**Alternative Indicators as a Stopgap for Doing Business**

DECIG

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On September 16, the WBG decided to discontinue Doing Business (DB) and to work on a new approach for assessing business environment. Until the new approach is developed, and as a stopgap to support the WBG projects and ASAs impacted by the DB discontinuation, the DB team has identified and compiled a preliminary catalog of over 60 alternative indicators based on more than 20 data sources. These indicators can help provide some form of benchmark for countries in the areas previously covered by DB.

A summary table listing the alternative indicators is provided at the end of the document. The indicators draw on four different types of data sources, including surveys of firms (such as WBG Enterprise Surveys), commercial business information providers (such as Economist Intelligence Unit), non-governmental organizations (such as World Economic Forum), and public sector organizations (such as WBG, OECD and United Nations).

Some indicators have a large cross-country coverage while others include a smaller subset of economies. For example, the OECD’s Trade Facilitation Indicators cover 164 economies; in comparison, the Tax Foundation’s International Tax Competitiveness Index covers 36 economies. The accompanying Excel compiles the actual data for 44 alternative indicators that can be downloaded in an editable format. The dashboard in the Excel database summarizes the number of economies covered by each indicator and year, for each income group and region, between 2000-2021.

Broadly speaking, these alternative indicators can be assigned to three stages of the business environment: opening a business, operating a business, and closing a business.

1. Opening a business captures incorporation, registration, and initial infrastructure and services. It includes indicators such as the new business density (WBG Entrepreneurship Database) and number of days to obtain construction-related permits (WBG Enterprise Surveys).
2. Operating a business captures various aspects of the business environment that firms deal with in their day-to-day operations. It includes indicators such as the quality of electricity supply (World Economic Forum), tax policy risk (Economist Intelligence Unit), and Logistics Performance Index on trade logistics (WBG).
3. Closing a business captures liquidation options and opportunities for rehabilitation. It includes indicators such as the insolvency assessment on reorganization procedures (EBRD) and benchmarking of national loan enforcement frameworks (European Banking Authority).

If desired, the DB team can explore ways to construct the three aggregate measures—opening a business, operating a business, and closing a business—based on suitable individual indicators. One potential way of doing this is to follow the DB approach and aggregate individual indicators through simple averaging. Another possibility is to adopt a similar approach as the Worldwide Governance Indicators and use weighted averaging through a statistical tool known as the Unobserved Components Model (UCM).

Individual indicators and aggregated measures provide different informational contributions. Individual indicators provide direct answer to specific questions. And aggregate measures generate interest and offer an opening for policy dialogue on the business environment as a whole. Depending on the objectives of the projects and ASAs, the WBG colleagues can decide which indicators to use—individual, aggregated, or both. Compiling information from various data sources and aggregating individual indicators to be comparable across sources are complex technical problems. DECIG can contribute to the WBG to fill data voids while a new business environment set of indicators is created.

**Table: A Preliminary Catalog of Alternative Indicators**

| **No.** | **DB Topic** | **Stopgap Pillar** | **Stopgap Indicator** | **Unit of Indicator** | **Organization** | **Type of****Data Sources** | **Description** | **Policy Metrics or Outcome** | **Global or Regional** | **Number of Economies Covered in 2000-2021** | **Number of Low-income Economies Covered in 2000-2021** | **Periodicity of Publication** | **Website** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Starting a business | Opening a business | New business density | Number of newly registered companies per 1,000 working-age people (those ages 15-64) | World Bank Group  | Public sector organization | The Entrepreneurship Database of the World Bank collects cross-country data on new business registration and facilitates a greater understanding of the dynamics of formal private enterprises around the world.The main indicator measures new business entry density, which is the number of newly registered firms, in which ownership liability is limited to its investment, per calendar year, normalized by population (e.g., there are about 18 new limited liability companies per 1,000 adults in New Zealand while there are 2 new limited liability companies per 1,000 adults in Kazakhstan). | Outcome | Global | 154 economies | 17 economies | Every 2 years.The indicator is published for 2006-2018. | https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.NDNS.ZShttps://www.doingbusiness.org/en/data/exploretopics/entrepreneurship |
| 2 | Starting a business | Opening a business | Administrative burden on start-ups score (Product Market Regulation indicators) | Scale of 0-6 (where a lower value reflects a more business friendly answer) | OECD | Public sector organization | The Product Market Regulation (PMR) indicators of the OECD measure the extent to which regulatory settings promote or inhibit competition. These economy-wide indicators summarize a wide array of regulatory provisions across the OECD countries (including state control, barriers to entrepreneurship, international trade, and investment).The main PMR indicator is based on two components, the distortions induced by state involvement, and the barriers to domestic and foreign entry. | Policy metrics | Global(Split into OECD and non-OECD economies) | 49 economies | 0 economies | Every 5 years.The indicator is published for 1998-2018. Note that methodology changed considerably for 2018 rendering it incomparable to previous datasets. | https://www.oecd.org/economy/reform/indicators-of-product-market-regulation/ |
| 3 | Starting a business | Opening a business | Total early-stage entrepreneurial activity (TEA) - for starting or running a new business | Percentage of adult population (18-64) | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor | Non-governmental organization | The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor is a study of entrepreneurship. Through a vast, centrally coordinated, internationally executed data collection effort, the study provides information, comprehensive reports, and interesting stories, which greatly enhance the understanding of the entre entrepreneurial phenomenon.The TEA indicator is essentially the percentage of population who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business.  | Outcome | Global | 115 economies | 9 economies | Annual. (While the GEM report is published every year, the datasets are only made available to the public 3 years after data collection.)The indicator is published for 2001-2020. | <https://www.gemconsortium.org/reports/latest-global-report> |
| 4 | Starting a business | Opening a business | Established business ownership (EBO) - for running an established business | Percentage of adult population (18-64) | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor | Non-governmental organization | The Global Entrepreneurship Monitor is a study of entrepreneurship. Through a vast, centrally coordinated, internationally executed data collection effort, the study provides information, comprehensive reports, and interesting stories, which greatly enhance the understanding of the phenomenon.The EBO indicator is essentially the percentage of population who are currently owner-manager of an established business (i.e., owning and managing a running business that has paid salaries, wages, or any other payments to the owners for more than 42 months).  | Outcome | Global | 115 economies | 9 economies | Annual. (While the GEM report is published every year, the datasets are only made available to the public 3 years after data collection.)The indicator is published for 2001-2020. | https://www.gemconsortium.org/reports/latest-global-report |
| 5 | Dealing with construction permits | Opening a business | Firms expected to give gifts to get a construction permit | Percentage of firms | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Corruption, which covers the percentage of firms expecting to pay a bribe to obtain a construction permit. | Outcome | Global | 145 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/corruption>  |
| 6 | Dealing with construction permits | Opening a business | Firms expected to give gifts to get a water connection | Percentage of firms | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Corruption, which covers the percentage of firms expecting to pay a bribe to obtain a water connection. | Outcome | Global | 140 economies | 22 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/corruption>  |
| 7 | Dealing with construction permits | Opening a business | Days to obtain construction related permit  | Number of days | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Regulations and Taxes, which covers the number of days required to obtain construction related permits, reflecting the regulatory burden for construction. | Policy metrics | Global | 143 economies | 23 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/regulations-and-taxes>  |
| 8 | Dealing with construction permits | Opening a business | Building permits - number of dwellings | Index, percentage change (base year 2015 = 100) | European Commission - Eurostat | Public sector organization | The dataset provides information on change in number of building permits issued for residential buildings, except residence for communities.  | Outcome | Regional (Europe) | 35 economies | 0 | Quarterly.The indicator is published for 1992-2021. | <https://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=sts_cobp_q&lang=en> |
| 9 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Quality of electricity supply index | Score 1-7 (where 1 represents insufficient reliability; 7 represents sufficient reliability) | World Economic Forum - Global Energy Architecture Performance Index | Non-governmental organization | Quality of electricity supply measures how reliable the electricity supply is (lack of interruptions and lack of voltage fluctuations).  | Outcome | Global | 152 economies  | 17 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2007-2017.  | <https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/gci?country=BRA&indicator=631&viz=line_chart&years=2007,2017><http://reports.weforum.org/pdf/gci-2017-2018-scorecard/WEF_GCI_2017_2018_Scorecard_EOSQ064.pdf> |
| 10 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Number of electrical outages in a typical month  | Number  | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Infrastructure and Services, which measures power, water, transport, and communication technologies. They cover the frequency of electricity outages, inter alia. | Outcome | Global | 148 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/infrastructure |
| 11 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Average duration of a typical electrical outage  | Hours | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Infrastructure and Services, which measures power, water, transport, and communication technologies. They cover the duration of electricity outages, inter alia. | Outcome | Global | 148 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/infrastructure |
| 12 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Time to obtain an electrical connection (upon application)  | Number of days  | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Infrastructure and Services, which measures power, water, transport, and communication technologies. They cover the number of days to obtain electrical connection, inter alia. | Outcome | Global | 147 economies | 23 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/infrastructure |
| 13 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Quality of electricity supply index  | Percentage of output | World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report | Surveys of firms | Electricity supply quality index measures the electric power transmission and distribution losses as a percentage of domestic supply. | Outcome | Global | 141 economies  | Cannot easily identify in the source PDF. | The indicator is published for 2016 only in Global Competitiveness Report 2019. | <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf> **The data is available in PDF only. It is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 14 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Average residential connection charge | LCU per connection | World Bank Group - Africa Infrastructure: Electricity (Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostics) | Public sector organization | Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD) has data collection and analysis on the status of the main network infrastructures. Power sector is one of the nine sectors covered by AICD. One of the indicators evaluates average residential connection charge in local currency per connection. | Policy metrics/Outcome | Regional (Africa) | 11 economies  | 7 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2000-2007. | [https://databank.worldbank.org/source/africa-infrastructure:-electricity](https://databank.worldbank.org/source/africa-infrastructure%3A-electricity)  |
| 15 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Effective tariff, consumption 500kWh/month  | US cents per kWh | World Bank Group - Africa Infrastructure: Electricity (Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostics) | Public sector organization | Africa Infrastructure Country Diagnostic (AICD) has data collection and analysis on the status of the main network infrastructures. Power sector is one of the nine sectors covered by AICD. One of the indicators evaluates the effective tariff in US cents per 1 kWh for consumption category of 500kWh/month. | Policy metrics/Outcome | Regional (Africa) | 24 economies | 11 economies | The indicator is published for 2005 only. | [https://databank.worldbank.org/source/africa-infrastructure:-electricity](https://databank.worldbank.org/source/africa-infrastructure%3A-electricity)  |
| 16 | Getting electricity | Operating a business | Electricity prices by type of user - Electricity prices for non-household consumers | Euro per kWh | Eurostat | Public sector organization | This indicator presents electricity prices charged to final consumers. Electricity prices for non-household consumers are defined as follows: average national price in Euro per kWh without taxes applicable for the first semester of each year for medium size industrial consumers (Consumption Band Ic with annual consumption between 500 and 2000 MWh).  | Policy metrics/Outcome | Regional (Europe) | 41 economies | 0 | Annual.The indicator is published for 2009-2020.  | <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ten00117/settings_1/table?lang=en>  |
| 17 | Registering property | Operating a business | Digitized ID system | Value of 0-1 (where 1 indicates the database exists in a digitized format; 0 indicates otherwise) | World Bank Group | Public sector organization | The Global ID4D Dataset, compiled by the World Bank Group’s Identification for Development (ID4D) initiative, provides a global estimate for the number of individuals without proof of legal identity.The data include:1. Quantitative data on the number of individuals without access to proof of legal identity split by country, region, and income level.
2. Qualitative data on the entities charged with identification & civil registration (CR); the status of enabling legal and regulatory frameworks; and ICT, e-government, and poverty indices to allow for additional analysis.
 | Policy metrics | Global | 197 economies | 27 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2017-2018. | <https://id4d.worldbank.org/global-dataset>https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/int/search/dataset/0040787 |
| 18 | Registering Property | Operating a business | Judicial independence score\* | Score of 0-10 (where 0 means heavily influenced; 10 means entirely independent) | The Fraser Institute  | Non-governmental organization | The “Judicial independence score” is a sub-component of a component “Legal systems and property rights score” of the “Economic Freedom Score.” This component is from the Global Competitiveness Report question: “Is the judiciary in your country independent from political influences of members of government, citizens, or firms? No—heavily influenced (= 1) or Yes—entirely independent (= 7)”. The question’s wording has varied slightly over the years. All variables from the Global Competitiveness Report were converted from the original 1-to-7 scale to a 0-to-10 scale using this formula: EFWi = ((GCRi− 1) ÷ 6) × 10.Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report. In recent years, the most recently available data from the online database, which provides a two-year moving average, have been used for this component and all other components based on the Global Competitiveness Report. | Policy metric/Outcome | Global | 165 economies | 23 economies | Every 5 years from 1970 to 2000.Annual from 2000 to 2019. | https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset?geozone=world&year=2019&page=dataset&min-year=2&max-year=0&filter=1 |
| 19 | Registering Property | Operating a business | Impartial courts score\* | Score of 0-10 (where 0 means inefficient and subject to manipulation; 10 means efficient and follows a clear, neutral process) | The Fraser Institute | Non-governmental organization | The “Impartial courts score” is a sub-component of a component “Legal systems and property rights score” of the “Economic Freedom Score.”This component is from the Global Competitiveness Report question: “The legal framework in your country for private businesses to settle disputes and challenge the legality of government actions and/or regulations is inefficient and subject to manipulation (= 1) or is efficient and follows a clear, neutral process (= 7)”. The question’s wording has varied slightly over the years. All variables from the Global Competitiveness Report were converted from the original 1-to-7 scale to a 0-to-10 scale using this formula: EFWi = ((GCRi− 1) ÷ 6) × 10.Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report. The “Rule of Law” ratings from the World Bank’s Governance Indicators project are used to fill any values missing from the primary data source since 1995. | Policy metrics | Global | 165 economies | 23 economies | Every 5 years from 1970 to 2000.Annual from 2000 to 2019. | https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset?geozone=world&year=2019&page=dataset&min-year=2&max-year=0&filter=1 |
| 20 | Registering Property | Operating a business | Protection of property rights score\* | Score of 1-7 (where 1 means property rights are poorly defined and not protected by law; 7 means clearly defined and well protected by law) | The Fraser Institute | Non-governmental organization | The “Protection of property rights score” is a sub-component of a component “Legal systems and property rights score” of the “Economic Freedom Score.” This component is from the Global Competitiveness Report question: “Property rights, including over financial assets, are poorly defined and not protected by law (= 1) or are clearly defined and well protected by law (= 7)”. This replaces a previous question from the Global Competitiveness Report on protection of intellectual property. Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report. | Policy metrics | Global | 165 economies | 23 economies | Every 5 years from 1970 to 2000.Annual from 2000 to 2019. | https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset?geozone=world&year=2019&page=dataset&min-year=2&max-year=0&filter=1 |
| 21 | Registering property | Operating a business | Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes  | Score of 1-7 (where 1 means extremely inefficient; 7 means extremely efficient) | World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report | Non-governmental organization | The Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 measures national competitiveness—defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity. The sub-index “Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes” looks at the response to the following survey question: “In your country, how efficient are the legal and judicial systems for companies in settling disputes?" (1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient)Source: Survey data. These data are the results drawn from the World Economic Forum’s Executive Opinion Survey. | Policy metrics | Global | 151 economies | 17 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2010-2019. | http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\_TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2019.pdf |
| 22 | Registering property | Operating a business | Property rights - Gender equality indicator  | Value of 0-4 (For more information, read the description.) | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  | Public sector organization | The Legal Assessment Tool (LAT) for gender-equitable land tenure is built around 30 legal indicators, divided under 8 clusters of key elements for targeted policy intervention:1. ratification of human rights instruments
2. elimination of gender-based discrimination in the constitution
3. recognition of women’s legal capacity
4. gender equality of rights with respect to nationality
5. gender equality in property rights
6. gender equality in inheritance
7. gender-equitable implementation, dispute mechanisms and access to justice
8. women’s participation in national and local institutions enforcing land legislation

The “Property rights - Gender equality” indicator reflects to what extent a country has incorporated the statement "The law recognizes gender equality in the right to own or control property regardless of the type of marriage" into its national legal framework. The indicator has value ranging from 0 to 4.* 0 = absence of the indicator in legal framework
* 1 = a policy is being developed
* 1.5 = a policy is in place
* 2 = a draft legislation is to be submitted for deliberations
* 3 = the indicator appears in primary law
* 4 = the indicator appears in multiple legal instruments
 | Policy metrics | Global | 25 economies  | 5 economies | The indicator is available for 2014 only. | https://landportal.org/book/dataset/fao-lat |
| 23 | Getting Credit – Legal Rights | Operating a business | Secured transactions assessment score | Score of 0-3 (where 0 represents unavailability of a mechanism)  | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | Public sector organization | The secured transactions assessment examined the possibility of securing different types of assets. In addition to the security interests which consist of creating an ancillary property right over the asset (pledges and mortgages), the assessment also includes quasi security such as sale-and-lease-back transactions (financial leasing), assignment of receivables and financial collateral. The assessment also looked at the processes for creating and perfecting the security interest and its enforcement.  | Policy metrics | Regional(EBRD economies) | 24 economies  | 0 | The indicator is published for 2014 only. | <https://www.ebrd.com/cs/Satellite?c=Page&cid=1395255781586&pagename=EBRD%2FPage%2FArchive>**The data is presented in chart only. The data is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 24 | Getting credit—Credit information | Operating a business | Domestic credit provided by financial sector (World Development Indicators) | % of GDP | International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank Group and OECD GDP estimates | Public sector organization | Domestic credit provided by the financial sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis, with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net. The financial sector includes monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other financial corporations where data are available (including corporations that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other financial corporations are finance and leasing companies, money lenders, insurance corporations, pension funds, and foreign exchange companies. | Outcome | Global | 58 economies | 3 economies  | Annual.The indicator is published for 1960-2020. | [https://databank.worldbank.org/Domestic-credit-provided-by-financial-sector-(-of-GDP)/id/6bc936d9](https://databank.worldbank.org/Domestic-credit-provided-by-financial-sector-%28-of-GDP%29/id/6bc936d9) |
| 25 | Getting credit—Credit information | Operating a business | Domestic credit to private sector (World Development Indicators) | % of GDP | International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files, and World Bank Group and OECD GDP estimates | Public sector organization | Domestic credit to private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector by financial corporations, such as through loans, purchases of nonequity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable, that establish a claim for repayment. For some countries these claims include credit to public enterprises. The financial corporations include monetary authorities and deposit money banks, as well as other financial corporations where data are available (including corporations that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as time and savings deposits). Examples of other financial corporations are finance and leasing companies, money lenders, insurance corporations, pension funds, and foreign exchange companies. | Outcome | Global | 185 economies | 25 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 1960-2020. | [https://databank.worldbank.org/Domestic-credit-to-private-sector-(-of-GDP)/id/31139345](https://databank.worldbank.org/Domestic-credit-to-private-sector-%28-of-GDP%29/id/31139345) |
| 26 | Getting credit—Credit information | Operating a business | Borrowers from commercial banks (World Development Indicators) | per 1,000 adults | International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey | Public sector organization | Borrowers from commercial banks are the reported number of resident customers that are nonfinancial corporations (public and private) and households who obtained loans from commercial banks and other banks functioning as commercial banks. For many countries data cover the total number of loan accounts due to lack of information on loan account holders. | Outcome | Global | 114 economies | 19 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2004-2020. | [https://databank.worldbank.org/Borrowers-from-commercial-banks-(per-1000-adults)/id/e1892514](https://databank.worldbank.org/Borrowers-from-commercial-banks-%28per-1000-adults%29/id/e1892514) |
| 27 | Getting credit—Credit information | Operating a business | Real interest rate (World Development Indicators) | % | International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics and data files using World Bank Group data on the GDP deflator | Public sector organization | Real interest rate is the lending interest rate adjusted for inflation as measured by the GDP deflator. The terms and conditions attached to lending rates differ by country, however, limiting their comparability. | Outcome | Global | 147 economies  | 20 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 1961-2020. | [https://databank.worldbank.org/Real-interest-rate-()/id/996b479a](https://databank.worldbank.org/Real-interest-rate-%28%29/id/996b479a) |
| 28 | Protecting minority investors | Operating a business | Strength of auditing and reporting standards (Global Competitiveness Index) | Scoreof 1-7 (where 1 means extremely weak; 7 means extremely strong) | World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report | Non-governmental organization | The strength of auditing and reporting standards indicator measures how strong the financial auditing and reporting standards are on a scale from 1 to 7. | Policy metrics | Global | 152 economies | 17 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2007-2019. | <https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/gci?country=BRA&indicator=631&viz=line_chart&years=2007,2017> **Note the original data underlying this indicator is available in PDF only:**<http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/competitiveness-rankings/#series=EOSQ097> |
| 29 | Protecting minority investors | Operating a business | Protection of minority shareholders’ interests (Global Competitiveness Index) | Score of 1-7(where 1 means not protectedat all; 7 means fully protected) | World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report | Non-governmental organization | The protection of minority shareholders’ interests indicator measures to what extent the interests of minority shareholders are protected by the legal system on a scale from 1 to 7. | Policy metrics | Global | 152 economies | 17 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2007-2018. Note in 2018, components of DB are included in the underlying data, hence 2018 is not included in the consolidated database. | <https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/gci?country=BRA&indicator=631&viz=line_chart&years=2007,2017> <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/competitiveness-rankings/#series=EOSQ098> |
| 30 | Protecting minority investors | Operating a business | Efficacy of corporate boards (Global Competitiveness Index) | Score of 1-7(where 1 means not at all; 7 means to a greatextent) | World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report | Non-governmental organization | The efficacy of corporate boards indicator measures to what extent is management accountable to investors and boards of directors on a scale from 1 to 7. | Policy metrics | Global | 152 economies | 17 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2007-2018. Note in 2018, components of DB are included in the underlying data, hence 2018 is not included in the consolidated database. | <https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/gci?country=BRA&indicator=631&viz=line_chart&years=2007,2017> <http://reports.weforum.org/global-competitiveness-index-2017-2018/competitiveness-rankings/#series=EOSQ127> |
| 31 | Protecting minority investors | Operating a business | Listed domestic companies, total (World Development Indicator) | Number of companies | World Federation of Exchanges | Public sector organization | A company is considered domestic when it is incorporated in the same country as where the exchange is located.Listed domestic companies, including foreign companies which are exclusively listed, are those which have shares listed on an exchange at the end of the year. Investment funds, unit trusts, and companies whose only business goal is to hold shares of other listed companies, such as holding companies and investment companies, regardless of their legal status, are excluded. A company with several classes of shares is counted once. Only companies admitted to listing on the exchange are included. | Outcome | Global | 100 economies | 1 economy | Annual.The indicator is published for 1975-2020.  | <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/CM.MKT.LDOM.NO>  |
| 32 | Protecting minority investors | Operating a business | OECD Corporate Governance Factbook | N/A | OECD | Public sector organization | The OECD Corporate Governance Factbook accounts for how the G20/OECD principles of corporate governance are implemented around the world and offers comparative information across 50 jurisdictions. The Factbook supports informed policymaking by providing up-to-date information on the ways in which different countries translate the G20/OECD principles’ recommendations into their national legal and regulatory frameworks.The Factbook is divided into four main chapters: (1) the global market and corporate ownership landscape; (2) the corporate governance and institutional framework; (3) the rights of shareholders and key ownership functions; and (4) the corporate board of directors. Each chapter offers a narrative overview with figures, which helps to provide an overall picture of main tendencies and variations in approaches taken by different jurisdictions. The Factbook covers multiple corporate governance practices, including the following 17 issues:1. number of listed companies
2. largest stock exchanges
3. minimum public notice for shareholders meetings (days)
4. means for sending shareholder meetings notice
5. minimum shareholding for placing items on a meeting’s agenda
6. issuance of shares with limited or no voting rights
7. regulatory frameworks for periodic disclosure of related party transactions
8. regulatory frameworks for immediate disclosure of related party transactions
9. board/shareholder approval for related party transactions
10. opinion on approval of related-party transaction
11. voting majority for approval of related-party transaction
12. key threshold for mandatory takeover bids
13. directors’ independence (number)
14. directors’ independence (definition)
15. audit committees within the board
16. auditor independence
17. disclosure of remuneration
 | Policy metrics/Outcome | Regional (OECD + comparators) | 50 economies (38 OECD economies, Argentina, Brazil, China, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and South Africa) | 0 | Every 2 years.The indicator is published for 2014-2021. | <https://www.oecd.org/corporate/Corporate-Governance-Factbook.pdf> **The data is available in PDF only. It is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 33 | Protecting minority investors | Operating a business | Corporate governance sector framework ratings assessment | Rating of 5 color codes (For more information, read the description.) | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | Public sector organization | The assessment aims at measuring the state of play (status, gaps between local laws/regulations and international standards, effectiveness of implementation) in corporate governance. The assessment is meant to provide for (i) a comparative analysis of both the quality and effectiveness of national corporate governance legislation (including voluntary codes); (ii) a basis to assess key corporate governance practices of companies against the national legislation; (iii) an understanding whether the legal framework is coupled with proper enforcement mechanisms (e.g., sanctions) and/or with authorities able to ensure proper implementation; (iv) a support to highlight which are the major weaknesses that should be tackled by companies and legislators for improving the national corporate governance framework; and (v) a tool which will enable the EBRD to establish “reference points” enabling comparison across countries.This assessment is based on a methodology designed to measure the quality of legislation in relation to best practice requirements and the effectiveness of its implementation through judicial and company practice as well as the capacity of the broader institutional framework to sustain quality governance. The assessment uses 5 color codes:* dark green = strong to very strong
* light green = moderately strong
* yellow = fair
* orange = weak
* red = very weak
 | Policy metrics | Regional (EBRD economies) | 37 economies | 0 | Every several years and separately for each country.The indicator is published for 2012-2021 | <https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/sectors/legal-reform/corporate-governance/sector-assessment.html>**The data is presented in chart only. It is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 34 | Protecting minority investors | Operating a business | Shareholder protection index | Score of0-1(where 0represents no or worst protection; 1 represents maximum or best protection) | University of Cambridge - Centre for Business Research | Non-governmental organization | The shareholder protection index consists of ten core variables, which act as proxies for shareholder protection law to code the development of the law for a wider range of countries for a shorter period.The ten core variables measure the following aspects:1. general meeting power for approval of a sale of assets
2. agenda setting power
3. anticipation of shareholder decision anticipated
4. prohibition of multiple voting rights
5. independent board members
6. feasibility of director’s dismissal
7. private enforcement of directors’ duties (derivative suits)
8. shareholder action against resolutions of the general meeting
9. mandatory bid
10. disclosure of major share ownership
 | Policy metrics |  Global | 30 economies | 0 | The indicator is published for 1990-2013. | <https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/1810/256566/cbr-spi-30-countries-codebook-and-methodology.pdf?sequence=9&isAllowed=y>**The data is available in PDF only. It is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 35 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Tax revenue | Percentage of GDP | International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates | Public sector organization | Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue. ID: GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS | Outcome | Global  | 148 economies | 14 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 1972-2020. Note data for 2020 is available for a smaller number of economies. | https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS |
| 36 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Tax policy risk measure\* | Scale of 0-100 (where 0 indicates no risk; 100 indicates extremely high risk) | The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) | Commercial business information provider | The measure evaluates whether taxes are low, predictable, and transparent, focusing on the following issues: Is the tax regime clear and predictable? What is the risk that corporations will face discriminatory taxes? Is the corporate tax rate low (or is the prevailing rate of corporate tax actually paid low)? What is the risk from retroactive taxation? | Policy metrics | Global | 175 economies | 24 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2020-2021. | <http://www.eiu.com/landing/risk_analysis> |
| 37 | Paying Taxes | Operating a business  | Top marginal tax rate \* | Percentage | The Fraser Institute | Non-governmental organization | Economic Freedom of the World uses 42 distinct pieces of data to measure economic freedom in 5 main areas: [1] Size of Government; [2] Legal System and Security of Property Rights; [3] Sound Money; [4] Freedom to Trade Internationally; [5] Regulation.The “Top marginal rate” is a sub-component of the component “[1] Size of Government.”This indicator is composed of two sub-components:1. Top marginal income tax rate: Countries with higher marginal tax rates that take effect at lower income thresholds received lower ratings based on the matrix below. The income threshold data were converted from local currency to 1982/1984 US dollars (using beginning-of-year exchange rates and the US Consumer Price Index). These figures include sub-national rates if applicable.
2. Top marginal income and payroll tax rates: Countries with higher marginal income and payroll (wage) tax rates that take effect at lower income thresholds received lower ratings based on the matrix below. The income threshold data were converted from local currency to 1983 US dollars (using beginning-of-year exchange rates and the US Consumer Price Index). These figures include sub-national rates if applicable.

Sources PricewaterhouseCoopers, Worldwide Tax Summaries Online; PricewaterhouseCoopers, Individual Taxes: A Worldwide Summary (various issues); Ernst & Young, Worldwide Personal Tax and Immigration Guide (various issues); Deloitte International Tax Source, Guide to Fiscal Information: Key Economies in Africa (various issues). | Policy metrics | Global | 165 economies | 23 economies | Every 5 years.The indicator is published for 1970-2000.Annual from 2000 to 2019.  | <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/approach> <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/studies/economic-freedom> <https://www.fraserinstitute.org/sites/default/files/economic-freedom-of-the-world-2019-appendix.pdf> |
| 38 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Senior management time spent dealing with the requirements of government regulation | Percentage of total senior management's time | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Regulations and Taxes, which covers the senior management time spent dealing with the requirements of government regulation. | Outcome | Global | 149 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/regulations-and-taxes> |
| 39 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Percent of firms visited or required to meet with tax officials | Percentage of firms | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Regulations and Taxes, which covers the percentage of firms visited or required to meet with tax officials. | Policy metrics/Outcome | Global | 149 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/regulations-and-taxes> |
| 40 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | If there were visits, average number of visits or required meetings with tax officials | Number of visits/meetings | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Regulations and Taxes, which covers the average number of visits or required meetings with tax officials if there were visits. | Outcome | Global | 149 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/regulations-and-taxes> |
| 41 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Percent of firms identifying tax rates as a major constraint | Percentage of firms | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Regulations and Taxes, which covers the percentage of firms identifying tax rates as a major constraint. | Outcome | Global | 149 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/regulations-and-taxes> |
| 42 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Percent of firms identifying tax administration as a major constraint | Percentage of firms | World Bank Group - Enterprise Surveys | Surveys of firms | Enterprise Surveys cover a range of business environment topics including Regulations and Taxes, which covers the percentage of firms identifying tax administration as a major constraint. | Outcome | Global | 149 economies | 24 economies | The Enterprise Surveys are conducted in about 17 economies each year. The latest data can refer to 2021 (e.g., for Austria) or 2009 (e.g., Brazil).The indicator is published for 2006-2021. | <https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/data/exploretopics/regulations-and-taxes> |
| 43 | Paying Taxes | Operating a business | Extent and effect of taxation on incentives to work (Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, TTCI) | Scale of 1-7 (where 1 represents significantly reducing the incentive; 7 represents not reducing the incentive at all)  | World Economic Forum - Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report | Non-governmental organization | This indicator is part of TTCI, and specifically measures “In your country, to what extent do taxes reduce the incentive to work?” [1 = significantly reduce the incentive to work; 7 = do not reduce incentive to work at all]. The TTCI measures “the set of factors and policies that enable the sustainable development of the Travel & Tourism (T&T) sector, which in turn, contributes to the development and competitiveness of a country.” Published biennially, the TTCI benchmarks the T&T competitiveness. It comprises four subindexes, 14 pillars, and 90 individual indicators, distributed among the different pillars.  | Outcome | Global | 149 economies | 16 economies | Annual. The indicator is published for 2013-2017.  | <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TTCR_2019.pdf> https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/tax.work?country=BRA&indicator=639&viz=line\_chart&years=2013,2017 |
| 44 | Paying Taxes | Operating a business | Extent and effect of taxation on incentives to invest (Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Index, TTCI) | Scale of 1-7 (where 1 represents significantly reducing the incentive; 7 represents not reducing the incentive at all)  | World Economic Forum - Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report | Non-governmental organization | This indicator is part of TTCI, and specifically measures “In your country, to what extent do taxes reduce the incentive to invest?” [1 = significantly reduce the incentive to invest; 7 = do not reduce incentive to invest at all]. The TTCI measures “the set of factors and policies that enable the sustainable development of the Travel & Tourism (T&T) sector, which in turn, contributes to the development and competitiveness of a country.” Published biennially, the TTCI benchmarks the T&T competitiveness. It comprises four subindexes, 14 pillars, and 90 individual indicators, distributed among the different pillars.  | Outcome | Global | 149 economies | 16 economies | Annual. The indicator is published for 2013-2017.  | <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TTCR_2019.pdf><https://tcdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/h7d169f4f>  |
| 45 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Corporate tax haven index | Score of 0-100 (0 indicates no scope for corporate tax abuse; 100 indicates unrestrained scope) | Tax Justice Network | Non-governmental organization | Jurisdictions are ranked by their Corporate Tax Haven Index (CTHI) value, which is calculated by combining a jurisdiction’s Haven score (CTHS) and global scale weight (GSW). A jurisdiction’s haven score is a measure of how much scope for corporate tax abuse the jurisdiction’s tax and financial systems allow and is assessed against 20 indicators. A jurisdiction’s global scale weight is a measure of how much financial activity from multinational corporations the jurisdiction hosts. Combining a jurisdiction’s Haven Score and Global Scale Weight (CTHI) gives a picture of how much of the world's corporate financial activity is put at risk of corporate tax abuse by the jurisdiction. | Outcome | Global  | 70 economies | Cannot easily identify in the source PDF. | The indicator is published for 2019 and 2021. | <https://cthi.taxjustice.net/en/>**The data is available in PDF only. It is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 46 | Paying Taxes | Operating a business | Tax policy sub-factor (Government Efficiency of the World Competitiveness Yearbook) | Score of 0-100 (where 0 indicates worst performance; 100 indicates best performance) | Institute for Management and Development (IMD) | Non-governmental organization | The IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook is the leading annual report on the competitiveness of nations and has been published by IMD since 1989. It benchmarks the performance of countries based on more than 300 criteria measuring different facets of competitiveness.Under the tax policy sub-factor, it includes information on 12 aspects, namely:1. collected total tax revenues,
2. collected personal income tax,
3. collected corporate taxes,
4. collected indirect tax revenues,
5. collected capital and property taxes,
6. collected social security contribution,
7. corporate tax rate on profit,
8. consumption tax rate,
9. employer social security tax rate,
10. employee social security tax rate,
11. real personal taxes, and
12. real corporate taxes.
 | Outcome | Global | 64 economies | 0 | Annual.The indicator is published for 2019-2021. | <https://worldcompetitiveness.imd.org/customsearch> |
| 47 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Percentage of number of payments received electronically | Percentage | OECD | Public sector organization | The indicator is published under OECD’s Tax Administration Series. It measures the percentage of electronic payments by number (i.e., percentage of number of payments received electronically).  | Outcome | Global | 53 economies | 0 | Every 2 years. The indicator is published for 2016-2019 | <https://www.oecd.org/tax/administration/tax-administration-23077727.htm>  |
| 48 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | Taxes and bureaucracy | Scale of 1-9 (where 1 represents completely false; 9 represents completely true) | Global Entrepreneurship Monitor | Non-governmental organization | The indicator is part of the Entrepreneurial Framework Conditions (EFCs), published by Global Entrepreneurship Monitor. Taxes and bureaucracy indicator measures the extent to which public policies support entrepreneurship – taxes or regulations are either size-neutral or encourage new and SMEs.  | Policy metrics | Global | 116 economies | 9 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2000-2020.  | <https://www.gemconsortium.org/data/key-nes>  |
| 49 | Paying taxes | Operating a business | International tax competitiveness index | Score between 0-100 (where 100 indicates the best performance among 36 OECD countries) | Tax Foundation | Non-governmental organization | The International Tax Competitiveness Index (ITCI) seeks to measure the extent to which a country’s tax system adheres to two important aspects of tax policy: competitiveness and neutrality.A competitive tax code is one that keeps marginal tax rates low. In today’s globalized world, capital is highly mobile. Businesses can choose to invest in any number of countries throughout the world to find the highest rate of return. This means that businesses will look for countries with lower tax rates on investment to maximize their after-tax rate of return. If a country’s tax rate is too high, it will drive investment elsewhere, leading to slower economic growth. In addition, high marginal tax rates can lead to tax avoidance. | Outcome | Regional(OECD) | 36 economies | 0 | Annual.The indicator is published for 2014-2020. | https://taxfoundation.org/publications/international-tax-competitiveness-index/ |
| 50 | Trading across borders | Operating a business | Trade Facilitation Indicators (TFIs) score | Score of 0-2 (where 2 represents best performance) | OECD | Public sector organization  | OECD TFIs benchmark and assess border procedures and the implementation of trade facilitation through twelve indicators, namely:1. information availability
2. involvement of the trade community
3. advance rulings
4. appeal procedures
5. fees and charges
6. documents
7. automation
8. procedures
9. internal border agency cooperation
10. external border agency cooperation
11. governance
12. impartiality
 | Policy metrics/Outcome | Global | 164 economies | 19 economies | Every 2 years.The indicator is published for 2017 and 2019. | https://www.oecd.org/trade/topics/trade-facilitation/ |
| 51 | Trading across borders | Operating a business | Logistics Performance Index | Score of 1-5 (where 1 represents very low performance; 5 represents very high performance) | World Bank Group | Public sector organization | The Logistics Performance Index benchmarks and ranks countries on six dimensions of trade logistics, namely:1. the efficiency of customs and border clearance (“Customs”)
2. the quality of trade and transport infrastructure (“Infrastructure”)
3. the ease of arranging competitively priced shipments (“Ease of arranging shipments”)
4. the competence and quality of logistics services (“Quality of logistics services”)
5. the ability to track and trace consignments (“Tracking and tracing”)
6. the frequency with which shipments reach consignees within scheduled or expected delivery times (“Timeliness”)
 | Policy metrics/Outcome | Global | 168 economies | 25 economies | Every 2 years.The indicator is published for 2007-2018. | https://lpi.worldbank.org/ |
| 52 | Trading across borders | Operating a business | Global survey on digital and sustainable trade facilitation | Score of 0-100% (where 100% represents full implementation; 0% represents no implementation) | United Nations | Public sector organization/Surveys of firms | The global survey on digital and sustainable trade facilitation covers a WTO TFA+ set of nearly 60 trade facilitation measures categorized into eleven indicators, namely:1. transparency
2. formalities
3. institutional arrangement and cooperation
4. transit facilitation
5. paperless trade
6. cross-border paperless trade
7. trade facilitation for SMEs
8. agricultural trade facilitation
9. women in trade facilitation
10. trade finance for trade facilitation
11. trade facilitation in times of crisis
 | Policy metrics/outcome | Global | 143 economies | Cannot easily identify in the source chart. | Every 2 years.The indicator is published for 2015-2021. | [www.untfsurvey.org](http://www.untfsurvey.org)**The data is presented in chart only. It is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 53 | Trading across borders | Operating a business | Quality of roads index (Global Competitiveness Index) | Score of 0-7 (where 0 indicates low quality; 7 indicates high quality) | World Economic Forum - Global Competitiveness Report | Non-governmental organization | The indicator measures the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure. | Outcome | Global | 139 economies | 15 economies | Annual.The indicator is published for 2017-2019. (Other Global Competitiveness Reports did not include this index.) | https://govdata360.worldbank.org/indicators/hb16043d6?country=BRA&indicator=41362&viz=line\_chart&years=2017,2019  |
| 54 | Enforcing contracts | Operating a business | Civil justice indicator\* | Score (0-1) | The World Justice Project (WJP) - Rule of Law Index | Non-governmental organization | The civil justice indicator measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable as well as free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays and whether decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.It relies on two types of surveys: (1) a General Population Poll; (2) a series of Qualified Respondents’ Questionnaires (experts).The civil justice indicator is based on the following 7 components:1. People can access and afford civil justice.
2. Civil justice is free of discrimination.
3. Civil justice is free of corruption.
4. Civil justice is free of improper government influence.
5. Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay.
6. Civil justice is effectively enforced.
7. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective.

Each component is scored 0-1. The score for civil justice indicator is the simple average of those component scores.Please note also that scores across iterations of the Rule of Law Index are not strictly comparable. This is primarily due to two reasons:* First, countries are scored relative to other countries in the sample. Ninety-seven (97) countries/jurisdictions were included in the 2012-2013 dataset. Ninety-nine (99) countries/jurisdictions were included in 2014. One hundred and two (102) countries/jurisdictions were included in 2015. One hundred and thirteen (113) countries/jurisdictions were included in 2016 and 2017-2018. One hundred and twenty-six (126) countries/jurisdictions are included in 2019. One hundred and twenty-eight (128) countries/jurisdictions are included in 2020.
* Second, the construction of the composite indicator was slightly revised in 2014, as one question on the fourth component “Civil system is free of improper government influence” was removed.
 | Policy metrics/Outcome | Global | 128 economies | 16 economies | Annual. Note there was a double issue in 2018 for 2017-2018.The indicator is published for 2013-2020. | https://worldjusticeproject.org/our-work/research-and-data/wjp-rule-law-index-2020/current-historical-data |
| 55 | Resolving insolvency | Closing a business | Treatment of failed entrepreneurs | Score (0-2) | OECD - Economics Department Project on Exit Polices and Economic Growth | Public sector organization | The treatment of failed entrepreneurs indicator is based on the following 2 components:1. Time to discharge: If discharge is not available, 40 years are allocated as a proxy for the working life of a typical worker following Armour and Cumming (2008). If discharge is available, based on the number of years to discharge, the component takes the value 0 if the time to discharge is less than or equal to one year; 0.5 if the time to discharge is between one and three years; 1 if the time to discharge is greater than three years.
2. Exemption of assets: This component takes the value 0 if exemptions (pre-bankruptcy assets which are exempted from the bankrupt estate) are more generous than modest personal items and working equipment (e.g. the debtor’s house is exempted); 0.5 if exemptions are restricted to only modest personal items (e.g. assets or income required to cover the debtor’s subsistence) and working equipment; and 1 if exemptions are less generous than modest personal items and working equipment (e.g. the assets or property of the spouse of the debtor can be included in the bankrupt estate).

The score for the treatment of failed entrepreneurs indicator is based on the sum of the two component scores. | Policy metrics | Regional (OECD + comparators) | 37 economies | 0 | The indicator is published for 2010 and 2016.  | <https://www.oecd.org/economy/growth/OECD-Insolvency-indicators.xlsx> |
| 56 | Resolving insolvency | Closing a business | Restructuring tools indicator | Score (0-5) | OECD - Economics Department Project on Exit Polices and Economic Growth | Public sector organization | The restructuring tools indicator is part of the OECD Insolvency indicators, which measure the state of play with respect to the different features of insolvency regimes, including the prevention and streamlining of insolvency proceedings, commencement of proceedings, restructuring tools, treatment of management during restructuring, possibility to "cram-down" on dissenting creditors, possibility and priority of new financing, degree of court involvement, inter alia.The restructuring tools indicator is based on the 5 components:1. Initiation of restructuring by creditors: This component is a dummy variable equal to 0 if creditors can initiate both liquidation and restructuring and 1 if creditors can initiate only liquidation.
2. Length of stay on assets in restructuring: All countries in the sample have the option of a stay on assets in restructuring. This indicator is a dummy variable equal to 0 if the length of stay has a limit and 1 if the length of stay is indefinite.
3. Possibility and priority of new financing: This component is equal to 0 if the new financing has priority over only unsecured creditors; 0.5 if the priority of new financing has priority over both secured and unsecured creditors; and 1 if new financing has no priority.
4. Possibility to "cram-down" on dissenting creditors: This component takes the value 0 if there is cram-down, with the provision that dissenting creditors receive as much under restructuring as in liquidation; 0.5 if cram-down exists in the absence of this provision; and 1 if there is no cram-down.
5. Dismissal of management during restructuring: This component takes the value 0 if management is not dismissed during the restructuring process and 1 if management is dismissed.

The score for the restructuring tools indicator is based on the sum of the 5 component scores. | Policy metrics | Regional (OECD + comparators) | 37 economies | 0 | The indicator is published for 2010 and 2016. | <https://www.oecd.org/economy/growth/OECD-Insolvency-indicators.xlsx> |
| 57 | Resolving insolvency | Closing a business | Degree of court involvement | Score (0-1) | OECD - Economics Department Project on Exit Polices and Economic Growth | Public sector organization | The questionnaire asks if courts are involved in the different stages of both liquidation and restructuring processes (i.e., the launch of the insolvency procedure, appointment of an insolvency practitioner, voting on a restructuring plan by creditors, confirmation and declaration of the restructuring plan as binding or enforceable and other stages). The indicator adds the number of stages for restructuring (ranging from 0 to 5) and number of stages for liquidation (ranging from 0 to 5), and then rescales the values to be between 0 and 1. | Policy metrics | Regional (OECD + comparators) | 38 economies | 0 | The indicator is published for 2010 and 2016. | <https://www.oecd.org/economy/growth/OECD-Insolvency-indicators.xlsx> |
| 58 | Resolving insolvency | Closing a business | Insolvency assessment on reorganization procedures | N/A | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) | Public sector organization (Questionnaires to member states) | An assessment of national insolvency frameworks. The assessment based on weighted/scoring questions aimed at providing the EBRD, its economies of operations, investors, and other stakeholders with an up-to-date overview of business reorganization tools and to propose any areas where further development of national legislation is needed. | Policy metrics | Regional (selected ECA, MENA & OECD economies) | 36 economies | 0 | New index.The indicator is published for 2020. (The questionnaire was closed in November 2020.) | <https://www.ebrd-restructuring.com/storage/uploads/documents/94228029cc1b26d88b75222c6a9d0df0.pdf>**The data is presented in chart only. It is not currently available in an editable format.** |
| 59 | Resolving Insolvency | Closing a business | Jurisdiction ranking assessments forthe insolvency regimes | N/A | Standard & Poor's Ratings Services | Commercial business information provider | Jurisdiction ranking assessments indicating the relative degree of protection that a country's insolvency laws and practices afford to creditors' interests, and the predictability of those proceedings | Policy metrics | Global  | 39 economies | 0 | The indicator is published for 2019. | **The data is available to members only.**  |
| 60 | Resolving insolvency | Closing a business | Benchmarking of national loan enforcement frameworks | N/A | European Union - European Banking Authority (EBA) | Public sector organization | Dataset of EU countries benchmarking recovery outcomes regarding bank loans and by studying the characteristics of country‐level loan enforcement procedures in terms of recovery rates and times to recovery. | Policy metrics/Outcome | Regional (European Union) | 27 economies | 0 | New index.The indicator is published for 2019. | <https://www.eba.europa.eu/sites/default/documents/files/document_library/About%20Us/Missions%20and%20tasks/Call%20for%20Advice/2020/Report%20on%20the%20benchmarking%20of%20national%20loan%20enforcement%20frameworks/962022/Report%20on%20the%20benchmarking%20of%20national%20loan%20enforcement%20frameworks.pdf>**The data is presented in chart only. It is not currently available in an editable format.**  |

\*Data on these indicators is not provided in the Excel compilation, but can be accessed through the link provided in this table.