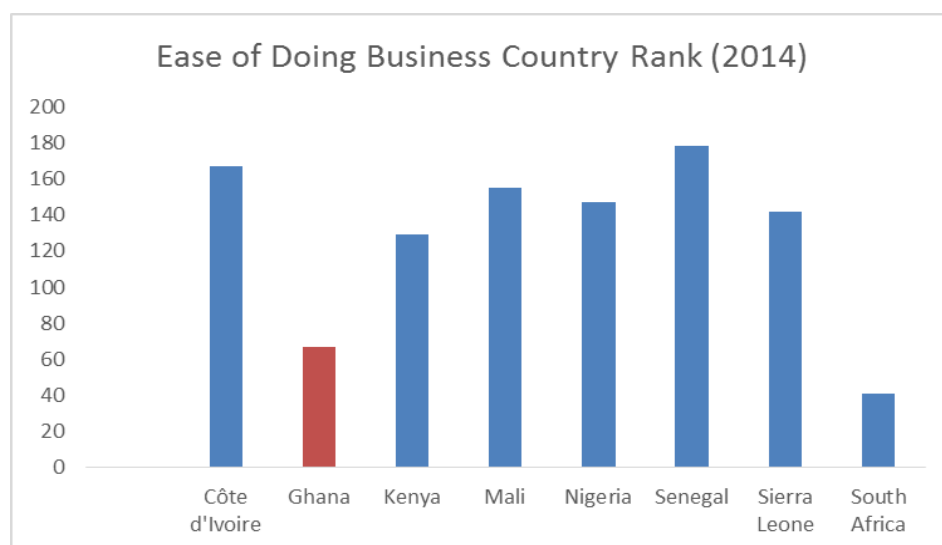


Annex E Ghana Doing Business Summary

Figure 1 - Ghana Ease of Doing Business ranking 2014



Note: a low ranking implies that a country performs well in terms of ease of doing business.

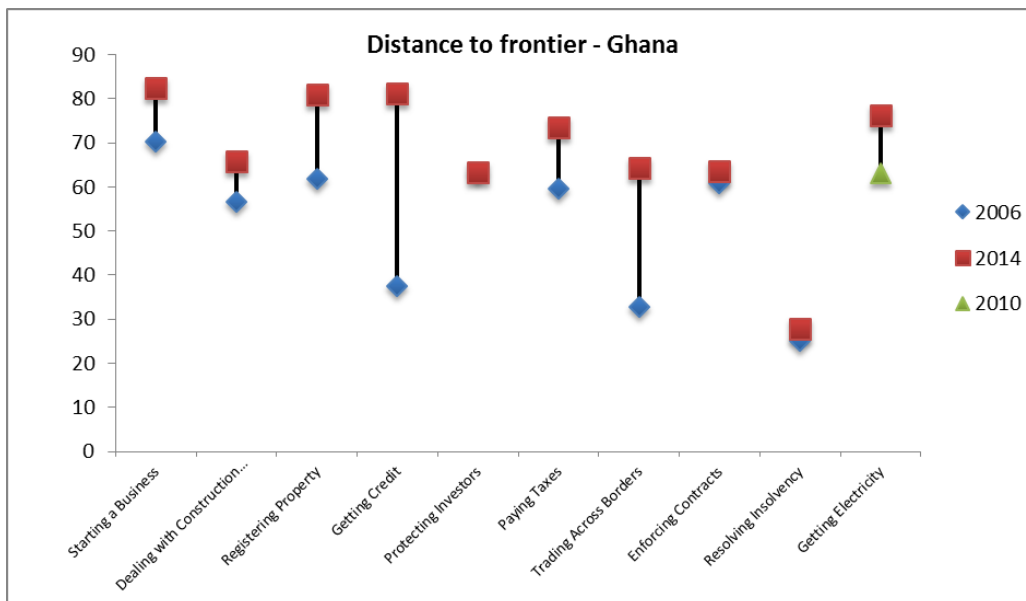
Whilst the pace of the reforms has slowed in recent years, and even regressed in some areas, in general the story over the last decade is one of improvement. Changes that materially impacted the assessment include:

- Starting a Business: Entrepreneurs required to obtain a tax identification number prior to company incorporation (2014), and increased the cost to start a business by 70% (2012). Ghana introduced one stop shops (2010) and simplified procedures (2009) and reduced registration time through computerisation (2008)
- Trading Across Borders: Increased scanning of imports adding to import times (2013), congestion reduced (2008), improvements at Tema port reducing waiting time (2015)
- Getting Credit: An operating license granted to a private credit bureau and established a centralized collateral registry (2011), new insolvency act (2008)
- Registering Property: Eliminated the requirement to register the deed of sale at the Lands Commission (2008)
- Enforcing Contracts: Ghana introduced commercial courts in Accra (2008)
- Construction permits: Reducing time needed to get permit through streamlining procedures (2015)

As shown in Figure 2 which measures how far on average an economy is from the best performance achieved by any economy (rated 100), Ghana has narrowed the gap in most areas (although with significant variation)¹. Ghana has slipped in the comparative ranking from 62 in 2013 to 67 in 2014, in part due to other countries' catching up, but also reflecting a slow-down in improvements in absolute values against DB criteria. In 2006, the first year of the comparative rankings, Ghana was 82nd.

¹ This measure shows the distance of each economy to the "frontier." The frontier represents the highest performance observed or each of the indicators across all economies measured in *Doing Business* since the inclusion of the indicator. An economy's distance to frontier is reflected on a scale from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the lowest performance and 100 represents the frontier.

Figure 2 - Distance to Frontier



Businesses however, continue to face constraints, the most critical of which are access to finance and to electricity, with access to water and suitable land as additional notable constraints. 67% of manufacturers and 70% of service businesses do not access capital outside of their own funds. Progress to overcome the electricity issue is constrained by concerns over the financial viability of state-owned energy companies, which are impacted by tariff constraints and commercial and technical losses. Ghana also performs relatively badly compared to other economies around construction, cross border trade and resolving insolvency (Figure 3)

Figure 3 - Ghana's ranking (DB 2014)

