

LICENSING 159 ACTIVITIES NOT 909 SVETLANA BAGAUDINOVA, DANA OMRAN AND UMAR SHAVUROV pdf

1: Doing Business - PDF Free Download

But the law did not simplify any of the licensing hurdles facing entrepreneurs. not Svetlana Bagaudinova, Dana Omran and Umar Shavurov license from to.

Lower Higher Countries ranked by cost to register a business, quintiles Lower Higher Countries ranked by procedures to register a business, quintiles Note: El Salvador cut the time to start a business with no changes to the law. The reform started in the company registry with a single goal: The staff developed time-and-motion studies of all transactions and cut unnecessary steps. Customer surveys ensured timely feedback. But reformers went even further, transferring staff from the Ministries of Finance and Labor and the social security institute to the company registry. Entrepreneurs now register with all 4 agencies in a single visit and can open their business in 26 days down from before the reform. Whatever reforms are made, reformers should ad- Notes 1. Bertrand and others Djankov and others Most reformers are bad marketers. So, few entrepreneurs know how much easier registration has become. El Salvador first established a one-stop shop in , but local entrepreneurs thought it was only for foreigners. A lesson was learned. The media coverage ensured that everyone knew about the new system when it opened in January Finally, reformers best stick to one principle simplify. Cumbersome entry procedures mean more hassle for entrepreneurs and more corruption, particularly in developing countries figure 2. The cost of such systems is the forgone jobs that new firms would have created. Governments have been concerned with such protection for centuries. In 70 countries obtaining a construction permit takes longer than the actual construction. Many of these are in Africa, which accounts for 5 of the 10 countries where it is most difficult to build legally table 3. Where procedures are complicated and the time and cost to get licenses are great, few formal projects get Table 3. Kitts and Nevis 7 Singapore 8 Maldives 9 St. Rankings are the average of the country rankings on the procedures, time and cost to build a warehouse. One country Afghanistan is missing data. See the Data notes for details. Consider the daunting task of obtaining a construction permit in Mozambique, where building regulations date to the s: Doing Business looks at licensing in the construction industry, since it is among the largest sectors in every economy and there is a clear rationale for regulating it. But the same problems occur in other sectors too. In Kenya the government is evaluating licenses in all business sectors. In it initiated a review of 1, business licenses and permit requirements. So far, licenses are proposed for elimination. By the end of another are to be simplified and abolished. Some ministries did not submit lists of all the licenses they regulate and the related fees. And the new business regulation bill is awaiting parliamentary approval. Persistence will pay off. Consider what a study of permits in France suggests about the potential gains from reducing burdensome licensing regulation. Zoning permits were issued at the discretion of municipal councils. Few such permits were given. Besides creating more jobs, cutting red tape can provide the resources to improve public services. Georgia made the most extensive reforms, ranking as the top reformer for the second year in a row. Building permits are now issued at a single office, which consolidates approvals of construction projects by the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Environment and the water, electricity and telecommunications authorities. Shorter time limits were imposed for issuing permits. Several procedures were abolished, including approval from the sanitary inspector before construction starts and permission from the archaeology bureau. As a result the number of procedures to fulfill all requirements to construct a warehouse fell from 29 to 17, and the time from days to figure 3. It is now as easy to comply with building regulations in Tbilisi as it is in Hong Kong China. This makes it easier for builders to plan their projects hiring workers, contracting with suppliers, arranging for credit lines with a bank. And it puts pressure on bureaucrats to be efficient. In Canada, for example, the province of Ontario revised its building code to mandate a day limit for the review of building permits. The time to complete all the paperwork for building a warehouse fell from 87 days to Cambodia also introduced deadlines, imposing a day limit for issuing construction permits for smaller projects and a day limit for larger ones. The building design still needs approval from 5 separate agencies: The old

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rules allowed these departments up to 60 days to issue approvals. The new regulation cuts this to 14 days. Nine countries reduced the number of licenses. In Germany simpler construction no longer requires a permit. Instead, the builder only notifies the municipality when construction starts. Inspectors show up at the site once the project has begun. Time to comply with licensing and permit requirements fell from days to In France the number of licenses required for construction projects was reduced from 11 to 3. And a month of delay was cut by requiring the building inspectorate to visit and issue a declaration of work completion within 3 months. Elsewhere in Europe, Spain no longer requires an installation license on top of the building license, cutting 1 procedure. Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia also simplified the permitting process. Romania cut the number of forms required for building permits and simplified the filing of technical documents. It also set up a single office for processing applications for building permits. The time required to obtain permits fell by 49 days. Armenia simplified approval procedures. Before, builders needed approvals from both the mayor and the municipality to start construction. Now they need only a permit from the mayor. The process can be completed within days, more than 2 months faster than in

2: Doing Business How to reform by World Bank Russia - Issuu

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Bagaudinova, Omran and Shavurov The number of procedures needed to build a warehouse dropped to The time required fell by nearly 3 months. The approval process for building a warehouse in Georgia is now more efficient than in all EU countries except Denmark. Africa followed, with reforms in Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Rwanda. Three countries—Georgia, Guatemala and Kenya—reformed for the second year in a row. Some countries reviewed all business licenses required and eliminated unnecessary ones. Kazakhstan cut the number of licensed activities from to Uzbekistan extended the minimum term for a business license from 1 year to 5. And it now allows 13 business activities—including tourism, auditing, brokerage services and securities market operations—to be licensed for life. The government plans to cut another licenses and simplify more. Such services have become more common since the minister of housing and lands launched a rapid response initiative in November Getting a building permit used to take 80 days. It required clearances from 6 agencies and review by a ministerial committee. The new initiative removed the committee review, shortening the time to obtain a permit by 30 days figure 3. Mauritius combined its development and building perTable 3. Construction grew from 6. The transition to legal construction is not without pain. On July 20, , the residents of downtown Tbilisi woke to the sound of sirens. Fire brigades had begun demolishing a story building that had gone up before the reform and was now in danger of collapsing because of faulty engineering. Yet it towered over the surrounding houses, kept from falling over by steel beams. To avoid the many approval procedures, the building company had simply paid off the mayor. The people who bought apartments and now must find a new place to live. The dual permit is now issued in 2 weeks, reducing the time to complete formalities by 55 days. In Guatemala the Ministry of Environment eliminated duplications in procedures by placing its staff in municipal offices and the Ministry of Healthcare, cutting the time by 60 days. Russia abolished the notification permit re- quired to begin construction which was separate from the construction permit , saving entrepreneurs 20 days. But more needs to be done in a country where the permitting process still takes almost 2 years. Other countries focused on cutting delays. The Czech Republic streamlined provisions of its new building code, speeding construction approvals by 50 days. Builders can now apply for 2 permits at the same time, and a simple notification has replaced the occupancy permit. Indonesia introduced a simplified process and new temporary permits that allow construction to begin while the full permit is being approved, cutting the time to obtain a building permit from 49 days to In FYR Macedonia it now takes only 1 day to obtain proof of landownership—59 days less than in Rwanda sped the issuance of building and occupancy permits by 24 days after transferring authorities from the prefecture to the municipality. Nigeria shifted approval to local authorities and equipped their staff with computers and training, shortening the time for building authorizations from 90 days to Another popular reform was to make processes electronic. Honduras launched electronic processing of applications for fixed telephone lines, cutting the time for approval from 2 weeks to 1. Kuwait installed a new automated system in all agencies responsible for issuing technical approvals. The time to obtain an approval for a phone line dropped from 30 days to 20, for electricity from 2 weeks to 1, and for a water plan from 14 days to 5. In China, Beijing and Shanghai now process applications for construction permits electronically and allow construction companies to apply for safety certificates online, reducing delays by 2 weeks. But more remains to be done: Morocco set up an electronic one-stop shop for construction permits at the end of , reducing the time to obtain a building permit from 30 days to More can be done. The commission that issues approvals reviews projects by neighborhood. In the past 3 years 42 countries have reformed their construction licensing regulations. Here are the 5 most successful reforms: Reduce licensing requirements Reducing business licensing requirements demands action by many ministries. Here are 2 ways to make it happen. Second, commit to a target reduction

in the administrative costs of issuing and regulating licenses and set up a measuring system to ensure that it is achieved. This holds regulators accountable. The Netherlands, with the best such reform yet, has done both. The minister of finance was responsible for achieving the target, reporting to parliament every 6 months. Uncooperative ministries could see their budget cut. An independent agency, the Advisory Board on Administrative Burden, was established to monitor progress and publicize its findings. Other European countries are starting to benefit from this experience, as Dutch reformers are lobbying the European Union to adopt similar targets. With its plan to cut unnecessary licenses well under way, Kenya is the first African country to show how poor ones can gain too. Another way to save entrepreneurs time: When Latvia did this, it cut processing time by 2 months. FYR Macedonia, as part of its recent reforms, distributed an electronic construction permitting package with documents and manuals to all 84 of its municipalities, along with posters and flyers explaining each step for applicants. Introduce online license applications In Singapore builders submit all permit applications electronically. Some developing countries with adequate Internet penetration—such as El Salvador, Honduras and Mexico—are introducing online systems too. This reform saves time for both entrepreneurs and government officials. It also removes the contact between them—and the chance for bribe payments along with it. But no one would argue that buildings in Copenhagen and Singapore are less safe than those in Ouagadougou. Inspections are needed to ensure construction quality. But in many countries inspection fees and fines are viewed as an important source of government revenue. That needs to change. Recent studies show that eliminating unnecessary and redundant procedures can increase revenue. The Czech Republic just did so, by creating a new independent profession—authorized inspectors. By hiring an authorized inspector, an entrepreneur can speed the process of getting a building permit by up to 5 weeks. The inspector issues a certificate confirming that the project documentation is in compliance with the building code and that the building can be constructed.

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1 For additional information about licensing reform in Georgia, please see "Licensing activities – not , " by Svetlana Bagaudinova, Dana Omran, and Umar Shavurov.

Next An impoverished neighbourhood near Kipshidze Street, Tbilisi. In fact, in EurasiaNet described Saakashvili as having a "centre-left, pro-government ideology. He explained that he did not possess a "detailed knowledge" of the Georgian economy. He also noted that this was unnecessary: All that was required was courage, conviction, revolutionary enthusiasm and a team of highly motivated associates working together in different parts of the Georgian government. His first argument was non-controversial: As he kept repeating, unlike Russia Georgia was not "a rich country that had its own source of revenues which allows it not to think about tomorrow. However, this means that the existing gap between Hungary and Georgia will remain forever. And by embracing radical reforms, Georgia could do more than merely copy the experience of others: The first goal is to prove the possibility of building an absolutely liberal economy in a given country in the post-Soviet space. The second goal is to prove the effectiveness of economic liberalism in transforming one of the poorest despite its mountains, sea and fruits countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States CIS into a prosperous one. And, in addition, to demonstrate the capacity of liberalism for building a new economy and maybe a new modern industry virtually from scratch. For Georgia to grow faster than former communist countries in Central Europe, it had to go further than they did in reducing the role and regulatory powers of the state. At a June press conference in Moscow, Bendukidze was unequivocal: In Georgia, this should take the form of ultra-liberalism, since if Georgia wants to build a normal country, its economy has to grow at very high rates. The main responsibility of the state was to get out of the way of business: Only business can do something better. Only business can create the material basis for existence. In order for business in Georgia to work more effectively than in Hungary, it has to be freed from its entanglements. And I think this is exactly the recipe for a poor country. There is simply no other recipe for a poor country. To catch up, said Bendukidze, Georgia had to grow at double-digit rates. Georgia should be even more ambitious. In his speeches he would often cite the disbanding of the Georgian traffic police in to illustrate the central tenets of his reform philosophy. So one day all these policemen were fired. For three weeks there were no policemen in Georgia. If I switch off the light in the room with no light, nothing will happen. There was no light before and no light after. For Bendukidze, however, it was also a model development strategy since growth was a function of scrapping ineffective public institutions. There were many such institutions in Georgia: Abolishing public institutions not only saved money and reduced corruption; it was also a driver of development. With this in mind Bendukidze, began to assemble a team of people to implement his vision. For some years they translated and disseminated key libertarian texts. We selected fifteen people from NESG, and after interviews eight started working with Bendukidze in Gorgadze herself was twenty when she started working with Bendukidze in October Soon she was formulating policy on the energy sector, licensing and permits, food safety, reform of regulatory institutions and anti-monopoly regulation. He believed that they are the only ones not tainted with a communist mentality. Only very few in our team were older than Kakha also does not believe that people require a specific expertise to be able to do a certain job. He thought that if you talk to people for a few hours and explain things, and then you give them tasks to do, they have a free mind to decide how to do the tasks given. You either are creative or you are not. A new tax code was adopted, effective from 1 January In November , Bendukidze presented a "concept economic strategy" whose central tenet was the importance of shrinking the role of the state. It was not made public but accepted by the prime minister. When, at the end of , Bendukidze became minister of state in charge of coordinating reform, he embraced a new flagship project that came to represent this revolutionary approach: Licensing regulations had long beset Georgia due to their huge number, impracticality and the potential for corruption. Every car owner was aware of the utter uselessness of certifications of cars. The actual reform process only took three months. We created

an intergovernmental commission to work on the issue We sat down together and went through all the permits and licences that were issued by the various state agencies and we gave them the timeframe to figure out what licenses they should abolish, what will happen if they abolish them and to provide us with arguments for those they wanted to keep. Everyone at the higher lever was involved. Can you imagine, we went through all the licenses one by one! It studied the experience of other countries, from Sweden to New Zealand. The new law introduced new principles designed to simplify procedures, such as "silence is consent": It also listed all the licensing requirements. It was a revolutionary reform by any standard: After a reform, their number was reduced by 22 percent. The licence reform was signed into law in June The idea behind these reforms was to give commercial and service functions to the private sector and thus remove them from the state. That is why people were dismissed from their jobs at the state agencies. Some agencies we just had to close as the state had no business in offering those commercial services. There are different figures about how many people were dismissed I read somewhere that after these reforms that the number of people working at the state agencies was decreased from , to 50,, but I am not sure. I can say for sure that in the Ministry of Agriculture worked 3, people and only remained. Only two licences remained in place concerning food production concerning baby food production and packaging. Although a modern food safety law based on advisors funded by USAID and the European Commission was passed in summer , it did not enter into force. An EU-funded report proposed to introduce at least two new licences: A new Food Safety Agency was set up in but then, after one year, most of the newly hired inspectors were fired again. At the end of the total number of food inspectors in the country was They did not have the authority to actually investigate producers. They had no budget for serious controls. There was no effort to train inspectors. Nor were any efforts made to check on the quality of food imports. De facto, Georgia became the only place in Europe without any food safety system at all. All of this was a matter of pride for Bendukidze, as he proudly told the Financial Times that it was the job of the market to regulate food producers. In the summer of , the government also began firing public servants. For legal reasons, abolishing entire agencies and ministries proved to be an even easier way to accomplish large-scale dismissals. The number of ministries was reduced. According to the consolidated government budget documents, the number of civil servants declined from , in to 74, in Some dismissals did not take place in accordance with the relevant laws: There were some cases when civil servants were forced to sign resignation letters. It happened right after the Rose Revolution. I have to say that I asked all my employees not to sign such letters. It was, according to Bendukidze, a sham. He summed up his approach to privatisation in an instantly famous remark: These included so-called strategic assets such as the Batumi and Poti ports, the Chiatura manganese mining company and a metallurgical plant in Rustavi. The results of the new policies were striking. Before , receipts from privatisation had been meagre. Annual reports produced by the National Bank of Georgia deplored the gap between expected revenues and actual receipts. Privatisation receipts [] Year.

4: Kakha Bendoukidze - Wikimonde

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Adresa prezentacije na Internetu: How to Reform, Doing Business in Creating Jobs, Doing Business in Removing Obstacles to Growth, i Doing Business in Understanding Regulation mogu se dobiti na adresi: Doing Business in South East Europe i druge studije na lokalnom i regionalnom nivou mogu se dobiti na adresi: Baza podataka Doing Business. Sada za to treba dana. Novi zakon o urbanizmu, planiranju i izgradnji stupio je na snagu 1. Privrede su rangirane prema broju reformi i uticaju reformi. U Crnoj Gori je novi Zakon o statistici doveo do smanjenja broja dana neophodnih za dobijanje identifikacionog broja kompanije za 4 dana. Ipak, te prakse nisu konzistentne u cijelom regionu. Osijek Hrvatska je najefikasniji sa 13 procedura, a Zagreb Hrvatska je najzahtjevniji sa 24 procedure, a oba ta grada su u Hrvatskoj. Koristi od reforme mogu biti velike. Podaci za sve druge privrede su iz juna godine. World Bank Svjetska banka. Inputs for Sub-Regional Competitiveness Policies. World Bank Group Grupa Svjetske banke. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Economics. Grad koji ostvaruje takve rezultate bio bi rangiran na Baza podataka Doing Business Napomena: Vidjeti detaljnije u napomenama o podacima. Zahtjevi koji slijede nakon registracije poslovanja predstavljaju razlog za veliki broj procedura slika 2. Vrijeme koje je potrebno za registraciju poslovanja u velikoj mjeri varira u 22 grada slika 2. Gradovi koji ostvaruju najbolje rezultate su Shkodra i Vlora Albanija u kojima taj proces traje 7 dana. BJR Makedonija je najpovoljnija za poduzetnike u tom smislu i nema takav zahtjev. Albanija je nedavno poduzela ambiciozne reforme. U Crnoj Gori je novi Zakon o statistici doveo do smanjenja broja dana potrebnih za dobijanje identifikacionog broja za kompaniju za 4 dana. Nijedna bogata privreda nije na toj listi. Vlade Srbije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske i Crne Gore bi sve mogle imati koristi od takve reforme i identifikacije sa onim privredama u svijetu koje ostvaruju bolje rezultate. Albanija i BJR Makedonija su nedavno uvele tu praksu. Vlade Crne Gore i Bosne i Hercegovine mogle bi ostvariti koristi od takve reforme. Taj proces traje 7 dana. Oni bi trebalo da budu eliminisani. Za isti proces je u Tirani Albanija potreban cijeli mjesec. U Hrvatskoj je novi zakon o zoniranju i izgradnji stupio na snagu 1. Uticaj tih reformi tek treba da se vidi. Taj proces je u prosjeku zahtijevao 8 mjeseci. Sada je izdavanje svih potvrda za projekte centralizovano u jednoj kancelariji, a obilazak sve birokratije traje samo 4 mjeseca. World Bank Group Grupa Svjetska banke.

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