rankings are based on 3 subindicators



1. Benchmarking Dealing with Construction Permits Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 165 overall for Dealing with Construction Permits.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Dealing with Construction Permits - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Dealing with Construction Permits data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)
Denmark	6		
Qatar			0.8
Singapore		25	

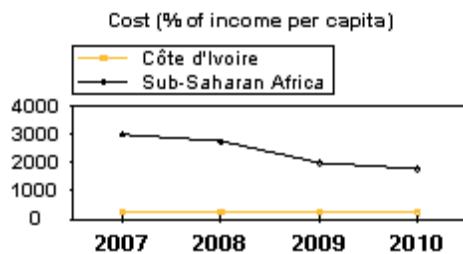
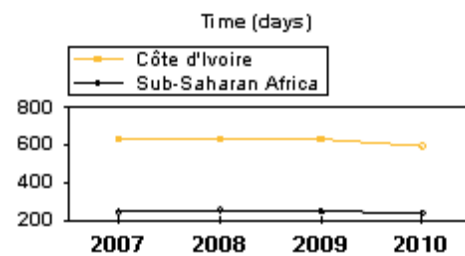
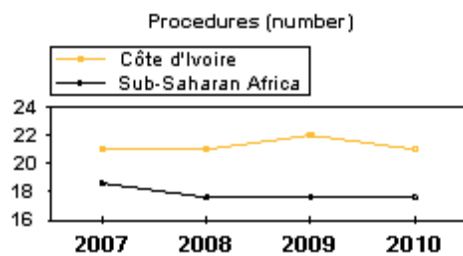
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Côte d'Ivoire	21	592	227.6

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Benin	15	320	249.6
Burkina Faso	15	122	576.1
Mali	15	168	505.0
Nigeria	18	350	597.5
Senegal	16	210	459.0

2. Historical data: Dealing with Construction Permits in Côte d'Ivoire

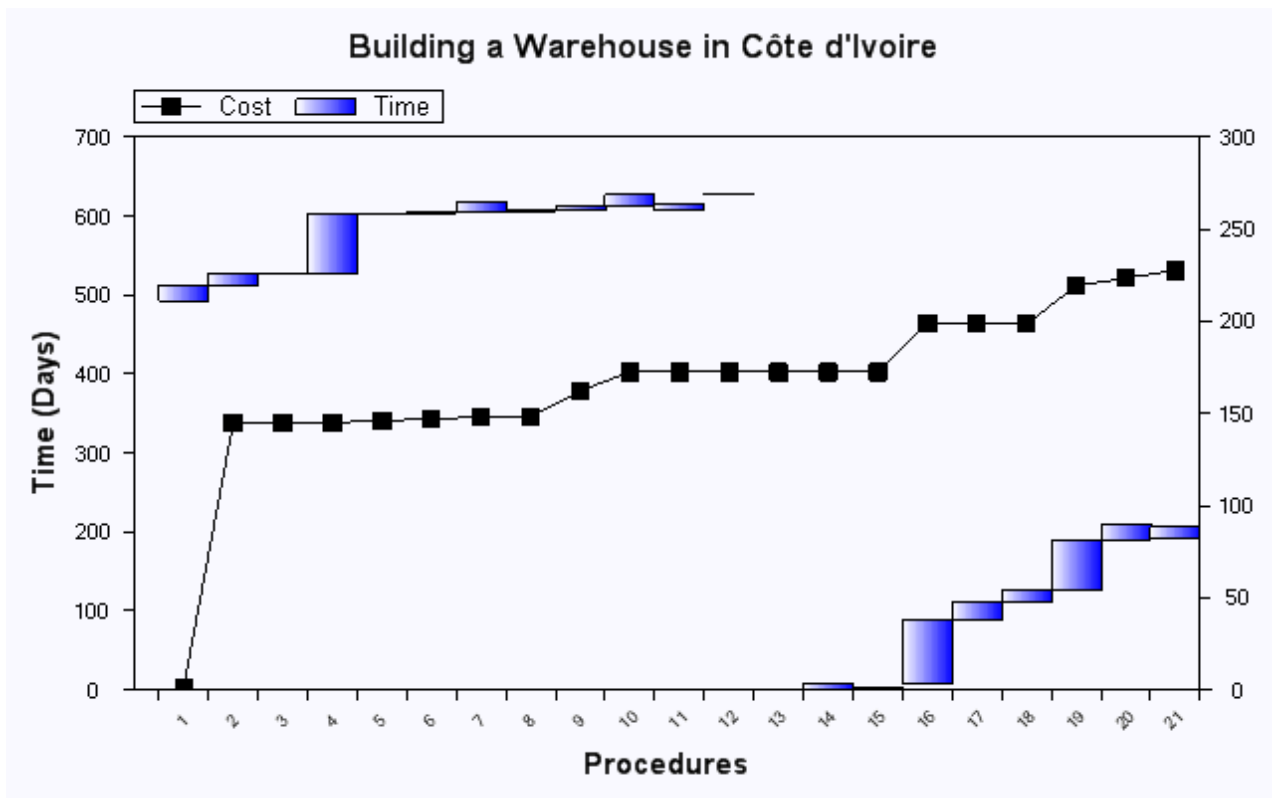
Dealing with Construction Permits data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	168	165
Procedures (number)	21	21	22	21
Time (days)	628	628	629	592
Cost (% of income per capita)	247.7	243.3	230.9	227.6

3. Dealing with Construction Permits sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years



4. Overview of the steps to Building a Warehouse in Côte d'Ivoire

It requires 21 procedures, takes 592 days, and costs 227.62 % GNI per capita to build a warehouse in Côte d'Ivoire.

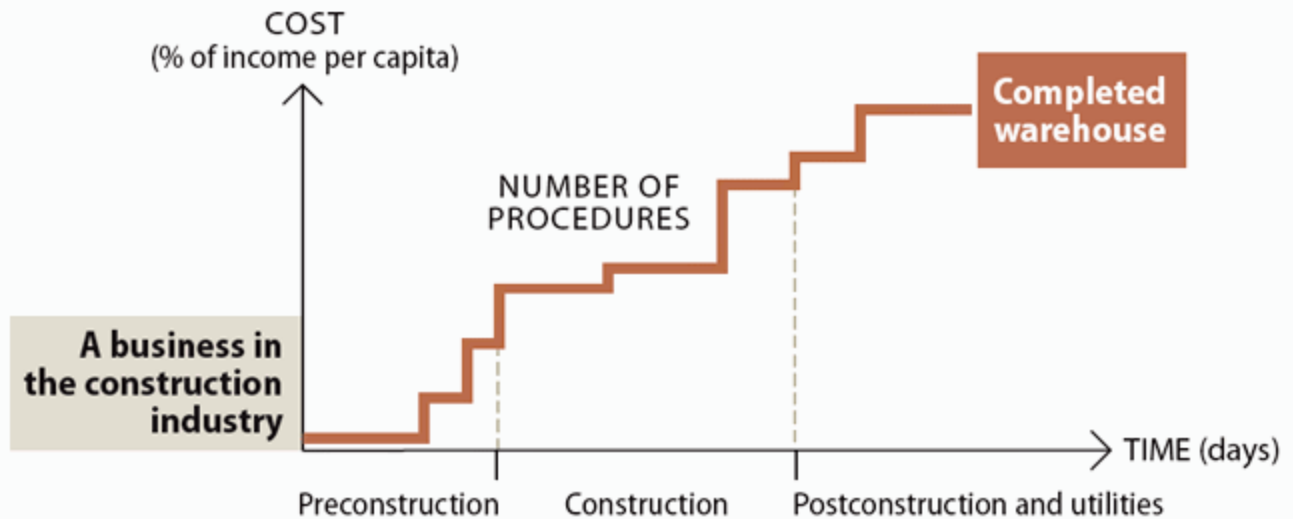


No:	Procedure	Time to complete (days)	Cost to complete
1	Obtain recent proof of land title	30 days	XOF 5,000
2	Obtain topographical surveys by an authorized land surveyor (6 copies)	75 days	XOF 710,000
3	Obtain approval of survey excerpts by water authorities (Société de Distribution D'Eau de Côte D'Ivoire)	10 days	no charge
4	Obtain approval of survey excerpts by electricity company (Compagnie Ivoirienne D'Electricité de Côte D'Ivoire)	10 days	no charge
5	Obtain approval of survey excerpts by land authorities (Domaine Urbain or Conservation Foncière)	70 days	XOF 5,000
6	Obtain certificate of town-planning	30 days	XOF 5,000
7	Obtain approval of plans by decontamination department (direction d'assainissement)	30 days	XOF 5,000
8	Submit building plans for approval by the President of the Order of Architects.	1 day	no charge
9	Obtain building permit	200 days	XOF 70,000

10	Obtain plan approval by central municipality	20 days	XOF 50,000
11	Obtain approval of plans by fire department	14 days	no charge
12	Receive inspection from the national security commission to verify that the building is conform to security standards	1 day	no charge
13	Obtain certificate of conformity	75 days	no charge
14	Request water connection	1 day	no charge
15	Receive site inspection by water company	1 day	no charge
16	Obtain water connection	14 days	XOF 130,000
17 *	Request electricity connection	1 day	no charge
18	Receive inspection by electricity company (CIE)	7 days	no charge
19	Obtain electricity connection	14 days	XOF 100,000
20 *	Request phone line	7 days	XOF 22,000
21	Request and receive inspection from "SECUREL", Laboratory of Buildings and Public Works	1 day	XOF 20,000

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

What are the time, cost and number of procedures to comply with formalities to build a warehouse?



5. Details on Building a Warehouse in Côte d'Ivoire

The table below summarizes the procedures, time, and costs to build a warehouse in Côte d'Ivoire.

BUILDING A WAREHOUSE

Estimated warehouse value: XOF 455,210,000

City: Abidjan

Procedure	1	Obtain recent proof of land title
Time to complete:		30 days
Cost to complete:		XOF 5,000
Comment:		Only about 30% of landowners have a property title.
Procedure	2	Obtain topographical surveys by an authorized land surveyor (6 copies)
Time to complete:		75 days
Cost to complete:		XOF 710,000
Agency:		Authorized Land Surveyor
Comment:		In an urban zone, the cost for the technical dossier that is the basis for six excerpts is fixed at XOF 710,000 by the Order of Land Surveyors. The land surface is taken into account in rural areas.
Procedure	3	Obtain approval of survey excerpts by water authorities (Société de Distribution D'Eau de Côte D'Ivoire)

Time to complete: 10 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Société de Distribution D'Eau de Côte D'Ivoire (SODECI)

Comment: BuildCo must submit to the electricity company six copies of the topographical surveys and the property titles. The electricity company must be informed about the type of electricity needed (low or medium tension).

Procedure 4 Obtain approval of survey excerpts by electricity company (Compagnie Ivoirienne D'Electricité de Côte D'Ivoire)

Time to complete: 10 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Compagnie Ivoirienne D'Electricité de Côte D'Ivoire

Comment: BuildCo must submit to the water company six copies of the topographical surveys and property titles.

Procedure 5 Obtain approval of survey excerpts by land authorities (Domaine Urbain or Conservation Foncière)

Time to complete: 70 days

Cost to complete: XOF 5,000

Agency: Survey Excerpts Land Authorities (Domaine Urbain or Conservation Foncière)

Comment:

Procedure 6 Obtain certificate of town-planning

Time to complete: 30 days

Cost to complete: XOF 5,000

Agency: Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning (Direction de l'Urbanisme au Ministère de la Construction)

Comment:

Procedure 7 Obtain approval of plans by decontamination department (direction d'assainissement)

Time to complete: 30 days

Cost to complete: XOF 5,000

Agency: Decontamination Department

Comment:

Procedure 8 Submit building plans for approval by the President of the Order of Architects.

Time to complete: 1 day
Cost to complete: no charge
Comment:

Procedure 9 Obtain building permit

Time to complete: 200 days
Cost to complete: XOF 70,000
Agency: Local Municipality or the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning (Ministère de la Construction et de l'Urbanisme)
Comment: The dossier required to obtain a building permit comprises the following documents: - Block plan (scale, 1/500, 1/200, 1/100). - Execution plan (scale 1/50). - Summary of technical specifications. - Summary of cost estimates. - Proof of property ownership - Written approval from the Minister of Urban Planning. Six copies of the dossier must be sent to the Building Permit Commission. The commission is comprised of the Construction Minister, a representative of the municipality, a representative of the Civil Protection Department, a representative from the Hygiene Department, and a representative from the Order of Architects. The building permit is obtained in an average of 4 to 6 months if one does not pay bribes. Two weeks after submission, the dossier is sent to the municipality, where the permit fee is paid. An independent external architect will be contracted to review the application if project cost is higher than XOF 30 million or for the construction of cinemas, factories, schools, pharmacies, or any building open to the public.

Procedure 10 Obtain plan approval by central municipality

Time to complete: 20 days
Cost to complete: XOF 50,000
Agency: Central Municipality
Comment: Although a municipal representative is part of the building permit commission, BuildCo must also obtain the approval of the central municipality, which delivers the building authorization number. The municipality's participation in the commission is limited to technical advice.

Procedure 11 Obtain approval of plans by fire department

Time to complete: 14 days
Cost to complete: no charge
Agency: Fire Department
Comment:

Procedure 12 Receive inspection from the national security commission to verify that the building is conform to security standards

Time to complete: 1 day
Cost to complete: no charge
Agency: National Security Commission
Comment: The inspections are unannounced.

Procedure 13 Obtain certificate of conformity

Time to complete: 75 days
Cost to complete: no charge
Agency: Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning (Ministère de la construction et de l'urbanisme)
Comment:

Procedure 14 Request water connection

Time to complete: 1 day
Cost to complete: no charge
Agency: SODECI
Comment:

Procedure 15 Receive site inspection by water company

Time to complete: 1 day
Cost to complete: no charge
Agency: SODECI
Comment: The inspection takes place within a week of applying for electricity. The cost estimate is given days after the inspection.

Procedure 16 Obtain water connection

Time to complete: 14 days
Cost to complete: XOF 130,000
Agency: SODECI
Comment: It takes 7 days to obtain the connection once the payment is made. The total time, from the application to the final connection, may take up to a month if no preliminary installation was made. The water service agency is generally efficient, and the connection can be obtained quickly.

Procedure 17 Request electricity connection

Time to complete: 1 day
Cost to complete: no charge
Agency: Compagnie Ivoirienne D'Electricité de Côte D'Ivoire
Comment:

Procedure 18 Receive inspection by electricity company (CIE)

Time to complete: 7 days
Cost to complete: no charge
Agency: Compagnie Ivoirienne D'Electricité de Côte D'Ivoire
Comment:

Procedure 19 Obtain electricity connection

Time to complete: 14 days
Cost to complete: XOF 100,000
Agency: Compagnie Ivoirienne D'Electricité de Côte D'Ivoire
Comment: Fee schedule for electricity meter: - 5 amperes: 17,940 XOF. - 10 amperes: 34,450 XOF. - 15 amperes: 50,935 XOF. - 20 amperes: 667,435 XOF Because few consumers can afford the service, the connection can be obtained relatively quickly.

Procedure 20 Request phone line

Time to complete: 7 days
Cost to complete: XOF 22,000
Agency: Côte d'Ivoire Télécom
Comment: A site plan is attached to the application. Inspections only take place for complicated cases. One may pay for the phone connection at the time of the application.

Procedure 21 Request and receive inspection from "SECUREL", Laboratory of Buildings and Public Works

Time to complete: 1 day
Cost to complete: XOF 20,000
Agency: SECUREL (Direction du Laboratoire Des Bâtiments et Travaux Publics)
Comment: If one pays for the inspector's transportation, the inspection can occur the same day. Otherwise, it will take place in 2 days.

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

Some reform outcomes

Georgia now allows property transfers to be completed through 500 authorized users, notably banks. This saves time for entrepreneurs. A third of people transferring property in 2009 chose authorized users, up from 7% in 2007. Also, Georgia's new electronic registry managed 68,000 sales in 2007, twice as many as in 2003.

Belarus's unified and computerized registry was able to cope with the addition of 1.2 million new units over 3 years. The registry issued 1 million electronic property certificates in 2009.

What does the Registering Property indicator measure?

Registering Property: transfer of property between 2 local companies

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators

Procedures to legally transfer title on immovable property (number)

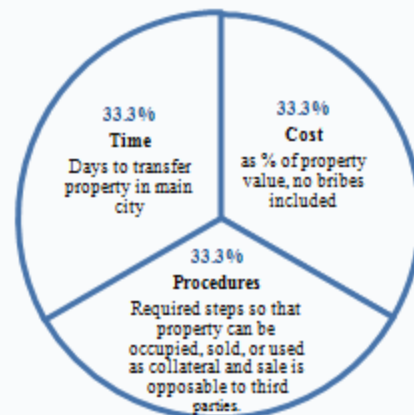
- Preregistration (for example, checking for liens, notarizing sales agreement, paying property transfer taxes)
- Registration in the economy's largest business city
- Post registration (for example, transactions with the local authority, tax authority or cadastre)

Time required to complete each procedure (calendar days)

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

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

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



Case Study Assumptions

The parties (buyer and seller):

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

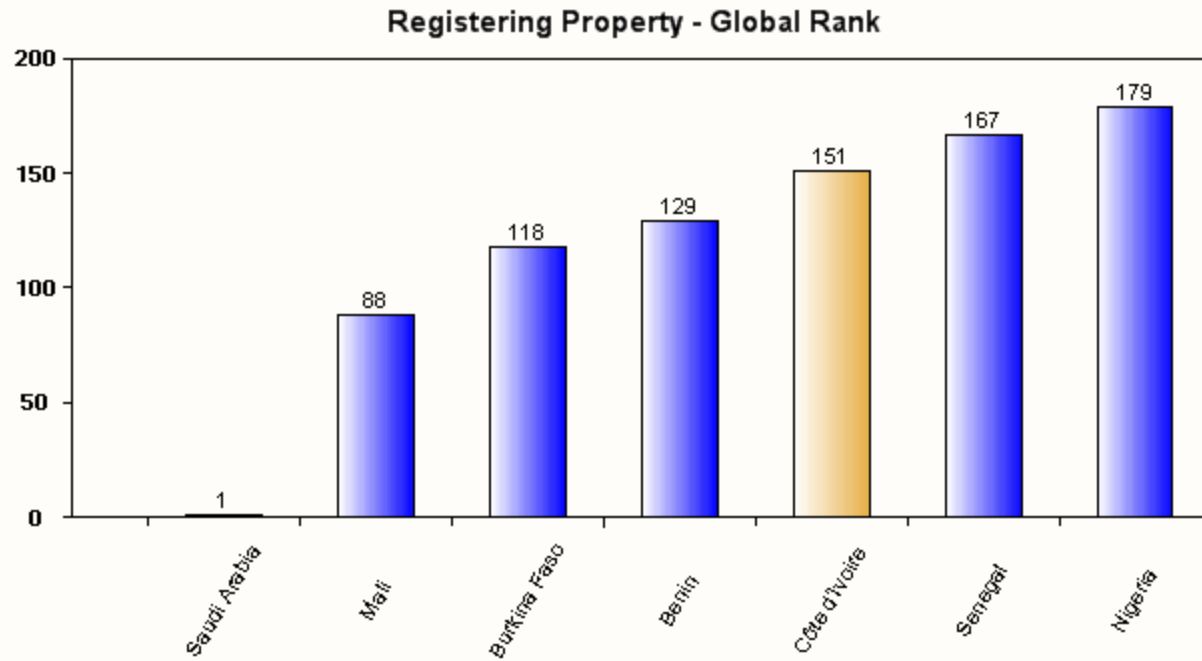
The property (fully owned by the seller):

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

1. Benchmarking Registering Property Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 151 overall for Registering Property.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Registering Property - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Registering Property data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)
New Zealand		2	
Norway	1		
Saudi Arabia			0.0

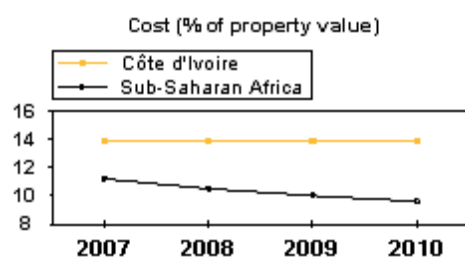
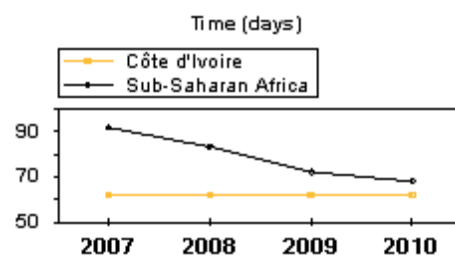
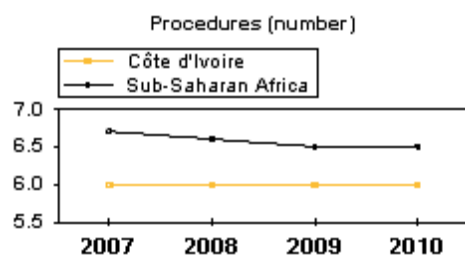
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Côte d'Ivoire	6	62	13.9

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Benin	4	120	11.8
Burkina Faso	4	59	13.1
Mali	5	29	11.9
Nigeria	13	82	20.9
Senegal	6	122	20.6

2. Historical data: Registering Property in Côte d'Ivoire

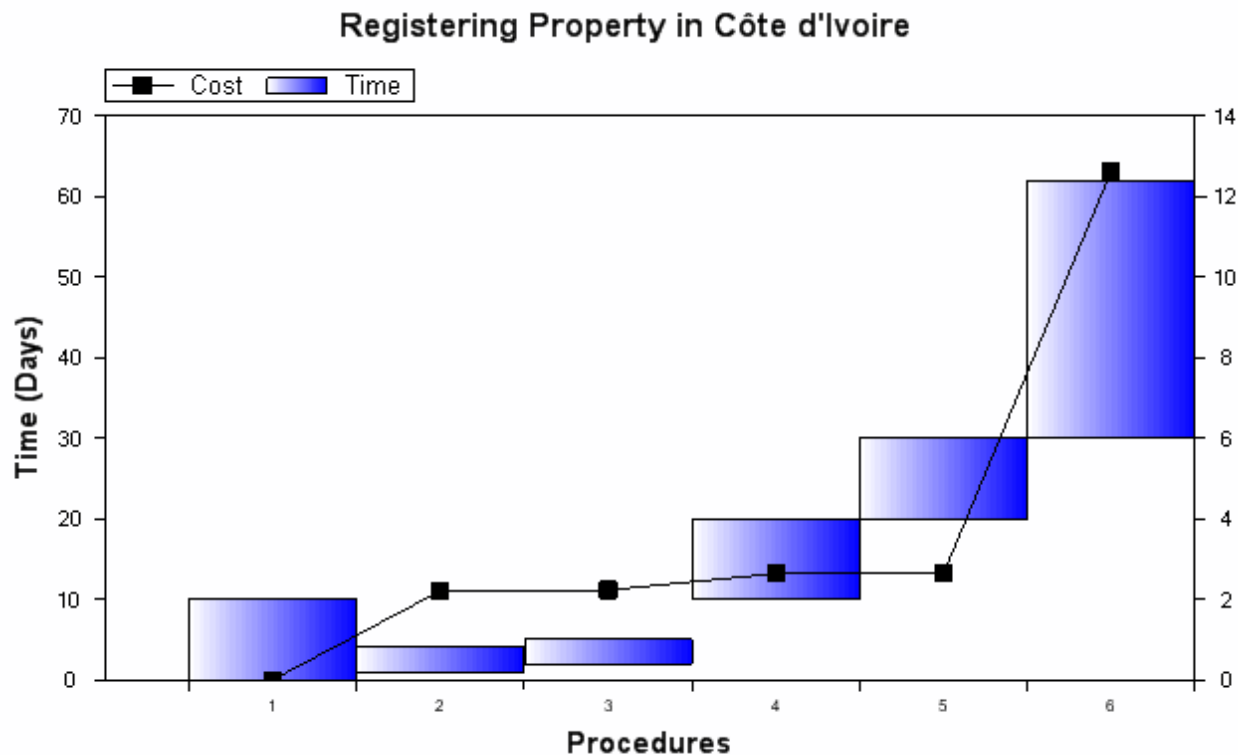
Registering Property data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	145	151
Procedures (number)	6	6	6	6
Time (days)	62	62	62	62
Cost (% of property value)	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9

3. Registering Property sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years



4. Overview of the steps to Registering Property in Côte d'Ivoire

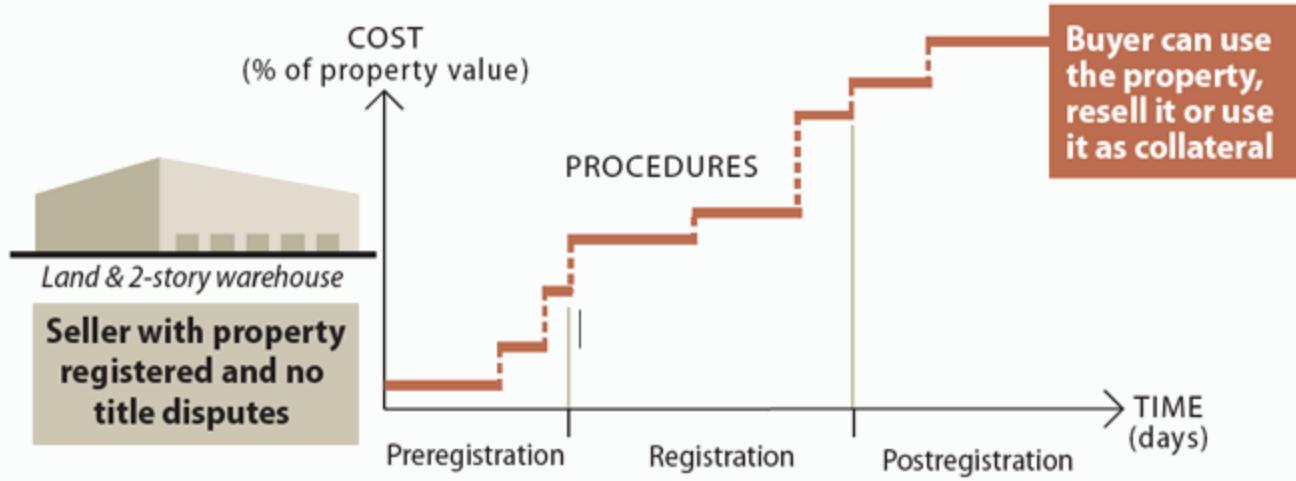
It requires 6 procedures, takes 62 days, and costs 13.90 % of property value to register the property in Côte d'Ivoire.



No:	Procedure	Time to complete (days)	Cost to complete
1	* The notary solicits the real estate rights record before the Services de la Conservation Foncière	10 days (simultaneous with procedures 2 and 3)	3,000 FCFA + 1.7 to 2.7% property value (notary fees)
2	* The notary obtains a tax clearance	2-4 days (simultaneous with procedures 1 and 3)	5,000 FCFA
3	* Obtain a Location Certificate	3 days (simultaneous with procedures 1 and 2)	100,000 FCFA
4	Prepare sale deed	10 days (variable)	no cost (honoraria of the notary)
5	Deposit the sale agreement for registration at the local tax authorities	10 days	10% property value (proportional registration fees)
6	Register the transfer at the Land Registry "Administration de la Conservation Foncière et du Cadastre"	32 days	15,000 FCFA (new property certificate) + 1.2% (transfer tax + salaire du conservateur)

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

What are the time, cost and number of procedures required to transfer a property between 2 local companies?



5. Details on Registering Property in Côte d'Ivoire

This topic examines the steps, time, and cost involved in registering property in Côte d'Ivoire.

STANDARDIZED PROPERTY

Property Value: XOF 24,646,272.20

City: Abidjan

Procedure	1	The notary solicits the real estate rights record before the Services de la Conservation Foncière
Time to complete:		10 days (simultaneous with procedures 2 and 3)
Cost to complete:		3,000 FCFA + 1.7 to 2.7% property value (notary fees)
Agency:		Land Registry (Conservation de la Propriété Foncière et des Hypothèques)
Comment:		The notary will usually perform the entire process on behalf of the parties and charge them between 16% and 17% property value including his fees as well as all necessary taxes and fees during the process. The taxes and fees alone would cost approximately 14.3% property value, hence the 1.7 - 2.7% fees calculation.
Procedure	2	The notary obtains a tax clearance
Time to complete:		2-4 days (simultaneous with procedures 1 and 3)
Cost to complete:		5,000 FCFA
Agency:		Tax Authority

Comment: The notary should obtain a tax clearance on the property stating that all property taxes related to it have been paid. He can execute the contract on behalf of the parties without the clearance, but must obtain it within one month.

Procedure 3 Obtain a Location Certificate

Time to complete: 3 days (simultaneous with procedures 1 and 2)

Cost to complete: 100,000 FCFA

Agency: Cadastre

Comment: According to the Law, article 36 of the Loi de Finances of 2002-156 du 15 mars 2002, it is required to obtain a Location Certificate. This certificate will be done by a registered Surveyor (Geometre) and the certificate will describe the buildings, information about the property title and the boundaries of the property.

Procedure 4 Prepare sale deed

Time to complete: 10 days (variable)

Cost to complete: no cost (honoraria of the notary)

Comment: The notary prepares the sale deed that both parties will sign.

Procedure 5 Deposit the sale agreement for registration at the local tax authorities

Time to complete: 10 days

Cost to complete: 10% property value (proportional registration fees)

Agency: Local Tax Authority

Comment: The notary files the sale agreement with the Tax authorities

Procedure 6 Register the transfer at the Land Registry "Administration de la Conservation Fonciere et du Cadastre"

Time to complete: 32 days

Cost to complete: 15,000 FCFA (new property certificate) + 1.2% (transfer tax + salaire du conservateur)

Agency: Land Registry (Conservation de la Propriété Foncière et des Hypothèques)

Comment: The notary will request a name transfer at the Land registry. The transfer tax is as follows:
0.4 + 2000 the Registrar salary
0.8% + 2000 recettes domaniales

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

Some reform outcomes

After Vietnam's new Civil Code was enacted in 2005, a decree further clarified the provisions governing secured transactions. Since the inclusion of the new provisions, the number of registrations increased from 43,000 (2005) to 120,000 (end of 2008).

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

What do the Getting Credit indicators measure?

Strength of legal rights index (0–10)

- Protection of rights of borrowers and lenders through collateral laws
- Protection of secured creditors' rights through bankruptcy laws

Depth of credit information index (0–6)

- Scope and accessibility of credit information distributed by public credit registries and private credit bureaus

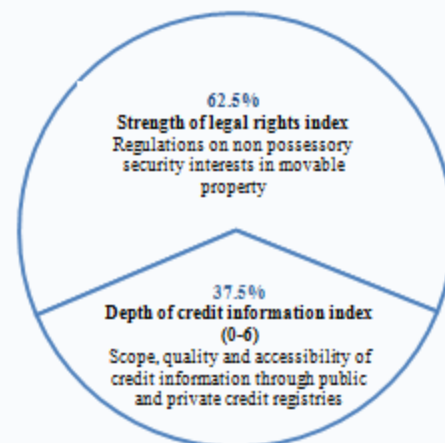
Public credit registry coverage (% of adults)

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

Private credit bureau coverage (% of adults)

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

Getting Credit: collateral rules and credit information



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

Case Study Assumptions (applying to the Legal Rights Index only)

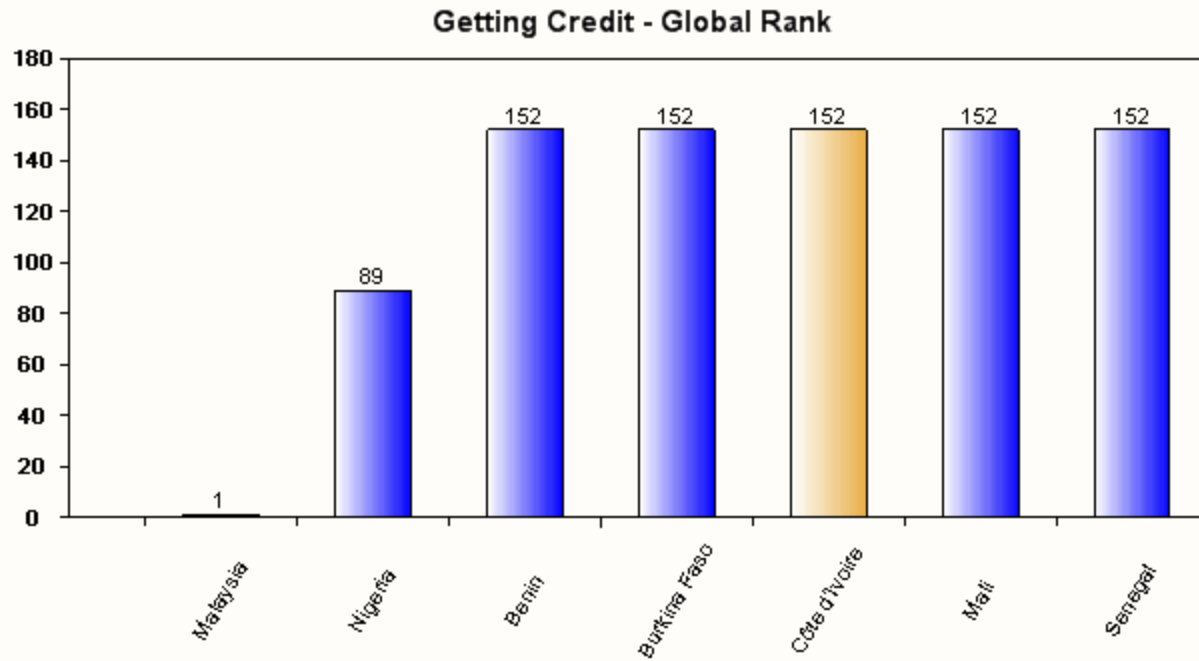
The Debtor

- is a Private Limited Liability Company
- has its Headquarters and only base of operations in the largest business city
- obtains a loan from a local bank (the Creditor) for an amount up to 10 times income (GNI) per capita
- Both creditor and debtor are 100% domestically owned.

1. Benchmarking Getting Credit Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 152 overall for Getting Credit.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Getting Credit - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Getting Credit data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)
New Zealand				100.0
Portugal			67.1	
Singapore	10			
United Kingdom		6		

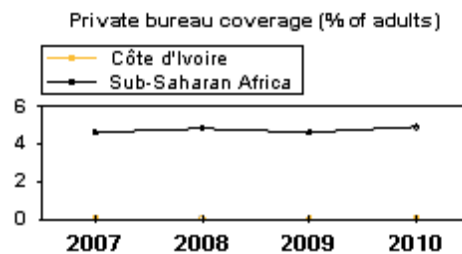
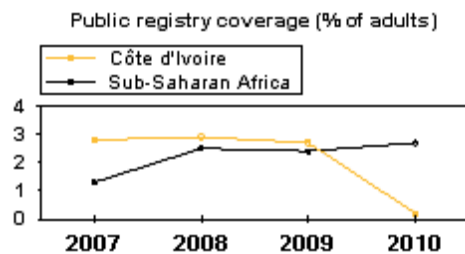
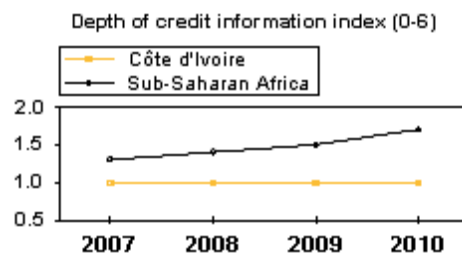
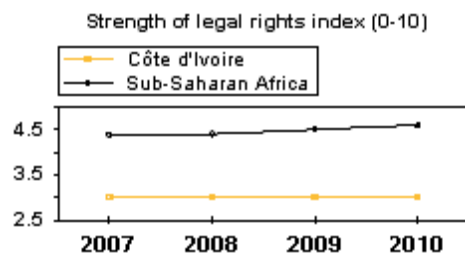
<i>Selected Economy</i>				
Côte d'Ivoire	3	1	0.2	0.0

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
Benin	3	1	10.4	0.0
Burkina Faso	3	1	0.2	0.0
Mali	3	1	0.1	0.0
Nigeria	8	0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	3	1	0.4	0.0

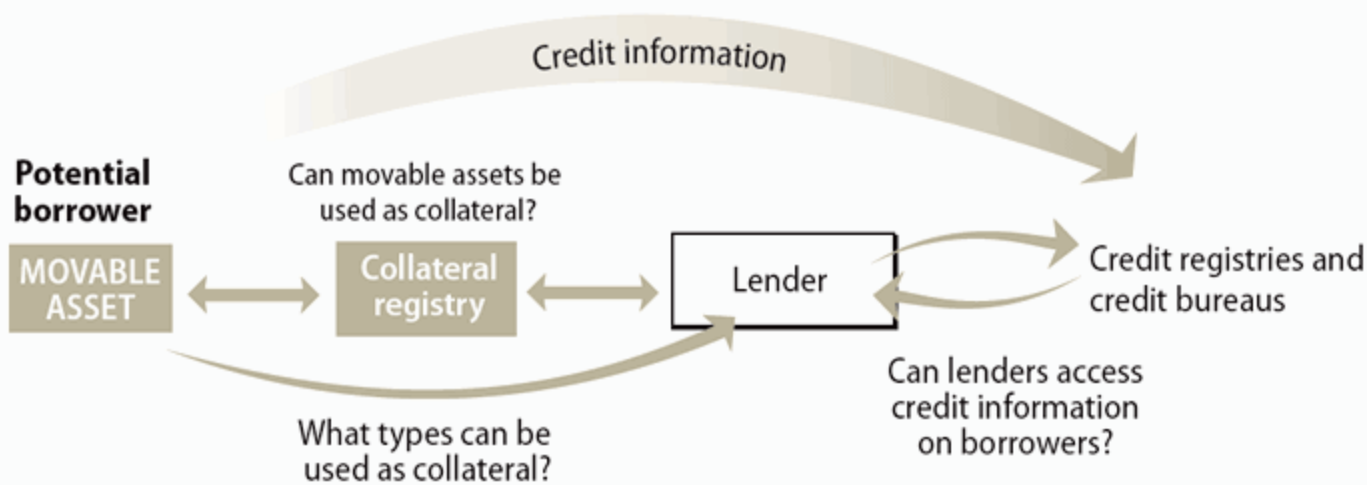
2. Historical data: Getting Credit in Côte d'Ivoire

Getting Credit data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	150	152
Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	3	3	3	3
Depth of credit information index (0-6)	1	1	1	1
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.2

3. Getting Credit sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years



Do lenders have credit information on entrepreneurs seeking credit? Is the law favorable to borrowers and lenders using movable assets as collateral?



4. Details on Getting Credit in Côte d'Ivoire

The following table summarize legal rights of borrowers and lenders, and the availability and legal framework of credit registries in Côte d'Ivoire.

Getting Credit Indicators (2010)			Indicator
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	Private credit bureau	Public credit registry	1
Are data on both firms and individuals distributed?	No	Yes	1
Are both positive and negative data distributed?	No	No	0
Does the registry distribute credit information from retailers, trade creditors or utility companies as well as financial institutions?	No	No	0
Are more than 2 years of historical credit information distributed?	No	No	0
Is data on all loans below 1% of income per capita distributed?	No	No	0
Is it guaranteed by law that borrowers can inspect their data in the largest credit registry?	No	No	0
Coverage	0.0	0.2	
Number of individuals	0	21,709	
Number of firms	0	2,000	

Strength of legal rights index (0-10)**3**

Can any business use movable assets as collateral while keeping possession of the assets; and any financial institution accept such assets as collateral ?	Yes
Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in a single category of movable assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral?	No
Does the law allow businesses to grant a non possessory security right in substantially all of its assets, without requiring a specific description of collateral?	Yes
May a security right extend to future or after-acquired assets, and may it extend automatically to the products, proceeds or replacements of the original assets ?	No
Is a general description of debts and obligations permitted in collateral agreements, so that all types of obligations and debts can be secured by stating a maximum amount rather than a specific amount between the parties ?	Yes
Is a collateral registry in operation, that is unified geographically and by asset type, as well as indexed by the grantor's name of a security right ?	No
Do secured creditors have absolute priority to their collateral outside bankruptcy procedures?	No
Do secured creditors have absolute priority to their collateral in bankruptcy procedures?	No
During reorganization, are secured creditors' claims exempt from an automatic stay on enforcement?	No
Does the law authorize parties to agree on out of court enforcement?	No

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

Some reform outcomes

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

After Thailand amended its laws in 2006 and 2008, more than 85 transactions that failed to comply with the disclosure standards were suspended. Thirteen were deemed prejudicial and were therefore canceled, thus preventing damage to the companies involved and preserving their value. Companies were not deterred either, as more than 30 new companies joined the stock exchange since 2005 bringing the number of listed companies to 523.

What do the Protecting Investors indicators measure?

Extent of disclosure index (0–10)

- Who can approve related-party transactions
- Requirements for external and internal disclosure in case of related-party transactions

Extent of director liability index (0–10)

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

Ease of shareholder suits index (0–10)

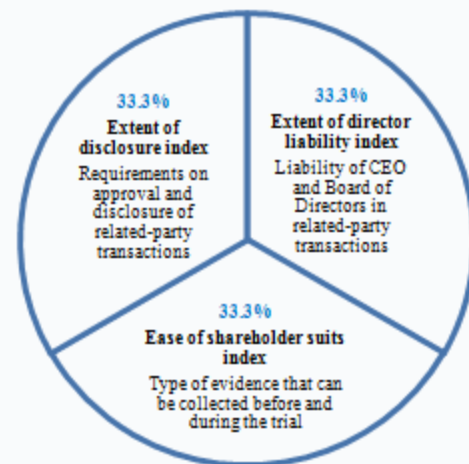
- Documents and information available during trial
- Access to internal corporate documents (directly or through a government inspector)

Strength of investor protection index (0–10)

- Simple average of the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits indices

Protecting Investors: minority shareholder rights in related-party transactions

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators



Case Study Assumptions

The business (Buyer):

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

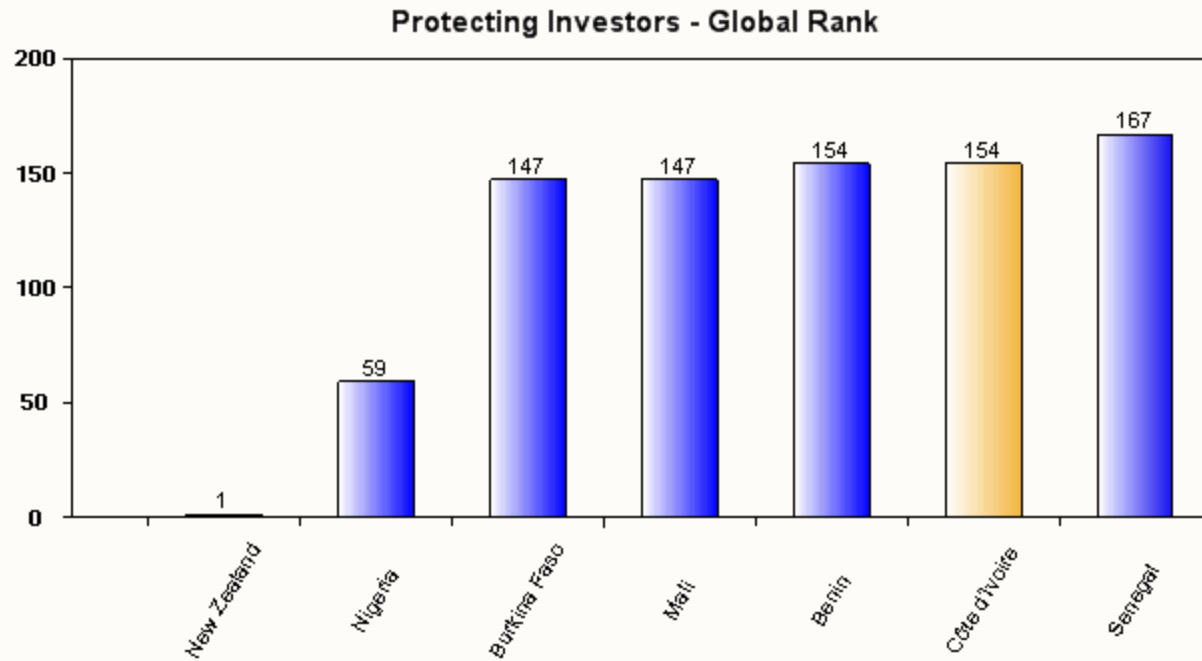
The transaction

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

1. Benchmarking Protecting Investors Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 154 overall for Protecting Investors.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Protecting Investors - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Protecting Investors data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Strength of investor protection index (0-10)
New Zealand	9.7

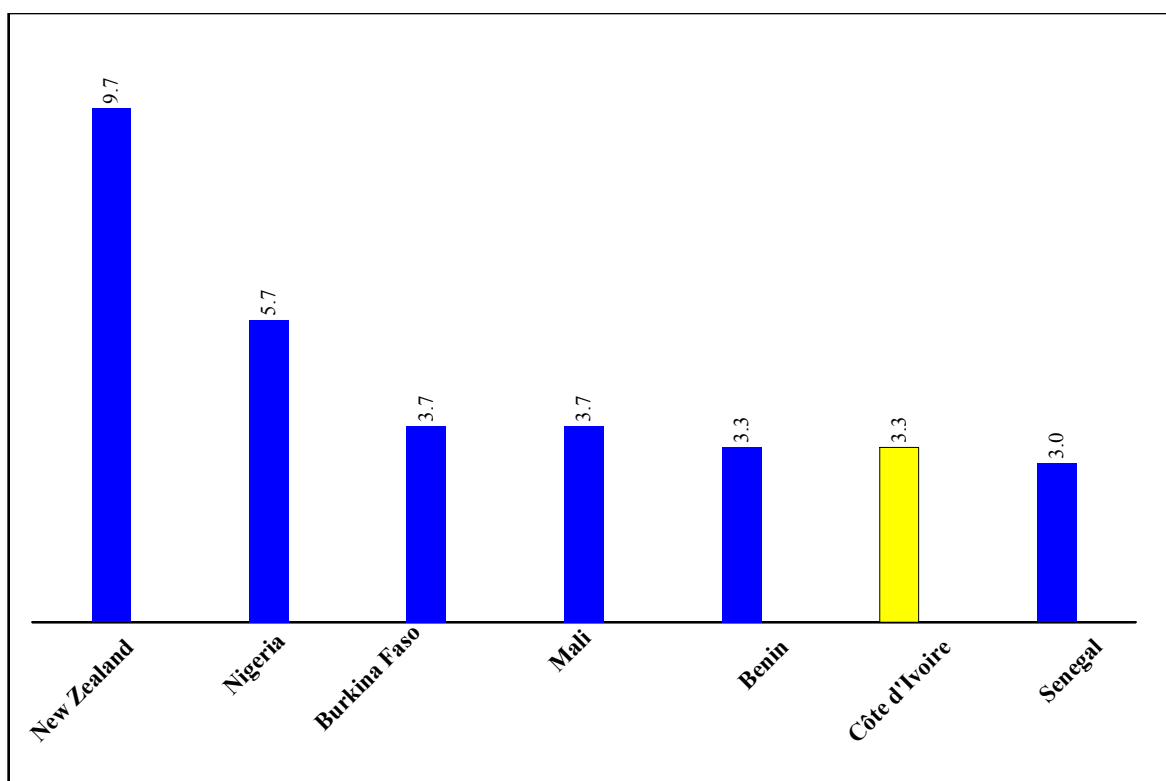
<i>Selected Economy</i>	
Côte d'Ivoire	3.3

<i>Comparator Economies</i>	
Benin	3.3
Burkina Faso	3.7
Mali	3.7
Nigeria	5.7
Senegal	3.0

2. Historical data: Protecting Investors in Côte d'Ivoire

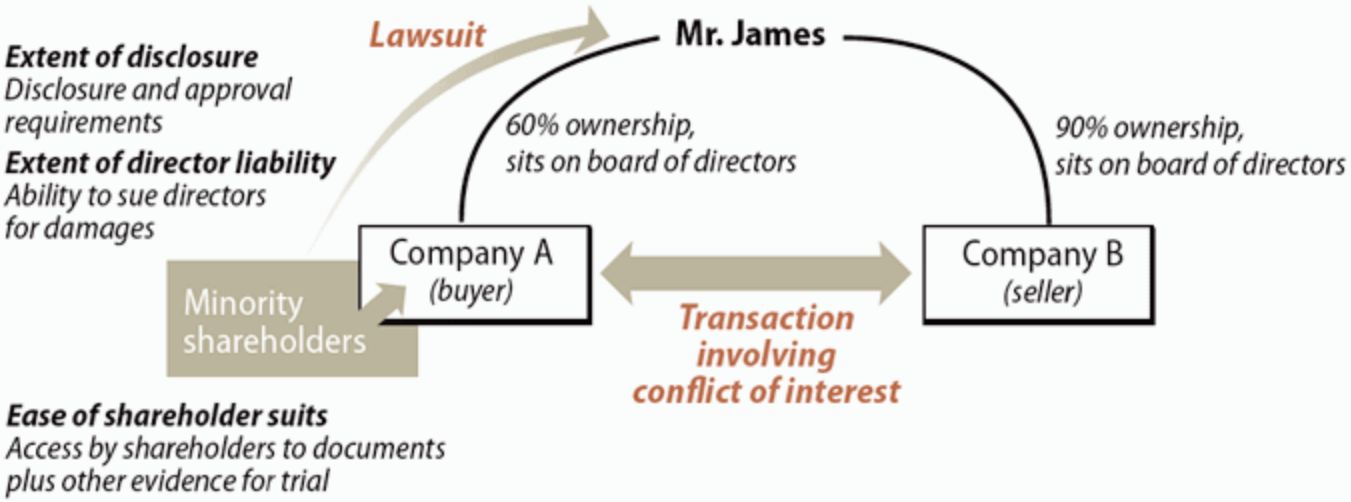
Protecting Investors data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	153	154
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3

3. The following graph illustrates the Protecting Investors index in Côte d'Ivoire compared to best practice and selected Economies:



Note: The higher the score, the greater the investor protection.

How well are minority shareholders protected against self-dealing in related-party transactions?



4. Details on Protecting Investors in Côte d'Ivoire

The table below provides a full breakdown of how the disclosure, director liability, and shareholder suits indexes are calculated in Côte d'Ivoire.

Protecting Investors Data (2010)	Indicator
Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	6
What corporate body provides legally sufficient approval for the transaction?	3
Whether immediate disclosure of the transaction to the public and/or shareholders is required?	0
Whether disclosure of the transaction in published periodic filings (annual reports) is required?	2
Whether disclosure of the conflict of interest by Mr. James to the board of directors is required?	1
Whether an external body must review the terms of the transaction before it takes place?	0
Extent of director liability index (0-10)	1
Whether shareholders can hold Mr. James liable for the damage that the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company?	0
Whether shareholders can hold the approving body (the CEO or board of directors) liable for the damage that the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company?	0
Whether a court can void the transaction upon a successful claim by a shareholder plaintiff?	0
Whether Mr. James pays damages for the harm caused to the company upon a successful claim by the shareholder plaintiff?	0

Whether Mr. James repays profits made from the transaction upon a successful claim by the shareholder plaintiff?	0
Whether fines and imprisonment can be applied against Mr. James?	0
Whether shareholders can sue directly or derivatively for the damage that the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company?	1
Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	3
Whether the plaintiff can obtain any documents from the defendant and witnesses during trial?	3
Whether the plaintiff can directly question the defendant and witnesses during trial?	0
Whether the plaintiff can request categories of documents from the defendant without identifying specific ones?	0
Whether shareholders owning 10% or less of Buyer's shares can request an inspector to investigate the transaction?	0
Whether the level of proof required for civil suits is lower than that of criminal cases?	0
Whether shareholders owning 10% or less of Buyer's shares can inspect transaction documents before filing suit?	0
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	3.3

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

Some reform outcomes

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

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

What do the Paying taxes indicators measure?

Tax payments for a manufacturing company in 2009
(number per year adjusted for electronic or joint filing and payment)

- Total number of taxes and contributions paid, including consumption taxes (value added tax, sales tax or goods and service tax)
- Method and frequency of filing and payment

Time required to comply with 3 major taxes (hours per year)

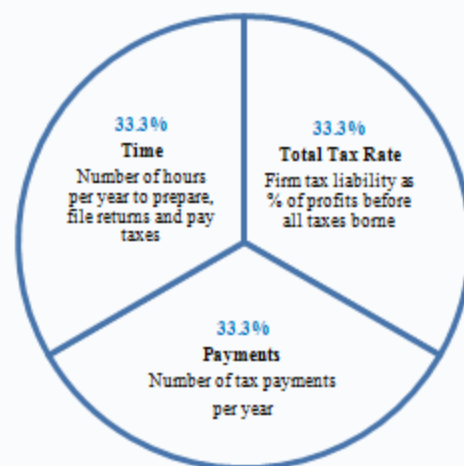
- Collecting information and computing the tax payable
- Completing tax return forms, filing with proper agencies
- Arranging payment or withholding
- Preparing separate tax accounting books, if required

Total tax rate (% of profit)

- Profit or corporate income tax
- Mandatory social contributions and labor taxes paid by the employer
- Property and property transfer taxes
- Dividend, capital gains and financial transactions taxes
- Waste collection, vehicle, road and other taxes

Paying Taxes: tax compliance for a local manufacturing company

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators



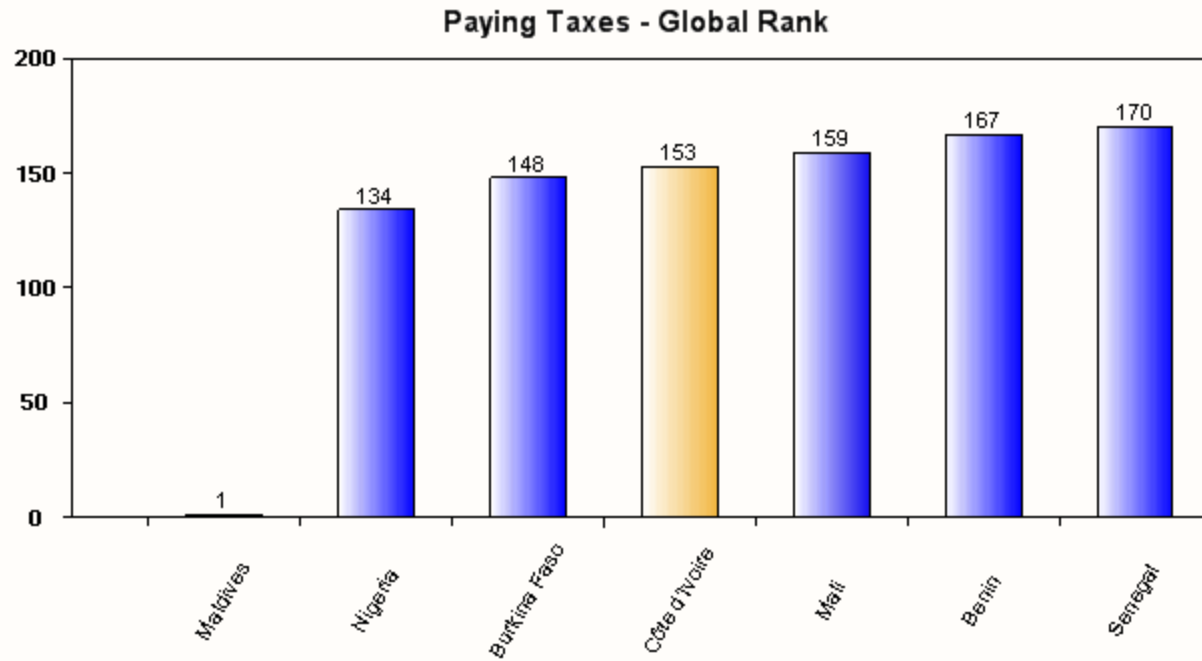
Case Study Assumptions

- TaxpayerCo is a medium-size business that started operations 2 years ago.
- Tax practitioners are asked to review its financial statements, as well as a standard list of transactions that the company completed during the year.
- Respondents are asked how much in taxes and mandatory contributions the business must pay and what the process is for doing so.
- The business starts from the same financial position in each economy. All the taxes and mandatory contributions paid during the second year of operation are recorded.
- Taxes and mandatory contributions are measured at all levels of government
- Taxes and mandatory contributions include corporate income tax, turnover tax, all labor taxes and contributions paid by the company.
- A range of standard deductions and exemptions are also recorded.

1. Benchmarking Paying Taxes Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 153 overall for Paying Taxes.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Paying Taxes - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Paying Taxes data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Payments (number per year)	Time (hours per year)	Total tax rate (% profit)
Maldives	3	0	
Timor-Leste			0.2

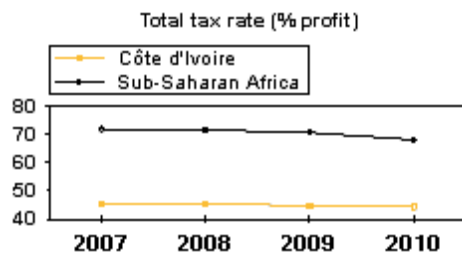
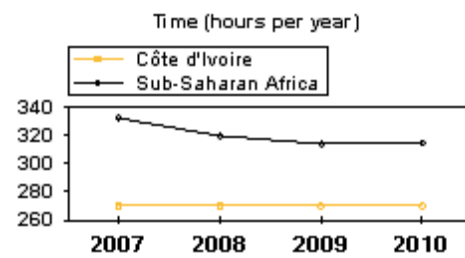
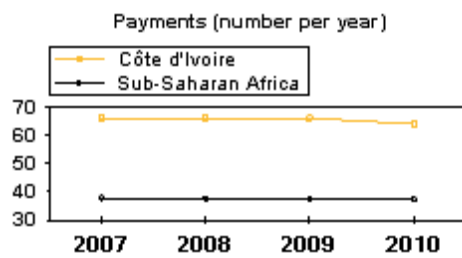
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Côte d'Ivoire	64	270	44.4

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Benin	55	270	66.0
Burkina Faso	46	270	44.9
Mali	59	270	52.2
Nigeria	35	938	32.2
Senegal	59	666	46.0

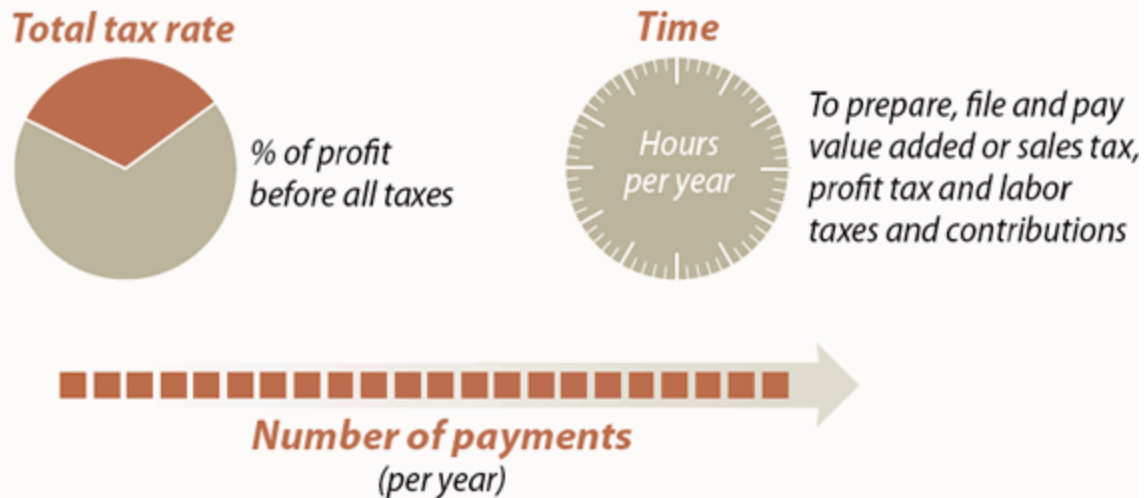
2. Historical data: Paying Taxes in Côte d'Ivoire

Paying Taxes data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	151	153
Total tax rate (% profit)	45.4	45.4	44.7	44.4
Payments (number per year)	66	66	66	64
Time (hours per year)	270	270	270	270

3. Paying Taxes sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years



What are the time, total tax rate and number of payments necessary for a local medium-sized company to pay all taxes?



4. Details on Paying Taxes in Côte d'Ivoire

The table below addresses the taxes and mandatory contributions that a medium-size company must pay or withhold in a given year in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as measures of administrative burden in paying taxes.

Tax or mandatory contribution	Payments (number)	Notes on Payments	Time (hours)	Statutory tax rate	Tax base	Total tax rate (% profit)	Notes on TTR
Stamp duty	1			XOF 500	number of pages		
Value added tax (VAT)	12		120	18.0%	value added		
Contribution for National Reconstruction	2			2.0%	overhead expenses	0.10	
Fuel tax	1				included in the fuel price	0.20	
Tax on insurance premium	1			25% and 14,5.%	insurance premium	0.30	
Tax on interest	1			16,5%, 10%, 5%, 1% (see explanation on "Deductions & Provisions")	interest income	0.40	
Advertising tax	1			3.0%	advertising expenses	0.50	

Tax on real estate patrimony on undeveloped land	2		1.5%	property value	0.80
Tax on real estate patrimony on developed land	2		15.0%	rental value	1.30
Special tax on equipment	12		0.1%	turnover	1.40
Payroll tax	12		2.8%	gross salaries	2.50
Corporate income tax	3	30	25.0%	taxable profit	8.80
Business license tax	2		0.5% on turnover + 18.5% on rental value	Turnover and rental value of professional premises	10.40
Social security contributions	12	120	15.6%	gross salaries	17.50
Totals	64	270			44.4

Making trade between countries easier is increasingly important for business in today's globalized world. Excessive document requirements, burdensome customs procedures, inefficient port operations and inadequate infrastructure all lead to extra costs and delays for exporters and importers, stifling trade potential. Trade facilitation tools such as electronic data interchange systems, risk-based inspections, and single windows help improve an economy's trading environment and boost firms' international competitiveness. *Doing Business* trade indicators take into account documents, cost and time associated with every procedure for trading a standard shipment of goods by ocean transport. Research indicates that exporters in developing countries have much more to gain by a 10% drop in their trading costs than from a similar decrease of the tariffs applied to their products in global markets.

Some reform outcomes

In Georgia, reducing customs clearance time by a day has led to operational savings of an estimated \$288 per truck, or an annual \$133 million for the country's whole trading community given the growing amount of cross-border trade in recent years.

In Korea, predictable cargo processing times and rapid turnover by ports and warehouses provide a benefit to the Korean economy of some \$2 billion annually.

What do the Trading Across Borders indicators measure?

Trading Across Borders: exporting and importing by ocean transport

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators

Documents required to export and import (number)

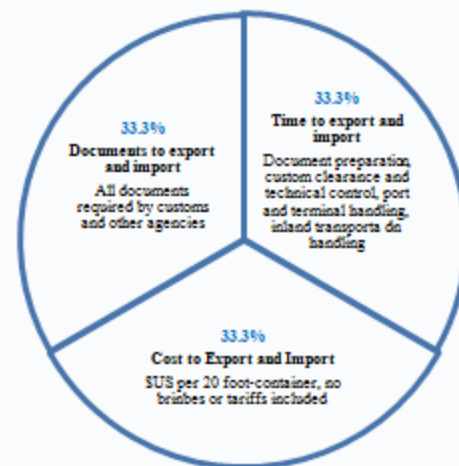
- Bank documents
- Customs clearance documents
- Port and terminal handling documents
- Transport documents

Time required to export and import (days)

- Obtaining all the documents
- Inland transport and handling
- Customs clearance and inspections
- Port and terminal handling
- Does not include ocean transport time

Cost required to export and import (US\$ per container)

- All documentation
- Inland transport and handling
- Customs clearance and inspections
- Port and terminal handling
- Official costs only, no bribes



Case Study Assumptions

The Business

- Has at least 60 employees and is located in the economy's largest business city
- Is a private, limited liability company, which exports more than 10% of its sales. It is fully domestically owned and does not operate in an export processing zone or an industrial estate with special export or import privileges

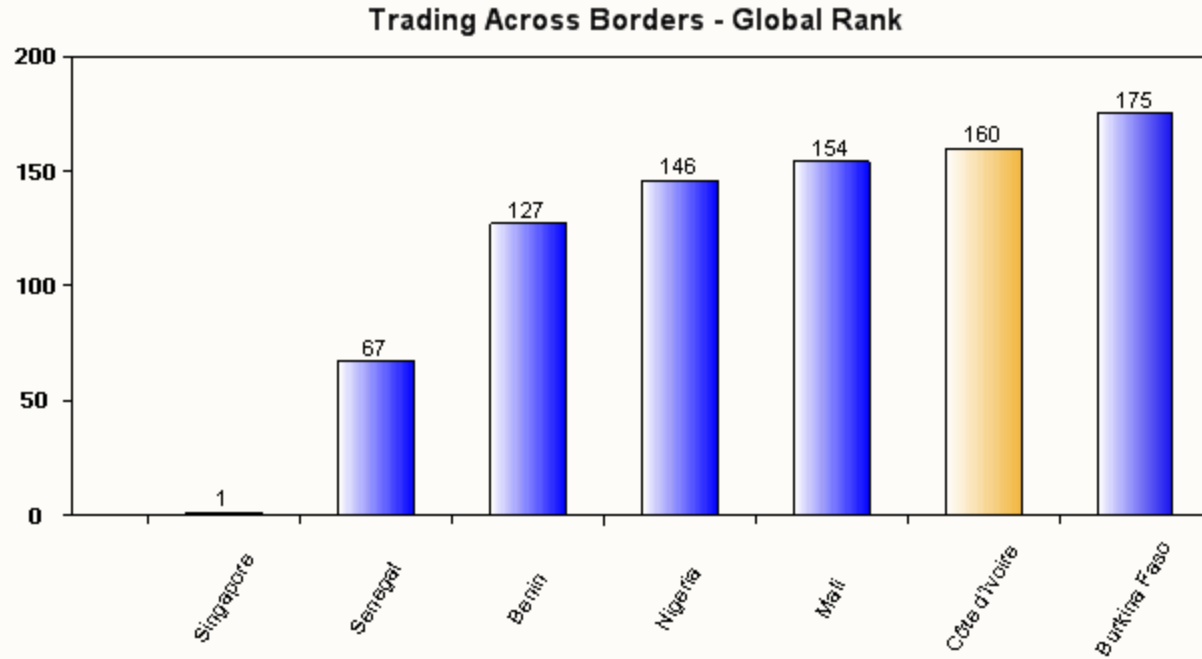
The traded product

- Is transported in a dry-cargo, 20-foot full container load; weighs 10 tons and is valued at \$20,000
- Is not hazardous or include military items; it does not require special phytosanitary or environmental safety standards, refrigeration or any other special environment
- Is one of the economy's leading export or import products

1. Benchmarking Trading Across Borders Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 160 overall for Trading Across Borders.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Trading Across Borders - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Trading Across Borders data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Documents to export (number)	Time to export (days)	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	Documents to import (number)	Time to import (days)	Cost to import (US\$ per container)
Denmark		5				
France	2			2		
Malaysia			450			
Singapore					4	439

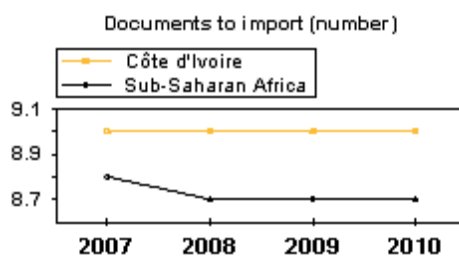
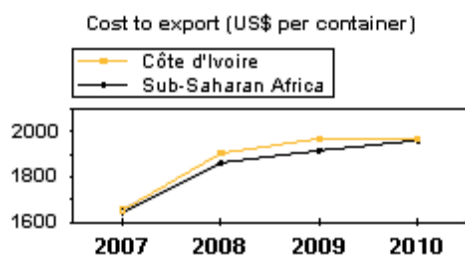
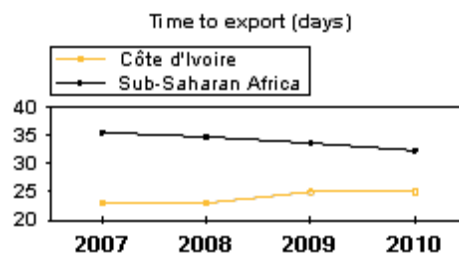
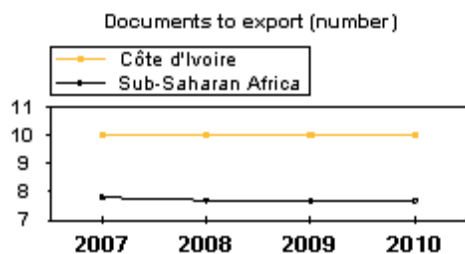
<i>Selected Economy</i>						
Côte d'Ivoire	10	25	1969	9	36	2577

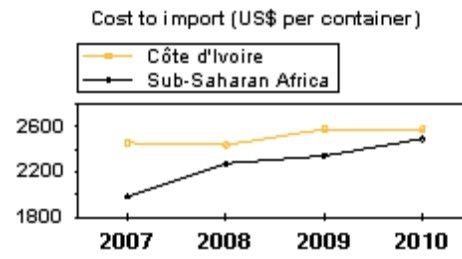
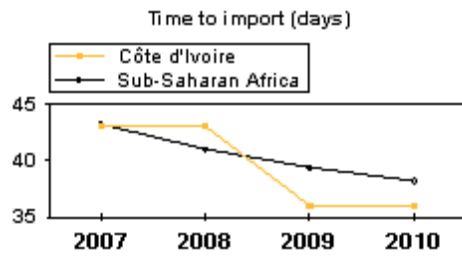
<i>Comparator Economies</i>						
Benin	7	30	1251	7	32	1400
Burkina Faso	10	41	2412	10	49	4030
Mali	7	26	2202	10	31	3067
Nigeria	10	24	1263	9	39	1440
Senegal	6	11	1098	5	14	1940

2. Historical data: Trading Across Borders in Côte d'Ivoire

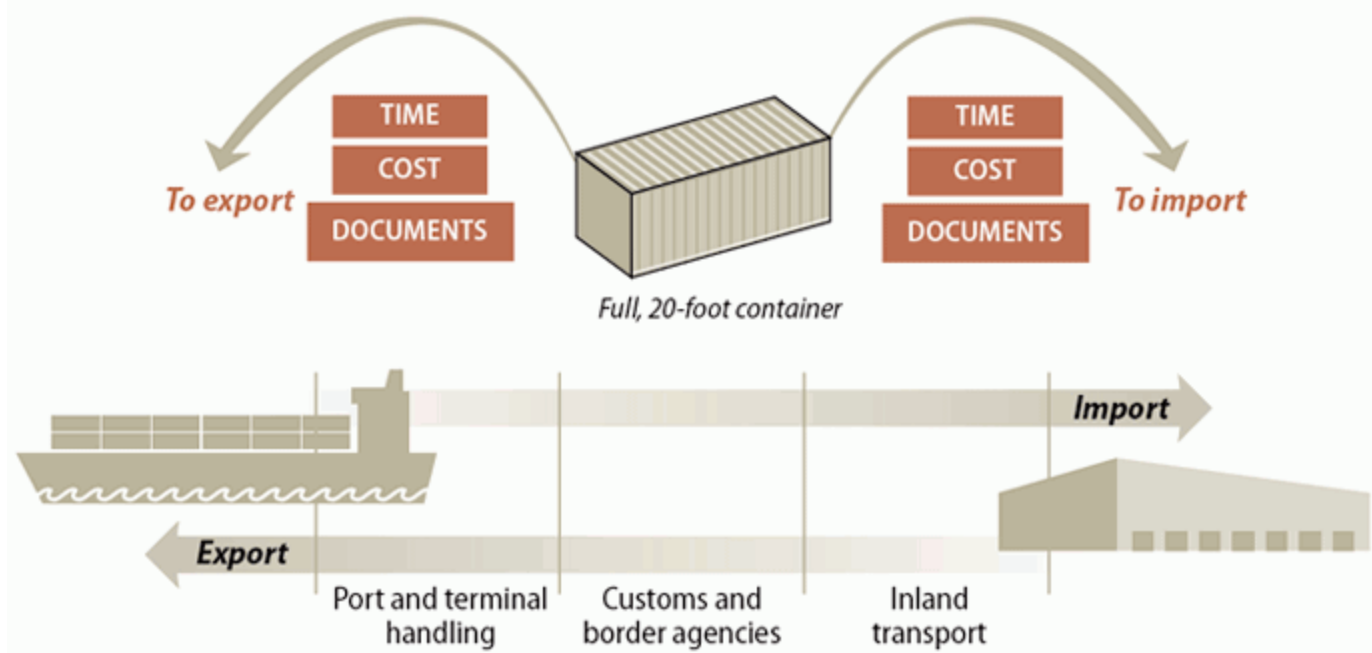
Trading Across Borders data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	160	160
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1653	1904	1969	1969
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	2457	2437	2577	2577
Documents to export (number)	10	10	10	10
Documents to import (number)	9	9	9	9
Time to export (days)	23	23	25	25
Time to import (days)	43	43	36	36

3. Trading Across Borders sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years





How much time, how many documents and what cost to export and import across borders by ocean transport?



4. Details on Trading Across Borders in Côte d'Ivoire

These tables list the procedures necessary to import and export a standardized cargo of goods in Côte d'Ivoire. The documents required to export and import the goods are also shown.

Nature of Export Procedures (2010)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	15	299
Customs clearance and technical control	5	81
Ports and terminal handling	3	889
Inland transportation and handling	2	700
Totals	25	1969

Nature of Import Procedures (2010)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	19	333
Customs clearance and technical control	7	244
Ports and terminal handling	8	1000
Inland transportation and handling	2	1000
Totals	36	2577

Documents for Export and Import

Export

Bill of lading
Cargo release order
Certificate of origin
Commercial invoice
Customs export declaration
Foreign exchange authorization
Packing list
Preferential certificate
Pre-shipment inspection clean report of findings
Technical standard/health certificate

Import

Bill of Lading
Cargo Release order
Certificate of origin
Commercial Invoice
Customs Import Declaration
Packing List
Technical standard/health certificate
Terminal Handling Receipts
Attestation de verification BIVAC

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

Some reform outcomes

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

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

What do the Enforcing Contracts indicators measure?

Enforcing Contracts: resolving a commercial dispute through the courts

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators

Procedures to enforce a contract (number)

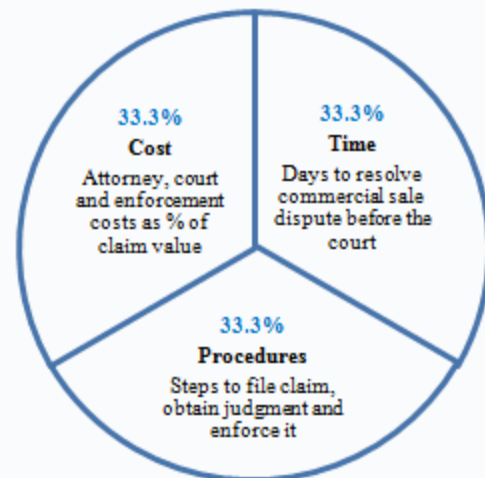
- Any interaction between the parties in a commercial dispute, or between them and the judge or court officer
- Steps to file the case
- Steps for trial and judgment
- Steps to enforce the judgment

Time required to complete procedures (calendar days)

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

Cost required to complete procedures (% of claim)

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



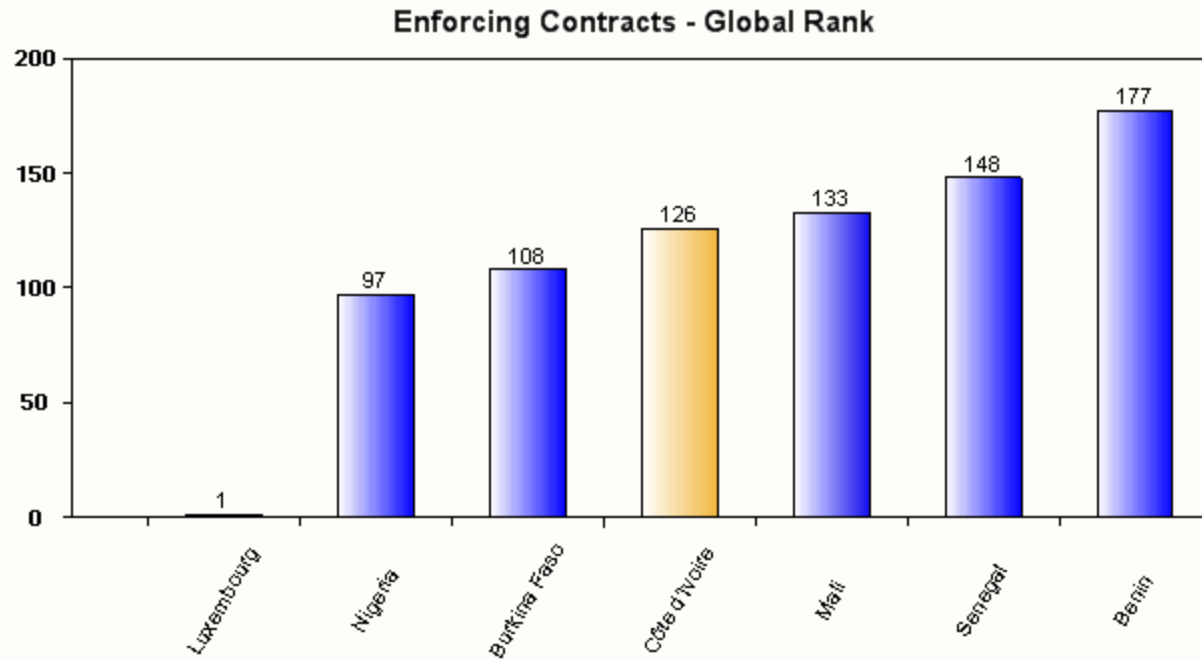
Case Study Assumptions

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

1. Benchmarking Enforcing Contracts Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 126 overall for Enforcing Contracts.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Enforcing Contracts - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Enforcing Contracts data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of claim)
Bhutan			0.1
Ireland	20		
Singapore		150	

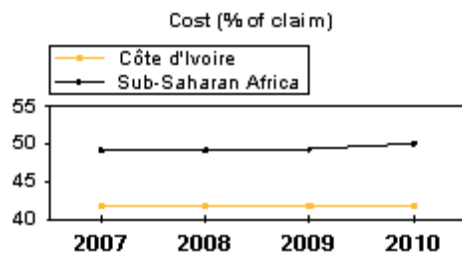
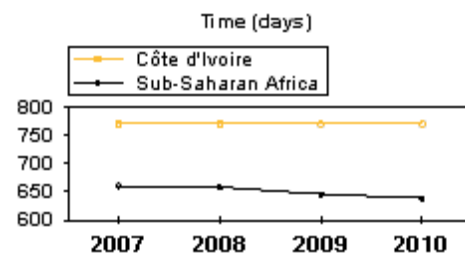
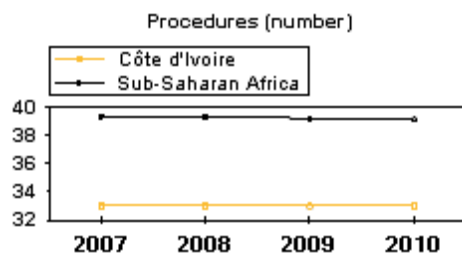
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Côte d'Ivoire	33	770	41.7

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Benin	42	825	64.7
Burkina Faso	37	446	81.7
Mali	36	620	52.0
Nigeria	40	457	32.0
Senegal	44	780	26.5

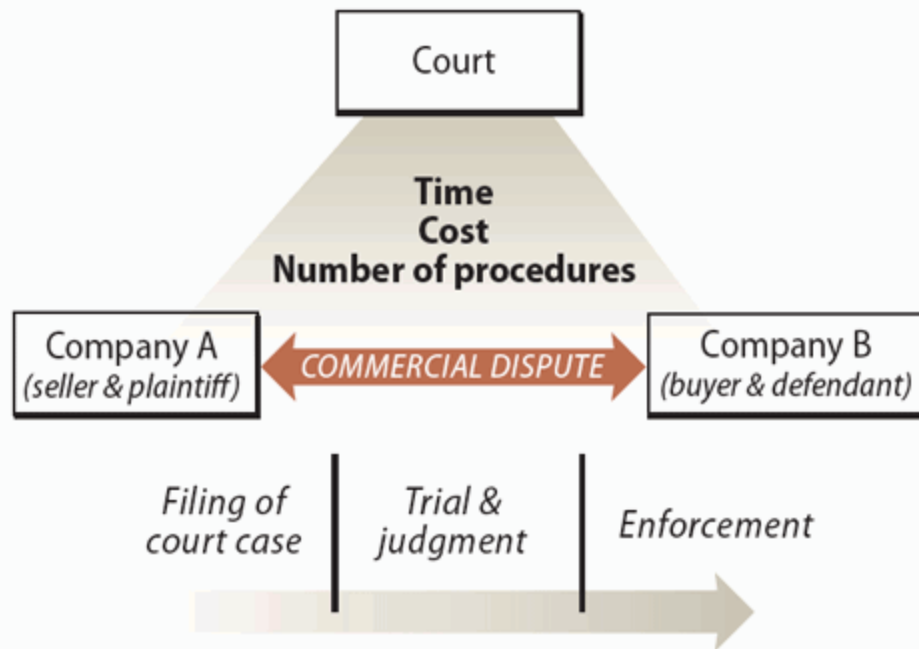
2. Historical data: Enforcing Contracts in Côte d'Ivoire

Enforcing Contracts data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	127	126
Procedures (number)	33	33	33	33
Time (days)	770	770	770	770
Cost (% of claim)	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7

3. Enforcing Contracts sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years



What are the time, cost and number of procedures to resolve a commercial dispute through the courts?



4. Details on Contract Enforcement in Côte d'Ivoire

This topic looks at the efficiency of contract enforcement in Côte d'Ivoire.

Court information: Abidjan First Instance Court, ("Chambre Commerciale du Tribunal de Première Instance Commercial Section (Abidjan-Plateau ou Yopougon)")

Nature of Procedure (2010)	Indicator
Procedures (number)	33
Time (days)	770
Filing and service	25.0
Trial and judgment	365.0
Enforcement of judgment	380.0
Cost (% of claim)*	41.70
Attorney cost (% of claim)	16.7
Court cost (% of claim)	15.0
Enforcement Cost (% of claim)	10.0

* Claim assumed to be equivalent to 200% of income per capita.

A robust bankruptcy system functions as a filter, ensuring the survival of economically efficient companies and reallocating the resources of inefficient ones. Fast and cheap insolvency proceedings result in businesses' speedy return to normal operation and increase returns to creditors. By improving the expectations of creditors and debtors about the outcome of insolvency proceedings, well-functioning insolvency systems can facilitate access to finance, save more viable businesses, and thereby improve growth and sustainability in the economy overall.

Some reform outcomes

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

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

What does the Closing a Business indicator measure?

Closing a Business: insolvency proceedings against local company

Time required to recover debt (years)

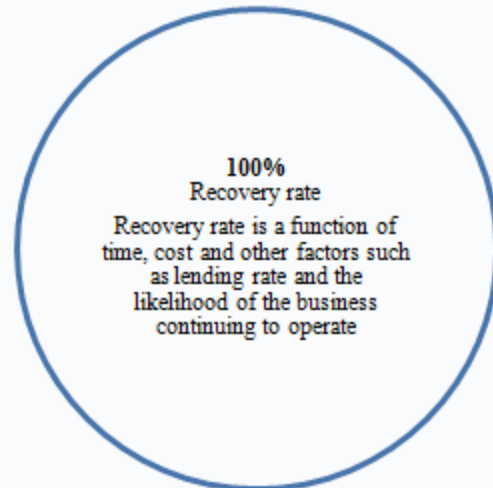
- Measured in calendar years
- Appeals and requests for extension are included

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

- Measured as percentage of estate value
- Court fees
- Fees of insolvency administrators
- Lawyers' fees
- Assessors' and auctioneers' fees
- All other fees and costs

Recovery rate for creditors (cents on the dollar)

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



Case Study Assumptions

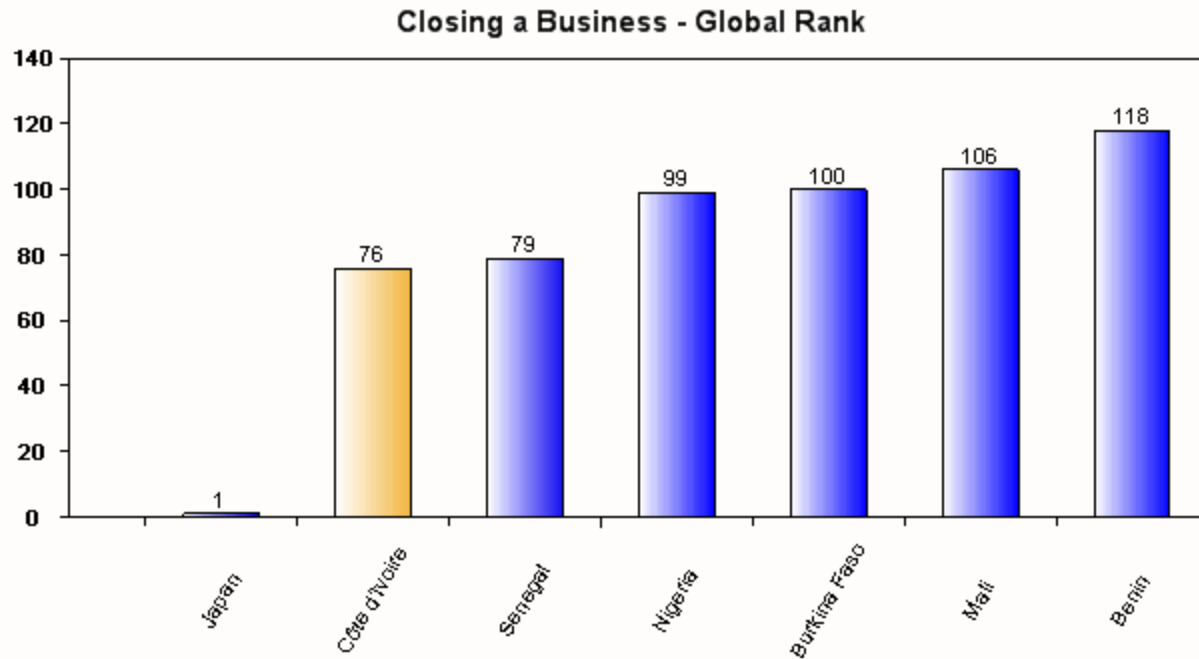
The Company:

- is domestically owned
- is a limited liability company operating a hotel
- operates in the economy's largest business city
- has 201 employees, 1 secured creditor and 50 unsecured creditors
- has a higher value as a going concern and a lower value in a piecemeal sale of assets

1. Benchmarking Closing Business Regulations

Côte d'Ivoire is ranked 76 overall for Closing a Business.

Ranking of Côte d'Ivoire in Closing Business - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Closing Business data for Côte d'Ivoire compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	Time (years)	Cost (% of estate)
Ireland		0.4	
Japan	92.7		
Singapore			1

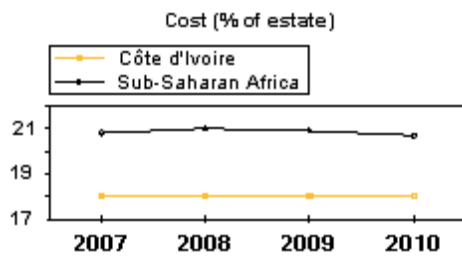
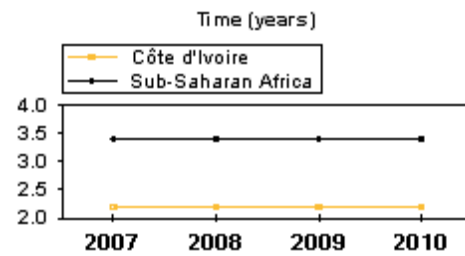
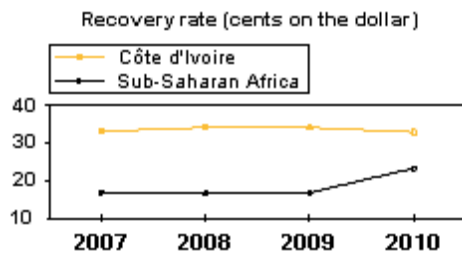
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Côte d'Ivoire	32.8	2.2	18

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Benin	20.2	4.0	22
Burkina Faso	26.8	4.0	9
Mali	24.6	3.6	18
Nigeria	26.8	2.0	22
Senegal	32.0	3.0	7

2. Historical data: Closing Business in Côte d'Ivoire

Closing a Business data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	72	76
Time (years)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Cost (% of estate)	18	18	18	18
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	33.0	34.0	34.0	32.8

3. Closing Business sub indicators in Côte d'Ivoire over the past 4 years



Since 2004 *Doing Business* has been tracking reforms aimed at simplifying business regulations, strengthening property rights, opening access to credit and enforcing contracts by measuring their impact on 10 indicator sets . * Nearly 1,000 reforms have had an impact on these indicators. *Doing Business 2011*, covering June 2009 to June 2010, reports that 117 economies implemented 216 reforms to make it easier to start a business. 64% of economies measured by *Doing Business* have reformed this year, focusing on easing business start-up, lightening the tax burden, simplifying import and export regulations and improving credit information systems.

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

Economy	Indicator									
	Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Closing a Business	Employing Workers
Kazakhstan	✓	✓				✓	✓			
Rwanda		✓		✓			✓			
Peru	✓	✓	✓				✓			
Vietnam	✓	✓		✓						
Cape Verde	✓		✓				✓			
Tajikistan	✓				✓	✓	✓			
Zambia	✓						✓	✓		
Hungary		✓	✓				✓			✓
Grenada	✓		✓				✓			
Brunei Darussalam	✓						✓	✓		

 Positive Change
 Negative Change

* For *Doing Business 2011* the Employing Workers indicator is not included in the aggregate ease of doing business ranking.

Summary of changes to business regulation in top 10 most improved economies in *Doing Business 2011* and selected comparator economies.

Benin	Benin created a new municipal commission to streamline construction permitting and set up an ad hoc commission to deal with the backlog in permit applications.
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam made starting a business easier by improving efficiency at the company registrar and implementing an electronic system for name searches. Brunei Darussalam reduced the corporate income tax rate from 23.5% to 22% while also introducing a lower tax rate for small businesses, ranging from 5.5% to 11%. The introduction of an electronic customs system in Brunei Darussalam made trading easier.
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso made dealing with construction permits easier by cutting the cost of the soil survey in half and the time to process a building permit application by a third. Burkina Faso reduced the statutory tax rate and the number of taxes for business and introduced simpler, uniform compliance procedures. Burkina Faso reduced documentation requirements for importers and exporters, making it easier to trade. Burkina Faso made enforcing contracts easier by setting up a specialized commercial court and abolishing the fee to register judicial decisions.
Cape Verde	Cape Verde made start-up easier by eliminating the need for a municipal inspection before a business begins operations and computerizing the system for delivering the municipal license. Cape Verde eased property registration by switching from fees based on a percentage of the property value to lower fixed rates. Cape Verde abolished the stamp duties on sales and checks.
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire eased construction permitting by eliminating the need to obtain a preliminary approval.
Grenada	Grenada eased business start-up by transferring responsibility for the commercial registry from the courts to the civil administration. The appointment of a registrar focusing only on property cut the time needed to transfer property in Grenada by almost half. Grenada's customs administration made trading faster by simplifying procedures, reducing inspections, improving staff training and enhancing communication with users.
Hungary	Hungary implemented a time limit for the issuance of building permits. Hungary reduced the property registration fee by 6% of the property value. Hungary simplified taxes and tax bases. Amendments to Hungary's bankruptcy law encourage insolvent companies to consider reaching agreements with creditors out of court so as to avoid bankruptcy.
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan eased business start-up by reducing the minimum capital requirement to 100 tenge (\$0.70) and eliminating the need to have the memorandum of association and company charter notarized. Kazakhstan made dealing with construction permits easier by implementing a one-stop shop related to technical conditions for utilities. Kazakhstan strengthened investor protections by requiring greater corporate disclosure in company annual reports. Kazakhstan speeded up trade through efforts to modernize customs, including implementation of a risk management system and improvements in customs automation.
Mali	Mali eased construction permitting by implementing a simplified environmental impact assessment for noncomplex commercial buildings. Mali eased property transfers by reducing the property transfer tax for firms from 15% of the property value to 7%. Mali eliminated redundant inspections of imported goods, reducing the time for trading across borders.
Peru	Peru eased business start-up by simplifying the requirements for operating licenses and creating an online one-stop shop for business registration. Peru streamlined construction permitting by implementing administrative reforms. Peru introduced fast-track procedures at the land registry, cutting by half the time needed to register property. Peru made trading easier by implementing a new web-based electronic data interchange system, risk-based inspections and payment deferrals.
Rwanda	Rwanda made dealing with construction permits easier by passing new building regulations at the end of April 2010 and implementing new time limits for the issuance of various permits. Rwanda enhanced access to credit by allowing borrowers the right to inspect their own credit report and mandating that loans of all sizes be reported to the central bank's public credit registry. Rwanda reduced the number of trade documents required and enhanced its joint border management procedures with Uganda and other neighbors, leading to an improvement in the trade logistics environment.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan made starting a business easier by creating a one-stop shop that consolidates registration with the state and the tax authority. Tajikistan strengthened investor protections by requiring greater corporate disclosure in the annual report and greater access to corporate information for minority investors. Tajikistan lowered its corporate income tax rate.

Vietnam

Vietnam eased company start-up by creating a one-stop shop that combines the processes for obtaining a business license and tax license and by eliminating the need for a seal for company licensing. Vietnam made dealing with construction permits easier by reducing the cost to register newly completed buildings by 50% and transferring the authority to register buildings from local authorities to the Department of National Resources and Environment. Vietnam improved its credit information system by allowing borrowers to examine their own credit report and correct errors.

Zambia

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



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