

### Georgia Business Perception Survey 2012

**Georgia Tax Simplification Project** 

April 20, 2012

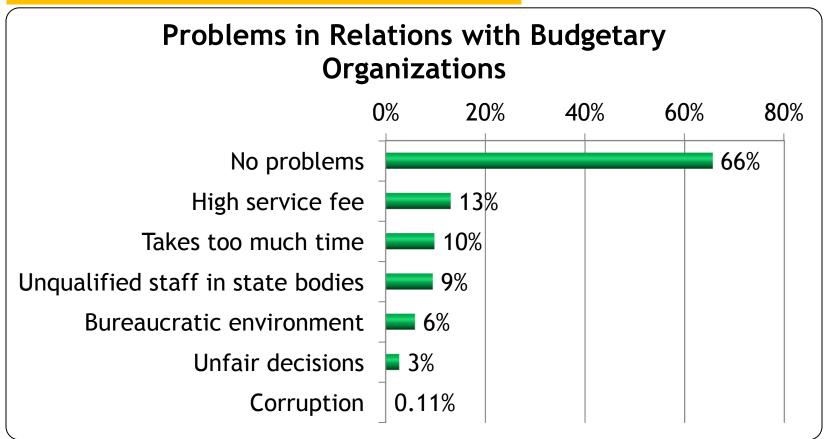
#### **Brief Description of the Survey**

- Survey Conducted in Jan-Feb 2012
- Owners and managers of 1029 active firms surveyed face-to-face:
  - 364 small (annual revenue <=100,000 GEL)</li>
  - 398 medium (revenue between 100,000 and 1,500,000
  - 267 large (revenue greater than 1.5 million)
- Stratified (by size, sector and region) random sampling design



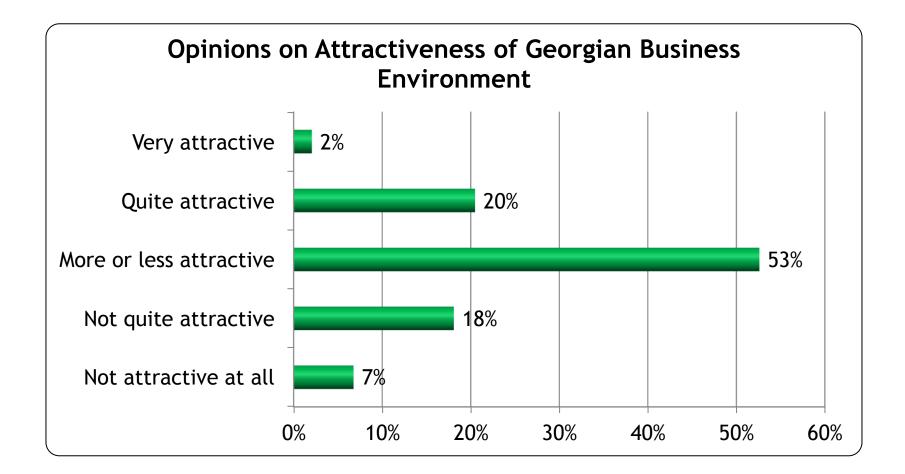
### Almost two-thirds of all firms experience no problems in relations with state bodies

Only 1 respondent out of 920 (0.11%) mentioned corruption



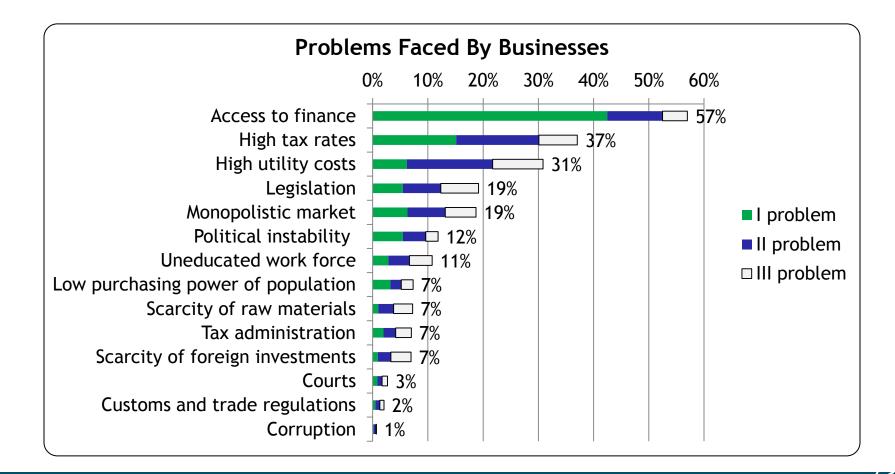


#### Majority thinks Georgia business environment is more or less attractive



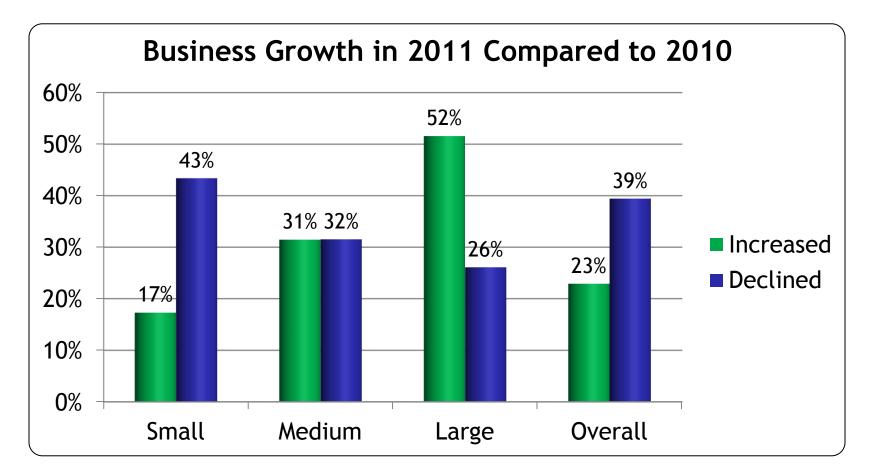


#### Access to finance, tax burden and utility costs are major problems; few complain regarding corruption and courts





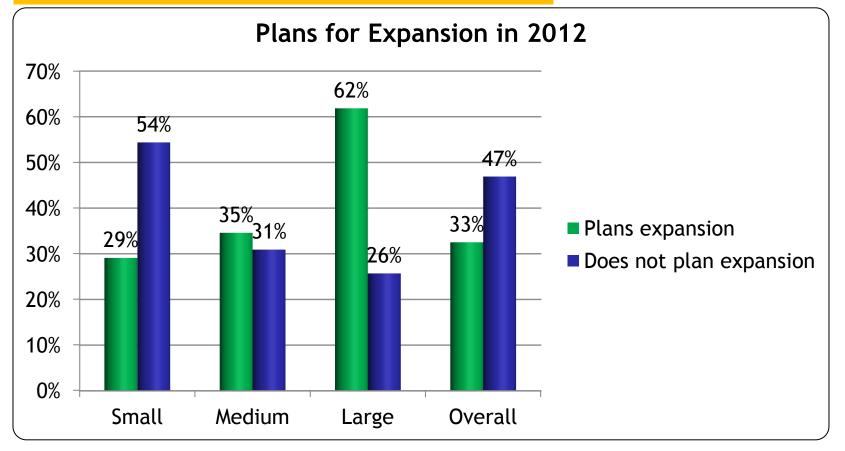
#### Larger firms have better growth results in 2011 compared to smaller firms, which were more likely to decline





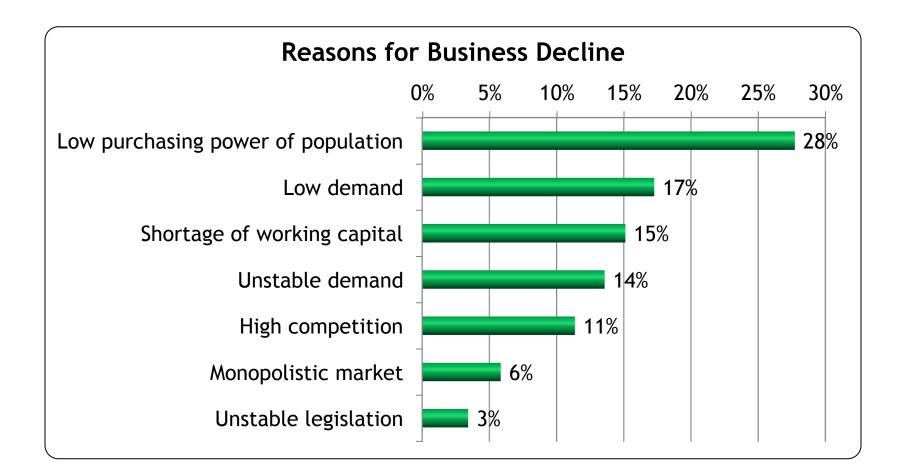
### Larger firms are also more optimistic regarding future expansion

Majority plans expansion by their own funds (52%) and loans (37%)



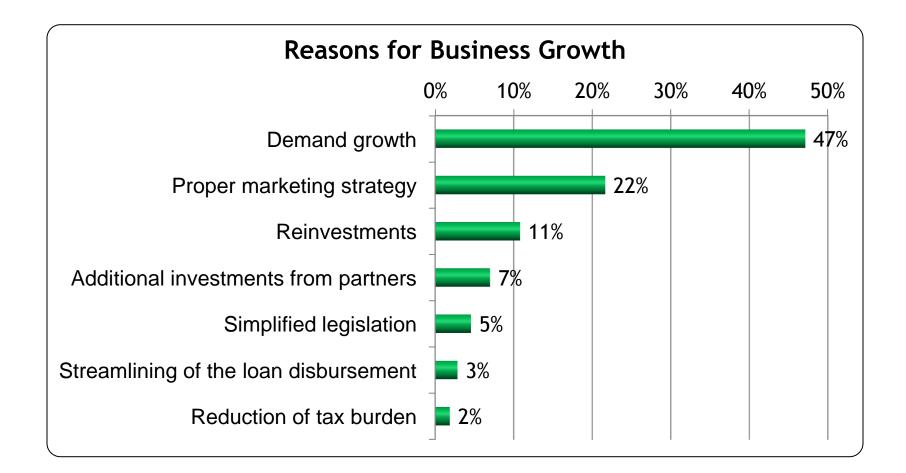


### Demand-side problems are a major cause of business decline



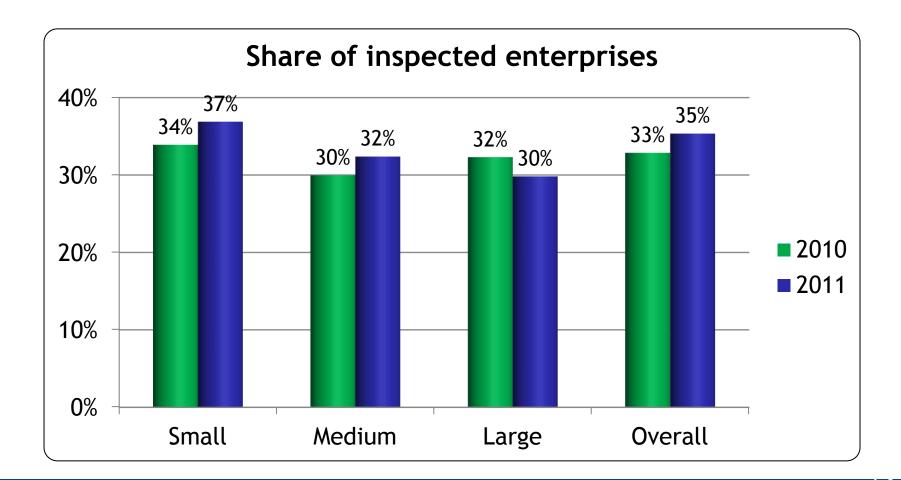


# Similarly, increased demand is a major reason for business growth



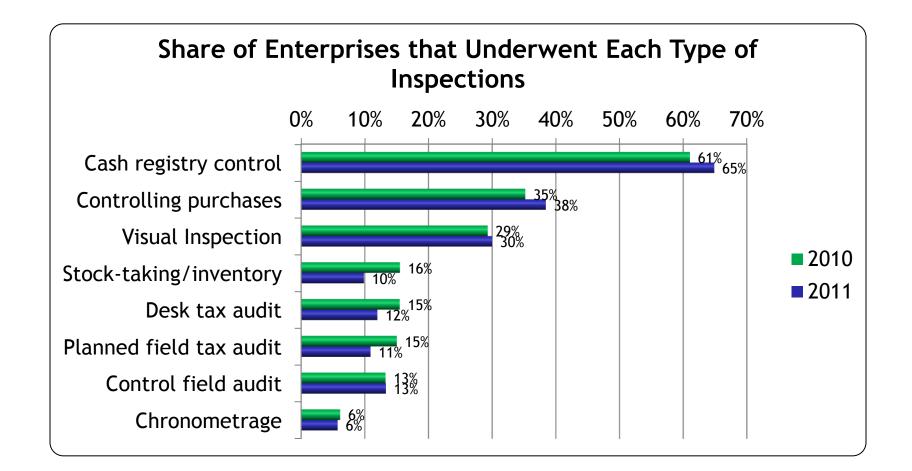


### One third of firms are inspected by Revenue Service annually



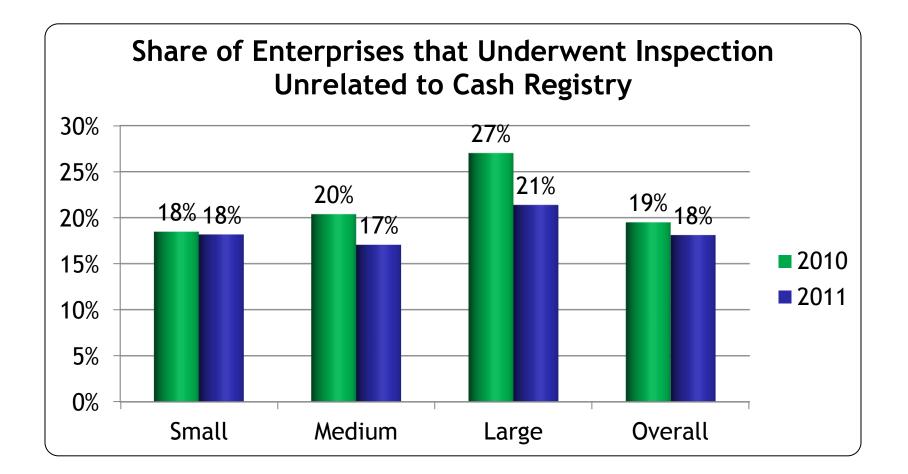


### Most of the inspections are controlling purchases and cash registry control





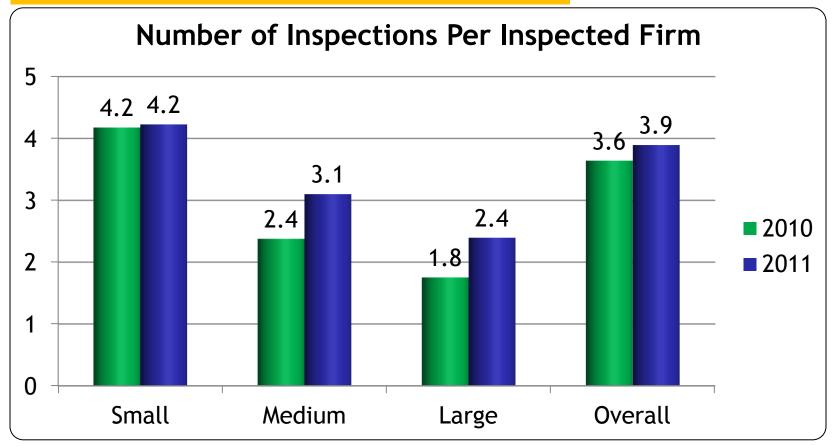
## Other types of inspection (unrelated to cash registers) are conducted almost in 20% of firms





#### Smaller firms are inspected more frequently

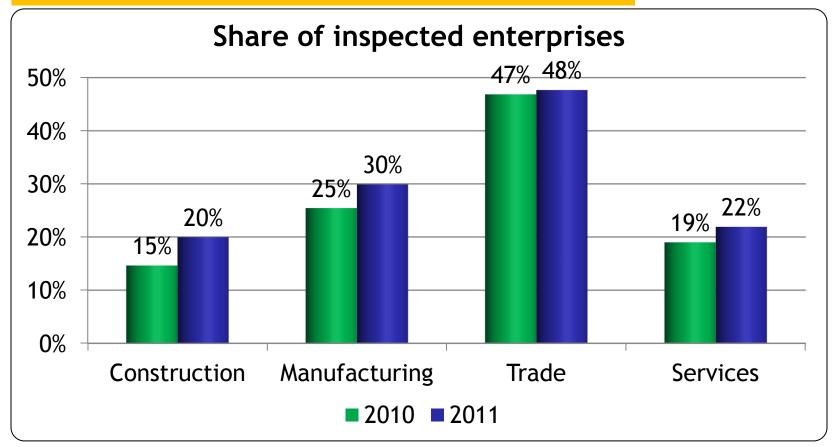
Small firms' inspections are mainly related to cash registry control





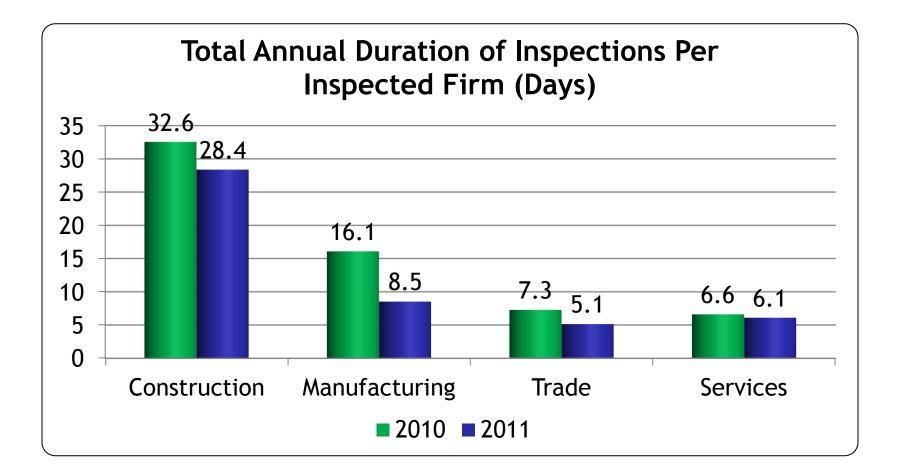
### Trade firms are inspected more than businesses engaged in other activities

Excess of inspections in this area is mainly caused by cash registry control



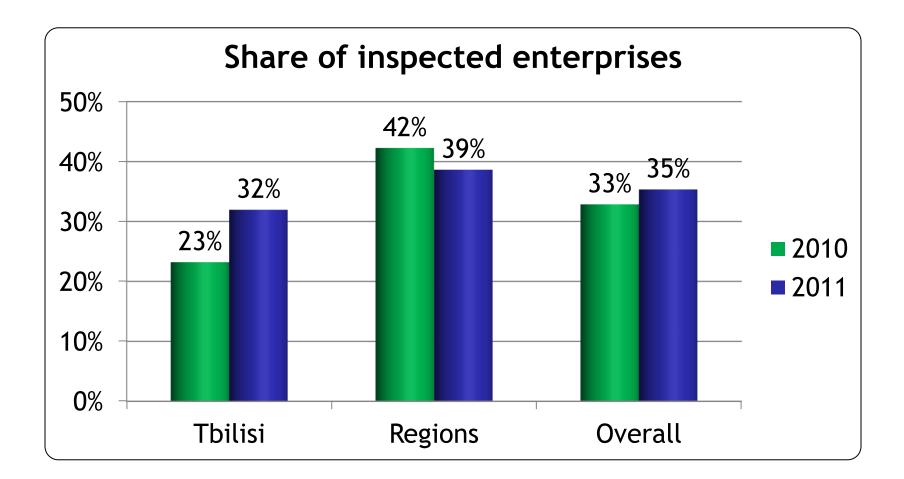


#### However, inspection duration is shorter in trade firms than in construction and manufacturing



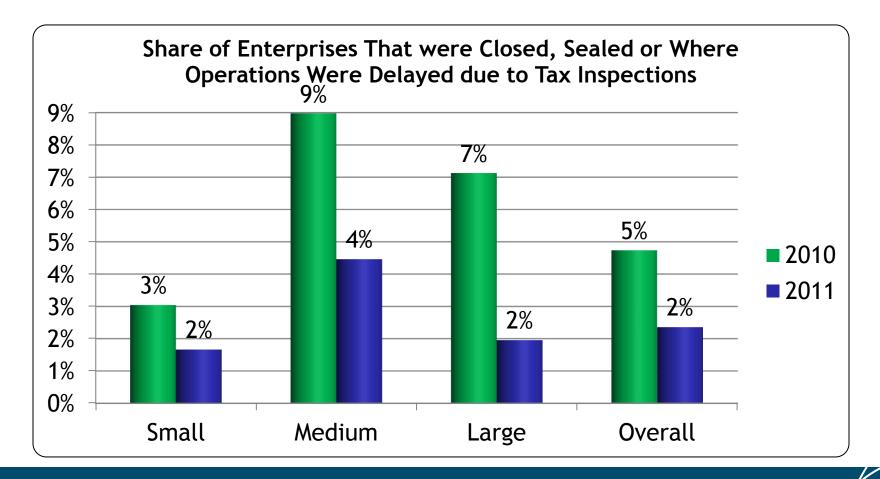


# Inspections are less frequent in Tbilisi than in the rest of the country



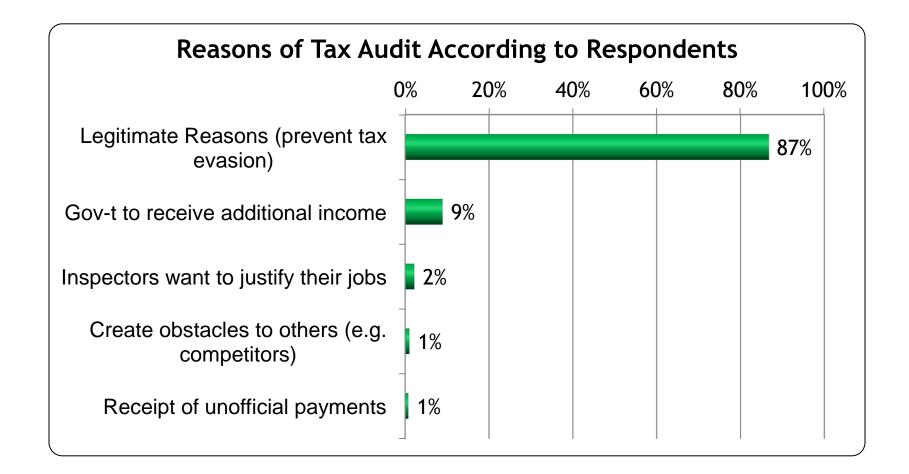


### Businesses that are temporarily closed or sealed due to inspections are few, and there is a declining trend



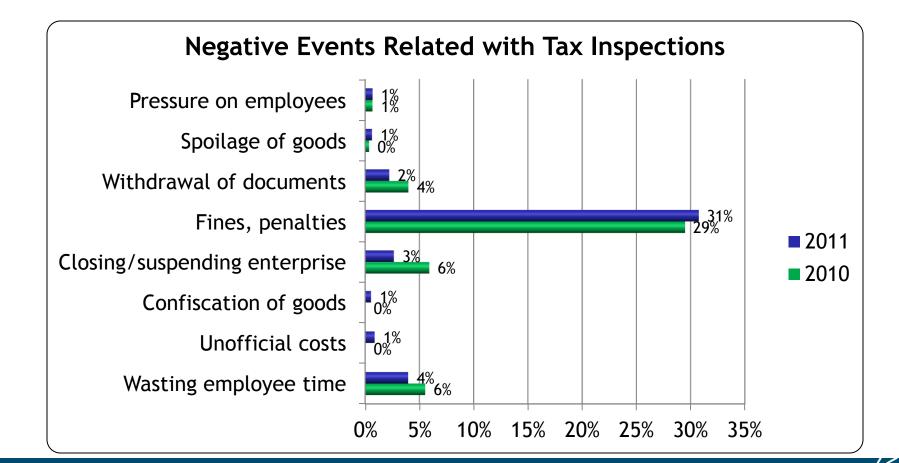


# Vast majority thinks that tax inspections have legitimate reasons - to prevent tax evasion



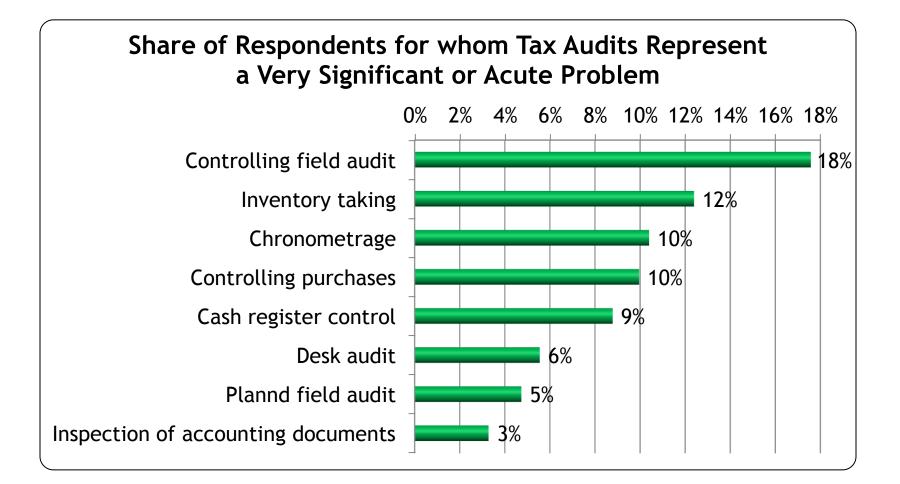


# For one third of inspected firms negative experiences are related to penalties and fines



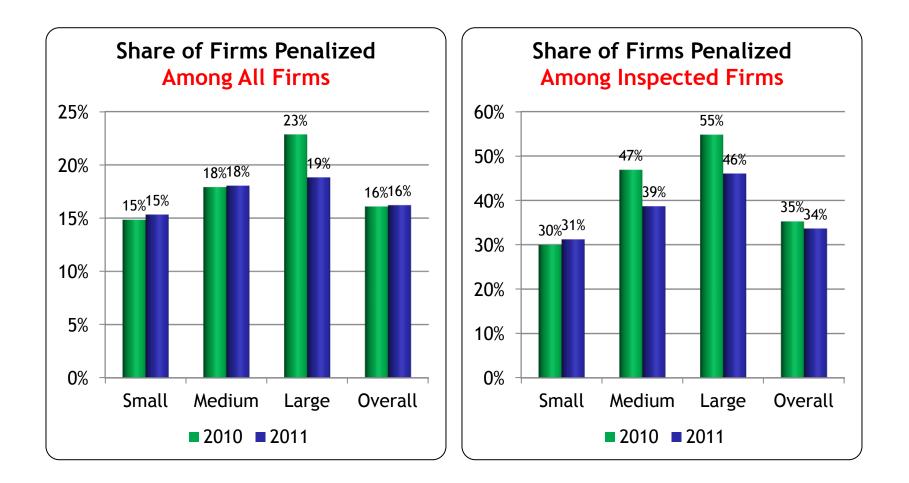
**World Bank Group** 

# Different types of tax audit is perceived as problematic by small share of respondents



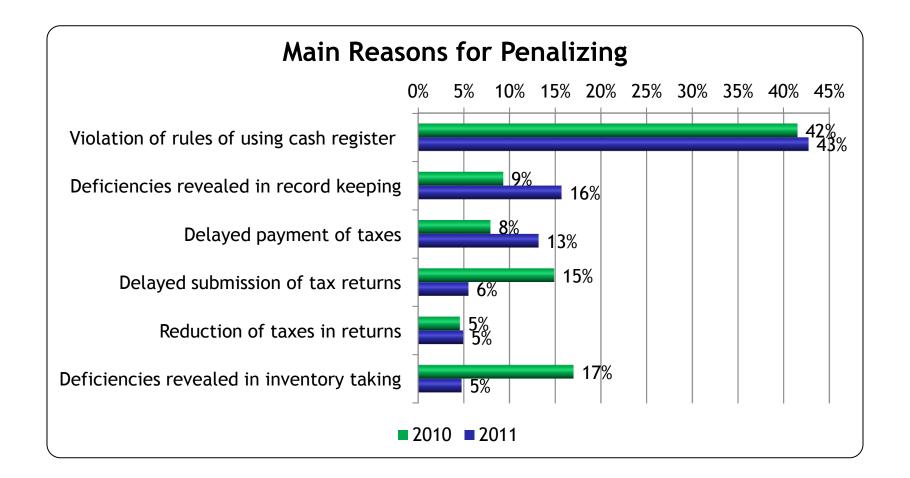


#### One third of inspected firms are penalized





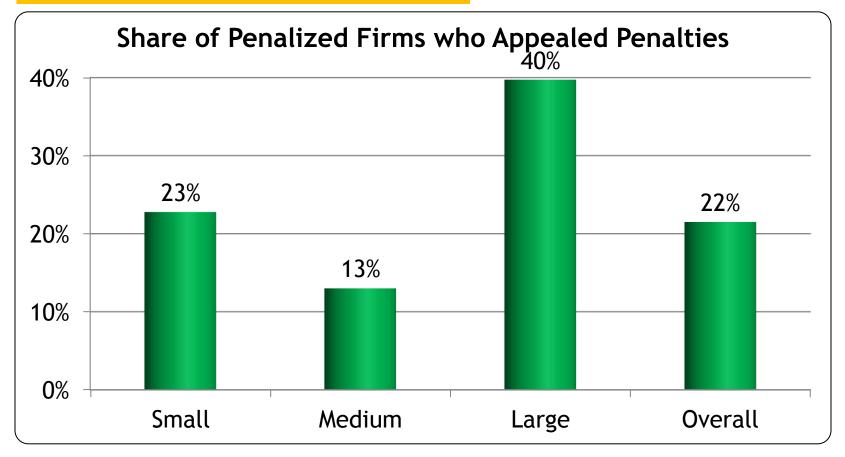
### Majority of penalties and fines for misuse of cash registers





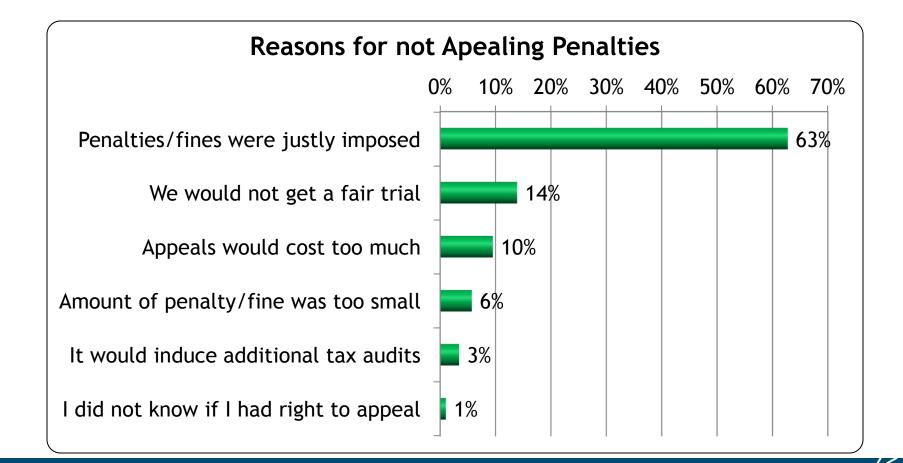
#### Firms choose to appeal penalties quite often

Compare 23% small appelants to 6% appealing in 2009





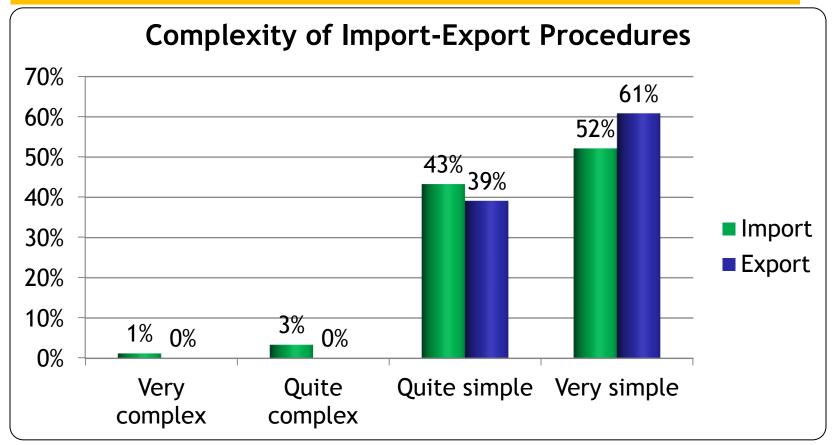
### Majority of those who did not appeal thinks that penalties were fair (small: 85% now vs 57% in 2009)





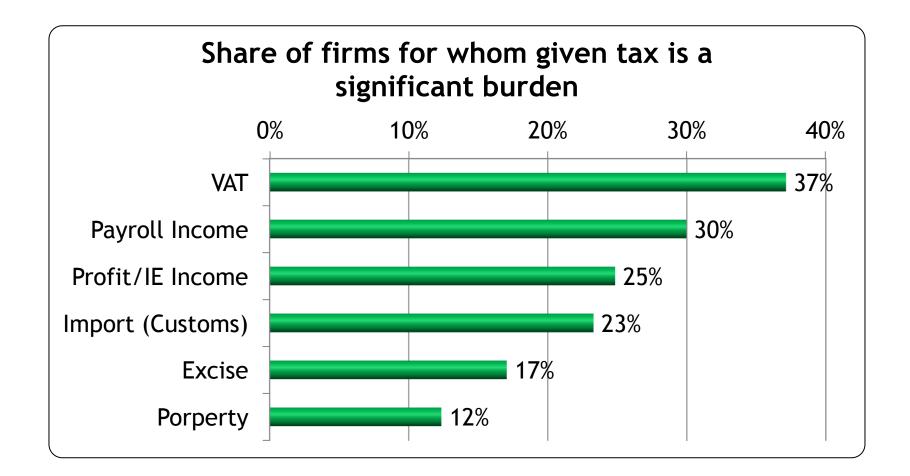
#### Vast majority of importers and exporters think that customs clearance procedures are simple

Responses were received only from 16% of respondents engaged in importing and 2% of exporters



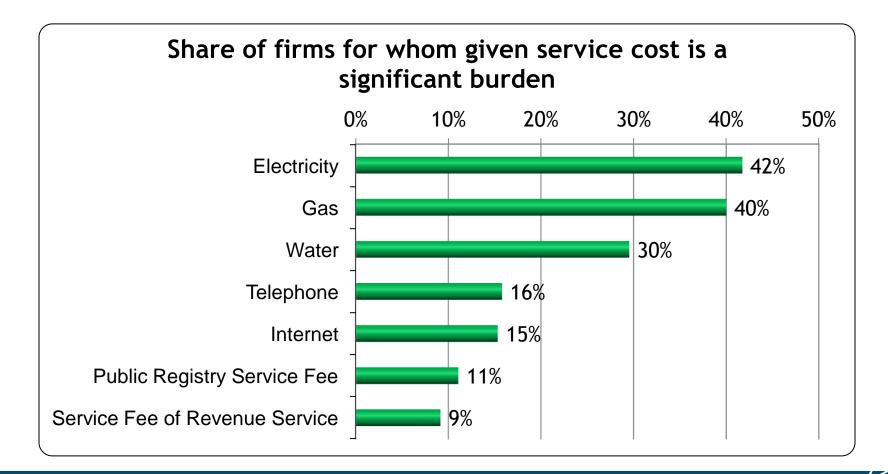


#### VAT, Profit and Payroll Taxes Represent the most Significant Burdens for Businesses



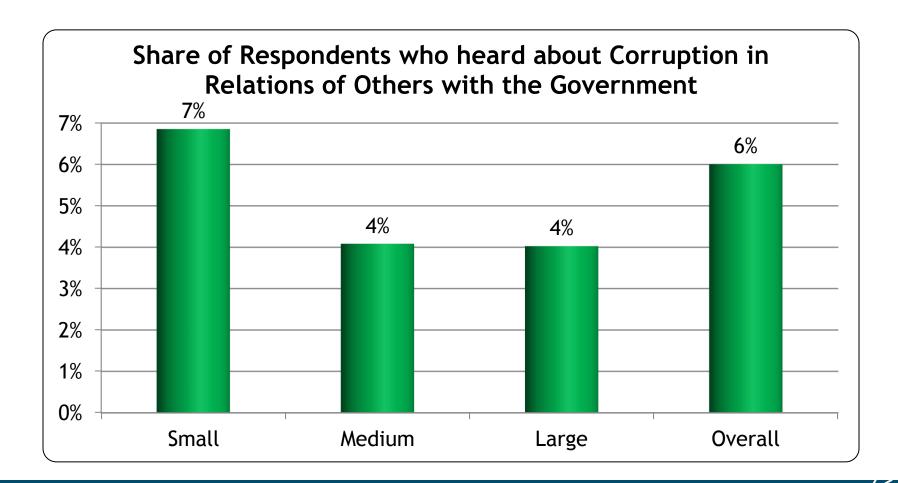


#### However, some utilities (electricity, gas) perceived as significant burden by larger shares of firms



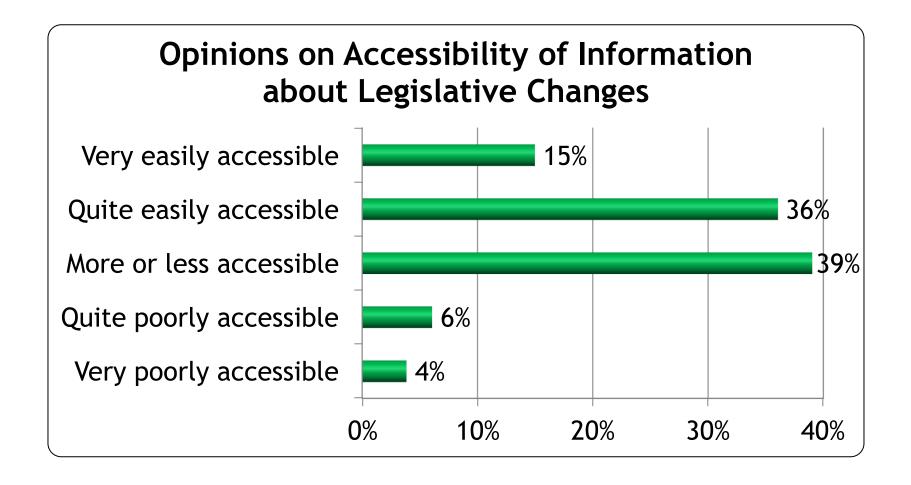


## Only 6% of respondents have heard about gov-t corruption experienced by other businesses



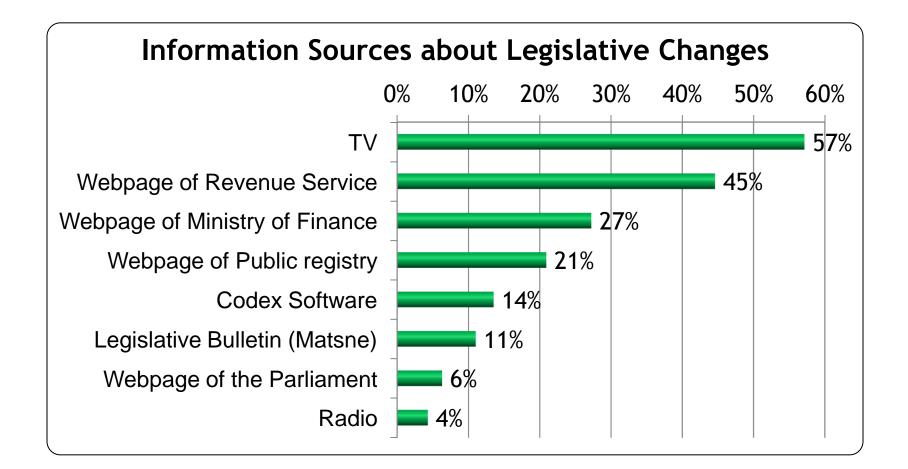


# Majority thinks that information on legislative changes is accessible, and only 10% complain



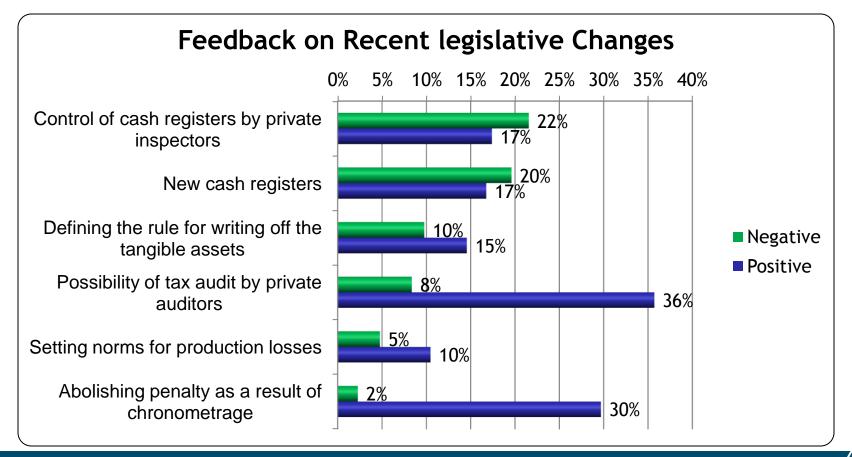


#### TV and gov-t websites represent major information sources on legislative changes



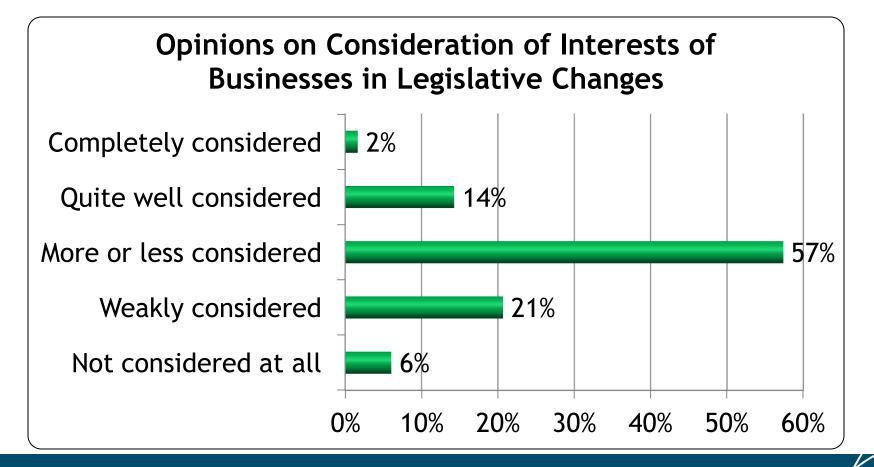


#### Option of alternative tax audit and elimination of chronometrage penalties are the most appreciated reforms, as opposed to legislative changes associated with cash registers



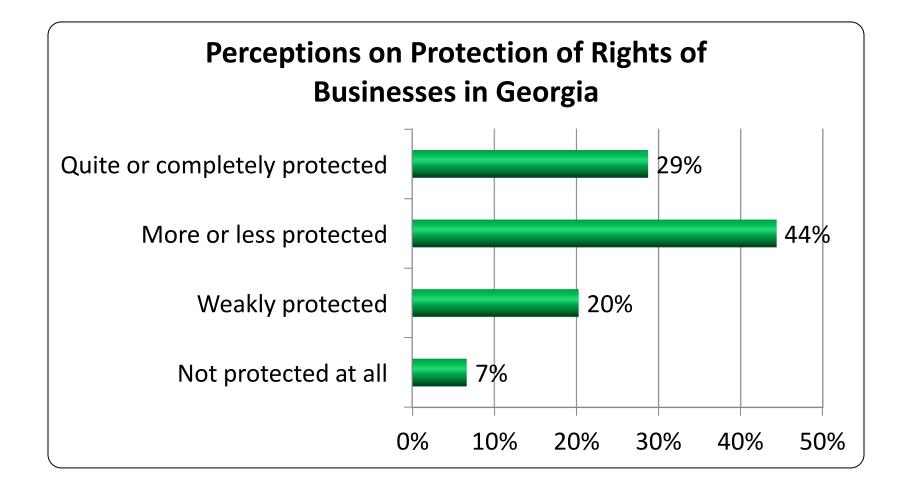


### Majority of respondents (73%) think that business interests are more or less considered in legislative changes



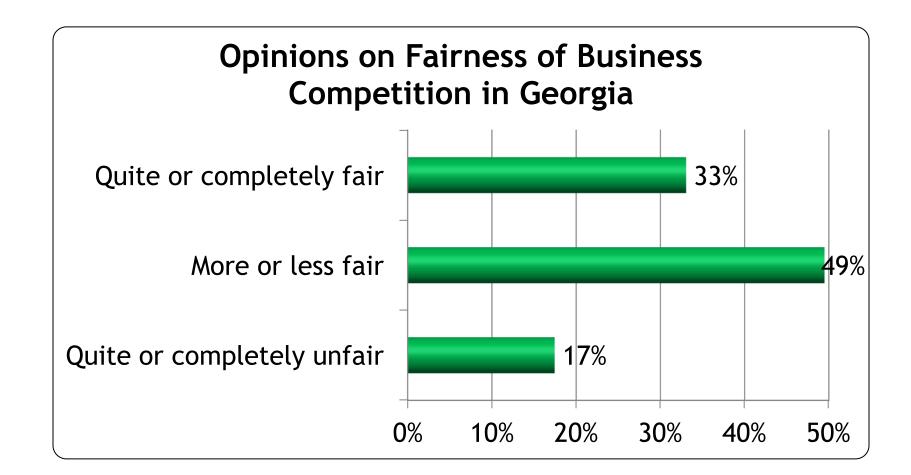


# Almost three quarters of respondents are satisfied with the protection of business rights



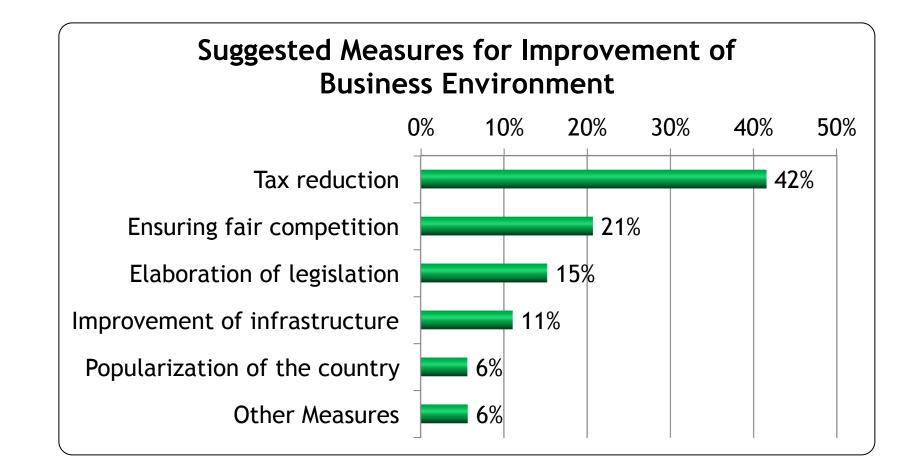


# Some businesses (17%) also complain regarding unfair competition



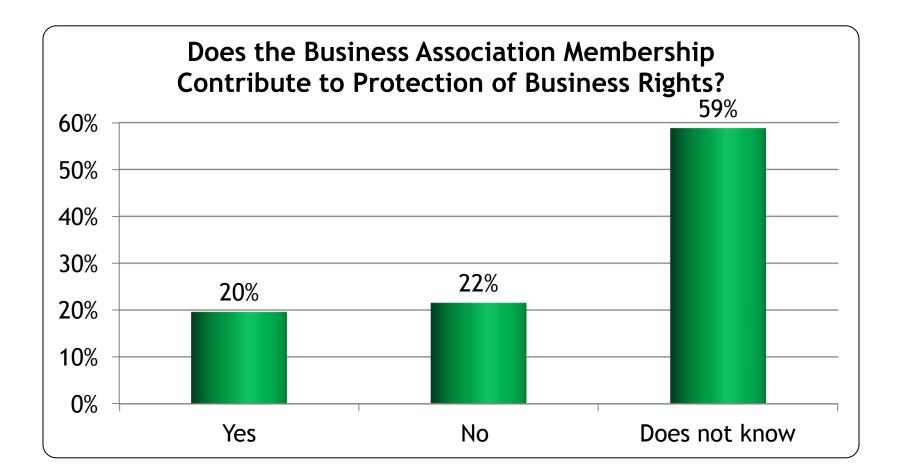


#### Businesses suggest to reduce taxes to improve business environment



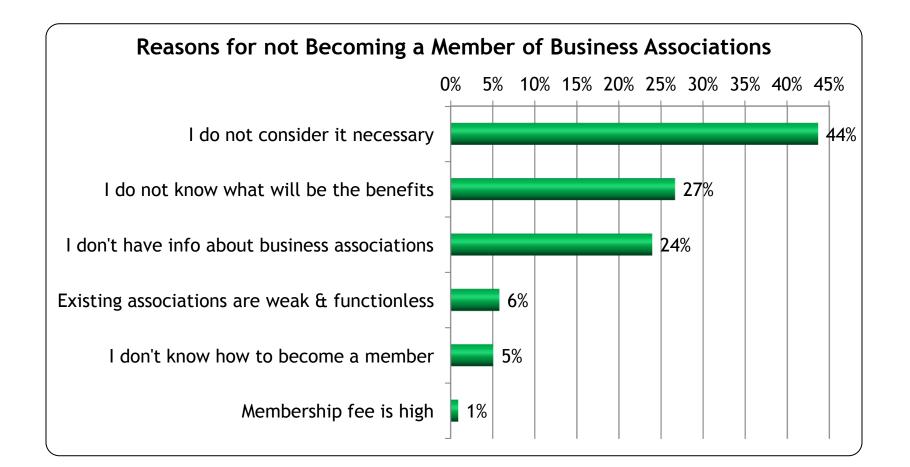


#### Mixed perceptions whether business association membership helps to protect business rights





#### Many respondents simply don't have information about business associations





### Summary of Findings

- Majority view business environment and protection of business rights positively
- There are hardly any cases of corruption
- Some positive trends: reduction in suspensions of company operations, increased trust in institutions
- Problems remain, however: access to finance, penalties, high tax rates and utility costs
- Large businesses compared to small ones are doing well in terms of business growth
- Demand/lack of demand perceived as major factor of business growth/decline
- More businesses plan growth than in the past
- Tax inspections need optimisation: too much resources spent on small firms, in contrast with international practices

