

# Doing Business 2011

Slovak Republic

Making  
a Difference for  
Entrepreneurs

COMPARING BUSINESS REGULATION IN 183 ECONOMIES



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## Introduction

*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 Slovak Republic. 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](http://www.doingbusiness.org)).

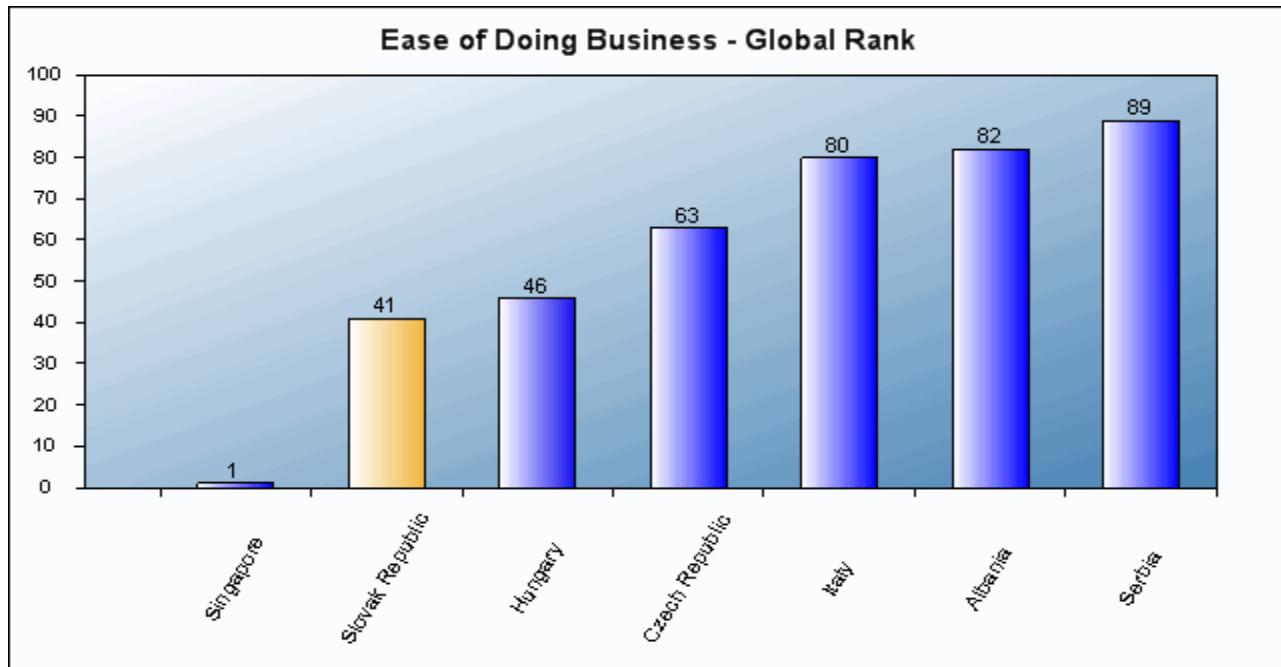
\* Except for the Paying Taxes indicator that refers to the period January to December of 2009.

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

Slovak Republic is ranked 41 out of 183 economies. Singapore is the top ranked economy in the Ease of Doing Business.

**Slovak Republic - Compared to global good practice economy as well as selected economies:**



### Slovak Republic's ranking in Doing Business 2011

Rank	Doing Business 2011
Ease of Doing Business	41
Starting a Business	68
Dealing with Construction Permits	56
Registering Property	9
Getting Credit	15
Protecting Investors	109
Paying Taxes	122
Trading Across Borders	102
Enforcing Contracts	71
Closing a Business	33

## Summary of Indicators - Slovak Republic

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<b>Starting a Business</b>	Procedures (number)	6
	Time (days)	16
	Cost (% of income per capita)	1.9
	Min. capital (% of income per capita)	22.2
<b>Dealing with Construction Permits</b>	Procedures (number)	13
	Time (days)	287
	Cost (% of income per capita)	12.7
<b>Registering Property</b>	Procedures (number)	3
	Time (days)	17
	Cost (% of property value)	0.0
<b>Getting Credit</b>	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	9
	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	4
	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	2.2
	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	44.5
<b>Protecting Investors</b>	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	3
	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	4
	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	7
	Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	4.7
<b>Paying Taxes</b>	Payments (number per year)	31
	Time (hours per year)	257
	Profit tax (%)	7.0
	Labor tax and contributions (%)	39.6
	Other taxes (%)	2.1
	Total tax rate (% profit)	48.7
<b>Trading Across Borders</b>	Documents to export (number)	6
	Time to export (days)	17
	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1530
	Documents to import (number)	8
	Time to import (days)	19
	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	1505

<b>Enforcing Contracts</b>	Procedures (number)	31
	Time (days)	565
	Cost (% of claim)	30.0
<b>Closing a Business</b>	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	55.3
	Time (years)	4.0
	Cost (% of estate)	18

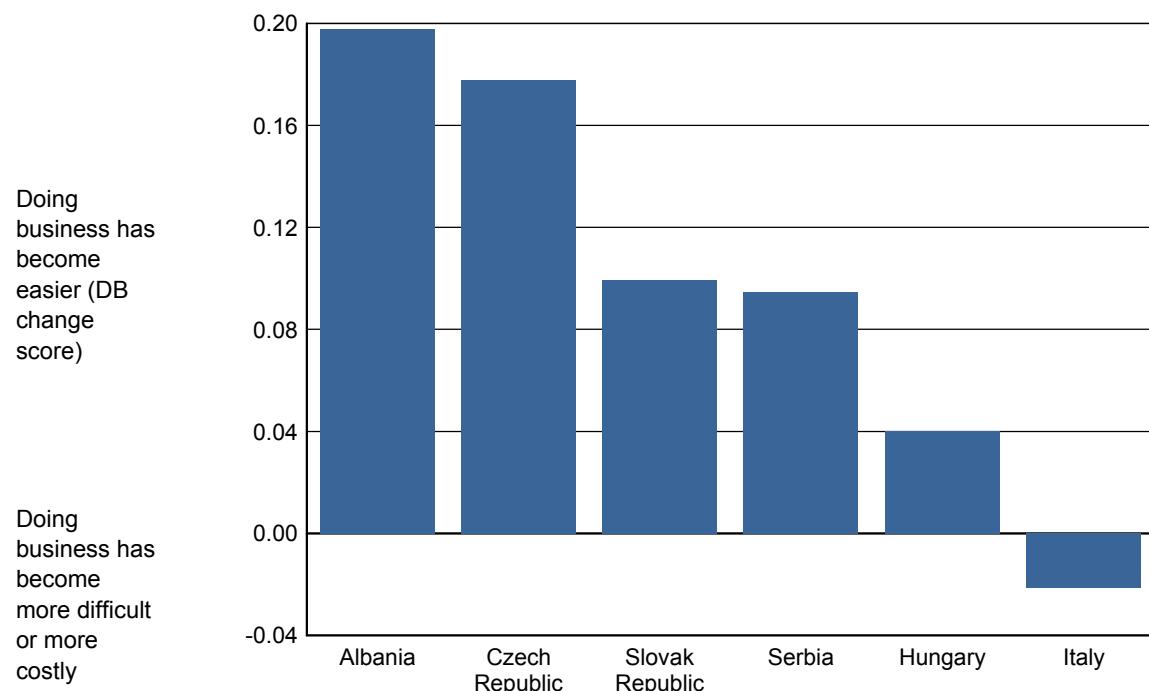
# Doing Business 2011

## 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 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

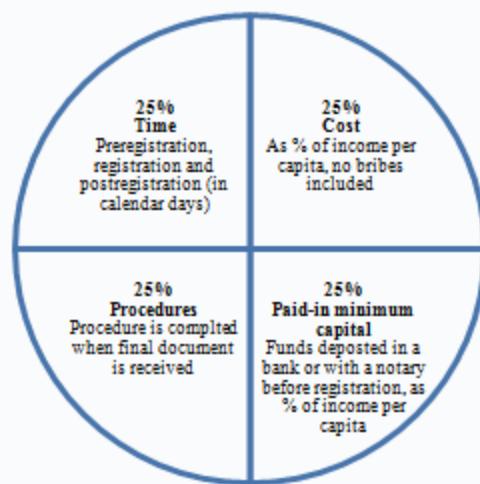
### Cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita)

- 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.

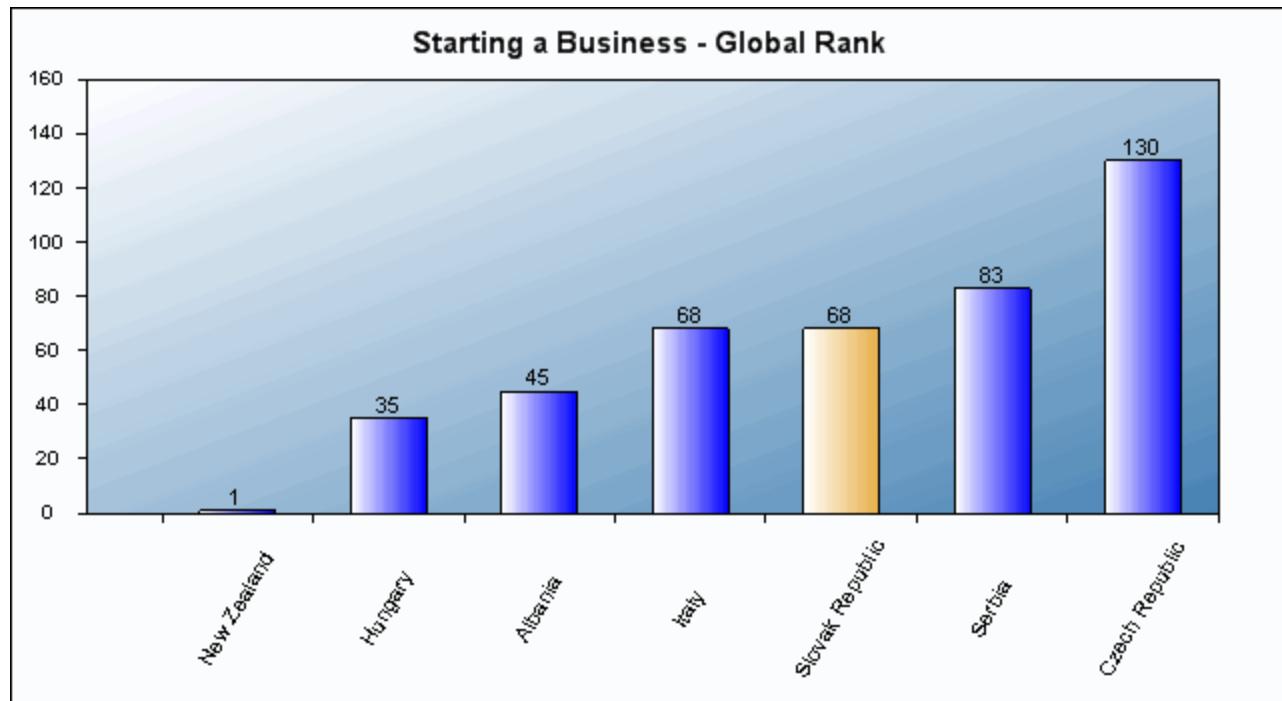
## The business:

- 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:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 68 overall for Starting a Business.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Starting a Business - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Starting a Business data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

<b>Good Practice Economies</b>	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>				
Slovak Republic	6	16	1.9	22.2

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
Albania	5	5	16.8	0.0
Czech Republic	9	20	9.3	30.9
Hungary	4	4	8.2	10.2
Italy	6	6	18.5	10.1
Serbia	7	13	7.9	6.0

\* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

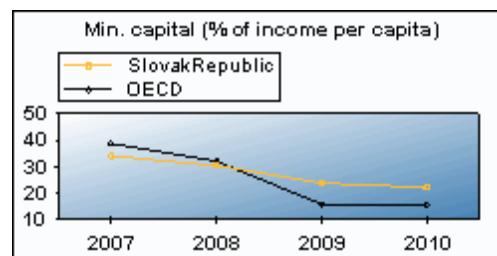
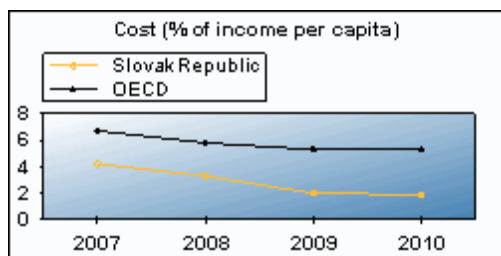
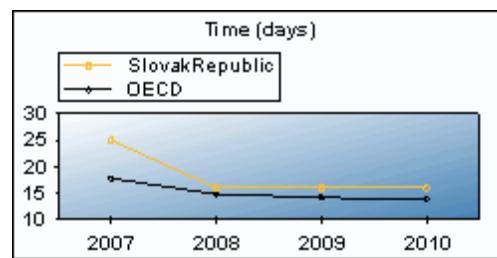
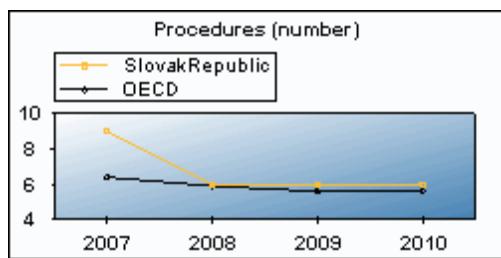
Procedures (number): Canada

Cost (% of income per capita): Slovenia

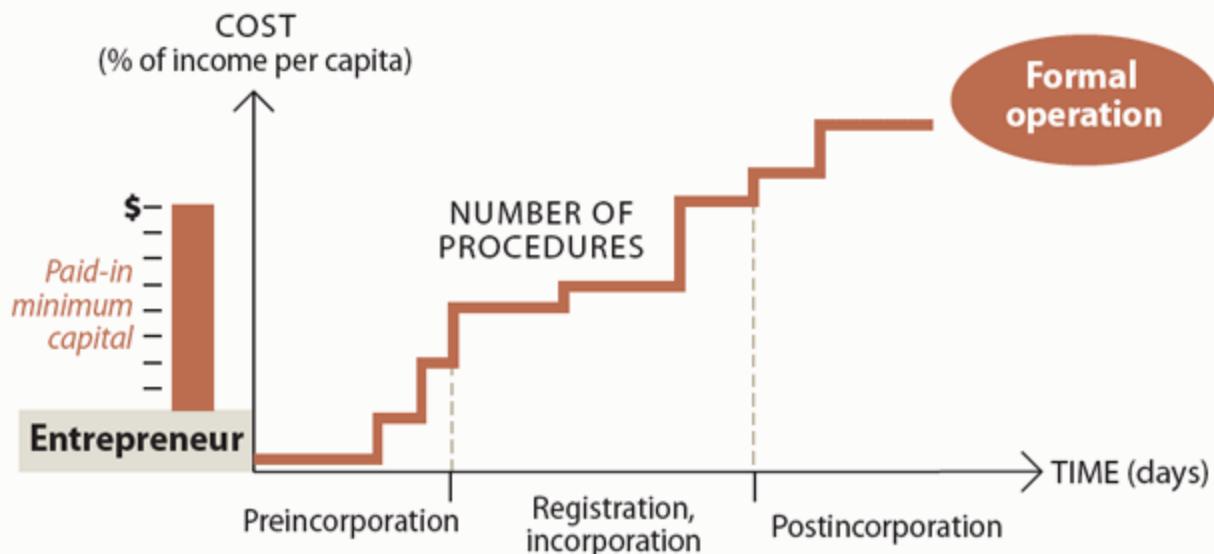
## 2. Historical data: Starting a Business in Slovak Republic

Starting a Business data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	64	68
Procedures (number)	9	6	6	6
Time (days)	25	16	16	16
Cost (% of income per capita)	4.2	3.3	2.0	1.9
Min. capital (% of income per capita)	34.1	30.4	23.8	22.2

3. The following graphs illustrate the Starting a Business sub indicators in Slovak Republic 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 the Slovak Republic.

### STANDARDIZED COMPANY

Legal Form: Spolocnost s Rucenim Obmedzenym (s.r.o.)

City: Bratislava

### Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Check the uniqueness of the proposed company name	1	EUR 3
2	Notarize articles of association and related documents	1	EUR 12
3	Apply at the One stop shop for trade licenses, income tax registration and health insurance company compagny	7	EUR 17
4	Open a bank account	1	EUR 17
5	Apply for registration	5	EUR 166
6	Register with pension, sickness, and disability insurance and unemployment insurance at the local social insurance company (Socialna poistovna)	1	no charge

## Starting a Business Details - Slovak Republic

### Procedure 1 Check the uniqueness of the proposed company name

**Time to complete:** 1

**Cost to complete:** EUR 3

**Comment:** There is an option to check the name on line without charge (100 SSK at the Commercial register maintained by the Commercial Court).

### Procedure 2 Notarize articles of association and related documents

**Time to complete:** 1

**Cost to complete:** EUR 12

**Comment:** An amendment to the Commercial Code (effective February 1, 2004) canceled the requirement that a company of one shareholder be established by articles of association executed by notary deed. The only formal requirement is the verification of founders' signatures. Company establishment without professional help takes longer. Legal services fees starting from EUR 495.

### Procedure 3 Apply at the One stop shop for trade licenses, income tax registration and health insurance company compagny

**Time to complete:** 7

**Cost to complete:** EUR 17

**Comment:** According to an amendment to the Trade License Act effective as of October 1, 2007, One-stop shop centres (centres of first contact) were introduced at the Trade Licensing Offices. The one application form contains application for trade licenses, for income tax registration and registration with the health insurance company.

An individual, who is already registered in the system of mandatory health insurance submits with the application for trade license also the name of the insurance company, where he/she is registered.

For nationals, it is only necessary to submit data required to obtain an extract from the criminal record. The Trade Licensing Office will apply for the extract from criminal record itself.

According to the fee schedule dated as of October 1, 2007, the applicant has to pay a fee per license : Administrative fees are now €3.00 for a standard license; €16.50 for a trade or craft related business and €33.00 for a special license (concession)

### Procedure 4 Open a bank account

**Time to complete:** 1

**Cost to complete:** EUR 17

**Comment:** The cost of opening a bank account varies from bank to bank but in average is EUR 16,5 . Minum shareholder's capital to be paid is EUR 750, before registering the company at least 30% of each shareholder's capital (30% of EUR 750) and a total of at least EUR 2500 must be paid

### Procedure 5 Apply for registration

<b>Time to complete:</b>	5
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	EUR 166
<b>Comment:</b>	<p>Registration changed from a judicial to an administrative process, and court clerks became responsible for company registration. A special registration form is required to apply for registration at the County Registry Court. This form may be downloaded from the Slovak Commercial Register Web site (<a href="http://www.orsr.sk">www.orsr.sk</a>). The registration form can also be submitted by electronic means. The form must be signed by a secure electronic signature. In this case, the signature of the executives or the authorised person need not be certified. (There are transitional technical problems with getting electronic signatures so the online system is not commonly used yet).</p> <p>165,75 euro if the application is submitted electronically, 331,5 euro (hardcopy)</p>
	<p>The proposal for company registration must be signed by all executives, and their signatures must be certified. If the executive is represented by an authorized person, the signature must be certified in the power of attorney.</p> <p>The County Registry Court must enter changes to a Commercial Register entry, and add or delete an entry, within 5 working days of receiving the completed registration form and its supporting documents.</p> <p>The business identification number is assigned by the Trade Licensing Office. The Registry Court only assigns a business identification number if one is not assigned by the Trade Licensing Office, most commonly if the licenses for the company's commercial activities are issued by another state authority.</p>

<b>Procedure</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Register with pension, sickness, and disability insurance and unemployment insurance at the local social insurance company (Socialna poistovna)</b>
<b>Time to complete:</b>	1	
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	no charge	
<b>Comment:</b>		<p>For social security, the company must register itself as an employer within 8 days of its first employment contract becoming effective and must register all new employees with the Social Insurance Company before their first working day. The registration forms are available at the official Social Security Company Web site (<a href="http://www.socpoist.sk">www.socpoist.sk</a>). The forms must be submitted electronically, by fax, or by SMS and supplemented by submitting a written official form in 3 days. If a company has more than 8 employees, monthly reports must be submitted electronically to the Social Security Company.</p>

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

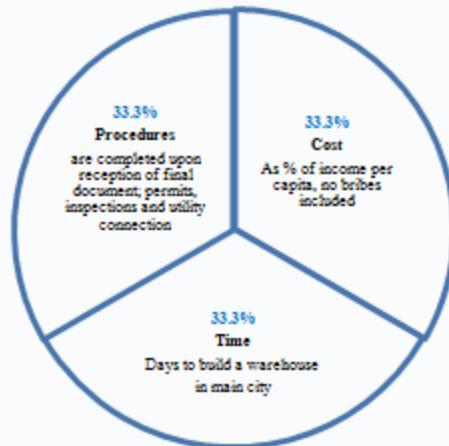
##### The warehouse:

- 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

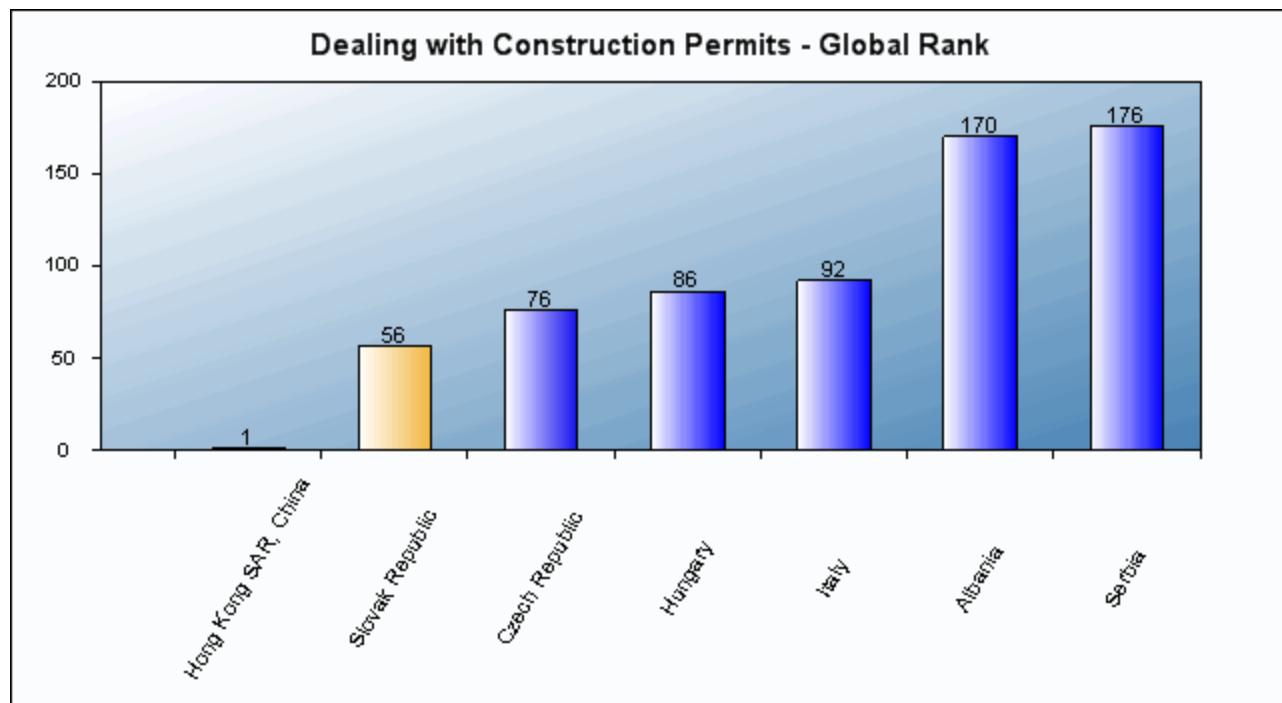
Rankings are based on 3 subindicators



## **1. Benchmarking Dealing with Construction Permits Regulations:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 56 overall for Dealing with Construction Permits.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Dealing with Construction Permits - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Dealing with Construction Permits data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

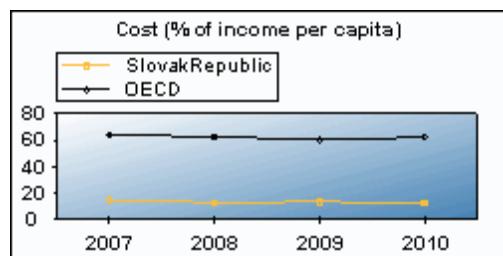
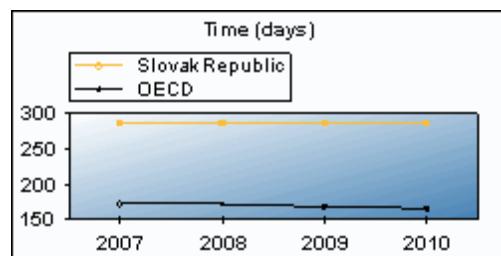
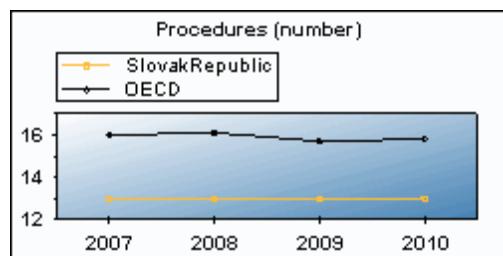
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	13	287	12.7

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
<b>Albania</b>	24	331	381.3
<b>Czech Republic</b>	36	150	16.4
<b>Hungary</b>	31	189	9.8
<b>Italy</b>	14	257	142.3
<b>Serbia</b>	20	279	1821.4

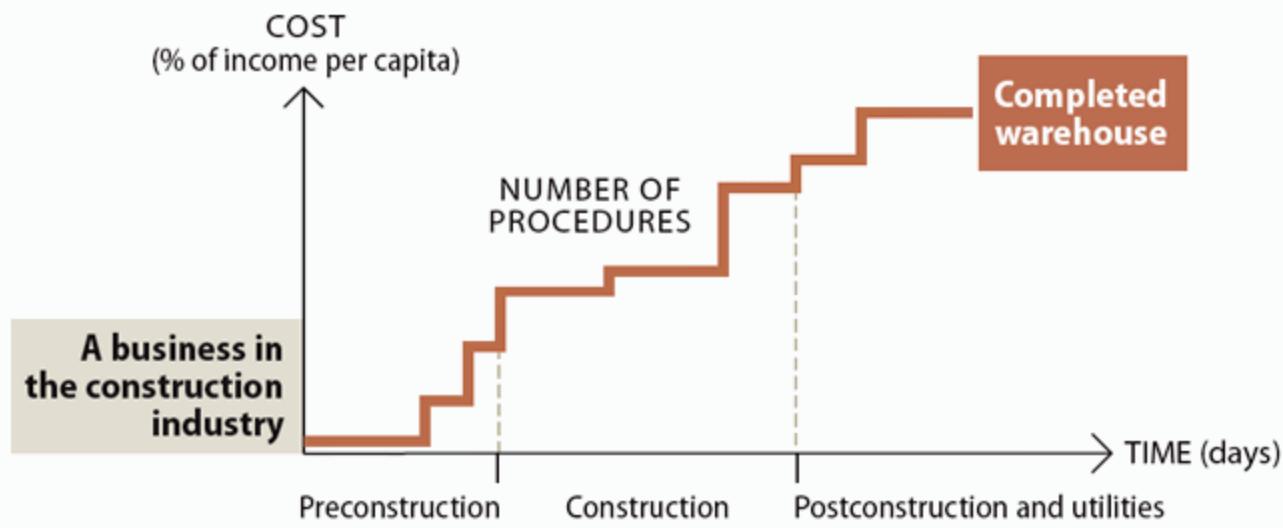
## 2. Historical data: Dealing with Construction Permits in Slovak Republic

Dealing with Construction Permits data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	56	56
Procedures (number)	13	13	13	13
Time (days)	287	287	287	287
Cost (% of income per capita)	14.9	13.1	13.6	12.7

3. The following graphs illustrate the Dealing with Construction Permits sub indicators in Slovak Republic 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 the Slovak Republic.

### BUILDING A WAREHOUSE

City: Bratislava

#### Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Obtain certificate of ownership of the land	1 day	EUR 8
2	Apply for a location permit from the Municipal Authority	150 days	EUR 50
3	Obtain the construction permit from the Municipal Authority	80 days	EUR 133
4 *	Receive pre-construction, on-site inspection	1 day	no charge
5 *	Obtain consent from water and sewage provider and request water and sewage connection	26 days	EUR 332
6 *	Obtain consent from electricity provider and request power connection	26 days	EUR 332
7 *	Obtain consent from telecommunications provider and request telephone connection	26 days	EUR 204
8	Receive inspection and connection from water and sewage provider	7 days	no charge

9 *	Receive inspection and connection from electricity provider	7 days	no charge
10 *	Receive inspection and connection from telecommunications provider	7 days	no charge
11	Obtain an occupancy permit from the Municipal Authority	29 days	EUR 100
12 *	Receive on-site inspection from the Municipal authority	1 day	no charge
13	Register the building with the Real Estate Registry	18 days	EUR 266

\* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

## Dealing with Construction Permits Details - Slovak Republic

### Procedure 1 Obtain certificate of ownership of the land

**Time to complete:** 1 day

**Cost to complete:** EUR 8

**Comment:** The certificate of ownership must be recent, at most 3 months old.

### Procedure 2 Apply for a location permit from the Municipal Authority

**Time to complete:** 150 days

**Cost to complete:** EUR 50

**Agency:** Municipality

**Comment:** Design and documentation should be submitted to the municipal authority and must show the dimensions and design of the building and the technical requirements for water, sewerage, and power.

State and municipal authorities and companies involved include the public health department, fire department, labor inspection, environment department, water company, electricity provider, telecommunications provider. These organizations provide clearances and approvals.

The location permit determines, as the name implies, the location of the building, as well as the requirements for the utility connections (telecommunications, power, sewerage, and roads, and so on).

The agencies may conduct on-site inspections. Generally, these are conducted only when the documentation does not provide sufficient information for the agencies to issue the required clearances and approvals.

### Procedure 3 Obtain the construction permit from the Municipal Authority

**Time to complete:** 80 days

**Cost to complete:** EUR 133

**Agency:** Municipality

**Comment:** The relevant construction office issues approval of the construction permit application. Detailed design and documentation should be submitted to the authority, with all authorized contractors providing the design related to their field (heating, electricity, and the like). The authority schedules a public hearing where all parties concerned can submit their objections. An on-site inspection is also set up. Statements to the design must be provided by people from all relevant organizations. The permit is valid for 2 years, during which time construction must begin.

### Procedure 4 Receive pre-construction, on-site inspection

**Time to complete:** 1 day

**Cost to complete:** no charge

<b>Agency:</b>	Construction Authority
<b>Comment:</b>	The construction authority sets up an inspection date, and all interested parties and authorities are invited. This procedure is not mandatory but is common in practice.

### Procedure 5 Obtain consent from water and sewage provider and request water and sewage connection

<b>Time to complete:</b>	26 days
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	EUR 332
<b>Agency:</b>	Bratislava Water Company, Plc. (Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s.)
<b>Comment:</b>	To apply for the construction permit, BuildCo needs the consent of utility providers on the delivery of these utilities, and agrees on the terms under which the facilities would be granted. When the consent is granted, terms are specified by the utility providers within 4 weeks.

During construction, the utility providers are requested to also inspect the site at the stages specified in the terms. Inspection is usually carried out a week after it is requested.

The utility providers can be asked at any time to run checks on the equipment they installed at the construction site, such as measurement devices, and they usually charge a fee of up to SKK 10,000 to grant their consent and specify their terms, depending on the complexity of the construction. Afterwards, no additional setup fees are charged. Any costs would be reflected in the monthly payments for the delivery of utilities.

### Procedure 6 Obtain consent from electricity provider and request power connection

<b>Time to complete:</b>	26 days
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	EUR 332
<b>Agency:</b>	Holding Slovenske elektrarne d.o.o.
<b>Comment:</b>	To apply for the construction permit, BuildCo needs the consent of utility providers on the delivery of these utilities, and agrees on the terms under which the facilities would be granted. When the consent is granted, terms are specified by the utility providers within 4 weeks.

During construction, the utility providers are requested to also inspect the site at the stages specified in the terms. Inspection is usually carried out a week after it is requested.

The utility providers can be asked at any time to run checks on the equipment they installed at the construction site, such as measurement devices, and they usually charge a fee of up to SKK 10,000 to grant their consent and specify their terms, depending on the complexity of the construction. Afterwards, no additional setup fees are charged. Any costs would be reflected in the monthly payments for the delivery of utilities.

### Procedure 7 Obtain consent from telecommunications provider and request telephone connection

<b>Time to complete:</b>	26 days
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	EUR 204
<b>Agency:</b>	Slovak Telekom

**Comment:** To apply for the construction permit, BuildCo needs the consent of utility providers on the delivery of these utilities, and agrees on the terms under which the facilities would be granted. When the consent is granted, and terms are specified by the utility providers within 4 weeks.

During construction, the utility providers are requested to also inspect the site at the stages specified in the terms. Inspection is usually carried out a week after it is requested.

The utility providers can be asked at any time to run checks on the equipment they installed at the construction site, such as measurement devices, and they usually charge a fee of up to SKK 6,150 to grant their consent and specify their terms, depending on the complexity of the construction. Afterwards, no additional setup fees are charged. Any costs would be reflected in the monthly payments for the delivery of utilities.

#### Procedure 8 Receive inspection and connection from water and sewage provider

**Time to complete:** 7 days

**Cost to complete:** no charge

**Agency:** Bratislava Water Company, Plc. (Bratislavská vodárenská spoločnosť, a.s.)

**Comment:**

#### Procedure 9 Receive inspection and connection from electricity provider

**Time to complete:** 7 days

**Cost to complete:** no charge

**Agency:** Holding Slovenske elektrarne d.o.o.

**Comment:**

#### Procedure 10 Receive inspection and connection from telecommunications provider

**Time to complete:** 7 days

**Cost to complete:** no charge

**Agency:** Slovak Telekom

**Comment:**

#### Procedure 11 Obtain an occupancy permit from the Municipal Authority

**Time to complete:** 29 days

**Cost to complete:** EUR 100

**Agency:** Municipality

**Comment:** The premises on which a construction approval is based can be fully operational only upon issuance of an occupancy permit. In the approval proceedings, the construction office examines whether the building was erected in compliance with the documentation approved by the construction office in the construction proceedings and whether the terms determined in the land-use decision and the construction permit have been complied with.

An on-site inspection and a hearing involving the parties concerned are always carried out before the occupancy permit is granted.

There is no time limit for the authority to start the proceedings related to the occupancy permit. However, the builder may file the request for the proceedings in advance, indicating the contemplated final completion date, so that the authority is able to start the proceedings without undue delay after the completion of construction. The authority notifies the involved parties of the hearing and of the on-site inspection 10 days in advance.

#### **Procedure 12      Receive on-site inspection from the Municipal authority**

**Time to complete:** 1 day

**Cost to complete:** no charge

**Agency:** Municipality

**Comment:**

#### **Procedure 13      Register the building with the Real Estate Registry**

**Time to complete:** 18 days

**Cost to complete:** EUR 266

**Agency:** Real Estate Registry

**Comment:** The cost of registering a building under the standard procedure (31 days) is SKK 2,000. Expedited processing, possible for a higher fee, is assumed here. Delays should be expected in regions with busy construction activity, as around Bratislava.

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?

#### 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):

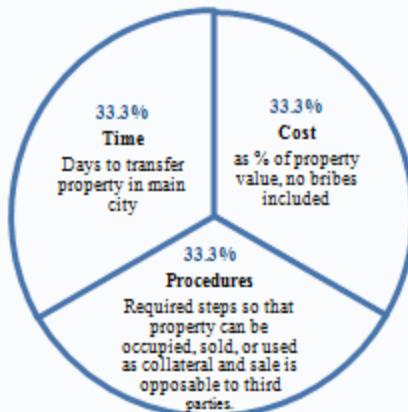
- Are limited liability companies, 100% domestically and privately owned.
- Are located in the periurban area of the economy's largest business city.
- Have 50 employees each, all of whom are nationals.
- Perform general commercial activities.

##### 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.

**Registering Property:** transfer of property between 2 local companies

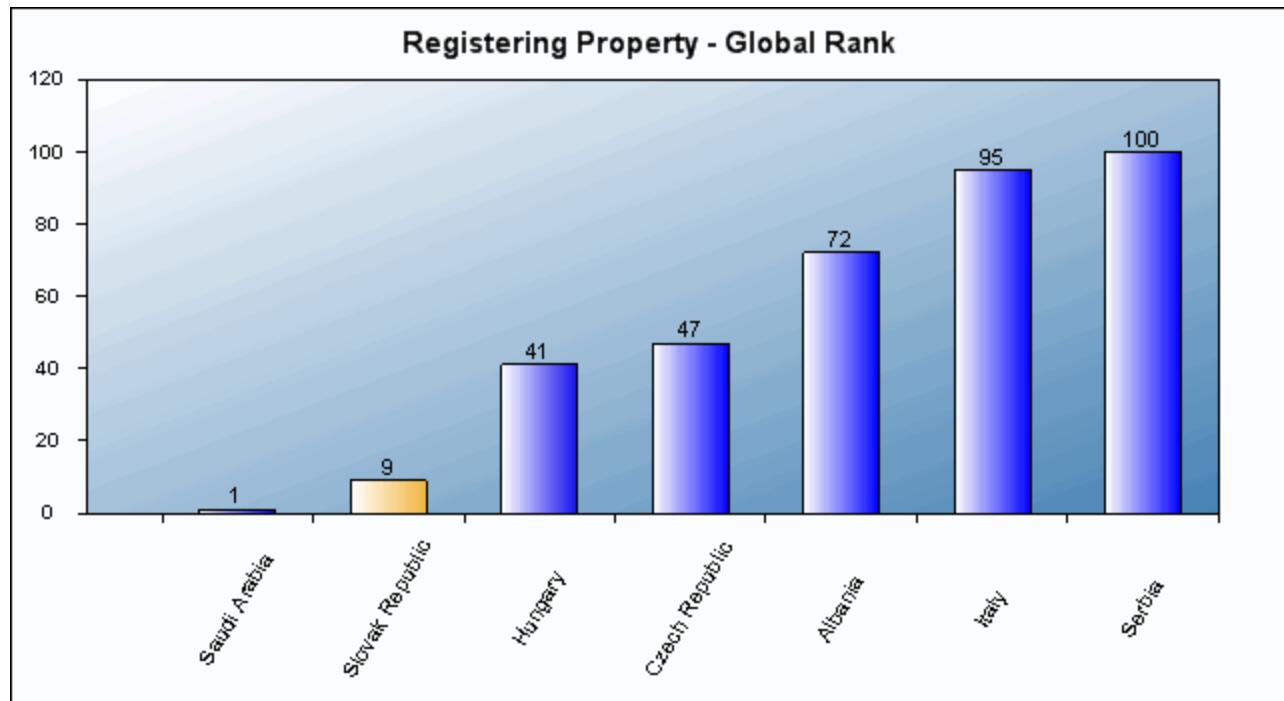
Rankings are based on 3 subindicators



## **1. Benchmarking Registering Property Regulations:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 9 overall for Registering Property.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Registering Property - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Registering Property data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Slovak Republic	3	17	0.0

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Albania	6	42	3.4
Czech Republic	4	43	3.0
Hungary	4	17	5.0
Italy	8	27	4.5
Serbia	6	91	2.7

\* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

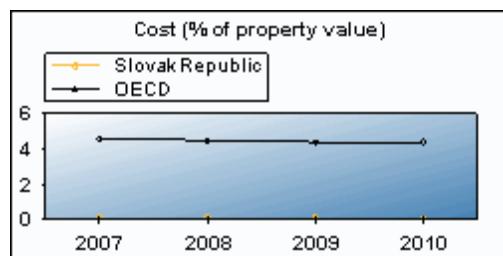
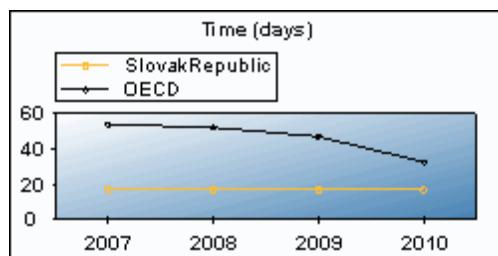
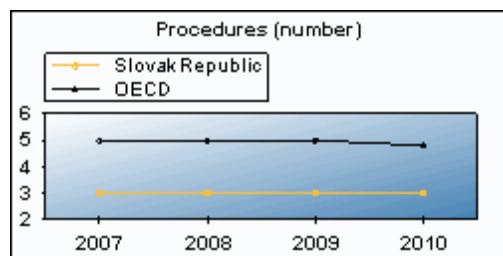
**Procedures (number): United Arab Emirates**

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

## 2. Historical data: Registering Property in Slovak Republic

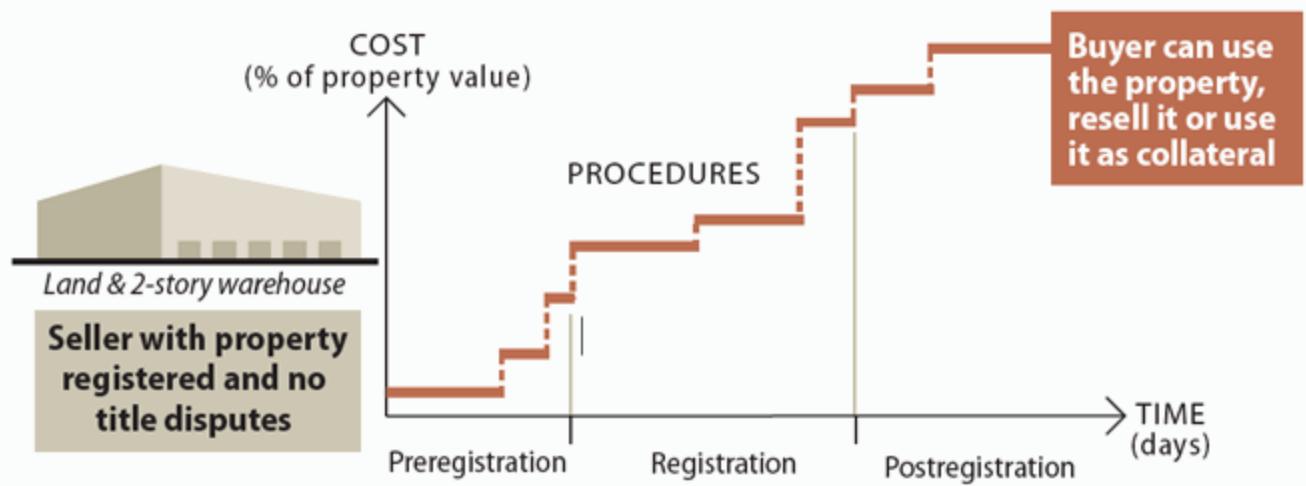
Registering Property data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	9	9
Procedures (number)	3	3	3	3
Time (days)	17	17	17	17
Cost (% of property value)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

3. The following graphs illustrate the Registering Property sub indicators in Slovak Republic over the past 4 years:



## Registering Property in Slovak Republic

**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 the Slovak Republic.

### STANDARDIZED PROPERTY

Property Value: 562,510.78

City: Bratislava

#### Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Each party obtains extracts from the commercial register held by the respective court	1 day	13 EUR (2 extracts at 6,50 EUR each)
2	Confirm the signature authenticity of the seller before applying for registration	1 day	1 EUR (2 signatures at 0,50 EUR at registrar's office; 3,98 EUR (2 signatures at 1,99 EUR each) at notary office)
3	Submit the application for registration of the transfer (the proposal for entry into the cadastre) with the competent district land registry	30 days (standard procedure) or 15 days (fast procedure)	66 EUR (standard procedure) or 265.50 EUR (fast procedure)

## Registering Property Details - Slovak Republic

<b>Procedure</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Each party obtains extracts from the commercial register held by the respective court</b>
<b>Time to complete:</b>	1 day	
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	13 EUR (2 extracts at 6,50 EUR each)	
<b>Agency:</b>	Commercial Register	
<b>Comment:</b>	Parties obtain extracts from the commercial register held by the respective court, for each party.	
<b>Procedure</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Confirm the signature authenticity of the seller before applying for registration</b>
<b>Time to complete:</b>	1 day	
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	1 EUR (2 signatures at 0,50 EUR at registrar's office; 3,98 EUR (2 signatures at 1,99 EUR each) at notary office	
<b>Agency:</b>	Notary or Registrar's office	
<b>Comment:</b>	<p>In order to file an application to register the transfer of an ownership right (the proposal for the entry) into the cadastre, it is necessary to submit the transfer contract with a counterpart for each party, plus two additional ones (although the respective law has not yet been amended accordingly, due to the abolishment of a real estate transfer tax, it is sufficient to submit two additional counterparts of the contract instead of three). Under the conditions stated for this case study, it would be necessary to submit four counterparts of the contract. Assuming there will be only one executive manager acting on behalf of each party (company), a notary public would have to notarize 4 signatures (signatures of the person acting on behalf of the seller). It is common to keep at least one copy of the contract for each party in addition, so that the parties have always at least one copy with their files (e.g. if the contracts filed with the cadastre get lost or the obliged party fails to file the application for a registration of the ownership right with the cadastre).</p> <p>The notary fee is 1,50 EUR per signature. Verified signatures can also be obtained at the registrar's office for a fee of 0,50 EUR per signature. The official currency in Slovakia from 1st of January 2009 is Euro, therefore all costs for all procedures have been changed from SKK to EUR.</p>	
<b>Procedure</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Submit the application for registration of the transfer (the proposal for entry into the cadastre) with the competent district land registry</b>
<b>Time to complete:</b>	30 days (standard procedure) or 15 days (fast procedure)	
<b>Cost to complete:</b>	66 EUR (standard procedure) or 265.50 EUR (fast procedure)	
<b>Agency:</b>	Cadastral registry	
<b>Comment:</b>	<p>Attorneys at law and notaries public are entitled to authorise property transfer contracts - they must examine identity of the parties, decide whether the contract is not against good morals or contrary to law and whether no damage can be suffered by such transfer, which could be claimable against the attorney or notary.</p> <p>Act no. 304/2009 Coll. then gives a detailed summary of requisites for the authorisation (authorisation stamp and items to be written in/on it etc.). The core advantage for the parties and for the cadastral office is that when the contract is authorised by attorney or by notary,</p>	

cadastral office examines only the data related to property identification and procedural conditions for the application. If the property identification data are compliant with those of the cadastral office and procedural requirements are met, cadastral office decides within 20 days from the application filing. As a conclusion, the term for the decision is thereby shortened by 10 days (from regular 30 days to 20 days). It is almost an equivalent time as the time when an accelerated procedure is used (15 days).

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

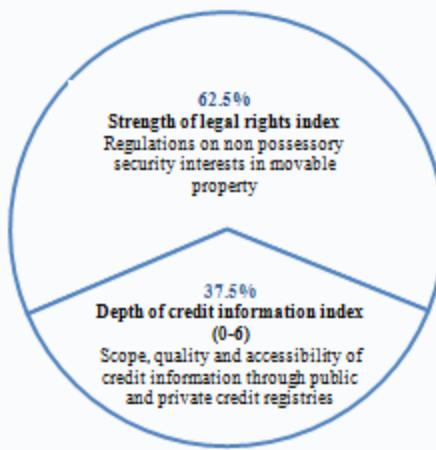
##### **Public credit registry coverage (% of adults)**

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

##### **Private credit bureau coverage (% of adults)**

- Number of individuals and firms listed in largest private credit bureau as percentage of 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)

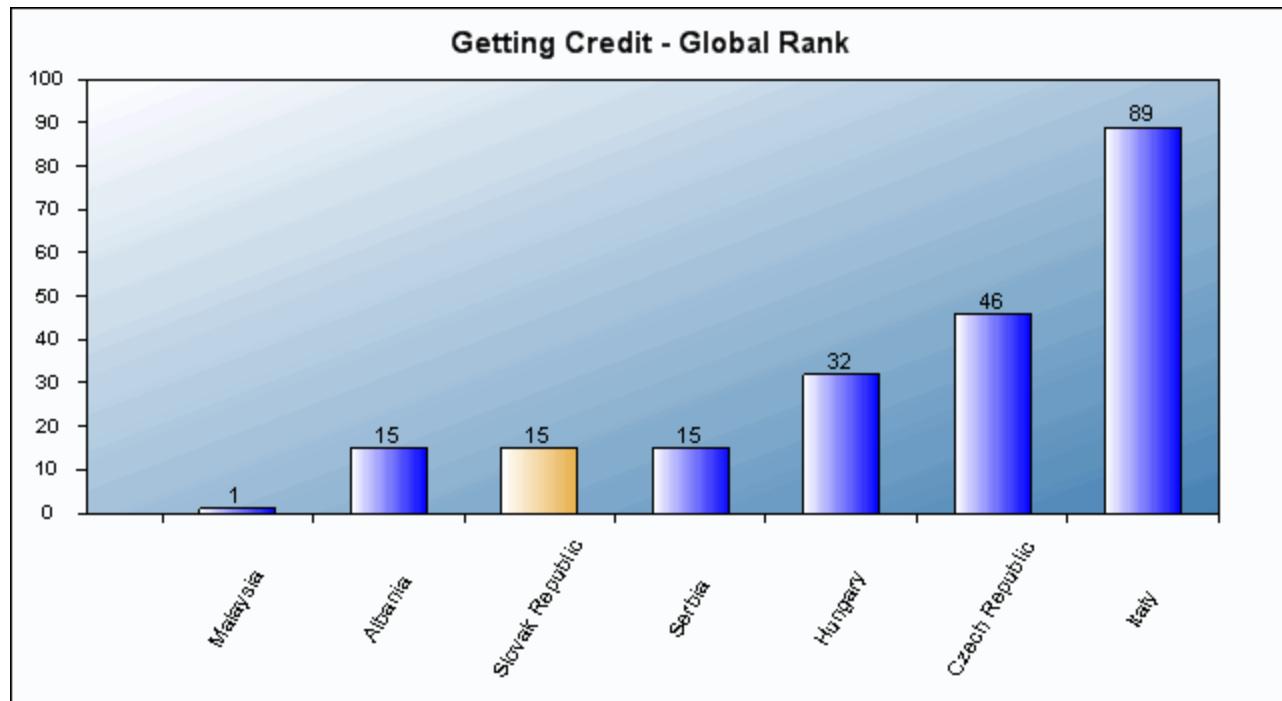
##### The Debtor

- 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:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 15 overall for Getting Credit.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Getting Credit - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Getting Credit data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

<b>Good Practice Economies</b>	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>				
Slovak Republic	9	4	2.2	44.5

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
Albania	9	4	8.3	0.0
Czech Republic	6	5	4.9	73.2
Hungary	7	5	0.0	11.4
Italy	3	5	16.6	80.5
Serbia	8	5	0.0	100.0

\* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

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

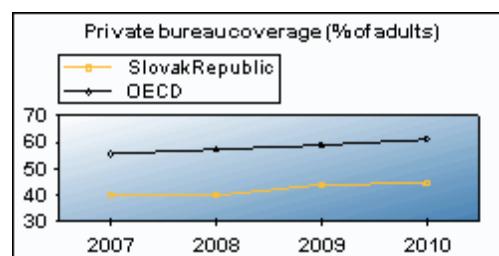
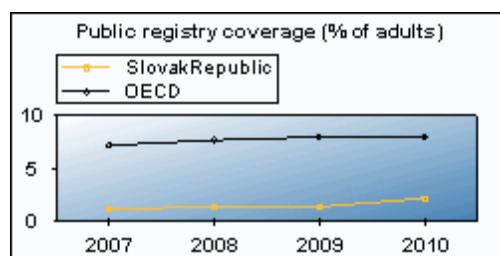
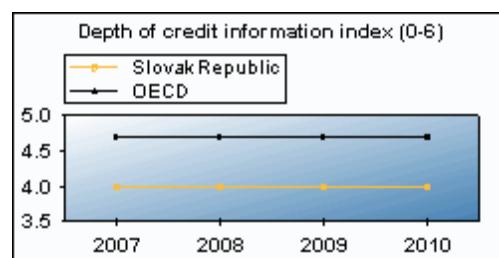
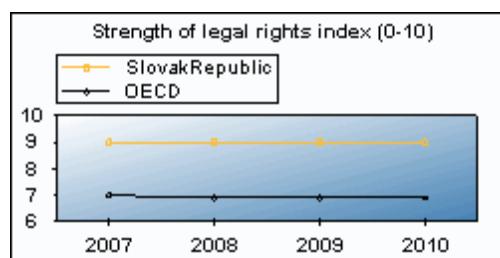
Private bureau coverage (% of adults): [Argentina](#), [Australia](#), [Canada](#), [Iceland](#), [Ireland](#), [Norway](#), [Sweden](#), [United Kingdom](#), [United States](#)

27 countries have the highest credit information index.

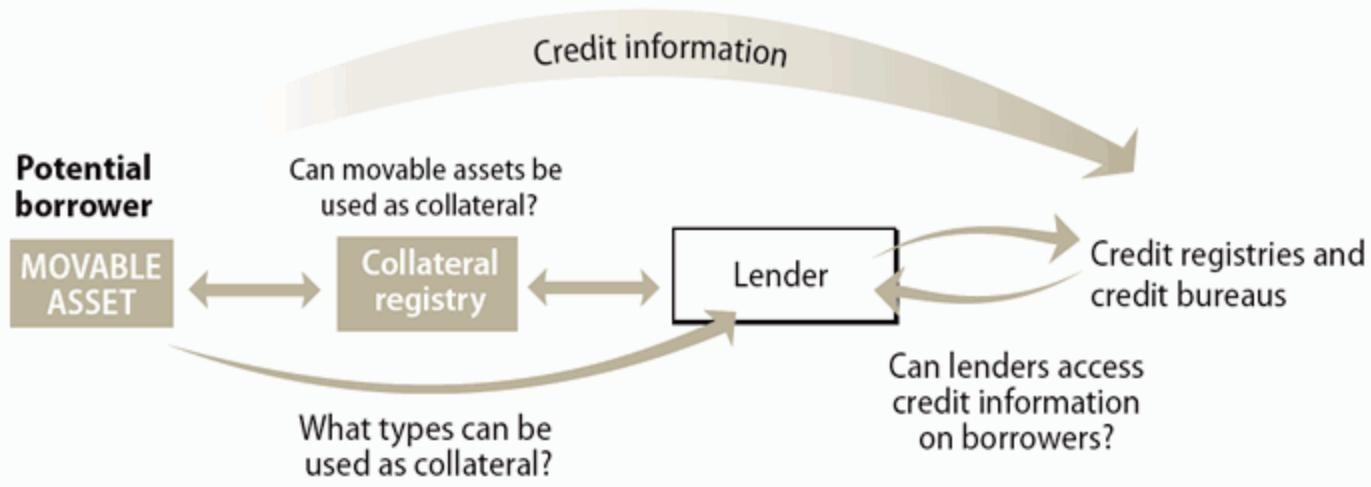
## 2. Historical data: Getting Credit in Slovak Republic

Getting Credit data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	14	15
Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	9	9	9	9
Depth of credit information index (0-6)	4	4	4	4
Private bureau coverage (% of adults)	40.3	39.9	44.0	44.5
Public registry coverage (% of adults)	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.2

3. The following graphs illustrate the Getting Credit sub indicators in Slovak Republic 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 the Slovak Republic.

Getting Credit Indicators (2010)	Indicator		
<b>Private bureau coverage (% of adults)</b>	<b>Private credit bureau</b>	<b>Public credit registry</b>	<b>4</b>
Are data on both firms and individuals distributed?	No	No	0
Are both positive and negative data distributed?	Yes	Yes	1
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?	Yes	No	1
Is data on all loans below 1% of income per capita distributed?	Yes	Yes	1
Is it guaranteed by law that borrowers can inspect their data in the largest credit registry?	Yes	No	1
<b>Coverage</b>	44.5	2.2	
Number of individuals	2,000,000	0	0
Number of firms	0	98,545	

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 ?	Yes
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 ?	Yes
Do secured creditors have absolute priority to their collateral outside bankruptcy procedures?	Yes
Do secured creditors have absolute priority to their collateral in bankruptcy procedures?	Yes
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?	Yes

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)

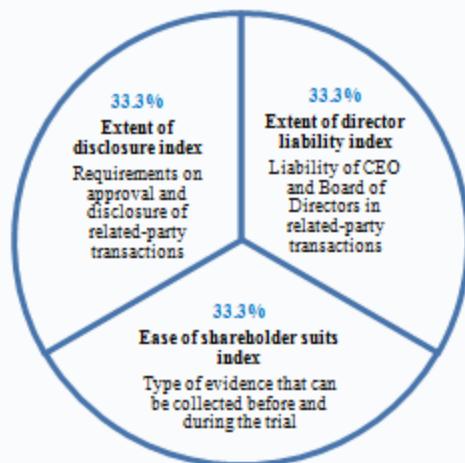
- Who can approve related-party transactions
- Requirements for external and internal disclosure in case of related-party transactions

**Protecting Investors:** minority shareholder rights in related-party transactions

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators

##### Extent of director liability index (0–10)

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



##### Ease of shareholder suits index (0–10)

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

##### Strength of investor protection index (0–10)

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

#### Case Study Assumptions

##### The business (Buyer):

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

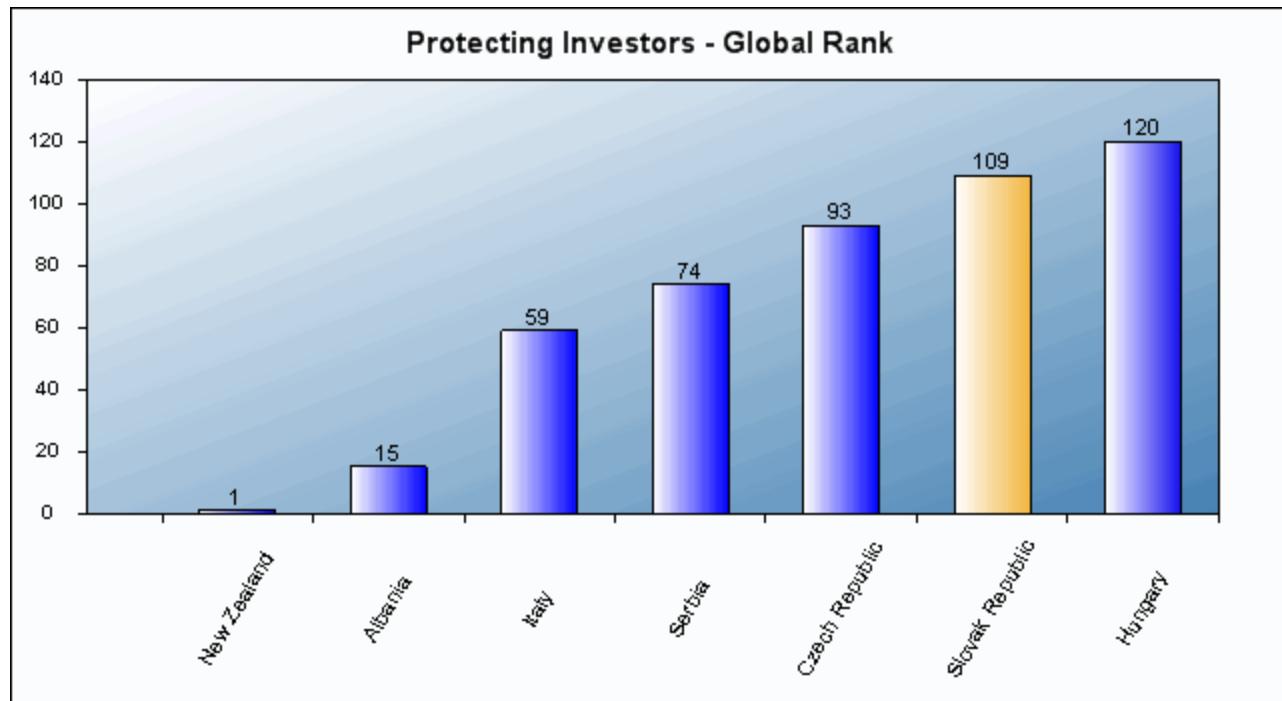
##### The transaction

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

## **1. Benchmarking Protecting Investors Regulations:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 109 overall for Protecting Investors.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Protecting Investors - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Protecting Investors data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

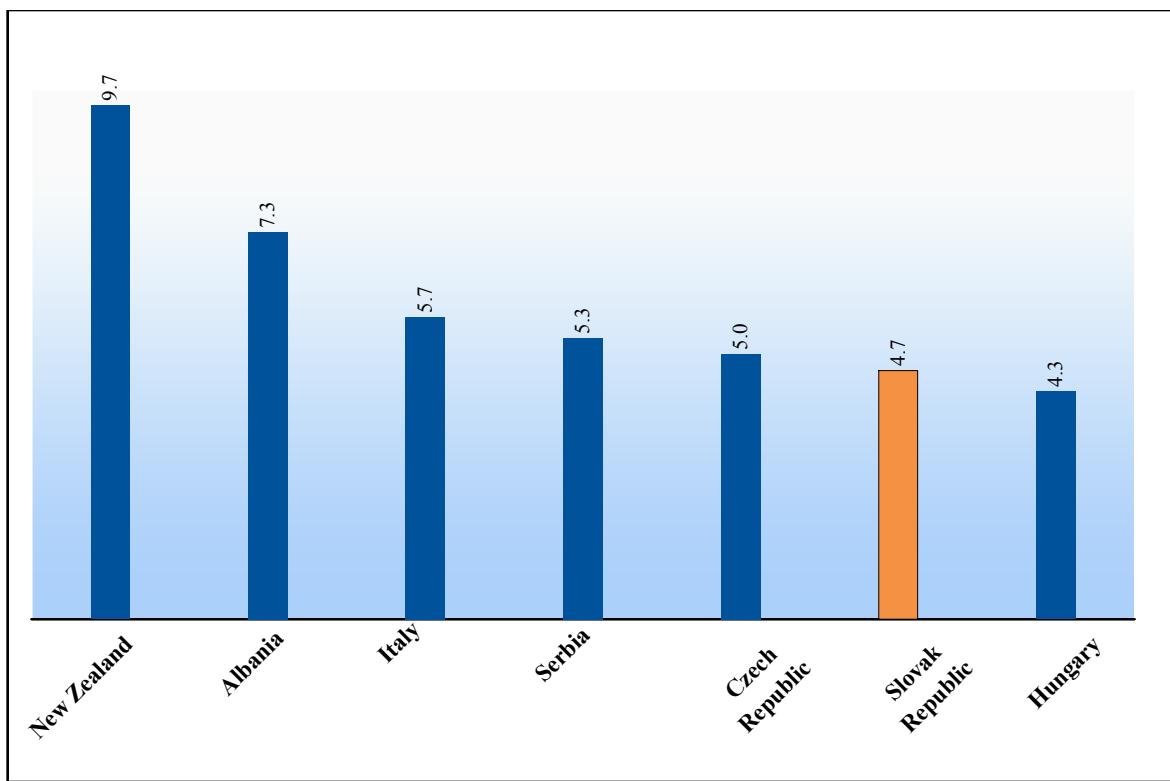
<i>Selected Economy</i>	
Slovak Republic	4.7

<i>Comparator Economies</i>	
Albania	7.3
Czech Republic	5.0
Hungary	4.3
Italy	5.7
Serbia	5.3

## 2. Historical data: Protecting Investors in Slovak Republic

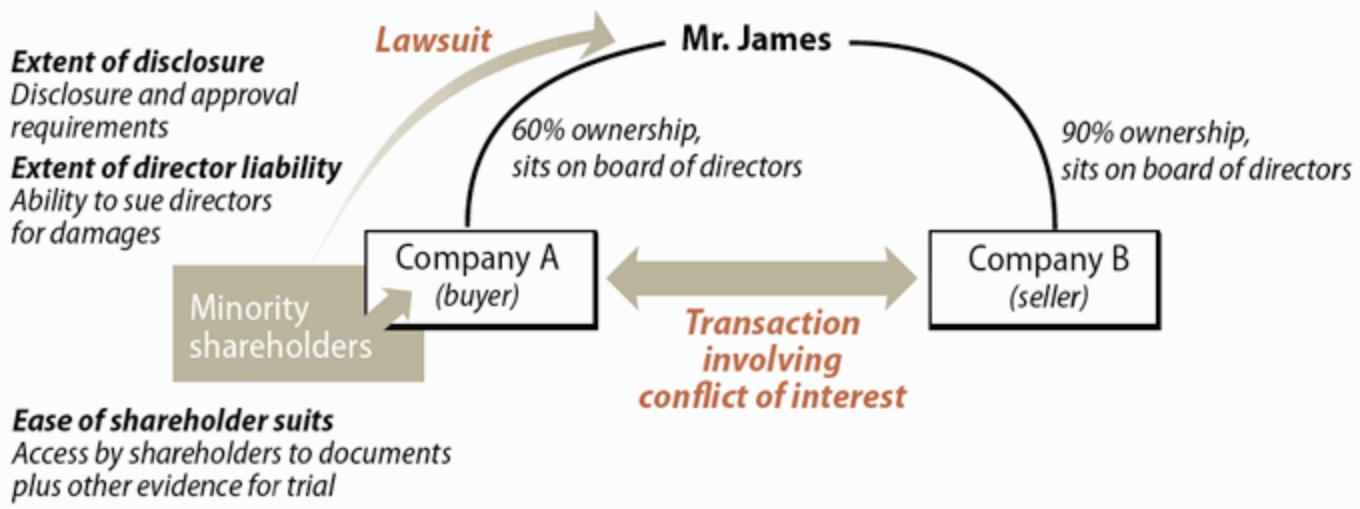
Protecting Investors data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	108	109
Strength of investor protection index (0-10)	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7

## 3. The following graph illustrates the Protecting Investors index in Slovak Republic 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 the Slovak Republic.

Protecting Investors Data (2010)	Indicator
<b>Extent of disclosure index (0-10)</b>	3
What corporate body provides legally sufficient approval for the transaction?	0
Whether immediate disclosure of the transaction to the public and/or shareholders is required?	1
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?	0
Whether an external body must review the terms of the transaction before it takes place?	0
<b>Extent of director liability index (0-10)</b>	4
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?	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
<b>Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)</b>	<b>7</b>
Whether the plaintiff can obtain any documents from the defendant and witnesses during trial?	4
Whether the plaintiff can directly question the defendant and witnesses during trial?	1
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?	0
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
<b>Strength of investor protection index (0-10)</b>	<b>4.7</b>

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)**

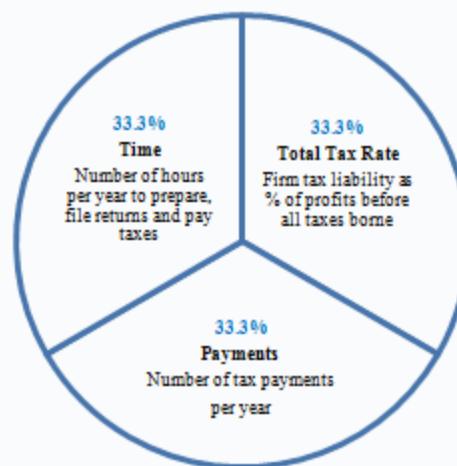
- Collecting information and computing the tax payable
- Completing tax return forms, filing with proper agencies
- Arranging payment or withholding
- Preparing separate tax accounting books, if required

**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



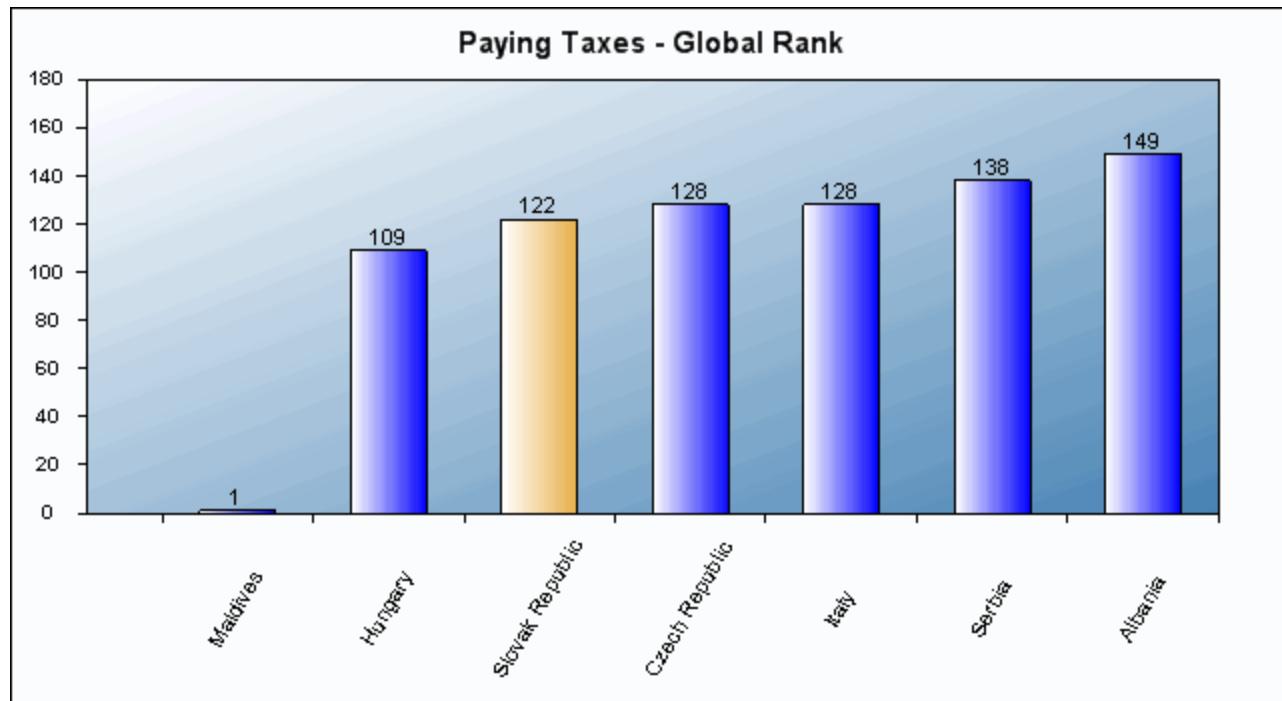
#### Case Study Assumptions

- 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:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 122 overall for Paying Taxes.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Paying Taxes - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Paying Taxes data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Slovak Republic	31	257	48.7

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Albania	44	360	40.6
Czech Republic	12	557	48.8
Hungary	14	277	53.3
Italy	15	285	68.6
Serbia	66	279	34.0

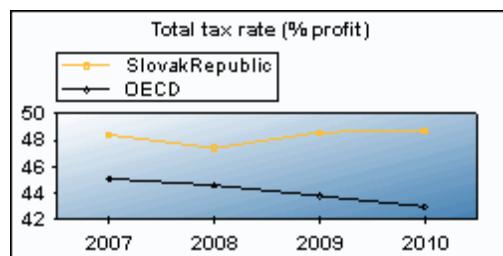
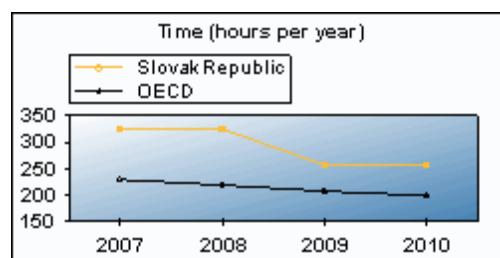
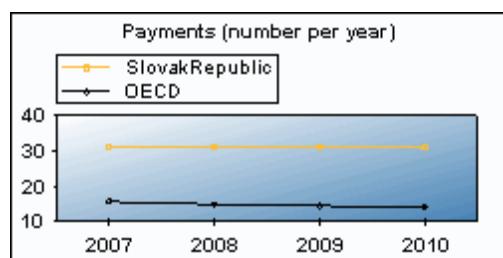
\* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Payments (number per year): Qatar

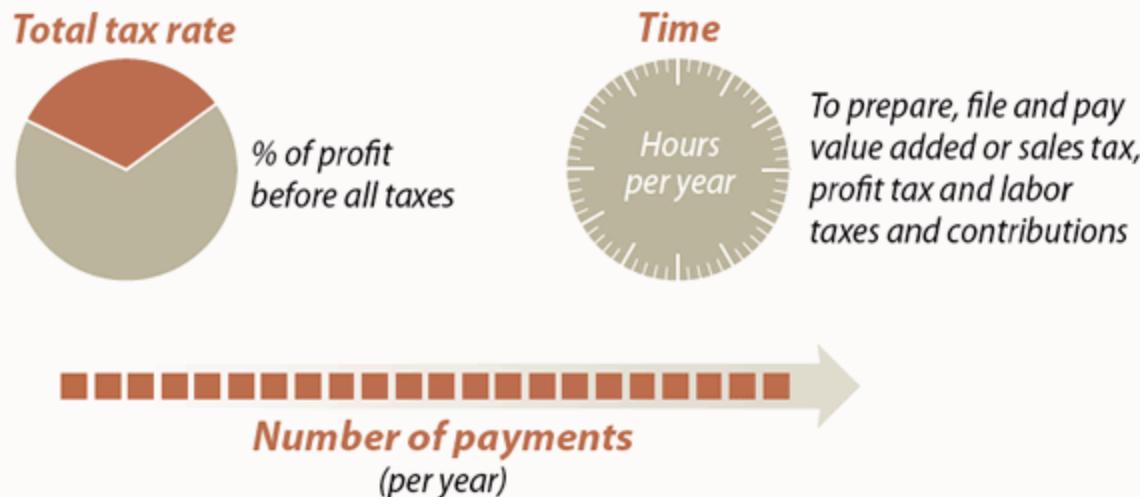
## 2. Historical data: Paying Taxes in Slovak Republic

Paying Taxes data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	120	122
Total tax rate (% profit)	48.4	47.4	48.6	48.7
Payments (number per year)	31	31	31	31
Time (hours per year)	325	325	257	257

3. The following graphs illustrate the Paying Taxes sub indicators in Slovak Republic 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 Slovak Republic, 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
Value added tax (VAT)	12		114	19.0%	value added		
Motor vehicle tax	1			various rates		0.20	
Property tax	4			various rates per square meter	property area	0.40	
Tax on interest	0	withheld		19.0%	interest income	0.50	
Fuel tax	1				included in fuel price	1.60	
Corporate income tax	1		43	19.0%	taxable profit	7.00	
Social security contributions	12		100	35.2%	gross salaries	39.60	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>257</b>			<b>48.7</b>	

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)

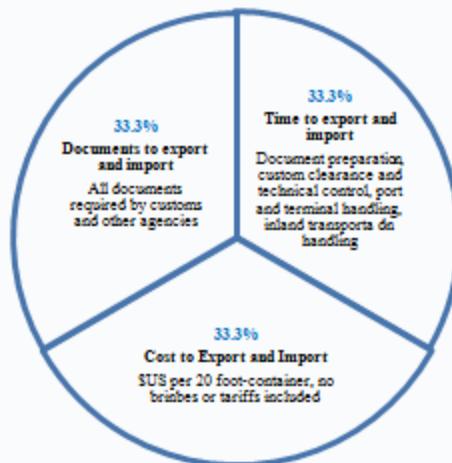
- Bank documents
- Customs clearance documents
- Port and terminal handling documents
- Transport documents

#### 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

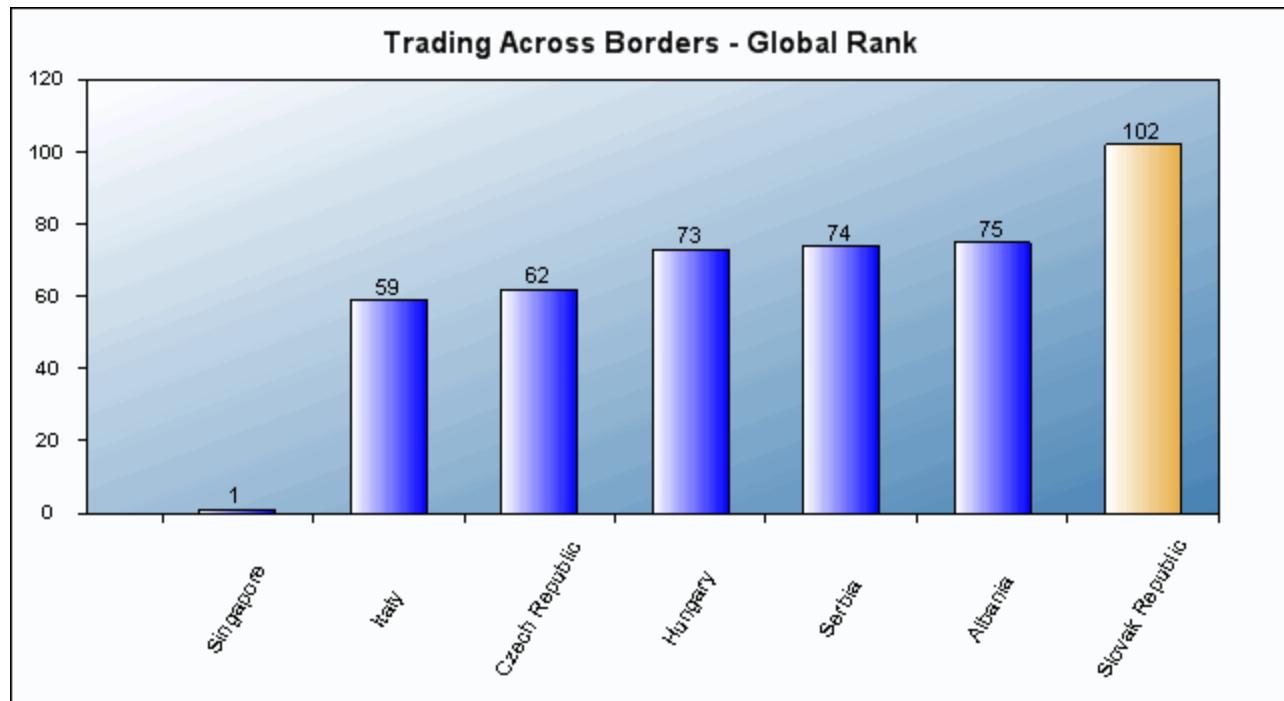
##### The traded product

- 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:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 102 overall for Trading Across Borders.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Trading Across Borders - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Trading Across Borders data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

<b>Good Practice Economies</b>	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)
<b>Denmark*</b>		5				
<b>France</b>	2			2		
<b>Malaysia</b>			450			
<b>Singapore</b>					4	439

<i>Selected Economy</i>						
<b>Slovak Republic</b>	6	17	1530	8	19	1505

<i>Comparator Economies</i>						
<b>Albania</b>	7	19	725	9	18	710
<b>Czech Republic</b>	4	17	1060	7	20	1165
<b>Hungary</b>	5	18	1225	7	17	1215
<b>Italy</b>	4	20	1245	4	18	1245
<b>Serbia</b>	6	12	1398	6	14	1559

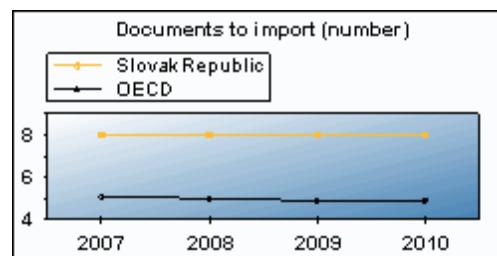
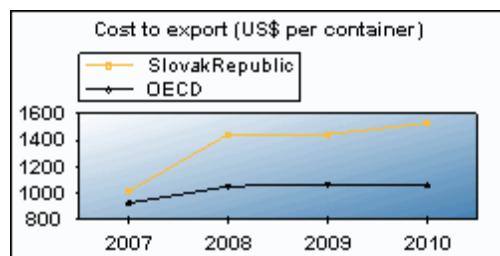
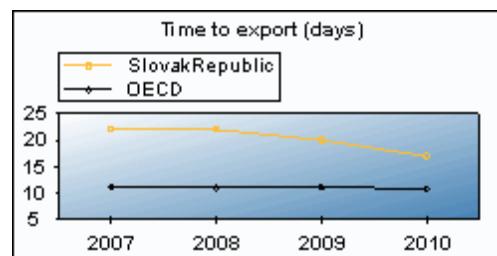
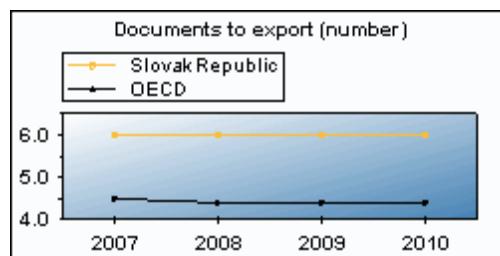
\* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

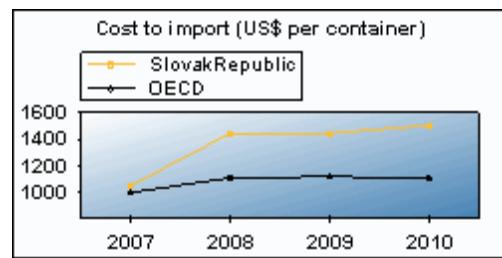
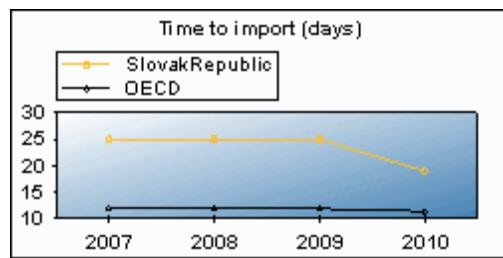
Time to export (days): **Estonia**

## 2. Historical data: Trading Across Borders in Slovak Republic

Trading Across Borders data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	116	102
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1015	1445	1445	1530
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	1050	1445	1445	1505
Documents to export (number)	6	6	6	6
Documents to import (number)	8	8	8	8
Time to export (days)	22	22	20	17
Time to import (days)	25	25	25	19

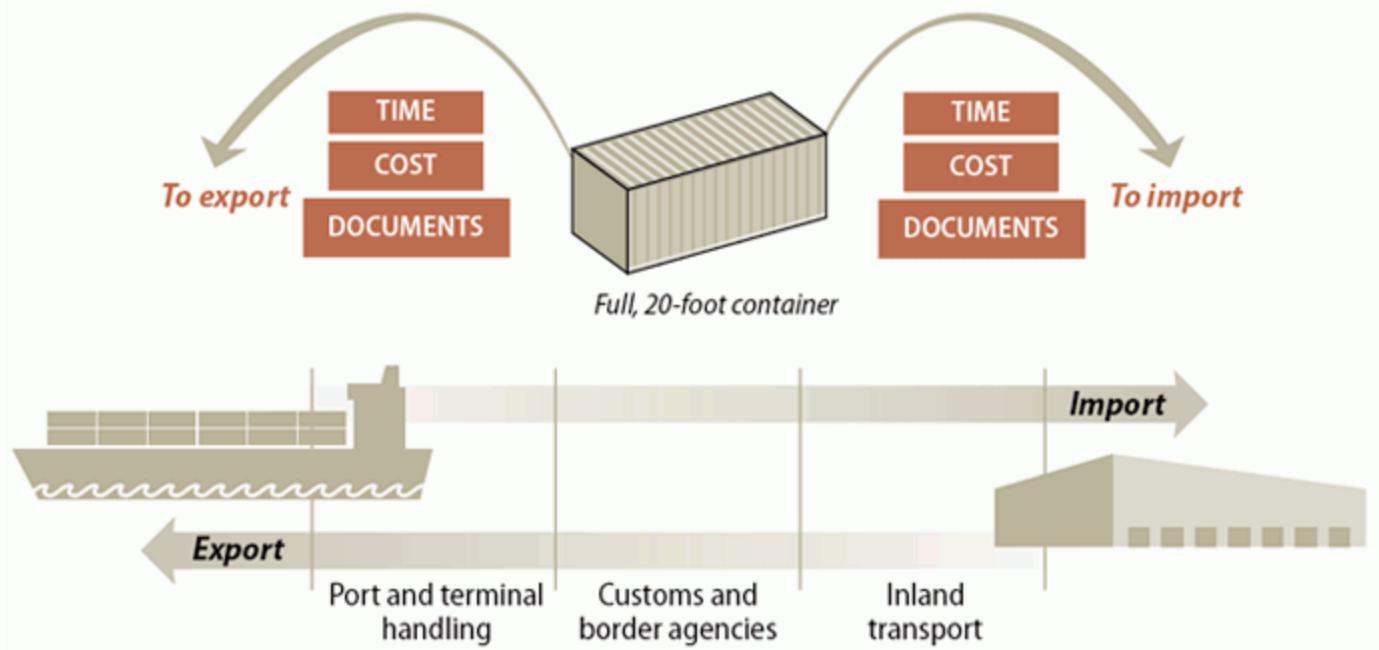
3. The following graphs illustrate the Trading Across Borders sub indicators in Slovak Republic over the past 4 years:





## Trading Across Borders in Slovak Republic

**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 Slovak Republic. The documents required to export and import the goods are also shown.

Nature of Export Procedures (2010)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	7	290
Customs clearance and technical control	2	55
Ports and terminal handling	2	285
Inland transportation and handling	6	900
Totals	17	1530

Nature of Import Procedures (2010)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	10	265
Customs clearance and technical control	2	55
Ports and terminal handling	2	285
Inland transportation and handling	5	900
Totals	19	1505

## **Documents for Export and Import**

### **Export**

Bill of lading

Certificate of origin

Commercial invoice

Customs export declaration

Inspection report

Packing list

### **Import**

Bill of lading

Certificate of origin

Commercial invoice

Customs import declaration

Customs transit document

Packing list

Technical standard/health 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?

##### 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)

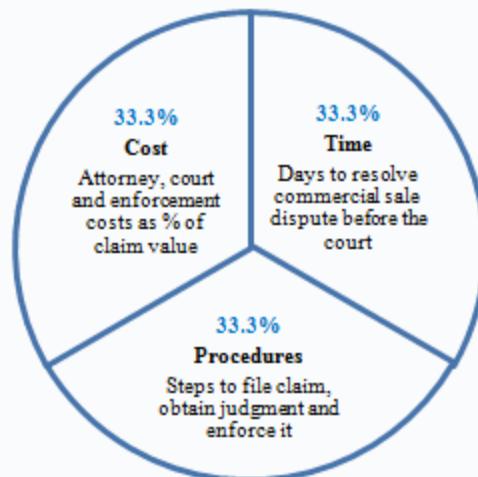
- Time to file and serve the case
- Time for trial and obtaining judgment
- Time to enforce the judgment

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

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

**Enforcing Contracts:** resolving a commercial dispute through the courts

Rankings are based on 3 subindicators



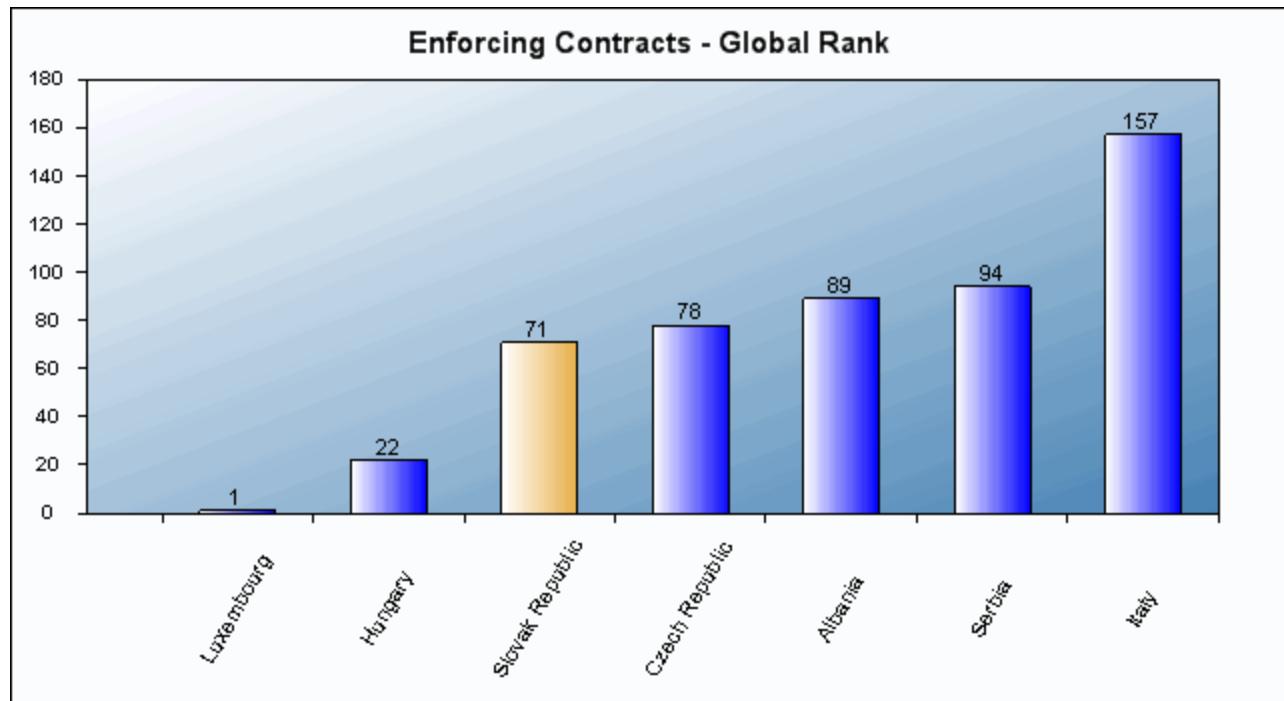
#### Case Study Assumptions

- 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:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 71 overall for Enforcing Contracts.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Enforcing Contracts - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Enforcing Contracts data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

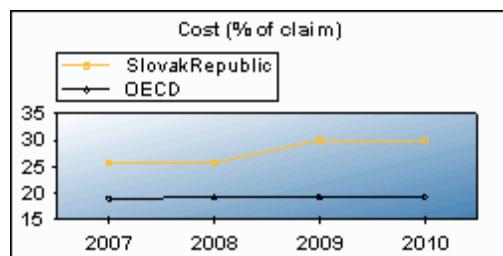
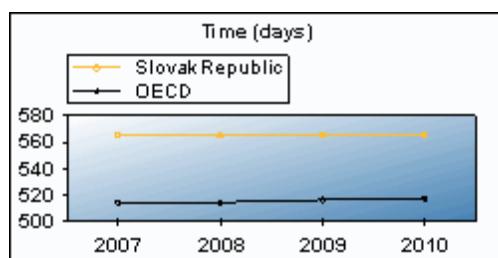
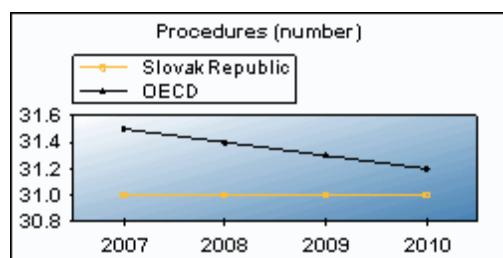
<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Slovak Republic	31	565	30.0

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Albania	39	390	38.7
Czech Republic	27	611	33.0
Hungary	35	395	15.0
Italy	41	1210	29.9
Serbia	36	635	28.9

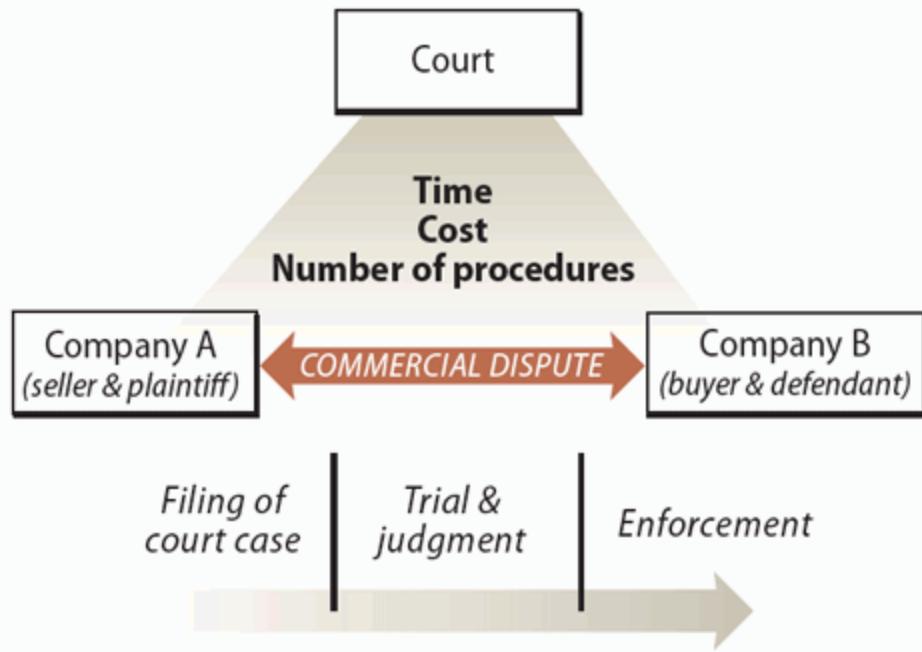
## 2. Historical data: Enforcing Contracts in Slovak Republic

Enforcing Contracts data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	70	71
Procedures (number)	31	31	31	31
Time (days)	565	565	565	565
Cost (% of claim)	25.7	25.7	30.0	30.0

3. The following graphs illustrate the Enforcing Contracts sub indicators in Slovak Republic 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 Slovak Republic.

Nature of Procedure (2010)	Indicator
Procedures (number)	31
Time (days)	565
Filing and service	90.0
Trial and judgment	365.0
Enforcement of judgment	110.0
<b>Cost (% of claim)*</b>	<b>30.00</b>
Attorney cost (% of claim)	14.0
Court cost (% of claim)	6.0
Enforcement Cost (% of claim)	10.0

**Court information:** Bratislava District Court (I-V) ("Okresný súd Bratislava (I-V)")

\* 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)

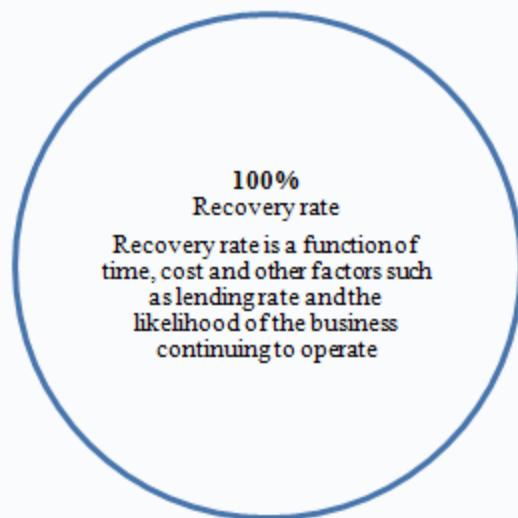
- Measured in calendar years
- Appeals and requests for extension are included

#### 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*

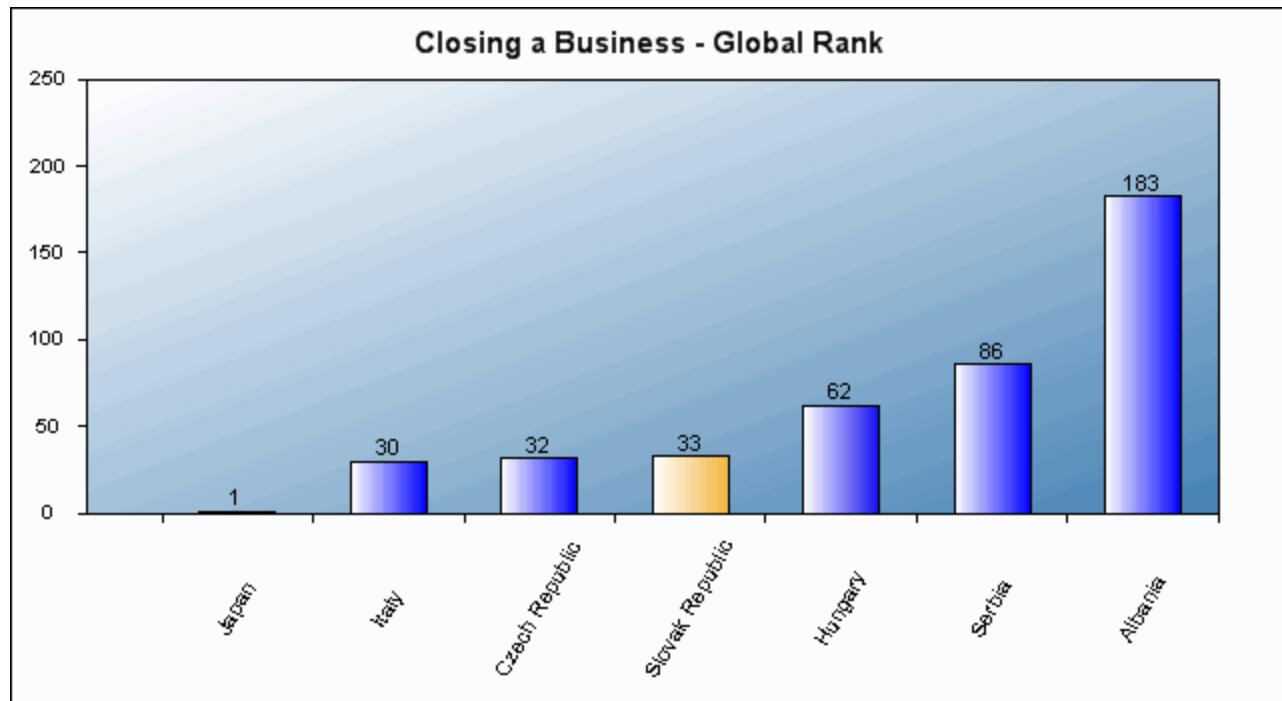
#### The Company

- 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:**

Slovak Republic is ranked 33 overall for Closing a Business.

Ranking of Slovak Republic in Closing Business - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



The following table shows Closing Business data for Slovak Republic compared to good practice and comparator economies:

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

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Slovak Republic	55.3	4.0	18

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
Albania	0.0	no practice	no practice
Czech Republic	55.9	3.2	17
Hungary	37.9	2.0	15
Italy	58.0	1.8	22
Serbia	29.5	2.7	23

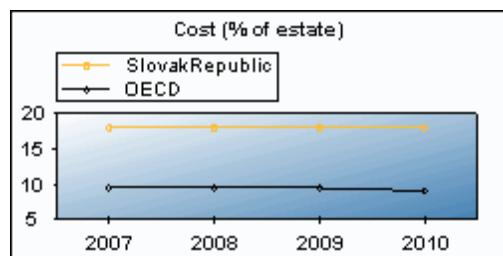
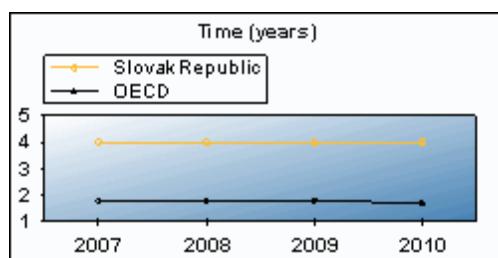
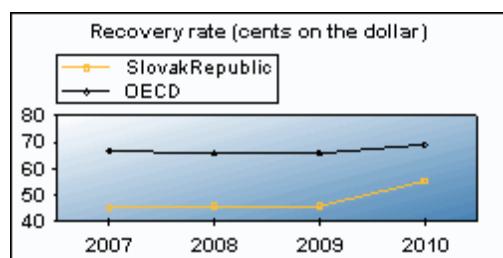
\* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

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

## 2. Historical data: Closing Business in Slovak Republic

Closing a Business data	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009	Doing Business 2010	Doing Business 2011
Rank	..	..	39	33
Time (years)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Cost (% of estate)	18	18	18	18
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	45.2	45.9	45.9	55.3

3. The following graphs illustrate the Closing Business sub indicators in Slovak Republic 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



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

<b>Albania</b>	Albania made it easier and less costly for companies to pay taxes by amending several laws, reducing social security contributions and introducing electronic filing and payment.
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	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.
<b>Cape Verde</b>	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.
<b>Czech Republic</b>	The Czech Republic simplified its labor tax processes and reduced employer contribution rates for social security. The Czech Republic made it easier to deal with insolvency by introducing further legal amendments to restrict setoffs in insolvency cases and suspending for some insolvent debtors the obligation to file for bankruptcy.
<b>Grenada</b>	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.
<b>Hungary</b>	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.
<b>Italy</b>	Italy made starting a business easier by enhancing an online registration system.
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	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.
<b>Peru</b>	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.
<b>Rwanda</b>	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.
<b>Serbia</b>	Serbia passed a new bankruptcy law that introduced out-of-court workouts and a unified reorganization procedure.
<b>Tajikistan</b>	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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