Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019
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Hunger has been on the rise globally for the third year in a row. In 2017, 821 million people were undernourished, or almost 11% of the world’s population. Today, more than 150 million children are affected by stunting, limiting their education and employment opportunities. Food security—defined as having reliable access to nutritious food—is fundamental to ensure the prospects of future generations.

Beyond the production of food for sustenance and nourishment, agriculture plays an additional role in reducing poverty as it provides incomes for many of the 80% of the world’s poor who live in rural areas. And sustainable agricultural development boosts growth in the manufacturing and services sector through a dynamic link between farmers to urban consumers.

The agricultural sector in developing countries is transforming. This process is characterized by improvements in productivity, a shift away from staple crops and a greater degree of commercialization. Despite some progress, however, productivity growth has been lagging and yields are low, especially in Africa. The reasons include a lack of high-quality inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer and mechanized technology, and limited training on better farm practices, and slow, unreliable access to markets. More needs to be done to boost productivity.

Governments play a key role in enabling growth in agriculture. Laws and regulations influence the cost of production and determine the extent to which the private sector can benefit from investment and trade. Supportive regulations facilitate farmers’ participation in agricultural value chains, whereas unnecessary burdens prevent them from reaping the benefits of the increasing global food demand.

Enabling the Business of Agriculture assesses whether governments make it easier for farmers to operate their businesses. The indicators provide a measure of progress and identify regulatory obstacles to market integration and entrepreneurship in agriculture. With globally comparable data on regulations covering agricultural inputs, plant health, access to credit and markets, the study finds large disparities across countries on the strength of regulations and the efficiency of their implementation.

European Union member countries perform at the top. For example, France, Croatia and the Czech Republic pair good regulations with efficient processes across all areas measured.

Africa is reforming fast: among the ten countries that improved their regulations the most in the past two years, four are from Sub-Saharan Africa. Sierra Leone was the top reformer globally, making it easier for farmers to get water, buy seed and sustain their livestock. Its neighbor Liberia, in contrast, is at the bottom of most of this study’s indicators. By measuring how governments perform in making it easier for the world’s 570 million farms to grow food, Enabling the Business of Agriculture plays a vital role in ensuring that countries can measure up to the task of providing food of quality and in quantity for their people.

The report shows that farmers’ seeds need not be cast on stony ground, and governments have a big role to play in helping farms and farmers grow and flourish. The evidence for that is here in the following pages.
01
About Enabling the Business of Agriculture
Enabling the Business of Agriculture measures how regulation affects the livelihood of domestic farmers. Farming is a challenging business—especially when undertaken on a smaller scale. Most farms are comparatively small, with about 84% of all farms having less than two hectares of land for growing crops and livestock. Globally, there are about 570 million farms, employing an estimated 28% of the world’s workforce, including the majority of the world’s rural poor workers. Farmers manage numerous risks on a daily basis. Often regulation fails to support farmers and may even create obstacles.

Focusing on the perspective of the farmer implies prioritizing regulatory areas where farmers are likely to face the biggest obstacles. Farmers need access to high-quality inputs—including seed, fertilizer, machinery, animal feed and veterinary medicinal products. They need access to finance and to market opportunities. Enabling the Business of Agriculture focuses on farmers’ transactions with a large variety of actors across agriculture market systems. These include seed and fertilizer companies, phytosanitary offices, water management authorities, feed and veterinary medicine producers, pest control offices and warehouse operators. Regulation impacts these transactions. Long waits and exorbitant costs to procure farming inputs can be a deterrent for farmers to expand business operations. If a farmer uses a low-quality seed or fertilizer, the consequences may not become fully apparent until harvest time. As not all countries have the capacity to produce inputs such as fertilizer and veterinary medicinal products, these inputs often need to be imported. In these countries regulatory obstacles to trade limit the productivity of agribusinesses. Similarly, not having the possibility to use agricultural products as collateral through a warehouse receipts system can limit farmers’ ability to access finance.

Building on previous Enabling the Business of Agriculture reports published in 2015, 2016 and 2017, the indicators were refined to cover the areas where regulatory constraints to productivity are most significant. The 2019 methodological revision reduced the overall number of data points contributing to the overall country scores and simplified substantially the scoring and weighting methodology. Indicator development was guided by a review of the academic literature and consultations with civil society organizations, partner institutions, practitioners, public and private sector representatives, researchers and technical experts. While country contexts differ and policy recommendations should be informed by a wide variety of diagnostic tools, the data that underlie the indicators presented in Enabling the Business of Agriculture are globally comparable and can be used to benchmark countries’ performances.

What does Enabling the Business of Agriculture measure?

Enabling the Business of Agriculture helps policy makers assess the regulatory environment in agriculture. The study examines whether government-designed regulations and processes either facilitate or hinder agricultural activities of domestic farmers. Enabling the Business of Agriculture provides data on eight quantitative indicators: supplying seed, registering fertilizer, securing water, registering machinery, sustaining livestock, protecting plant health, trading food, and accessing finance (table 1.1, figure 1.1).

Good quality seed is an essential input for farmers. Uncertified seed comprises a comparatively large share of the seed used by farmers globally and is often sourced through informal channels. While farmer-based informal seed systems are vital to support biodiversity and resilience against climatic shocks, uncertified seeds may be of variable quality. For those farmers who decide to sell produce on local, regional or international markets, the availability of registered varieties and quality of certified seed are of paramount importance.

Fertilizer is used to increase productivity. The appropriate use of fertilizer can bring higher crop yields, but adulterated fertilizer is rampant in many countries, damaging yields. In addition, some fertilizer may not be well adapted to local crops. Similar to seed, the consequences of using poor fertilizer may not become fully apparent until it is too late in the growing season for farmers to take action. Fertilizer testing, registration and labeling requirements all ensure that good quality fertilizer is available to farmers. However, without a well-managed fertilizer registration system, registered fertilizers may not be widely accessible to farmers.
Farmers also need access to water, and regulation affects this. Water is a critical resource and it is often a source of risk for farmers. When farmers perceive high risks from insufficient water, they must make strategic decisions. Options may be to grow crops or raise animals that require less water, to invest in storing rainwater on farms to be able to survive dry spells, or to pump groundwater or draw water from nearby ponds or streams. Each of these choices brings its own risks. Farmer-led irrigation development, if the scale is large enough, may require complying with water use permit rules. Even when farmers are exempt from regulatory requirements, it can be a dubious benefit, as a lack of regulation signifies that their water use may not be well protected (either legally or practically) against other larger water users. If a farmer invests in irrigation and the local water source becomes polluted or depleted, there could be few options left. Too little water means a reduced harvest, reduced growth of farm animals and reduced farm revenues.6

Table 1.1 What Enabling the Business of Agriculture measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>WHAT IS MEASURED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplying seed</td>
<td>Time and cost to register a new cereal variety and the quality of the seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registering fertilizer</td>
<td>Time and cost to register a new chemical fertilizer product and the quality of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the fertilizer regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securing water</td>
<td>Requirements for access to water information and opportunities to participate in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water resources management decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registering machinery</td>
<td>Time and cost to register a two-axle, four-wheel-drive agricultural tractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining livestock</td>
<td>Quality of the regulations for manufactured feed and veterinary medicinal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting plant health</td>
<td>Quality of phytosanitary regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading food</td>
<td>Time and cost to obtain documents to trade agricultural goods and the quality of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>food regulation system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessing finance</td>
<td>Accessing finance laws and regulations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Farmers may want to expand the area they cultivate. Using machinery may be a viable option if adequate labor is unavailable (from people and animals) for planting, tending and harvesting. But, registering agricultural machines can be complex. Most countries regulate tractors and require that agricultural tractors be formally registered before they are used. While registration serves an important purpose for ensuring basic safety levels, costly or time-consuming registration processes make it less viable for farmers to consider investing in agricultural machinery.7

When farming livestock, the health of each animal is of the utmost importance. Raising healthy animals requires many inputs. Farmers rely on foraging and grazing to feed their animals. If these resources are inadequate to sustain and grow their livestock—especially during dry periods—they turn to manufactured animal feed products to ensure that their herds receive good nutrition and continue to thrive. Beyond animal nutrition, animal diseases are estimated to reduce livestock production by 20% globally and cost farmers around $300 billion each year.8 Regulation of animal feed and veterinary medicinal products plays an important role in ensuring safe, high-quality inputs for livestock production.

Pests and diseases pose great risks to crops. These outbreaks can spread rapidly and lead to significant crop losses—compromising the ability to achieve robust harvests, deliver on production contracts or meet market standards. It is estimated that plant diseases destroy 10% of the world’s crop harvest.9 Farmers must rely on strong phytosanitary legislation which allows for rapid pest identification, reporting and quarantining.10
Trading food offers important opportunities. However, in many countries barriers to trade prevent individual farmers and producer organizations from increasing their sales. Streamlined regulatory processes to trade agricultural goods open doors to higher sales volumes.\textsuperscript{11}

Lack of collateral is a key obstacle for farmers to get access to credit to invest in production. In developing countries, land is the most common form of collateral used to secure financing. However, some farmers have trouble demonstrating clear legal rights to land. In countries where regulatory frameworks recognize the use of warehouse receipts as an alternative movable collateral, farmers can receive a warehouse receipt as evidence of deposited goods. A warehouse receipt serves to fulfil collateral requirements and enables farmers to obtain credit, in particular, working capital. Furthermore, a reliable warehouse receipt system allows farmers to extend the sales period of perishable products beyond the harvesting season when prices are usually low. This system increases income for farmers and stabilizes market prices over the long term.\textsuperscript{12}

**Drawing on broader Enabling the Business of Agriculture data**

Data used to formulate Enabling the Business of Agriculture indicators are drawn from a broader set of data collected by the team over time. They include key information to understand country contexts, as well as provisions that impact key players in the agricultural value chain, including farmers. While much of this data was not used for the indicators issued in this study, they remain an integral part of the information provided by Enabling the Business of Agriculture for policy dialogue and analysis.
Examples of the additional dimensions covered are:

- Breeder’s rights and licensing to third parties
- Provisions on post-control testing of seed
- Fertilizer import and quality control requirements
- Machinery standards and import procedures
- Water abstraction permits
- Regulation of producer organizations

*Enabling the Business of Agriculture* indicators produce evidence that can be readily used to compare countries’ legal and regulatory provisions relevant to farmers. To deepen the analysis, country-level policy discussions will well benefit from the broader data set to be found on the project’s website: http://eba.worldbank.org.

Land availability and security are fundamental to fulfilling the growing global demand for food. Land tenure security promotes investments in land and facilitates its productive allocation. Secure land rights make it easier to access credit by using land as collateral. Yet, limited access to land and inadequate tenure security are crucial bottlenecks for farmers worldwide. This has tremendous consequences for agriculture. When farmers lack secure land rights, they are less likely to invest labor and capital in improving soil, growing perennial crops, managing rangelands and building irrigation systems. This year, *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* features new data on two areas where regulation is key to ensure land tenure security: safeguards against land expropriation and the recognition of customary land rights. All *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* data and a summary of findings on the land data are available on the project’s website.

**What is not measured by *Enabling the Business of Agriculture***?

The laws, regulations and bureaucratic processes covered by *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* impact farmers, but they are just one part of the broader landscape where farmers operate. Other factors make farming challenging. Many farmers are located in rural areas, far from large cities where agricultural traders are based. This distance can make it harder to obtain high-quality farming inputs and to sell produce. *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* does not measure physical factors such as distance from major cities, the quality of connecting roads or any other issue related to infrastructure.

*Enabling the Business of Agriculture* does not measure natural factors affecting the productivity of farmers such as the type of soil, average temperatures and precipitation levels, the length of the growing season, or the risk of droughts and floods. In conjunction with complementary datasets, *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* provides valuable comparative insights about the business landscape faced by farmers.
Country coverage

*Enabling the Business of Agriculture* covers 101 countries across all regions. These countries were selected to ensure adequate representation of all regions and all levels of agricultural development so as to capture a diversity of regulatory practices. *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* takes into account the share of the workforce employed in agriculture as well as agriculture’s value added in each country’s gross domestic product (GDP). Countries with relatively small agricultural sectors (defined as less than US$1 billion) are excluded, unless more than 100,000 people are employed in agriculture.

How the data are collected

Primary data are collected by administering standardized questionnaires to local experts. The questionnaires received are carefully analyzed by the *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* team and complemented by an in-depth review of the relevant laws and regulations. After the data are collected and processed, the team conducts follow-up conference calls, written correspondence and country visits, and then aggregates the data by indicator. Comments on the data are received from relevant experts across the World Bank Group through an internal review process. The indicator-specific scores, as well as underlying components, are presented in this study and on the project’s website http://eba.worldbank.org.

Respondents include farmer organizations, academia, law firms, businesses, financial institutions, government ministries and agencies, and professional associations. The team selects the respondents based on their knowledge of their respective countries’ regulation. Involving various experts from across sectors increases data accuracy by balancing differing perspectives.

Data are collected in a standardized way to ensure comparability across countries and over time. Each indicator questionnaire is based on standardized case study assumptions about the farmer and her farm. These assumptions are applied across all 101 countries for each indicator. The data in this study are current as of June 30, 2018, and do not reflect any changes after this date.

How the data can be used

*Enabling the Business of Agriculture* supports evidence-based policy making to improve the regulatory environment affecting farmers. By setting the right regulation, governments increase the competitiveness of farmers. The *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* data provide a simple snapshot of key aspects to be considered by policy makers as part of a broader strategy for boosting farmers’ productivity. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia are already using the agribusiness indicators to gain insights from neighboring countries and draw lessons from various regulatory practices across the globe. The data have also been used for research purposes. Since 2014, more than 20 academic articles in peer-reviewed journals have cited indicators developed under previous editions. For example, a recent study of access to markets for smallholder farmers in Kenya analyzed good practices highlighted in the 2017 edition of the study.13

Notes

4 Coomes et al. 2015.
7 Middelberg 2017; Onwude et al. 2016.
8 Pradère N.d.
9 Strange and Scott 2005.
10 Prévost 2010.
Findings
Food is essential for life. In many countries, especially in the developing world, farmers are core producers of food. But do regulatory systems help farmers acquire all the necessary inputs as well as grow and sell their produce in the most effective way? This is what the Enabling the Business of Agriculture project is about. It measures whether governments make it easier for farmers to operate agricultural businesses. This study publishes data on eight indicators: supplying seed, registering fertilizer, securing water, registering machinery, sustaining livestock, protecting plant health, trading food and accessing finance.

Imagine a farmer in Croatia, which scores among the top 10 in Enabling the Business of Agriculture. Although agriculture constitutes only 3% of GDP, the country developed strong laws in the areas of plant protection, fertilizer registration, livestock and food export. The country’s regulation enables farmers to capitalize on their businesses.

Then consider a farmer in Liberia, where agriculture accounts for 37% of GDP. Liberia lacks regulation on supplying seed, registering fertilizer or securing water; has no clear standards to ensure high-quality animal feed, and no viable opportunities to access credit through the use of warehouse receipts. As a result, the country scores poorly on most of the indicators in the Enabling the Business of Agriculture study.

Global agricultural production has grown tremendously in recent decades, tripling between 1970 and 2016. While it currently constitutes only about 3.9% of global GDP, agriculture is the economic backbone of many developing countries. Agriculture contributes to about 25% of GDP in low-income countries as compared to only 1% of GDP in the European Union.

In low-income countries, employment in agriculture ranges from 17% on average in the Middle East and North Africa, to 55% on average in Sub-Saharan Africa. When agriculture becomes highly developed, as is the case in the United States and the European Union, it requires less labor, allowing workers to move to more economically productive sectors of the economy.

Global agricultural production is expected to grow by 20% during the next decade. This growth is expected to come from more efficient farming techniques. One way for policy makers to support farmers in their business activities is to enact regulation that is conducive to efficient access to agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer, animal feed, veterinary medicinal products and water. Regulation should also provide rules on how to bring produce to markets and get access to credit. These issues are at the core of Enabling the Business of Agriculture.

Where is regulation most favorable to farmers?
The highest-scoring countries on the Enabling the Business of Agriculture indicators have regulation that caters to farmers’ needs (table 2.1). The three top-scoring countries are member states of the European Union. France, Croatia and the Czech Republic showcase good regulatory practices as well as efficient administrative processes across a number of indicators. France has implemented robust regulations on supplying seed, registering fertilizer, securing water, sustaining livestock and protecting plant health. Croatia and the Czech Republic have efficient procedures to trade agricultural products. In both countries, exporters are not required to obtain any license or agriculture-specific documents for each export shipment, and they can apply for a phytosanitary certificate online.

Seventeen of the top 20 countries are in Europe. Yet, no country has reached the best possible regulatory benchmark on all the indicators that are measured by Enabling the Business of Agriculture. All governments have room to improve laws, regulations and bureaucratic processes that affect domestic farmers.

Fourteen Sub-Saharan African countries are among the 20 lowest-scoring countries. Sierra Leone, for instance, has no regulations on registering fertilizer, registering machinery, or protecting plant health.
Table 2.1 Country aggregate scores in *Enabling the Business of Agriculture*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>65.11</td>
<td>Panama</td>
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</table>

Source: Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019 database.
The *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* score strongly links to broader development outcomes. Countries with better regulation – as measured by *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* – have on average lower poverty rates. This reinforces the view of growth in agriculture as an effective lift out of poverty. It suggests that the efficiency gains from higher productivity translate to better incomes for farmers and more employment opportunities for the rural population. Furthermore, countries with better regulation experience on average higher rates of food security. A finding that points to the role of a supportive regulatory environment in enabling farmers to generate food surplus to commercialize (figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1** A higher *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* score is associated with better development outcomes

What do the *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* data show?

Across all indicators covered in this year’s edition, the most efficient regulatory processes are shown in the areas of registering machinery and trading food. In contrast, regulations on seed, fertilizer and finance are the weakest. Although agriculture is the main economic activity in most low-income countries, this sector is characterized by inefficient regulation (figure 2.2).
Low-income countries have the weakest performance on the registering fertilizer, supplying seed and sustaining livestock indicators. Livestock can be one of the most important assets for farmers in developing countries, especially for those that lack secure land tenure. Livestock not only provide nutrition to families but also help farmers—female farmers in particular—to obtain quick cash in cases of emergency or financial shocks. And animal diseases have a daunting impact on livestock farming revenues for farmers. In 1998 and 2000, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states banned imports from Ethiopia due to an animal epidemic. As a result, the Somali Region, Ethiopia’s main exporting region, experienced a 36% reduction in GDP compared to previous years.3

Among the low-income countries, Liberia has the least favorable regulatory environment for farmers, while Tanzania has the most favorable. In Liberia, agricultural sector growth has been constrained by inefficiencies across all areas measured by this study. Moreover, the country’s agricultural production has greatly suffered since the Ebola outbreak in 2014, which shifted the government’s attention to crisis management and stalled agricultural reforms. In contrast, Tanzania has the highest score on supplying seed and accessing finance among low-income countries. Within Eastern Africa, Tanzania has one of the most advanced warehouse receipt systems, enabling smallholder farmers to access credit. Warehouse receipt operators accept deposits of a wide range of crops and provide receipts to farmers through primary cooperative societies. The system is overseen by the Warehouse Receipts Regulatory Board, which facilitates access to credit for Tanzania’s farmers. In Ethiopia and Uganda, warehouse receipt systems also serve as a reliable mechanism for farmers to obtain credit.
High-income countries have a supportive business environment for farmers, especially when it comes to registering fertilizer, registering machinery and protecting plant health. Many of these countries have adopted regulatory practices in response to health and safety concerns over agricultural produce. Within the high-income cohort, accessing finance and supplying seed tend to be less well-regulated areas. There are only three countries that receive the maximum score on the accessing finance indicator: Canada, Peru and United States. On the supplying seed indicator, some high-income countries like Germany and Panama lag behind their peers. In Germany, for instance, it takes almost twice as long as in Spain to register a new maize variety.

Some middle-income countries have regulation that is on par with that of top performers. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Romania and South Africa have put in place comprehensive regulations for water. Furthermore, Colombia, Morocco, Turkey and Ukraine are among the top performers on the protecting plant health indicator. Between 2016 and 2018, the governments of Colombia and Ukraine both published information on pests and diseases online, allowing domestic producers to more effectively manage pest outbreaks.

On certain indicators, developing countries are at the forefront of regulatory efficiency for farmers (figure 2.3). Kenya and Zambia are two of the three countries that receive the maximum score on the securing water indicator. Kenya has put in place an efficient regulation for water resources management.

Figure 2.3 Many developing countries are at the best practice frontier on the Enabling the Business of Agriculture indicators

![Bar chart showing Enabling the Business of Agriculture indicator scores for various countries.](chart)

Source: Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019 database.
Note: * other sampled countries also have the same scores. Specific country examples are provided for illustrative purposes.

Farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa face the toughest bureaucratic challenges (figure 2.4). The largest regulatory and efficiency gaps are observed on the registering fertilizer (73 percentage points), protecting plant health (64 percentage points) and sustaining livestock (59 percentage points) indicators when compared with OECD high-income countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa, fertilizer application rates are low compared to other developing regions. This is detrimental since sustained agricultural growth as well as soil fertility depend on efficient usage of high-quality fertilizer. Facilitating access to high-quality fertilizer that provides balanced nutrition to crops is essential to overcome barriers in doing business in agriculture. In contrast, the lowest regulatory gaps for Sub-Saharan African countries are on the accessing finance (27 percentage points), securing water (28 percentage points) and trading food (32 percentage points) indicators.
Many Sub-Saharan African countries are striving to improve the business climate for farmers. Benin, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo have developed national regulation that legally adopts the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) fertilizer guidelines.

Likewise, ECOWAS member countries have entered regional agreements to allow free circulation of new seed varieties. Sierra Leone is one of the ECOWAS countries that recently reformed its seed regulations. And in Liberia, a new seed law is in the final stage of the legislative process. Some other countries, including Kenya, are in the process of facilitating farmers' access to foreign seed varieties that are already registered abroad. By doing so they avoid the duplication of procedures and unnecessary delays. Kenya scores among the top 20 countries on the supplying seed indicator thanks to its work on improving the efficiency of seed registration.

The Europe and Central Asia region is the closest to OECD high-income countries’ performance, as measured by the *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* indicators. This region scores particularly well on the registering machinery and protecting plant health indicators. In contrast, the Europe and Central Asia region lags behind OECD high-income countries in the supplying seed and securing water indicators.

The Europe and Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean regions display overall strengths, but also significant variation between countries (figure 2.5). Croatia is among the 10 top performers globally, thanks to streamlined fertilizer registration procedures and the effective regulation of livestock farming inputs. Colombia is also a top performer, having strong regulation on finance, machinery and plant protection. On the other hand, countries in both regions face challenges. For example, Haiti has major opportunities for improvement in most areas measured by *Enabling the Business of Agriculture*, as do Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Overall, countries in the Middle East and North Africa face regulatory shortcomings. Morocco is the top performer in the region, enacting efficient machinery regulations for farmers as well as comprehensive plant protection laws.
What are recent reform trends?

There is an urgency to reform agribusiness regulation for a variety of reasons. Some countries have outdated legal provisions that do not cater to farmers’ needs. Other countries have prohibitive bureaucratic obstacles that stifle agribusiness processes.

Between July 1, 2016, and June 30, 2018, 47 out of 101 countries in *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* implemented 67 regulatory reforms. More than half of the observed reforms were in the areas of supplying seed, protecting plant health and accessing finance (table 2.2). Reforms captured by the protecting plant health indicator focused mostly on pest management, with one-third of the reforming countries establishing a requirement to report pest outbreaks. Burkina Faso, Burundi, Denmark, Greece and the Republic of Korea are among the 72 countries where citizens are subject to this reporting obligation. Across regions, Sub-Saharan Africa showed the highest pace of agricultural reforms, with half of the countries in the region making it easier for farmers to do business.

Colombia, Ghana and Thailand are among the seven countries that improved the online availability of phytosanitary information, such as a regulated quarantine pest list or comprehensive information on plant pests and diseases. Kenya also started publishing its list of registered veterinary medicinal products on the website of the Pharmacy and Poisons Board. In the area of water management, Morocco now requires information on water resources to be made publicly available. Some countries also improved access to information by publishing official seed catalogues, which are now available in Burundi and Haiti. And farmers are benefiting from improved labeling requirements for fertilizer in Benin and for feed in Chile.

A number of countries have taken steps to streamline regulatory processes affecting the production and sale of agricultural products. For example, Côte d’Ivoire, the Dominican Republic and Rwanda introduced electronic applications for the submission of phytosanitary certificates. Peru introduced a new “ePhyto” system, which includes applications for phytosanitary certificates as well as their issuance and exchange with certain trading partners. Such digital processes facilitate the timely exchange of information. Several other countries improved border control procedures. In Brazil and Burundi, for instance, the law now allows phytosanitary import inspections to be risk-based, which helps target consignments that are more likely to be either harmful to plant health or non-compliant with local regulation, increasing border efficiencies and improving resource allocation.
In Kenya and Tanzania, the seed registration process is shortened when results from tests performed in pre-approved countries in the region are available. Tanzania improved its fertilizer registration process, removing the time limit formerly applied to the registration of fertilizer products. Some countries also took steps to increase the transparency of fees related to agricultural activities. Bangladesh published fee schedules for obtaining a phytosanitary certificate. The Kyrgyz Republic made tractor registration fees publicly available. Niger began to publicize costs associated with seed certification.

By involving the private sector in decision making, eight countries enabled farmers to participate in the management of agricultural processes. Bangladesh, Honduras and Kenya allowed public seed authorities to accredit third parties to perform seed certification. Likewise, Guatemala, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Sierra Leone now require the inclusion of farmers in water resource planning.

Table 2.2 The indicators for protecting plant health recorded the most reforms in 2016-18, while Sub-Saharan African countries were the most active reformers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA OF REFORM</th>
<th>NUMBER OF REFORMS</th>
<th>COUNTRIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protecting plant health</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Colombia, Denmark, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Korea, Rep., Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessing finance</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Burundi, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Liberia, Malawi, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplying seed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Burundi, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Malaysia, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uruguay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securing water</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Armenia, Guatemala, Kenya, Korea, Rep., Lao PDR, Malawi, Morocco, Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading food</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Côte d’Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Nigeria, Peru, Rwanda, Turkey, Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining livestock</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Chile, Georgia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registering fertilizer</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Armenia, Benin, Mozambique, Serbia, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registering machinery</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019 database.

Sub-Saharan Africa actively reforms in Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019

Four Sub-Saharan African countries have substantially improved on the Enabling the Business of Agriculture aggregate score (table 2.3) since 2016. Sierra Leone is the top improver, with three reforms. It enacted a reform on the securing water indicator prompted by major water shortages in 2016. At that time, the country had no regulation with specific provisions on water resources management. The shortages generated a political impetus for change. In response, the Ministry of Water Resources drafted a series of three laws to provide legal tools to effectively manage water resources in the country. With regard to supplying seed, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security drafted the Seed Bill. This effort was driven by the need to reach food security in a country where the agricultural sector employs more than 75% of the population.

In the absence of a formal seed regulatory agency, proper testing bodies and seed laws, Sierra Leone’s farmers suffered economic losses resulting from poor quality seed that would not germinate. The 2012 Seed Bill was again reviewed in late 2016 and subsequently enacted by Parliament in 2017. This bill is the first legal document regulating the seed sector. Similarly, Sierra Leone did not have a central authority for animal feed control. However, on December 1, 2017, it passed the Food and Feed Safety Act. Its objective is to promote public health.
Burundi, another top improver, also reformed in three areas measured by *Enabling the Business of Agriculture*. In 2017, Burundi revised its plant protection law with the objectives of improving the country’s phytosanitary measures, its response to pest and disease outbreaks and food security, and raising farmer incomes. The new law improves the institutional structure by creating a new competent authority for plant protection tasked with conducting pest risk analysis. In addition, the law introduces a legal obligation for citizens to report pest outbreaks and undergo risk-based inspections. In the same year, Burundi also improved access to financial services by enacting a comprehensive legal framework on agent banking and electronic money. Moreover, in the seed sector, the government improved access to information on seed performance by introducing an official variety catalogue.

Malawi and Mozambique are also among the top 10 improvers. Malawi enhanced confidence in warehouse receipt financing by adopting the Warehouse Receipts Bill 2017 to clarify the obligations of parties involved in warehouse receipt operations. It also enacted new regulations on water resources management, which improved clarity in the public notice procedure of new major water use applications. In turn, Mozambique increased access to high-quality fertilizers by implementing a fertilizer registration process.

In South Asia, Pakistan improved the most in the region by establishing a comprehensive warehouse receipts system. Sri Lanka improved its plant protection regulations and introduced legislation on agent banking.

Countries across Europe and Central Asia improved significantly as well. Armenia and Georgia joined the list of the 10 top improvers. Armenia carried out several reforms. These reforms have not been easy to undertake. It took Armenia a decade to transition from only regulating the sale of fertilizer to creating a proper fertilizer registration process. And it took even longer to implement registration procedures in practice. A regulatory change came in 2014 with the adoption of the Phytosanitary Law of Armenia (Pesticides and Agrochemicals), which put in place market oversight mechanisms for fertilizers. Yet, this law was not enforced until a new decree on registration was implemented in 2016. Armenia now has a fully operational registration process for fertilizers that is managed by the State Food Safety Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, with 476 registered fertilizers listed in the online catalogue.

### Table 2.3 Ten countries that improved the most on the *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* indicators between 2016 and 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019 score</th>
<th>Change in score</th>
<th>Accessing finance</th>
<th>Securing water</th>
<th>Supplying seed</th>
<th>Protecting plant health</th>
<th>Sustaining livestock</th>
<th>Registering fertilizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>27.70</td>
<td>+14.35</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>67.41</td>
<td>+13.38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>35.76</td>
<td>+9.68</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>50.97</td>
<td>+7.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>41.51</td>
<td>+6.68</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>63.53</td>
<td>+6.12</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>48.87</td>
<td>+4.95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>+3.75</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>50.16</td>
<td>+3.72</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea, Rep.</td>
<td>65.09</td>
<td>+3.69</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* 2019 database.

Note: Countries are selected based on how much their *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* score improved between 2016 and 2018. The score improvement is calculated using 2017 gross national income (GNI) and conversion rates to capture the effects of regulatory changes. No reforms have been recorded on the registering machinery and trading food indicators in these 10 countries.
Despite positive changes, the reforming countries are still far from the best performers (figure 2.6).

**Figure 2.6 Reforming countries still have considerable room for improvement**

![Figure 2.6 Reforming countries still have considerable room for improvement](image)

Source: Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019 database.

Note: Averages are based on eight reforming countries for trading food, ten reforming countries on supplying seed and 15 reforming countries for protecting plant health.

**What is the focus of Enabling the Business of Agriculture and why does it matter?**

Farmers, which supply a significant portion of agricultural output, play a critical role in meeting rising food demand. Out of the 570 million farms in the world, the majority are small-scale ones, with smallholder farmers supplying about 80% of food produced in Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. However, constraints in access to inputs, finance, human capital and information make it difficult for smallholder farmers to grow. Further, climate change threatens agricultural productivity, causing droughts and pests in some regions. In areas where rainfall is at times inadequate, farmers need to have stable access to reliable water sources to be able to harvest and maintain livestock. In addition, barriers to market access prevent farmers from integrating into larger markets.

The *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* indicators measure the strength of regulation combined with their efficient implementation, which is captured through the time and cost of regulatory processes. *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* captures several important dimensions where farmers interact with and rely on government regulation. The indicators were selected in response to two basic questions. First, what are the input products and resources that farmers need to thrive? Second, for which of these inputs does regulation play an important role in supporting farmers?

Farmers use the formal system to access certain seeds at a given point in time (for example, by purchasing improved maize varieties), and the informal systems for others (for instance, by sourcing groundnut seed from local markets). And while informal seed systems offer a number of benefits to farmers, seed systems that rely solely on informal channels face challenges. Regulation that builds on the advantages in the informal seed sector in terms of genetic diversity and farmers’ expertise allows the formal sector to focus on the activities for which they are best equipped. The supplying seed indicator assesses regulations as well as the time and cost of variety registration that affect the efficiency surrounding good variety release and certification processes. Indicator data analysis suggests that a better regulatory environment for varieties and seed is associated with higher agricultural productivity as measured by cereal yield (kg/ha) (figure 2.7a).
Fertilizer has been credited for increasing crop yields by 40% to 60%. Efficient fertilizer product registration schemes facilitate the introduction of new products into markets, leading to increased fertilizer use by farmers and consequently higher yields. The registering fertilizer indicator measures the efficiency and cost of registering fertilizer as well as laws and regulations governing fertilizer registration processes. Enabling the Business of Agriculture data show that a better regulatory environment to register fertilizer is associated with higher agricultural productivity as measured by cereal yield (kg/ha) (figure 2.7b).

Livestock production is one of the fastest growing agricultural sectors. It remains an important mechanism for poverty reduction and gender empowerment, as livestock value chains support the livelihoods of approximately 1.7 billion poor people. On average, 68% of the poorest rural households keep farm animals. Given the dramatic consequences of animal diseases, veterinary medicinal products are often a cost-effective method to treat and prevent animal ailments. And the control of animal diseases cannot be achieved without the availability of veterinary medicinal products. Thus, the sustaining livestock indicator measures regulation affecting farmers’ access to safe, high-quality and affordable livestock farming inputs. Evidence suggests that better regulation supporting farmers’ access to quality feed and veterinary medicinal products is associated with higher milk yields (figure 2.8).

Farmers depend on regulation that protects crops from pests and diseases during production. Disease outbreaks lead to crop losses, compromising the ability of farmers to produce good harvests, deliver on production contracts and comply with market standards. The protecting plant health indicators measure phytosanitary legislation that helps farmers prevent pests and plant diseases. Phytosanitary legislation that helps farmers to prevent and control pest outbreaks is associated with higher agricultural productivity, as measured by cereal yield (kg/ha).

Some of the biggest increases in agricultural productivity during the past few decades have been achieved due to the introduction of agricultural machines, such as tractors. Agricultural mechanization increases productivity through improved efficiency of land cultivation. Moreover, mechanization facilitates the transition from subsistence to commercial farming. The registering machinery indicators measure the time and cost of tractor registration. The indicator data show that more efficient tractor registration procedures are associated with higher agricultural productivity, as measured by cereal yield (kg/ha).
Farmers cannot grow any crops or raise any animals without adequate water. While data on water use by farmers are limited, it is estimated that roughly 80% of all cropland relies only on rainwater to sustain crops. Water becomes a severe constraint for farmers when the total amount of rainfall is inadequate or the distribution of rainfall changes over time. The decision to invest in irrigation can be influenced by regulations governing farmers’ access to water. The indicators are focused on two specific challenges that arise for some farmers: an inability to accurately gauge water-related risks to their farming because of a lack of available information, and a risk of getting crowded out by big water users in the future.

Streamlined procedures for agricultural trade play an important role in securing a greater quantity of food at lower prices. Agricultural markets offer business opportunities for smallholder farmers. The trading food indicators measure the total time and cost required to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific documents for each shipment as well as other requirements and phytosanitary certification procedures.

Farmers need access to credit to purchase inputs such as seed and fertilizer, as well as to finance harvesting, processing and transporting operations. In developing countries, the most common form of collateral used for financing are immovable assets, such as land and real estate, while land tenure for many farmers is uncertain or insecure. However, some farmers may be able to rely on movable assets such as agriculture products, livestock and agricultural machinery. In countries where regulation recognizes and supports the use of warehouse receipts as collateral, farmers can receive a warehouse receipt as evidence of deposited goods. The purpose of the accessing finance indicators is to measure laws and regulations on warehouse receipts and inclusive finance.

Countries lack regulation to reduce gender bias and empower women in agriculture. Women are a large part of the global agricultural labor force. Yet, they do not enjoy the same rights as men. Restrictions in accessing land, owning assets such as livestock or capital, and obtaining seeds and fertilizer make it harder for women to do business in agriculture. Such constraints are often reinforced by poor laws. Enabling the Business of Agriculture assesses several legal constraints that women face when pursuing transactions relevant for agricultural businesses, such as signing a contract, opening a bank account or accessing credit. While there are only two countries, Cameroon and Niger, where women can’t legally open a bank account in the same way as men, 54 out of 101 countries do not explicitly prohibit discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender in their laws. Further, Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019 database; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) 2017.
Business of Agriculture data reveal discriminatory laws, particularly regarding the application of inputs such as fertilizer. For example, in Egypt women are not allowed to work with fertilizers and insecticides. Restrictions for women to use, handle or apply agricultural inputs are also found in Angola, Ethiopia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, the Russian Federation, and Tajikistan. Rural women can be empowered through member-based organizations such as water management organizations that can help overcome obstacles in accessing productive capital such as water, markets or finance. Encouraging women to hold leadership positions in local organizations also plays an important role in promoting gender equality. For example, Rwanda and Tanzania have legally mandated quotas in place to ensure the participation and involvement of water users and women in water management. Overall, 19 out of 101 countries establish a quota or other mechanisms in their law to promote the participation of women in water management institutions. Discriminatory laws manifest de facto gender gaps. For example, women farmers are consistently found to use less fertilizer than men. Bringing women’s yields up to meet those of men would increase overall agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5 – 4 %. Countries worldwide lack key regulations to promote environmental sustainability. Enabling the Business of Agriculture aims to measure regulatory practices that contribute to safeguarding the long-term availability of natural resources needed for agricultural production. Farmers need a healthy environment and adequate natural resources to grow food. However, farming itself impacts water, soil, air, biodiversity and overall ecosystem health. Considering the crosscutting nature of environmental sustainability aspects, Enabling the Business of Agriculture has integrated key practices into the supplying seed, securing water and registering fertilizer indicators. Globally, regulation needs to improve to ensure that productivity does not come at a cost for the environment. Farmers need access to water or good quality fertilizer to produce crops and maintain livestock. Fertilizer may contain traces of heavy metals, which can accumulate in the soil and pollute surface and groundwater, posing a threat to human and animal health. However, only half of countries studied set a legal maximum for heavy metal content in fertilizer. And almost half of countries studied do not regulate the management of runoff of water with excess fertilizer, chemicals or salinity from agricultural fields. The development of adapted and improved seed varieties relies on the use of diverse plant genetic resources that can provide certain desired traits and characteristics. This means that farmers rely on biodiversity to stay productive. To preserve plant genetic resources, governments need to enact laws that provide greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources. Yet, almost half of the countries studied have not enacted laws that establish predictable conditions for access to genetic resources. Agricultural activities can have a variety of positive and negative consequences on the environment (e.g. carbon sequestration, ammonia and methane emissions) that are currently not analyzed in the study. Enabling the Business of Agriculture does not intend to cover all the regulatory aspects addressing the impact of agriculture on natural resources. However, it is important for country scores to include an environmental sustainability component in areas where they are critical. Successful regulatory reforms in the areas measured by Enabling the Business of Agriculture help farmers increase their productivity. Streamlining seed registration procedures in Bangladesh under the 1993 National Seed Policy, the precursor to the Seeds Amendment Act, increased maize yield levels. The number of registered maize varieties reached 98 and the maize yield increased by more than 180% from 1994 to 2010. In Australia reforms of water information management allowed farmers to mitigate their water-related risks, especially during prolonged droughts. Recent reforms of digitalizing information exchange led to a reduction in the time and cost of food exporting procedures. By issuing phytosanitary certificates electronically, Kenya’s Health Inspectorate increased government revenues by 75% and saved exporters an estimated 72,000 kilometers in travel annually.
Notes
1. FAO 2018.
2. WDI 2017.
3. WDI 2018.
7. FAO 2016.
13. The correlation coefficient between protecting plant health and cereal yield (kg/ha) is 0.6. The relationship is significant at the 1% level after controlling for income per capita.
14. The correlation coefficient between the registering tractors score and cereal yield (kg/ha) is 0.5. The relationship is significant at the 1% level after controlling for income per capita.
15. FAO 2011a.
18. FAO 2011b.
20. Data available for 80 countries.
21. Data available for 80 countries.
22. Data available for 80 countries.
# References


03

Data Notes
Methodology

*Enabling the Business of Agriculture* presents indicators that measure the laws, regulations and bureaucratic processes that affect farmers in 101 countries. It covers eight indicators: supplying seed, registering fertilizer, securing water, registering machinery, sustaining livestock, protecting plant health, trading food and accessing finance.

The project collects data through questionnaires. Experts in each country fill out questionnaires, sharing their knowledge of relevant regulations and administrative processes. These specialists are identified through desk research as well as through collaboration with the World Bank Group’s agriculture experts. For this report, questionnaires were administered to more than 4,000 respondents from law firms, private businesses, government agencies, nonprofit organizations and universities. In addition to the questionnaires, the team engaged with agriculture experts in several rounds of interaction by email, conference calls and in-person meetings. The team visited eight countries to verify the data and observe regulatory processes on the ground. Detailed information about the local experts who contributed to this year’s study is available at http://eba.worldbank.org.

Once the data are collected, the team analyzes the information in conjunction with publicly available data on agency websites as well as texts of relevant laws and regulations in force as of June 30, 2018.

To allow for cross-country comparability, the team collects *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* data using the following standardized set of assumptions about a domestic farmer growing crops and cattle:

- The farmer lives within 100 kilometers of the largest business city in the country.
- She owns and farms less than 5 hectares of land.
- On 90% of her land, she grows a single crop to sell.
- In the remaining part of her land, she grows a mix of crops to feed her family.

In addition, each indicator relies on specific assumptions needed to ensure data comparability.
Supplying seed

The supplying seed indicator measures laws and regulations that support the timely release of seed for use by domestic farmers. This indicator includes: (a) the time it takes to register a new variety, (b) the cost of registering a new variety, and (c) nine legal data points assessing good practices that promote transparency and efficiency of variety release processes. For each legal data point, a score of 1 is assigned if the answer is “yes,” and a score of 0 is assigned if the answer is “no.” The aggregate indicator is a simple average of the scores of its three components, with higher values indicating better support for farmers to access high-quality seed (table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Supplying seed indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Time to register a new cereal variety</td>
<td>Calendar days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Cost to register a new cereal variety</td>
<td>Percent of income per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Quality of seed regulation index</td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If a variety is already registered in another country, does the law allow it to be automatically approved for commercialization?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are distinctiveness, uniformity and stability (DUS) testing data from foreign authorities accepted?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In practice, does the variety release committee (VRC) meet on demand or at least once per growing season?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a catalogue listing registered varieties?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the variety catalogue updated at least once per growing season?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can private seed companies or third parties produce “early generation seed” from public varieties?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can private seed companies or third parties (for example, private laboratories) certify seed?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the national seed authority publish a fee schedule for seed certification costs?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law prescribe the procedural requirements to access plant genetic materials in your country?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for the supplying seed indicator is collected through a questionnaire administered to seed companies, national seed associations, government authorities and academics. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of the relevant laws and regulations in each country.

The supplying seed indicator relies on several assumptions about the cereal variety, namely:

- It is a maize variety developed by the private sector and is being registered for the first time in the entire country. In countries where maize is not produced, another type of cereal is considered.
- It has not been registered in any other country.

Time

Time is recorded in calendar days and captures the median duration of each procedure. The time span for each procedure starts with the first filing of the registration application and ends with the last procedure required to release the variety on the market, which is often the listing in the national catalogue or its publication in the official gazette. Tests that the applicant performs prior to completing an application are excluded. The minimum time for each procedure is one day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day (that is, simultaneous procedures start on consecutive days). The time spans for the distinctiveness, uniformity and stability (DUS) testing
and value for cultivation and use (VCU) testing are standardized according to the number of cropping seasons in a given country, and the minimum number of seasons during which each test must be performed, as noted below (table 3.2).

For countries with one cropping season per year:
- If one season of testing is required for registration, the corresponding time span is 182 days.¹
- If two seasons of testing are required for registration, the corresponding time span is 547 days.²

For countries with two cropping seasons per year:
- If one season of testing is required for registration, the corresponding time span is 135 days.³
- If two seasons of testing are required for registration, the corresponding time span is 275 days.⁴

Cost
Only official costs are recorded, including any applicable fees and taxes. In the absence of official fee schedules, the estimates provided by expert respondents are recorded and the median of the responses is taken. Professional fees (for example, notary fees) are only included if the applicant is required to use such services. All costs are recorded as percent of income per capita (using current US dollars).

Countries with no practice or no score
A country is considered “no practice” on the time and cost components if either no seed variety was registered by the private sector between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018, or if seed registration legislation is not yet in force or implemented. A score of 0 is recorded if a variety registration is not done in practice. Countries where government oversight of seed performance trials is not instituted but where the industry or third parties successfully undertake this function (for example, Australia, United States) are not scored.

Table 3.2 Example of a procedure list for the supplying seed indicator, Brazil

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCEDURE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application for evaluation and registration</td>
<td>90 days</td>
<td>$59</td>
<td>RNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field testing - distinctness, uniformity and stability (DUS) test</td>
<td>275 days⁺</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>RNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field testing - value for cultivation and use (VCU)</td>
<td>275 days⁺</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>RNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical review</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>$52</td>
<td>RNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval and official release</td>
<td>90 days</td>
<td>$155</td>
<td>RNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listing in national catalogue</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>RNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication in the gazette</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>RNC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>576 days</strong></td>
<td><strong>$266</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: National Register of Cultivars of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply = RNC.
⁺ Procedures take place simultaneously but start on consecutive days.

Reforms
The supplying seed indicator tracks biennial regulatory and procedural changes in the area of accessing good seed. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report’s reform summaries section. For the indicator’s legal component, a reform is considered to be any change in laws and regulations that leads to an improvement of a score from 0 to 1 on any of the sub-questions. For the time and cost components associated with registering a new seed variety, a reform is considered to be any decrease from the previously published data that is 10% or more. Comparable data are used to calculate the changes, eliminating any impact of variations in exchange rates and/or income per capita. For example, the publication of an official
catalogue listing varieties registered in a country would represent a reform with a one-point increase for the legal component. And reducing cost to register a new maize variety from $500 to $249 would be classified as a reform for the cost component. Therefore, these reforms would be acknowledged in the study. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country’s score are also captured.

Registering fertilizer

The registering fertilizer indicator measures laws and regulations that help domestic farmers gain access to high-quality fertilizer. This indicator includes: (a) the time to register a new fertilizer product, (b) the cost to register a new fertilizer product, and (c) six data points on assessing laws and regulations ensuring farmers’ access to high-quality, unadulterated fertilizer (table 3.3). For each legal data point, a score of 1 is assigned if the answer is “yes,” and a score of 0 is assigned if the answer is “no.” The aggregate indicator is a simple average of the scores on its three components, with higher values indicating better regulatory support for farmers to access high-quality fertilizer.

Table 3.3 Registering fertilizer indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Time to register a new fertilizer product</td>
<td>Calendar days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Cost to register a new fertilizer product</td>
<td>Percent of income per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Quality of fertilizer regulation index</td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must private companies register new chemical fertilizers to have them commercialized?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a legal limit to the validity of fertilizer registration (in years)?</td>
<td>1 (No or ≥ 10 years) /0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there an online national catalogue listing all registered fertilizers in your country?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under a regional fertilizer registration agreement, is a fertilizer registered in another member country free from re-registration?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must labels contain comprehensive information on fertilizer that is in the country’s official language and includes all the stipulated requirements?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a maximum allowable content of heavy metals?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for the registering fertilizer indicator is collected through a questionnaire administered to experts from fertilizer companies, fertilizer associations and relevant government authorities, as well as farmer associations in each country. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of the relevant laws and regulations in each country (table 3.4).

The registering fertilizer indicator relies on several assumptions about the fertilizer company and the registered fertilizer product, as noted below.

The fertilizer company:
  > Is a private sector company.
  > Is domestically registered in the country.
  > Imports fertilizer to sell in the local market.
  > Has registered at least one new fertilizer product in the country.

The fertilizer:
  > Is a new chemical fertilizer product.
  > Is produced in a foreign country.
  > Is registered for marketing purposes.
Time
Fertilizer registration time captures the total time it takes for a fertilizer company to register a new fertilizer product. Time is recorded in calendar days and represents a median duration for each procedure. A procedure's duration starts with the first filing of an application or a demand and ends once the company has received the final document, such as the fertilizer registration certificate. The time it takes to complete each procedure is aggregated to obtain the total time it takes to register a fertilizer. The minimum time for each procedure is one day. Although procedures may take place simultaneously, they cannot start on the same day (that is, simultaneous procedures start on consecutive days).

Cost
The registration cost includes the total cost of registering a new fertilizer product. The cost captures all the official fees and taxes associated with the relevant licenses, permits and certificates, along with their required documents. All costs are recorded as percent of income per capita (using current US dollars). Countries receive a score of 0 if they do not have a requirement to register fertilizer or if the registration is not done in practice.

Countries with no practice, not applicable or no score
A country is considered “no practice” on the time and cost components if either no fertilizer was registered between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018, or if an applicable fertilizer registration legislation is not implemented. “Not applicable” (N/A) is recorded in cases when fertilizer registration is not legally required. Hence, a score of 0 is assigned if fertilizer registration is not legally required or fertilizer registration is not done in practice. Countries are not scored where government oversight of fertilizer registration is not instituted but where the industry or third parties successfully undertake this function (for instance, Australia, New Zealand).

Table 3.4 Example of a procedure list for the registering fertilizer indicator, Bangladesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCEDURE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application for registration</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>National Fertilizer Technical Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Content verification report</td>
<td>75 days</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution, BARI, BINA, BRRI, SRDI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field testing</td>
<td>593 days</td>
<td>$521.48</td>
<td>BARI, BRRI, BINA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental report</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>$118.52</td>
<td>Department of Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National committee approval</td>
<td>97 days</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>National Fertilizer Standardization Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazette notification</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final registration for commercial sale</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>$59.23</td>
<td>Department of Agricultural Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>945 days</td>
<td>$699.23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: BARI=Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute; BINA=Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture; BRRI=Bangladesh Rice Research Institute; SRDI=Soil Resource Development Institute.

Reforms
The registering fertilizer indicator tracks biennial regulatory and procedural changes in the area of accessing high-quality fertilizer. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report’s reform summaries section. For the indicator’s legal component, a reform is considered to be any change in laws and regulations that leads to an improvement of a score from 0 to 1 on any of the sub-questions. For the time and cost components associated with registering a new fertilizer product, a reform is any decrease from the previously published data that is 10% or more. Comparable data are used to calculate the changes,
eliminating any impact from variations in exchange rates and/or income per capita. For example, introducing a law that implements and enforces registration procedures for new fertilizer products would result in a country moving from the “no registration” category to registering fertilizer products. This change would represent a reform with a one-point increase for the introduction of registration procedures and therefore would be acknowledged in the report. Time and cost components are also recorded for the registration process. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country’s score are also captured.

Securing water

The securing water indicator measures laws and regulations that help domestic farmers make better decisions as to whether and how much to invest in irrigation for their farm. This indicator includes ten data points with key features that can help farmers to better understand their water-related investment risks and that provide opportunities to manage those risks through active engagement in processes that affect their access to water. For each data point, a score of 1 is assigned if the answer is “yes,” and a score of 0 is assigned if the answer is “no.” The aggregate indicator sums up the underlying data points and thus ranges from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating better legal support for farmers as they navigate through water investment decisions (table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Securing water indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Must information about water uses be made publicly available?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must results from ongoing water resource monitoring be made publicly available?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must water users be represented in water resource management institutions?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must water resource management plans be updated on a set schedule?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must a priority order be set for allocation between different types of water uses?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are water resource management plans binding on water allocation decisions?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must there be a public notice and comment period before decisions on new major water extraction permits are made?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the length of the public notice and comment period defined?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a quota or other mechanism to promote the participation of women in water resource management institutions?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law specifically support the management of non-point sources of pollution?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for the securing water indicator is collected through a questionnaire administered to experts in irrigation, water resources management, water law and environmental law in each country. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of the relevant laws and regulations in each country.

The securing water indicator relies on several assumptions about the farmer and her potential water use, as follows:

- She is currently not irrigating her crops but is considering whether or not to invest in irrigation.
- Her farm is not located within a current or planned collective irrigation scheme.
- In countries that require permits for water extraction and use, the water use that she is considering falls within any relevant exemptions for small-scale water use.
Reforms
The securing water indicator tracks biennial regulatory changes in the area of irrigation investments. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report’s reform summaries section. Any change in laws and regulations is considered a reform if it leads to an improvement of a score from 0 to 1 on any of the questions. Comparable data are used to record the changes. For example, introducing a new law that requires that water resource monitoring data must be made publicly available would represent a reform with a one-point increase and therefore would be acknowledged in the report. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country’s score are also captured.

Registering machinery

The registering machinery indicator measures regulatory processes that impact the use of agricultural machinery by domestic farmers. The indicator focuses on agricultural tractors as a proxy for overall farm mechanization. In particular, the indicator focuses on: (a) the time to register a tractor and (b) the cost required to register a tractor. The aggregate indicator score is a simple average of the scores of the two components, with higher values indicating more efficient agricultural tractor registration and hence better access to mechanization for farmers (table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Registering machinery indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time to register a tractor</td>
<td>Calendar days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to register a tractor</td>
<td>Percent of income per capita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for the registering machinery indicator is collected through a questionnaire administered to public sector experts in agricultural mechanization, as well as professionals from private agricultural machinery companies and industry associations in each country. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of relevant laws and regulations.

The registering machinery indicator relies on an assumption about the agricultural tractor and its use by farmers:

> The tractor is a two-axle, four-wheel drive agricultural tractor that is designed to furnish the power to pull, carry, propel or drive implements. All self-propelled implements are excluded.

Time
Time is recorded in calendar days and captures each procedure’s median duration. Each procedure’s time starts with the first filing of an application or demand and ends once the final document is received, such as the receipt of the tractor registration certificate. The minimum time required for each procedure is one day. It is assumed that a registering person or company has had no prior contact with any of the government officials.

Cost
Cost captures all the official fees associated with the tractor registration as well as costs associated with the required documents. In the absence of official fee schedules, closest estimates by expert
respondents are recorded. If several respondents provide different estimates, the median value is reported. All costs are recorded as percent of income per capita (using current US dollars). In all cases the costs exclude bribes.

**Countries with no practice or not applicable**
A country is considered “no practice” on the time and cost components if either no tractor was registered between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018, or if the applicable tractor registration legislation is not implemented. If tractor registration is not legally required, a country is recorded as “not applicable” (N/A). Hence, a score of 0 is assigned if tractor registration is not legally required or tractor registration is not done in practice.

**Reforms**
The registering machinery indicator tracks biennial procedural changes in the area of registering a tractor. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report’s reform summaries section. For the time and cost components associated with registering a tractor, a reform is considered to be any decrease from the previously published data that is 10% or more. Comparable data are used to calculate the changes, eliminating any impact of variations in exchange rates and/or income per capita. For example, a reduction in the cost of a new tractor registration certificate from $200 to $150 would be classified as a reform for the cost component. Similarly, a decrease in the time required to obtain a new tractor registration certificate from 90 to 75 days would be classified as a reform to the time component. Therefore, these reforms would be acknowledged in the report. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country’s score are also captured.

**Sustaining livestock**
The sustaining livestock indicator measures regulations affecting domestic farmers’ access to safe, high-quality and affordable livestock farming inputs for animal nutrition and health. The indicator includes two legal components that cover: (a) manufactured feed and (b) veterinary medicinal products.

The quality of manufactured feed index includes five data points that examine key features that ensure the availability of safe feed, give farmers information on the use of feed and provide mechanisms for the traceability of feed available in the market. The quality of veterinary medicinal products index includes six data points that: examine key features that ensure the availability of high-quality and safe veterinary medicinal products; promote the affordability of veterinary medicinal products; and provide mechanisms to report unexpected and negative reactions to veterinary medicinal products used. For each data point, a score of 1 is assigned if the answer is “yes,” and a score of 0 is assigned if the answer is “no.” The aggregate indicator score is a simple average of each of the indexes, with higher values indicating better regulatory support for farmers as they navigate through livestock farming decisions (table 3.7).
Table 3.7 Sustaining livestock indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a. Quality of manufactured feed index</strong></td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must manufacturing facilities be approved before the start of operations?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are inspections of in-use feed manufacturing facilities based on a risk assessment?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must manufactured feed be labeled?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must manufactured feed sold in bulk be accompanied by a document containing all mandatory labeling information?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are feed manufacturers required to keep monitoring records?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b. Quality of veterinary medicinal products index</strong></td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must the veterinary medicinal products be registered to be commercialized (in non-emergency or normal situations)?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a specific timeframe set by law for dossier revision?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a list of officially registered veterinary medicinal products on the website of the relevant regulatory authority?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are generic versions of a registered brand-name veterinary medicinal products allowed by law?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a specified proprietary time between registration of a generic and a registered brand-name veterinary medicinal products?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must registration holders of veterinary medicinal products have a mechanism to capture unexpected or dangerous reactions to marketed veterinary medicinal products?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for the sustaining livestock indicator is collected through two separate questionnaires on manufactured feed and veterinary medicinal products. The manufactured feed questionnaire is administered to animal nutrition and feed manufacturing experts. The veterinary medicinal products questionnaire is administered to manufacturers, importers, lawyers and regulators. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of the relevant laws and regulations in each country.

The sustaining livestock indicator relies on several assumptions about the farmer and the veterinary medicinal products, as noted below.

The farmer:

- Raises dairy cattle.
- Feeds cattle using purchased feed from commercial entities and feed produced on the farm.
- Uses antiparasitic and antimicrobial drugs to treat infections.
- Is yet to vaccinate some cattle for common diseases.
- Commercializes 90% of the milk produced through a producer organization and uses 10% for self-consumption.

The veterinary medicinal products:

- Is intended specifically for farm animals.
- Is not intended specifically for inclusion in animal feed.

Reforms

The sustaining livestock indicator tracks biennial regulatory changes in terms of accessing high-quality, livestock farming inputs, including manufactured feed and veterinary medicinal products. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report’s reform summaries section. A reform is considered to be any change in laws and
regulations that leads to an improvement of a score from 0 to 1 on any of the sub-questions. Comparable data are used to record the changes. For example, introducing a law that requires the approval of feed manufacturing facilities prior to the start of operations would represent a reform with a one-point increase. Therefore, this reform would be acknowledged in the report. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country's score are also captured.

Protecting plant health

The protecting plant health indicator measures phytosanitary legislation that helps domestic farmers prevent and control pests and plant diseases as well as improve access to markets. This indicator includes five data points on domestic pest management measures and phytosanitary controls at the border. The indicator captures the accessibility of pest information, reporting obligations, quarantine pest lists, pest risk analysis and risk-based inspections. For each data point, a score of 1 is assigned if the answer is "yes," and a score of 0 is assigned if the answer is "no." The aggregate indicator sums up all the underlying data points and thus ranges from 0 to 5, with higher values indicating stronger legal and regulatory support for farmers to manage pest risks and meet phytosanitary standards in destination markets (table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Protecting plant health indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of phytosanitary regulation index</td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can comprehensive information on plant pests and diseases that includes 1) pictures, 2) host information, 3) current status and 4) control methods, be obtained on a government website?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must landowners/users report pest outbreaks to the government and are there any penalties associated with non-compliance?</td>
<td>1/0.5 if there is obligation but no penalties/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a publicly-available list of regulated quarantine pests?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a designated government agency tasked with conducting pest risk analysis (PRA) for imports of plant products?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are risk-based phytosanitary import inspections allowed?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information for the protecting plant health indicator is collected through a questionnaire administered to government agencies responsible for plant protection and other experts on phytosanitary issues in each country. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of relevant laws and regulations.

Reforms

The protecting plant health indicator tracks biennial regulatory changes related to the prevention of pests and plant diseases. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report’s reforms summaries section. A reform is considered to be any change in laws and regulations that leads to an improvement of a score from 0 to 1 on any of the questions. Comparable data are used to record the changes. For example, introducing a law that designates a government agency to conduct pest risk analysis would represent a reform with a one-point increase and therefore would be acknowledged in the report. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country's score are also captured.
Trading food

The trading food indicator measures laws and regulations that help domestic farmers trade agricultural products to markets. The indicator has three components, namely: (a) the total time required to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific documents for each shipment, (b) the total cost to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific documents for each shipment, and (c) seven data points on license and membership requirements and phytosanitary certification procedures. For each data point under component (c), a score of 1 is assigned if the answer is “yes,” and a score of 0 is assigned if the answer is “no.” The aggregate indicator score is a simple average of the scores of the three components, with higher values indicating more efficient agricultural export procedures (table 3.9).

Table 3.9 Trading food indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents</td>
<td>Hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Trading food index</td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are exporters of agricultural products free from the requirement to obtain trader-level licenses or memberships?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can exporters apply for a phytosanitary certificate online?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there an ePhyto system in place to generate, issue and exchange certificates online?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can phytosanitary certificates be issued on-site where goods are located?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the phytosanitary certificate fee publicly available?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a producer organization be established without a minimum capital requirement?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman legally sign a contract in the same way as a man?*</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Women, Business and the Law 2018 data are used as secondary data.

Information for the trading food indicator is collected through a questionnaire administered to private sector agribusinesses engaged in exporting agricultural products, and trade/export associations, as well as government agencies responsible for agricultural trade and specific agricultural products in each country. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of relevant laws and regulations in each country.

The trading food indicator relies on several assumptions about an agricultural exporter and an export transaction, as follows:

> An agricultural exporter can be a producer organization or any other type of an applicable legal entity. It performs general agricultural trading activities and does not operate in a special export processing zone.
> A product is the country’s most exported agricultural product.
> A trading partner is the largest purchaser of the export product.5
> An export shipment is transported from a warehouse located in the country’s main business city.
> An export shipment weighs 15 metric tons and is valued at $50,000. It is packed with the most widely used method. All packing materials that require fumigation (such as wood pallets) are assumed to be treated and marked with an approved international seal certifying that treatment.

Time

Time is recorded in hours and captures the median duration to obtain the required documents to export on a per shipment basis, taking into account any simultaneity. Time to complete membership
requirements or to obtain trader-level licenses is not measured. A timeframe for each document starts with the first filing of an application or demand, and ends once the company has received the final desired document, such as the receipt of the phytosanitary certificate. It is assumed that a company’s owners, managers and/or employees did not have any prior contact with government officials (table 3.10).

**Cost**
The cost includes all official fees as well as fees for legal or professional services if such services are required by law to obtain the mandatory documents. Costs are reported in U.S. dollars. Respondents are asked to convert local currency into U.S. dollars based on the exchange rate of the day they answer the questionnaire. If several respondents provide different estimates, the median reported value is recorded. Traditional (scheduled) border taxes/tariffs are not captured. Other special charges or taxes that apply to a selected product or an export of agricultural products in general are included only when they result in the issuance of a standalone mandatory export document, or are conditional to obtaining another mandatory export document. In all cases the cost excludes bribes.

**Table 3.10 Example of an trading food indicator procedure list, Colombia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROCEDURE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obtain a phytosanitary certificate</td>
<td>36 hours</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>ICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain a quality certificate</td>
<td>36 hours</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>National Coffee Exporters’ Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36 hours</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ICA = Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario.
*Procedures take place simultaneously.

**Reforms**
The trading food indicator tracks biennial regulatory and procedural changes related to the trade of agricultural products to markets. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report’s reform summaries section. For the indicator’s legal component, a reform is considered to be any change in laws and regulations that leads to an improvement of a score from 0 to 1 on any of the questions. For the time and cost components associated with export documents, a reform is considered to be any decrease from the previously published data that is 10% or more. For example, introducing an online application for phytosanitary certificates would represent a reform with a one-point increase on the trading food index. Reducing the time required to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific export documents from 100 hours to 48 hours through a new single window would be classified as a reform on the time component. Therefore, these reforms would be acknowledged in the report. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country’s score are also captured.

**Accessing finance**

The accessing finance indicator measures laws and regulations on the use of warehouse receipts and inclusive finance. For domestic farmers who may not have traditional immovable collateral, warehouse receipt financing can be an effective tool to access credit. Strong laws and regulations protect the rights of both depositors and lenders, facilitating the enforceability of securities and making warehouse receipts attractive collateral. For each data point, a score of 1 is assigned if the answer is “yes,” and a score of 0 is assigned if the answer is “no.” The aggregate indicator score is a simple average of each of the indexes with higher values indicating better regulatory support for farmers accessing finance (table 3.11).
Table 3.11 Accessing finance indicator data points and scoring methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATA POINT</th>
<th>SCORING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>a. Warehouse receipts index</strong></td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a law regulating the operation of warehouse receipts?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must warehouse operators provide any of the following performance guarantees?</td>
<td>1 if any /0 if none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. File a bond with a regulator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Pay into an indemnity or guarantee fund to secure performance of obligations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Insure a warehouse or stored goods against damage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can warehouse receipts be negotiable?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are electronic warehouse receipts legally recognized?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Must warehouse receipts contain information on security interests over the goods?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>b. Inclusive finance index</strong></td>
<td>Sum of sub-questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law allow licensed deposit-taking MFIs in your country?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there a law regulating agent banking activities in your country?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can non-financial institution businesses (i.e. businesses that do not hold any financial institution license) issue e-money in your country?</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can a woman legally open a bank account in the same way as a man?*</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the law prohibit discrimination by creditors on the basis of sex or gender?**</td>
<td>1/0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Source: Women, Business and the Law 2018 data are used as secondary data.

Information for the accessing finance indicator is collected through a questionnaire administered to financial lawyers in each country. The information collected is validated through detailed desk reviews of the relevant laws and regulations in each country.

**Reforms**

The accessing finance indicator tracks biennial regulatory changes related to the ease of using warehouse receipts as collateral to access credit and inclusive finance. Depending on the data impact, certain changes between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2018 are classified as reforms. To acknowledge the implementation of significant changes, the reforms captured by the indicator are listed in the report's reform summaries section. A reform is considered to be any change in laws and regulations that leads to an improvement of a score from 0 to 1 on any of the questions. Comparable data are used to record the changes. For example, introducing legal provisions that require warehouse receipts to contain information about security interests would represent a reform with a one-point increase on the warehouse receipts index and therefore would be acknowledged in the report. Regulatory changes that lead to a decrease in a country’s score are also captured.
Indicator and aggregate scores

*Enabling the Business of Agriculture* presents indicator scores that aggregate individual data points to benchmark countries against regulatory good practices that affect farmers. The indicator scores assess a country’s absolute performance level and can be used to track improvements over time (table 3.12). Calculating the indicator score for each country involves two main steps, as noted below:

> First, individual components are normalized to a common unit where each component (y) is rescaled using linear transformation \((\text{worst}–y)/(\text{worst}–\text{best})\). For legal components, the best performance is set at the highest possible score, even if no country currently obtains that score. The worst performance score is the worst value recorded. For efficiency components, the best performance is set by the highest performing country and a score of 0 is assigned in cases of “no practice” (see http://eba.worldbank.org for details). To mitigate the effects of extreme outliers in the distributions of the rescaled data for efficiency components, the worst performance is calculated after the removal of outliers. The definition of outliers is based on the distribution for each component. To simplify the process, the 95th percentile is used for the components with the most dispersed distributions (including the time and cost). No outlier is removed for legal component scores.

> In the second step, component scores are aggregated through simple averaging to obtain one indicator score. All the component scores are equally weighted. A country’s indicator score ranges from 0 to 100, where 0 represents the worst performance and 100 represents the best performance. The difference between a country’s indicator score between report years illustrates the extent to which the country has improved over time.

Indicator scores can be used to examine differences among countries in the same region or income group. *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* uses the World Bank Group’s regional and income group classifications.\(^6\) While the World Bank Group does not assign regional classifications to high-income countries, regional averages presented in figures and tables in *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* include countries from all income groups. For the report, high-income Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries are assigned the “regional” classification as OECD high income. *Enabling the Business of Agriculture* reports income per capita as published in the World Bank’s *World Development Indicators* for the respective year. Income is calculated using the Atlas method (in current U.S. dollars). For the supplying seed, registering fertilizer, registering machinery cost indicators expressed as a percentage of income per capita, 2018 gross national income (GNI) per capita in current U.S. dollars is used as the denominator.

Notes

1. Time is based on the average growing time for medium-maturing varieties of maize in a country with one cropping season. A cropping season in a country with one season per calendar year tends to last longer than one in a country with two seasons per year.
2. Time includes the 365 days of a full calendar year and an additional season of tests corresponding to 182 days.
3. Time is based on the average growing time for medium-maturing varieties of maize in a country with two cropping seasons.
4. Time includes two seasons of 135 days and 5 days between seasons to plow and prepare the land for the next season of tests.
5. Agricultural products are defined as plant-based agricultural products according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 1996 version, including vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, cereals, oil seeds, sugar, cocoa, tobacco and cotton (HS 07, 08, 09, 10, 12, 17, 18, 24, 52). To identify the trading partner and the export product for each country, the project team collected data on trade flows for 2009–12 from international databases such as the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade). For countries for which trade flow data were not available, data from ancillary government sources (various ministries and departments) and World Bank Group country offices were used to identify the export product and natural trading partners.
## Table 3.12 Which countries set the best regulatory performance?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>COUNTRY ESTABLISHING BEST REGULATORY PERFORMANCE</th>
<th>BEST REGULATORY PERFORMANCE</th>
<th>WORST REGULATORY PERFORMANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supplying seed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to register a new cereal variety (calendar days)</td>
<td>France(^a); Myanmar(^b)</td>
<td>236(^a); 147(^b)</td>
<td>932(^c); 822(^d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>Georgia(^e); Kazakhstan(^e); Nepal(^f); Russian Federation(^e); Dominican Republic(^g); Sri Lanka(^h)</td>
<td>0.0(^i); 0.0(^j)</td>
<td>48.3(^k); 794.6(^l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of seed regulation index (0-9)</td>
<td>Denmark; Germany; Spain(^m)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1(^n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registering fertilizer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to register a new fertilizer product (calendar days)</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>11(^o)</td>
<td>886(^p)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>Armenia; China; Croatia(^q)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>539.1(^r)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6)</td>
<td>Austria; Belgium; Switzerland(^s)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0(^t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Securing water</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securing water index (0-10)</td>
<td>Brazil; Kenya; Zambia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0(^u)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registering machinery</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to register a tractor (calendar days)</td>
<td>Finland; Morocco; South Africa(^v)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19(^w)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to register a tractor (% of income per capita)</td>
<td>Brazil; China; Japan; Mexico; Norway</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.3(^x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustaining livestock</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5)</td>
<td>Ireland; Turkey; Vietnam(^y)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0(^z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6)</td>
<td>New Zealand; Sweden; United States(^{mn})</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0(^{no})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protecting plant health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5)</td>
<td>Chile; Colombia; Ukraine(^{op})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0(^{pq})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trading food</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours)</td>
<td>Canada; Italy; United Kingdom(^{qr})</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>144(^{rs})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$)</td>
<td>Germany; Portugal; Romania(^{st})</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>195(^{su})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading food index (0-7)</td>
<td>Chile; Netherlands; Peru</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2(^{tv})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accessing finance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouse receipts index (0-5)</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire; Ethiopia; India(^{uv})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0(^{uw})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive finance index (0-5)</td>
<td>Greece; Poland; Lithuania(^{vx})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1(^{yw})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Enabling the Business of Agriculture 2019 database.*

*Notes:*
- a. For countries with one cropping season.
- b. For countries with two cropping seasons.
- c. Worst performance is defined as the 95th percentile among all countries with one cropping season in the Enabling the Business of Agriculture sample.
- d. Worst performance is defined as the 95th percentile among all countries with two cropping seasons in the Enabling the Business of Agriculture sample.
- e. Another 12 countries score 9 out of 9 on the quality of seed regulation index.
- f. Worst performance is the worst value recorded.
- g. The best regulatory performance for time to register a new fertilizer product is 11 days. However, the time to register a new fertilizer product is recorded as 0 days for countries within the European Union, where no additional registration is needed for products that are already registered in the European Commission catalogue.
- h. Worst performance is defined as the 95th percentile among all countries in the Enabling the Business of Agriculture sample.
- i. In another 22 countries it costs 0% of income per capita to register a new fertilizer product.
- j. In another 19 countries score 6 out of 6 on the quality of fertilizer regulation index.
- k. In another 27 countries it also takes one day to register a tractor.
- l. Another 28 countries score 5 out of 5 on the quality of manufactured feed index.
- m. Another 29 countries score 6 out of 6 on the quality of veterinary medicinal products index.
- n. Another 21 countries score 5 out of 5 on the quality of phytosanitary regulation index.
- o. In another 20 countries it also takes 0 hours to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific documents required to export.
- p. In another 26 countries it also costs $0 to obtain mandatory, agriculture-specific documents required to export.
- q. Another 12 countries score 5 out of 5 on the warehouse receipts index.
- r. Another 28 countries score 5 out of 5 on the inclusive finance index.
04

Summaries of Enabling the Business of Agriculture Reforms between 2016 and 2018
✓ A reform that enables farmers to do business in agriculture
✗ A change that makes it more difficult for farmers to do business in agriculture

**ARMENIA**

✓ Registering fertilizer
Armenia increased access to high-quality fertilizers by streamlining fertilizer registration for imported fertilizer products.

✓ Securing water
Armenia introduced a set schedule for periodically updating its water plans to ensure they remain up-to-date with current realities.

✓ Protecting plant health
Armenia made pest management easier by publishing comprehensive information on plant pests and diseases on the State Service for Food Safety website.

**BANGLADESH**

✓ Supplying seed
Bangladesh enacted a new seed act that provides tools to improve the country’s capacity to certify seed by allowing the government to delegate seed certification activities to third parties including to the private sector.

✓ Trading food
Bangladesh made it easier to trade agricultural products by publishing the official fee schedule of phytosanitary certificates both online and in the legislation.

**BENIN**

✓ Registering fertilizer
Benin improved fertilizer quality control by legally requiring all fertilizer containers to be labeled in the country’s official language.

**BRAZIL**

✓ Protecting plant health
Brazil improved its plant protection systems by introducing risk-based phytosanitary import inspections in the law.

**BURKINA FASO**

✓ Sustaining livestock
Burkina Faso increased safety controls for feed manufacturing by requiring the approval and inspection of manufacturing facilities prior to the start of operations.

✓ Protecting plant health
Burkina Faso strengthened its plant protection by introducing a new law that obligates land owners and users to report pest outbreaks.

**BURUNDI**

✓ Supplying seed
Burundi improved the access to information on varietal availability by introducing an official variety catalogue that lists varieties registered in the country.

✓ Protecting plant health
Burundi improved its phytosanitary legislation by introducing a new law that requires citizens to report pest outbreaks, designates a specific agency to conduct pest risk analyses and allows risk-based phytosanitary import inspections.

✓ Accessing finance
Burundi enacted laws on agent banking and electronic money. It improved access to finance by allowing non-bank financial institutions to issue e-money.
CHILE

✔ Sustaining livestock
Chile increased the quality control of manufactured feed by requiring that all unpacked feed sold in bulk be accompanied by labelling information.

COLOMBIA

✔ Protecting plant health
Colombia made pest management easier by publishing comprehensive information on plant pests and diseases on the Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario website.

CÔTE D’IVOIRE

✔ Trading food
Côte d’Ivoire made it easier to trade agricultural products by introducing an online application for phytosanitary certificates.

DENMARK

✔ Protecting plant health
Denmark improved its phytosanitary legislation by introducing legal obligations for citizens to report pest outbreaks and imposing penalties associated with non-compliance.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

✔ Trading food
The Dominican Republic made it easier to trade agricultural products by introducing an online application for phytosanitary certificates.

GEORGIA

✔ Sustaining livestock
Georgia enhanced safety controls for feed manufacturing facilities, which now must be approved prior to the start of operations. Feed manufacturers are now required to maintain monitoring records and include specific information on marketed feed labels.

✔ Protecting plant health
Georgia improved its phytosanitary legislation by introducing penalties for the failure to report pest outbreaks.

✔ Accessing finance
Georgia introduced a law on agent banking. Georgia also improved access to finance by legally requiring the ring-fencing of the funds of electronic money customers.

GHANA

✔ Protecting plant health
Ghana improved its plant protection regulation by introducing a list of regulated quarantine pests and making it available on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) website.

GREECE

✔ Protecting plant health
Greece improved its phytosanitary legislation by introducing legal obligations for citizens to report pest outbreaks and imposing penalties associated with non-compliance.

GUATEMALA

✔ Securing water
Guatemala enacted a new regulation to require the involvement of water users in water resources management processes.
HAITI

✔ Supplying seed
Haiti improved the access to information on varietal availability by introducing an official variety catalogue that lists the varieties available in the country.

HONDURAS

✔ Supplying seed
Honduras strengthened the public sector’s capacity to implement seed certification by allowing the accreditation of third parties for the performance of certification activities.

INDIA

✖ Registering machinery
India made tractor registration less affordable for farmers by considerably increasing the official tractor registration fees in 2016.

KAZAKHSTAN

✔ Accessing finance
Kazakhstan improved access to credit by legally recognizing warehouse receipts in electronic form.

KENYA

✔ Supplying seed
Kenya improved its seed sector by enacting a reform that facilitates the regional circulation of registered seed and private sector support of the public sector’s certification capacity.

✔ Securing water
Kenya’s new water law requires that water resources plans must be updated on a set schedule.

✔ Sustaining livestock
Kenya increased access to information by publishing a list of officially registered veterinary medicinal products on the website of the relevant regulatory authority.

KOREA, REP.

✔ Securing water
Korea required that gender balance must be considered when appointing members of the national and local water resources management committees.

✔ Protecting plant health
Korea improved its phytosanitary legislation by introducing legal obligations for citizens to report pest outbreaks and by imposing penalties associated with non-compliance.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

✔ Registering machinery
The Kyrgyz Republic made tractor registration more affordable for farmers by lowering registration costs.

LAO PDR

✔ Securing water
Lao PDR’s new water law provides a more comprehensive basis for making water information publicly available and involving water users in water management.

✔ Accessing finance
Lao PDR improved access to finance by allowing non-bank financial institutions to issue electronic money.

LIBERIA

✔ Accessing finance
Liberia improved access to finance by introducing laws on agent banking.
### Malaysia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Supplying seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia’s technical committee in charge of seed registration is now meeting more frequently in response to an increase in the volume of applications, resulting in a reduction of the time to release a new variety.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malawi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Accessing finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi enhanced confidence in warehouse receipt financing by adopting a regulation establishing the rights and obligations of all parties involved in warehouse receipt operations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Securing water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malawi improved clarity in its public notice procedures by setting a required length that new major water use applications must be publicized.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Accessing finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico enacted its first law on electronic money which includes licensing requirements for non-bank e-money issuers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Morocco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Securing water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco made water resources management more transparent for water users by requiring information on water resources to be made publicly available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mozambique

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Registering fertilizer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique increased access to high-quality fertilizers by implementing a fertilizer registration process that consists of an application and National Committee approval.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nepal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Protecting plant health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nepal made pest management easier by publishing comprehensive information on plant pests and diseases on the Regional Plant Protection Laboratory website.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Nigeria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Supplying seed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niger improved the transparency of costs associated with its seed quality assurance system by introducing an official fee schedule for certification activities performed by the seed authority.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Sustaining livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria made its livestock manufacturing processes safer by requiring facilities to be approved prior to the start of operations, and by requiring that monitoring records be kept.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Trading food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria made it easier to trade agricultural products by publishing the official fee schedule of phytosanitary certificates both online and in the legislation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pakistan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>Accessing finance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan created new financing opportunities for agribusinesses by establishing a comprehensive regulation for warehouse receipts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERU
- Trading food
  Peru made it easier to trade agricultural products by introducing an ePhyto system.

PHILIPPINES
- Accessing finance
  The Philippines improved access to finance by introducing laws on agent banking.

RWANDA
- Protecting plant health
  Rwanda improved its phytosanitary legislation by designating a specific agency to conduct pest risk analysis.
- Trading food
  Rwanda made it easier to trade agricultural products by introducing an online application for phytosanitary certificates.

SERBIA
- Registering fertilizer
  Serbia introduced a ceiling of maximum allowable content of heavy metals in fertilizers used in the country.

SIERRA LEONE
- Supplying seed
  Sierra Leone strengthened its seed sector by enacting a seed law that establishes a registration process and includes a quality assurance system.
- Securing water
  Sierra Leone’s newly enacted water law requires the public availability of water information and the involvement of water users (including women) in water management.
- Sustaining livestock
  Sierra Leone now regulates its feed manufacturing sector by approving manufacturing facilities, conducting inspections of the facilities, and ensuring manufacturers keep monitoring records.

SRI LANKA
- Protecting plant health
  Sri Lanka improved its plant protection regulation by uploading the list of regulated quarantine pests on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) website.
- Accessing finance
  Sri Lanka improved access to finance by enacting legislation on agent banking.

TAJIKISTAN
- Trading food
  Tajikistan made it more difficult to trade agricultural products by no longer publishing the official fee schedule of phytosanitary certificates on the government website.

TANZANIA
- Supplying seed
  The Seed (Amendment) regulations, enacted in Tanzania in 2017, improved variety registration by introducing practices that favor the regional circulation of registered varieties.
- Registering fertilizer
  Tanzania made it easier to access high-quality fertilizers by removing the time limit on fertilizer registration.
THAILAND
✓ Protecting plant health
  Thailand made pest management easier by publishing comprehensive information on plant pests and diseases on the Department of Agricultural Extension website.

TURKEY
✓ Trading food
  Turkey made it easier to trade agricultural products by introducing an online application for a phytosanitary certificate and publishing the official fee schedule of phytosanitary certificates online.

UGANDA
✓ Trading food
  Uganda made it easier to trade agricultural products by publishing the official fee schedule of phytosanitary certificates online.
✓ Accessing finance
  Uganda improved access to finance by introducing agent banking.

UKRAINE
✓ Protecting plant health
  Ukraine made pest management easier by publishing comprehensive information on different pests and diseases on the State Service of Ukraine on Food Safety and Consumer Protection website.

URUGUAY
✓ Supplying seed
  Uruguay improved the legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources by introducing an instrument to regulate their access.

VIETNAM
✓ Sustaining livestock
  Vietnam increased safety controls for feed manufacturing by requiring risk-based inspections and approvals for manufacturing facilities prior to the start of their operations.
Country Tables
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>INCOME GROUP</th>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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### Enabling the Business of Agriculture

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<td>Inclusive finance index (0-5)</td>
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<td>INCOME GROUP</td>
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### Enabling the Business of Agriculture

**Score (0-100)**

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>EGYPT, ARAB REP.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Score</td>
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### Supplying seed

**Score (0-100)**

| Time to register a new cereal variety (days) | 690 | 517 | 599 |
| Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita) | 74 | 0.0 | 1374 |
| Quality of seed regulation index (0-9) | 9 | 3 | 5 |

### Registering fertilizer

**Score (0-100)**

| Time to register a new fertilizer product (days) | 0 | N/A | 314 |
| Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita) | 0.0 | N/A | 14.7 |
| Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6) | 6 | 1 | 1 |

### Securing water

**Score (0-100)**

| Securing water index (0-10) | 7 | 2 | 0 |

### Registering machinery

**Score (0-100)**

| Time to register a tractor (days) | 1 | 14 | 1 |
| Cost to register a tractor (% of income per capita) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 |

### Sustaining livestock

**Score (0-100)**

| Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5) | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6) | 6 | 3 | 3 |

### Protecting plant health

**Score (0-100)**

| Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5) | 5 | 2 | 1 |

### Trading food

**Score (0-100)**

| Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours) | 0 | 24 | 36 |
| Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$) | 0 | 40 | 33 |
| Trading food index (0-7) | 6 | 5 | 3 |

### Accessing finance

**Score (0-100)**

<p>| Warehouse receipts index (0-5) | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Inclusive finance index (0-5) | 5 | 4 | 1 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>INCOME GROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ETHIOPIA</td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>Low income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINLAND</td>
<td>High income: OECD</td>
<td>High income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCE</td>
<td>High income: OECD</td>
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### Enabling the Business of Agriculture

**SCORE (0-100)**

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<th>FRANCE</th>
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<td>Registering fertilizer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Securing water</td>
<td>30.00</td>
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<td>90.00</td>
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<td>Registering machinery</td>
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<td>Protecting plant health</td>
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<tr>
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<td>80.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Time and Cost

- **Supplying seed**
  - Time to register a new cereal variety (days): 620, 660, 236
  - Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita): 55.9, 24.3, 121
  - Quality of seed regulation index (0-9): 4, 9, 7

- **Registering fertilizer**
  - Time to register a new fertilizer product (days): N/A, 0, 0
  - Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita): N/A, 0.0, 0.0
  - Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6): 1, 6, 6

- **Securing water**
  - Securing water index (0-10): 3, 9, 9

- **Registering machinery**
  - Time to register a tractor (days): 2, 1, 1
  - Cost to register a tractor (% of income per capita): 1.3, 0.0, 0.2

- **Sustaining livestock**
  - Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5): 3, 5, 5
  - Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6): 2, 6, 6

- **Protecting plant health**
  - Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5): 0, 5, 5

- **Trading food**
  - Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours): 47, 0, 36
  - Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$): 110, 0, 7
  - Trading food index (0-7): 4, 5, 6

- **Accessing finance**
  - Warehouse receipts index (0-5): 5, 0, 4
  - Inclusive finance index (0-5): 3, 5, 5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Enabling the Business of Agriculture</th>
<th>Supplying seed</th>
<th>Registering fertilizer</th>
<th>Securing water</th>
<th>Registering machinery</th>
<th>Sustaining livestock</th>
<th>Protecting plant health</th>
<th>Trading food</th>
<th>Accessing finance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
<td>63.53</td>
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<td><strong>Ghana</strong></td>
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**Regional and Income Group Breakdown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Income Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia</strong></td>
<td>Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>Lower middle income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>High income: OECD</td>
<td>High income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ghana</strong></td>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabling the Business of Agriculture</td>
<td>SCORE (0-100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COUNTRY</strong></td>
<td><strong>GREECE</strong></td>
<td><strong>GUATEMALA</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>High income: OECD</td>
<td>High income: Latin America &amp; Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCOME GROUP</td>
<td>High income</td>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplying seed</th>
<th>SCORE (0-100)</th>
<th>88.57</th>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
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<table>
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<th>50.00</th>
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<td>Securing water index (0-10)</td>
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<th>8.33</th>
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<tr>
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<th>20.00</th>
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<td>HONDURAS</td>
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<td>80.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6)</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>100.00</td>
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<td>70.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
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<td>Inclusive finance index (0-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNTRY</td>
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<td>INCOME GROUP</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>South Asia</td>
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<td>62.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>85.77</td>
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</table>

### Enabling the Business of Agriculture

#### Supplying seed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>REGION</th>
<th>INCOME GROUP</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Quality of seed regulation index (0-9)</td>
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#### Registering fertilizer

<table>
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<th>INCOME GROUP</th>
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<td>Iraq</td>
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<td>Upper middle income</td>
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#### Securing water

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<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa</td>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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#### Registering machinery

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<th>INCOME GROUP</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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#### Sustaining livestock

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<td>Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Middle East &amp; North Africa</td>
<td>Upper middle income</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>High income: OECD</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6)</td>
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#### Protecting plant health

<table>
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<th>INCOME GROUP</th>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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#### Trading food

<table>
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#### Accessing finance

<table>
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### Enabling the Business of Agriculture
**Score (0-100)**: 72.43

**Supplying seed**
- Time to register a new cereal variety (days): 970
- Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita): 183.5
- Quality of seed regulation index (0-9): 6

**Score (0-100)**: 22.22

**Registering fertilizer**
- Time to register a new fertilizer product (days): 357
- Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita): 17.9
- Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6): 4

**Score (0-100)**: 74.60

**Securing water**
- Securing water index (0-10): 9

**Score (0-100)**: 90.00

**Registering machinery**
- Time to register a tractor (days): 3
- Cost to register a tractor (% of income per capita): 0.3

**Score (0-100)**: 93.86

**Sustaining livestock**

- Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5): 3

**Score (0-100)**: 55.00

**Protecting plant health**

- Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5): 4

**Score (0-100)**: 80.00

**Trading food**
- Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours): 24
- Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$): 7

**Score (0-100)**: 83.72

**Accessing finance**
- Warehouse receipts index (0-5): 3

**Score (0-100)**: 80.00
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<th>COUNTRY</th>
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<th>INCOME GROUP</th>
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<td>MALAWI</td>
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### Enabling the Business of Agriculture

Score (0-100)

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score (0-100)</td>
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### Supplying seed

Score (0-100)

| Time to register a new cereal variety (days) | 579 |
| Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita) | 16.4 |
| Quality of seed regulation index (0-9) | 8 |

### Registering fertilizer

Score (0-100)

| Time to register a new fertilizer product (days) | 0 |
| Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita) | 0.0 |
| Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6) | 6 |

### Securing water

Score (0-100)

| Securing water index (0-10) | 7 |

### Registering machinery

Score (0-100)

| Time to register a tractor (days) | 2 |
| Cost to register a tractor (% of income per capita) | 0.2 |

### Sustaining livestock

Score (0-100)

| Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5) | 5 |
| Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6) | 6 |

### Protecting plant health

Score (0-100)

| Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5) | 4.5 |

### Trading food

Score (0-100)

| Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours) | 45 |
| Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$) | 28 |
| Trading food index (0-7) | 5 |

### Accessing finance

Score (0-100)

<p>| Warehouse receipts index (0-5) | 4 |
| Inclusive finance index (0-5) | 5 |</p>
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### Enabling the Business of Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Score (0-100)</th>
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#### Supplying seed

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<th>Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita)</th>
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#### Registering fertilizer

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<th>Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita)</th>
<th>Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6)</th>
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#### Securing water

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<th>Score (0-100)</th>
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#### Registering machinery

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#### Sustaining livestock

<table>
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<th>Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5)</th>
<th>Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6)</th>
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#### Protecting plant health

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<tr>
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<th>Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5)</th>
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#### Trading food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score (0-100)</th>
<th>Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours)</th>
<th>Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$)</th>
<th>Trading food index (0-7)</th>
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#### Accessing finance

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<th>Inclusive finance index (0-5)</th>
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</table>

## Enabling the Business of Agriculture

### Supplying seed

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 39.52
  - Turkey: 78.18
  - Uganda: 52.15

- **Time to register a new cereal variety (days):**
  - Tunisia: 864
  - Turkey: 646
  - Uganda: 510

- **Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita):**
  - Tunisia: 17.2
  - Turkey: 22.0
  - Uganda: 64.7

- **Quality of seed regulation index (0-9):**
  - Tunisia: 4
  - Turkey: 8
  - Uganda: 8

## Registering fertilizer

### Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 5.56
  - Turkey: 87.22
  - Uganda: 35.53

- **Time to register a new fertilizer product (days):**
  - Tunisia: N/A
  - Turkey: 50
  - Uganda: 663

- **Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita):**
  - Tunisia: N/A
  - Turkey: 3.0
  - Uganda: 191.7

## Securing water

### Securing water index (0-10)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 40.00
  - Turkey: 50.00
  - Uganda: 10.00

## Registering machinery

### Time to register a tractor (days)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 74.02
  - Turkey: 94.53
  - Uganda: 70.18

- **Cost to register a tractor (% of income per capita):**
  - Tunisia: 0.2
  - Turkey: 1.6
  - Uganda: 14.5

## Sustaining livestock

### Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 28.33
  - Turkey: 100.00
  - Uganda: 41.67

### Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Uganda</th>
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## Protecting plant health

### Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 40.00
  - Turkey: 100.00
  - Uganda: 40.00

## Trading food

### Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 78.68
  - Turkey: 62.21
  - Uganda: 64.18

### Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 48
  - Turkey: 105
  - Uganda: 61

## Accessing finance

### Warehouse receipts index (0-5)

- **Score (0-100):**
  - Tunisia: 10.00
  - Turkey: 70.00
  - Uganda: 80.00

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<th>Uganda</th>
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<tr>
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### Enabling the Business of Agriculture

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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

| | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Supplying seed | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Time to register a new cereal variety (days) | 714 | 641 | Not scored | |
| Cost to register a new cereal variety (% of income per capita) | 16.1 | 14.3 | Not scored | |
| Quality of seed regulation index (0-9) | 6 | 9 | Not scored | |

| Registering fertilizer | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Time to register a new fertilizer product (days) | 325 | 0 | 90 | |
| Cost to register a new fertilizer product (% of income per capita) | 453.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | |
| Quality of fertilizer regulation index (0-6) | 3 | 6 | 4 | |

| Securing water | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Securing water index (0-10) | 6 | 8 | 9 | |

| Registering machinery | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Time to register a tractor (days) | 7 | 1 | 1 | |
| Cost to register a tractor (% of income per capita) | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | |

| Sustaining livestock | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Quality of manufactured feed index (0-5) | 4 | 5 | 5 | |
| Quality of veterinary medicinal products index (0-6) | 3 | 6 | 6 | |

| Protecting plant health | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Quality of phytosanitary regulation index (0-5) | 5 | 5 | 4 | |

| Trading food | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

| Time to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (hours) | 72 | 0 | 48 | |
| Cost to obtain agriculture-specific export documents (US$) | 22 | 0 | 106 | |
| Trading food index (0-7) | 4 | 5 | 6 | |

| Accessing finance | SCORE (0-100) | | | |
| | | | | |

<p>| Warehouse receipts index (0-5) | 4 | 2 | 5 | |
| Inclusive finance index (0-5) | 3 | 5 | 5 | |</p>
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<td>Jae-Yoon Yoon</td>
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