

Adjustment comparison of business methods in Iran, Japan, Saudi ArabiaRostam pour rashidi¹, Hassan Soltani², Siavash Rezaei³¹Department of Management, Kerman Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kerman, Iran²Department of Management and Accounting, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Fars, Iran³ Payam Noor University, Iran

Abstract: The economic situation of each country is one of the biggest concerns for officials and decision makers in any country. Economic growth of any country is highly correlated with the size and improves the economic infrastructure and the business environment of the country. The business environment in the country is ever more transparent and more competitive resulting in increased economic health and will follow the improvement of economic indicators. Investigate the situation of the business in terms of both micro and macro and explain the current challenges can be beneficial in the development of the business environment in the country. In this case study is to compare and analyze the business situation in Iran with Japan and Saudi Arabia, according to World Bank indicators. [Rostam pour rashidi, Hassan Soltani, Siavash Rezaei, **Adjustment comparison of business methods in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia**. *Rep Opinion* 2013;5(12):36-50]. (ISSN: 1553-9873). <http://www.sciencepub.net/report>. 6

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1. Introduction

Reform of the business environment and improve indicators is a positive step towards strengthening private sector participation in the economy in the global arena and thus Promoting employment and production in the country Certainly important signal for the welcome for foreign investors to enter the country and promote and facilitate the flow of technology to country.

Growth and development of Economic is an important objective of human society and Achieving this goal requires to establish and develop economic activity. A simple expression can be stated that Considerable part of the requirements of each country's economic growth is favorable business environment in the country. The experiences of various countries in the world are determined some countries utilize approach of privatization and provide mechanisms needed to make its development and their countries' economy will lead to positive events. Nowadays has been considered improving the business environment in order to provide the necessary conditions for economic activists and access to the efficient private sector as an economic strategy in different countries. This paper will examine the business situation in Iran comparison with Saudi Arabia and Japan in terms of *ease* of doing business index.

Other objectives of this research are to analyze the factors affecting of the business environment and the limiting factors and appropriate ways to achieve these objectives.

Project evaluation "Doing Business" or "improving the business environment," was started the World Bank in 2003. This project pays for the evaluation of small and medium-sized businesses in any country and evaluates the laws that they are facing

each cycle of its operation In terms of time and money spent (Sullivan; Steven M. Sheffrin (2003).

The costing Model of Doing Business which first was formed in the Netherlands and were used, currently, only tool to measure the impact of the regulation by governments and business people. The first Doing Business report, which was published in 2003, five parameters were evaluated in 133 countries, Join with other countries and the feedback received from practitioners and researchers Number of indicators for the 10 and countries in considered to have reached 183. The main objective of the World Bank conducted these investigations to determine and establish a standard index for the review and improvement of the business environment from the rules and regulations. It should be noted that the 2010 report of a factor as the "Getting Electricity index" was added to the test to the set of ten indicators, by the group of Doing Business But the past ten indicators was based the assessments. This indicator expresses the friction of manufacturers with different institutions and areas. Artisans and entrepreneurs are faced with its, False or true.

1.1. Definition of Business Environment

In recent decades the term "business environment" has been regarded as one of the most important keyword in macroeconomics. This concept, economists have been concerned with more precision and experts have been able to take this concept to consider with greater sensitivity. The purpose of business environment, the factors affecting the performance of economic units such as the quality of infrastructure and others That Changing them is beyond the powers of managers economic enterprises.

According to World Bank studies in most

countries to start a small business, initially based on market needs and then decide on the type of product is recommended for initial funding. Every business activity must be recorded in the official offices then task force should be employed. When preparations were provided, the company starts production and tries to obtain standards And permission of Product supply to market. After entering the market and make a profit, the company will be obligated to pay taxes and duties. The company also plans to export its products In this case, to the company will add additional process. In all these steps, there is a need to refer to legal institutions and even if the activity is closed and if the activity is suspended and even in case of bankruptcy, it is necessary to close the business and its assets divided between the owners and shareholders in accordance with the regulations.

Thus, every business Spends from formation to dissolution and at each stage based on existing rules and regulations for starting and continuing to bear the costs of their activities and spend time. Obviously, whatever this process is more difficult and more costly, Motivation of people of Real and legal are less to perform and expand activities.

The World Bank report said steps are being considered and based on indicators for measuring the ease of starting and sustaining businesses are formed in interaction with the environment. World Bank standards for measuring these indicators are considered Represent the business environment in the country.

Experts and policy makers in different countries have adopted different strategies to achieve prosperity and economic problems of society (economic development). Today, improving the business environment is considered as an economic strategy. View of some experts, this strategy is required even before privatization strategy; this strategy called "Private sector growth from the bottom" by Nobel Prizewinning economist Joseph E. Stiglitz and János Kornai, the renowned Harvard economies called "the natural growth of the private sector".

1.2. The effective factors on business environment

The effective factors on the business environment can be divided into three major categories:

- 1-Government Policy and Programs
- 2- The economic institutions and Formal and informal mechanisms
- 3-Legal and judicial system

1.2.1 The Government

The government from directions and different directions has impact on economic activity; So that the macro-economic policies and *State Politic* Leads to the formation of a healthy economy, flourish clear and powerful or to expand the underground economy and

corruption and thus leads to a weak and inefficient economy. (Jbili, A.; Kramarenko, V.; Bailén, J. M. (, 2007).

The Governments have an important role in the protection of property rights, Provision of infrastructure, Functions of the money markets, financial and human resources, Business activity monitoring (BAM) and control of corruption.

Aid agencies to the economics are also affecting of free space, competitive and transparent investment that the Government has a major role in the formation and improvement (World Development Report 2005).

1.2.2 The economic institutions

The lack of good economic institutions that support healthy economic activity and the formation of unfavorable business environment Imposes additional costs on small businesses while large businesses have greater power to influence its surrounding environment. They are using the media and communicate directly with policymakers and spend advertisements and other useful tools on the public opinion shifted their problems to decision makers and Alter the environment to their advantage And to prevent unwanted changes But small companies due to lack the ability to deal with the problems May be forced to closed their activities. (P.A.Casero-2004)

1.2.3 The Legal System

In the economic literature, investors have as deer with their cleverness escaped the scene with a senseless danger thus all investors are therefore an extremely sensitive measure of general governing conditions for their activities. In their view, investment is needed to ensure the economic security that the security in the shadow of the law and the legal system.

More precisely, The investor should be sure that no danger does not threaten capital And In case for whatever reason, their Capital was molested, Legal and judicial system governing the country is able to defend their capital And compensate the damage. (A. Musacchio, 2006).

1.3. The necessity of improving of the business environment

Privatization is impossible without the liberation and empowerment of the private sector, which is dependent on improving the business environment and transfer of ownership of economic enterprises to the private sector In case leading to improved economic conditions Along with the freedom of the private sector in economic activities.

On the whole, Countries are more successful that to improve business and economic empowerment of the private sector and further liberalization steps have been

taken, The success is continuity and important according to the following. (Makdisi, George (1989).

- Average income growth of these countries is significantly higher from countries that have less to liberate and improve the business environment; Statistics show that those countries during the period under review grew by 80% over other categories.

- It was also observed, The Human Development in these countries has been done higher and these countries have also improved in terms of The Human Development indicators.

- The absolute value of foreign investments in the field of foreign investment is higher average for countries with greater economic freedom and better business environment. (Anderson, D. R. (2006))

According to mentioned topics and considering the improper ranked of Iran, It seems that the country

needs to reform the business environment as soon as laws are among the priorities for reform. Otherwise, the economy will not thrive in conditions of unequal competition from government with the private sector.

Obviously, this competition is forming just failed government monopoly and creates the right environment for private sector activity.

1.4. Index of measures of the business environment

Doing Business with reference to tens Quantitative indicators cover since the inception of the business until its dissolution to judge about the amount of the suitability of the economic environment for economic activity. Accordingly, the business environment indicators calculated and as a comparison are reported and indicators are:

Table 1 - Total process time, cost and minimum capital to start a new business in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Starting a Business				
			Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)	Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2006	..	..	8	28.0	6.3	1.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2007	..	..	8	28.0	5.4	1.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2008	..	..	8	28.0	5.3	1.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2009	..	..	8	28.0	4.6	1.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2010	..	..	7	9.0	3.9	0.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2011	..	..	7	11.0	4.2	0.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2012	..	..	7	11.0	3.9	0.7
Japan	DB2006	..	..	11	30.0	10.7	75.3
Japan	DB2007	..	..	8	22.0	7.5	0.0
Japan	DB2008	..	..	8	22.0	7.5	0.0
Japan	DB2009	..	..	8	22.0	7.5	0.0
Japan	DB2010	..	..	8	22.0	7.5	0.0
Japan	DB2011	..	..	8	22.0	7.5	0.0
Japan	DB2012	..	..	8	22.0	7.5	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	13	67.0	68.2	1,230.2
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	14	42.0	67.3	998.3
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	8	20.0	27.4	0.0

Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	8	20.0	15.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	9	21.0	2.7	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	9	21.0	7.3	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	9	21.0	6.3	0.0

1. Starting a business: Procedures, time, cost and minimum capital to open a new business
2. Dealing with construction permits: Procedures, time and cost to build a warehouse
3. Employing workers: Level of difficulty Employment, inflexibility hours of work, Workers layoffs and cost.
4. Registering property: Procedures, time and cost to register commercial real estate
5. Getting credit: Strength of legal rights index, depth of credit information index
6. Protecting investors: Indices on the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits
7. Paying taxes: Number of taxes paid, hours per year spent preparing tax returns and total tax payable as share of gross profit
8. Trading across borders: Number of documents, cost and time necessary to export and import
9. Resolving insolvency: The time, cost and recovery rate (%) under bankruptcy proceeding enforcing contracts: Procedures, time and cost to enforce a debt contract.

1.5. Indicators of The World Bank for business

1.5.1 .The index of start a business

This indicator assesses the whole process is an entrepreneur and investor in order to establish a company until a formal exploitation to start a business, commercial or industrial service.

When an entrepreneur decides to design a business, New Company Registration is the first obstacle so they can legally start their activities. The legal requirements of an activity are:

The selection process for the specific name for the company, bank depository And bank certificate, Legal registration, Publish notices in official newspaper, providing accounting offices, Payment of stamp duty, The introduction of the employees to the respective organizations such as social security.

Start a business, the number of days and establishing administrative costs is more; Entrepreneurs problems of entrepreneurs will increase. When government official's interference and interference by the individual tastes and prevalence of hidden relationships are performed thus problems will increase. Difficult process of Company Registration Chance to register a new business to potential entrepreneurs is lower and leads them to the informal economy (A. Derher, F. Schneider - 2006).

1.5.1.1. The Procedures (Number) (index of start a business):

Purpose of procdures (Number) in starting a business index is the Number of obstacles and legal procedures that an investor will be faced with in order to start a business.

1.5.1.2- Number of days

Other indicators of the start a business is the number of days (Time). The higher this number is higher, indicating longer Necessary time duration to start a business.

1. 5.1.3- cost index (index of start a new business)

The cost of starting a business, the amount of money that an entrepreneur must pay for Process of starting a business and therefore, whatever the value is higher, Business recorded decreases.

5.1.4- Minimum capital or a percentage of annual income (index of start a new business)

The minimum capital required, the amount of capital that an investor must deposit in your bank account after the value of an investment, an investor should be to give for registering the business. This account is blocked during the process of entering into business In many countries will remain blocked until the dissolution of the legal entity and whatever law of Starting a Business impose the greater the amount, smaller entrepreneurs and have less capital are excluded from the scope of business.

1.5.2. Dealing with Construction Permits index

After entrepreneur or investor can register a new business is required to carry out the provisions for operating activities. In relation to the obtaining a permit of more attention to the World Bank, based on the operational processes associated with building permit as well as issues related to the connection of water, electricity, gas. This indicator examines the ease or difficulty interacting with law enforcement authority's issuer of building permits.

1.5.2.1. Number of steps (Dealing with Construction Permits index)

The number of steps in order obtaining a permit is the number of regulatory steps to operating activities must be followed by the investor or entrepreneur. This process involves such as construction and operation permits, licenses required, fill out the forms, Compliance with Inspection instructions safety regulations, split the water, electricity, gas and Consequently, the greater the number of steps is less tended to invest in the business.

1.5.2.2- Time (Dealing with Construction Permits index)

Time to obtaining a permit is the number of days that an entrepreneur must to spend, getting permission, so whatever the time is smaller Tend to invest becomes more.

1.5.2.3. Cost (Dealing with Construction Permits index)

For the amount of (in dollars) should be spent in getting a permission And whatever the cost may be lower, Tend to invest becomes more.

1.5.3. Employing workers index

Problems, obstacles and difficulties that employers face in carrying out their activities are hiring or dismissal of workers that computing the business environment is taken into consideration. These indicator variables are used to calculate as the main factors As follows: Rigidity of employment, Rigidity of hour's index, Redundancy costs

1.5.3.1. Rigidity of employment (Employing workers index)

The rigidity of employment index measures the regulation of employment, specifically the hiring and firing of workers and the rigidity of working hours. This index is the average of three sub indexes: a difficulty of hiring index, a rigidity of hour's index, and a difficulty of firing index. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulations.

1.5.3.2. Rigidity of hour's index (Employing workers index)

Rigidity of hers is to be applied by the employer to the employee legally.

1.5.3.3. Rigidity of work (Employing workers index)

Problems are that employers expect their workforce with respect to regulations. The index ranges from 0 to 100, with higher values indicating more rigid regulations

1.5.3.4. Redundancy costs (Employing workers index)

A sum of money given by an employer to an employee who has been made redundant: usually calculated on the basis of the employee's rate of pay and length of service, with lower values indicating more rigid regulations. One of the major weaknesses in the Iranian business is in relation to the hiring and firing of labor. Employment regulations often protect existing jobs and are to the detriment of all workers. For example, the cost of retiring are usually adopted to reduce the risk of unemployment But the winners are those who already have jobs. At the same time, Heavy coats, Employers will force to stop new hires; Result in fewer jobs is being created in the economy.

Such policies can not only reduce the risk but also reduce the chances of finding a job. According to Iran's position in the index and in order to fulfill the objectives should instead apply the cross section of solutions we seek Substantial and long-term solutions.

1.5.4. Registering Property index

Registration of ownership index studies ease of registering property rights to identify and determine that review the whole process of buying a land or a building and transfer of ownership from one person to another with three parameters: the number, duration and cost of transport are considered separately.

1.5.4.1. Indicator of process (Registering Property index)

Ease of registering property is involves the number of stages also Cost of Register of ownership. Whatever the less process, costs are less. Entrepreneurs will be encouraged and the more time and costs as an impediment facing investors and entrepreneurs.

Table 2. The number of procedures, time and cost of dealing with Construction Permits in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Dealing with Construction Permits			
			Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of income per capita)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2006	..	..	18	669.0	842.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2007	..	..	18	669.0	672.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2008	..	..	18	669.0	641.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2009	..	..	18	669.0	504.8
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2010	..	..	16	320.0	350.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2011	..	..	16	320.0	365.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2012	..	..	16	320.0	347.3
Japan	DB2006	..	..	14	163.0	19.9
Japan	DB2007	..	..	14	163.0	20.1
Japan	DB2008	..	..	14	172.0	17.8
Japan	DB2009	..	..	14	172.0	19.1
Japan	DB2010	..	..	14	172.0	19.3
Japan	DB2011	..	..	14	193.0	20.8
Japan	DB2012	..	..	14	193.0	27.9
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	15	107.0	30.9
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	15	107.0	25.1
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	15	107.0	22.8
Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	15	107.0	21.9
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	14	76.0	17.9
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	10	65.0	23.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	12	102.0	30.0

Table 3. The number of procedures, time and cost of registration and transfer of ownership in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Registering Property			
			Rank	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2006	..	..	9	36.0	10.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2007	..	..	9	36.0	10.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2008	..	..	9	36.0	10.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2009	..	..	9	36.0	10.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2010	..	..	9	36.0	10.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2011	..	..	9	36.0	10.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2012	..	..	9	36.0	10.5
Japan	DB2006	..	..	6	13.0	4.1
Japan	DB2007	..	..	6	13.0	4.1
Japan	DB2008	..	..	6	13.0	5.0
Japan	DB2009	..	..	6	13.0	5.0
Japan	DB2010	..	..	6	13.0	5.0
Japan	DB2011	..	..	6	13.0	5.5
Japan	DB2012	..	..	6	13.0	5.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	5	8.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	5	8.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	5	8.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	5	8.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	5	8.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	5	8.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	5	8.0	0.0

1.5.4.2. Time Index (Registering Property index)

One of the registrations of property, based on time of day is posed in terms of process; the greater the number of these days is less, better reflects the business and attracts more entrepreneurs and investors.

1.5.4.3. Cost Index (Registering Property index)

One part of Register of property based on the costs associated registering property to be considered based on a percentage of the property value. The number is lower, Will show the status of the business and attract more entrepreneurs and investors.

1.5.5. Getting credit index

The Getting Credit Index is standards to knowledge about credits and Status of Registration and information about credit and legal rights of borrowers.

1.5.5.1. Strength of legal rights index (Getting credit index)

Legal Rights Index ranges from zero to ten from sub-criteria for obtaining credit and higher numbers is represented better regulating laws and better access to credit and whatever these numbers are higher, investors tend to be more active.

1.5.5.2. Credit depth of information index (Getting credit index)

one of the sub-criteria for getting credit index is the Credit depth of information index that shows the amount and quality of credit information available and ranges is from zero to six

1.5.5.3. Public Registry Courage (Getting credit index)

Public Registry Courage is to provide information and opportunities related to Getting credit that comes based on the percentage of the adult population whatever this number is lower, indicating more favorable conditions.

1.5.5.4. Private Bureau Coverage (Getting credit index)

Private Bureau Coverage is share Position, Features and Information for getting credit, based on the percentage of the adult population. Whatever this number is higher represents Nongovernmental business system and more opportunities provide for ordinary people and entrepreneurs and investors

1.5.6. Protecting Investors Index

The Investor Protection Index has many benefits for society and where are inhibiting the exploitation of minority shareholders, Investment has high value and ownership concentration is lower. In these conditions, investors will benefit from the diversification of assets and entrepreneurs have access capital and liquidity. This indicator will assess the legal protection of the rights of minority shareholders in public limited companies; the following four cases are examined.

Table 4. Indicators legal rights, credit information, Public registry coverage and Private bureau coverage in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Getting Credit				
			Rank	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2006	..	..	4	3	13.7	0.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2007	..	..	4	3	13.7	0.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2008	..	..	4	3	22.2	0.0
Iran, Islamic	DB2009	..	..	4	3	21.7	0.0

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Getting Credit				
			Rank	Strength of legal rights index (0-10)	Depth of credit information index (0-6)	Public registry coverage (% of adults)	Private bureau coverage (% of adults)
Rep.							
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2010	..	..	4	3	31.3	0.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2011	..	..	4	4	22.7	4.5
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2012	..	..	4	4	26.5	24.4
Japan	DB2006	..	..	7	6	0.0	61.2
Japan	DB2007	..	..	7	6	0.0	61.2
Japan	DB2008	..	..	7	6	0.0	68.3
Japan	DB2009	..	..	7	6	0.0	76.2
Japan	DB2010	..	..	7	6	0.0	76.2
Japan	DB2011	..	..	7	6	0.0	76.1
Japan	DB2012	..	..	7	6	0.0	99.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	3	5	0.2	10.2
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	3	5	0.2	12.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	3	6	0.0	16.1
Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	3	6	0.0	14.1
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	3	6	0.0	17.9
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	5	6	0.0	18.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	5	6	0.0	16.0

1.5.6.1. Extent of disclosure index (Protecting Investors Index)

Increase the level of disclosure is the easiest types of reforms in each country. Investors should be aware that the directors who have interests in the proposed transaction.

So that they can get the votes and stop transaction is damaging to their profits or to file a lawsuit for compensation. The index ranges from zero to ten and higher numbers indicate more disclosure that shows the performance of the investment support.

1.5.6.2. Extent of director liability index (Protecting Investors Index)

One part of the investor protection index is director liability index, its range is from zero to ten whatever this number is higher shows responsibility Manager and also indicates better protection of investors.

1.5.6.3. Ease of share holder suits index (Protecting Investors Index)

One part of the investor protection index is Ease of shareholder suits index and its range is from zero to ten. Higher numbers indicate more power to shareholders for the prosecuting misconduct of directors and also indicate better protection of investors.

1.5.6.4. Strength of investor Protection index (Protecting Investors Index)

The index ranges is from zero to ten and a higher number indicates better protection of investors. Whatever these numbers are higher, attract entrepreneurs and investors in the country will be more.

Table 5 - disclosure index, director liability and share holder suits Strength of investor protection in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Protecting Investors				
			Rank	Extent of disclosure index (0-10)	Extent of director liability index (0-10)	Ease of shareholder suits index (0-10)	Strength of investor protection index (0-10)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2006	..	..	5	4	0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2007	..	..	5	4	0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2008	..	..	5	4	0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2009	..	..	5	4	0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2010	..	..	5	4	0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2011	..	..	5	4	0	3.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2012	..	..	5	4	0	3.0
Japan	DB2006	..	..	7	6	8	7.0
Japan	DB2007	..	..	7	6	8	7.0
Japan	DB2008	..	..	7	6	8	7.0
Japan	DB2009	..	..	7	6	8	7.0
Japan	DB2010	..	..	7	6	8	7.0
Japan	DB2011	..	..	7	6	8	7.0
Japan	DB2012	..	..	7	6	8	7.0
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	7	7	3	5.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	7	7	3	5.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	7	7	3	5.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	8	8	4	6.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	8	8	4	6.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	8	8	4	6.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	8	8	4	6.7

1.5.7. Paying Taxes index

This indicator examines the process that deals a medium sized company must pay in a financial year for taxation is calculated according to the following factors.

1.5.7.1. Payments index (number per year) (Paying Taxes index)

One of the sectors of Paying Taxes is the number of payment index. Whatever the number is lower, the situation is better for attracting entrepreneurs and investors. This indicator shows the number of payments in a financial year.

1.5.7.2. Time index (Paying Taxes index)

Time index is based on the time (hours) the payment of taxes in a fiscal year, whatever it is that time is lesser this indicator shows the number of payments in a financial year.

1.5.7.3. Profit tax index (Paying Taxes index)

This index profit tax rate is expressed in terms of percentage whatever percentage is lower that more attractive it is for entrepreneurs and investors.

Since 2006 Doing Business Site have not statistics of these indicators.

1.5.7.4. Labor tax and contributors (Paying Taxes index)

One of the sectors of paying taxes is labor tax and contributors whatever percentage is lower that more attractive it is for entrepreneurs and investors

1.5.7.5.-Other tax index (Paying Taxes index)

One of the sectors of paying taxes is other tax index. That government is determined Based on the basis of taxes whatever number is lower that more attractive it is for entrepreneurs and investors.

1.5.7.6. Total tax rate index (Paying Taxes index)

One of the sisters of paying taxes is a total tax rate index whatever number is lower that more attractive it is for entrepreneurs and investors

1.5.8.-Trading across Borders index

The ease of doing business index survey deals with other countries. And to identify and determine the extent of this facility uses the following cases:

1.5. 8.1. Documents to export index (Trading across Borders index)

One of the indicators of foreign trade is based on Documents to export index. Whatever the number is lower conditions in the export sector will create more business and will attract more investors and entrepreneurs.

1.5. 8.2. Time to export index (Trading across Borders index)

The number is lower represents a better business and attracts more investors.

1.5. 8.3. Cost to export index (Trading across Borders index)

Whatever the cost is lower, indicating better business.

1.5. 8.4. Documents to import index (Trading across Borders index)

Whatever the number is lower represents a better business and attracts more investors.

1.5. 8.5. Time to Import index (Trading across Borders index)

Another indicator is based on the time taken to Trading across Borders are discussed in terms of the day. Whatever time is less represents a better business

1.5.8.6. Cost of Import index (Trading across Borders index)

Import costs per container, depending on the American dollar, whatever the cost is lower, Attract more investors and represents a better business.

Table 6. Indicators ease of tax payments, time, profit tax, tax on Labor tax and contributions, other taxes and tax rates in Iran, Japan and Saudi during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Paying Taxes						
			Rank	Payments (number per year)	Time (hours per year)	Profit tax (%)	Labor tax and contributions (%)	Other taxes (%)	Total tax rate (% profit)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2006	..	..	22	344	..	..	..	44.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2007	..	..	22	344	..	..	..	44.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2008	..	..	22	344	..	..	..	44.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2009	..	..	22	344	..	..	..	44.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2010	..	..	22	344	..	..	..	44.2
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2011	..	..	20	344	..	..	..	44.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2012	..	..	20	344	..	..	..	44.1
Japan	DB2006	..	..	14	315	..	..	..	52.5
Japan	DB2007	..	..	14	350	..	..	..	52.5
Japan	DB2008	..	..	14	350	..	..	..	52.5
Japan	DB2009	..	..	14	355	..	..	..	55.0
Japan	DB2010	..	..	14	355	..	..	..	55.3
Japan	DB2011	..	..	14	355	..	..	..	47.6
Japan	DB2012	..	..	14	330	..	..	..	48.4
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	14	69	..	..	..	14.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	14	79	..	..	..	14.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	14	79	..	..	..	14.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	14	79	..	..	..	14.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	14	79	..	..	..	14.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	14	79	..	..	..	14.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	14	79	..	..	..	14.5

1.5.9. Enforcing Contracts index

This indicator reflects the effectiveness of the contracts is the incidence of lawsuits for the diagnosis and determines the use cases are as follows:

Table 7. Number of Trading across Borders index for export, the time, cost, Documents to import, the Time to import and the cost of imports in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Trading Across Borders						
			Rank	Documents to export (number)	Time to export (days)	Cost to export (US\$ per container)	Documents to import (number)	Time to import (days)	Cost to import (US\$ per container)
Iran,	DB2006	..	..	7	26	860	10	44	1,330
Iran,	DB2007	..	..	7	26	860	10	44	1,330
Iran,	DB2008	..	..	7	26	860	10	44	1,330
Iran,	DB2009	..	..	7	26	1,011	10	44	1,656
Iran,	DB2010	..	..	7	25	1,061	10	43	1,706
Iran,	DB2011	..	..	7	25	1,090	10	37	1,735
Iran,	DB2012	..	..	7	25	1,275	10	37	1,885
Japan	DB2006	..	..	3	11	859	5	11	957
Japan	DB2007	..	..	3	11	859	5	11	957
Japan	DB2008	..	..	3	11	859	5	11	957
Japan	DB2009	..	..	3	11	859	5	11	957
Japan	DB2010	..	..	3	11	859	5	11	957
Japan	DB2011	..	..	3	11	880	5	11	970
Japan	DB2012	..	..	3	11	880	5	11	970
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	5	17	674	8	34	604
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	5	17	674	8	34	604
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	5	17	894	7	20	758
Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	5	15	567	7	18	678
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	5	15	717	7	18	928
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	5	13	765	7	17	936
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	5	13	765	7	17	936

1.5.9.1. The Number of Procedures (Enforcing Contracts index)

One of the indicators of **Enforcing Contracts** arises according to the number of procedure whatever the number is lower Process easier and Business conditions will be better.

1.5.9.2. Time index (Enforcing Contracts index)

One of the **Enforcing Contracts** is a time of **Enforcing Contracts** that based on the calendar and the date on which the complainant has registered its petition in court and is calculated to the implementation of Vote whatever the number is lower Process easier and Business conditions will be better.

1.5.9.3. Cost index (Enforcing Contracts index)

One of the indicators according to the cost of **Enforcing Contracts** is as a percentage of demand that includes

the formal cost such as: Cancellation of stamps, pay lawyers and legal consultants, expert fees and costs of the implementation of Vote. Whatever the cost is lower, Better business and attract investors and entrepreneurs will be more.

1.5. 10. Resolving insolvency index

Resolving insolvency index is Provider difficult or ease after bankruptcy. This index is based on hoping that shareholders obtain a larger share of their initial assets after bankruptcy, Investment risk will be less. Time and costs and also a percentage of shareholders' demands that they be returned to the bankruptcy and closure of activity is the components of the index.

Table 9. Resolving Insolvency, time, cost and Recovery Rate in Iran, Japan, Saudi Arabia, during the years 2006 to 2012

Economy	Year	Ease of Doing Business Rank	Resolving Insolvency				
			Rank	Time (years)	Cost (% of estate)	Outcome (0 as piecemeal sale and 1 as going concern)	Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2006	..	..	4.5	9	0	19.3
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2007	..	..	4.5	9	0	19.7
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2008	..	..	4.5	9	0	19.0
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2009	..	..	4.5	9	0	23.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2010	..	..	4.5	9	0	23.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2011	..	..	4.5	9	0	23.1
Iran, Islamic Rep.	DB2012	..	..	4.5	9	0	23.1
Japan	DB2006	..	..	0.6	4	1	92.6
Japan	DB2007	..	..	0.6	4	1	92.7
Japan	DB2008	..	..	0.6	4	1	92.6
Japan	DB2009	..	..	0.6	4	1	92.5
Japan	DB2010	..	..	0.6	4	1	92.5
Japan	DB2011	..	..	0.6	4	1	92.7
Japan	DB2012	..	..	0.6	4	1	92.7
Saudi Arabia	DB2006	..	..	2.8	22	0	28.4
Saudi Arabia	DB2007	..	..	2.8	22	0	27.3
Saudi Arabia	DB2008	..	..	2.8	22	0	29.3
Saudi Arabia	DB2009	..	..	2.8	22	0	29.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2010	..	..	2.8	22	0	29.5
Saudi Arabia	DB2011	..	..	2.8	22	0	28.4
Saudi Arabia	DB2012	..	..	2.8	22	0	28.4

1.5. 10.1. Time index (Resolving Insolvency index)

One of the indicators is proposed dissolution of activity by time index. The purpose of the time, the time required completing the liquidation of the insolvent company's debts and receivables and the process is terminated and is discussed in terms of years. Whatever

number is lower that more attractive it is for entrepreneurs and investors.

1.5. 10.2. Cost index (Resolving Insolvency index)

Cost index is defined Litigation costs and other fees payable for dissolution of any of activities

whatever number are lower that more attractive it is for entrepreneurs and investors

1.5. 10.3.Recovery Rate index (Resolving Insolvency index)

The recovery rate index is admissible of claims by creditors of the bankrupt company and higher index indicates better business and attract more entrepreneurs and investors.

4. Discussion

Look at the condition of the business environment in the Iranian economy shows many indices are calculated by the World Bank in poor condition related to the ease of doing business in Iran. Now one of the biggest problems of entrepreneurs is how to communicate with other countries in different areas. The stability of diplomatic relations, especially with countries that have the financial resources, technological and scientific leading to the suspension and in some cases have been closed. The government needs to develop an appropriate strategy and provide conditions to facilitate economic relations between inside and outside. However, some people have doubts over how determine and evaluate indicators but consensus on the indicators that have been obtained from various organizations and institutions. Indicate that the business climate and economic environment, every angle and every parameter, Unfavorable situation also leads to increasing uncertainty and is necessary a comprehensive actions to be implemented in the national economy as this trend has changed and improves the economic environment.

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