

Doing Business 2009

Country Profile for
Mongolia

COMPARING REGULATION IN 181 ECONOMIES

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Introduction

Doing Business 2009 is the sixth 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 181 economies, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, over time.

A set of regulations affecting 10 stages of a business's life are measured : starting a business, dealing with construction permits, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business. Data in Doing Business 2009 are current as of June 1, 2008*. 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 181 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, 19 in the Middle East and North Africa and 8 in South Asia, as well as 27 OECD high-income economies as benchmarks.

The following pages present the summary Doing Business indicators for Mongolia. The data used for this country 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.

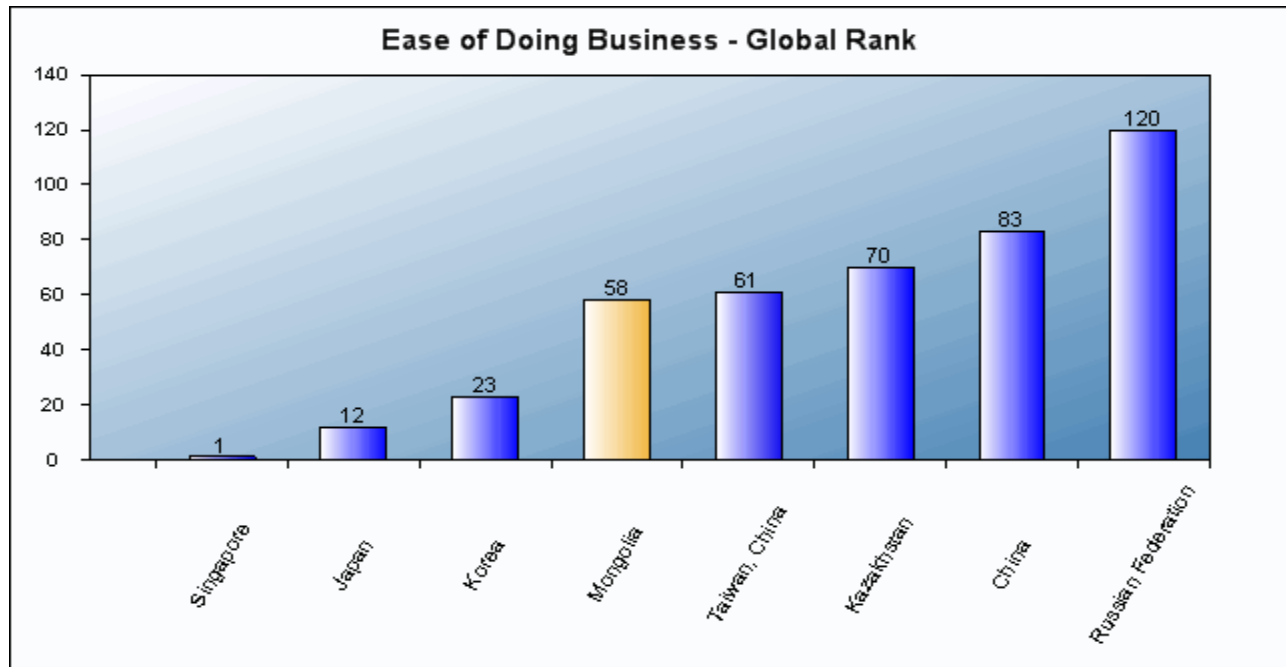
More information is available in the full report. Doing Business 2009 presents the indicators, analyzes their relationship with economic outcomes and recommends reforms. The data, along with information on ordering the report, are available on the Doing Business website (www.doingbusiness.org).

* Except for the Paying Taxes indicator that refers to the period January to December of 2007.

Economy Rankings - Ease of Doing Business

Mongolia is ranked 58 out of 181 economies. Singapore is the top ranked economy in the Ease of Doing Business.

Mongolia - Compared to global good practice economy as well as selected economies:



Mongolia's ranking in Doing Business 2009

Rank	Doing Business 2009
Ease of Doing Business	58
Starting a Business	59
Dealing with Construction Permits	103
Employing Workers	71
Registering Property	20
Getting Credit	68
Protecting Investors	24
Paying Taxes	79
Trading Across Borders	156
Enforcing Contracts	38
Closing a Business	108

Summary of Indicators - Mongolia

Starting a Business	Procedures (number)	7
	Duration (days)	13
	Cost (% GNI per capita)	4.0
	Paid in Min. Capital (% of GNI per capita)	58.5
Dealing with Construction Permits	Procedures (number)	21
	Duration (days)	215
	Cost (% of income per capita)	81.3
Employing Workers	Difficulty of Hiring Index	22
	Rigidity of Hours Index	80
	Difficulty of Firing Index	0
	Rigidity of Employment Index	34
	Firing costs (weeks of salary)	9
Registering Property	Procedures (number)	5
	Duration (days)	11
	Cost (% of property value)	2.1
Getting Credit	Legal Rights Index	6
	Credit Information Index	3
	Public registry coverage (% adults)	22.7
	Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0.0
Protecting Investors	Disclosure Index	5

Protecting Investors	Director Liability Index	8
	Shareholder Suits Index	6
	Investor Protection Index	6.3
Paying Taxes	Payments (number)	42
	Time (hours)	204
	Profit tax (%)	6.8
	Labor tax and contributions (%)	22.6
	Other taxes (%)	1.0
	Total tax rate (% profit)	30.3
Trading Across Borders	Documents for export (number)	8
	Time for export (days)	49
	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	2131
	Documents for import (number)	8
	Time for import (days)	49
	Cost to import (US\$ per container)	2274
Enforcing Contracts	Procedures (number)	32
	Duration (days)	314
	Cost (% of claim)	30.6
Closing a Business	Time (years)	4.0
	Cost (% of estate)	8
	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	22.0



Starting a Business

When entrepreneurs draw up a business plan and try to get under way, the first hurdles they face are the procedures required to incorporate and register the new firm before they can legally operate. Economies differ greatly in how they regulate the entry of new businesses. In some the process is straightforward and affordable. In others the procedures are so burdensome that entrepreneurs may have to bribe officials to speed the process or may decide to run their business informally.

The data on starting a business is based on a survey and research investigating the procedures that a standard small to medium-size company needs to complete to start operations legally. These include obtaining all necessary permits and licenses and completing all required inscriptions, verifications and notifications with authorities to enable the company to formally operate. The time and cost required to complete each procedure under normal circumstances are calculated, as well as the minimum capital that must be paid in. It is assumed that all information is readily available to the entrepreneur, that there has been no prior contact with officials and that all government and nongovernment entities involved in the process function without corruption.

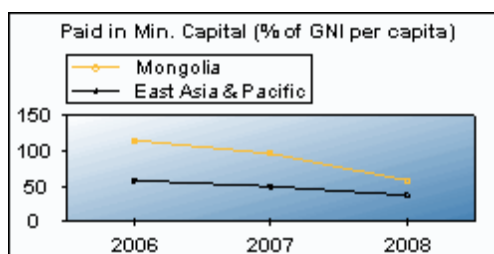
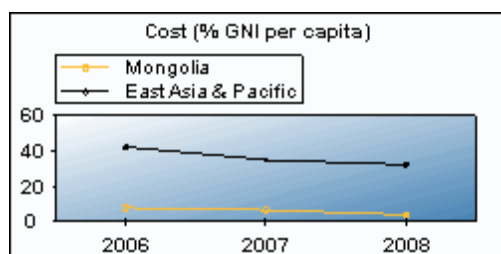
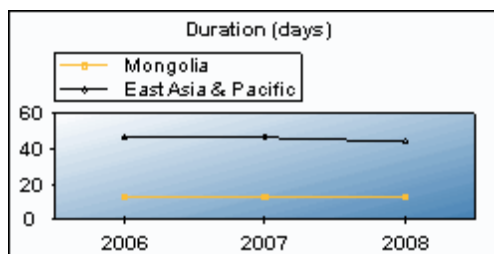
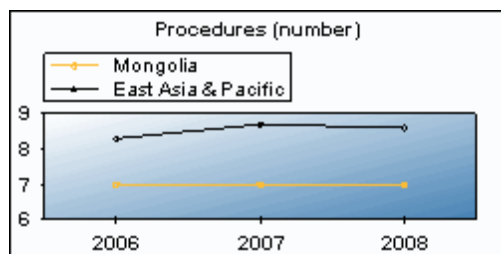
To make the data comparable across economies, detailed assumptions about the type of business are used. Among these assumptions are the following: the business is a limited liability company conducting general commercial activities in the largest business city; it is 100% domestically owned, with a start-up capital of 10 times income per capita, a turnover of at least 100 times income per capita and between 10 and 50 employees; and it does not qualify for any special benefits, nor does it own real estate. Procedures are recorded only where interaction is required with an external party. It is assumed that the founders complete all procedures themselves unless professional services (such as by a notary or lawyer) are required by law. Voluntary procedures are not counted, nor are industry-specific requirements and utility hook-ups. Lawful shortcuts are counted.

Cumbersome entry procedures are associated with more corruption, particularly in developing economies. Each procedure is a point of contact, a potential opportunity to extract a bribe. Analysis shows that burdensome entry regulations do not increase the quality of products, make work safer or reduce pollution. Instead, they constrain private investment; push more people into the informal economy; increase consumer prices and fuel corruption.

1. Historical data: Starting a Business in Mongolia

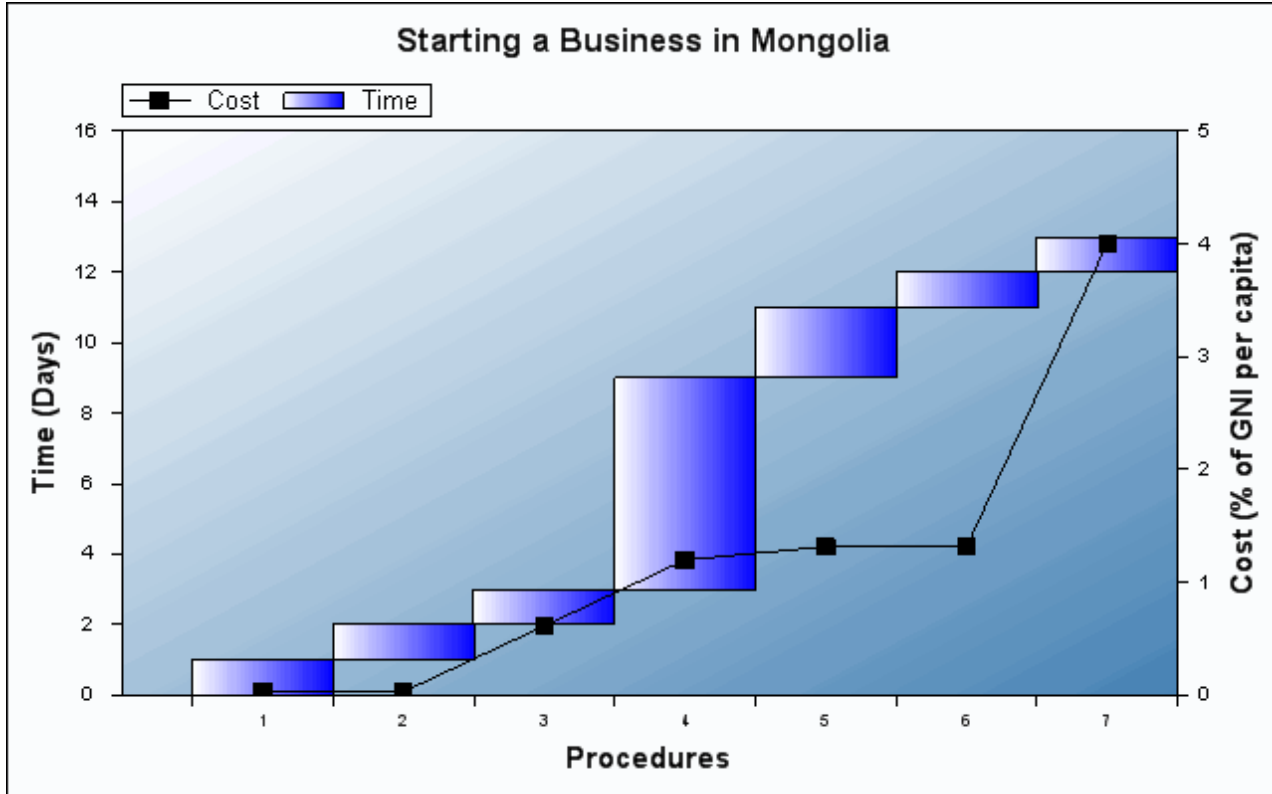
Starting a Business data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		53	59
Procedures (number)	7	7	7
Duration (days)	13	13	13
Cost (% GNI per capita)	7.9	6.6	4.0
Paid in Min. Capital (% of GNI per capita)	115.3	96.3	58.5

2. The following graphs illustrates the Starting a Business indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Steps to Starting a Business in Mongolia

It requires 7 procedures, takes 13 days, and costs 4.01 % GNI per capita to start a business in Mongolia.



List of Procedures:

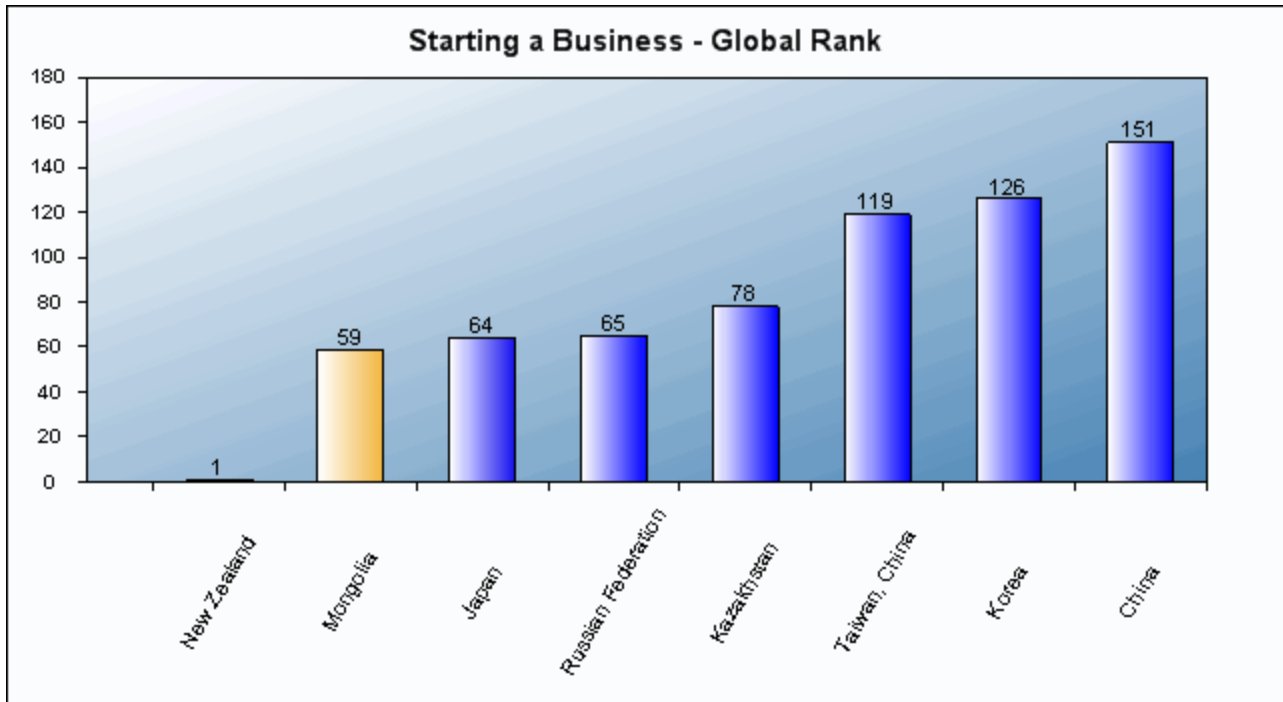
1. Check name for uniqueness at the State Registration Department of the Tax Authority.
2. Deposit capital in a temporary account and obtain a proof; pay the registration fee
3. Notarize the statutes and charters of the company; notarize the schedule showing the equity share held by each partner
4. Register at the State Registration Office, under the General Department of State Taxation
5. Register at local Tax Office
6. Apply for social security with the Social Insurance Department
7. Make a seal

More detail is included in the appendix.

4. Benchmarking Starting a Business Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 59 overall for Starting a Business.

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



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

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Duration (days)	Cost (% GNI per capita)	Paid in Min. Capital (% of GNI per capita)
Denmark			0.0	
New Zealand*	1	1		0.0

<i>Selected Economy</i>				
Mongolia	7	13	4.0	58.5

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
China	14	40	8.4	158.1
Japan	8	23	7.5	0.0
Kazakhstan	8	21	5.2	15.9
Korea	10	17	16.9	53.8
Russian Federation	8	29	2.6	2.2
Taiwan, China	8	42	4.1	177.4

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Procedures (number): Canada

Dealing with Construction Permits

Once entrepreneurs have registered a business, what regulations do they face in operating it? To measure such regulation, Doing Business focuses on the construction sector. Construction companies are under constant pressure; from government to comply with inspections and with licensing and safety regulations and from customers to be quick and cost-effective. These conflicting pressures point to the tradeoff in building regulation; the tradeoff between protecting people (construction workers, tenants, passersby) and keeping the cost of building affordable. Striking the right balance is a challenge when it comes to construction regulations. Good regulations ensure safety standards that protect the public while making the permitting process efficient, transparent and affordable for both building authorities and the private professionals who use it. If procedures are overly complicated or costly, builders build without a permit, leading to hazardous construction.

The indicators on dealing with construction permits record all procedures officially required for an entrepreneur in the construction industry to build a warehouse. These include submitting project documents (building plans, site maps) to the authorities, obtaining all necessary licenses and permits, completing all required notifications and receiving all necessary inspections. They also include procedures for obtaining utility connections, such as electricity, telephone, water and sewerage. The time and cost to complete each procedure under normal circumstances are calculated. All official fees associated with legally completing the procedures are included (bribes not included). Time is recorded in calendar days. The survey assumes that the entrepreneur is aware of all existing regulations and does not use an intermediary to complete the procedures unless required to do so by law. To make the data comparable across economies, several assumptions about the business and its operations are used. The business is a small to medium-size limited liability company, located in the most populous city, domestically owned and operated, in the construction business, with 60 qualified employees. The warehouse to be built:

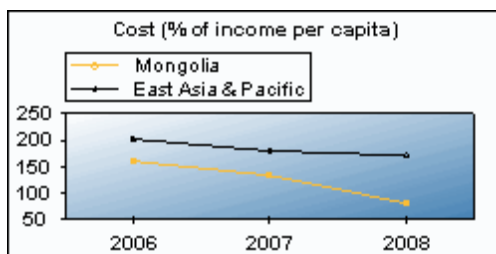
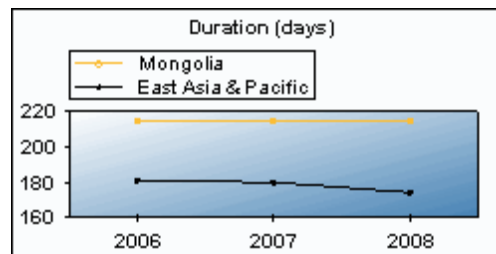
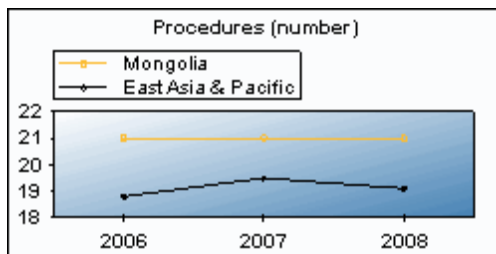
- Is a new construction (there was no previous construction on the land).
- Has 2 stories, both above ground, with a total surface of approximately 1,300.6 square meters (14,000 square feet). Each floor is 3 meters (9 feet, 10 inches) high
- Has complete architectural and technical plans prepared by a licensed architect.
- Will be connected to electricity, water, sewerage (sewage system, septic tank or their equivalent) and one land phone line. The connection to each utility network will be 32 feet, 10 inches (10 meters) long.
- Will be used for general storage, such as of books or stationery. The warehouse will not be used for any goods requiring special conditions, such as food, chemicals or pharmaceuticals.
- Will take 30 weeks to construct (excluding all delays due to administrative and regulatory requirements).

Where the regulatory burden is large, entrepreneurs move their activity into the informal economy. There they operate with less concern for safety, leaving everyone worse off.

1. Historical data: Dealing with Construction Permits in Mongolia

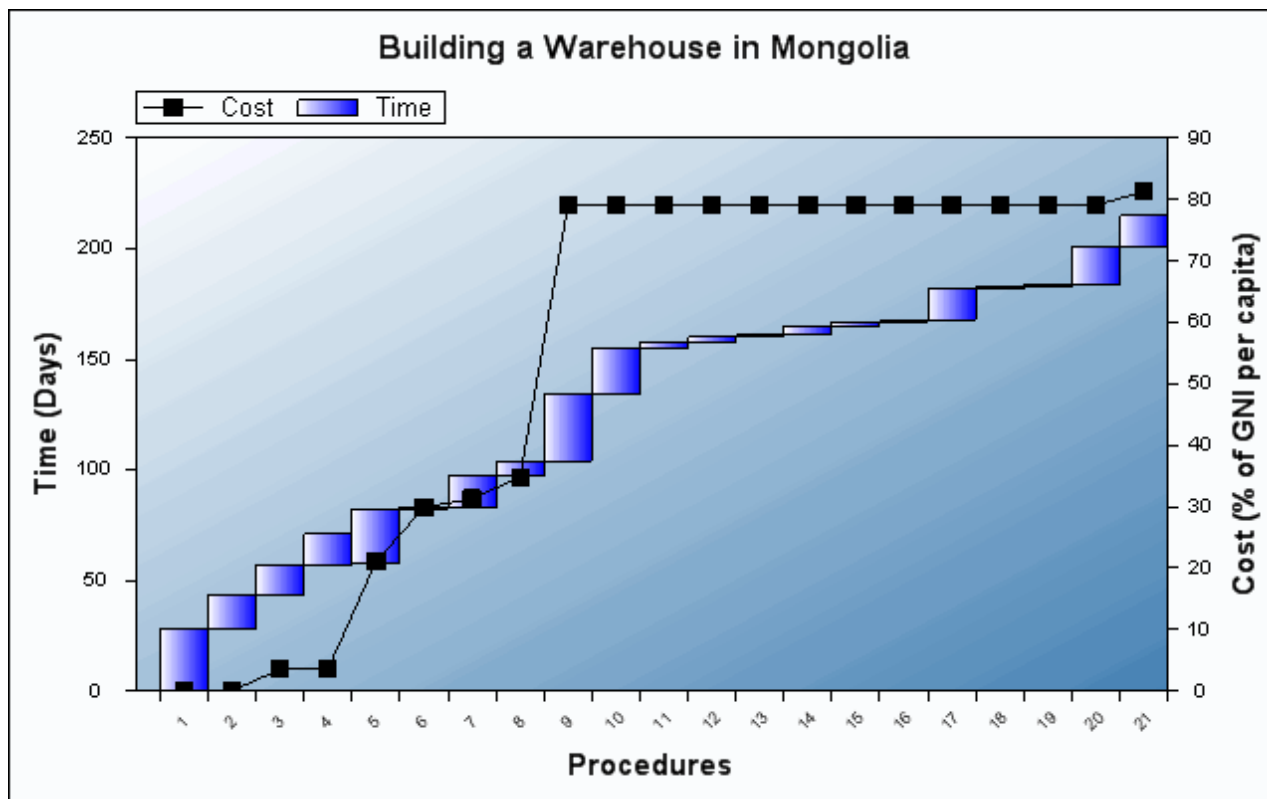
Dealing with Construction Permits data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		109	103
Procedures (number)	21	21	21
Duration (days)	215	215	215
Cost (% of income per capita)	160.3	133.9	81.3

2. The following graphs illustrates the Dealing with Construction Permits indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Steps to Building a Warehouse in Mongolia

It requires 21 procedures, takes 215 days, and costs 81.35 % GNI per capita to build a warehouse in Mongolia.



List of Procedures:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Request and obtain environmental impact assessment from the City Environmental Office | 9. Request and obtain permission from the State Technical Expert. |
| 2. Request and obtain land possession agreement and permission to build. | 10. Request and obtain a license “to engage in the construction works” (permission to build) |
| 3. Request and obtain approval of preliminary drawings from the Urban Development Department | 11. Request and receive inspection from the Electrical Power Network Authority |
| 4. Request and obtain approval of preliminary drawings from the Technical Commission | 12. Request and receive inspection from the Water Use Authority |
| 5. Request and obtain technical conditions from the following agencies through the Technical Commission: | 13. Request and receive inspection from telecom services |
| 6. Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Fire Department | 14. Connect to power services through the Electrical Power Network Authority |
| 7. Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Sanitation Department | 15. Connect to water services through the Water Use Authority |
| 8. Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Chief Architect | 16. Connect to telecom services |
| | 17. Request on-site inspection from the Technical Commission. |

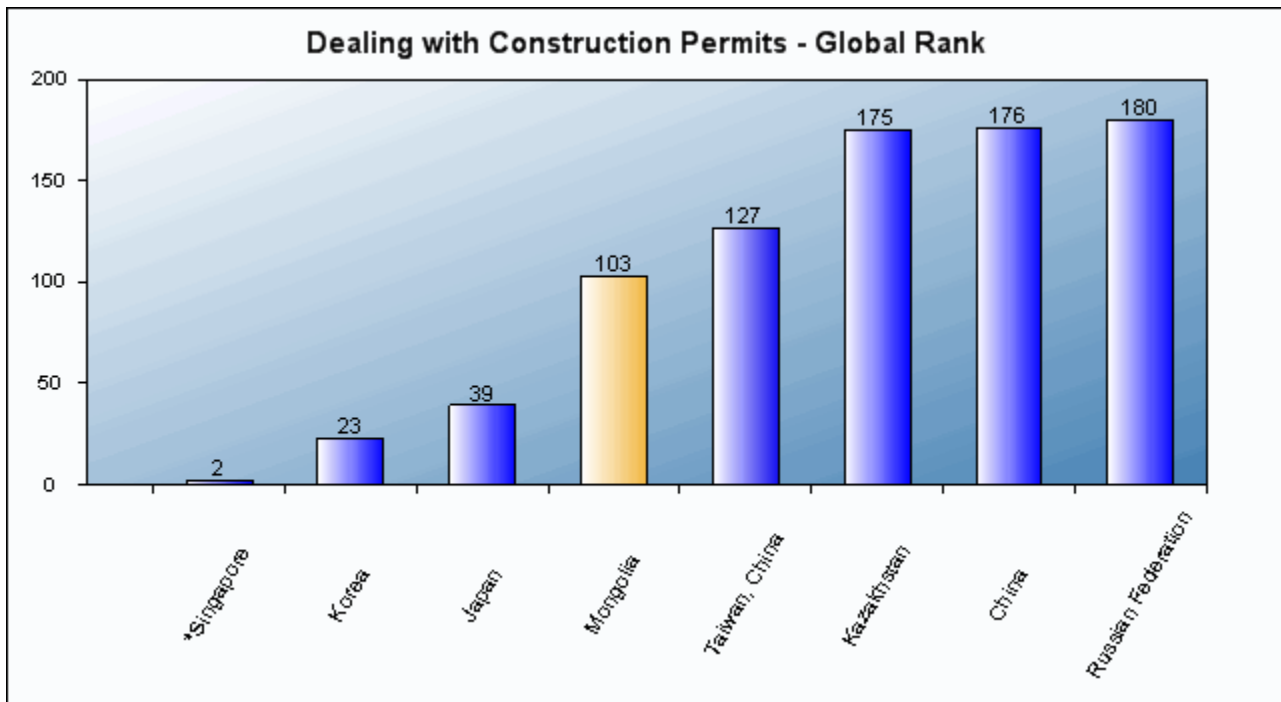
18. Receive on-site inspection from the Technical Commission and approval
19. Request on-site inspection by the State Inspection Authority
20. Receive on-site inspection and obtain approval of the building by the State Commission
21. Register the building in the real estate registry

More detail is included in the appendix.

4. Benchmarking Dealing with Construction Permits Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 103 overall for Dealing with Construction Permits.

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



* The following economies are also good practice economies for Building a Warehouse: Belize, New Zealand, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

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

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Duration (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)
Denmark	6		
Korea		34	
Malaysia*			7.9

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Mongolia	21	215	81.3

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
China	37	336	698.4
Japan	15	187	19.1
Kazakhstan	38	231	1431.8
Korea	13	34	154.6
Russian Federation	54	704	2612.7
Taiwan, China	29	193	123.6

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Cost (% of income per capita): Brunei, Palau, Qatar, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates



Employing Workers

Economies worldwide have established a system of laws and institutions intended to protect workers and guarantee a minimum standard of living for its population. This system generally encompasses four bodies of law: employment, industrial relations, social security and occupational health and safety laws. Doing Business examines government regulation in the area of employment.

Two measures are presented: a rigidity of employment index and a firing cost measure. The rigidity of employment index is the average of three subindices: difficulty of hiring, rigidity of hours and difficulty of firing. Each index takes values between 0 and 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulation. The difficulty of hiring index measures the flexibility of contracts and the ratio of the minimum wage to the value added per worker. The rigidity of hours index covers restrictions on weekend and night work, requirements relating to working time and the workweek, and mandated days of annual leave with pay. The difficulty of firing index covers workers' legal protections against dismissal, including the grounds permitted for dismissal and procedures for dismissal (individual and collective): notification and approval requirements, retraining or reassignment obligations and priority rules for dismissals and reemployment.

The firing cost indicator measures the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of salary.

To make the data comparable across economies, a range of assumptions about the worker and the company are used. The company is assumed to be a limited liability manufacturing corporation that operates in the economy's most populous city, is 100% domestically owned and has 201 employees. The company is also assumed to be subject to collective bargaining agreements in economies where such agreements cover more than half the manufacturing sector and apply even to firms not party to them.

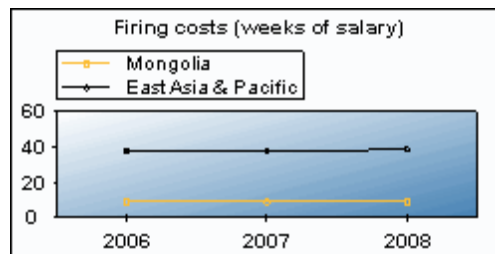
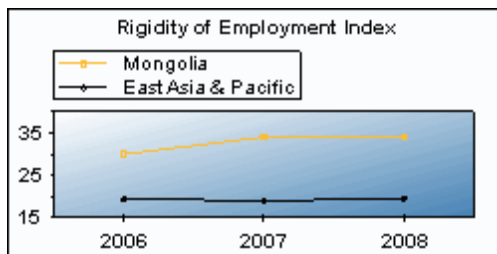
Employment regulations are needed to allow efficient contracting between employers and workers and to protect workers from discriminatory or unfair treatment by employers. In its indicators on employing workers, Doing Business measures flexibility in the regulation of hiring, working hours and dismissal in a manner consistent with the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO). An economy can have the most flexible labor regulations as measured by Doing Business while ratifying and complying with all conventions directly relevant to the factors measured by Doing Business and with the ILO core labor standards. No economy can achieve a better score by failing to comply with these conventions.

Governments all over the world face the challenge of finding the right balance between worker protection and labor market flexibility. But in developing countries especially, regulators often err to one extreme, pushing employers and workers into the informal sector. Analysis across economies shows that while employment regulation generally increases the tenure and wages of incumbent workers, overly rigid regulations may have undesirable side effects. These include less job creation, smaller company size, less investment in research and development, and longer spells of unemployment and thus the obsolescence of skills, all of which may reduce productivity growth. When economies err on the side of excessive rigidity, it is to the detriment of businesses and workers alike.

1. Historical data: Employing Workers in Mongolia

Employing Workers data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		70	71
Rigidity of Employment Index	30	34	34
Firing costs (weeks of salary)	9	9	9

2. The following graphs illustrates the Employing Workers indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Benchmarking Employing Workers Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 71 overall for Employing Workers.

Ranking of Mongolia in Employing Workers - Compared to good practice and selected economies:



* The following economies are also good practice economies for Employing Workers: Marshall Islands, Singapore

The following table shows Employing Workers data for Mongolia compared to good practice and comparator economies:

Good Practice Economies	Rigidity of Employment Index	Firing costs (weeks of salary)
Hong Kong, China*	0	
New Zealand*		0

<i>Selected Economy</i>		
Mongolia	34	9

<i>Comparator Economies</i>		
China	27	91
Japan	17	4
Kazakhstan	23	9
Korea	45	91
Russian Federation	44	17
Taiwan, China	53	91

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Rigidity of Employment Index: Maldives, Marshall Islands, Singapore, United States

Firing costs (weeks of salary): Afghanistan, Denmark, Iraq, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Puerto Rico, Tonga, United States



Registering Property

Formal property titles help promote the transfer of land, encourage investment and give entrepreneurs access to formal credit markets. But a large share of property in developing economies is not formally registered. Informal titles cannot be used as security in obtaining loans, which limits financing opportunities for businesses. Many governments have recognized this and started extensive property titling programs. But bringing assets into the formal sector is only part of the story. The more difficult and costly it is to formally transfer property, the greater the chances that formalized titles will quickly become informal again. Eliminating unnecessary obstacles to registering and transferring property is therefore important for economic development.

Doing Business records the full sequence of procedures necessary for a business (buyer) to purchase a property from another business (seller) and to transfer the property title to the buyer's name. The property of land and building will be transferred in its entirety. The transaction is considered complete when the buyer can use the property as collateral for a bank loan.

Local property lawyers and officials in property registries provide information on required procedures as well as the time and cost to complete each one. For most economies the data are based on responses from both. Based on the responses, three indicators are constructed.

- Number of procedures to register property.
- Time to register property (in calendar days).
- Official costs to register property (as a percentage of the property value).

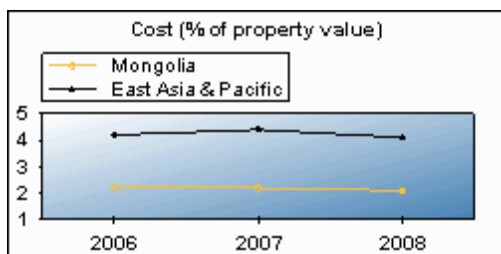
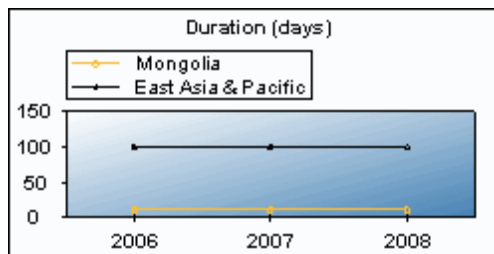
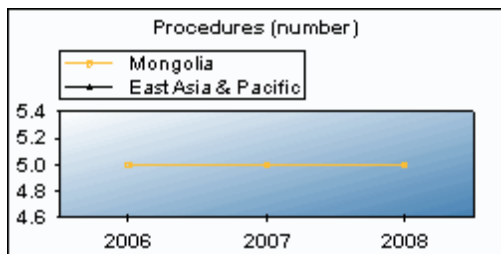
Many titling programs in Africa were futile because people bought and sold property informally, neglecting to update the title records in the property registry. Why? Doing Business shows that completing a simple formal property transfer in the largest business city of an African economy cost 10% of the value of the property and takes on average 90 days. Worse, the property registries are so poorly organized that they provide little security of ownership.

Efficient property registration reduces transaction costs and helps to formalize property titles. Simple procedures to register property are also associated with greater perceived security of property rights and less corruption. That benefits all entrepreneurs, especially women, the young and the poor. The rich have few problems protecting their property rights. They can afford to invest in security systems and other measures to defend their property. But small entrepreneurs cannot. Reform can change this. Twenty-four economies made it easier to register property in 2007/08. The most popular reform: lowering the cost of registration by reducing the property transfer tax, registration fees or stamp duty.

1. Historical data: Registering Property in Mongolia

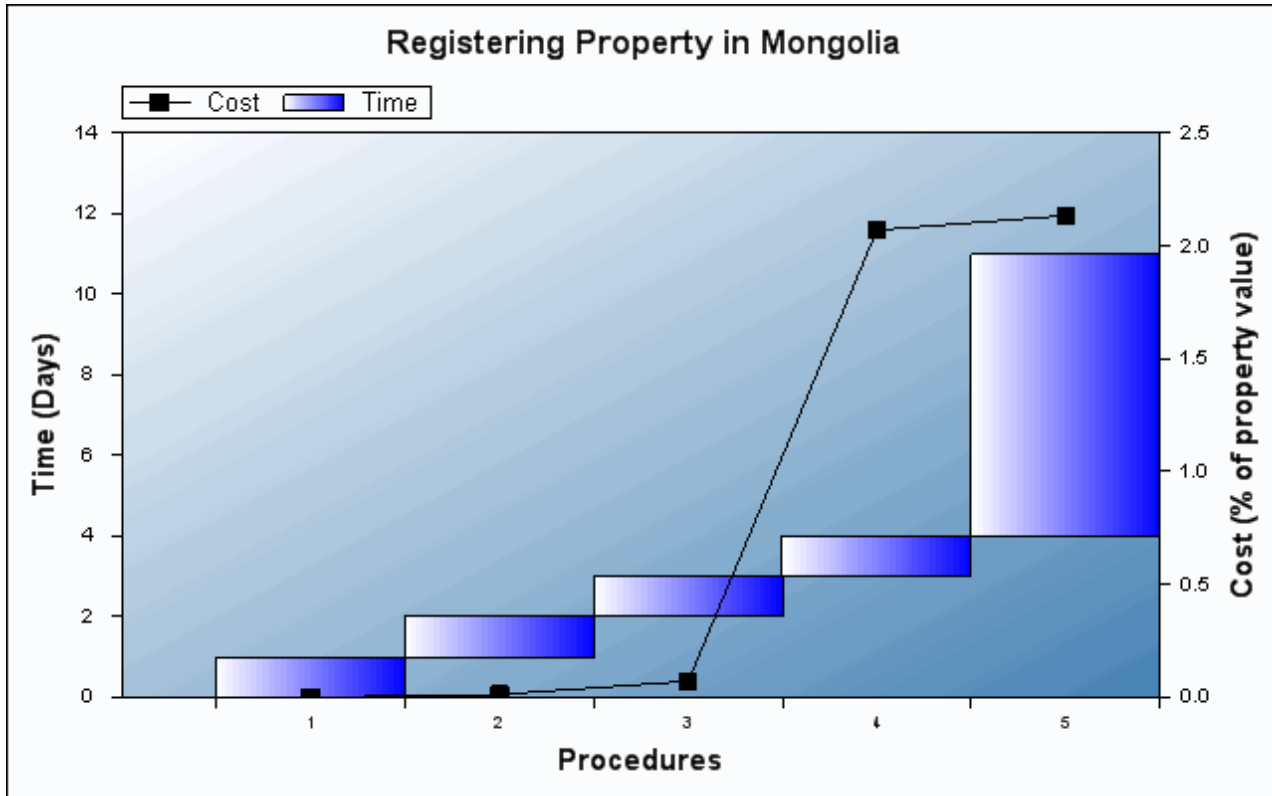
Registering Property data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		17	20
Procedures (number)	5	5	5
Duration (days)	11	11	11
Cost (% of property value)	2.2	2.2	2.1

2. The following graphs illustrates the Registering Property indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Steps to Registering Property in Mongolia

It requires 5 procedures, takes 11 days, and costs 2.14 % of property value to register the property in Mongolia.



List of Procedures:

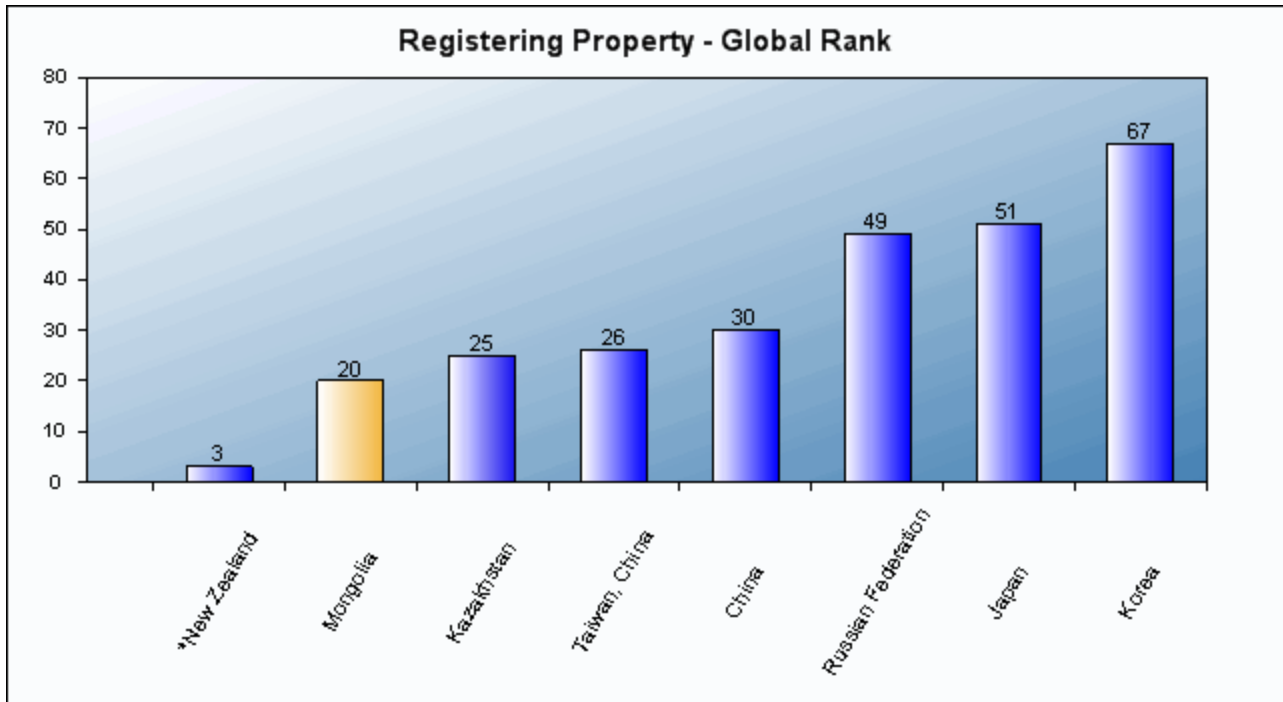
1. Obtain a non-encumbrance certificate from the Immovable Property Registration Office
2. Notarization of the contract of purchase
3. Payment of Income or Transfer Tax at a commercial bank
4. Submit application to the Immovable Property Registration Agency
5. Transfer of the land use right

More detail is included in the appendix.

4. Benchmarking Registering Property Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 20 overall for Registering Property.

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



* The following economies are also good practice economies for Registering Property: Georgia, Saudi Arabia

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

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

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Mongolia	5	11	2.1

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
China	4	29	3.2
Japan	6	14	5.0
Kazakhstan	5	40	0.1
Korea	7	11	5.1
Russian Federation	6	52	0.2
Taiwan, China	3	5	6.2

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Procedures (number): Sweden

Duration (days): Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand



Getting Credit

Firms consistently rate access to credit as among the greatest barriers to their operation and growth. Doing Business constructs two sets of indicators of how well credit markets function: one on credit registries and the other on legal rights of borrowers and lenders. Credit registries, institutions that collect and distribute credit information on borrowers, can greatly expand access to credit. By sharing credit information, they help lenders assess risk and allocate credit more efficiently. And they free entrepreneurs from having to rely on personal connections alone when trying to obtain credit. Three indicators are constructed to measure the sharing of credit information:

- Depth of credit information index, which measures the extent to which the rules of a credit information system facilitate lending based on the scope of information distributed, the ease of access to information and the quality of information.
- Public registry coverage, which reports the number of individuals and firms covered by a public credit registry as a percentage of the adult population.
- Private bureau coverage, which reports the number of individuals and firms, covered by a private credit bureau as a percentage of the adult population.

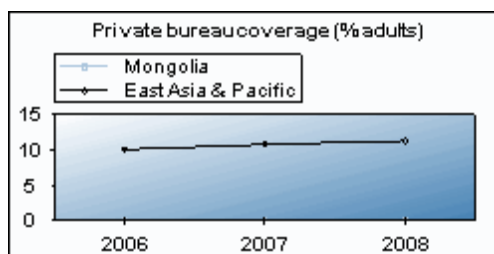
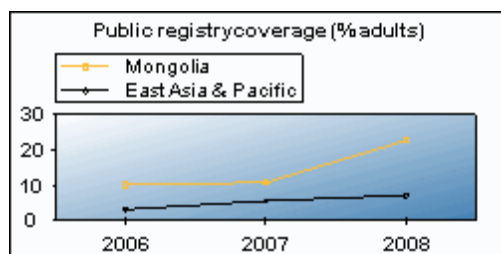
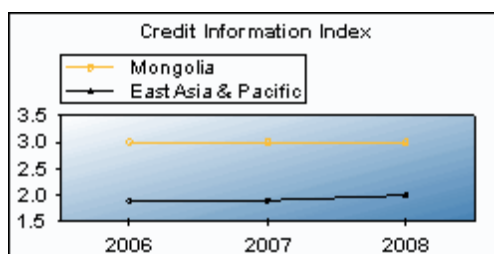
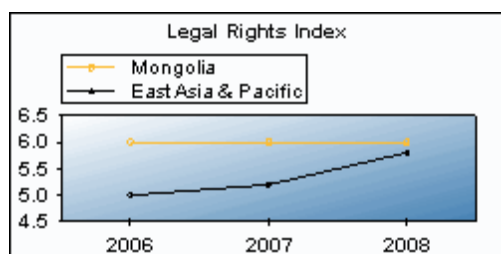
The strength of legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. This year, three main changes were made; first, a standardized case scenario with specific assumptions was introduced to bring this indicator into line with other Doing Business indicators. Second, the indicator now focuses not on tangible movable collateral, such as equipment, but on revolving movable collateral, such as accounts receivable and inventory. Third, the indicator no longer considers whether management remains in place during a reorganization procedure, better accommodating economies that adopt reorganization procedures. The strength of legal rights index includes 8 aspects related to legal rights in collateral law and 2 aspects in bankruptcy law:

- Any business may use movable assets as collateral while keeping possession of the assets, and any financial institution may accept such assets as collateral.
- The law allows a business to grant a non possessory security right in a single category of revolving movable assets, without requiring a specific description of the secured assets.
- The law allows a business to grant a non possessory security right in substantially all of its assets, without requiring a specific description of the secured assets.
- A security right may extend to future or after-acquired assets and may extend automatically to the products, proceeds or replacements of the original assets.
- General description of debts and obligations is permitted in collateral agreements and in registration documents, so that all types of obligations and debts can be secured by stating a maximum rather than a specific amount between the parties.
- A collateral registry is in operation that is unified geographically and by asset type and that is indexed by the name of the grantor of a security right.
- Secured creditors are paid first when a debtor defaults outside an insolvency procedure or when a business is liquidated.
- Secured creditors are not subject to an automatic stay or moratorium on enforcement procedures when a debtor enters a court-supervised reorganization procedure.
- The law allows parties to agree in a collateral agreement that the lender may enforce its security right out of court.

1. Historical data: Getting Credit in Mongolia

Getting Credit data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		61	68
Legal Rights Index	6	6	6
Credit Information Index	3	3	3
Public registry coverage (% adults)	10.2	10.8	22.7
Private bureau coverage (% adults)	0.0	0.0	0.0

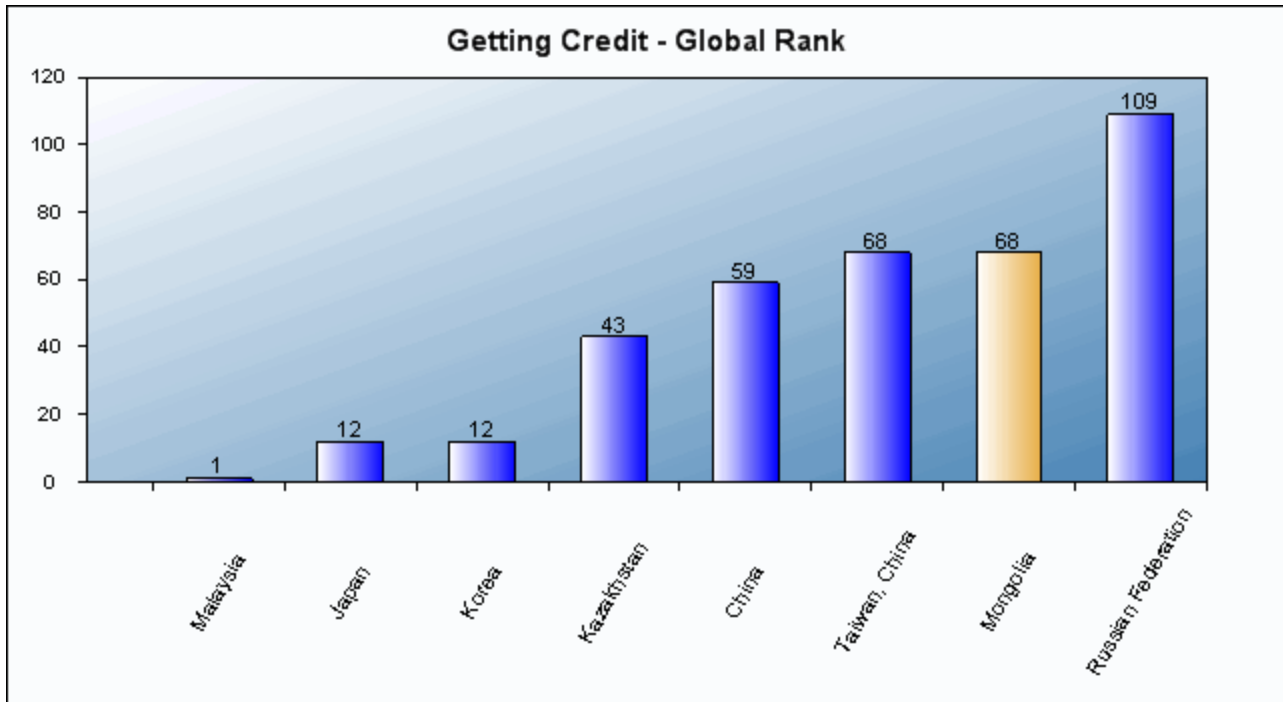
2. The following graphs illustrates the Getting Credit indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Benchmarking Getting Credit Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 68 overall for Getting Credit.

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



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

Good Practice Economies	Legal Rights Index	Credit Information Index	Public registry coverage (% adults)	Private bureau coverage (% adults)
Malaysia*	10			
New Zealand*				100.0
Portugal			76.4	
United Kingdom		6		

<i>Selected Economy</i>				
Mongolia	6	3	22.7	0.0

<i>Comparator Economies</i>				
China	6	4	58.8	0.0
Japan	7	6	0.0	76.2
Kazakhstan	5	6	0.0	25.6
Korea	7	6	0.0	90.4
Russian Federation	3	4	0.0	10.0
Taiwan, China	4	5	0.0	62.7

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Legal Rights Index: Hong Kong, China, Kenya, Singapore

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

24 countries have the highest credit information index.



Protecting Investors

Companies grow by raising capital, either through a bank loan or by attracting equity investors. Selling shares allows companies to expand without the need to provide collateral and repay bank loans. But investors worry about their money, and look for laws that protect them. A study finds that the presence of legal and regulatory protections for investors explains up to 73% of the decision to invest. In contrast, company characteristics explain only between 4% and 22%*. Good protections for minority shareholders are associated with larger and more active stock markets. Thus both governments and businesses have an interest in reforms strengthening investor protections. To document some of the protections investors have, Doing Business measures how economies regulate a standard case of self-dealing, use of corporate assets for personal gain.

The case facts are straightforward. Mr. James, a director and the majority shareholder of a public company, proposes that the company purchase used trucks from another company he owns. The price is higher than the going price for used trucks. 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. Several questions arise. Who approves the transaction? What information must be disclosed? What company documents can investors access? What do minority shareholders have to prove to get the transaction stopped or to receive compensation from Mr. James? Three indices of investor protection are constructed based on the answers to these and other questions. All indices range from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating more protections or greater disclosure.

- The extent of disclosure index covers approval procedures, requirements for immediate disclosure to the public and shareholders of proposed transactions, requirements for disclosure in periodic filings and reports and the availability of external review of transactions before they take place.
- The extent of director liability index covers the ability of investors to hold Mr. James and the board of directors liable for damages, the ability to rescind the transaction, the availability of fines and jail time associated with self-dealing, the availability of direct or derivative suits and the ability to require Mr. James to pay back his personal profits from the transaction.
- The ease of shareholder suits index covers the availability of documents that can be used during trial, the ability of the investor to examine the defendant and other witnesses, shareholders' access to internal documents of the company, the appointment of an inspector to investigate the transaction and the standard of proof applicable to a civil suit against the directors.

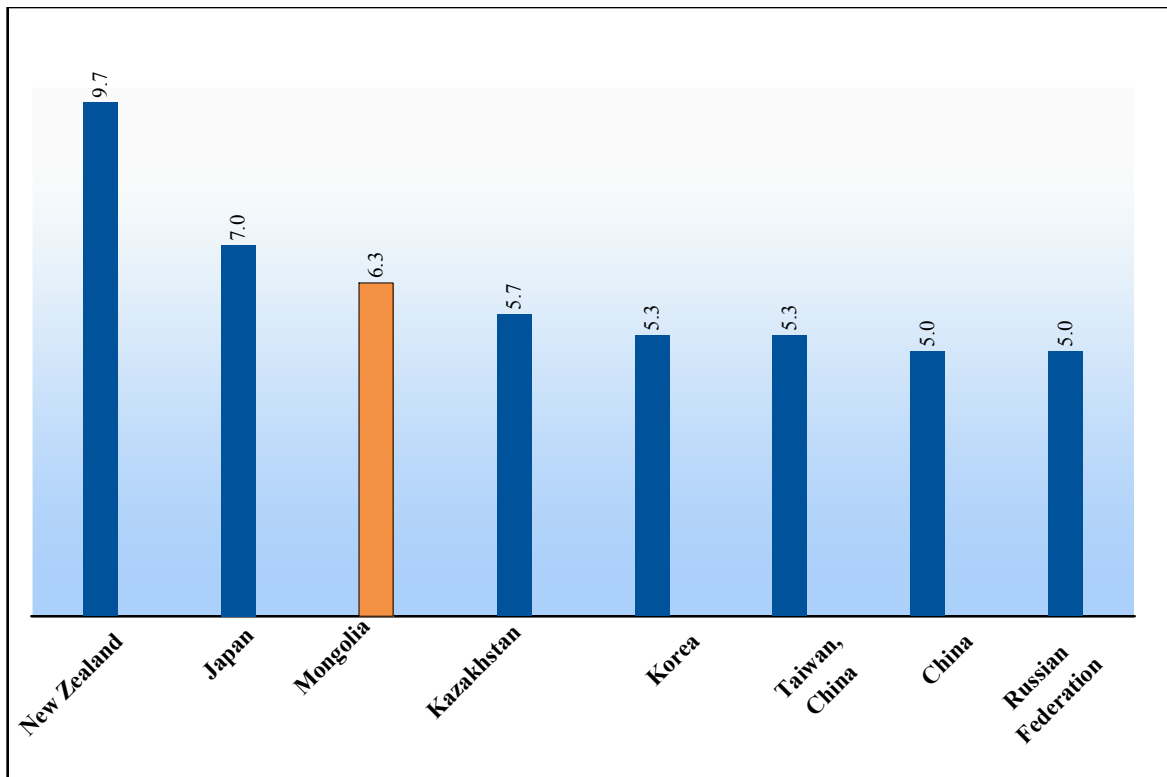
These three indices are averaged to create the strength of investor protection index. This index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating better investor protection.

*Doidge, Karayi and Stulz (2007)

1. Historical data: Protecting Investors in Mongolia

Protecting Investors data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		19	24
Investor Protection Index	6.3	6.3	6.3

2. The following graph illustrates the Protecting Investors index in Mongolia compared to best practice and selected Economies:

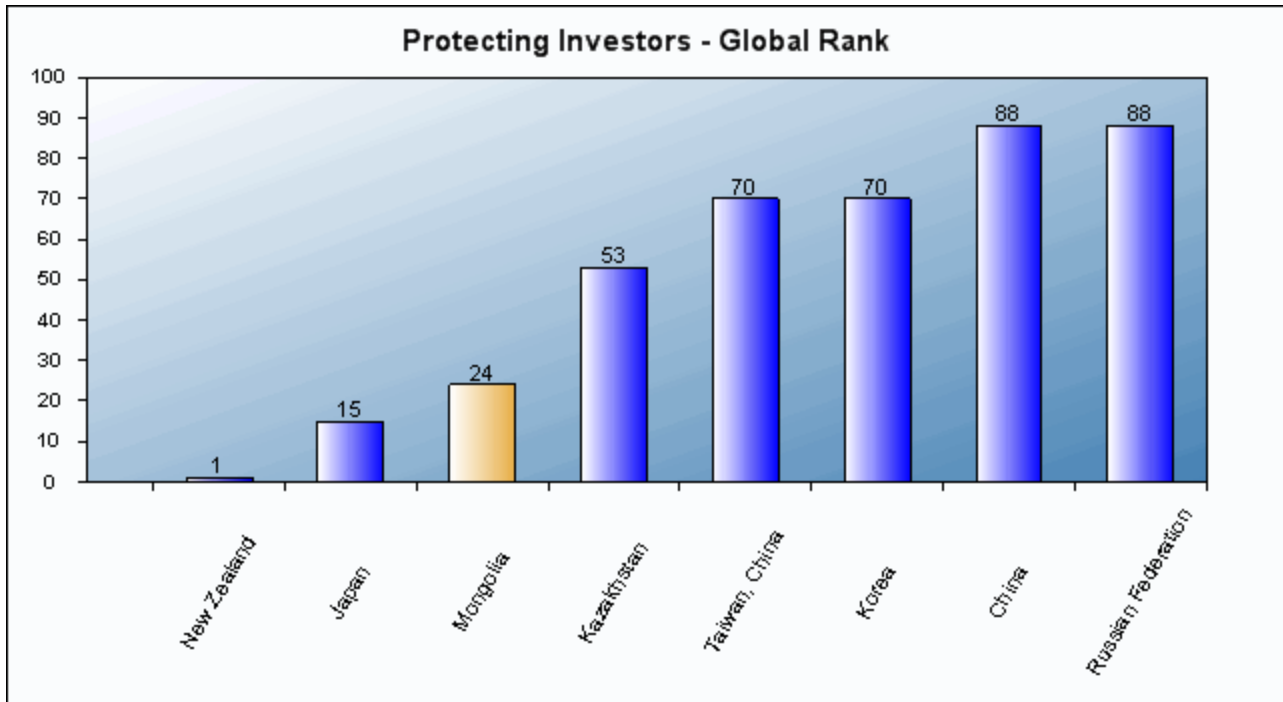


Note: The higher the score, the greater the investor protection.

3. Benchmarking Protecting Investors Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 24 overall for Protecting Investors.

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



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

Good Practice Economies	Investor Protection Index
New Zealand	9.7

<i>Selected Economy</i>	
Mongolia	6.3

<i>Comparator Economies</i>	
China	5.0
Japan	7.0
Kazakhstan	5.7
Korea	5.3
Russian Federation	5.0
Taiwan, China	5.3



Paying Taxes

Taxes are essential. Without them there would be no money to provide public amenities, infrastructure and services which are crucial for a properly functioning economy. But particularly for small and medium size companies, they may opt out and choose to operate in the informal sector. One way to enhance tax compliance is to ease and simplify the process of paying taxes for such businesses.

The Doing Business tax survey records the effective tax that a small and medium company must pay and the administrative costs of doing so. Imagine a medium-size business, TaxpayerCo, that started operations last year. Doing Business asks tax practitioners in 181 economies to review TaxpayerCo's financial statements and 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 and include corporate income tax, turnover tax, all labor taxes and contributions paid by the company (including mandatory contributions paid to private pension or insurance funds), property tax, property transfer tax, dividend tax, capital gains tax, financial transactions tax, vehicle tax, sales tax and other small taxes (such as fuel tax, stamp duty and local taxes). A range of standard deductions and exemptions are also recorded.

Three indicators are constructed:

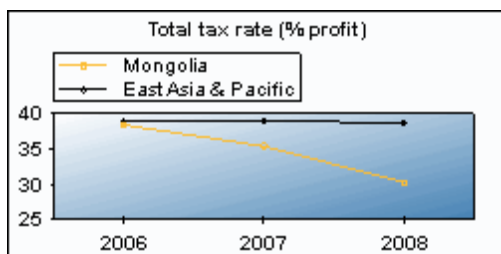
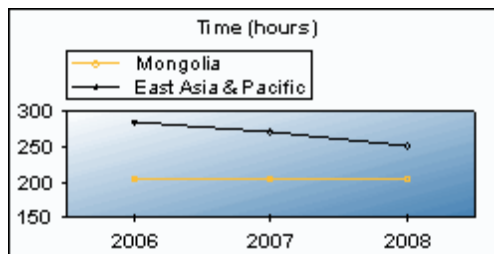
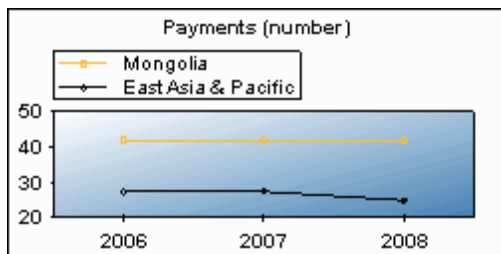
- Number of tax payments, which takes into account the method of payment, the frequency of payments and the number of agencies involved in our standardized case study.
- Time, which measures the number of hours per year necessary to prepare and file tax returns and to pay the corporate income tax, value added tax, sales tax or goods and service tax and labor taxes and mandatory contributions.
- Total tax rate, which measures the amount of taxes and mandatory contributions payable by the company during the second year of operation. This amount, expressed as a percentage of commercial profit, is the sum of all the different taxes payable after accounting for various deductions and exemptions.

Businesses care about what they get for their taxes and contributions, such as the quality of infrastructure and social services. Efficient tax systems tend to have less complex tax arrangements, comprising of straightforward compliance procedures and clear laws. Taxpayers in such economies often get more from their taxes. Simple, moderate taxes and fast, cheap administration mean less hassle for businesses, and also more revenue collected and better public services. More burdensome tax regimes create an incentive to evade taxes.

1. Historical data: Paying Taxes in Mongolia

Paying Taxes data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		84	79
Time (hours)	204	204	204
Total tax rate (% profit)	38.4	35.4	30.3
Payments (number)	42	42	42

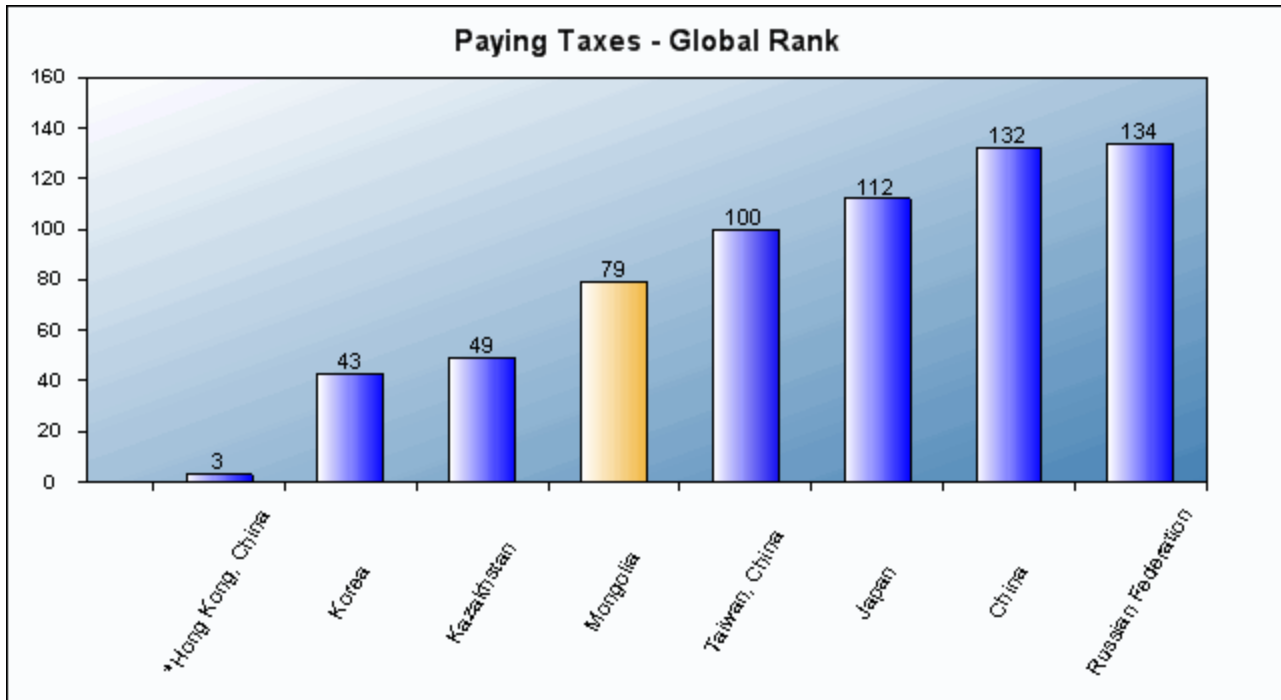
2. The following graphs illustrates the Paying Taxes indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Benchmarking Paying Taxes Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 79 overall for Paying Taxes.

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



* The following economies are also good practice economies for Paying Taxes: Maldives, Qatar

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

Good Practice Economies	Payments (number)	Time (hours)	Total tax rate (% profit)
Luxembourg*		59	
Sweden*	2		
Vanuatu			8.4

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Mongolia	42	204	30.3

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
China	9	504	79.9
Japan	13	355	55.4
Kazakhstan	9	271	36.4
Korea	14	250	33.7
Russian Federation	22	448	48.7
Taiwan, China	23	340	40.4

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Payments (number): Maldives, Qatar

Time (hours): Bahamas, Bahrain, Maldives, Qatar, United Arab Emirates



Trading Across Borders

The benefits of trade are well documented; as are the obstacles to trade. Tariffs, quotas and distance from large markets greatly increase the cost of goods or prevent trading altogether. But with bigger ships and faster planes, the world is shrinking. Global and regional trade agreements have reduced trade barriers. Yet Africa's share of global trade is smaller today than it was 25 years ago. So is the Middle East's, excluding oil exports. Many entrepreneurs face numerous hurdles to exporting or importing goods, including delays at the border. They often give up. Others never try. In fact, the potential gains from trade facilitation may be greater than those arising from only tariff reductions.

Doing Business compiles procedural requirements for trading a standard shipment of goods by ocean transport. Every procedure and the associated documents, time and cost, for importing and exporting the goods is recorded, starting with the contractual agreement between the two parties and ending with delivery of the goods. For importing the goods, the procedures measured range from the vessel's arrival at the port of entry to the shipment's delivery at the importer's warehouse. For exporting the goods, the procedures measured range from the packing of the goods at the factory to their departure from the port of exit. Payment is by letter of credit and the time and cost for issuing or securing a letter of credit is taken into account.

To make the data comparable across countries, several assumptions about the business and the traded goods are used. The business is of medium size, employs 60 people, and is located in the periurban area of the economy's most populous city. It is a private, limited liability company, domestically owned, formally registered and operating under commercial laws and regulations of the economy. The traded goods are ordinary, legally manufactured products transported in a dry-cargo, 20-foot FCL (full container load) container.

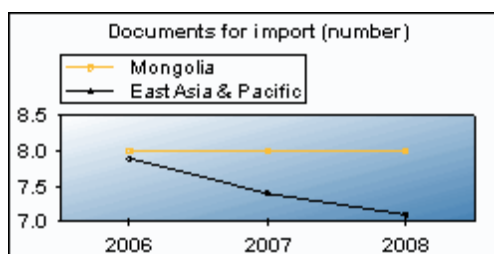
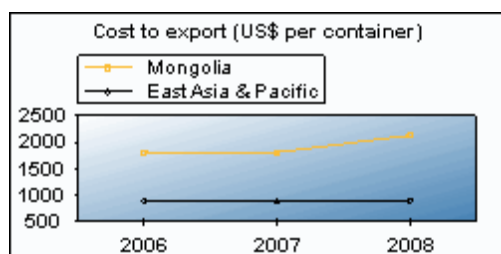
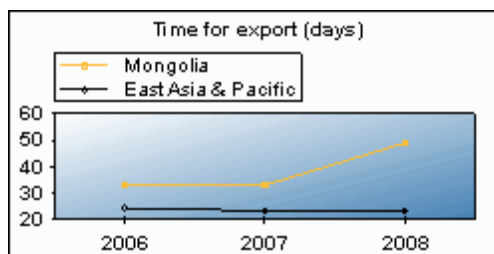
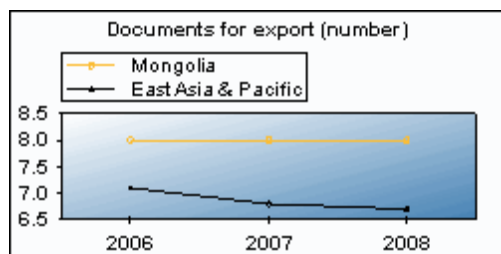
Documents recorded include port filing documents, customs declaration and clearance documents, as well as official documents exchanged between the parties to the transaction. Time is recorded in calendar days, from the beginning to the end of each procedure. Cost includes the fees levied on a 20-foot container in U.S. dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included, such as costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, terminal handling charges and inland transport. The cost measure does not include tariffs or duties.

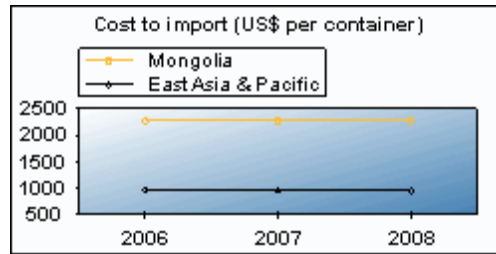
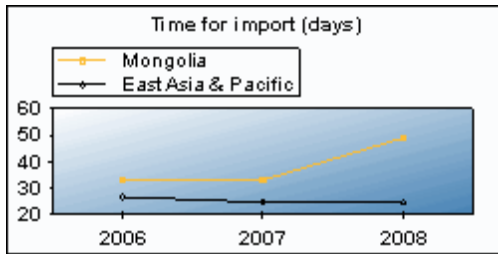
Economies that have efficient customs, good transport networks and fewer document requirements, making compliance with export and import procedures faster and cheaper, are more competitive globally. That can lead to more exports; and exports are associated with faster growth and more jobs. Conversely, a need to file many documents is associated with more corruption in customs. Faced with long delays and frequent demands for bribes, many traders may avoid customs altogether. Instead, they smuggle goods across the border. This defeats the very purpose in having border control of trade to levy taxes and ensure high quality of goods.

1. Historical data: Trading Across Borders in Mongolia

Trading Across Borders data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		149	156
Documents for export (number)	8	8	8
Time for export (days)	33	33	49
Cost to export (US\$ per container)	1807	1807	2131
Documents for import (number)	8	8	8
Time for import (days)	33	33	49
Cost to import (US\$ per container)	2274	2274	2274

2. The following graphs illustrates the Trading Across Borders indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:

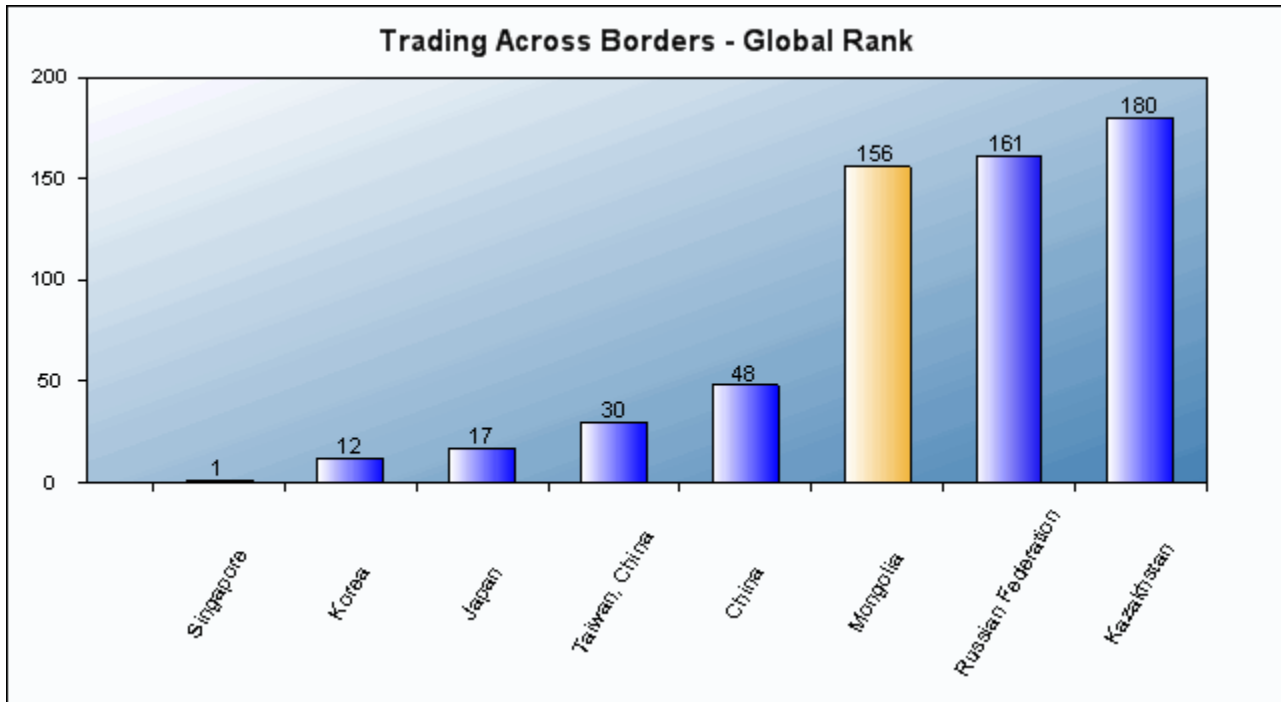




3. Benchmarking Trading Across Borders Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 156 overall for Trading Across Borders.

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



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

Good Practice Economies	Documents for export (number)	Time for export (days)	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	Documents for import (number)	Time for import (days)	Cost to import (US\$ per container)
Denmark*		5				
France	2			2		
Malaysia			450			
Singapore					3	439

<i>Selected Economy</i>						
Mongolia	8	49	2131	8	49	2274

<i>Comparator Economies</i>						
China	7	21	460	6	24	545
Japan	4	10	989	5	11	1047
Kazakhstan	11	89	3005	13	76	3055
Korea	4	8	767	6	8	747
Russian Federation	8	36	2150	13	36	2150
Taiwan, China	7	13	757	7	12	769

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Time for export (days): Estonia, Singapore



Enforcing Contracts

Where contract enforcement is efficient, businesses are more likely to engage with new borrowers or customers. Doing Business tracks the efficiency of the judicial system in resolving a commercial dispute, following the step-by-step evolution of a commercial sale dispute before local courts. The data is 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).

The dispute concerns a contract for the sale of goods between two businesses (the Seller and the Buyer) both located in the economy's largest business city.

The Seller sells and delivers goods, worth 200% of the economy's income per capita, to the Buyer. The Buyer refuses to pay on the grounds that they were not of adequate quality.

The Seller sues the Buyer to recover the amount under the sales agreement (200% of the economy's income per capita). The claim is filed before a court in the economy's largest business city with jurisdiction over commercial cases worth 200% of the income per capita and is disputed on the merits. Judgment is 100% in favor of the Seller and is not appealed. Seller enforces the judgment and the money is successfully collected through a public sale of Buyer's assets.

Rankings on enforcing contracts are based on 3 sub-indicators:

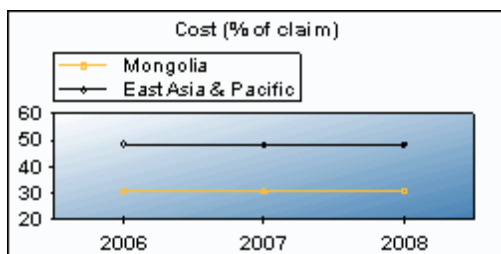
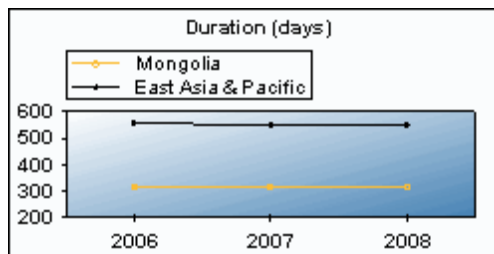
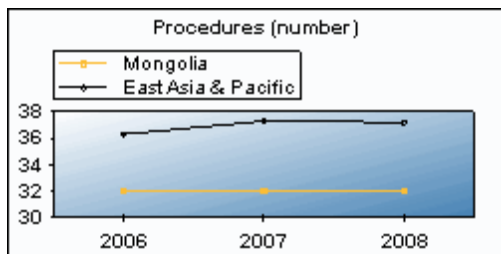
- Number of procedures, which are defined as any interaction between the parties or between them and the judge or court officer. This includes steps to file the case, steps for trial and judgment and steps necessary to enforce the judgment.
- Time, which counts the number of calendar days from the moment the Seller files the lawsuit in court until payment is received. This includes both the days on which actions take place and the waiting periods in between.
- Cost, which is recorded as a percentage of the claim (assumed to be equivalent to 200% of income per capita). Three types of costs are recorded: court costs (including expert fees), enforcement costs (including costs for a public sale of Buyer's assets) and attorney fees.

Justice delayed is often justice denied. And in many economies only the rich can afford to go to court. For the rest, justice is out of reach. In the absence of efficient courts, firms undertake fewer investments or business transactions. And they prefer to involve only a small group of people who know each other from previous dealings.

1. Historical data: Enforcing Contracts in Mongolia

Enforcing Contracts data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		36	38
Procedures (number)	32	32	32
Duration (days)	314	314	314
Cost (% of claim)	30.6	30.6	30.6

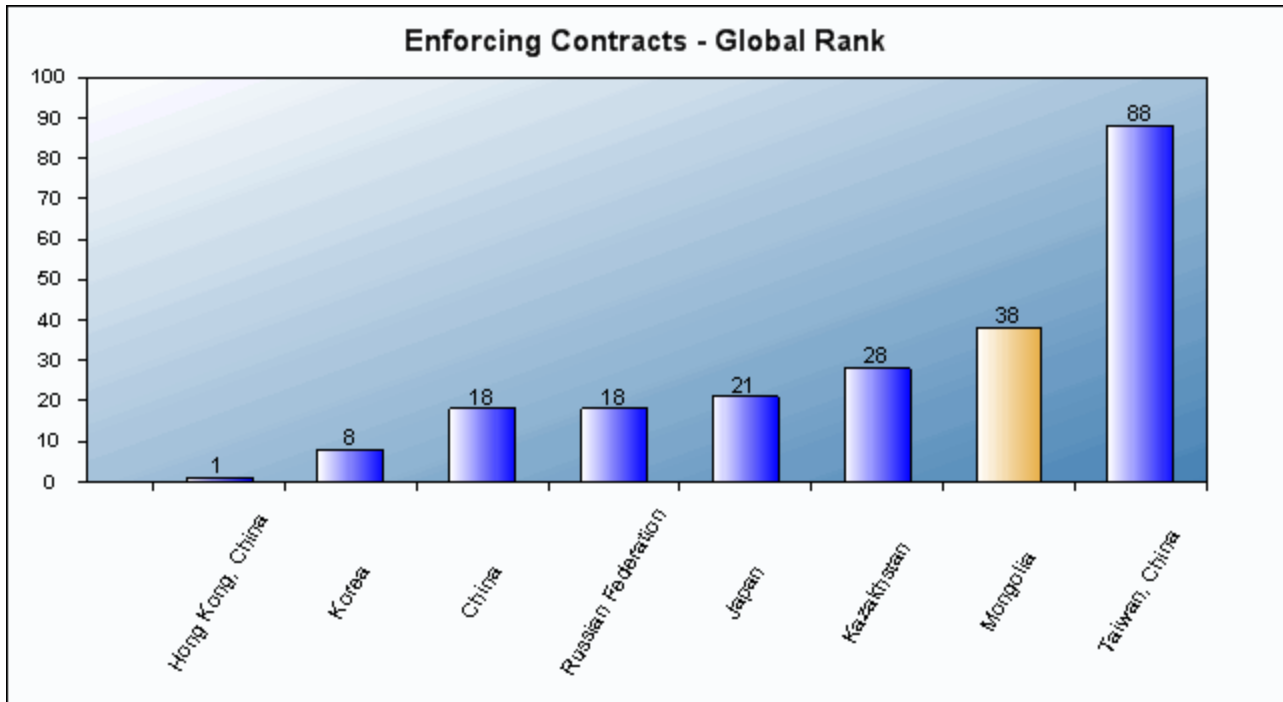
2. The following graphs illustrates the Enforcing Contracts indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Benchmarking Enforcing Contracts Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 38 overall for Enforcing Contracts.

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



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

Good Practice Economies	Procedures (number)	Duration (days)	Cost (% of claim)
Iceland*			6.2
Ireland	20		
Singapore		150	

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Mongolia	32	314	30.6

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
China	34	406	11.1
Japan	30	316	22.7
Kazakhstan	38	230	22.0
Korea	35	230	10.3
Russian Federation	37	281	13.4
Taiwan, China	47	510	17.7

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

Cost (% of claim): Bhutan



Closing Business

The economic crises of the 1990s in emerging markets—from East Asia to Latin America, from Russia to Mexico—raised concerns about the design of bankruptcy systems and the ability of such systems to help reorganize viable companies and close down unviable ones. In countries where bankruptcy is inefficient, unviable businesses linger for years, keeping assets and human capital from being reallocated to more productive uses.

The Doing Business indicators identify weaknesses in the bankruptcy law as well as the main procedural and administrative bottlenecks in the bankruptcy process. In many developing countries bankruptcy is so inefficient that the parties hardly ever use it. In countries such as these, reform would best focus on improving contract enforcement outside bankruptcy.

The data on closing a business are developed using a standard set of case assumptions to track a company going through the step-by-step procedures of the bankruptcy process. It is assumed that the company is a domestically owned, limited liability corporation operating a hotel in the country's most populous city. The company has 201 employees, 1 main secured creditor and 50 unsecured creditors. Assumptions are also made about the debt structure and future cash flows. The case is designed so that the company has a higher value as a going concern—that is, the efficient outcome is either reorganization or sale as a going concern, not piecemeal liquidation. The data are derived from questionnaires answered by attorneys at private law firms.

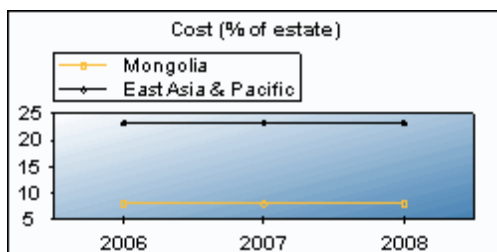
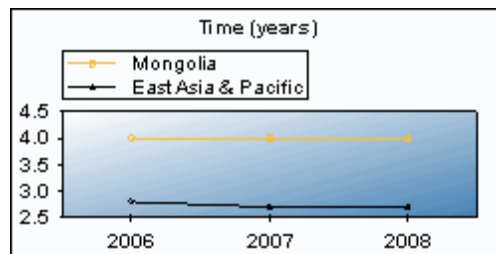
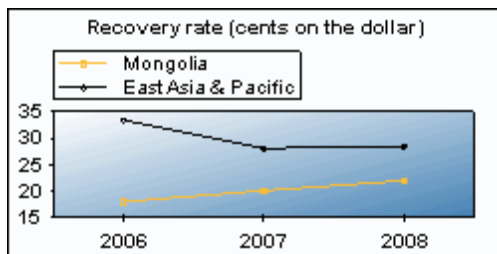
Three measures are constructed from the survey responses: the time to go through the insolvency process, the cost to go through the process and the recovery rate—how much of the insolvency estate is recovered by stakeholders, taking into account the time, cost, depreciation of assets and the outcome of the insolvency proceeding.

Bottlenecks in bankruptcy cut into the amount claimants can recover. In countries where bankruptcy laws are inefficient, this is a strong deterrent to investment. Access to credit shrinks, and nonperforming loans and financial risk grow because creditors cannot recover overdue loans. Conversely, efficient bankruptcy laws can encourage entrepreneurs. The freedom to fail, and to do so through an efficient process, puts people and capital to their most effective use. The result is more productive businesses and more jobs.

1. Historical data: Closing Business in Mongolia

Closing a Business data	Doing Business 2007	Doing Business 2008	Doing Business 2009
Rank		118	108
Time (years)	4.0	4.0	4.0
Cost (% of estate)	8	8	8
Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	18.0	20.1	22.0

2. The following graphs illustrates the Closing Business indicators in Mongolia over the past 3 years:



3. Benchmarking Closing Business Regulations:

Mongolia is ranked 108 overall for Closing a Business.

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



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

Good Practice Economies	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	Time (years)	Cost (% of estate)
Ireland		0.4	
Japan	92.5		
Singapore*			1

<i>Selected Economy</i>			
Mongolia	22.0	4.0	8

<i>Comparator Economies</i>			
China	35.3	1.7	22
Japan	92.5	0.6	4
Kazakhstan	25.3	3.3	18
Korea	80.5	1.5	4
Russian Federation	28.2	3.8	9
Taiwan, China	80.9	1.9	4

* The following economies are also good practice economies for :

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

DB2009 Reforms

Number of reforms in Doing Business 2009

Rank	Economy	Reform Topics									Total number of reforms
		Starting a Business	Dealing with Construction Permits	Employing Workers	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	
1	Azerbaijan	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	7
2	Albania	✓				✓	✓	✓			4
3	Kyrgyz Republic	✓	✓				✓				3
4	Belarus	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		6
5	Senegal	✓			✓				✓		3
6	Burkina Faso		✓	✓	✓			✓			4
7	Botswana	✓					✓	✗	✓		3
8	Colombia	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	5
9	Dominican Republic	✓			✓			✓	✓		4
10	Egypt	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		6
	Mongolia							✓	✓		2
	Japan										
	Russian Federation										
	Korea			✗					✓		1
	Taiwan, China					✓					1
	Kazakhstan			✗	✓	✓					2
	China			✗		✓		✓	✓		3

Note: Economies are ranked on the number and impact of reforms, Doing Business selects the economies that reformed in 3 or more of the Doing Business topics. Second, it ranks these economies on the increase in rank in Ease of Doing Business from the previous year. The larger the improvement, the higher the ranking as a reformer.

Albania

Albania, a top reformer globally and regionally, established a public credit registry allowing financial institutions to share credit information and covering 8.3 percent of the adult population. This reform allows banks to better evaluate the creditworthiness of potential borrowers, facilitating access to credit for firms and individuals. Albania also strengthened investor protections. A new company law requires that disinterested shareholders approve transactions between interested parties and obligates those parties to disclose all information on the transaction to the public. The law also reinforces directors' duties and requires directors, when found liable, to pay damages and return profits to the company. Starting a business became easier with online publication, reduction of the registration cost, and the consolidation of tax, health insurance, and labor registration into a single application. The corporate income tax rate was reduced from 20 percent to 10 percent effective January 1, 2008.

Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan, the top reformer globally and regionally, eliminated the minimum threshold for reporting loans to the public credit registry in September 2007. The public registry now records information on all loans made by the financial system, more than doubling the coverage of borrowers with a credit history. Substantial amendments to the labor code in May 2007 made hiring workers easier by allowing employers to use fixed-term contracts for permanent tasks, easing restrictions on night work, and reducing requirements for redundancy dismissals. Azerbaijan created a second commercial court in Baku, increasing the number of judges dealing with commercial cases from five to nine. The average time to enforce a contract through the courts fell from 267 days to 237. A new law strengthens investor protections by requiring that transactions between interested parties be approved by shareholders. Interested parties are allowed to vote on the matter. Other provisions protect investors because directors who are held liable must pay damages and disgorge profits. Azerbaijan introduced a new unified property registry, reducing the number of procedures required to register property from seven to four. In addition, the State Register Service introduced the option of expediting two of the four procedures, making it possible to register property in 11 days. Similarly, the country created a one-stop shop for company registration, cutting the number of procedures from 13 to six and reducing the time required by half. Azerbaijan reduced the tax burden by introducing an online filing and payment system with advanced accounting software for calculating taxes due. This saves more than 500 hours a year on average in dealing with paperwork.

Belarus

In Belarus, a top reformer globally and regionally, the public credit registry expanded credit information by eliminating the minimum threshold for loans recorded in its database. It also guaranteed the right of borrowers to review their data, improving accuracy. Starting a business became easier: a unified registry database was created, a time limit was introduced for registration, and the minimum capital requirement was cut by half. Belarus created a one-stop shop for property registration and introduced a broad administrative simplification program that set strict time limits at the registry and computerized its records. As a result, the time required to register property in Minsk fell from 231 days to 21. The time required for dealing with construction permits fell by 140 days, thanks to new statutory time limits for preapproval clearances and building permits. Belarus eased the tax burden by abolishing the "Chernobyl tax" (3 percent) and unemployment tax (1 percent) and amending the simplified tax system for small businesses. A new customs code and new banking regulations reduced the time to export

Botswana

Botswana improved its business environment by speeding the start-up process through computerization. A similar effort, which included training customs officers in using an electronic data interchange system, sped the processing of trade documents and reduced the time to export by two days and the time to import by a day. A new Company Act has come into force, requiring that shareholders approve related-party transactions and that directors repay damages and surrender profits if held liable. Finally, since January 2008, companies have been required to pay 0.2 percent of turnover for the training of workers.

Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso eliminated random inspections during construction. It also introduced a new one-stop shop for construction permits, which reduced approval fees and combined five separate payments into a single one. A new labor code, approved in May 2008, makes hiring workers easier by allowing employers to use fixed-term contracts for permanent tasks, removing the 48-month limit on the duration of such contracts, and easing restrictions on determining the weekly rest day. Requirements for redundancy dismissals were also eased: third-party notification and consent are no longer required for dismissal of a single worker, and priority rules for dismissals were abolished. Burkina Faso made it easier to transfer property by eliminating the requirement for authorization from the municipality, merging two taxes at the Land Registry (Conservation Foncière), and reducing the transfer tax. The changes reduced the time required by 46 days and the cost by 2 percent of the property value. Finally, Burkina Faso reduced the corporate income tax rate from 35 percent to 30 percent (effective January 1, 2008), and the tax on dividends from 15 percent to 12.5 percent.

China	China made getting credit easier by expanding the range of assets that can be used as collateral through a new property law in October 2007. Accounts receivable and a combination of assets can now be used to secure a loan. China also tightened the rules on enforcement of judgments, making it harder for debtors to prevent enforcement. And it eased the tax burden on businesses by reducing the corporate income tax rate from 33.3 percent to 25 percent and unifying the criteria and accounting methods for tax deductions. A new labor contract law has had a mixed impact. The new law empowers workers and recognizes their right to paid annual leave. But it also makes firing workers more difficult by introducing priority rules for redundancy dismissals and increasing dismissal costs. The flexibility of working hours was also reduced.
Colombia	Colombia, a top global and regional reformer, improved in five of the 10 Doing Business indicators. It reduced the time and cost to start a business by simplifying registration formalities, including speeding up processes at the registry and eliminating the need to obtain a certificate of compliance with zoning regulations. A silence-is-consent principle for building permits is now applied, reducing the total time for dealing with construction permits by 32 days. A new unified application form was introduced. Colombia made electronic social security contributions mandatory for companies with more than 30 employees and created unified electronic forms for filing taxes. Trading across borders was expedited: better banking services and the implementation of e-payments, electronic data interchange, and coordinated inspections in customs reduced the time to export by 10 days and the time to import by five. Authorities also introduced two new insolvency proceedings: a reorganization procedure to restructure insolvent companies and a mandatory liquidation procedure. Its new insolvency law tightens time limits for negotiating reorganization agreements. Before, the term allowed was six months, with a possible extension of eight months. The new law limits the term to four months, and the extension to two.
Dominican Republic	The Dominican Republic, a top global and regional reformer, sped up formalities in several areas by making them electronic. An online system for filing and paying taxes, piloted in 2006, is now fully operational. And entrepreneurs can complete several start-up formalities online, including name verification, and commercial and tax registration. The Dominican Republic also reduced the corporate income tax rate from 29% to 25%, and abolished several taxes, including the stamp duty. The cost of property registration fell, thanks to a reduction in the transfer tax from 4.3% to 3%. Transferring property now costs 3.8% of the property value, down from 5.1%. In addition, authorities reduced the time to export by three days by improving the online portal for customs documentation and payment.
Egypt	Egypt was once again among the top 10 global reformers—the third time in 4 years—and top regional reformer this year. Egypt made starting a business easier by reducing the paid-in minimum capital requirement by more than 80%, abolishing bar association fees, and automating tax registration. A new building code introduced in 2008 is aimed at reducing the procedures and time required to deal with construction permits by establishing a single window for processing construction-related approvals. Simplified administrative procedures for registering property and new time limits have reduced the time to transfer property in Cairo from 193 days to 72. The port of Alexandria continued to upgrade its facilities and sped customs clearance, reducing the time to export by 1 day and the time to import by 3. New listing rules for the Cairo Stock Exchange strengthened protections for minority shareholders: now an independent body must assess transactions between interested parties before they are approved. And thanks to new regulations issued by the Central Bank of Egypt, borrowers have the right to inspect their data in the private credit bureau.
Japan	In Japan no major reforms were recorded.
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan's private credit bureau is adding two new suppliers of information a month, including retailers (such as furniture companies) and utilities (such as the gas company). Borrower coverage increased by 80 percent in the past year. A new law introduced substantial changes to the property registration system, creating a unified registry for all land and buildings and establishing public service centers to handle property transactions in major cities. The law also eliminated requirements, cutting the number of procedures from eight to five and the time from 52 days to 40. A new labor law, adopted in May 2007, now obligates employers to reassign a worker before making the worker redundant.
Korea	The Republic of Korea Customs Service is realizing a U-customs system that is an internet based system customs portal, which provides for an International Single Window. Korea made hiring more difficult by limiting the maximum duration of fixed-term contracts to 24 months.

Kyrgyz Republic	The Kyrgyz Republic, a top reformer globally and regionally, strengthened investor protections through legal amendments allowing minority investors to take legal actions as shareholders. The amendments also require an independent assessment of a related-party transaction before it is approved. Moreover, directors can be held liable for negligence if they harm minority shareholders and will be forced to pay damages and disgorge profits. A new one-stop shop made it easier to start a business by streamlining and simplifying business registration processes and eliminating certain requirements such as proof of residence. Obtaining a company seal became optional. Dealing with construction permits also became easier, thanks to a one-stop shop making it possible to obtain a designing permit, construction license, and occupancy permit at a single place. This reform eliminated nine steps, reduced the time required by almost 6 months, and lowered the cost from 759 percent of income per capita to 406 percent.
Mongolia	Mongolia facilitated trade by creating a single window for customs clearance, introducing a partial system of risk management, and implementing postclearance audits. These changes have reduced both the time and the documents required for exporting and importing. Mongolia also eased the tax burden on employers by reducing their social insurance contribution from 19 percent to 11 percent of gross salaries.
Russian Federation	In the Russian Federation no major reforms were recorded.
Senegal	Senegal's one-stop shop for business start-up became fully operational, merging more than half the procedures and speeding the process as a result. Similarly, the introduction of time limits at the Land Registry and the Directorate of Taxes and Property sped property registration. The top reformer globally in easing trade, Senegal introduced a single window for customs clearance, cutting document requirements in half. It also set up an electronic data interchange system, implemented risk-based inspections, extended the operating hours of customs, and improved port and road infrastructure.
Taiwan, China	Taiwan (China) amended its civil code to make secured lending more flexible. Since September 2007 parties to a mortgage or pledge agreement have been allowed to set the loan amount as a maximum line of credit.

APPENDICES

Starting a Business in Mongolia

This table summarizes the procedures and costs associated with setting up a business in Mongolia.

STANDARDIZED COMPANY

Legal Form: Limited Liability Company (HHK)

Minimum Capital Requirement:

City: Ulan Bator

Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Check name for uniqueness at the State Registration Department of the Tax Authority.	1 day	MNT 500
2	Deposit capital in a temporary account and obtain a proof; pay the registration fee	1 day	no charge
3	Notarize the statutes and charters of the company; notarize the schedule showing the equity share held by each partner	1 day	MNT 10,000
4	Register at the State Registration Office, under the General Department of State Taxation	6 days	MNT 10,000
5	Register at local Tax Office	2 days	MNT 2,000
6	Apply for social security with the Social Insurance Department	1 day	no charge
7	Make a seal	1 day	MNT 46,000 rush delivery fee

Procedure 1 Check name for uniqueness at the State Registration Department of the Tax Authority.

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: MNT 500

Comment: Once the name has been checked, the State Registration Office gives the entrepreneur a card authorizing him or her to open a bank account. The entrepreneur opens a temporary account at the bank and, at the same time, can instruct the bank to make a payment to the account of the Tax Authority.

Procedure 2 Deposit capital in a temporary account and obtain a proof; pay the registration fee

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 3 Notarize the statutes and charters of the company; notarize the schedule showing the equity share held by each partner

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: MNT 10,000

Comment: The new Law on State Registration of Legal Entities requires that the decision to found the company and its charter to be either originals or notarized copies. Under Resolution No.147 of 1997 of the Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, notary fees to certify incorporation documents are MNT 3,000. If the shareholders want to notarize the other documents, notary fees are MNT10,000 or higher. It is common practice for documents to be notarized to prevent future shareholder disputes.

Procedure 4 Register at the State Registration Office, under the General Department of State Taxation

Time to complete: 6 days

Cost to complete: MNT 10,000

Comment: By registering at the State Registration Office, the company also registers for VAT and corporate income tax. The Registry automatically publishes a notice of company formation. The Registry issues a letter of approval to open bank accounts. The legal time limit is 5 days (Law on State Registration of Legal Entities of May 23, 2003).

Procedure 5 Register at local Tax Office

Time to complete: 2 days

Cost to complete: MNT 2,000

Comment: After the account is opened, an officer of the State Registration Office will assign a company registration number and give the applicant approval to register with the relevant district tax office, which will open a file for the new company. Henceforth, one tax officer will be responsible this company (for example, serving as a point-of contact for submission of financial reports). The district tax office registers the company based on the letter issued by State Registration Office.

Procedure 6 Apply for social security with the Social Insurance Department

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 7 Make a seal

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: MNT 46,000 rush delivery fee

Comment:

Dealing with Construction Permits in Mongolia

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

BUILDING A WAREHOUSE

Date as of: January 2, 2008

Estimated Warehouse Value:

City: Ulan Bator

Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Request and obtain environmental impact assessment from the City Environmental Office	28 days	no charge
2	Request and obtain land possession agreement and permission to build.	15 days	no charge
3	Request and obtain approval of preliminary drawings from the Urban Development Department	14 days	MNT 60,000
4	Request and obtain approval of preliminary drawings from the Technical Commission	14 days	no charge
5 *	Request and obtain technical conditions from the following agencies through the Technical Commission:	24 days	MNT 300,000
6	Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Fire Department	1 day	MNT 150,000
7	Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Sanitation Department	14 days	MNT 25,000
8	Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Chief Architect	7 days	MNT 60,000
9	Request and obtain permission from the State Technical Expert.	30 days	MNT 756,949
10	Request and obtain a license "to engage in the construction works" (permission to build)	21 days	no charge
11	Request and receive inspection from the Electrical Power Network Authority	3 days	no charge
12	Request and receive inspection from the Water Use Authority	2 days	no charge
13	Request and receive inspection from telecom services	1 day	no charge
14	Connect to power services through the Electrical Power Network Authority	4 days	no charge

15	Connect to water services through the Water Use Authority	2 days	no charge
16	Connect to telecom services	1 day	no charge
17	Request on-site inspection from the Technical Commission.	14 days	no charge
18	Receive on-site inspection from the Technical Commission and approval	1 day	no charge
19	Request on-site inspection by the State Inspection Authority	1 day	no charge
20	Receive on-site inspection and obtain approval of the building by the State Commission	17 days	no charge
21	Register the building in the real estate registry	14 days	MNT 38,455

* Takes place simultaneously with another procedure.

Procedure 1	Request and obtain environmental impact assessment from the City Environmental Office
Time to complete:	28 days
Cost to complete:	no charge
Comment:	Article 4.6 of the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment, adopted in 1998 and amended on July 20, 2006, provided that authorized investigators will make a general environmental impact assessment within 12 working days. If necessary, the related state authority may extend this time. However, in practice, this takes on average 28–30 days.
Procedure 2	Request and obtain land possession agreement and permission to build.
Time to complete:	15 days
Cost to complete:	no charge
Comment:	This agreement can be obtained from the Land Department of the Office of the Capital City Governor.
Procedure 3	Request and obtain approval of preliminary drawings from the Urban Development Department
Time to complete:	14 days
Cost to complete:	MNT 60,000
Comment:	One letter with drawings is sent to the Urban Development Department and it is first approved by the Capital City General Architect (within the Urban Development Department, UDD), then the District Architect, a member of UDD, approves the drawings and both approvals are stamped on the same page and sent back to the architect.
Procedure 4	Request and obtain approval of preliminary drawings from the Technical Commission
Time to complete:	14 days
Cost to complete:	no charge
Comment:	The company must obtain an approval from the Technical Commission stating that the proposed construction work will not affect any heating, electrical power, water, sewage or telecommunication lines. The Technical Commission consists of members from the Heating Network Authority, Electric Power Network Authority, Water Use Authority, Telecom Mongolia, Radio Network Authority, Housing and Public Utilities Authority, Environmental Protection Authority, Hygiene and Sanitation Control Authority, and Fire Fighting Department. There is no need for the company to visit each authority separately.
Procedure 5	Request and obtain technical conditions from the following agencies through the Technical Commission:
Time to complete:	24 days
Cost to complete:	MNT 300,000
Comment:	The company must submit a letter of application to receive technical specifications from the agencies. No other procedures are necessary for obtaining power connection. Obtaining all technical conditions take on average 24–30 days. The fee is estimated to vary from MNT 75,000 to MNT 390,000.

Procedure 6 Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Fire Department

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: MNT 150,000

Comment: For a building of less than 3000 square meters, this is obtained from the City Fire Department. Project drawings are inspected and a fee is calculated based on a schedule set by the Organization of Special Emergencies

Procedure 7 Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Sanitation Department

Time to complete: 14 days

Cost to complete: MNT 25,000

Comment:

Procedure 8 Request and obtain approval of final drawings from the Chief Architect

Time to complete: 7 days

Cost to complete: MNT 60,000

Comment: Submit a copy of the sketch, working drawing, certificate from the Fire Department and certificate from the Sanitation department to the Chief Architect to approve

Procedure 9 Request and obtain permission from the State Technical Expert.

Time to complete: 30 days

Cost to complete: MNT 756,949

Comment: The State Technical Expert is a part of the Agency of Construction and Town Planning. The cost is calculated based on $9700 \text{ togrog/m}^2 \times 1300.6 \text{ m}^2 \times .06 = \text{FEE}$. The fees are set by the Agency and may increase slightly next year

Procedure 10 Request and obtain a license “to engage in the construction works” (permission to build)

Time to complete: 21 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment: To start the actual construction, BuildCo must obtain a license “to engage in the construction works” (permission to build) from the Ministry of Construction and Town Planning. The law authorizes a period of 21 business days to issue the license. In practice, however, it varies

Procedure 11 Request and receive inspection from the Electrical Power Network Authority

Time to complete: 3 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 12 Request and receive inspection from the Water Use Authority

Time to complete: 2 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 13 Request and receive inspection from telecom services

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 14 Connect to power services through the Electrical Power Network Authority

Time to complete: 4 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 15 Connect to water services through the Water Use Authority

Time to complete: 2 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 16 Connect to telecom services

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 17 Request on-site inspection from the Technical Commission.

Time to complete: 14 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 18 Receive on-site inspection from the Technical Commission and approval

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 19 Request on-site inspection by the State Inspection Authority

Time to complete: 1 day

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment:

Procedure 20 Receive on-site inspection and obtain approval of the building by the State Commission

Time to complete: 17 days

Cost to complete: no charge

Comment: After the inspection has been completed, the company waits on average 10 days for approval.

Procedure 21 Register the building in the real estate registry

Time to complete: 14 days

Cost to complete: MNT 38,455

Comment: The Office for Registration of Ownership and Related Rights registers the right of ownership within 14 days of the application date, and issues a certificate of ownership. The registration fees to be paid are equal to 0.01% of the value of the real property.

Employing Workers in Mongolia

Employing workers indices are based on responses to survey questions. The table below shows these responses in Mongolia.

Employing Workers Indicators (2008)	Answer	Score
Rigidity of Employment Index		34.1
Difficulty of Hiring Index		22.2
Are fixed-term contracts prohibited for permanent tasks?	No	0
What is the maximum duration of fixed-term contracts (including renewals)? (in months)	No limit	0.0
What is the ratio of mandated minimum wage to the average value added per worker?	0.52	0.67
Rigidity of Hours Index		80.0
Can the workweek extend to 50 hours (including overtime) for 2 months per year to respond to a seasonal increase in production?	Yes	0
What is the maximum number of working days per week?	5	1
Are there restrictions on night work?	Yes	1
Are there restrictions on "weekly holiday" work?	Yes	1
What is the paid annual vacation (in working days) for an employee with 20 years of service?	22	1
Difficulty of Firing Index		0.0
Is the termination of workers due to redundancy legally authorized?	Yes	0
Must the employer notify a third party before terminating one redundant worker?	No	0
Does the employer need the approval of a third party to terminate one redundant worker?	No	0
Must the employer notify a third party before terminating a group of 25 redundant workers?	No	0
Does the employer need the approval of a third party to terminate a group of 25 redundant workers?	No	0
Is there a retraining or reassignment obligation before an employer can make a worker redundant?	No	0
Are there priority rules applying to redundancies?	No	0
Are there priority rules applying to re-employment?	No	0

Firing costs (weeks of salary)

8.7

What is the notice period for redundancy dismissal after 20 years of continuous employment? (weeks of salary) 4.3

What is the severance pay for redundancy dismissal after 20 years of employment? (weeks of salary) 4.3

What is the legally mandated penalty for redundancy dismissal? (weeks of salary) 0.0

Note: The first three indices measure how difficult it is to hire a new worker, how rigid the regulations are on working hours, and how difficult it is to dismiss a redundant worker. Each index assigns values between 0 and 100, with higher values representing more rigid regulations. The overall Rigidity of Employment Index is an average of the three indices.

Registering Property in Mongolia

This topic examines the steps, time, and cost involved in registering property in Mongolia.

STANDARDIZED PROPERTY

Property Value: 85,459,930.44

City: Ulan Bator

Registration Requirements:

No:	Procedure	Time to complete	Cost to complete
1	Obtain a non-encumbrance certificate from the Immovable Property Registration Office	3 days (regular procedure) or 1 day (urgent procedure)	MNT 5,000 (regular procedure) or MNT 10,000 (urgent procedure)
2	Notarization of the contract of purchase	1 day	MNT 50,000 for the Notary fees according to a fee table
3	Payment of Income or Transfer Tax at a commercial bank	1 day	2% of property value
4	Submit application to the Immovable Property Registration Agency	7 days (regular procedure) or 1 day (urgent procedure)	Regular service fee (in MNT) Urgent service fee (in MNT) Base fee = 25,000 Base fee = 25,000 Certificate fee = 5,000 Certificate fee = 5,000 Urgent fee = 25,000
5	Transfer of the land use right	7 days	approx MNT 7,000 fee for new certificate.

if not he will note the missing documents and reject the application. The certificate of ownership will be issued within 7 days after the Registration Agency analyzes all the documentation presented, if the normal procedure is followed but in 1 day if the urgent procedure is chosen. The documentation shall include:

- A request for registration (fill an application form)
- Original immovable property registration certificate.
- A notarized copy of the contract (obtained in Procedure 2)
- Notarized permission of a citizen, legal entity and authorized organization if required by law.

Procedure 5 Transfer of the land use right

Time to complete: 7 days

Cost to complete: approx MNT 7,000 fee for new certificate.

Comment: Ownership of the land belongs to the state. Only Mongolian citizens own land for family use. Therefore the land use rights are transferred with immovable property. This means who owns the immovable property then automatically holds land use right of the site. The land department of the relevant district will issue a new land use certificate for the new owner of the immovable property and will make a land use contract with the new owner.

The documentation shall include:

- A request for registration from both parties.
- Copy of the immovable property registration certificate.
- A notarized copy of the contract (obtained in Procedure 2)
- Notarized permission of a citizen, legal entity and authorized organization if required by law.

Getting Credit in Mongolia

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

Getting Credit Indicators (2008)			Indicator
	Private credit bureau	Public credit registry	<u>score</u>
Private bureau coverage (% adults)			3
Are data on both firms and individuals distributed?	No	Yes	1
Are both positive and negative data distributed?	No	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?	No	Yes	1
Is data on all loans below 1% of income per capita distributed?	No	No	0
Is it guaranteed by law that borrowers can inspect their data in the largest credit registry?	No	No	0
Coverage		0.0	22.7
Number of individuals		0	..
Number of firms		0	..

Legal Rights Index		6
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 revolving movable assets, without requiring a specific description of the secured assets ?		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 the secured assets ?		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 ?		No
Do secured creditors have absolute priority to their collateral outside bankruptcy procedures?		No
Do secured creditors have absolute priority to their collateral in bankruptcy procedures?		No

During reorganization, are secured creditors' claims exempt from an automatic stay on enforcement?

No

Does the law authorize parties to agree on out of court enforcement?

Yes

Protecting Investors in Mongolia

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

Protecting Investors Data (2008)	Indicator
Disclosure Index	5
What corporate body provides legally sufficient approval for the transaction? (0-3; see notes)	3
Immediate disclosure to the public and/or shareholders (0-2; see notes)	0
Disclosures in published periodic filings (0-2; see notes)	1
Disclosures by Mr. James to board of directors (0-2; see notes)	1
Requirement that an external body review the transaction before it takes place (0=no, 1=yes)	0
Director Liability Index	8
Shareholder plaintiff's ability to hold Mr. James liable for damage the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company. (0-2; see notes)	2
Shareholder plaintiff's ability to hold the approving body (the CEO or board of directors) liable for for damage to the company. (0-2; see notes)	2
Whether a court can void the transaction upon a successful claim by a shareholder plaintiff (0-2; see notes)	2
Whether Mr. James pays damages for the harm caused to the company upon a successful claim by the shareholder plaintiff (0=no, 1=yes)	1
Whether Mr. James repays profits made from the transaction upon a successful claim by the shareholder plaintiff (0=no, 1=yes)	0
Whether fines and imprisonment can be applied against Mr. James (0=no, 1=yes)	0
Shareholder plaintiff's ability to sue directly or derivatively for damage the transaction causes to the company (0-1; see notes)	1
Shareholder Suits Index	6
Documents available to the plaintiff from the defendant and witnesses during trial (0-4; see notes)	4
Ability of plaintiffs to directly question the defendant and witnesses during trial (0-2; see notes)	0
Plaintiff can request categories of documents from the defendant without identifying specific ones (0=no, 1=yes)	0
Shareholders owning 10% or less of Buyer's shares can request an inspector investigate the transaction (0=no, 1=yes)	0

Level of proof required for civil suits is lower than that for criminal cases (0=no, 1=yes) 1

Shareholders owning 10% or less of Buyer's shares can inspect transaction documents before filing suit (0=no, 1=yes) 1

Investor Protection Index

6.3

Notes:

Extent of Disclosure Index

What corporate body provides legally sufficient approval for the transaction?

0=CEO or managing director alone; 1=shareholders or board of directors vote and Mr. James can vote; 2=board of directors votes and Mr. James cannot vote; 3 = shareholders vote and Mr. James cannot vote

Immediate disclosure to the public and/or shareholders

0=none; 1=disclosure on the transaction only; 2=disclosure on the transaction and Mr. James' conflict of interest

Disclosures in published periodic filings

0=none; 1=disclosure on the transaction only; 2=disclosure on the transaction and Mr. James' conflict of interest

Disclosures by Mr. James to board of directors

0=none; 1=existence of a conflict without any specifics; 2= full disclosure of all material facts

Director Liability Index

Shareholder plaintiff's ability to hold Mr. James liable for damage the Buyer-Seller transaction causes to the company

0= Mr. James is not liable or liable only if he acted fraudulently or in bad faith; 1= Mr. James is liable if he influenced the approval or was negligent; 2= Mr. James is liable if the transaction was unfair, oppressive or prejudicial to minority shareholders

Shareholder plaintiff's ability to hold the approving body (the CEO or board of directors) liable for damage to the company

0=members of the approving body are either not liable or liable only if they acted fraudulently or in bad faith; 1=liable for negligence in the approval of the transaction; 2=liable if the transaction is unfair, oppressive, or prejudicial to minority shareholders

Whether a court can void the transaction upon a successful claim by a shareholder plaintiff

0=rescission is unavailable or available only in case of Seller's fraud or bad faith; 1=available when the transaction is oppressive or prejudicial to minority shareholders; 2=available when the transaction is unfair or entails a conflict of interest

Shareholder plaintiffs' ability to sue directly or derivatively for damage the transaction causes to the company

0=not available; 1=direct or derivative suit available for shareholders holding 10% of share capital or less

Shareholder Suits Index

Documents available to the plaintiff from the defendant and witnesses during trial

Score 1 each for (1) information that the defendant has indicated he intends to rely on for his defense; (2) information that directly proves specific facts in the plaintiff's claim; (3) any information that is relevant to the subject matter of the claim; and (4) any information that may lead to the discovery of relevant information.

Ability of plaintiffs to directly question the defendant and witnesses during trial

0=no; 1=yes, with prior approval by the court of the questions posed; 2=yes, without prior approval

Paying Taxes in Mongolia

The table below addresses the taxes and mandatory contributions that a medium-size company must pay or withhold in a given year in Mongolia, 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		72	15.0%	value added and land sale		
Capital gains tax	1			2.0%	capital gain	0.10	
Vehicle tax	4				fixed fee	0.39	
Property tax	1			0.6%	property value	0.59	
Corporate income tax	12		60		taxable profit (there's a 50% discount for the second year)	6.67	
Social security contributions	12		72	20.0%	gross salaries	22.56	
Totals	42		204			30.3	

Notes:

- a) data not collected
- b) VAT is not included in the total tax rate because it is a tax levied on consumers
- c) very small amount
- d) included in other taxes
- e) Withheld tax
- f) electronic filling available
- g) paid jointly with another tax

Name of taxes have been standardized. For instance income tax, profit tax, tax on company's income are all named corporate income tax in this table.

When there is more than one statutory tax rate, the one applicable to TaxpayerCo is reported.

The hours for VAT include all the VAT and sales taxes applicable.

The hours for Social Security include all the hours for labor taxes and mandatory contributions in general.

Trading Across Borders in Mongolia

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

Nature of Export Procedures (2008)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	30	145
Customs clearance and technical control	2	126
Ports and terminal handling	2	80
Inland transportation and handling	15	1780
Totals	49	2131

Nature of Import Procedures (2008)	Duration (days)	US\$ Cost
Documents preparation	30	144
Customs clearance and technical control	4	50
Ports and terminal handling	2	80
Inland transportation and handling	13	2000
Totals	49	2274

Export

Bill of lading

Certificate of origin

Commercial invoice

Customs export declaration

Insurance certificate

Packing list

Technical standard/health certificate

Transit document

Import

Bill of lading

Certificate of origin

Commercial invoice

Customs import declaration
Transit document
Insurance certificate
Packing list
Technical standard/health certificate

Enforcing Contracts in Mongolia

This topic looks at the efficiency of contract enforcement in Mongolia.

Nature of Procedure (2008)	Indicator
Procedures (number)	32
Duration (days)	314
Filing and service	14.0
Trial and judgment	120.0
Enforcement of judgment	180.0
Cost (% of claim)*	30.60
Attorney cost (% of claim)	14.9
Court cost (% of claim)	7.2
Enforcement Cost (% of claim)	8.5
Court information: Ulaanbaatar District Court ("Duurgiin Shuukh")	

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



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