

Doing Business 2011

Papua New Guinea

**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 Papua New Guinea. The data used for this economy profile come from the Doing Business database and are summarized in graphs. These graphs allow a comparison of the economies in each region not only with one another but also with the "good practice" economy for each indicator.

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

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

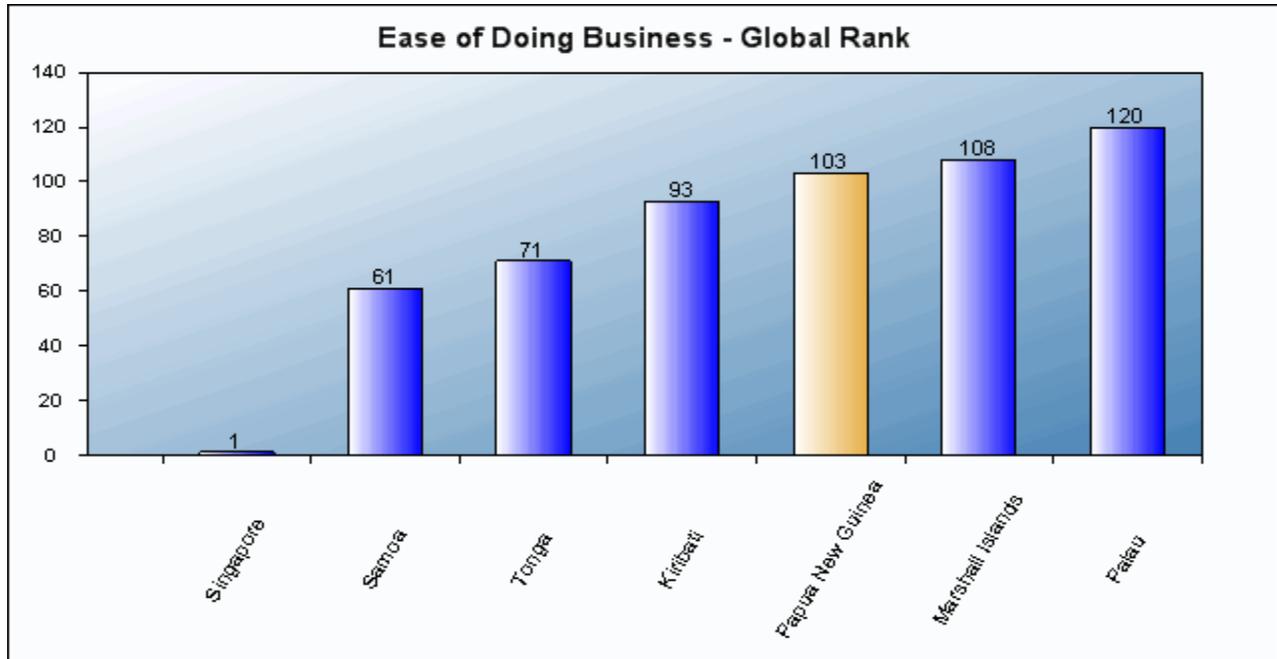
* Except for the Paying Taxes indicator that refers to the period January to December of 2009.

Note: 2008-2010 Doing Business data and rankings have been recalculated to reflect changes to the methodology and the addition of new economies (in the case of the rankings).

Economy Rankings - Ease of Doing Business

Papua New Guinea is ranked 103 out of 183 economies. Singapore is the top ranked economy in the Ease of Doing Business.

Papua New Guinea - Compared to global good practice economy as well as selected economies:



Papua New Guinea's ranking in Doing Business 2011

Rank	Doing Business 2011
Ease of Doing Business	103
Starting a Business	81
Dealing with Construction Permits	120
Registering Property	85
Getting Credit	89
Protecting Investors	44
Paying Taxes	101
Trading Across Borders	96
Enforcing Contracts	163
Closing a Business	108

Summary of Indicators - Papua New Guinea

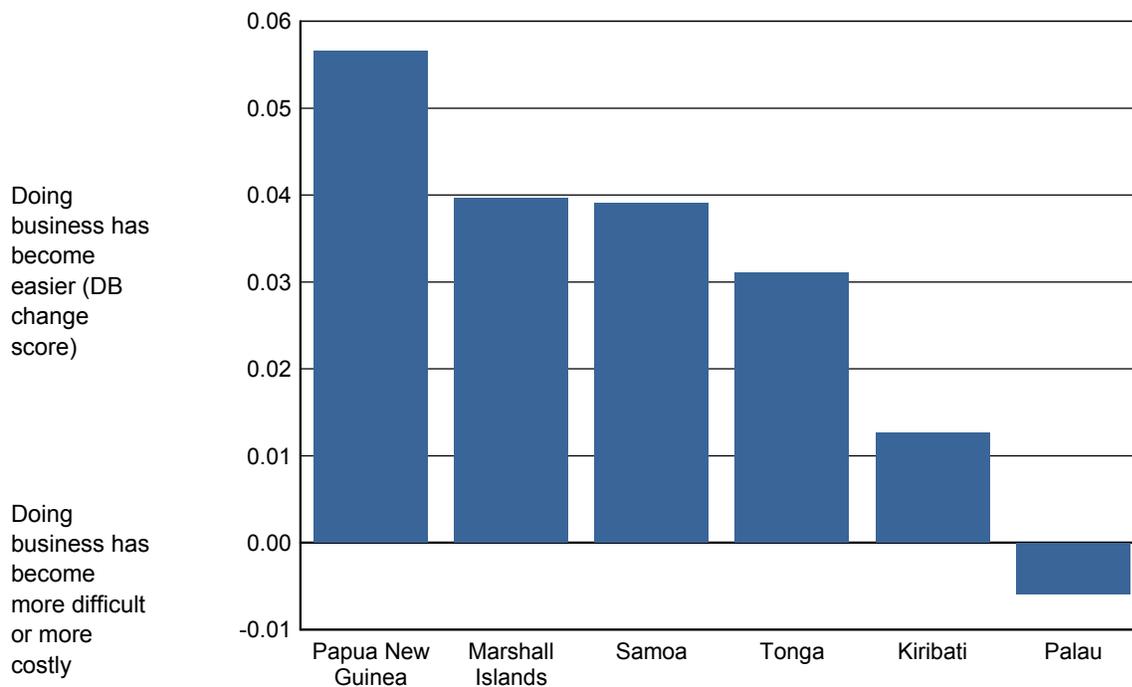
Starting a Business	Procedures (number)	6
	Time (days)	51
	Cost (% of income per capita)	17.7
	Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0.0
Dealing with Construction Permits	Procedures (number)	24
	Time (days)	217
	Cost (% of income per capita)	77.5
Registering Property	Procedures (number)	4
	Time (days)	72
	Cost (% of property value)	5.1
Getting Credit	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	5
	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	3
	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0
	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	0.6
Protecting Investors	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	5
	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	5
	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	8
	Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.0
Paying Taxes	Payments (number per year)	33
	Time (hours per year)	194
	Profit tax (%)	22.0
	Labor tax and contributions (%)	11.7
	Other taxes (%)	8.6
	Total tax rate (% profit)	42.3
Trading Across Borders	Documents to export (number)	7
	Time to export (days)	26
	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	664
	Documents to import (number)	9
	Time to import (days)	29
	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	722

Enforcing Contracts	Procedures (number)	42
	Time (days)	591
	Cost (% of claim)	110.3
Closing a Business	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	23.9
	Time (years)	3.0
	Cost (% of estate)	23

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

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

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



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

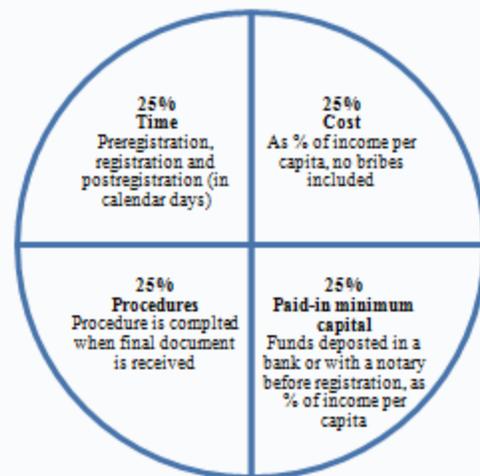
Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

- 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.

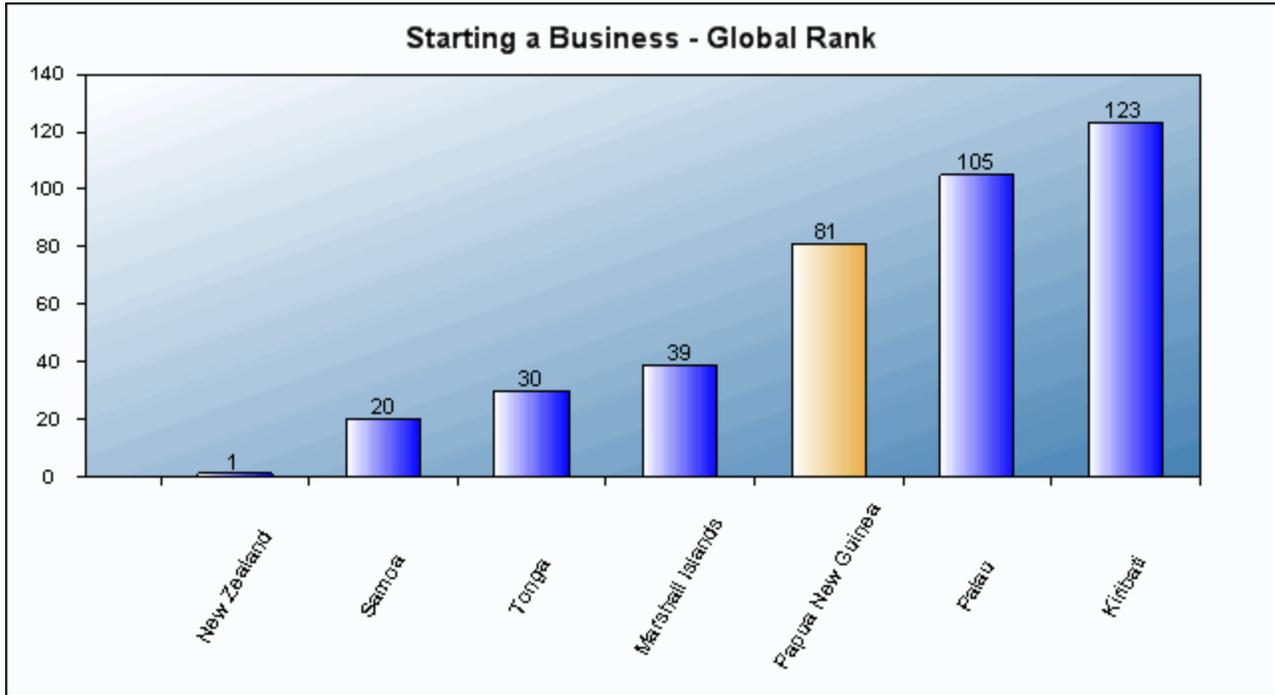
The business:

- 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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 81 overall for Starting a Business.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Starting a Business - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Starting a Business data for Papua New Guinea compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Min. capital (% of income per capita)
Denmark*			0.0	
New Zealand*	1	1		0.0

<i>Selected Economy</i>				
Papua New Guinea	6	51	17.7	0.0

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
Kiribati	6	21	40.2	21.7
Marshall Islands	5	17	17.3	0.0
Palau	8	28	4.2	11.2
Samoa	5	9	9.8	0.0
Tonga	4	25	7.0	0.0

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

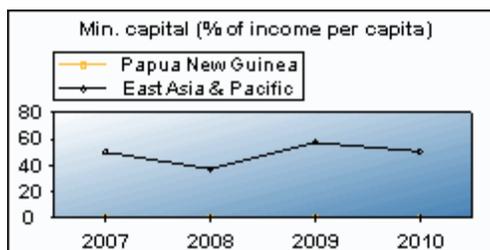
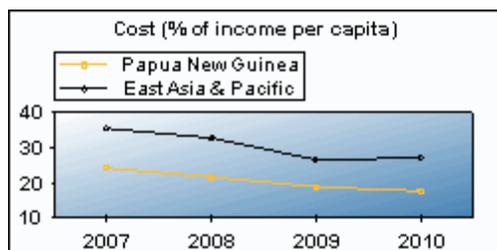
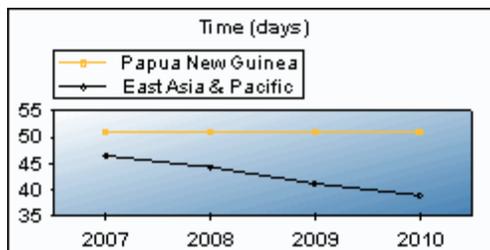
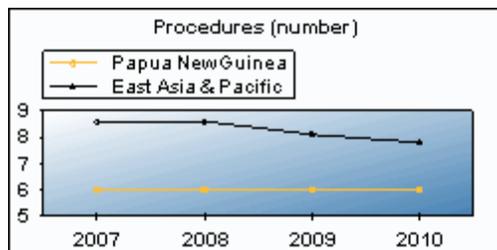
Procedures (number): **Canada**

Cost (% of income per capita): **Slovenia**

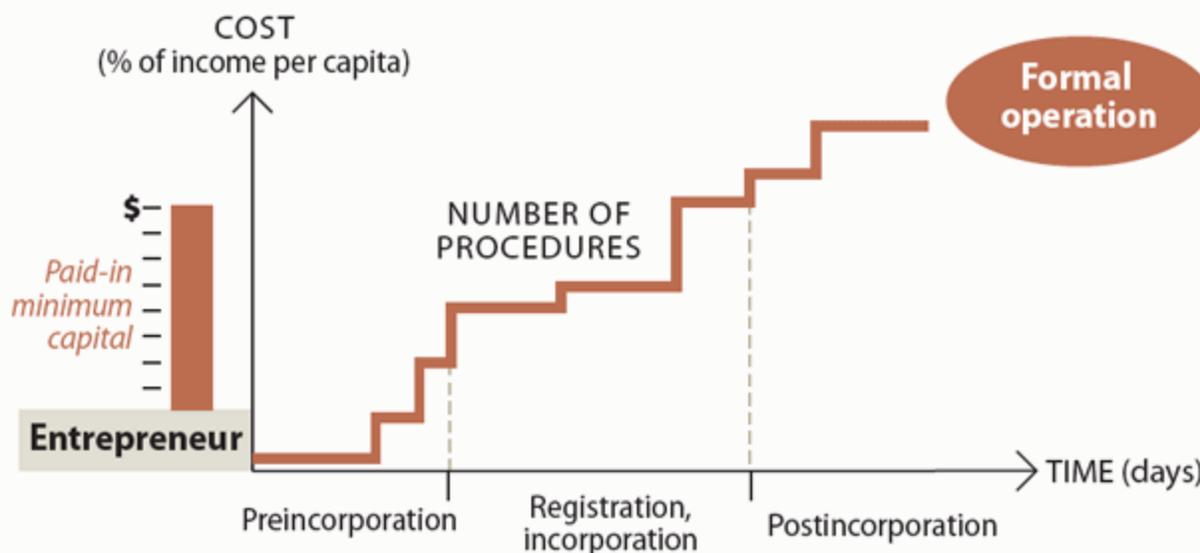
2. Historical data: Starting a Business in Papua New Guinea

Starting a Business data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	77	81
Procedures (number)	6	6	6	6
Time (days)	51	51	51	51
Cost (% of income per capita)	24.2	21.7	18.9	17.7
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3. The following graphs illustrate the Starting a Business sub indicators in Papua New Guinea over the past 4 years:



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



This table summarizes the procedures and costs associated with setting up a business in Papua New Guinea.

STANDARDIZED COMPANY

Legal Form: Private Limited Liability Company

City: Port Moresby

Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Obtain a company seal	4	PGK 60
2	Obtain name and register the company with the Registrar of Companies	18	PGK 260
3	Register with the tax authorities; register for VAT purposes; register with the Employment Register	9	no charge
4	Apply for a trade license from the National Capital District Commission	20	PGK 50
5 *	Open an account with an Authorized Superannuation Fund (ASF)	9	no charge
6 *	Register workers with the private insurers for work injury	20	PGK 200

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

Starting a Business Details - Papua New Guinea

Procedure 1 Obtain a company seal

Time to complete: 4

Cost to complete: PGK 60

Comment: Although companies are not expressly mandated by law to make a company seal, they are required to have a seal to meet the Companies Act requirements for issuing share certificates or for entering into deeds and contracts. The fee for a seal varies with its size but is about PGK 40–80. A seal can be obtained in a week.

Procedure 2 Obtain name and register the company with the Registrar of Companies

Time to complete: 18

Cost to complete: PGK 260

Comment: A company registration application must be submitted to the Registrar of Companies. Using standard Form 1, the application must include 3 proposed names of the company, the postal and street address of the registered office, and the number and names of the directors, the shareholders, and the secretaries.

Form 1 must also be accompanied by

- A certified copy of the company constitution, if applicable.
- Form 2, the consent of each director, which requires the full name, nationality, date of birth, and postal and residential addresses.
- Form 3, the consent of any secretary, which requires the full name, nationality, date of birth, and postal and residential addresses.
- Form 4, the consent of each shareholder, which requires each shareholder's date of birth, full name or corporate name, nationality or country of incorporation, postal and residential addresses, number and class of shares, and consideration for shares.
- Form 6, an application for name reservation.

A company is no longer required to have a memorandum or articles of association. A proposed company may opt to have a constitution but is not required to do so.

The total registration fee is PGK 260 for domestic companies as follows:

- Application to register a company: PGK 150.
- Application to reserve company name: PGK 50 (see Procedure 2).
- Stamp duty: PGK 60. If the company has a constitution, an additional stamp duty fee of PGK 40 applies.

Procedure 3 Register with the tax authorities; register for VAT purposes; register with the Employment Register

Time to complete: 9

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment: Under the Income Tax Act, a company carrying on business or deriving income in Papua New Guinea must appoint a Papua New Guinea resident to be a public officer. The appointment must be made 3 months from the date the company starts business operations or derives income in the country, by written notice to the Internal Revenue Commission.

All tax notices and forms are filed to the attention of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. Although different officers in this agency will likely attend to the separate notices and forms, these forms can be submitted to the Commissioner in a single filing.

The procedure takes a week to a month.

If a company employs one or more employees in Papua New Guinea with a weekly salary of more than PGK 126 a week, they must register as a “group employer” by submitting a written notice to the Internal Revenue Commission. No fees apply.

Any business or individual whose annual turnover exceeds (or is likely to exceed) PGK 100,000, must register for goods and services tax (GST) by filing Form 1 with the Internal Revenue Commission. This standard form requires the company business name and a description of its proposed main business activities along with the street and postal address of the registered office and a statement of its monthly sales and liabilities (approximate). No fees apply.

Procedure 4 Apply for a trade license from the National Capital District Commission

Time to complete: 20

Cost to complete: PGK 50

Comment: Companies in Port Moresby must obtain a trading license from the National Capital District Commission.

Procedure 5 Open an account with an Authorized Superannuation Fund (ASF)

Time to complete: 9

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment: According to the amendment to the Superannuation (General Provisions) Act 2000, a company with 15 or more employees must contribute to an Authorized Superannuation Fund (ASF; a superannuation fund that the Central Bank has approved and licensed).

An employer must remit its employer contributions to the ASF within 14 days of the end of each calendar month in which the relevant contribution is due for deduction from an employee's pay. It is an offence not to make contributions. Under the act, the Central Bank has the power to instigate proceedings against any offence by a person. It takes 7–10 days to open an account.

Procedure 6 Register workers with the private insurers for work injury

Time to complete: 20

Cost to complete: PGK 200

Comment: Although there is no registration requirement, it is an offence for an employer to employ any worker without an insurance or indemnity policy issued by a licensed insurer for injury to the worker arising out of or during employment. Registration time is 10–30 days.

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

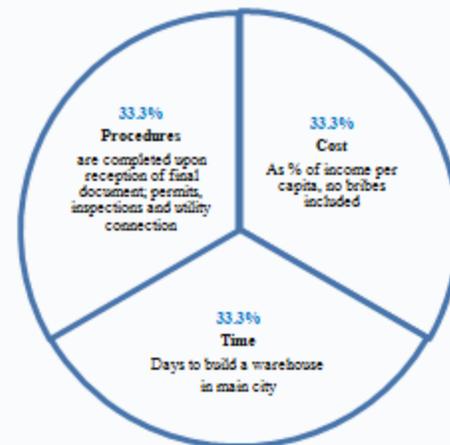
The warehouse:

- 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

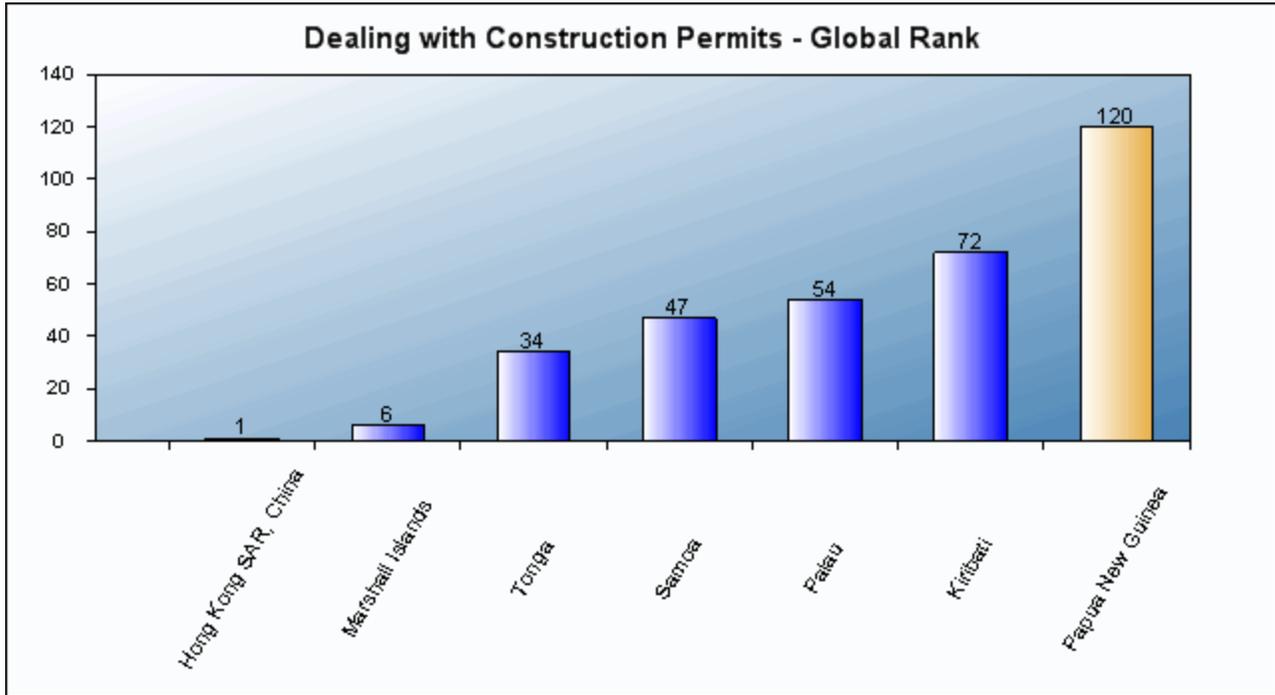
Rankings are based on 3 subindicators



1. Benchmarking Dealing with Construction Permits Regulations:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 120 overall for Dealing with Construction Permits.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Dealing with Construction Permits - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Dealing with Construction Permits data for Papua New Guinea 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	

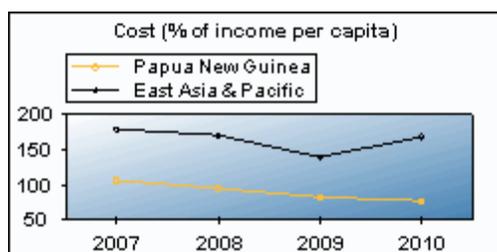
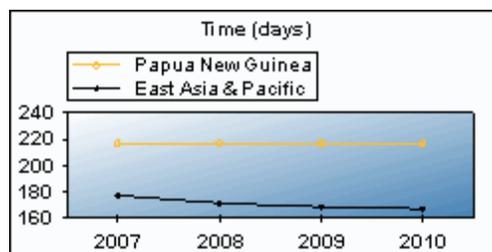
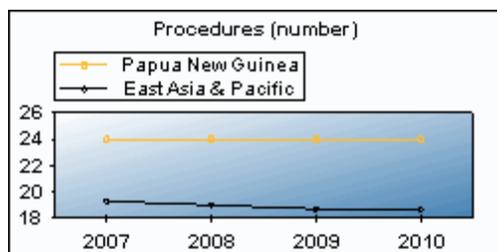
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Papua New Guinea	24	217	77.5

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Kiribati	14	160	446.5
Marshall Islands	10	55	36.0
Palau	25	118	5.1
Samoa	18	88	78.7
Tonga	11	76	269.6

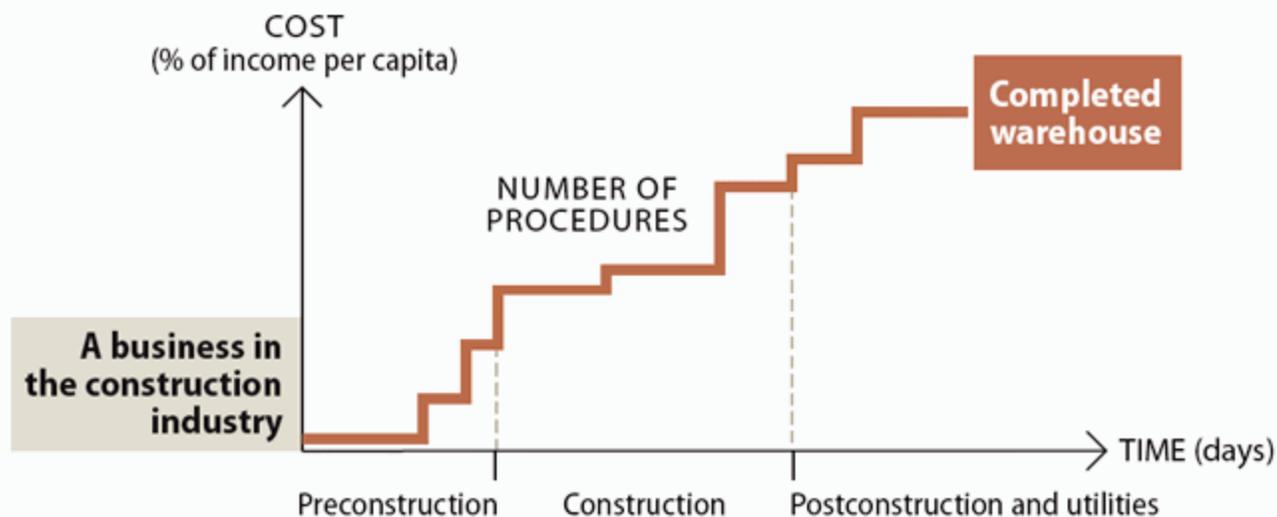
2. Historical data: Dealing with Construction Permits in Papua New Guinea

Dealing with Construction Permits data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	118	120
Procedures (number)	24	24	24	24
Time (days)	217	217	217	217
Cost (% of income per capita)	106.3	95.1	82.8	77.5

3. The following graphs illustrate the Dealing with Construction Permits sub indicators in Papua New Guinea over the past 4 years:



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



The table below summarizes the procedures, time, and costs to build a warehouse in Papua New Guinea.

BUILDING A WAREHOUSE

City: Port Moresby

Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Request and obtain planning permission from Department of Lands and Physical Planning	30 days	PGK 100
2	Request and obtain certificate of ownership and site map from Department of Lands and Physical Planning	30 days	PGK 100
3 *	Request and obtain permission from the Fire Authority	30 days	no charge
4 *	Request and obtain project clearance from Health Department	29 days	no charge
5 *	Request and obtain project clearance from the Department of Environment and Conservation	28 days	no charge
6 *	Request and obtain project clearance from the Water and Sewage Authority	27 days	no charge
7	Request and obtain a building permit from the Department of Lands and Physical Planning	90 days	PGK 100

8	Request and receive foundation work inspection by the municipality	1 day	no charge
9	Request and receive concrete work inspection by the municipality	1 day	no charge
10	Request and receive steel work for slabs inspection by the municipality	1 day	no charge
11	Request and receive frame inspection by the municipality	1 day	no charge
12	Request and receive damp-proof course inspection by the municipality	1 day	no charge
13 *	Request electricity connection	1 day	no charge
14 *	Receive electricity inspection	1 day	no charge
15 *	Connect to electricity through PNG power	29 days	PGK 100
16 *	Request water and sewage connection	1 day	no charge
17 *	Receive plumbing inspection	1 day	no charge
18 *	Connect to water and sewage services through Eda Ramu	29 days	PGK 2,000
19 *	Request telephone connection	1 day	no charge
20 *	Receive inspection from Telikom	1 day	no charge
21 *	Connect to telephone services through Telikom	27 days	PGK 100
22	Request a occupancy permit	1 day	no charge
23	Receive inspection	1 day	no charge
24	Obtain occupancy permit	29 days	no charge

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

Dealing with Construction Permits Details - Papua New Guinea

Procedure 1 Request and obtain planning permission from Department of Lands and Physical Planning

Time to complete: 30 days

Cost to complete: PGK 100

Agency: Department of Lands and Physical Planning (Municipality)

Comment:

Procedure 2 Request and obtain certificate of ownership and site map from Department of Lands and Physical Planning

Time to complete: 30 days

Cost to complete: PGK 100

Agency: Department of Lands and Physical Planning (Municipality)

Comment:

Procedure 3 Request and obtain permission from the Fire Authority

Time to complete: 30 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Fire Authority

Comment:

Procedure 4 Request and obtain project clearance from Health Department

Time to complete: 29 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Health Department

Comment:

Procedure 5 Request and obtain project clearance from the Department of Environment and Conservation

Time to complete: 28 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Department of Environment and Conservation

Comment:

Procedure 6 Request and obtain project clearance from the Water and Sewage Authority

Time to complete: 27 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Eda Ramu

Comment:

Procedure 7 Request and obtain a building permit from the Department of Lands and Physical Planning

Time to complete: 90 days

Cost to complete: PGK 100

Agency: Department of Lands and Physical Planning (Municipality)

Comment: The building permit is issued by the Municipal Building Board after all clearances have been obtained.

Procedure 8 Request and receive foundation work inspection by the municipality

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment: In some cases, a telephone call is enough to schedule the inspection. However, in other cases, BuildCo might have to provide transportation to the inspector. Inspections must be requested by the company at each phase of the construction work.

Procedure 9 Request and receive concrete work inspection by the municipality

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment:

Procedure 10 Request and receive steel work for slabs inspection by the municipality

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment:

Procedure 11 Request and receive frame inspection by the municipality

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment:

Procedure 12 Request and receive damp-proof course inspection by the municipality

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment:

Procedure 13 Request electricity connection

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: PNG Power

Comment:

Procedure 14 Receive electricity inspection

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: PNG Power

Comment:

Procedure 15 Connect to electricity through PNG power

Time to complete: 29 days

Cost to complete: PGK 100

Agency: PNG Power

Comment:

Procedure 16 Request water and sewage connection

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Eda Ramu

Comment:

Procedure 17 Receive plumbing inspection

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Eda Ramu

Comment:

Procedure 18 Connect to water and sewage services through Eda Ramu

Time to complete: 29 days

Cost to complete: PGK 2,000

Agency: Eda Ramu

Comment:

Procedure 19 Request telephone connection

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Telikom PNG Limited

Comment:

Procedure 20 Receive inspection from Telikom

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Telikom PNG Limited

Comment:

Procedure 21 Connect to telephone services through Telekom

Time to complete: 27 days

Cost to complete: PGK 100

Agency: Telekom PNG Limited

Comment:

Procedure 22 Request a occupancy permit

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment: In the case of a small project, the Building Board is not involved in the approval, and the occupancy permit can be granted in a day. However, if the building requires approval by the Building Board, the issuance of the permit will take a month since the board meets once a month. The Chief Building Inspector proposes the project to the Building Board, which then grants the final decision. The occupancy permit may also be issued upon completion of certain phases of the project.

Procedure 23 Receive inspection

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment:

Procedure 24 Obtain occupancy permit

Time to complete: 29 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Agency: Municipality

Comment:

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)

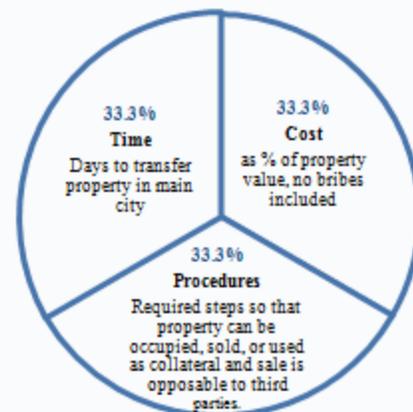
- Preregistration (for example, checking for liens, notarizing sales agreement, paying property transfer taxes)
- Registration in the economy's largest business city
- Post registration (for example, transactions with the local authority, tax authority or cadastre)

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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 85 overall for Registering Property.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Registering Property - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Registering Property data for Papua New Guinea 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>			
Papua New Guinea	4	72	5.1

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Kiribati	5	513	0.0
Marshall Islands	no practice	no practice	no practice
Palau	5	14	0.3
Samoa	5	27	1.6
Tonga	4	108	10.2

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

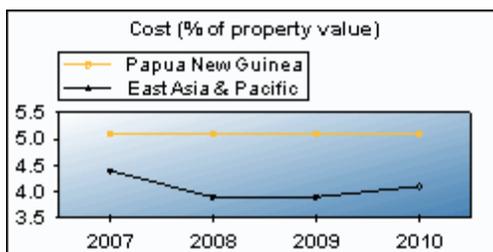
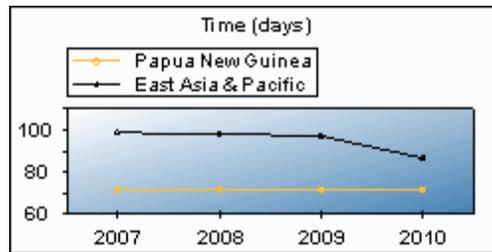
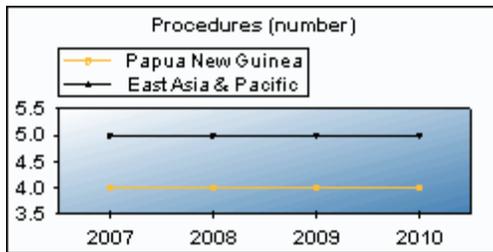
Procedures (number): United Arab Emirates

Time (days): Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates

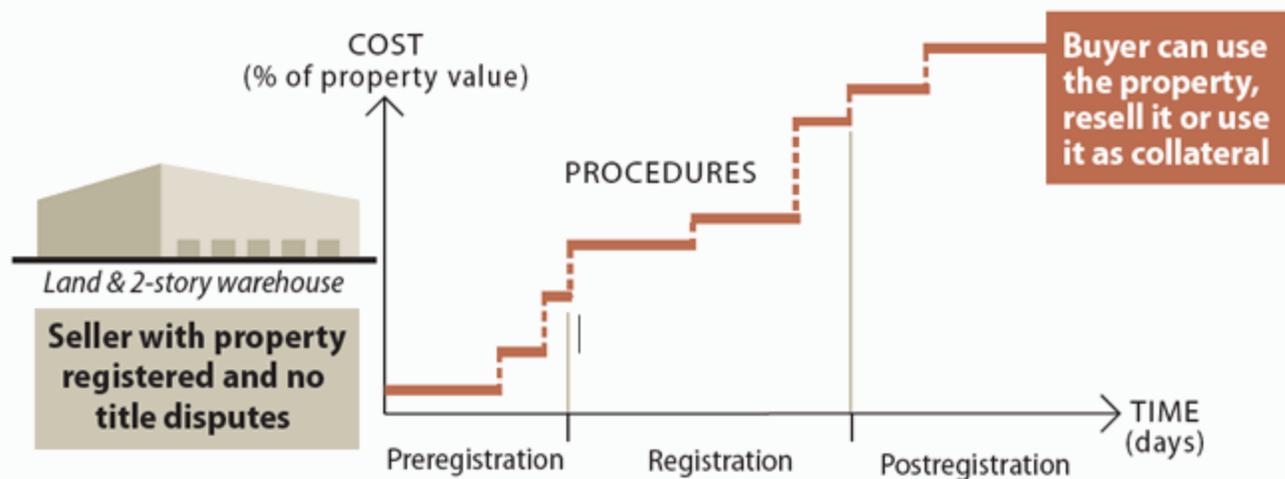
2. Historical data: Registering Property in Papua New Guinea

Registering Property data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	84	85
Procedures (number)	4	4	4	4
Time (days)	72	72	72	72
Cost (% of property value)	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1

3. The following graphs illustrate the Registering Property sub indicators in Papua New Guinea over the past 4 years:



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



This topic examines the steps, time, and cost involved in registering property in Papua New Guinea.

STANDARDIZED PROPERTY

Property Value: 161,226.23

City: Port Moresby

Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Conduct pre-completion, title searches and municipal charges searches at the Office of the Registrar of Titles, Lands Department	1 day	PGK 50
2	The documents must be stamped at the Internal Revenue Commission	14 days	5% of property value
3	Documents are lodged for the approval of the Minister for Lands at the Department of Lands	35 days	PGK 50
4	The transfer and the title documents are lodged for registration with the Department of Lands (The Registrar of Titles)	22 days	PGK 100

Registering Property Details - Papua New Guinea

Procedure	1	Conduct pre-completion, title searches and municipal charges searches at the Office of the Registrar of Titles, Lands Department
Time to complete:		1 day
Cost to complete:		PGK 50
Agency:		Office of the Registrar of Titles, Lands Department (under Ministry of Lands)
Comment:		<p>The Municipality uses computers and can do this procedure on the spot. The checking is made in the electronic database and also on paper (in case something has not been entered into the system). Requests can also be made by fax.</p> <p>The Lands Department manages 2 parallel systems: it manages titles on paper and also has an electronic database where all operations related to a title are registered (in particular titles and encumbrances).</p> <p>A company search can also be made to verify that the company has not been delisted.</p>
Procedure	2	The documents must be stamped at the Internal Revenue Commission
Time to complete:		14 days
Cost to complete:		5% of property value
Agency:		Internal Revenue Commission
Comment:		<p>Once the documents have been duly executed and exchanged then the documents must be stamped at the Internal Revenue Commission. Stamp duty is paid by the purchaser.</p> <p>Stamp duty rates table (Stamp Duties Act 1952):</p> <p>Value of property less than 36,000 PGK: 2%</p> <p>Value of property 36,000 to 70,000 PGK: 3%</p> <p>Value of property 70,000 to 140,000 PGK: 4%</p> <p>Value of property over 140,000 PGK: 5%</p>
Procedure	3	Documents are lodged for the approval of the Minister for Lands at the Department of Lands
Time to complete:		35 days
Cost to complete:		PGK 50
Agency:		Minister for Lands, Division Land management
Comment:		<p>Once the documents have been stamped, the Division Land management, in the 2nd floor of the Minister of lands, receives the file for approval by the Ministry of lands. This division analyses if the land rents have been fully paid, and if the conditions of the lease have been approved (for example if the agreed improvements have been made). There are no physical inspections. The minister has one delegate that signs the files in the name of the minister, and another extra delegate could also be named.</p>
Procedure	4	The transfer and the title documents are lodged for registration with the Department of Lands (The Registrar of Titles)

Time to complete: 22 days

Cost to complete: PGK 100

Agency: Department of Lands (Registrar of Titles)

Comment: Following completion of the sale of the property, the transfer and the title documents (i.e. the State Lease) are lodged for registration with the Department of Lands (The Registrar of Titles).

Once the employees of the Land Department verify the transaction and summarize it in a preformatted page (worksheet), the Registrar of titles will approve the transaction. This transaction will then be typed in the paper titles (both in the title that remains in the Registry and in the title kept by the owner - lessee).

Since 1996, the transactions are inputted into an electronic system. This system is not accessible online.

Note on the property registry:

The registry uses a Torrens titling system, and is centralized for the whole country. Titles are managed in paper. There is also a computer system that records the information, but the information is not available on-line. The transfer documents are not scanned and are not included in the system.

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

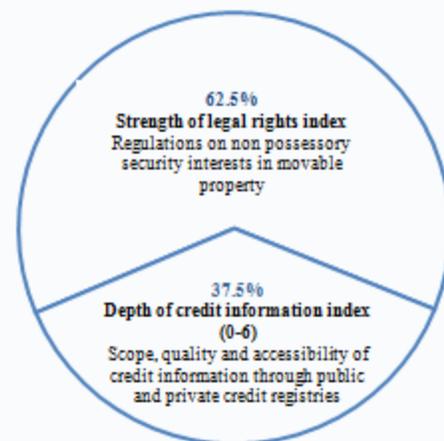
Public credit registry coverage (% of adults)

- 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)

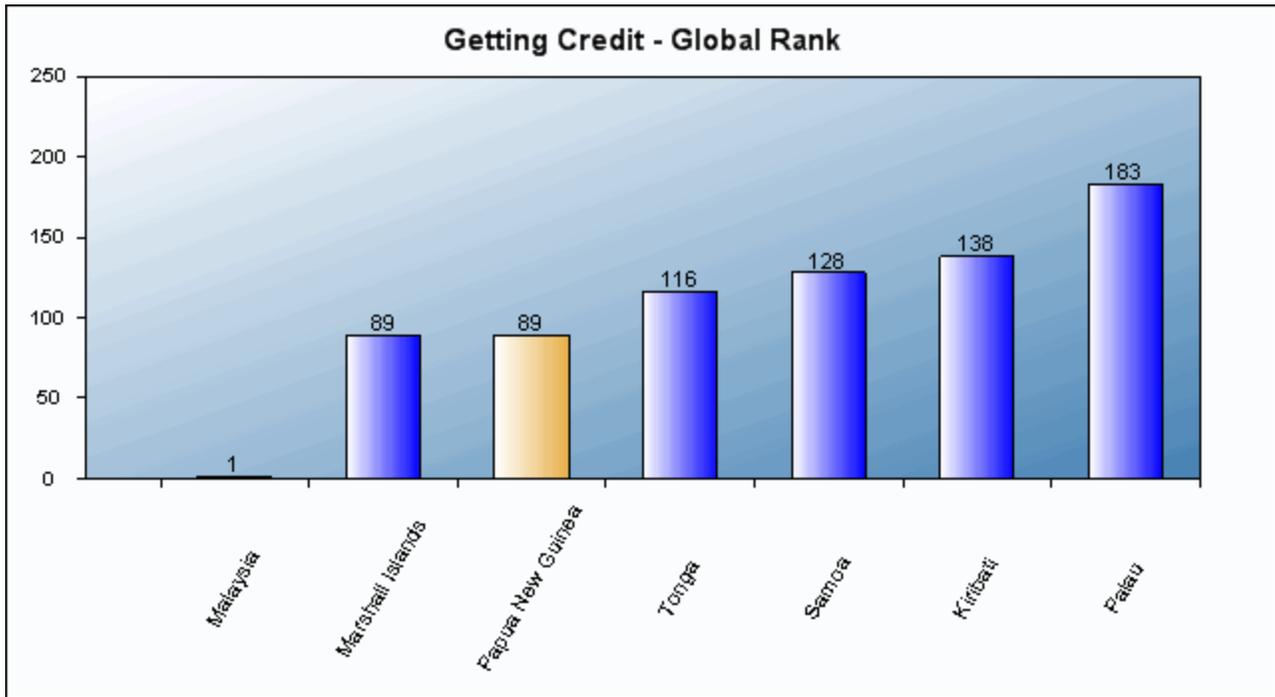
The Debtor

- 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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 89 overall for Getting Credit.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Getting Credit - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Getting Credit data for Papua New Guinea 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>				
Papua New Guinea	5	3	0.0	0.6

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
Kiribati	5	0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	8	0	0.0	0.0
Palau	0	0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	6	0	0.0	0.0
Tonga	7	0	0.0	0.0

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Strength of legal rights index (0-10): Hong Kong, China, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Malaysia

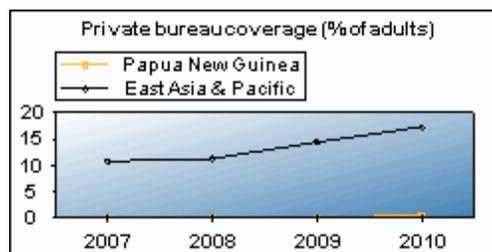
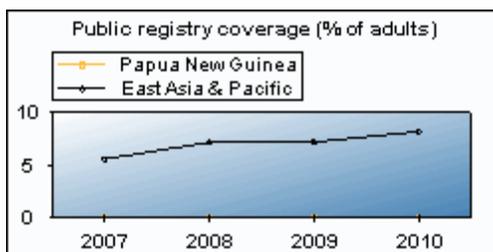
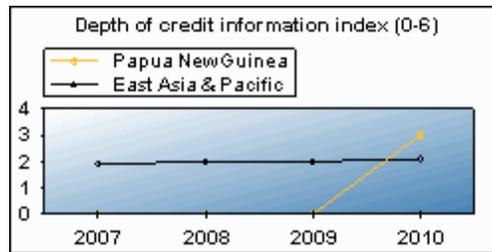
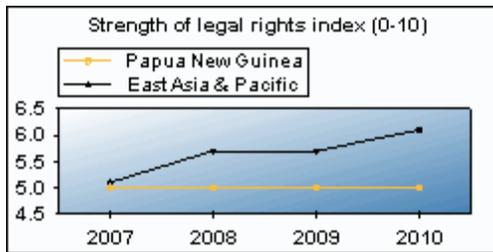
Private bureau coverage (% of adults): Argentina, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States

27 countries have the highest credit information index.

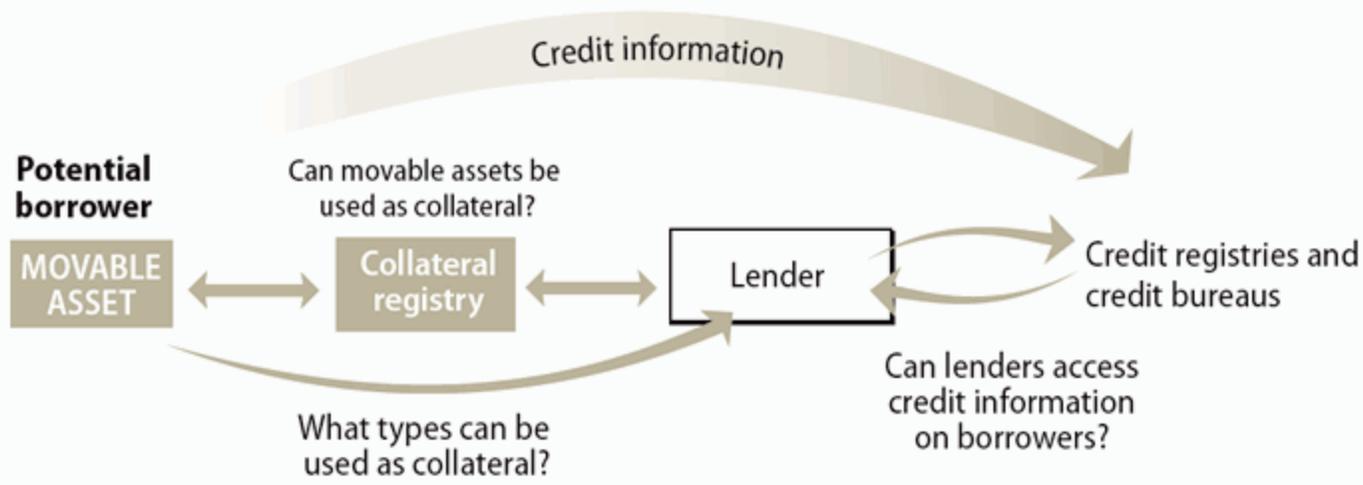
2. Historical data: Getting Credit in Papua New Guinea

Getting Credit data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	135	89
Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	5	5	5	5
Depth of credit information index (0-6)	0	0	0	3
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3. The following graphs illustrate the Getting Credit sub indicators in Papua New Guinea 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?**



The following table summarize legal rights of borrowers and lenders, and the availability and legal framework of credit registries in Papua New Guinea.

Getting Credit Indicators (2010)			Indicator
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	Private credit bureau	Public credit registry	3
Are data on both firms and individuals distributed?	Yes	No	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?	Yes	No	1
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?	Yes	No	1
Is it guaranteed by law that borrowers can inspect their data in the largest credit registry?	No	No	0
Coverage	0.6	0.0	
Number of individuals	21,600	0	
Number of firms	8,900	0	

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?	Yes
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?	Yes
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)

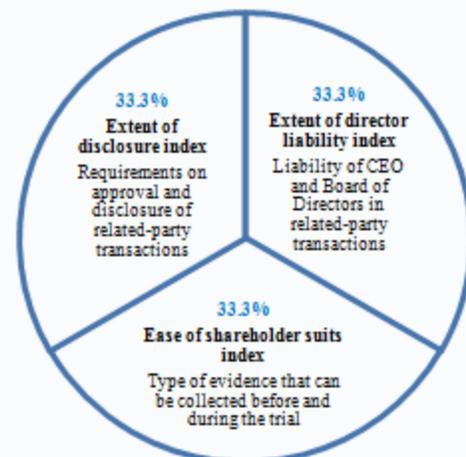
- Documents and information available during trial
- Access to internal corporate documents (directly or through a government inspector)

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.

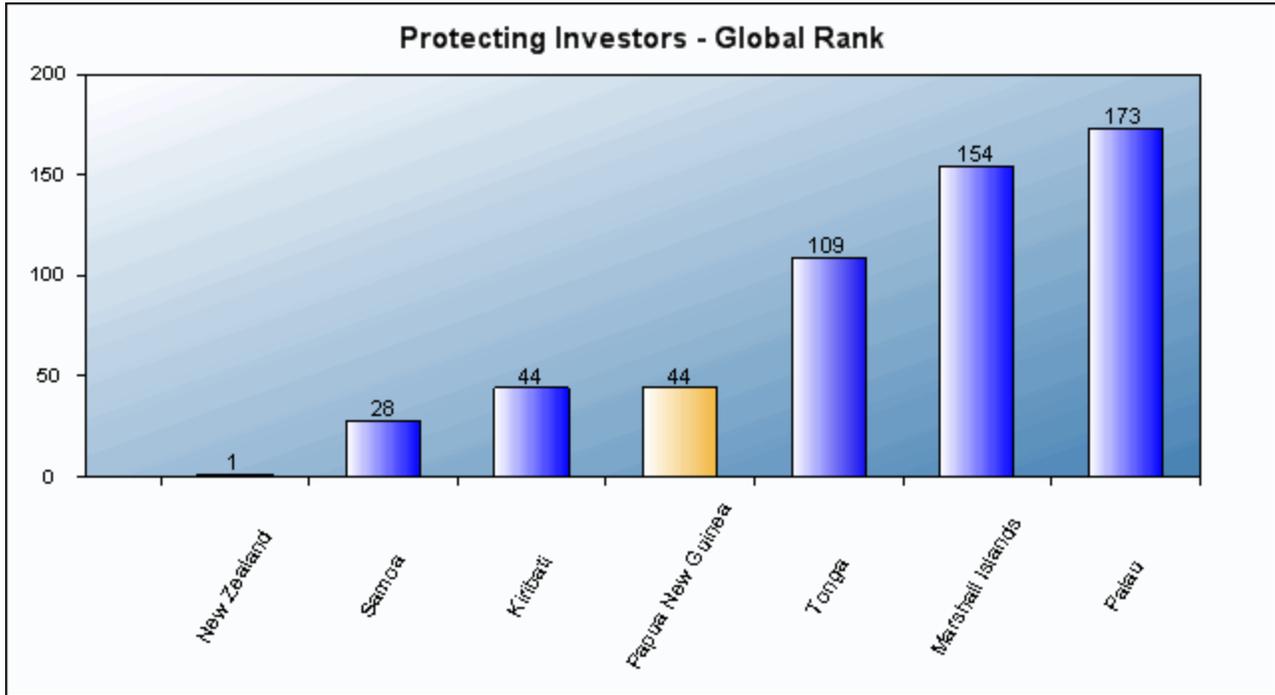
The transaction

- 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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 44 overall for Protecting Investors.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Protecting Investors - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Protecting Investors data for Papua New Guinea compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

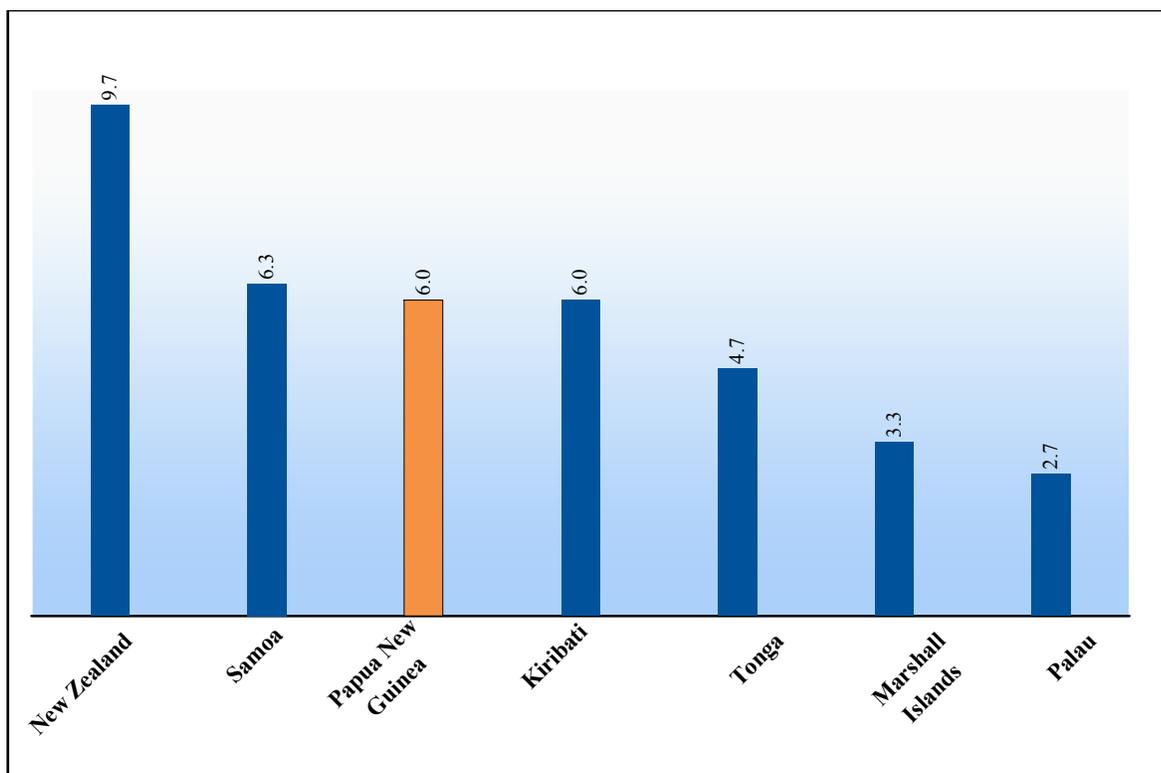
<i>Selected Economy</i>	
Papua New Guinea	6.0

<i>Comparator Economies</i>	
Kiribati	6.0
Marshall Islands	3.3
Palau	2.7
Samoa	6.3
Tonga	4.7

2. Historical data: Protecting Investors in Papua New Guinea

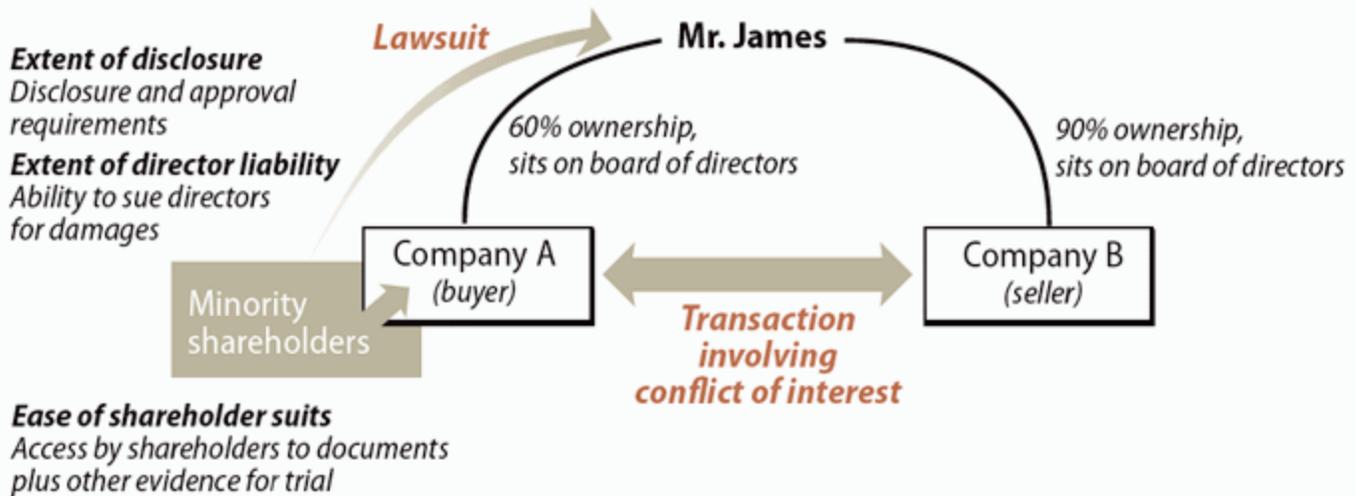
Protecting Investors data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	41	44
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

3. The following graph illustrates the Protecting Investors index in Papua New Guinea 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?



The table below provides a full breakdown of how the disclosure, director liability, and shareholder suits indexes are calculated in Papua New Guinea.

Protecting Investors Data (2010)	Indicator
Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	5
What corporate body provides legally sufficient approval for the transaction?	1
Whether immediate disclosure of the transaction to the public and/or shareholders is required?	2
Whether disclosure of the transaction in published periodic filings (annual reports) is required?	1
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)	5
Whether shareholders can hold Mr. James liable for the damage that the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company?	1
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?	1
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?	1

Whether Mr. James repays profits made from the transaction upon a successful claim by the shareholder plaintiff?	1
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)	8
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?	2
Whether the plaintiff can request categories of documents from the defendant without identifying specific ones?	1
Whether shareholders owning 10% or less of Buyer's shares can request an inspector to investigate the transaction?	1
Whether the level of proof required for civil suits is lower than that of criminal cases?	1
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)	6.0

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)

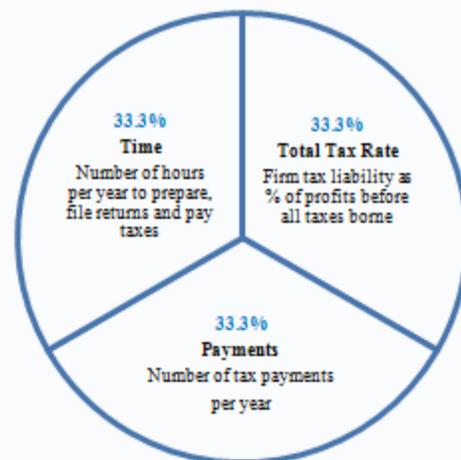
- Collecting information and computing the tax payable
- Completing tax return forms, filing with proper agencies
- Arranging payment or withholding
- Preparing separate tax accounting books, if required

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



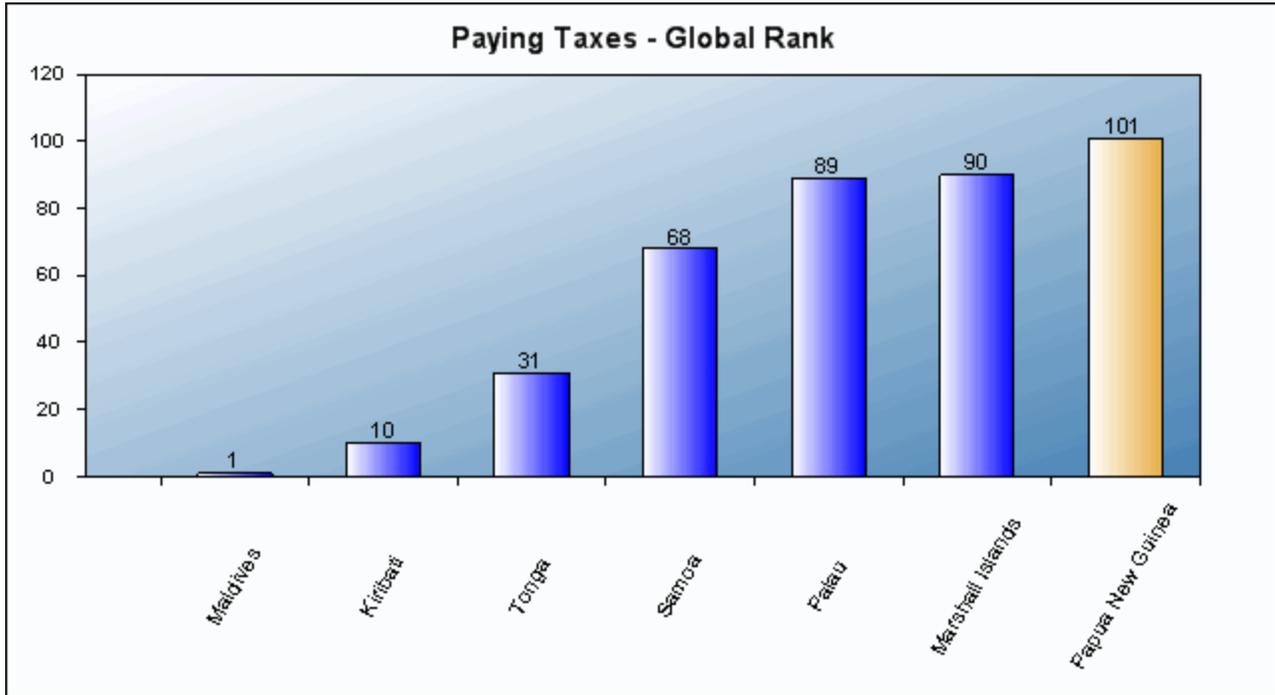
Case Study Assumptions

- 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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 101 overall for Paying Taxes.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Paying Taxes - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Paying Taxes data for Papua New Guinea 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>			
Papua New Guinea	33	194	42.3

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Kiribati	7	120	31.8
Marshall Islands	21	128	64.9
Palau	19	128	73.0
Samoa	37	224	18.9
Tonga	20	164	25.5

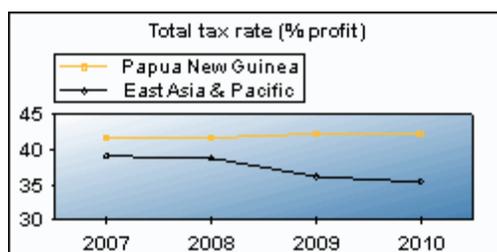
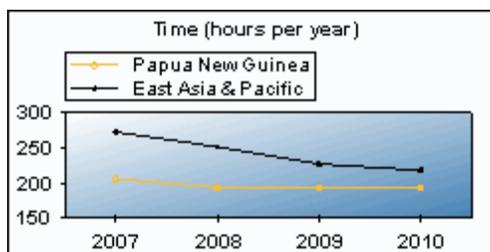
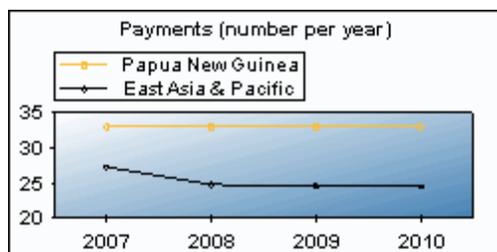
* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Payments (number per year): Qatar

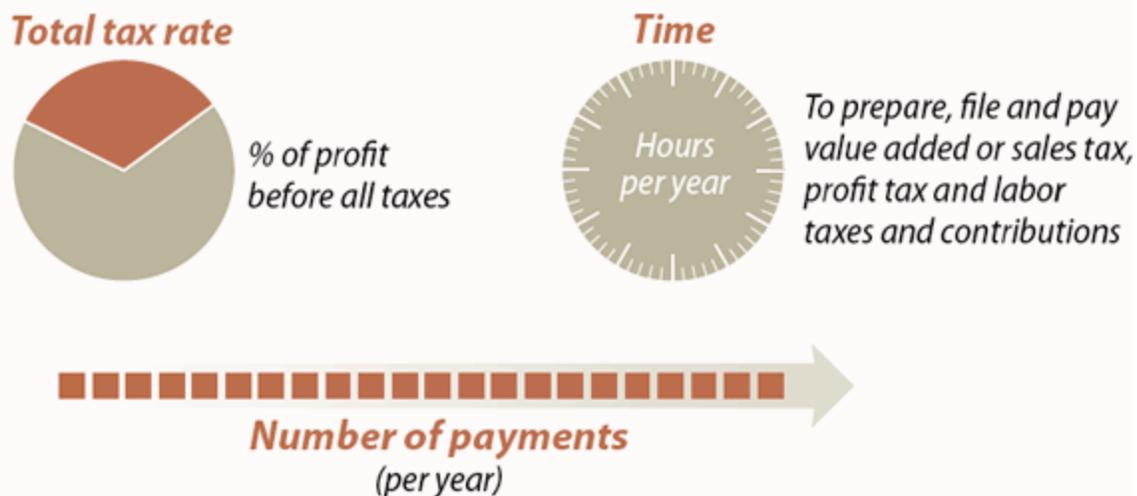
2. Historical data: Paying Taxes in Papua New Guinea

Paying Taxes data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	98	101
Total tax rate (% profit)	41.7	41.7	42.3	42.3
Payments (number per year)	33	33	33	33
Time (hours per year)	206	194	194	194

3. The following graphs illustrate the Paying Taxes sub indicators in Papua New Guinea 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?



The table below addresses the taxes and mandatory contributions that a medium-size company must pay or withhold in a given year in Papua New Guinea, 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			various rates			
GST (VAT)	12		33	10.0%	value added		
Tax on insurance contracts	1			6.5%	insurance premium	0.10	
Tax on check transactions	1		0	0.0%	withdrawals from bank account	0.10	
Fuel tax	1			included in fuel price	included in fuel price	0.20	
Vehicle tax	1			various rates	type of vehicle	0.80	
Training tax	1			2.0%	gross salaries	2.30	
Land lease tax	1		0	various rates	value of unimproved land	3.70	

NCDC land tax	1		various rates	value of unimproved land	3.70
Superannuation	12	8	8.4%	gross salaries	9.50
Corporate income tax	1	153	30.0%	taxable profit	22.00
Totals	33	194			42.3

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)

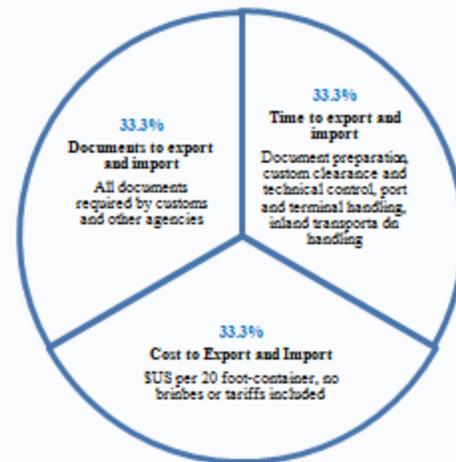
- Bank documents
- Customs clearance documents
- Port and terminal handling documents
- Transport documents

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

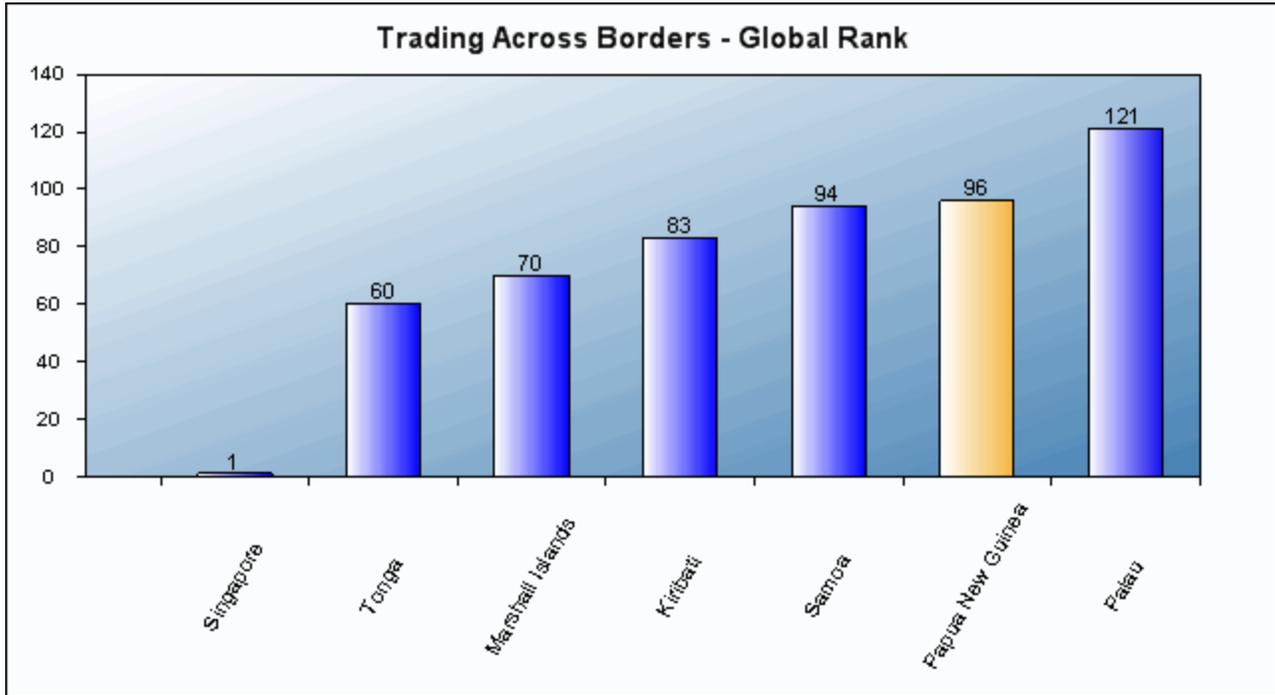
The traded product

- 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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 96 overall for Trading Across Borders.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Trading Across Borders - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Trading Across Borders data for Papua New Guinea 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>						
Papua New Guinea	7	26	664	9	29	722

<i>Comparator Economies</i>						
Kiribati	6	21	1070	7	21	1070
Marshall Islands	5	21	945	5	33	945
Palau	6	29	1070	10	33	1022
Samoa	7	27	820	7	31	848
Tonga	7	19	650	6	24	725

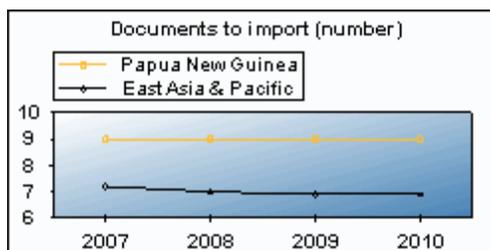
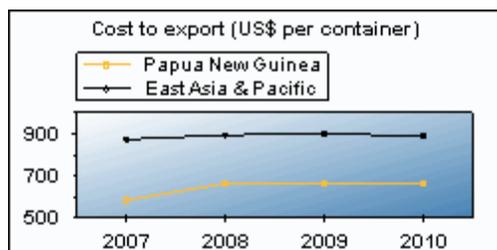
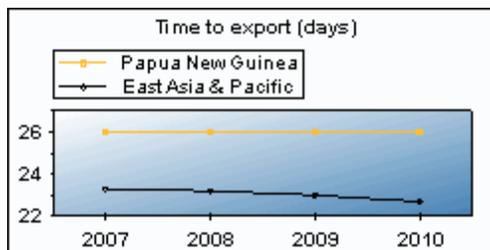
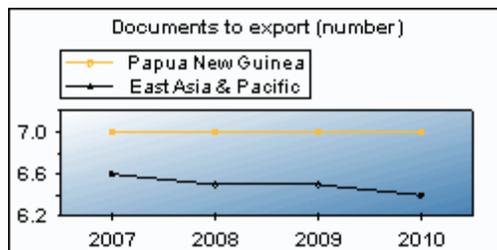
* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

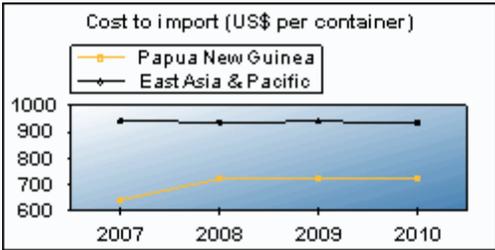
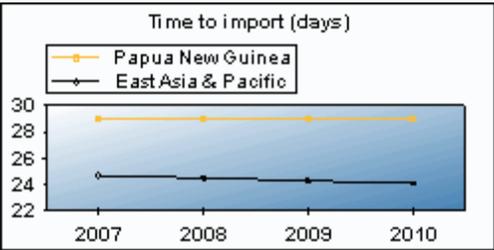
Time to export (days): Estonia

2. Historical data: Trading Across Borders in Papua New Guinea

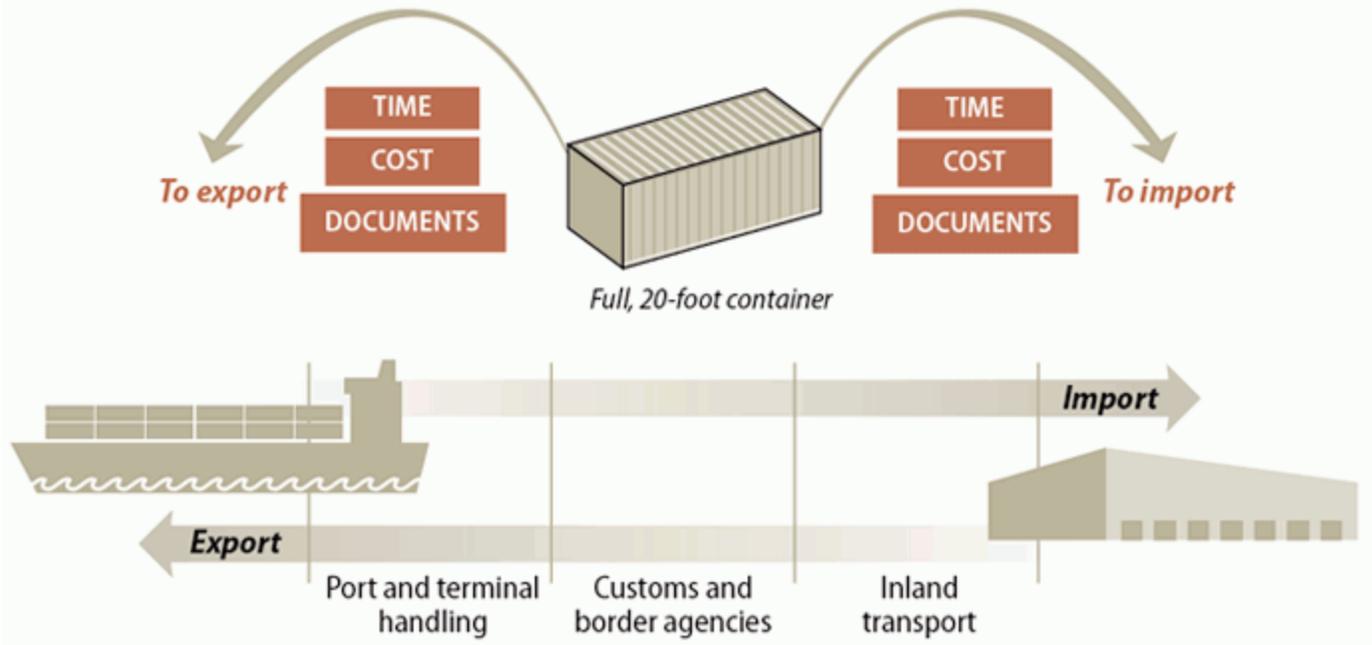
Trading Across Borders data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	91	96
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	584	664	664	664
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	642	722	722	722
Documents to export (number)	7	7	7	7
Documents to import (number)	9	9	9	9
Time to export (days)	26	26	26	26
Time to import (days)	29	29	29	29

3. The following graphs illustrate the Trading Across Borders sub indicators in Papua New Guinea over the past 4 years:





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



These tables list the procedures necessary to import and export a standardized cargo of goods in Papua New Guinea. The documents required to export and import the goods are also shown.

Nature of Export Procedures (2010)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	13	218
Customs clearance and technical control	4	58
Ports and terminal handling	3	174
Inland transportation and handling	6	214
Totals	26	664

Nature of Import Procedures (2010)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	19	218
Customs clearance and technical control	4	57
Ports and terminal handling	4	233
Inland transportation and handling	2	214
Totals	29	722

Documents for Export and Import

Export

- Bill of lading
- Commercial invoice
- Customs export declaration
- Foreign exchange authorization
- Packing list
- Tax certificate
- Terminal handling receipts

Import

- Bill of lading
- Cargo release order
- Commercial invoice
- Customs import declaration
- Foreign exchange authorization
- Inspection report
- Packing list
- Tax certificate
- Terminal handling receipts

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)

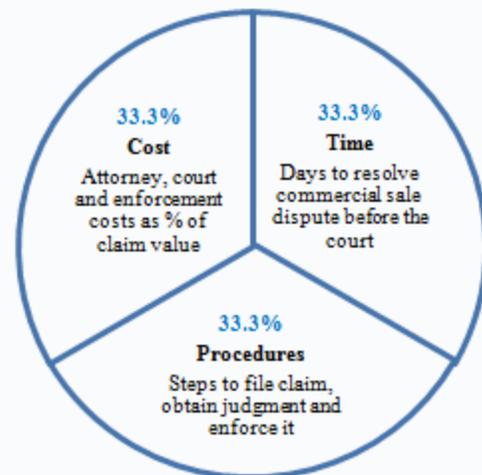
- Any interaction between the parties in a commercial dispute, or between them and the judge or court officer
- Steps to file the case
- Steps for trial and judgment
- Steps to enforce the judgment

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



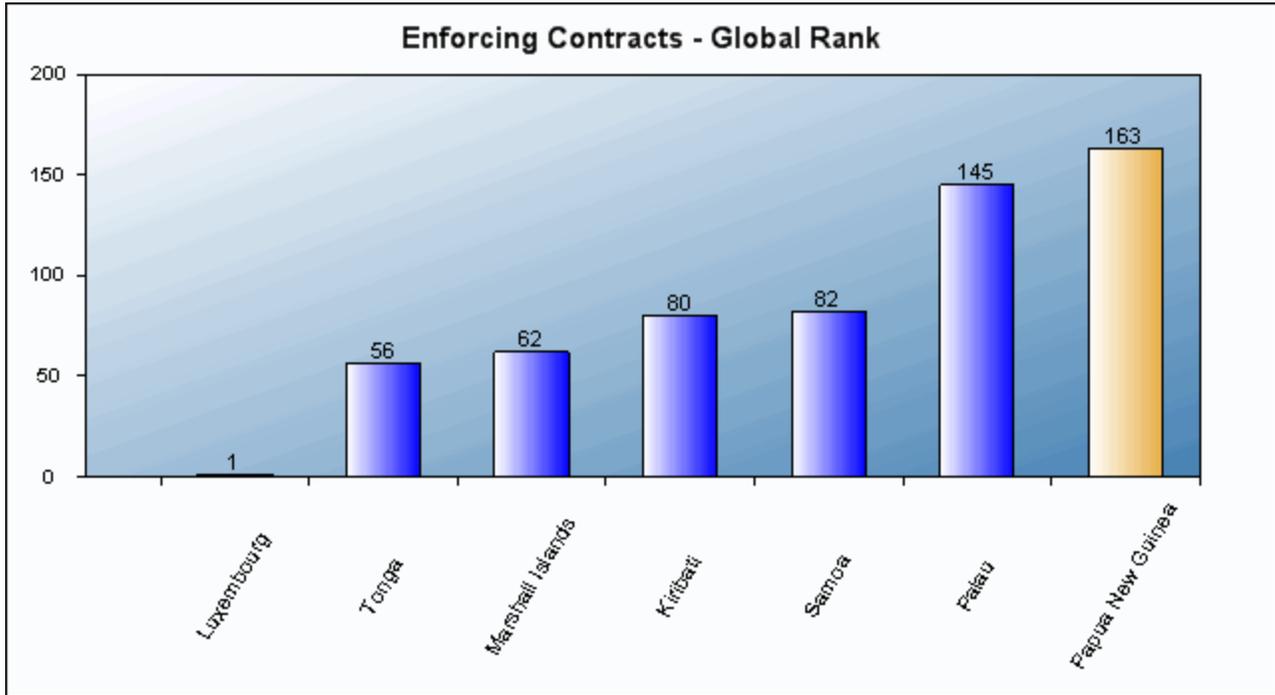
Case Study Assumptions

- 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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 163 overall for Enforcing Contracts.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Enforcing Contracts - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Enforcing Contracts data for Papua New Guinea compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

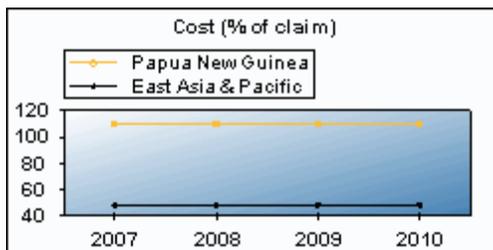
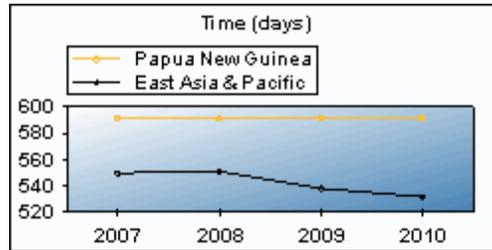
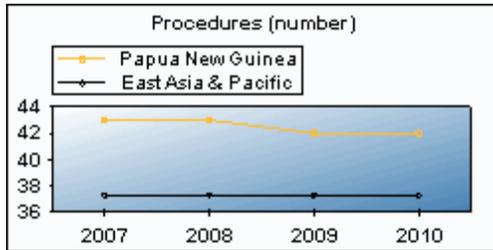
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Papua New Guinea	42	591	110.3

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Kiribati	32	660	25.8
Marshall Islands	36	476	27.4
Palau	38	885	35.3
Samoa	44	455	19.7
Tonga	37	350	30.5

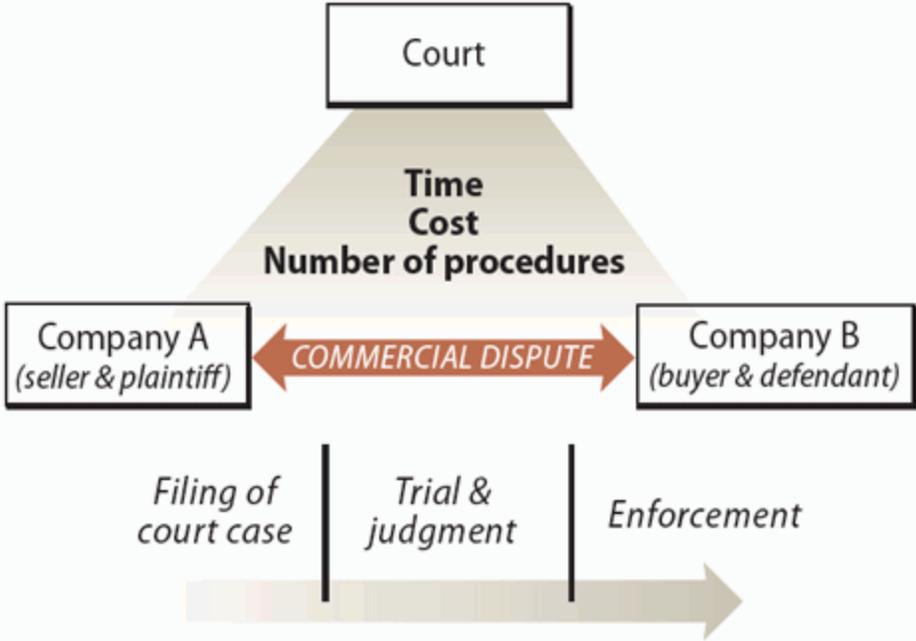
2. Historical data: Enforcing Contracts in Papua New Guinea

Enforcing Contracts data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	163	163
Procedures (number)	43	43	42	42
Time (days)	591	591	591	591
Cost (% of claim)	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3

3. The following graphs illustrate the Enforcing Contracts sub indicators in Papua New Guinea over the past 4 years:



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



This topic looks at the efficiency of contract enforcement in Papua New Guinea.

Nature of Procedure (2010)	Indicator
Procedures (number)	42
Time (days)	591
Filing and service	30.0
Trial and judgment	381.0
Enforcement of judgment	180.0
Cost (% of claim)*	110.30
Attorney cost (% of claim)	82.8
Court cost (% of claim)	11.0
Enforcement Cost (% of claim)	16.5

Court information: Port Moresby District Court

* 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)

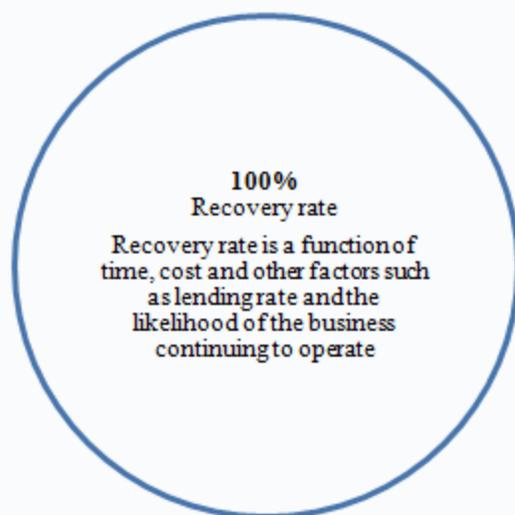
- Measured in calendar years
- Appeals and requests for extension are included

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:

Papua New Guinea is ranked 108 overall for Closing a Business.

Ranking of Papua New Guinea in Closing Business - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Closing Business data for Papua New Guinea 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>			
Papua New Guinea	23.9	3.0	23

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Kiribati	0.0	no practice	no practice
Marshall Islands	17.9	2.0	38
Palau	37.9	1.0	23
Samoa	14.6	2.5	38
Tonga	25.3	2.7	22

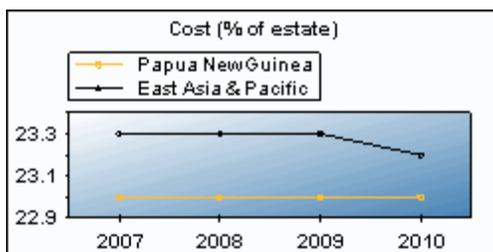
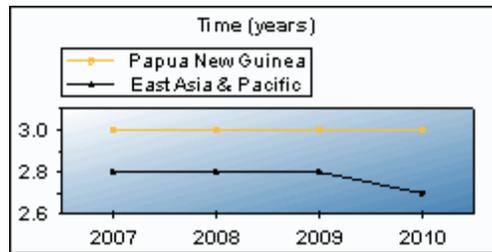
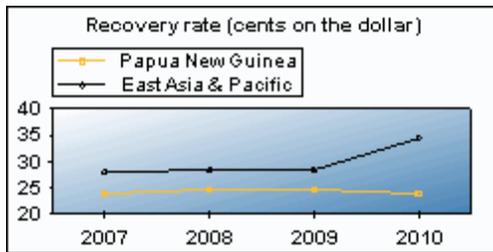
* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Cost (% of estate): Colombia, Kuwait, Norway

2. Historical data: Closing Business in Papua New Guinea

Closing a Business data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	103	108
Time (years)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cost (% of estate)	23	23	23	23
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	23.9	24.7	24.7	23.9

3. The following graphs illustrate the Closing Business sub indicators in Papua New Guinea 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.

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.
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.
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.
Marshall Islands	The Marshall Islands improved access to credit through a new law on secured transactions that establishes a central collateral registry, broadens the range of assets that can be used as collateral, allows a general description of debts and obligations and assets granted as collateral and establishes clear priority rules outside bankruptcy for secured creditors.
Papua New Guinea	Operation of a new private credit bureau improved the credit information system in Papua New Guinea.
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.
Samoa	Samoa shifted from a deed system to a title system and fully computerized its land registry, which reduced the time required to register property by 4 months.
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.

Tonga	Tonga simplified the payment of taxes by replacing a 2-tier system with a 25% corporate income tax rate for both domestic and foreign companies and introducing tax incentives with a broad-based capital allowance system to replace tax holidays and other tax concessions.
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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