

Economic Freedom of the Arab World

2014
Annual Report



**Salem Ben Nasser Al Ismaily,
Azzan Al-Busaidi,
Miguel Cervantes,
& Fred McMahon**

Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG **FÜR DIE FREIHEIT**



International Research Foundation



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The principal author of this publication, Salem Ben Nasser Al Ismaily, is professionally involved in the promotion of investment in Oman. Therefore, to avoid a conflict of interest, he excused himself from calculating the index though he undertook the bulk of the analysis.

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About the authors

Salem Ben Nasser Al Ismaily

Salem Ben Nasser Al Ismaily holds degrees in Telecommunications, Liberal Arts, Industrial Engineering, Business Administration, Management and Philosophy from universities in United Kingdom and the United States. Al Ismaily worked at the Public Establishment for Industrial Estates (PEIE) from 1984 to 1996 as the Managing Director. In 1996, he was appointed as the Deputy Chairman and Executive President of the Omani Centre for Investment Promotion and Export Development. He is now chairman of the Public Authority for Investment Promotion and Export Development, which succeeded the investment centre. He is the founder and chairman of International Research Foundation and a member of the Fraser Institute's Board of Directors. Al Ismaily has published several papers on the subject of cross culture, management, and the economy, including two books on corporate culture. He also serves as a board member of many private companies in the field of financial services and energy on his personal capacity.

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Azzan bin Qassim Al-Busaidi

Azzan bin Qassim Al-Busaidi, worked as an economist at several departments relevant to research, investments, and marketing in Oman. He is the CEO of the International Research Foundation in Oman, which is an independent, non-profit think tank and Director General of Research & E-services for the Public Authority for Investment Promotion and Export Development. He holds a degree in Economics from Sultan Qaboos University in Oman and an MBA from the University of Strathclyde in Scotland.

Miguel Cervantes

Miguel Angel Cervantes is an economist who undertakes international research for the Fraser Institute. He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Economics from the University of Texas at El Paso and has lectured at Vanier College; he currently lectures at HEC Montreal Business School. He was the co-ordinator of the 2008/2009, 2009/2010, 2010/2011, 2011/2012, and 2013 editions of the *Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies*; the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013 editions of the *Fraser Institute Global Petroleum Survey*; and of the 2010 and 2011, 2012, and 2013 editions of *Economic Freedom of the Arab World*.

Fred McMahon

Fred McMahon holds the Dr. Michael A. Walker Research Chair in Economic Freedom at the Fraser Institute. He manages the Institute's economic freedom project, which publishes or co-publishes the annual reports, *Economic Freedom of the World*, *Economic Freedom of North America*, and this publication, *Economic Freedom of the Arab World*; and coordinates the Economic Freedom Network of independent think-tanks in nearly 90 nations and territories. He has written several books, including *Looking the Gift Horse in the Mouth: The Impact of Federal Transfers on Atlantic Canada*, which won the Sir Antony Fisher International Memorial Award for public-policy books, *Road to Growth: How Lagging Economies Become Prosperous* (with a foreword by former Irish Prime Minister John Bruton), and *Retreat from Growth: Atlantic Canada and the Negative Sum Economy* (with a foreword by Nobel Laureate Robert Mundell).

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Introduction

[W]hen political change is not accompanied by widespread economic change, there is a risk of reversion on the political front ... When old economic structures are preserved or only modestly adapted, it cannot be expected that different outcomes on growth and equality will result. (Amin et al., 2012: 13)

A new economic vision is needed to help the Arab world move forward. The Arab Economic Freedom project aims to help furnish that vision—one of free and open markets that create hope and opportunity equally for all. This report also provides a sound empirical measurement of economic policy that can distinguish between phony reform and real reform that creates new prosperity, entrepreneurship, and jobs.

Arab and Islamic societies have a rich trading tradition, one that celebrates markets open even to the humblest members of society. Yet, in recent decades, elites in many Arab nations controlled economic activity for their own benefit. They used onerous regulation and a corrupt rule of law to deny opportunity for others. Such a denial launched the Arab spring. It began in Tunisia when Mohamed Bouazizi, a vegetable and fruit seller, set himself on fire to protest the bureaucratic police bullying he faced nearly every day in the market. His freedom to sell his wares to willing buyers was repeatedly denied.

As it has elsewhere, economic freedom provides a path to a better, more prosperous, more stable, and freer tomorrow for the Arab world. Economic freedom is simply the ability of individuals and families to take charge of their fate and make their own economic decisions—to sell or buy in the marketplace without discrimination; to open or close a business, to work for whom they wish or hire whom they wish, to receive investment or invest in others.

As discussed later in this report, economic freedom has a proven fact-based record in improving the lives of people, liberating them from dependence and leading to other freedoms and democracy. Unfortunately, many in the Arab world believe their nations have already gone through a period of “neoliberal” free-market reform and that it hasn’t worked. This misconception deprives many of an economic alternative and vision for the future.

In fact, reform was frequently phony. Economic “reform” before the Arab Spring was all too often crony capitalism dressed up in the language of free markets. In many nations, it simply replaced elite control of the economy through government to elite control through crony capitalism—the handing off of state

assets, monopolies, and other rent-seeking opportunities to friends, supporters, and relatives of the regime. Rather than releasing entrepreneurial drive, it protected privilege. Yet, governments in the region and international institutions like the International Monetary Fund promoted this as “free market” reform.¹ An examination of the tables in this report will show little or no real reform in many nations in most economic policy areas.

However, the tables do show apparent progress in some nations in divesting state enterprises and opening up the market through privatization. This has often been illusionary. The old elites simply took the “privatized” assets and continued their control of the economy under crony capitalism. This is the very opposite of economic freedom, with the rich and the powerful suppressing the freedom and opportunity of others.

Grin, in discussing international institutions’ praise of these phony reforms, argues they ignored

problems such as crony capitalism, heavy regulatory burden, massive subsidies, corruption, unequal distribution of the gains of growth, both socially and geographically, increases in the cost of living, deficient educational systems and massive unemployment. (Grin, 2012: 3)

The data presented in this report provides a reliable measure of real economic reform. This data and other developments give reason for hope going forward.

Most Arab nations have gained in economic freedom, albeit by small margins, since the Arab Spring. A number of role models have emerged. To give just some examples, Oman has been working diligently to streamline its regulations and it is now one of the leaders in this area. Jordan and Morocco have undertaken wide-ranging reforms and significantly enhanced economic freedom. Tunisia’s new government has laid out a path to increased economic freedom in a measured manner.

While much “reform” prior to the Arab spring may simply have reflected crony capitalism, true reform is essential for moving forward, good role models are emerging, and this report will continue to provide a reliable guide to the true extent of reform.

Benefits of economic freedom

Since the publication of the first edition of the *Economic Freedom of the World* in 1996 and, more recently, national and regional indexes, there have been about 500 scholarly and policy articles that have used the economic freedom indexes to explore the relationship between economic freedom and other socioeconomic outcomes. Fact-based studies in top academic journals have shown that economic freedom promotes growth, job creation, prosperity, and other positive outcomes. The relationship of economic freedom to prosperity is unsurprising. Individuals and families are best able to look after themselves when free to do

1 See for example, International Monetary Fund, 2008.

so, without external constraints. Their drive and ingenuity have simply proved to be more productive than government planning or restricted markets and monopolies under crony capitalism.

However, the importance of economic freedom goes beyond mere economics. Economic freedom has intrinsic value and is inextricably linked to all other freedoms. Individuals and families should have the inherent right to make their own economic decisions. When they do, economic freedom liberates them from government dependence and opens the door to other freedoms. Economic freedom is thus vital for those seeking these freedoms and democracy in a peaceful, stable, and prosperous society, as evidence discussed later in this report shows. Economic freedom supports these goals directly and by boosting prosperity. Prosperity, in turn, supports both democracy, stability, and the further growth of freedom.

Over time, economic freedom itself directly supports other freedoms, democracy, and stability by changing the way societies function. When governments or crony capitalists control the ability of individuals to get a job, start a business, gain a promotion, feed, house, and clothe their families, and so on, then the government and its supporters have great tools to suppress freedom and democracy, until the anger grows too great, as it did in many parts of the Arab world. Economic freedom liberates people from dependence on government and the government's cronies and allows them the freedom to decide on their own actions and views.

Economic freedom transforms the dynamics of any society that had lacked it. When people make their own economic choices, they gain only when they produce products or services desired in free exchange—in other words, by making people better off. Those in other groups become customers, suppliers, clients. Over time, this builds tolerance and a common sense of citizenship.

When governments—or government friends under crony capitalism—control the economy, the economy grows slowly or not at all. Individuals and groups battle each other for wealth and privilege. People gain by cultivating connections, suppressing the opportunities of others, and making them worse off. All too often, the individual gains not as an individual but as a member of rent-seeking group, whether economic, ethnic, or religious. Groups stand against groups, as is all too evident in much of the world.

With economic freedom, the biggest gains are achieved by people who increase the size of the economic pie for everyone; without economic freedom, the biggest gains are by those who cut a bigger slice of the pie for themselves to the disadvantage of others. This is a key reason that economic freedom has been shown to promote democracy, stability, and other freedoms, as discussed later in the report.

True economic freedom also combats corruption. When people are economically free, they may do what they like economically. Although some regulations are necessary, many things become possible without asking government permission, so there is no one capable of demanding a bribe. Also, as size of government decreases, government has fewer favors to hand out, so no one can demand a payment for a favor that government can't grant in the first place.

Economic freedom would also have a highly important benefit for the Arab world. A key driver of dissatisfaction in the region is the high unemployment

rate among young people. Youth unemployment in the region averages nearly 30% (World Bank, 2014) Economic freedom has been shown to create jobs and reduce unemployment, particularly among young people (Feldmann, 2010), and hence could play an important role in increasing stability and thus the region's attractiveness to investors, leading to even more job creation.

Illustrative figures

Quartile charts, like the following, can help illustrate important findings. To provide a global view, the figures are based on the 152 jurisdictions included in the index published in *Economic Freedom of the World*. (Much of this section comes directly from Gwartney, Lawson and Hall, 2014, and other economic freedom documents.) The jurisdictions are broken down into four quartiles based on their level of economic freedom.

The graphs use the average of the chain-linked EFW index for the period from 2000 to 2012, breaking the data into four quartiles ordered from low to high. Because persistence is important and the impact of economic freedom will be felt over a lengthy time period, it is better to use the average rating over a fairly long time span rather than the current rating to observe the impact of economic freedom on performance.

The graphs begin with the data on the relationship between economic freedom and the level of per-capita GDP and economic growth. In recent years, numerous scholarly studies have analyzed these relationships in detail and, almost without exception, have found that countries with higher and improving economic freedom grow more rapidly and achieve higher levels of per-capita GDP.

Many of the relationships illustrated in the graphs below reflect the impact of economic freedom as it works through increasing economic growth. In other cases, the observed relationships may reflect the fact that some of the variables that influence economic freedom may also influence political factors like trust, honesty in government, and protection of civil liberties. These charts by themselves do not prove relationships between economic freedom and other positive outcomes but they illustrate relationships that have been found in fact-based studies in peer-reviewed journals.²

Figure 1: Economic freedom and prosperity

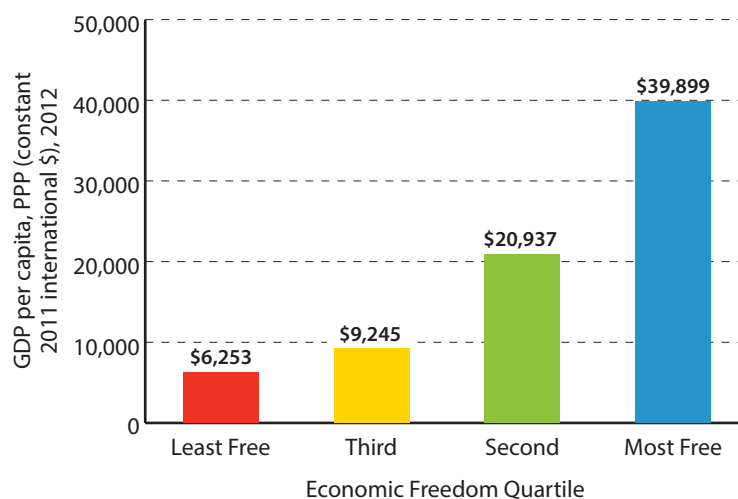
Quartile charts, like these, can help illustrate important findings. The figure shows that nations in the top fourth of the economic freedom index have a per-capita GDP of about \$40,000 per year compared to GDP of just under \$6,300 in the least-free nations. This probably overstates the per-capita GDP of the world's least-free nations. There is not enough data available to include in the index many nations, such as North Korea, that appear to have abysmal levels of economic freedom and widespread misery.

2 Hall and Lawson (2014) provide a review of scholarly articles that, on the whole, support the themes developed in the illustrative figures. Some of this literature is reviewed in this report in the chapter, Research on economic freedom.

Figure 1: Economic Freedom and Income per Capita, 2012

Countries with more economic freedom have substantially higher per-capita incomes.

Sources: Fraser Institute, *Economic Freedom of the World: 2014 Annual Report*; World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2013*.



Figures 2 and 3: Economic freedom and inequality

Even if a rising tide lifts all boats, does it lift the richest more than the poorest, worsening inequality? Income distribution appears to be largely unaffected by economic freedom and open markets, as much economic research has shown (see Sala-i-Martin, 2002). In fact, in the least economically free nations, the poorest 10% receive a slightly lower share of the national income, 2.48%, than they do in the freest nations, 2.78%.

More importantly, because of the prosperity economic freedom creates, similar shares of the national income produce dramatically different results for the poor in free nations compared to those in unfree nations. The poorest 10% have an average income of just \$1,358 a year (though this again over states the average income in least-free nations like North Korea and Cuba, which are not included in the index due to lack of data) while the poorest 10% in the most free nations have an average income of just under \$11,610, nearly twice the average income found in the least-free nations.

Figure 2: Economic Freedom and the Income Share of the Poorest 10%, 2000–2012

The share of income earned by the poorest 10% of the population is unrelated to economic freedom.

Sources: Fraser Institute, *Economic Freedom of the World: 2014 Annual Report*; World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2013*.

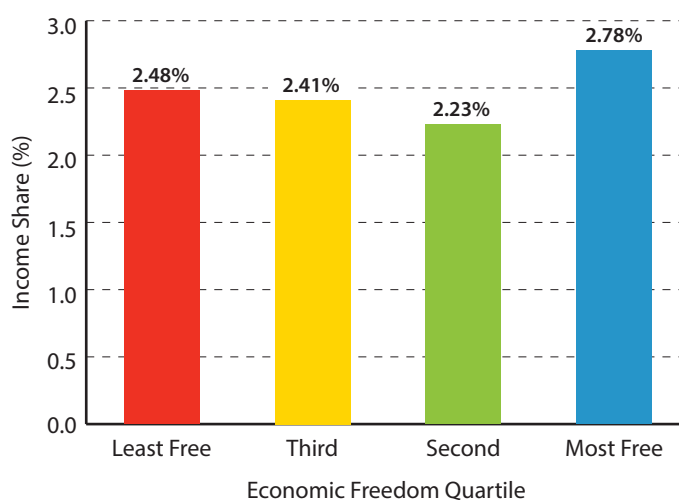


Figure 3: Economic Freedom and the Income Earned by the Poorest 10%, 2012

The amount of income, as opposed to the share, earned by the poorest 10% of the population is much higher in countries with higher economic freedom.

Sources: Fraser Institute, *Economic Freedom of the World: 2014 Annual Report*; World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2013*.

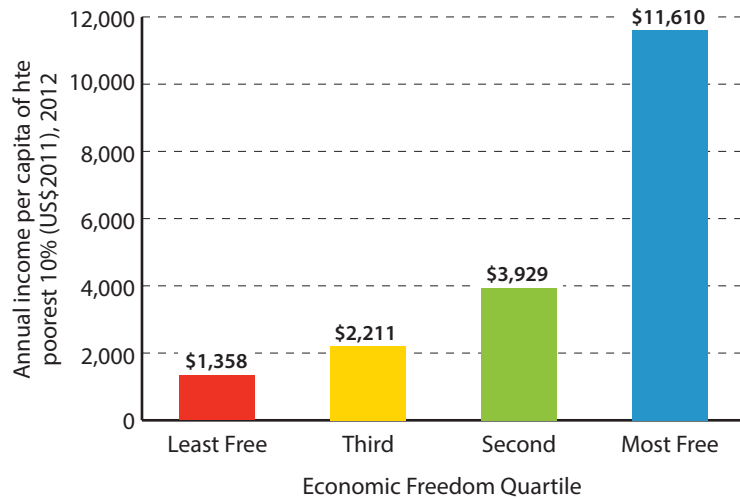


Figure 4: Economic freedom and other freedoms

When a government has the power to determine individuals’ ability to feed, cloth, house, and educate their families; to hold a job and get a promotion; and to restrict their ability to move ahead in other ways, government has all the tools it needs to suppress other freedoms, at least until life becomes bearable and recourse is made to violence. When economic freedom is lacking, individuals and families must depend on the kindness of government to get ahead. Economic freedom gives people economic independence and lessens dependence on government, opening the way for increases in other freedom. Empirical studies support the connection between economic freedom, other freedoms, and democracy. No nation that lacks economic freedom has ever supported stable political and civil freedoms. On the other hand, no nation that has adopted economic freedom has ever failed to evolve towards civil and political freedoms, albeit sometimes with a gap of many years, with only two exceptions, Singapore and Hong Kong.

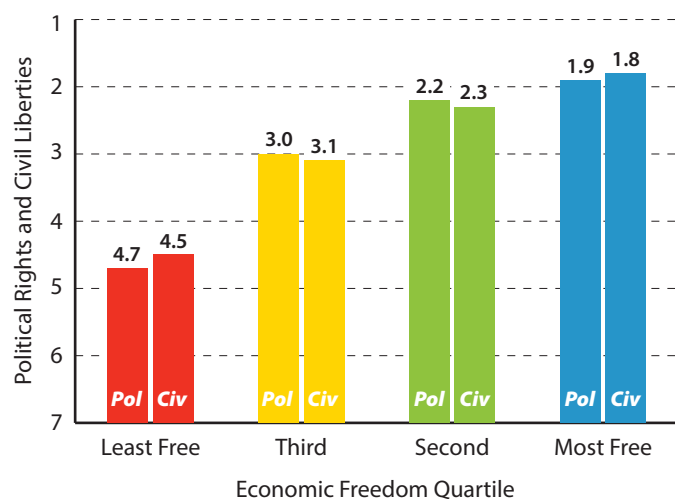
The data used for the this figure are from Freedom House, which measures freedom on a 1 to 7 scale, with 1 being the greatest amount of freedom and 7, the lowest amount.

Figure 4: Economic Freedom and Political Rights and Civil Liberties, 2012

Greater economic freedom is associated with more political rights and civil liberties.

Sources: Fraser Institute, *Economic Freedom of the World: 2014 Annual Report*; Freedom House, *Freedom in the World 2012*.

Note: Political rights and civil liberties are measured on a scale from 1 to 7: 1 = the highest degree of political rights and civil liberties; 7 = the lowest.



Economic Freedom of the Arab World

We hope that *Economic Freedom of the Arab World* will be a timely reminder of the importance of real reform in increasing economic freedom and prosperity throughout the region. More importantly, the report provides an objective, respected measure of actual reform. The people and governments of the region can use it as a reliable reference. This report separates the rhetoric of reform and crony capitalism from the reality of true reform. Gains in economic freedom will show in the index only when people's liberties are actually increased and put to shame rhetoric unaccompanied by reform.

This year we ranked 20 nations, all the members of the Arab League except for the Palestinian Territories and Somalia. However, this also includes nations that suffer from high-levels of internal conflict: Iraq, Libya, Syria, Yemen. The most recent data are for 2012. Conflict has intensified since then in Iraq, Libya, and Syria. Nonetheless, these nations were troubled by violence in 2012, so their rankings and scores should be interpreted with caution.

Economic freedom is the extent to which one can pursue economic activity without interference from government. Economic freedom is built upon personal choice, voluntary exchange, the right to keep what you earn, and the security of one's property rights. The mechanics of economic freedom are easy to understand. Any transaction freely entered into must benefit both parties. Any transaction that does not benefit both parties would be rejected by the party that would come up short. This has consequences throughout the economy. Consumers who are free to choose will only be attracted by superior quality and price. A producer must constantly improve the price and quality of existing products or invent new products. Without this, customers will not freely enter into transactions with the producer. Many billions of mutually beneficial transactions occur every day, powering the dynamic that spurs increased productivity and prosperity throughout the economy.

This is the tenth report on economic freedom in the Arab world. The first was published in the *Arab World Competitiveness Report 2005* (Lopez-Claros and Schwab, 2005). The second and subsequent editions were published by the International Research Foundation (IRF) of Oman and the Fraser Institute. In 2008, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Liberty, Cairo office, also became a co-publisher. *Economic Freedom of the Arab World* has gathered more attention every year since it was first published. Its importance comes from being a tool to measure how economically free Arab countries are.

The index in this edition adds data for 2012, the most recent year for which full data are available. Looking forward, we also present some early data for 2013 in both the country tables and the country summaries. As well, the scores for previous years have been re-calculated using revised data from the World Bank for its *Doing Business* and *World Development Indicators* databases. *Economic Freedom of the Arab World* is modeled on the annual reports in the series, *Economic Freedom of the World* (Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall, 2014).

These results are important to investors and enterprises working, or even considering working, in this region. Development of investor-friendly climates in the Arab world could be structured around the areas this report examines, as best practices in the world of doing business.

Overview of scores and ranking

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United Arab Emirates narrowly topped the list of the most economically free nations in the Arab world with scores of 8.1. Bahrain came third with a score of 8.0. In fourth place came the State of Kuwait with a score of 7.8, keeping the same position as last year. Oman and Qatar tied for fifth place with scores of 7.7.

The bottom five nations are Algeria, the least economically free nation in the Arab world, a position it has held for several years, with a score of 5.6; Iraq, 5.7; Syria, 5.8; Sudan, 5.9; and Libya, 6.0. As noted earlier, however, the scores for nations suffering significant internal conflict should be treated cautiously.

Research on economic freedom

Increases in economic freedom that are, in effect, a return to the classical Arab model of free trade and open markets would help meet the challenges discussed above and generate the economic dynamism needed to create the jobs and prosperity that the region requires for a successful future. The era of government-directed economies, import substitution, and other uses of government power (largely based on Western socialist models) to direct the economy did not produce the results needed for regional prosperity and advancement.

A large body of empirical research has found that economic freedom is key to increasing prosperity, particularly among the emerging nations. Fact-based studies in top academic journals have shown that economic freedom promotes growth, prosperity, and other positive outcomes.

Intuitively, one would expect that economic freedom would have a positive impact on economic growth because economic freedom creates a climate that allows individuals and business to allocate their resources to the highest end use. However, the question is ultimately an empirical one. One of the first studies, Easton and Walker (1997) found that changes in economic freedom have a significant impact on the steady-state level of income even after the level of technology, the level of education of the work-force, and the level of investment are taken into account. De Haan and Sturm (2000) show empirically that positive (negative) changes in economic freedom lead to positive (negative) changes in economic growth rates. Using the economic freedom index published in Gwartney, Lawson, and Block (1996) and per-capita GDP data for 80 countries, their results indicate that, after educational level, investment, and population growth have been taken into account, changes in economic freedom have a significant impact on economic growth.

Gwartney and Lawson (2004) examined the impact of economic freedom on economic growth but with a specific focus on investment and productivity. They found that economic freedom strongly promotes investment. Nations with a score below 5 for economic freedom (on a scale from zero to 10, where a higher value indicates a higher level of economic freedom) attracted US\$845 in investment per worker over the period from 1980 to 2000 and only US\$68 per worker in foreign direct investment. Nations with an economic freedom score above 7 attracted US\$10,871 in investment per worker, including US\$3,117 of foreign direct investment. Moreover, investment is more productive in economically free nations. Holding constant factors thought to affect growth and productivity, such as initial per-capita GDP, tropical location, coastal location, change in human investment, and public investment, Gwartney and Lawson found that

an increase of one percentage point in the ratio of private investment to GDP leads to increases in the growth rate of per-capita GDP by 0.33 percentage point in an economically free country. The same increase in private investment in a less economically free country increases the growth rate of per-capita GDP by 0.19 percentage point. In other words, investment in economically free nations (with a score above 7) had a positive impact on growth that was 70% greater than investment in nations with poor levels of economic freedom (score below 5). Using the same regression model, Gwartney and Lawson also calculated the impact of economic freedom on overall growth through both direct and indirect effects. They found that, if a nation increased its economic freedom by one unit (on a scale from zero to 10) in the 1980s, it would have seen increased growth of 1.9 percentage points a year over the period from 1980 to 2000. Because of the high rates of growth associated with economic freedom, they also found that over the long term economic freedom explains over two thirds of the cross-country variation in GDP.

Increases in economic freedom also reduce poverty (Norton and Gwartney, 2008). Specifically, the weighted \$1-per-day poverty rate was 29.7% in 2004 for countries with EFW ratings of less than 5 but only 7.7% for countries with EFW ratings between 6 and 7; the \$2-per-day poverty rate declines from 51.5% to 46.2% to 38.9% as one moves from the least-free to the most-free economies. Moreover, a one-unit increase in the EFW rating between 1980 and 1995 was associated with a 5.21 percentage-point reduction in the \$1-per-day poverty rate and a 5.22 percentage-point reduction in the \$2-per-day poverty rate. Norton and Gwartney also examined the relationship between economic freedom and other measures of well-being. In the most unfree economies, 72.6% of the population has access to safe water compared to nearly 100% in the most free economies. Life expectancy of people in the mostly free group is over 20 years greater than it is for those in mostly unfree economies. Mostly free economies have more than twice as many physicians per 1,000 population than mostly unfree economies. For every 1,000 births, 64 more babies survive in mostly free economies per year than in the mostly unfree countries. For every thousand children under age of five, 109 more children survive in mostly free countries each year than in those countries that are mostly unfree.

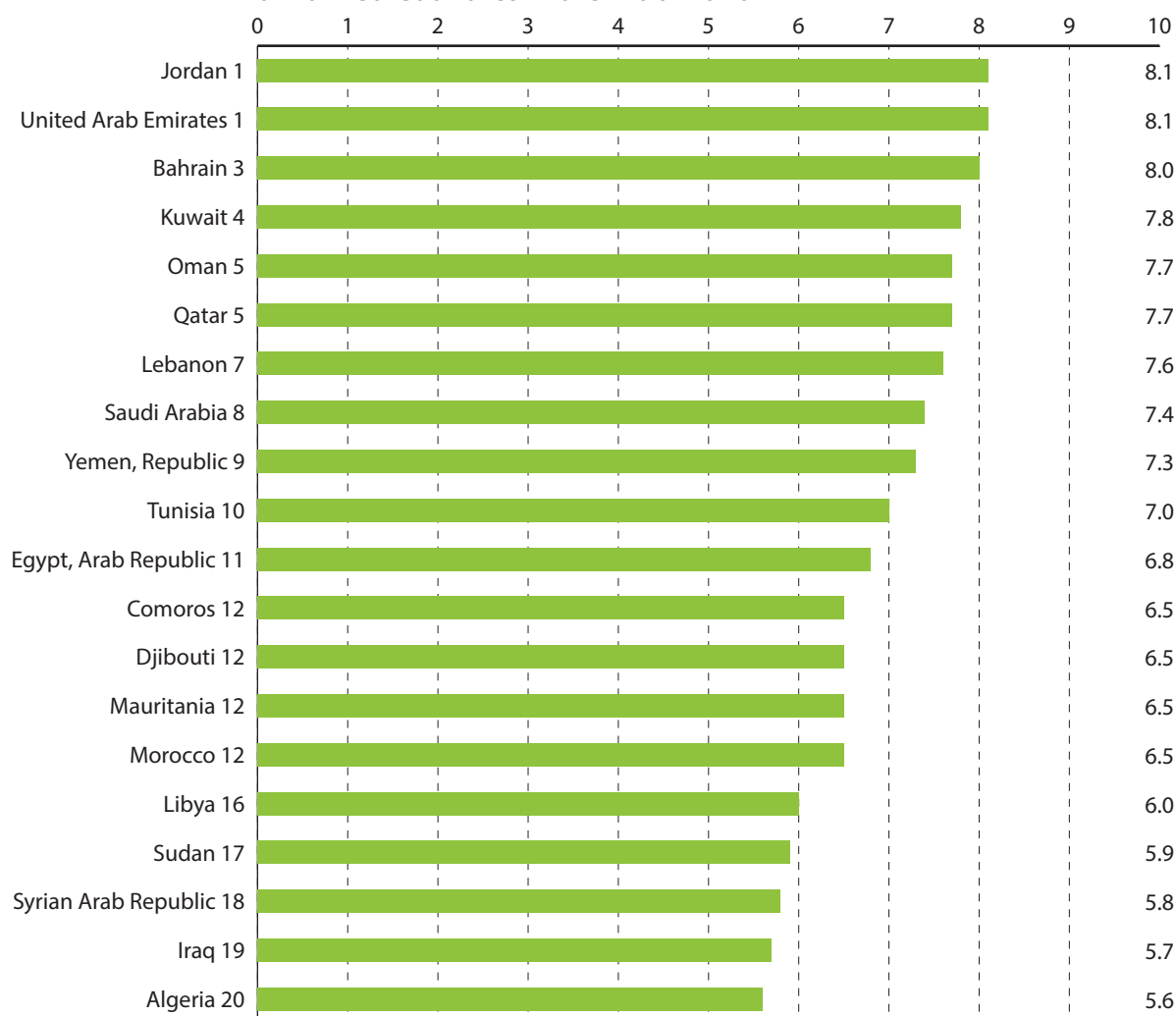
A recent Fraser Institute study by Indra de Soysa and Krishna Chaitanya Vadlamannati (2014) of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology shows that economic freedom reduces conflict by creating more profitable alternatives. In nations that are not economically free, the most profitable venture may be looting through violent strife. With economic freedom, individuals have the opportunity to look after themselves and their families in the regular economy.

Country summaries

In the following, we look at the country scores this year compared with previous years and examine the available data to get an indication of future scores. Countries are listed according to the level of economic freedom from the most free down to least free.

This year we were able to rank fully 20 nations of the 22 Arab League nations. Comprehensive data were available for the unranked nations in some areas. In these cases, we were able to rank these nations for those areas. Thus, for example, we were able to rank all 22 members of the Arab League for Size of Government.

Figure 5: Summary Economic Freedom Ratings for 2012 of Ranked Countries in the Arab World



1 Jordan

Jordan shared first place with the UAE this year, up from 2nd last year, with a score of 8.1, up 0.1 points from last year. For the size of government area, Jordan is in 2nd place. Its score increased by 0.5 points to 8.4 in this area. Its rank for legal structure and security of property rights is 7th, and its score remained 7.2. In terms of access to sound money, Jordan was in 4th place and scored 9.1, up 0.1 points from last year. There was no change in score of freedom to trade internationally at 8.0; its rank was 4th. Finally, its score in the business, labor and credit regulation area dropped by 0.1 points to 7.7 with a rank of 7th.

- LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward, but conflict in the area suggests some risk.

1 United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) kept its first-place rank in this year's report with a score of 8.1, up 0.1 points from last year. Its score for size of government remains the same as last year at 7.8, with a rank of 3rd. Its score remained same for legal structure and security of property rights at 7.7 points, putting the UAE in 4th place. Its score for sound money rose from 8.7 to 9.2 and put the UAE in 2nd place. This year the UAE came in second place in freedom to trade, with an unchanged score of 8.2. For regulation of business, labor and credit, the UAE gained 0.4 points up from 7.6 to 8.0, putting it in 5th spot.

- LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward.

3 Bahrain

Bahrain came in the third place in this year's report, falling back from a first-place tie in last year's report. Its score fell from 8.1 to 8.0. Its rank for the size of government was 11th and its score fell from 6.8 to 6.7. Its rank for legal structure and security of property was 9th and its score fell from 7.2 to 7.0. Bahrain was in 1st place in access to sound money, and its score rose from 9.3 to 9.4. In the area of freedom to trade internationally, its score dropped by 0.2 points to 8.2 compared with 8.4 in last year's report. It ranked 2nd place in this area. Finally, in the regulation of labor, credit and business area Bahrain's score dropped from 8.8 to 8.6, but still ranked 1st.

- LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward.

4 Kuwait

Kuwait maintained its position in 4th place, with a total score of 7.8, the same as in last year's report. Its rank in the size of government area was 15th, and its score remained at 6.2. It ranked 3rd in legal structure and security of property rights and its score remained 7.8. Kuwait's score in the area of access to sound money fell from 9.1 to 9.2 and it ranked 2nd. Kuwait's rank in freedom to trade internationally was 6th and its score remained the same as last year at 7.8. For the regulation of business, credit and labor area, its score dropped by 0.2 points to 7.7, and it ranked 7th.

- LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward.

5 Oman

Oman came in the 5th place in this year's report, moving up from the 7th place last year; its score rose to 7.7 from 7.5 in last year's index. The size of government is the area that most negatively affects the overall score of Oman. Its score rose from 4.8 to 4.9, for a rank of 19th. Its score for Legal structure and security of property rights was unchanged at 8.0 points, putting Oman in 2nd place. Access to sound money is an area where Oman performs well: its score moved up from 8.4 to 9.1 and its rank improved to 4th place. Oman's score remained unchanged in the freedom to trade internationally area at 8.0 points, ranking Oman 4th. For regulation of business, credit and labor, Oman had a score of 8.5, up 0.1 points from last year, with a rank of 2nd.

- ▲ LOOKING FORWARD — ongoing regulatory improvement suggests increases in economic freedom in the future.

5 Qatar

Qatar shared the 5th place with Oman, with the same overall score of 7.7 points, up 0.1 points from last year. Its score for size of government area remained unchanged at 6.5 with a rank of 14th. Its score for legal structure was unchanged at 7.6 and it came in 5th for this area. Qatar experienced an improvement in the access to sound money area of 0.3 points to 8.8 and it ranked 10th. The freedom to trade internationally area was unchanged as well with a score of 7.6, and its rank was 7th. Qatar's score in regulation of business, credit and labor moved up by 0.1 points from 7.8 to 7.9 and it came in 6th.

- ▲ LOOKING FORWARD — improvements in freedom to trade suggest increases in economic freedom in the future.

7 Lebanon

Lebanon's overall score stayed the same at 7.6, but the country dropped to 7th place after a rank of 5th in last year's report. Lebanon remains the best performer in the Arab world for the size of government area, with a score of 8.5 points, down from 8.9 last year. It maintained a rather low score of 6.1 in the legal structure area, coming in 11th place. Lebanon maintained its score of 8.9 in sound money, ranking it at 8th. In the area of freedom to trade internationally, it kept its score unchanged at 6.2, with a rank of 15th. Its score in regulation remained the same as last year at 8.1, with a rank of 4th.

- LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward, however the political situation presents risks.

8 Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia's rank, 8th, and score, 7.4, remained unchanged from last year. In the size of government area, Saudi Arabia maintained its score 5.0 points, and its rank was 18th. Saudi Arabia's score dropped by 0.1 points to 8.1 in legal system and property rights but the country still ranked 1st. Access to sound money area shows a slight improvement of 0.2 points compared with last year's report,

from 8.8 to 9.0, and its rank was 7th. Its score in freedom to trade showed slight improvement, from 6.6 to 6.7 points, with a rank of 11th. Finally, its score for the area of regulation of business, credit and labor area dropped to 8.3 from 8.6, with a rank of 3rd.

- ▼ LOOKING FORWARD — deterioration in freedom to trade suggests a decline in economic freedom in the future.

9 Yemen

For this year report, Yemen remained in 9th place with the same score as last year with a score of 7.3. In the size of government area, its score improved from 7.6 to 7.8 with a rank of 3rd. In the legal structure area, its score remained same as last year's report at 6.0, and its rank was 12th. In sound money, its score remained the same at 8.1 and it ranked 12th. For freedom to trade, Yemen kept its rank as the first in the Arab world, with a score of 8.4 points. Regulation of business, credit and labor area saw a decrease of 0.1 points to 6.3 from 6.4, with a rank of 11th.

- LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward, however ongoing conflict presents risks.

10 Tunisia

Tunisia kept its rank in the 10th place in this year's report. Its overall score showed a slight improvement from 6.9 to 7.0. The size of government score also showed improvement, moving up to 7.5 from 7.3 and it ranked 7th. Its score for the legal structure area at 7.6 points remained unchanged from last year's results, as did its rank at 5th. In the access to sound money area, Tunisia's score dropped slightly from 6.8 to 6.7 and it ranked 18th. Tunisia's score in the area of freedom to trade internationally moved down from 5.6 to 5.5 and it ranked 18th. Finally, Tunisia's score in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor fell by 0.1 points from 7.4 to 7.3, with a rank of 9th.

- ▲ LOOKING FORWARD — the policy direction taken by the government suggests future improvement.

11 Egypt

Egypt's score in the overall index remained at 6.8, as did its rank at 11th. The size of government area saw a decrease of 0.2 points from 7.4 to 7.2, and it had a rank of 8th. The legal structure area's score dropped down from 5.4 to 5.2 and Egypt's rank for this area was 18th. In the area of access to sound money, Egypt's performance improved, scoring 8.8, 0.2 points more last year, and its rank was 10th. Its score in the freedom to trade area at 6.6 points was same as it had in last year's report. It ranked 14th. Finally, its score remained the same in the regulation area, at 6.1, and its rank was 13th.

- ▼ LOOKING FORWARD — political instability and initial data on the integrity of the rule of law suggests future deterioration.

12 Comoros

Comoros moved up four places from 16th to a tie for 12th place, with an increase of 0.1 points in score to 6.5. Its score for the size of government area remains unchanged at 6.7 points with a rank of 11th. In legal structure area, Comoros' score dropped by 0.4 from 6.4 to 6.0 and its rank was 12th. Its score in the access to sound money area stayed at 6.8 points with a rank of 17th. The freedom to trade area saw a significant improvement from 6.4 to 7.3 points, and its rank was 8th. Its score for the regulation area rose by 0.1 points to 5.9 points, giving it a rank of 17th.

■ LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward.

12 Djibouti

Djibouti tied for at 12th for this year's report with a score of 6.5, the same score and rank as in last year's report. It scored 4.9 points in the size of government area just as it did last year. Its rank is 19th in this area. It maintained a score of 5.2 in the legal structure area, with a rank of 18th. In the access to sound money area, it gained 0.2 points up to 8.9 from 8.7 points last year, and it was in 8th place. In freedom to trade internationally, it kept the same score of 6.7 points, and it ranked 11th. Finally, its score in the regulation of business, credit and labor stayed at 6.8, and its rank was 10th.

■ LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward.

12 Mauritania

Mauritania shared the 12th place with the same score of 6.5 it had last year. In the size of government area, Mauritania declined slightly by 0.1 points to 7.2, with a rank of 8th. Its score for legal structure showed an improvement of 0.2 points from 5.5 to 5.7, with a rank of 16th. Its score in the access to sound money area moved up slightly by 0.1 points to 6.5, for a rank of 19th. Mauritania kept its score of 7.0 in freedom to trade area, with a rank 9th. Finally, Mauritania's score remained the same at 6.1 in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor with a rank of 13th.

■ LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward.

12 Morocco

Morocco maintained its rank in 12th place rank and its score of 6.5. Its score in size of government dropped by 0.1 points to 6.2 and it ranked 15th. Its rank for legal structure and security of property was 7th and its score dropped to 7.2, down by 0.2 points compared with last year. Morocco gained 0.2 points in the access to sound money area, moving up to 7.3 points and its rank was 14th. It made a slight improvement in the freedom to trade area of 0.1 points to 5.6, and ranked 17th. Finally, Morocco's score of 6.3 in the area of credit, labor and business regulation remained the same as last year with a rank of 11th.

▲ LOOKING FORWARD — the policy direction taken by the government suggests future improvement.

16 Libya

Libya had a score of 6.0 points, placing Libya in 16th place. In the size of government area Libya maintained its 4.2 score and it ranked 21st. Its score in the legal structure area fell from 6.3 to 5.9, ranking Libya 14th in this area. Access to sound money was an area where there was a positive change of 1.3 points, up from 5.9 to 7.2, and it ranked 16th. Its score in the freedom to trade area moved up significantly from 3.6 to 6.9 points, giving a rank of 10th. Finally, in the business regulation area Libya scored 5.5 and it rank at 20th.

▼ LOOKING FORWARD — ongoing conflict suggests deterioration in economic freedom.

17 Sudan

Sudan came in 17th in this year's index dropping five places from last year; its score fell from 6.5 to 5.9. Sudan fell down by 1.1 points to 7.8 in the size of government area, with a rank of 3rd. Its score remained unchanged in the legal structure area at 4.5 points, placing it in the 20th place. Its score in the access to sound money area dropped significantly by 1.7 points down to 4.8 points, dropping its rank in this area down to the least free in the Arab world. Its score in the area of freedom to trade internationally moved down by 0.3 points to 6.7 points with a rank of 11th. Business, credit and labor regulation showed a decrease of 0.2 points to 5.7 points, with a rank of 18th.

▼ LOOKING FORWARD — initial data on freedom to trade and ongoing conflict suggests future deterioration in economic freedom.

18 Syria

Syria's overall score was 5.8 points placing it in 18th place. Its score of the size of government remained 6.7, with a rank of 11th. Its score remained unchanged in the legal structure area at 5.5 points, with a rank of 17th. Its score dropped by 2.8 points in the access to sound money area from 8.9 to 6.2 pushing its rank down to 20th. In the area of freedom to trade, Syria's score fell from 5.7 to 5.2 points and it ranked 19th. Finally, in the regulation area, Syria's score fell from 5.9 to 5.6 with a rank of 19th.

▼ LOOKING FORWARD — ongoing conflict suggests deterioration in economic freedom.

19 Iraq

Iraq ranked 19th with a score of 5.7 compared to 5.9 last year. Iraq saw an increase in score from 5.6 points to 6.0 in the size of government area, placing it in at 17th. Its score for the legal structure area remained unchanged at 4.2, with a ranking of 21st. Its score in the access to sound money area increased from 6.4 to 7.3. Iraq ranked 14th in this area. Its score in the freedom to trade area dropped significantly from 8.1 to 5.8 points, pushing its rank to 16th. Finally, its score rose by 0.3 points in the area of credit, labour, and business regulation to 5.4, giving it a rank of 21st.

▼ LOOKING FORWARD — ongoing conflict suggests deterioration in economic freedom.

20 Algeria

Algeria ranked 20th this year, the last in the Arab world among nations with a full score, and its score fell 0.1 points to 5.6 points. Its score in the size of government area moved up by 0.1 points to 3.9 putting Algeria in 22nd place, the last in the Arab world. Algeria's score remained unchanged at 5.9 points for legal structure and security of property rights, with a rank of 14th. Its score and rank for the access to sound money area remained unchanged at 7.7 points with a rank of 13th. Algeria's score of 4.7 points in the area of freedom to trade internationally was down from 5.1, placing it in the 21st place, which represents it as the least free in the Arab world for this area. In the regulation area, its score remained at 6.0 the same as last year, with a rank of 15th.

- LOOKING FORWARD — initial data suggests little change going forward.

The index of Economic Freedom in the Arab World

The structure of the index

The index published in *Economic Freedom of the World: 2014 Annual Report* (Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall, 2014) uses 42 components in five areas. Because underlying data for some of the components used in the world index were not broadly available for the Arab world, they were replaced by similar components with broader coverage of the Arab world. The index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World: 2014 Annual Report* includes the same five areas as *Economic Freedom of the World* but has 39 components. The score for each of the five areas is derived by averaging the components within that area. The most recent comprehensive data available for this report are from 2012, though we also publish some data now available from 2013.

The five areas, described in more detail below, are

Area 1: Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises;

Area 2: Commercial and Economic Law and Security of Property Rights;

Area 3: Access to Sound Money;

Area 4: Freedom to Trade Internationally;

Area 5: Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business.

The overall rating was computed by averaging the scores of the five areas. Each component was normalized on a scale of zero to 10. The Appendix: Explanatory Notes and Data Sources (p. 46) describes the procedures by which scores between zero and 10 were derived for each category as well as details about sources and methodology.

For consistency, the minimums and maximums used in previous reports are also used in this year's report. Global rather than regional minimums and maximums were used because of the small variability in some of the components among Arab countries and in order to place the Arab nations in a broader context. Thus, a high score indicates that a nation is doing well, not only in comparison with its immediate regional neighbors but also in comparison with nations around the world whose economic practices encourage economic freedom.

The index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World* includes data for the 22 members of the League of Arab States. Fifteen of these nations also appear in *Economic Freedom of the World* and the relative rankings of these nations in both indexes are very similar, despite the slightly different menu of components used in the index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World*. An overall score was computed for 20 of the nations included in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World*; an overall score could not be computed for the remaining jurisdictions because of a lack of data.

The index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World* is compiled only from third-party data: in order to ensure objectivity, none of the sponsoring institutions provides any original data. As well, the formulas used in the calculations have remained the same for each year of the report. Thus, the authors of the report are unable to influence the standings of the nations in the report. Moreover, any outside observer would be able to replicate the index in full, producing identical results.

Individual areas

Following is a description of the variables used to measure economic freedom and explanations of why they are relevant.¹

Area 1: Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises

The four components of Area 1 indicate the extent to which countries rely on individual choice and markets rather than the political process to allocate resources and goods and services. When government spending increases relative to spending by individuals, households, and businesses, government decision-making is substituted for personal choice and thus economic freedom is reduced. The first two components address this issue: Government consumption as a share of total consumption (1A) and Transfers and subsidies as a share of GDP (1B).

Government consumption (1A) refers to the extent to which the government itself provides goods and services. If government employees build a road, it is included as government consumption; if the construction is contracted to a private company, it is no longer included in government consumption though it is categorized as government spending. Competitive contracting builds efficiency and lessens the politicization of the economy, if the contracting is done impartially. Transfers and subsidies (1B) weaken markets by rewarding political power and position rather than the ability to produce goods and services the world wants and will pay for.

The third component (1C) measures the extent to which countries use private enterprise and free markets rather than government enterprises to produce goods and services. The fourth component (1D) is based on the top marginal income-tax rate and the income threshold at which it applies. High marginal tax rates that apply at relatively low income levels increasingly deny individuals the fruits of their labor.

1 This description closely follows Gwartney and Lawson, 2006: 10–12.

Area 2: Commercial and Economic Law and Security of Property Rights

Security of persons, contracts, and rightfully acquired property are central elements of both economic freedom and a civil society. Indeed, the legal system is the most important internal function of government. Security of property rights, protected by the rule of law, is essential to economic freedom. Freedom to exchange, for example, is meaningless if individuals do not have secure rights to property, including the fruits of their labor. Failure of a country's legal system to provide for the security of property rights, enforcement of contracts, and the mutually agreeable settlement of disputes will undermine the operation of a market-exchange system.

As is appropriate for an assessment of economic freedom, the index focuses on economic and commercial law. However, the first two components in this area—2A, Military interference in the rule of law and the political process and 2B, Integrity of the legal system—are measures of whether or not the rule of law is applied impartially and consistently, which is also essential for effective economic and commercial law. Component 2C, Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property, provides information on how easy it is to establish property rights and 2D, Legal enforcement of contracts, indicates whether agreements freely entered into are effectively protected by the rule of law. Both 2C and 2D are composites of other sub-components that measure the number of procedures, delays in judgments, and costs. Procedures that are too numerous, time-consuming, or costly lead to deterioration of the legal system's ability to protect freely made agreements.

Area 3: Access to Sound Money

Money is essential to exchange. An absence of sound money undermines gains from trade and erodes the value of property held in monetary instruments. Sound money is essential to protect property rights and, thus, economic freedom. When governments print money to finance their expenditures, they are in effect expropriating the property and violating the economic freedom of their citizens. This (measured in component 3A) leads to inflation. High and volatile rates of inflation (components 3B and 3C) distort relative prices, alter the fundamental terms of long-term contracts, and make it virtually impossible for individuals and businesses to plan sensibly for the future. Component 3D is designed to measure the ease with which other currencies can be used via domestic and foreign bank accounts: that is, can one freely exchange and obtain differing currencies?

Area 4: Freedom to Trade Internationally

In a world of high technology and low costs for communication and transportation, freedom of exchange across national boundaries is a key ingredient of economic freedom. The components in this area are designed to measure a wide variety of restraints that affect international exchange: these include tariffs (4A and its sub-components), exchange rate distortions (4B), and exchange rate and capital controls (4C). Individuals in the Arab world should have the right to buy and sell freely: Arab consumers should be able to buy the products they want from each other and from everyone in the world and Arab producers should be able to sell within the Arab world and to the world market.

Area 5: Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business

When regulations restrict entry into markets and interfere with the freedom to engage in voluntary exchange, they reduce economic freedom. Regulatory restraints that limit the freedom of exchange in credit, labor, and product markets are included in the index. Red tape can strangle business expansion, entrepreneurship, and job creation.

The first component (5A) reflects conditions in the domestic credit market. Individuals should be able to make their own decisions in credit markets and deal with institutions they choose freely. The components are designed to measure whether government allows free markets to determine credit or whether this is politically determined and whether credit is available in a timely, cost-efficient manner to credit-worthy individuals and businesses that freely seek it.

Many types of labor-market regulation (5B) infringe upon the economic freedom of employees and employers. Individuals should be able to work for whom they wish and employers should be able to hire whom they wish. Variables include difficulty in hiring, rigidity in hours, dismissal regulations and costs, and conscription.

Like the regulation of the credit markets and labor markets, the regulation of business activities (5C) inhibits economic freedom. Individuals should be able to open the business they wish when they wish and close it when they choose. The regulation-of-business sub-components are designed to identify the extent to which regulatory restraints and bureaucratic procedures limit establishing a business (5Ci) and closing it (5Cii).

Country data tables

The index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World: 2014 Annual Report* includes data for the 22 members of the League of Arab States. Fifteen of these nations also appear in *Economic Freedom of the World: 2014 Annual Report* and the relative rankings of these nations in both indexes are very similar, despite the slightly different menu of components used in the index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World*. An overall score was computed for 20 of the nations included in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World*, one more than last year due to increased data availability. An overall score could not be computed for the remaining jurisdictions because of a lack of data. Nonetheless, we present the data for these unranked nations in the tables that follow, after the tables for the ranked nations.

For a jurisdiction to be given an overall score and rank, it must have rankings and scores for each of the five areas in the index. This year we were unable to rank the Palestinian Territories and Somalia. To be ranked for Area 1, a nation must have data for at least two sub-components; for Area 2, it must have data for at least two sub-components; for Area 3, it must have data for at least two sub-components; for Area 4, it must have data for at least two sub-components; and for Area 5, it must have data for at least two sub-components: Area 5A must have data for at least two sub-components, area 5B must have data for at least two sub-components; and area 5C must have data for at least two sub-components.

For all countries, we present scores for each of the five areas analyzed as well as scores for each component, where data were available. All the scores in the index are values out of 10: 10 is the highest possible score and zero (0) is the lowest. A higher score indicates a greater degree of economic freedom. An arrow in table of overall ratings and ranks (pp. 24–25) shows under “Trend” whether the data available from 2012 indicate a nation’s trend is uncertain or likely to improve, decline, or hold steady in future rankings.

A more complete description of each component, including the methodology used to calculate the scores, can be found in the Appendix: Explanatory Notes and Data Sources (p. 49).

Data available to Researchers

The following tables contain data for the years 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2011, and 2012, and partial data for 2013. The full data-set, including all of the scores published in this report as well as all the annual data going back to 2002, can be freely downloaded at <http://www.freetheworld.com>. If you have any difficulties retrieving the data, please feel free to contact us via e-mail: freetheworld@fraserinstitute.org.

Economic Freedom of the Arab World for 2012—Area Ratings and Ranks;

	Areas									
	1 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises		2 Commercial and Economic Law and Security of Property Rights		3 Access to Sound Money		4 Freedom to Trade Internationally		5 Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	
	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank
Algeria	3.9	22	5.9	14	7.7	13	4.7	21	6.0	15
Bahrain	6.7	11	7	9	9.4	1	8.2	2	8.6	1
Comoros	6.7	11	6	12	6.8	17	7.3	8	5.9	17
Djibouti	4.9	19	5.2	18	8.9	8	6.7	11	6.8	10
Egypt, Arab Republic	7.2	8	5.2	18	8.8	10	6.6	14	6.1	13
Iraq	6	17	4.2	21	7.3	14	5.8	16	5.4	21
Jordan	8.4	2	7.2	7	9.1	4	8	4	7.7	7
Kuwait	6.2	15	7.8	3	9.2	2	7.8	6	7.7	7
Lebanon	8.5	1	6.1	11	8.9	8	6.2	15	8.1	4
Libya	4.2	21	5.9	14	7.2	16	6.9	10	5.5	20
Mauritania	7.2	8	5.7	16	6.5	19	7	9	6.1	13
Morocco	6.2	15	7.2	7	7.3	14	5.6	17	6.3	11
Oman	4.9	19	8	2	9.1	4	8	4	8.5	2
Qatar	6.5	14	7.6	5	8.8	10	7.6	7	7.9	6
Saudi Arabia	5	18	8.1	1	9	7	6.7	11	8.3	3
Sudan	7.8	3	4.5	20	4.8	21	6.7	11	5.7	18
Syrian Arab Republic	6.7	11	5.5	17	6.2	20	5.2	19	5.6	19
Tunisia	7.5	7	7.6	5	6.7	18	5.5	18	7.3	9
United Arab Emirates	7.8	3	7.7	4	9.2	2	8.2	2	8.0	5
Yemen, Republic	7.8	3	6	12	8.1	12	8.4	1	6.3	11
Countries unranked because data unavailable										
Palestinian Territories	7.2	8	6.3	10	9.1	4			6.0	15
Somalia	7.8	3	1.3	22			5.0	20		

Overall Rating and Rank; Trend

	Components of Area 5						Overall Rating (Rank)		Trend*
	5A Credit Market Regulations		5B Labour Market Regulations		5C Business Regulations		Rating	Rank	
	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	
Algeria	5.7	17	4.9	19	7.5	7	5.6	20	■
Bahrain	7.9	4	9.4	1	8.5	1	8.0	3	■
Comoros	7.0	10	6.7	13	4.1	18	6.5	12	■
Djibouti	6.8	11	7.5	12	6.3	16	6.5	12	■
Egypt, Arab Republic	6.1	15	5.1	17	7.2	13	6.8	11	▼
Iraq	4.4	19	7.9	10	3.8	21	5.7	19	▼
Jordan	6.7	13	9.0	3	7.5	7	8.1	1	■
Kuwait	7.8	6	8.3	9	7.1	15	7.8	4	■
Lebanon	8.7	1	8.5	8	7.2	13	7.6	7	■
Libya	3.8	21	8.7	7	4.1	18	6.0	16	▼
Mauritania	6.4	14	7.6	11	4.2	17	6.5	12	■
Morocco	7.2	8	3.8	21	8.0	3	6.5	12	▲
Oman	8.5	2	9.0	3	8.0	3	7.7	5	▲
Qatar	6.8	11	8.9	6	7.9	5	7.7	5	▲
Saudi Arabia	8.4	3	9.3	2	7.3	12	7.4	8	▼
Sudan	5.0	18	4.7	20	7.4	11	5.9	17	▼
Syrian Arab Republic	4.3	20	5.0	18	7.5	7	5.8	18	▼
Tunisia	7.2	8	6.6	14	8.3	2	7.0	10	▲
United Arab Emirates	7.3	7	9.0	3	7.6	6	8.1	1	■
Yemen, Republic	5.9	16	5.4	16	7.5	7	7.3	9	■
Palestinian Territories	7.9	4	6.1	15	3.9	20			
Somalia									

* Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. Trend is not indicated for nations that cannot be ranked due to lack of data. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Algeria

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	5.1 [15]	5.4 [15]	5.6 [15]	5.4 [18]	5.7 [18]	5.7 [18]	5.6 [20]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	
A. General government consumption spending	4.1 [26.0]	4.0 [26.3]	4.1 [26.2]	2.8 [30.4]	1.9 [33.4]	0.0 [40.0]	0.6 [38.0]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.0 [7.8]	6.8 [12.3]	8.6 [5.6]	8.0 [7.7]	8.1 [7.3]	8.1 [7.3]	7.8 [8.5]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate				7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	4.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5
i. Number of procedures		3.5	3.5	3.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
ii. Time (days)		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4
iii. Cost (% of property value)		7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
i. Number of procedures		2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
ii. Time (days)		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Access to Sound Money	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.0	7.6	7.7	7.7	
A. Money growth	7.4 [13.2]	7.1 [14.5]	6.7 [16.6]	5.7 [21.5]	6.7 [16.5]	7.1 [14.4]	8.3 [8.6]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.2 [1.9]	9.3 [1.8]	9.4 [1.4]	9.4 [1.4]	9.5 [1.3]	9.7 [0.8]	9.2 [2.0]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.7 [1.4]	9.2 [4.0]	9.5 [2.3]	9.0 [4.9]	9.2 [3.9]	9.1 [4.5]	8.2 [8.9]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	4.7	5.0	6.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.7	
A. Taxes on international trade	5.2	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	5.0 [7.6]	7.7 [3.5]	8.7 [2.0]	8.5 [2.3]	8.2 [2.8]	8.5 [2.3]	8.5 [2.3]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.2 [18.8]	6.3 [18.4]	6.3 [18.7]	6.3 [18.6]	6.3 [18.6]	6.3 [18.6]	6.3 [18.6]	6.3 [18.6]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	4.3 [14.3]	4.3 [14.3]	5.8 [10.5]	5.8 [10.4]	5.8 [10.4]	5.8 [10.4]	5.8 [10.4]	5.8 [18.6]
B. Black market exchange rates	8.1 [9.7]	8.1 [9.6]	9.0 [4.9]	7.5 [12.6]	8.3 [8.3]	8.3 [8.4]	7.3 [13.4]	7.2 [14.0]
C. Capital controls	0.8	0.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	
A. Credit market regulations	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.7	
i. Ownership of banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.8	4.8
a. Legal Rights Index		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
b. Credit Information Index		1.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.0	6.7	
B. Labor market regulations	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	4.4	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		9.5	9.5	9.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	
iv. Conscriptio	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
C. Business Regulations	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	
i. Starting a business	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
a. Number of procedures		2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
b. Duration (days)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.9	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
ii. Closing a business	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
a. Time (years)		7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	
b. Cost (% of estate)		9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Bahrain

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	8.1 [1]	7.9 [1]	7.9 [1]	8.0 [1]	8.2 [1]	8.1 [1]	8.0 [3]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.7	
A. General government consumption spending	3.3 [28.8]	2.9 [30.0]	3.4 [28.6]	2.6 [31.1]	4.7 [23.9]	4.1 [26.2]	3.6 [27.6]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.5 [2.4]	9.5 [2.2]	8.3 [6.8]	9.5 [2.3]	9.4 [2.6]	9.3 [3.1]	9.3 [3.1]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.5
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
i. Number of procedures			9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
ii. Time (days)			9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
iii. Cost (% of property value)			9.7	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
i. Number of procedures			2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
ii. Time (days)			6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
iii. Cost (% of debt)			9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
3. Access to Sound Money	9.5	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	
A. Money growth	8.3 [8.7]	7.9 [10.7]	7.4 [13.2]	7.5 [12.3]	7.7 [11.5]	8.0 [9.9]	8.9 [5.3]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.8 [0.4]	9.4 [1.6]	9.5 [1.2]	9.7 [0.6]	9.7 [0.7]	9.4 [1.6]	9.4 [1.5]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.9 [-0.5]	9.5 [2.4]	9.6 [2.0]	9.3 [3.5]	9.6 [2.0]	9.9 [-0.4]	9.5 [2.8]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	
A. Taxes on international trade	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.3 [1.0]	9.5 [0.8]	9.5 [0.7]	9.5 [0.7]	9.4 [0.8]	9.5 [0.7]	9.5 [0.7]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.0 [5.1]	9.0 [5.1]	9.0 [5.1]	9.0 [5.2]	9.0 [5.1]	9.0 [5.1]	9.0 [5.1]	9.0 [5]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.3 [6.7]	7.3 [6.7]	7.3 [6.7]	6.1 [9.8]	6.3 [9.4]	6.5 [8.8]	6.7 [8.3]	6.9 [7.9]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	6.9	5.4	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.2	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.8	8.6	
A. Credit market regulations	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.9	7.9	
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.8
a. Legal Rights Index			4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
b. Credit Information Index			6.7	6.7	6.7	5.0	5.0	
B. Labor market regulations	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	10.0	10.0	9.4	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	10.0	10.0	9.5	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index			5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)			9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	
i. Starting a business	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
a. Number of procedures			7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
b. Duration (days)			9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)			10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)			9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
ii. Closing a business	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	
a. Time (years)			7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	
b. Cost (% of estate)			8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)			6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Comoros

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶			5.6 [15]	6.1 [15]	6.5 [12]	6.4 [16]	6.5 [12]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government			4.1	5.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	
A. General government consumption spending	6.8 [16.7]	7.9 [13.2]	8.1 [12.3]	8.0 [12.7]	8.1 [12.6]	8.1 [12.6]	8.1 [12.6]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment			0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate				8.0 [30]	8.0 [30]	8.0 [30]	8.0 [30]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.0	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics					6.7	6.7	5.8	5.8
B. Integrity of the legal system					5.0	5.0	4.2	4.2
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
i. Number of procedures			8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
ii. Time (days)			9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
iii. Cost (% of property value)			3.2	3.2	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
i. Number of procedures			3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
ii. Time (days)			7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
iii. Cost (% of debt)			6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
3. Access to Sound Money	5.2	5.4	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	
A. Money growth	6.2 [18.9]	7.1 [14.7]	9.4 [3.1]	8.8 [6.2]	7.4 [12.9]	8.1 [9.7]	8.0 [10.3]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation			9.7 [0.6]	9.5 [1.2]	9.6 [1.1]	9.4 [1.4]	9.5 [1.2]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.3 [3.5]	9.1 [4.5]	9.3 [3.4]	9.7 [1.7]	9.3 [3.4]	9.6 [1.8]	9.6 [1.8]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	6.5	6.5	5.7	6.7	7.3	6.4	7.3	
A. Taxes on international trade			6.0	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate			4.2 [28.9]	7.7 [11.3]	7.7 [11.3]	7.7 [11.3]	7.7 [11.3]	8.2 [8.8]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates			7.8 [5.5]	7.6 [6.0]	7.6 [6.0]	7.6 [6.0]	7.6 [6.0]	8.5 [3.9]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10 [0.0]	10 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	3.1	3.1	1.0	2.5	4.2	1.7	4.2	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.9	
A. Credit market regulations	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.0	
i. Ownership of banks					8.0	8.0	8.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition								
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
a. Legal Rights Index		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	
b. Credit Information Index			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
B. Labor market regulations	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		7.2	7.2	7.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	
iv. Conscriptio					10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	
i. Starting a business	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.5
a. Number of procedures			4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.9	6.5
b. Duration (days)			9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.4
c. Cost (% of income per capita)			7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.6
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)			9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
ii. Closing a business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
a. Time (years)								
b. Cost (% of estate)								
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Djibouti

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶			6.5 [12]	6.5 [12]	6.4 [14]	6.5 [12]	6.5 [12]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government			4.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	
A. General government consumption spending	3.0 [29.7]	2.6 [31.0]	2.4 [31.8]	2.8 [30.4]	2.8 [30.4]	2.8 [30.4]	2.8 [30.4]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment			6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate				8.0 [30]	8.0 [30]	8.0 [30]	8.0 [30]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics					5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system					3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6
i. Number of procedures			7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Time (days)			9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
iii. Cost (% of property value)			5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
i. Number of procedures			4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
ii. Time (days)			1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
iii. Cost (% of debt)			8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
3. Access to Sound Money	9.7	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9	
A. Money growth	9.3 [3.3]	8.1 [9.4]	7.4 [13.0]	7.8 [11.2]	6.4 [18.2]	7.4 [13.3]	7.7 [11.4]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.5 [1.2]	9.5 [1.2]	9.5 [1.2]	8.5 [3.8]	8.4 [4.0]	8.5 [3.9]	8.4 [4.0]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.9 [0.6]	9.4 [3.1]	9.3 [3.4]	7.6 [12.0]	9.2 [4.0]	9.0 [5.1]	9.3 [3.7]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	6.4	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	
A. Taxes on international trade	3.8	3.8	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate	3.8 [30.9]	3.8 [30.9]	4.4 [28.1]	4.4 [27.8]	5.9 [20.6]	5.9 [20.6]	5.8 [21.0]	5.8 [21]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates			6.6 [8.4]	6.6 [8.6]	6.6 [8.6]	6.6 [8.6]	6.6 [8.4]	6.6 [8.4]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	
A. Credit market regulations	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	
i. Ownership of banks					10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition								
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
iv. Getting Credit	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8
a. Legal Rights Index		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
b. Credit Information Index			1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
B. Labor market regulations	8.0	8.0	6.8	6.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	8.3	8.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		8.4	8.4	8.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Conscripton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	
C. Business Regulations	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	
i. Starting a business	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	8.2
a. Number of procedures			4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.9
b. Duration (days)			8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.3
c. Cost (% of income per capita)			7.5	7.6	8.0	8.0	8.2	7.8
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)			9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.0
ii. Closing a business	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	
a. Time (years)		5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Egypt, Arab Republic

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	6.4 [11]	6.5 [10]	6.8 [10]	6.9 [10]	6.9 [10]	6.8 [11]	6.8 [11]	Trend ▼
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.7	5.6	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.2	
A. General government consumption spending	7.5 [14.5]	7.3 [15.1]	7.4 [14.8]	7.9 [13.1]	7.9 [13.0]	7.9 [13.2]	8.1 [12.4]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.4 [6.5]	8.1 [7.6]	6.0 [12.6]	6.0 [15.2]	6.9 [12.0]	7.8 [8.7]	6.7	
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	7.0 [32]	7 [32]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [25]	10.0 [25]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.2	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.2	2.5	1.7	1.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6
i. Number of procedures		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Time (days)		8.0	8.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
iii. Cost (% of property value)		7.8	7.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3
i. Number of procedures		3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6
ii. Time (days)		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
3. Access to Sound Money	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.8	
A. Money growth	9.0 [5.1]	8.5 [7.5]	7.6 [11.8]	7.7 [11.6]	7.7 [11.7]	7.8 [11.2]	8.2 [9.0]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.8 [0.6]	8.5 [3.8]	8.7 [3.3]	8.0 [5.1]	8.4 [4.1]	8.6 [3.6]	8.4 [4.1]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.5 [2.7]	7.7 [11.3]	8.5 [7.6]	6.3 [18.3]	7.7 [11.3]	8.0 [10.1]	8.5 [7.1]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	5.1	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.6	6.6	
A. Taxes on international trade	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	6.9 [4.7]	7.8 [3.3]	8.3 [2.5]	8.2 [2.7]	8.3 [2.6]	8.5 [2.2]	8.5 [2.2]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.2 [18.9]	6.2 [18.9]	6.1 [19.3]	6.6 [17.0]	6.6 [17.0]	6.6 [17.0]	6.6 [17.0]	6.6 [16.8]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	0.0 [39.5]	0.0 [39.5]	0.0 [141.1]	0.0 [146.7]	0.0 [149.5]	0.0 [147.1]	0.0 [143.3]	0 [142.6]
B. Black market exchange rates	5.5 [22.3]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10 [0.0]	10 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	5.4	5.4	6.7	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	5.5	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	
A. Credit market regulations	4.5	4.5	5.3	6.4	6.9	6.1	6.1	
i. Ownership of banks	2.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
a. Legal Rights Index		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
b. Credit Information Index		3.3	3.3	8.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	
B. Labor market regulations	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		6.3	6.3	6.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	
iv. Conscription	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
C. Business Regulations	6.2	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
i. Starting a business	7.3	7.9	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2
a. Number of procedures		5.3	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.1
b. Duration (days)		9.0	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		8.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		8.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	
a. Time (years)		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Iraq

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) >						5.9 [17]	5.7 [19]	Trend ▼
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government						5.6	6.0	
A. General government consumption spending						1.2 [35.9]	2.0 [33.4]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment								
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights				4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3
i. Number of procedures			8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
ii. Time (days)			9.9	9.9	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
iii. Cost (% of property value)			7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
i. Number of procedures			1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
ii. Time (days)			7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
iii. Cost (% of debt)			8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
3. Access to Sound Money				4.3	4.8	6.4	7.3	
A. Money growth					4.4 [28]	5.1 [24.5]	6.8 [16.1]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	4.9 [12.7]	4.9 [12.7]	4.9 [12.7]	0.4 [24.1]	0.4 [23.9]	6.6 [8.4]	8.6 [3.6]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	6.1 [19.3]	4.6 [27]	0.0 [53]	7.5 [12.7]	9.4 [2.9]	8.9 [5.8]	8.8 [6.1]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally					8.1	8.1	5.8	
A. Taxes on international trade								
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate								
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates								
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	9.3 [3.4]	9.7 [1.5]
C. Capital controls	0.9	0.0	7.7	6.9	6.2	6.2	2.3	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.4	
A. Credit market regulations	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.3	3.5	3.8	4.4	
i. Ownership of banks					0.0	0.0	0.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition							6.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
a. Legal Rights Index			3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
b. Credit Information Index			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
B. Labor market regulations	4.9	4.9	7.4	7.4	7.9	7.9	7.9	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Conscriptation	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	
i. Starting a business	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.7	8.4
a. Number of procedures			4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3
b. Duration (days)			6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	8.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)			9.2	8.2	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.5
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)			9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
a. Time (years)								
b. Cost (% of estate)								
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Jordan

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.6 [7]	7.6 [7]	7.6 [4]	7.6 [3]	8.0 [2]	8.0 [2]	8.1 [1]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.9	5.8	6.6	7	8	7.9	8.4	
A. General government consumption spending	5.0 [22.9]	5.7 [20.7]	6.1 [19.5]	5.5 [21.3]	5.6 [21.1]	6.1 [19.3]	6.3 [18.5]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.5 [2.3]	8.6 [5.7]	7.2 [10.8]	7.4 [10]	8.4 [6.6]	7.4 [9.9]	7.4 [9.9]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	2.0	2.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	10.0 [14]	10.0 [14]	10.0 [14]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.5	7.5
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
i. Number of procedures		6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Time (days)		9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
iii. Cost (% of property value)		6.7	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
i. Number of procedures		4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
ii. Time (days)		5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
iii. Cost (% of debt)		8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
3. Access to Sound Money	9.7	9.3	8.9	8.4	9.0	9.0	9.1	
A. Money growth	9.4 [2.8]	8.5 [7.8]	7.7 [11.5]	8.4 [8.2]	9.2 [3.8]	9.2 [3.8]	9.5 [2.7]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 [1.0]	9.6 [0.9]	9.3 [1.8]	8.1 [4.8]	7.8 [5.6]	7.7 [5.7]	7.7 [5.7]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.6 [1.8]	9.3 [3.4]	8.7 [6.3]	7.0 [14.9]	9.0 [5.0]	9.1 [4.4]	9.0 [4.8]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
A. Taxes on international trade	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	7.8 [3.3]	8.1 [2.7]	8.4 [2.1]	9.1 [1.4]	9.1 [1.3]	9.2 [1.2]	9.3 [1.1]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.8 [16.2]	7.1 [14.4]	7.7 [11.5]	7.8 [10.8]	8.0 [10.0]	8.0 [10.0]	8.0 [10.0]	7.8 [10.9]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	3.8 [15.6]	3.8 [15.6]	3.9 [15.3]	4.2 [14.6]	3.7 [15.7]	3.7 [15.7]	3.8 [15.5]	4.1 [14.8]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	7.7	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	
A. Credit market regulations	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.9	6.7	
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	10.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4	4.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7
a. Legal Rights Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	
b. Credit Information Index		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	
B. Labor market regulations	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals		6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4	4	4.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		9.9	9.9	9.9	10	10	10.0	
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	6.1	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.5	
i. Starting a business	6.4	7.5	7.8	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.1
a. Number of procedures		4.7	4.7	5.3	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.1
b. Duration (days)		8.7	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.7
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		7.8	8.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	
a. Time (years)		5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	
b. Cost (% of estate)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Kuwait

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.9 [3]	7.8 [3]	7.7 [3]	7.5 [4]	7.7 [4]	7.8 [4]	7.8 [4]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	
A. General government consumption spending	1.8 [33.8]	1.6 [34.6]	2.1 [32.7]	2.3 [32.3]	0.4 [38.6]	0.3 [39.1]	0 [40.6]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	7.1 [11.1]	6.8 [12.1]	6.1 [14.9]	2.6 [27.5]	7.5 [9.8]	7.5 [9.8]	7.7 [8.7]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
i. Number of procedures		6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
ii. Time (days)		9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5
iii. Cost (% of property value)		9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
i. Number of procedures		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
ii. Time (days)		6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
3. Access to Sound Money	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.1	9.2	
A. Money growth	8.8 [6.3]	7.2 [14.3]	7.8 [11.0]	8.4 [8.0]	8.9 [5.4]	8.5 [7.3]	8.6 [7.0]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.5 [1.2]	9.7 [0.7]	9.4 [1.5]	8.6 [3.5]	8.8 [3.0]	8.9 [2.8]	8.8 [3.1]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.8 [0.9]	9.8 [4.1]	9.4 [5.5]	7.9 [10.6]	9.2 [4.0]	9.1 [4.7]	9.4 [2.9]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	
A. Taxes on international trade	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.4 [0.9]	9.4 [0.9]	9.6 [0.7]	9.6 [0.6]	9.5 [0.7]	9.6 [0.5]	9.6 [0.5]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.3 [3.5]	9.3 [3.5]	9.0 [4.9]	9.1 [4.7]	9.1 [4.7]	9.1 [4.7]	9.1 [4.7]	9.1 [4.7]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.9 [5.1]	7.9 [5.1]	7.9 [5.1]	7.9 [5.2]	7.9 [5.2]	7.9 [5.2]	7.9 [5.2]	7.9 [5.3]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10 [0.0]	10.0 [0]
C. Capital controls	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	8.1	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.7	
A. Credit market regulations	8.1	8.1	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.8	
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8
a. Legal Rights Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
b. Credit Information Index		5.0	5.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	
B. Labor market regulations	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		7.8	7.8	7.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	
iv. Conscripton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.1	
i. Starting a business	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1
a. Number of procedures		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.1	4.1
b. Duration (days)		8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
ii. Closing a business	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.1	
a. Time (years)		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
b. Cost (% of estate)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.8	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		4.1	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.7	3.4	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Lebanon

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.7 [6]	7.7 [6]	7.5 [7]	7.5 [4]	7.7 [4]	7.6 [5]	7.6 [7]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.6	9	8.9	8.5	
A. General government consumption spending	6.7 [17.1]	7.3 [15.1]	7.2 [15.4]	7.4 [15.0]	7.3 [15.2]	7.2 [14.7]	6.9 [16.5]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.7 [5.5]	8.3 [6.7]	7.4 [10.0]	7.1 [11.0]	8.7 [5.2]	8.4 [6.5]	7.2 [10.5]	
C. Government enterprises and investment		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
i. Number of procedures		6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
ii. Time (days)		9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
iii. Cost (% of property value)		8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
i. Number of procedures		4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
ii. Time (days)		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
iii. Cost (% of debt)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
3. Access to Sound Money	9.6	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.0	8.9	8.9	
A. Money growth	9.5 [2.3]	9.4 [2.9]	9.0 [4.9]	9.0 [5.0]	8.2 [9.1]	8.4 [8.1]	8.0 [9.8]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.1 [2.3]	9.1 [2.3]	9.0 [2.3]	8.3 [4.4]	8.6 [3.5]	8.6 [3.6]	8.6 [3.6]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.6 [1.8]	9.6 [1.7]	8.8 [5.6]	7.8 [10.8]	9.2 [4.0]	8.6 [7.2]	8.8 [5.9]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	7.3	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	
A. Taxes on international trade	7.9	8.4	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	7.3 [4.0]	8.5 [2.6]	8.6 [2.1]	8.7 [1.9]	8.7 [2.0]	8.8 [1.7]	8.9 [1.6]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	8.6 [7.2]	8.6 [7.1]	8.6 [6.9]	8.6 [6.9]	8.7 [6.3]	8.7 [6.3]	8.7 [6.3]	8.7 [6.3]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates			1.8 [20.5]	2.5 [18.7]	3.7 [15.7]	3.7 [15.7]	3.9 [15.3]	3.9 [6.3]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	7.2	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	
A. Credit market regulations	8.2	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
a. Legal Rights Index		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
b. Credit Information Index		6.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
B. Labor market regulations	6.7	6.7	6.7	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Conscription	3.0	3.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
i. Starting a business	8.4	8.4	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2
a. Number of procedures		7.6	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
b. Duration (days)		7.8	7.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		8.5	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
ii. Closing a business	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	
a. Time (years)		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Libya

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) >							6.0 [16]	Trend ▼
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government			1.3	1.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	
A. General government consumption spending	5.1 [21.6]	3.8 [27.2]	2.7 [30.8]	2.7 [30.7]	2.7 [30.7]	2.7 [30.7]	2.7 [30.7]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate					10.0 [14]	10.0 [14]	10.0 [14]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.9	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.0	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property								
i. Number of procedures								
ii. Time (days)								
iii. Cost (% of property value)								
D. Legal enforcement of contracts							6.0	6.0
i. Number of procedures							3.4	3.4
ii. Time (days)							5.7	5.7
iii. Cost (% of debt)							9.0	9.0
3. Access to Sound Money	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.2	7.2	5.9	7.2	
A. Money growth	6.5 [17.4]	6.5 [17.4]	6.5 [17.4]	4.6 [27.0]	5.7 [21.5]	4.0 [29.8]	7.4 [12.8]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	7.5 [6.3]	8.4 [3.7]	8.1 [4.9]	8.1 [4.8]	8.5 [3.7]	7.8 [5.6]	7.8 [5.6]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	8.0 [-9.8]	9.5 [-2.2]	9.7 [1.4]	7.9 [10.4]	9.5 [2.5]	6.8 [15.5]	8.8 [6.1]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	3.9	5.3	7.7	7.0	7.2	3.6	6.9	
A. Taxes on international trade	6.0	6.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.0 [20.2]	6.0 [20.2]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates								
B. Black market exchange rates	5.8 [20.8]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	0.0 [51.4]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.8	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business							5.5	
A. Credit market regulations					5.0	4.5	3.8	
i. Ownership of banks					0.0	0.0	0.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition								
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit							1.3	1.3
a. Legal Rights Index							1.0	
b. Credit Information Index							1.7	
B. Labor market regulations							8.7	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index							8.3	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index							8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals							8.6	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index							8.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)							9.1	
iv. Conscripton	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations							4.2	
i. Starting a business							8.3	8.3
a. Number of procedures							5.3	5.3
b. Duration (days)							8.4	8.4
c. Cost (% of income per capita)							9.6	9.8
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)							9.9	9.9
ii. Closing a business							0.0	
a. Time (years)								
b. Cost (% of estate)								
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)							0.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Mauritania

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	6.5 [10]	6.5 [10]	6.2 [14]	6.4 [13]	6.1 [16]	6.5 [12]	6.5 [12]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.4	7.1	5.9	6.3	6.1	7.3	7.2	
A. General government consumption spending	4.1 [26.1]	6.2 [18.8]	5.7 [20.5]	6.8 [16.8]	6.2 [18.7]	5.8 [20.1]	6.7 [17.1]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	5.0 [40]	5.0 [40]	5.0 [40]	5.0 [40]	5.0 [40]	8.0 [30]	8.0 [30]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	5.5	5.5	5.7	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics					3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
B. Integrity of the legal system					3.3	3.3	4.2	4.2
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
i. Number of procedures		8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
ii. Time (days)		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
iii. Cost (% of property value)		7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
i. Number of procedures		2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
ii. Time (days)		7.8	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
3. Access to Sound Money	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	
A. Money growth	6.6 [17.0]	6.1 [19.6]	7.4 [13.3]	8.1 [9.8]	7.9 [10.5]	7.5 [12.6]	7.9 [10.5]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.2 [1.9]	8.9 [2.8]	8.6 [3.5]	9.0 [2.5]	9.2 [2.1]	9.2 [2.1]	9.2 [1.9]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.2 [3.9]	7.6 [10.4]	8.5 [6.2]	8.5 [7.3]	8.7 [6.3]	8.9 [5.7]	9.0 [4.9]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	7.0	7.0	
A. Taxes on international trade	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.638	7.6	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate	7.9 [10.7]	7.9 [10.7]	7.9 [10.7]	7.6 [11.9]	8.1 [9.6]	8.1 [9.6]	8.1 [9.6]	8.1 [9.6]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.1 [7.2]	7.1 [7.2]	7.1 [7.2]	7.2 [7.0]	7.2 [7.0]	7.2 [7.0]	7.2 [7.0]	7.2 [7.0]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	3.3	3.3	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	
A. Credit market regulations	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	
i. Ownership of banks					8.0	8.0	8.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition								
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	
iv. Getting Credit	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
a. Legal Rights Index		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
b. Credit Information Index		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
B. Labor market regulations	5.4	5.4	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	1.1	1.1	3.3	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	6.6	6.6	7.6	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		9.1	9.1	9.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	
i. Starting a business	6.8	6.8	7.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
a. Number of procedures		4.7	4.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
b. Duration (days)		6.0	6.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		8.3	8.5	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		8.3	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4
ii. Closing a business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
a. Time (years)								
b. Cost (% of estate)								
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Morocco

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	6.3 [13]	6.5 [10]	6.3 [13]	6.3 [14]	6.5 [12]	6.5 [12]	6.5 [12]	Trend ▲
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	
A. General government consumption spending	4.7 [24.0]	4.5 [25]	4.6 [24.4]	5.1 [22.8]	4.9 [23.4]	4.8 [23.6]	4.6 [24.3]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.7 [5.3]	8.4 [6.3]	8.3 [6.9]	7.7 [8.9]	8.1 [7.4]	7.3 [10.5]	7.0 [11.4]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	4.0 [44]	4.0 [44]	4.0 [44]	4.0 [44]	5.0 [38]	5.0 [38]	5.0 [38]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	10.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.5
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0
i. Number of procedures		8.0	8.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
ii. Time (days)		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
iii. Cost (% of property value)		7.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.1	8.1
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
i. Number of procedures		4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
ii. Time (days)		6.3	6.3	6.3	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
3. Access to Sound Money	7.1	7.2	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.3	
A. Money growth	9.5 [2.4]	9.5 [2.3]	8.3 [8.4]	8.1 [9.5]	8.7 [6.4]	9.1 [4.6]	9.7 [1.2]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 [1.1]	9.7 [0.8]	9.6 [1.0]	9.5 [1.2]	9.5 [1.3]	9.5 [1.2]	9.5 [1.2]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.4 [2.8]	9.7 [1.5]	9.3 [3.3]	9.3 [3.7]	9.8 [1.0]	9.8 [0.9]	9.7 [1.3]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	
A. Taxes on international trade	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.0	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	6.6 [5.2]	7.1 [4.3]	7.8 [3.2]	8.4 [2.4]	8.4 [2.3]	8.6 [2.0]	9.1 [1.3]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	4.5 [27.7]	4.3 [28.3]	5.1 [24.5]	5.7 [21.4]	6.4 [18.1]	6.4 [18.1]	7.1 [14.3]	7.4 [12.9]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	1.8 [20.5]	1.8 [20.5]	0.6 [23.5]	1.7 [20.8]	1.8 [20.5]	1.8 [20.5]	1.6 [21.0]	1.8 [20.4]
B. Black market exchange rates	7.9 [10.3]	9.6 [1.8]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	
A. Credit market regulations	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.9	7.2	7.2	
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
a. Legal Rights Index		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
b. Credit Information Index		1.7	1.7	3.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
B. Labor market regulations	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	7.2	7.2	6.3	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		8.5	7.6	7.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	
iv. Conscripton	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
C. Business Regulations	7.2	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
i. Starting a business	7.8	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4
a. Number of procedures		7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.2
b. Duration (days)		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		8.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	
a. Time (years)		8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.8	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Oman

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.8 [5]	7.8 [3]	7.6 [4]	7.4 [7]	7.6 [6]	7.5 [7]	7.7 [5]	Trend ▲
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	4.9	5.1	5	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.9	
A. General government consumption spending	0.0 [39.9]	0.7 [37.7]	0.5 [38.4]	2.5 [31.6]	1.4 [35.2]	1.1 [36.4]	1.1 [36.4]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.7 [1.7]	9.7 [1.7]	9.6 [1.8]	9.5 [2.5]	9.6 [1.8]	8.2 [7.1]	8.5 [6.2]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
i. Number of procedures		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
ii. Time (days)		9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
iii. Cost (% of property value)		9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
i. Number of procedures		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
ii. Time (days)		6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
3. Access to Sound Money	9.7	9.4	9.3	7.9	8.4	8.4	9.1	
A. Money growth	9.3 [3.5]	8.2 [8.9]	8.3 [8.3]	5.8 [20.8]	5.7 [21.3]	5.8 [21.2]	8.4 [8.2]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 [1.0]	9.6 [1.0]	9.4 [1.4]	8.2 [4.5]	8.5 [3.8]	8.5 [3.6]	8.5 [3.9]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.9 [-0.3]	9.8 [0.8]	9.4 [3.2]	7.6 [12.1]	9.4 [3.2]	9.2 [4.1]	9.4 [2.9]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.0	
A. Taxes on international trade	9.1	9.1	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.5 [0.8]	9.5 [0.8]	9.4 [0.9]	9.3 [1.0]	9.4 [0.9]	9.6 [0.6]	9.6 [0.6]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	8.4 [8.0]	8.4 [8.0]	8.9 [5.3]	8.9 [5.7]	8.9 [5.5]	8.9 [5.5]	8.9 [5.5]	9.1 [4.7]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	9.5 [1.2]	9.5 [1.2]	4.4 [14.0]	5.1 [12.3]	5.4 [11.4]	5.6 [10.9]	5.6 [10.9]	7.1 [7.1]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.5	
A. Credit market regulations	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.4	8.3	8.5	
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	5.3	6.2	6.2
a. Legal Rights Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
b. Credit Information Index		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	8.3	
B. Labor market regulations	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.2	10.0	9.0	9.0	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	5.6	5.6	6.7	6.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	
i. Starting a business	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4
a. Number of procedures		5.3	5.3	7.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
b. Duration (days)		8.4	8.4	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6
ii. Closing a business	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	
a. Time (years)		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	
b. Cost (% of estate)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Qatar

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	8.0 [2]	7.9 [1]	7.6 [4]	7.5 [4]	7.5 [7]	7.6 [5]	7.7 [5]	Trend ▲
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	
A. General government consumption spending	0.0 [47.6]	0.0 [51.6]	0.0 [54.1]	0.0 [51.4]	0.0 [46.4]	0.0 [49.0]	0.0 [49.0]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.2 [3.6]	9.2 [3.5]	9.2 [3.5]	9.5 [2.4]	9.2 [3.5]	9.4 [2.9]	9.6 [1.9]	
C. Government enterprises and investment								
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
i. Number of procedures			5.5	5.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Time (days)			9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
iii. Cost (% of property value)			9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
i. Number of procedures			3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
ii. Time (days)			6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
iii. Cost (% of debt)			9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Access to Sound Money	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.8	
A. Money growth					7.8 [10.8]	8.2 [9.0]	8.8 [5.8]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 [1.0]	9.0 [2.5]	8.1 [4.7]	8.6 [3.4]	6.2 [9.5]	6.3 [9.12]	6.9 [7.7]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	10.0 [0.2]	8.6 [6.7]	7.6 [11.8]	7.0 [15.1]	9.5 [-2.4]	9.6 [1.9]	9.6 [1.9]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	9.0	9.0	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.6	
A. Taxes on international trade	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.2 [1.1]	9.2 [1.1]	9.2 [1.2]	9.3 [1.1]	9.3 [1.0]	9.3 [1.0]	9.3 [1.0]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.2 [4.1]	9.2 [4.1]	9.0 [5.2]	9.0 [5.0]	9.0 [5.0]	9.0 [5.0]	9.0 [5.1]	9.1 [4.7]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates			7.0 [7.5]	6.0 [10]	6.7 [8.3]	6.7 [8.3]	6.4 [9.1]	7.4 [6.5]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	7.7	7.7	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.6	7.8	7.9	
A. Credit market regulations	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	6.1	6.8	6.8	
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition								
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.3	5.3	4.8
a. Legal Rights Index			3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	
B. Labor market regulations	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.4	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		8.1	8.1	8.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	
iv. Conscripton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10	
C. Business Regulations	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	
i. Starting a business	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
a. Number of procedures			7.6	7.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
b. Duration (days)			9.8	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)			9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)			9.8	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
ii. Closing a business	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	
a. Time (years)			7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	
b. Cost (% of estate)			7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)			5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Saudi Arabia

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.4 [8]	7.4 [8]	7.3 [8]	7.3 [8]	7.5 [7]	7.4 [8]	7.4 [8]	Trend ▼
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	
A. General government consumption spending	0.0 [41.5]	0.0 [45.6]	0.0 [43.3]	0.1 [41.5]	0.4 [38.6]	0.0 [39.6]	0.0 [42.0]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment								
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.3
i. Number of procedures		8.5	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.0	8.0
ii. Time (days)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9
iii. Cost (% of property value)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4
i. Number of procedures		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.1	4.1
ii. Time (days)		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
3. Access to Sound Money	9.6	9.5	9.4	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.0	
A. Money growth	8.8 [6.1]	8.4 [8.0]	8.4 [7.7]	8.2 [9.0]	7.6 [11.8]	7.3 [13.3]	7.5 [12.3]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.7 [0.7]	9.7 [0.8]	9.7 [0.8]	8.4 [3.9]	8.9 [2.8]	9.1 [2.3]	9.0 [2.6]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	10.0 [0.2]	9.9 [0.3]	9.6 [2.2]	8.0 [9.9]	8.9 [5.3]	8.8 [5.8]	9.4 [2.9]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	7.0	7.0	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	
A. Taxes on international trade	8.7	8.7	6.1	6.9	8.2	8.2	8.7	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate	8.7 [6.6]	8.7 [6.6]	9.0 [5.2]	9.0 [5.2]	9.0 [4.8]	9.0 [4.8]	9.0 [4.9]	9.0 [5.1]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates			3.2 [17.0]	4.8 [13.1]	7.4 [6.6]	7.4 [6.6]	8.4 [4.1]	6.3 [9.3]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.3	
A. Credit market regulations	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	
i. Ownership of banks	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	2.0	2.0	6.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
a. Legal Rights Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
b. Credit Information Index		0.0	8.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
B. Labor market regulations	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.2	7.2	7.2	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		7.8	7.8	7.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	6.2	6.1	6.6	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.3	
i. Starting a business	6.6	6.6	7.2	9.1	9.6	9.8	8.7	8.7
a. Number of procedures		3.5	3.5	7.1	8.8	9.4	5.9	5.9
b. Duration (days)		6.6	8.2	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.1	9.1
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.2	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		7.0	7.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	
a. Time (years)		7.5	7.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.5	
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		2.3	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Sudan

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶			5.5 [18]	5.5 [17]	6.3 [15]	6.5 [12]	5.9 [17]	Trend ▼
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government			6.4	7.0	7.8	8.9	7.8	
A. General government consumption spending	8.1 [12.5]	6.0 [20.0]	6.8 [17.0]	6.9 [16.5]	7.6 [14.0]	7.7 [13.8]	7.4 [14.8]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment			6.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate						10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
i. Number of procedures		7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
ii. Time (days)		9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
iii. Cost (% of property value)		8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
i. Number of procedures		0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
ii. Time (days)		4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
3. Access to Sound Money	6.6	7.0	5.8	5.5	7.0	6.5	4.8	
A. Money growth	5.3 [23.4]	5.2 [23.8]	4.7 [26.4]	5.9 [20.3]	6.9 [15.7]	7.3 [13.4]	6.1 [19.5]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	7.8 [5.4]	9.4 [1.5]	9.8 [0.5]	8.9 [2.9]	8.8 [3.1]	7.9 [5.2]	5.7 [10.7]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	8.3 [8.3]	8.3 [8.4]	8.6 [7.2]	7.1 [14.3]	7.4 [13.2]	5.6 [22.1]	2.5 [37.4]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.7	7.0	7.0	6.7	
A. Taxes on international trade	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate	5.8 [21.1]	5.8 [21.1]	6.0 [20.1]	5.9 [20.4]	6.0 [19.9]	6.0 [19.9]	6.0 [19.9]	5.8 [21.2]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates			4.1 [14.9]	3.5 [16.3]	4.0 [15.1]	4.0 [15.1]	4.0 [15.1]	3.6 [15.9]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	9.0 [4.9]	2.7 [36.6]
C. Capital controls	1.8	1.8	3.1	2.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.9	5.7	
A. Credit market regulations	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	
i. Ownership of banks	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	7.0	
iv. Getting Credit	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
a. Legal Rights Index			5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	
b. Credit Information Index			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
B. Labor market regulations	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		6.7	6.7	6.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	
iv. Conscripton	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
C. Business Regulations	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	7.4	7.4	
i. Starting a business	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
a. Number of procedures		5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
b. Duration (days)		8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.8
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.5	
a. Time (years)						8.3	8.3	
b. Cost (% of estate)						7.5	7.5	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Syrian Arab Republic

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	5.5 [14]	5.6 [14]	5.6 [15]	5.9 [16]	6.1 [16]		5.8 [18]	Trend ▼
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	4.9	5.3	5.1	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	
A. General government consumption spending	6.7 [17.1]	6.0 [19.6]	7.4 [14.7]	6.9 [16.5]	7.9 [13.3]			
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP				9.1 [3.8]	9.0 [4.3]	9.0 [4.3]	9.0 [4.3]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	8.0 [27.5]	8.0 [27.5]	8.0 [27.5]	10.0 [20]	9.0 [22]	9.0 [22]	9.0 [22]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.5	7.5
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
i. Number of procedures		8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
ii. Time (days)		9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
iii. Cost (% of property value)		0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
i. Number of procedures		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
ii. Time (days)		4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
iii. Cost (% of debt)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
3. Access to Sound Money	7.8	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.6	8.9	6.2	
A. Money growth	7.5 [12.4]	7.4 [12.9]	8.4 [8.1]	9.3 [3.6]	9.3 [3.6]	8.7 [6.6]	7.7 [11.2]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	8.9 [2.8]	8.5 [3.9]	8.5 [3.7]	8.1 [4.8]	7.8 [5.4]	7.9 [5.3]	4.3 [14.3]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	10.0 [-0.1]	9.1 [4.4]	8.0 [10.0]	6.9 [15.7]	9.1 [4.4]	9.0 [4.8]	2.7 [36.7]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	3.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.2	
A. Taxes on international trade	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	7.6 [3.7]	7.6 [3.7]	8.4 [2.5]	8.8 [1.8]	8.4 [2.5]	8.4 [2.5]	8.4 [2.5]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.1 [19.6]	6.1 [19.6]	6.1 [19.6]	6.1 [19.6]	7.2 [14.2]	7.2 [14.2]	7.2 [14.2]	7.2 [14.2]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	1.9 [20.3]	1.9 [20.3]	1.9 [20.3]	1.9 [20.3]	3.2 [17.0]	3.2 [17.0]	3.2 [17.0]	3.2 [14.2]
B. Black market exchange rates	5.3 [23.5]	10.0 [0.0]	9.5 [2.5]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	8.4 [7.9]	3.2 [34.1]
C. Capital controls	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	
A. Credit market regulations	5.3	5.3	4.8	3.8	4.7	5.0	4.3	
i. Ownership of banks				2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition						6.0	6.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	
iv. Getting Credit	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
a. Legal Rights Index		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
b. Credit Information Index		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
B. Labor market regulations	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.9	6.1	6.1	6.1	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		7.8	7.8	7.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Conscription	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
C. Business Regulations	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	
i. Starting a business	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.7	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.0
a. Number of procedures		4.1	3.5	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
b. Duration (days)		8.0	8.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.6	9.3	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		0.0	2.8	1.5	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.6
ii. Closing a business	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	
a. Time (years)		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	
b. Cost (% of estate)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Tunisia

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	6.4 [11]	6.5 [10]	6.7 [11]	6.7 [11]	6.8 [11]	6.9 [10]	7.0 [10]	Trend ▲
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.6	5.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	
A. General government consumption spending	5.4 [21.5]	5.5 [21.4]	5.5 [21.3]	5.6 [20.9]	5.7 [20.6]	5.5 [21.2]	7.0 [16.0]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.1 [7.5]	7.4 [10.0]	7.3 [10.3]	6.8 [12.2]	7.0 [11.5]	6.6 [12.8]	6.1 [14.6]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	2.0	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
i. Number of procedures		8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
ii. Time (days)		9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
iii. Cost (% of property value)		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
i. Number of procedures		4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
ii. Time (days)		6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Access to Sound Money	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	
A. Money growth	9.2 [4.1]	9.6 [1.9]	9.3 [3.3]	8.5 [7.4]	8.4 [8.0]	8.0 [9.9]	8.2 [8.5]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.8 [0.4]	9.7 [0.6]	9.6 [1.0]	9.6 [1.2]	9.7 [0.7]	9.7 [0.7]	9.7 [0.9]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.5 [2.7]	9.3 [3.6]	9.1 [4.5]	9.0 [4.9]	9.1 [4.4]	9.3 [3.6]	8.9 [5.5]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.5	
A. Taxes on international trade	5.7	6.1	4.5	6.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	8.1 [2.8]	8.5 [2.2]	8.8 [1.7]	9.0 [1.5]	8.9 [1.7]	9.0 [1.6]	8.8 [1.8]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	3.9 [30.2]	4.9 [25.5]	4.6 [26.8]	5.7 [21.5]	6.7 [16.5]	6.7 [16.5]	6.8 [16.0]	6.9 [15.5]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	5.0 [12.6]	5.0 [12.6]	0.0 [26.0]	3.4 [16.6]	5.2 [12.0]	5.2 [12.0]	5.5 [11.4]	5.2 [12.1]
B. Black market exchange rates	7.8 [11.1]	9.3 [3.3]	9.2 [3.8]	8.2 [9.2]	7.4 [13.0]	9.0 [5.1]	8.8 [6.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	
A. Credit market regulations	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
a. Legal Rights Index		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
b. Credit Information Index		3.3	3.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
B. Labor market regulations	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		9.5	9.5	9.5	7.8	7.8	7.8	
iv. Conscripton	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
C. Business Regulations	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
i. Starting a business	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
a. Number of procedures		5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
b. Duration (days)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		9.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.0	
a. Time (years)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	
b. Cost (% of estate)		9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

United Arab Emirates

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.9 [3]	7.8 [3]	7.9 [1]	7.8 [2]	8.0 [2]	8.0 [2]	8.1 [1]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	7.0	7.1	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	
A. General government consumption spending	8.2 [12.1]	8.5 [11.1]	8.9 [9.7]	9.2 [8.6]	8.0 [12.7]	8.1 [12.4]	8.2 [12.1]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.7 [1.6]	9.7 [1.6]	9.7 [1.6]	9.7 [1.6]	9.7 [1.6]	9.2 [3.4]	9.0 [4.2]	
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	10.0 [0]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.8
i. Number of procedures		9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.5
ii. Time (days)		9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9
iii. Cost (% of property value)		9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.3
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
i. Number of procedures		1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
ii. Time (days)		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.4
3. Access to Sound Money	9.2	8.7	8.3			8.7	9.2	
A. Money growth	8.3 [8.5]	6.7 [16.4]	6.1 [19.3]	7.9 [24.1]	8.7 [14.5]	7.2 [14.0]	8.8 [6.1]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.0 [2.6]	9.0 [2.6]	9.0 [2.6]	8.8 [3.1]	7.8 [5.4]	7.7 [5.8]	8.0 [5.0]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.4 [2.9]	9.0 [5.0]	8.3 [9.3]	7.5 [12.3]	9.8 [0.9]	9.8 [0.9]	9.9 [0.7]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	
A. Taxes on international trade	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.7	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.2 [4.0]	9.2 [4.0]	9.0 [5.0]	9.0 [5.0]	9.0 [4.9]	9.0 [4.9]	9.0 [4.9]	9.1 [4.7]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.6 [6.1]	7.6 [6.1]	7.6 [6.1]	6.4 [9.1]	7.0 [7.5]	7.2 [6.9]	6.9 [7.6]	7.4 [6.5]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.0	
A. Credit market regulations	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	3.7	3.7	3.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
a. Legal Rights Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
b. Credit Information Index		3.3	3.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	
B. Labor market regulations	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		7.7	7.7	7.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.6	
i. Starting a business	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.3
a. Number of procedures		6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.6
b. Duration (days)		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		9.2	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.9	
a. Time (years)		5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.1	
b. Cost (% of estate)		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.5	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		0.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	3.2	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Yemen, Republic of

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.3 [9]	7.3 [9]	7.0 [9]	7.1 [9]	7.4 [9]	7.3 [9]	7.3 [9]	Trend ■
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.7	7.0	5.3	6.1	6.7	7.6	7.8	
A. General government consumption spending	6.5 [18.1]	7.1 [16.0]	6.7 [16.5]	7.4 [15.0]	8.0 [12.5]	8.0 [12.5]	8.0 [12.5]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP					7.8 [8.7]	8.2 [7.1]	9.0 [4.1]	
C. Government enterprises and investment		2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
D. Top marginal tax rate	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	10.0 [20]	10.0 [20]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.0	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.0	5.0	5.8
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
i. Number of procedures		7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
ii. Time (days)		9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
iii. Cost (% of property value)		8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.7
i. Number of procedures		4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
ii. Time (days)		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.0
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.1
3. Access to Sound Money	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.1	8.5	8.1	8.1	
A. Money growth	8.4 [8.1]	8.2 [8.9]	8.0 [10.2]	7.9 [10.4]	8.4 [8.2]	8.1 [9.6]	8.0 [10.2]	
B. Standard deviation of inflation	8.6 [3.4]	8.7 [3.3]	9.6 [0.8]	8.4 [4.1]	8.0 [5.1]	7.7 [5.7]	7.9 [5.5]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	7.6 [12.2]	7.5 [12.5]	7.8 [10.8]	6.2 [19.0]	7.8 [11.2]	6.7 [16.4]	6.5 [17.3]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	
A. Taxes on international trade	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate	8.6 [7.1]	8.6 [7.1]	8.6 [7.1]	8.6 [7.1]	8.6 [7.1]	8.6 [7.1]	8.6 [7.1]	8.5 [7.5]
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates			8.2 [4.5]	8.2 [4.5]	8.1 [4.7]	8.1 [4.7]	8.1 [4.7]	7.9 [5.3]
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]
C. Capital controls	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.3	
A. Credit market regulations	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.5	6.9	6.0	5.9	
i. Ownership of banks					8.0	8.0	8.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition						3.0	3.0	
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.7
a. Legal Rights Index		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	
b. Credit Information Index		3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	
B. Labor market regulations	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		9.5	9.5	9.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
iv. Conscripton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
C. Business Regulations	6.3	5.8	6.2	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	
i. Starting a business	6.0	6.2	5.8	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.7
a. Number of procedures		4.1	4.1	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
b. Duration (days)		7.0	7.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.1	8.1
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		6.8	7.3	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		6.9	5.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	
a. Time (years)		7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
b. Cost (% of estate)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	

Trend is based primarily on preliminary data for 2013. ▲ = up; ■ = unchanged, uncertain; ▼ = down.

Unranked Jurisdictions

The following nations could not be ranked because of the lack of data or because the political situation makes the data an unreliable guide.

Palestinian Territories

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) >								
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government				7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	
A. General government consumption spending	4.8 [23.6]	4.3 [25.4]	4.3 [25.4]	4.3 [25.4]	4.3 [25.4]	4.3 [25.4]	4.3 [25.4]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment								
D. Top marginal tax rate	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	10.0 [15]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights				7.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics					5.8	5.8	5.0	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system					5.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.3
i. Number of procedures		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Time (days)		9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.7	9.7
iii. Cost (% of property value)		9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.0	9.0
D. Legal enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
i. Number of procedures		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
ii. Time (days)		5.6	5.6	5.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
iii. Cost (% of debt)		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Access to Sound Money				8.4	9.0	9.1	9.1	
A. Money growth								
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.2 [2.1]	9.3 [1.8]	9.6 [1.0]	8.7 [3.2]	8.7 [3.2]	8.7 [3.2]	8.8 [3.1]	
C. Inflation: most recent year	8.9 [5.7]	9.4 [3.0]	9.2 [3.9]	8.0 [9.9]	9.3 [3.7]	9.4 [2.9]	9.4 [2.8]	
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts								
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally								
A. Taxes on international trade								
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate								
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates								
B. Black market exchange rates								
C. Capital controls								
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business				5.9	6.1	6.2	6.0	
A. Credit market regulations	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	
i. Ownership of banks					10.0	10.0	10.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition								
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
iv. Getting Credit	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.8
a. Legal Rights Index			0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.7	
B. Labor market regulations	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.0	7.0	6.1	
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	3.3	
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	
a. Difficulty of Firing Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)		7.5	7.5	7.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	
iv. Conscripton	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
C. Business Regulations	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	
i. Starting a business	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.2
a. Number of procedures		4.1	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.9
b. Duration (days)		5.5	5.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.0	8.7	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)		8.3	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.0
ii. Closing a business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
a. Time (years)								
b. Cost (% of estate)								
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Somalia

	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013
Summary Ratings (Rank) >								
1. Size of Government						7.8	7.8	
A. General government consumption spending						8.6 [10.7]	8.6 [10.7]	
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP								
C. Government enterprises and investment								
D. Top marginal tax rate			7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	7.0 [35]	
2. Commercial, Economic Law & Property Rights	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property								
i. Number of procedures								
ii. Time (days)								
iii. Cost (% of property value)								
D. Legal enforcement of contracts								
i. Number of procedures								
ii. Time (days)								
iii. Cost (% of debt)								
3. Access to Sound Money								
A. Money growth								
B. Standard deviation of inflation								
C. Inflation: most recent year								
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	5.0	5.0	6.5	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	
A. Taxes on international trade								
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)								
ii. Mean tariff rate								
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates								
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	10.0 [0.0]	0.0 [50.0]	0.0 [371.5]	0.0 [362.5]	0.0 [367.5]	0 [267.5]
C. Capital controls	0.0	0.0	3.1	8.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	
5. Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business								
A. Credit market regulations								
i. Ownership of banks							10.0	
ii. Foreign bank competition								
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates								
iv. Getting Credit								
a. Legal Rights Index								
b. Credit Information Index								
B. Labor market regulations								
i. Difficulty of Hiring Index								
ii. Rigidity of Hours Index								
iii. Rigidity of Dismissals								
a. Difficulty of Firing Index								
b. Firing costs (weeks of wages)								
iv. Conscriptation	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations								
i. Starting a business								
a. Number of procedures								
b. Duration (days)								
c. Cost (% of income per capita)								
d. Minimum capital (% of income per capita)								
ii. Closing a business								
a. Time (years)								
b. Cost (% of estate)								
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)								

Appendix: Explanatory notes and data sources

The index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World* was derived from 39 distinct pieces of data (“components”). The overall rating was computed by averaging the five areas and area scores were derived by averaging the components within each area. Economic freedom is measured on a scale from zero to 10 where a higher value indicates a greater degree of economic freedom.

Note that the minimums and maximums used to compute the individual scores were taken from *Economic Freedom of the World* instead of the 22 countries included in the index. For those variables not used in the EFW report, minimums and maximums were derived from the 152 countries included in the EFW report. We used “global” instead of regional minimums and maximums because of the small variability in some of the components among the Arab countries.

Area 1 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes, and Enterprises

A General government consumption spending as a percentage of total consumption

This component measures general government final consumption expenditure as a percentage of final consumption expenditure (formerly known as total consumption). The rating for this component was derived using the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i is the country’s actual government consumption as a proportion of final consumption, while V_{\max} and V_{\min} were the maximum and minimum values set to 40% and 6%, respectively. The 1990 data in *Economic Freedom of the World* were used to derive maximum and minimum value for this component. Nations with higher government expenditure relative to final consumption receive lower scores.

Sources World Bank (2014), *World Development Indicators 2012* (on-line); United Nations (2014), National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (on-line).

B Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP

This component measures government subsidies and other transfers as a percentage of GDP. The rating for this component was derived using the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i is the country’s ratio of

transfers and subsidies to GDP, while V_{\max} and V_{\min} were the maximum and minimum set to 37.2% and 0.5%, respectively. The 1990 data in the *Economic Freedom of the World* were used to derive maximum and minimum value for this component. Countries with higher government subsidies and other transfers relative to GDP receive lower scores.

Source Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall (2014).

C Government enterprises and investment

The rating for this component was computed using (a) government investment as a share of total investment and (b) the number, composition, and share of output generated by State-Operated Enterprises (SOEs). Nations with lower government investment as proportion of total investment and fewer SOEs receive higher scores.

Source Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall (2014).

D Top marginal tax rate

This component measures the highest marginal income-tax rate (individual rate) and the threshold at which this rate applies. Countries with higher marginal income-tax rates that take effect at lower income thresholds received lower ratings based on the matrix found below.

Top Marginal Tax Rate	Income Threshold at Which the Top Marginal Rate Applies (1982–1984 US\$)			
	< \$25,000	\$25,000 – \$50,000	\$50,000 – \$150,000	> \$150,000
< 20%	10	10	10	10
21% – 25%	9	9	10	10
26% – 30%	8	8	9	9
31% – 35%	7	7	8	9
36% – 40%	5	6	7	8
41% – 45%	4	5	6	7
46% – 50%	3	4	5	5
51% – 55%	2	3	4	4
56% – 60%	1	2	3	3
61% – 65%	0	1	2	2
66% – 70%	0	0	1	1
> 70%	0	0	0	0

Sources United Nations, Guide de l'investissement aux Comores (2011) Deloitte (2007, 2009–2014); Djibouti, Ministère de Finances (2011); Ernst & Young (2003, 2009, 2010); KPMG (2011), World Bank (various years, 2005–2014), *World Development Indicators*.

Area 2 Commercial and Economic Law and Security of Property Rights

A Military interference in rule of law and the political process

This component is based on the Political Risk Component G (Military in Politics) from the *International Country Risk Guide* (ICRG), which measures the extent to which the military is involved in politics: “Since the military is not elected, involvement, even at a peripheral level, diminishes democratic accountability. Military involvement might stem from an external or internal threat, be symptomatic of underlying difficulties, or be a full-scale military takeover. Over the long term, a system of military government will almost certainly diminish effective governmental functioning, become corrupt, and create an uneasy environment for foreign businesses.” The *International Country Risk Guide* measures military involvement on a scale from zero to 6 where a higher value indicates a lower potential risk. These values were then transformed into a zero-to-10 scale.

Source PRS Group (Various Years).

B Integrity of the legal system

This component is based on the Political Risk Component I (Law and Order) from the *International Country Risk Guide*. Component I is based on “two measures comprising one risk component. Each sub-component equals half of the total. The ‘law’ sub-component assesses the strength and impartiality of the legal system, and the ‘order’ sub-component assesses popular observance of the law.” The *International Country Risk Guide* measures law and order on a scale from zero to six, where a higher value indicates a lower potential risk. These values were then transformed into a zero-to-ten scale.

Source PRS Group (Various Years).

C Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property

This component is based on the World Bank’s *Doing Business* dataset and it measures the steps, time, and cost involved in registering property. The World Bank uses “a standardized case of an entrepreneur who wants to purchase land and a building in the largest business city—already registered and free of title dispute.” The cost includes such items “as fees, transfer taxes, stamp duties, and any other payment to the property registry, notaries, public agencies or lawyers. The cost is expressed as a percentage of the property value, assuming a property value of 50 times income per capita.”

The rating for this component was derived using the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the steps, time, and cost as a percentage of property value. V_{\max} was set to 21.0 procedures, 956 days, and 30.4% and V_{\min} to 1.0 procedure, 1.0 day, and 0.1%. Nations with values that fall below V_{\min} received a score of 10 whereas those nations that have values above V_{\max} received a score of zero.

- i number of procedures
- ii time (days)
- iii cost (% of property value)

Source World Bank (various years, 2004–2014), *Doing Business* database.

D Legal enforcement of contracts

This component is based on the World Bank's *Doing Business* dataset. The component measures "the efficiency of contract enforcement by following the evolution of a sale of goods dispute and tracking the time, cost, and number of procedures involved from the moment the plaintiff files the lawsuit until actual payment." The rating for this component was derived using the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the procedures, time, and cost as a percentage of debt. V_{\max} was set to 58.0 procedures, 1,459.0 days, and 227.3% and V_{\min} to 14.0 procedures, 109.0 days, and 5.5%. Nations with values that fall below V_{\min} received a score of 10 whereas those nations which have values above V_{\max} received a score of zero.

- i number of procedures
- ii time (days)
- iii cost (% of debt)

Source World Bank (various years, 2004–2014), *Doing Business* database.

Area 3 Access to Sound Money

A Money growth

The M1 money supply figures were used to measure the growth rate of the money supply. This component measures the growth of the money supply in the last five years minus the annual growth of real GDP in the last 10 years. The rating for this component was derived using the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the average annual growth rate of the money supply during the last five years adjusted for the growth of real GDP during the previous 10 years. The values for V_{\min} and V_{\max} were set at zero and 50%, respectively. If money growth equals the long-term growth of real output (i.e., growth of real GDP in the last 10 years), then a nation gets a rating of 10. If the growth of money supply is greater than the long-run growth in real output, a nation gets a score less than 10. Nations with a value greater than 50% receive a rating of zero.

Source World Bank (2014), *World Development Indicators 2012* (on-line).

B Standard deviation of inflation

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used as the measure of inflation for this component. The following formula was used to determine the zero-to-10 scale rating for each country: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the country's standard deviation of the annual rate of inflation during the last five

years. The values for V_{\min} and V_{\max} were set at zero and 25%, respectively. If there is no variation in inflation rate over the past five years, a nation gets a score of 10. The higher the variability of inflation, the lower the rating a nation receives. Those nations that have a standard deviation greater than 25% get a score of zero.

Sources World Bank (2014), *World Development Indicators 2012* (on-line); International Monetary Fund (2006–2014), *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*.

C Inflation: Most recent year

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used as the measure of inflation for this component. The zero-to-10 country ratings were derived by the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the rate of inflation during the most recent year. The values for V_{\min} and V_{\max} were set at zero and 50%, respectively. The lower the rate of inflation, the higher the rating. Those nations that have an inflation rate higher than 50% get a score of zero.

Sources World Bank (2014), *World Development Indicators 2012* (on-line); International Monetary Fund (2006–2014), *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*.

D Freedom to own foreign-currency bank accounts

If foreign bank accounts are allowed both domestically and abroad without any restrictions, a nation gets a score of 10. If foreign bank accounts are allowed domestically but not abroad, or vice versa, a nation gets a rating of 5.

Source International Monetary Fund (2004–2013). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*.

Area 4 Freedom to Trade Internationally

A Taxes on international trade

i Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)

This sub-component measures taxes on international trade as a percentage of imports and exports. The zero-to-10 country ratings were derived by the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the revenue derived from taxes on international trade as a share of imports and exports. The values for V_{\min} and V_{\max} were set at zero and 15%, respectively. The greater the taxes on international trade as a share of exports and imports, the lower the score. Nations that have a value greater than 15% get a rating of zero.

Source Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall (2014)

ii Mean tariff rate

This sub-component measures the unweighted average of tariff rates. The zero-to-10 country ratings were derived by the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$

multiplied by 10. V_i represents the country's mean tariff rate. The values for V_{\min} and V_{\max} were set at zero and 50%, respectively. A higher mean tariff rate results in a lower rating. Nations with a mean tariff rate of over 50% get a score of zero.

Sources World Bank (various years, 2005–2014), *World Development Indicators*; World Trade Organization (various years 2006–2013); Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall (2014)

iii Standard deviation of tariff rates

This sub-component measures the standard deviation of tariff rates. The zero-to-10 country ratings were derived by the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the standard deviation of the country's tariff rates. The values for V_{\min} and V_{\max} were set at zero and 25%, respectively. Countries with greater variation in their tariff rates get lower ratings. Nations with standard deviation of over 25% get a score of zero.

Sources Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall (2014); World Trade Organization (Various years 2006–2013).

B Black-market exchange rates

This component measures the difference between the official rate and parallel black-market exchange rate. The zero-to-10 country ratings were derived by the following formula: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i is the country's black-market premium on the exchange rate. The values for V_{\min} and V_{\max} were set at zero and 50%, respectively. If there is no black-market exchange rate, a nation gets a score of 10. The greater the difference between the two rates, the lower the rating. Nations with a value greater than 50% get a score of zero.

Source Monetary Research (2003–2014). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*.

C Capital controls

This component measures restrictions on capital transactions, looking at 13 types of international capital controls reported by the International Monetary Fund. The zero-to-10 country ratings were derived by computing the number of controls not levied as a percentage of the total number of controls, and then multiplying the result by 10.

Source International Monetary Fund (2004–2013). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*.

Area 5 Regulation of Credit, Labor, and Business

A Credit market regulations

i Ownership of banks

The rating for this sub-component is based on the percentage of bank deposits held in privately owned banks. When private deposits were between 95% and 100%, nations received a score of 10. When private deposits totaled between 75%

and 95%, countries received a score of 8. When private deposits were between 40% and 75%, nations received a score of 5. When private deposits were between 10% and 40%, nations received a score of 2. Nations received a rating of zero if private deposits were less than 10% of total bank deposits.

Sources Bankscope (2011); Banque centrale de Comores (2014); Banque centrale de Djibouti (2014); Banque centrale de La Mauritanie (2014); First Somali Bank (2013); Mulupi, Dinfin (2012, June 18); Salaam Somali Bank (2010); World Bank Group (2003, 2007, 2012).

ii Foreign bank competition

This sub-component is based on two variables: percentage of banking assets held by foreign-owned banks and the number of applications for commercial banking licenses from foreign entities denied as a percentage of the total number of applications for commercial banking licenses received from foreign entities. If a country approved all or most applications for licenses from foreign banks and foreign banks held a large share of the banking sector's assets, then the country received a higher rating, according to table below.

		0%	0%–49%	50%–100%
Foreign bank assets as a share of total banking sector assets	80%–100%	10	8	5
	40%–79%	9	7	4
	0%–39%	8	6	3

Source World Bank Group (2003, 2007, 2012).

iii Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates

This sub-component is based on two variables: real interest rate (i.e., lending interest rate minus inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index) and the difference between the lending and deposit interest rates. When the real interest rate was positive and interest rates were determined primarily by market forces (i.e., the lending interest rate is less than 8% higher than the deposit interest rate), countries were given a rating of 10. When the real rates were sometimes slightly negative (less than 5%) and the differential between the deposit and lending rates was 8% or more, countries received a rating of 8. When the real lending interest rate was persistently negative by a single-digit amount and the differential between the lending and deposit interest rate was 16% or higher, nations received a score of 6. When the real rates were often negative by 10% or more and the lending and deposit interest rates differ by 24% or more, countries were assigned a rating of 4. When the real lending rate was persistently negative by a double-digit amount and the difference between the lending and deposit rate was 32% or more, countries received a rating of 2. A zero rating was assigned

when the deposit and lending rates differ by 36% or more and real lending rates were persistently negative by double-digit amounts or hyperinflation had virtually eliminated the credit market.

Sources World Bank (various years, 2005–2014); Economist Intelligence Unit (2014).

iv Getting credit

The following two sub-components are based on the Legal Rights Index and the Credit Information Index from the World Bank's *Doing Business* dataset.

a *Legal Rights Index*

The “legal rights index measures the degree to which collateral and bankruptcy laws protect the rights of borrowers and lenders and thus facilitate lending. The index includes 7 aspects related to legal rights in collateral law and 3 aspects in bankruptcy law.” A score of 1 is assigned for each aspect of the index. “The index ranges from 0 to 10, with higher scores indicating that collateral and bankruptcy laws are better designed to expand access to credit.”

b *Credit Information Index*

The “credit information index measures rules affecting the scope, accessibility and quality of credit information available through either public or private credit registries.” A score of 1 is assigned for each of the six aspects of the index. “The index ranges from 0 to 6, with higher values indicating the availability of more credit information, from either a public registry or a private bureau, to facilitate lending decisions.” The values from zero to 6 were then transformed into a zero-to-10 scale.

Source World Bank (2004 to 2014), *Doing Business* database, <<http://www.doingbusiness.org>>.

B Labor market regulations

i Difficulty of hiring

“The difficulty of hiring index measures (i) whether term contracts can be used only for temporary tasks; (ii) the maximum cumulative duration of term contracts; and (iii) the ratio of the minimum wage for a trainee or first-time employee to the average value added per worker.” The index is measured on a scale from 0 to 100 (where higher values indicate more rigid regulation), which was transformed into a zero-to-10 scale, where a higher value indicates more flexible regulation.

ii Rigidity of hours

“The rigidity of hours index has 5 components: (i) whether night work is unrestricted; (ii) whether weekend work is unrestricted; (iii) whether the workweek can consist of 5.5 days; (iv) whether the workweek can extend to 50 hours or more (including overtime) for 2 months a year; and (v) whether paid annual

vacation is 21 working days or fewer.” For each of these questions, the answer “no” indicates more rigid regulation. The index is measured on a scale from 0 and 100 (where higher values indicate more rigid regulation), which was then transformed into a zero-to-10 scale, where a higher value indicates more flexible regulation.

iii Rigidity of dismissals

a *Difficulty of firing*

“The difficulty of firing index has 8 components: (i) whether redundancy is disallowed as a basis for terminating workers; (ii) whether the employer needs to notify a third party (such as a government agency) to terminate one redundant worker; (iii) whether the employer needs to notify a third party to terminate a group of 25 redundant workers; (iv) whether the employer needs approval from a third party to terminate one redundant worker; (v) whether the employer needs approval from a third party to terminate a group of 25 redundant workers; (vi) whether the law requires the employer to consider reassignment or retraining options before redundancy termination; (vii) whether priority rules apply for redundancies; and (viii) whether priority rules apply for reemployment.” The index is measured on a scale from 0 to 100 (where higher values indicate more rigid regulation), which was transformed into a zero-to-10 scale, where a higher value indicates more flexible regulation.

b *Firing costs (weeks of wages)*

This sub-component measures “the cost of advance notice requirements, severance payments and penalties due when terminating a redundant worker, expressed in weeks of wages.” The rating for this component was equal to: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the cost of firing an employee. V_{\max} and V_{\min} were set to 57.91 weeks and 0.0 weeks, respectively. Nations with values that fall below V_{\min} received a score of 10 whereas those nations that have values above V_{\max} received a score of zero.

Source World Bank (2004 to 2014), *Doing Business* database, <<http://www.doingbusiness.org>>.

iv Conscription

This sub-component measures the duration of military conscription. Nations without military conscription received a rating of 10. If the duration of conscription was six months or less, nations were given a score of 5. When the length of the conscription was more than 6 months but not more than 18 months, countries were given a rating of 3. If the duration of conscription was more than 12 months but not more than 18 months, countries were given a score of 1. Nations with military conscription of over 18 months were given a score of zero.

Source Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers (2008); Child Soldiers International (2012) International Institute for Strategic Studies (2007–2013).

C Business regulations

i Starting a business

This sub-component measures how easy it is to start a business. It looks at the number of procedures, the time it takes to go through these procedures, the costs of starting a business such as fees, and minimum capital requirement needed to formally start a business. The rating for this component was equal to: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the number of procedures, time (in days), cost as a percentage of income per capita and minimum capital requirement as a percentage of income per capita. V_{\max} was set to 19.0 procedures, 203.0 days, 835.4%, 5,111.9%; and V_{\min} to 2.0 procedures, 2.0 days, 0.0%, 0.0%. Nations with values that fall below V_{\min} received a score of 10 whereas those nations that have values above V_{\max} received a score of zero.

- a number of procedures
- b duration (days)
- c cost (% of income per capita)
- d minimum capital (% of income per capita)

Source World Bank (2004 to 2014), *Doing Business* database, <http://www.doingbusiness.org>.

ii Closing a business

This sub-component measures the time and costs (as a percent of the estate) of closing a business as well as the recovery rate (cents on the dollar). The time and cost rating was equal to: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. For the recovery rate, the following formula was used: $(V_i - V_{\min}) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the time, cost, and the recovery rate. V_{\max} was set to 10.0 years, 76.0%, 92.6%; and V_{\min} to 0.4 years, 1.0%, 0.0%.

- a time (years)
- b cost (% of estate)
- c recovery rate (cents on the dollar)

Source World Bank (2004 to 2014), *Doing Business* database, <http://www.doingbusiness.org>

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