

Economic Freedom of the Arab World

2012
Annual Report



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

Friedrich Naumann
STIFTUNG **FÜR DIE FREIHEIT**



International Research Foundation

FRASER
INSTITUTE

Economic Freedom of the Arab World

2012 Annual Report

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

Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Liberty
International Research Foundation of Oman

Fraser Institute

2012

Copyright ©2012 by the Fraser Institute. All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced in any manner whatsoever without written permission except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews.

The authors of this book have worked independently and opinions expressed by them are, therefore, their own, and do not necessarily reflect the position of the Fraser Institute, or the views of the supporters, trustees, or staff of the Fraser Institute. This publication in no way implies that the Fraser Institute, its supporters, trustees, or staff are in favor of, or oppose the passage of, any bill; or that they support or oppose any particular political party or candidate.

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.

Date of issue: November 2012

Cover design by Bill Ray



Publisher: Al-Mahrosa for Publishing, Press Services, and Information

Address: Block 7399, Street 28 branching from Street 9, Mukkattam, Cairo, Egypt

E-mail: mahrosa@mahrosa.com

Cite this publication

Authors: Salem Ben Nasser Al Ismaily, Azzan Al-Busaidi, Miguel Cervantes, and Fred McMahon

Title: *Economic Freedom of the Arab World: 2012 Annual Report*

Publisher: Fraser Institute

Date of publication: 2012

Digital copy available from <<http://www.freetheworld.com>> and <<http://www.fraserinstitute.org>>.

Cataloguing Information

Ben Nasser Al Ismaily, Salem, 1958–

Economic freedom of the Arab world: 2012 annual report / Salem Ben Nasser Al Ismaily,
Azzan Al-Busaidi, Miguel Cervantes, and Fred McMahon

ISBN 978-0-88975-260-3 (2012 edition)

Contents

About the Authors / iv

Acknowledgments / vi

About the Co-publishers / vii

Introduction / 1

Research on economic freedom / 4

Country summaries / 7

The index of Economic Freedom in the Arab World / 16

Data tables / 21

Appendix: Explanatory notes and data sources / 46

References / 57

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 where he continues to serve in the same capacity. 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.

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.

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, as well as working as the CEO of the International Research Foundation in Oman, which is an independent, non-profit think tank. 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, and 2011/2012 editions of the *Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies*; the 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 editions of the *Fraser Institute Global Petroleum Survey*; and of the 2010 and 2011 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).

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Liberty, Cairo, Egypt, for making this book possible. In particular, we thank Ronald Meinardus, director of the Cairo office, for his support. We also thank Canada's Aurea Foundation for their support of this project.

We also wish to acknowledge Michael Walker, Fraser Institute Senior Fellow, James Gwartney of Florida State University, and Robert Lawson of Southern Methodist University for their invaluable ideas and assistance when we initiated this project.

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the position of the Fraser Institute, or the views of the supporters, trustees, or staff of the Fraser Institute. This publication in no way implies that the Fraser Institute, its supporters, trustees, or staff are in favor of, or oppose the passage of, any bill; or that they support or oppose any particular political party or candidate.

About the co-publishers

Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Liberty

The Friedrich Naumann Foundation for Liberty (FNF) is an independent, non-profit, nongovernmental organization that is committed to promoting liberal policy and politics. Founded in Germany in 1958, the Foundation has won a reputation for promoting freedom worldwide.

To create an open society, FNF is guided by the principles of Liberalism and its message of mutual tolerance and acceptance of diversity. Its core concepts such as the protection of human rights, the application of the rule of law, liberal democracy, and a free-market economy have proven throughout the centuries that Liberalism offers appropriate solutions for the present and the future in public and personal life. Our intensive work in political education, political consultancy, training, and dialogue is carried out in Germany and our offices in over 50 countries worldwide.

Website: <<http://www.freiheit.org>>.

International Research Foundation

The International Research Foundation (IRF), Sultanate of Oman, was established in 2005 as a non-governmental, independent, non-profit “think tank” based in Oman to conduct research on domestic and international economic issues with emphasis on the Arab World. The IRF has set its research and public-affairs agenda on a collegial basis, relying on the input of its researcher staff, its editorial board, and its Senior Fellows. It maintains a working arrangement with governmental and non-governmental organizations in the region and other parts of the world. The IRF is the regional member of the Fraser Institute’s Economic Freedom Network.

The vision of IRF is to create wealth and jobs through promotion of economic freedom. Its mission is to measure, research, and communicate to a global audience the impact of competitive markets with free economic policies on the welfare of individuals.

The Board of Trustees of the IRF consists of high-profile private-sector members from different organizations. The IRF has initiated the establishment of a network of academic researchers to facilitate research projects, which will help in its endeavor to research economic issues affecting the daily life of individuals.

Website: <<http://www.irfoman.org/>>.

Fraser Institute

Our vision is a free and prosperous world where individuals benefit from greater choice, competitive markets, and personal responsibility. Our mission is to measure, study, and communicate the impact of competitive markets and government interventions on the welfare of individuals.

Founded in 1974, we are an independent Canadian research and educational organization with locations throughout North America and international partners in nearly 90 countries and territories. Our work is financed by tax-deductible contributions from thousands of individuals, organizations, and foundations. In order to protect its independence, the Institute does not accept grants from government or contracts for research.

Websites: <<http://www.fraserinstitute.org>>; <<http://www.freetheworld.com>>.

Introduction

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 ninth report on economic freedom in the Arab world. The first was published by the same authors 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.

The index in this edition adds data for 2010, the most recent year for which data are available. As well, the scores for previous years have been recalculated 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 and Lawson, 2004–2009; Gwartney, Hall, and Lawson, 2010; Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall, 2011, 2012).

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. It also indicates how free enterprise throughout the Arab world is lifting individuals and families out of poverty, specifically after the recent events that took place in a number of countries in the Arab world.

Some argue that the situation in the region reduces the chances of an improvement in the level of economic freedom, while others argue the opposite; nevertheless, empirical data and extensive research have suggested a positive correlation between the high levels of scores in the economic freedom index and

between most economic related indices such as GDP per capita, life expectancy, the Human Development Index, and so on (see discussion later in this report).

It is suggested that the Arab world's number one driver of current and future internal risk lies with the fact that the entire region does not produce enough job opportunities for its very young rising population (World Development Indicators over the last five years, where data are available, show youth unemployment averaging over 20% (World Bank, 2012: Unemployment, youth total (% of labor force, ages 15-24)). Hence, economic freedom could lead as a general objective in order to secure the free flow of capital and human resources that would generate the required job opportunities or perhaps even more if allied with proper governance and leadership.

These results are very important to investors and enterprises working or even considering working in this region. The aspects this index covers are important to every investor and scoring high in these areas sends out a positive message to them. Development of investor-friendly climates in the Arab world could be planned and structured around the areas this report examines, as best practices in the world of doing business.

In this report, the Kingdom of Bahrain topped the list of the most economically free nations in the Arab world with the score of 8.1 compared with a score of 8.0 in last year's report, keeping its position at the first place. Bahrain has always been regarded as the financial hub of the region, with a large number of international banks operating for the entire Gulf region out of Bahrain, due to relaxed regulations—reflected in the data in this report—and the well-established financial services that it has built over the years, despite of its very limited natural resources compared with its neighbors.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) shared the first place with Bahrain, moving up one rank, with a total score of 8.1 compared with a score of 7.9 from the last year's report. The UAE, in spite of the impact of the global financial crisis on its fast-growing and export-oriented economy is still regarded as a very business-friendly environment with its relaxed investor regime, as reflected by the data in this report. Today, the UAE has the second-largest economy in the Arab world after the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Third on the list this year came the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which jumped five places with a total score of 7.9 compared to a score of 7.4 in last year's report. In fourth place came the State of Kuwait with a total score of 7.8, keeping its same position as last year; and in fifth place came Lebanon, which moved one place up with a total score of 7.6 compared to 7.5 in last year's report. The Sultanate of Oman, which kept its score at 7.6, moved down one rank. The Sultanate of Oman has as well experienced some advancement in terms of relaxing its business-related regulations and has taken positive steps in terms of its monetary and legal systems.

At bottom of the list, and despite an increase in its score from 5.5 in last year's report to 5.7 in this report, Algeria came as the least economically free nation in the Arab world as per the report. Syria and Mauritania ranked 15th and 16th, scoring 6.0 and 6.2 respectively.

The analysis suggests that countries in the Arab world that made remarkable investments in education have not yet succeeded in increasing their general

economic output in terms of GDP and GDP per capita as large numbers in the educated workforce find it very difficult to find appropriate job opportunities, as shown by very high rates of unemployment among the university educated in the Arab world (World Bank, 2012: Expenditure per student, tertiary (% of GDP per capita); Unemployment with tertiary education (% of total unemployment)). This is due, quite simply, to the closed business environment.

In terms of size of government, Lebanon came in first in this report with a total score of 8.8, an increase in score of 0.9 compared to last year's report. Comoros kept its second rank in this area with a total score of 8. The United Arab Emirates remained at third in this area in spite of an increase of 0.5 points from 7.4 in last years' index to 7.9 in this year.

In terms of legal structure and security of property rights, Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Kuwait kept their places as first, second, and third, respectively, with scores at 8.2, 8.0, and 7.8. It is worth mentioning that Saudi Arabia has introduced a credit bureau that helped in protecting creditors' interests in a fast-growing Gulf economy (Information Builders, 2012); in fact, it has the largest economy in the Arab world in terms of size (World Bank, 2012: GDP (Constant 2000 US\$)).

In terms of access to sound money, Bahrain jumped up two ranks with a score of 9.3, sharing the first position with Kuwait, which kept the score of 9.3 that it had in last year's report. Bahrain, as mentioned earlier, was ever considered as the region's financial hub, with financial instruments not available in many Arab markets while Kuwait keeps a very strong currency, which was partially floated as opposed to being pegged to the US dollar (IMF, 2008, August 28). Jordan and the Palestinian Territories, shared third place, each scoring 9.0; Jordan kept the same score as last year and the Palestinian Territories lost 0.1 of a point down from 9.1 in last year's report.

In terms of freedom to trade internationally, Bahrain came in first with a total score of 8.4 points, sharing this place with Yemen, which lost 0.3 point compared with last year's report. The United Arab Emirates came in third, with a total score of 8.3 points, a slight increase from 8.2 in last year's report.

In the area of credit, labor and business, Bahrain topped the Arab world in this year's report with a total score of 8.9 points compared with 8.8 last year, keeping the same position. Oman jumped one rank to second with a score of 8.3 points compared with its third place in last year's report. In third place, Lebanon, which scored 8.1, moved up from 8.0 in last year's report to share this rank with Saudi Arabia, which moved down 0.2 point from 8.3 in last year's report.

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.¹ The relationship of economic freedom to prosperity is unsurprising. Individuals and families are best able to look after themselves when free to do so, without external constraints.

Moreover, 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, that economic freedom liberates them from government dependence and opens the door to other freedoms.

Economic freedom creates positive social and economic dynamics. In economically free nations, people succeed by creating goods or services that others want to buy. In other words, people get ahead by creating benefits for other people. Where economic freedom does not exist, economies grow slowly, if at all, and people gain by rent-seeking and limiting the possibilities of others. In the case of economic freedom, the biggest gains are achieved by people who increase the size of the 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 and other freedoms (Griswold, 2004). A society where individuals gain by promoting the well-being of other individuals (by efficiently creating goods and services people want) differs dramatically from one where, in the absence of economic freedom, rent seeking—cutting a bigger slice of the pie for oneself—and hoarding power to the disadvantage of others is the path to increased wealth and power. In the first, positive social and economic dynamics

1 For a sample of literature on economic freedom, see the web site, <<http://www.freetheworld.com>>. For a summary of literature on economic freedom and economic prosperity, see Berggren, 2003; Doucouliagos and Ulubasoglu, 2006; and Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall, 2011: 1–4.

lead to a stable, peaceful, civil society marked by freedom; in the second, negative dynamics create incentives to reduce freedoms.

Since the publication of the first edition of the *Economic Freedom of the World* in 1996 and, more recently, national and regional indexes like this one, there have been about 350 scholarly and policy articles that have used the economic freedom indexes to explore the relationship between economic freedom and other socioeconomic outcomes. Here, we will focus briefly on the relationship of economic freedom to economic growth and prosperity.

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.

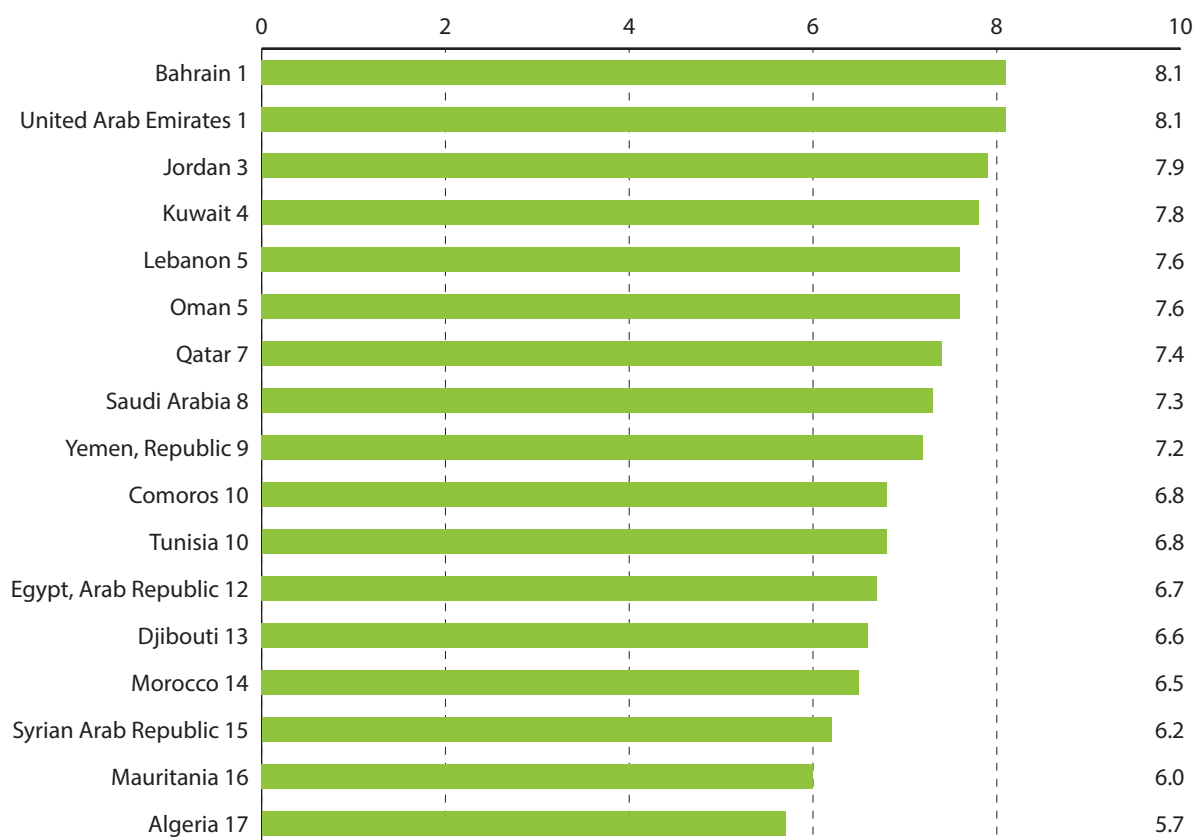
Increases in economic freedom also reduce poverty (Norton and Gwartney, 2008). Specifically, the weighted \$1-per-day poverty rate was 29.7% in 2004 for countries with EFW ratings of less than 5 but only 7.7% for countries with EFW ratings between 6 and 7; the \$2-per-day poverty rate declines from 51.5% 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.

Country summaries

In the following section, we look at how each country is scoring this year in comparison with previous years. We also look at the data that are available for 2011 to get an indication of what future scores might be.

The “Arab spring” has yet to affect economic policy deeply in most nations, though this is key to meeting the aspirations for a better life across the Arab world. For instance, although the overall score for Egypt, the largest of Arab nations, remained unchanged this year, data for 2011 suggest that there will be a deterioration in its economic policy. Kuwait’s score is also likely to decline while on-going conflict in Syria reduces the space and safety for free economic exchange while undermining the rule of law. However, some nations are likely to show slight improvements in policy, with the situation in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria showing particular promise, though, particularly in Algeria, from small economic bases.

Summary Economic Freedom Ratings for 2010 of Ranked Countries in the Arab World



1 Bahrain

Bahrain kept its rank, coming first in this year's report with a total score of 8.1, a slight improvement of 0.1 point comparing with its score in last year's report. It maintained its score in the size of government at 6.6 but dropped in rank from 9th place in last year's report. Its score did not change in legal structure and security of property rights either, with a total score of 7.2 placing it in 9th place. Its position as a financial hub in the region was strengthened by its improvement in the access to sound money area, coming first in rank with a score of 9.3 points, compared to 9.1 and third place in last year's report. In the area of freedom to trade internationally, Bahrain moved to the top of the index, up one place compared to last year, with the same score of 8.4 points. Finally, in the regulation of labor, credit, and business there has been an improvement of 0.1 point keeping Bahrain in the first place compared to the rest of the Arab world.

- **LOOKING FORWARD** — little change; preliminary data for 2011 suggests that Bahrain's overall score will likely remain at about the same level.

2 United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) moved up the list after its overall score improved by 0.2 point over its score in last year's report to 8.1. The score in the area of size of government has improved by 0.5 point, keeping it in third place, as it was last year. The score and rank remained the same in legal structure and security of property rights at 7.7 points, placing the UAE in fourth place. The performance in the access to sound money area has improved by 0.1 point, lifting its rank from 9th to 7th in this year's report. The UAE came in third after Bahrain and Yemen for trading with the world: it kept its rank with an improvement of 0.1 point, compared to last year's score. In terms of regulation of business, labor and credit the score improved by 0.1 point, reflecting a move of two places in the index from 8th to 6th.

- **LOOKING FORWARD** — little change; preliminary data suggests little change for the UAE going forward.

3 Jordan

Jordan has experienced a big improvement in its overall score in this year's report after scoring 7.9, making it the third most economically free nation in the Arab world, compared with a score of 7.4 and a rank of 8th in last year's report. In the size of government area, Jordan made an improvement of 2.5 points up to 7.5, ranking in 4th place compared to 16th place last year. Neither the rank nor the score changed in the legal structure and security of property rights area at 7.4 and the 7th place. In terms of access to sound money, the score remained at 9.0 points but Jordan moved up two places to third compared with its rank last year. There was no change in the freedom to trade internationally area; it ranked 5th with a score of 7.9. Finally, the score in the business, labor and credit area improved by 0.1 point at 7.7, moving its rank from 7th to 5th in this report.

- **LOOKING FORWARD** — mixed; preliminary evidence suggests that Jordan may be reining in some government spending, creating more space for free economic activity, but there is also evidence of deterioration in the rule of law as a result of military interference.

4 Kuwait

Kuwait moved down one place from its rank of third last year, with the same score of 7.8 points. Its rank in the size of government area dropped two places, in spite of its having the same score of 6.7 points, from 7th in the 2009 data to 9th in this year's report. Neither the score nor the rank in the area of legal structure and security of property rights—7.8 points and third place—have changed compared to last year's report. Kuwait shared the top place for access to sound money with Bahrain, scoring 9.3 points with no change compared to last year, but moved up one place in the freedom to trade internationally from 8th to 7th with an improvement of 0.1 point to a score of 7.7. Kuwait's score for regulation of business, credit and labor went down by 0.5 point in comparison to last year, which pushed its rank down to 7th from 5th in last year's report.

- ▼ **LOOKING FORWARD** — down: Preliminary evidence suggests that Kuwait is increasing its size of government and is allowing money growth to accelerate.

5 Lebanon

Sharing 5th place in this year's report with Oman, Lebanon's score improved by 0.1 point from 7.5 points in last year's report. It was the best performer in the Arab world in terms of size of government this year with an improved score of 0.6 point up from 8.2 to 8.8, though it had a rather low score of 6.1 in the legal structure area, coming in 13th place, one place better than last year's rank. It lost 0.2 point in the access to sound money with a score of 9.0, which contributed to its rank going down to third in comparison to second in last year's report. In the area of freedom to trade internationally, it managed to increase its score by 0.2 point up to 6.2 but this did not affect its rank of 15th from last year; and in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor the score improved by 0.1 point up to 8.1 with an improvement of rank to third compared by 8.0 points and a rank of 4th in last year.

- **LOOKING FORWARD** — little change; preliminary data for 2011 suggest that Lebanon's score will remain fairly constant.

6 Oman

Oman shared 5th place with Lebanon in this year's report after keeping a score of 7.6 points but dropping from 4th place in last year's report. The size of government is Oman's main weakness and brings down its overall score for this area: it had the same score as last year, 5.4 points, and dropped one rank to 15th place. Legal structure and security of property rights is an area where Oman performs well, maintaining a score of 8.0 points, without a change, and ranking in second place. The score for access to sound money improved by 0.1 point up to 8.4 so it kept its rank of 10th in the index. Neither the score nor the rank has changed

for freedom to trade internationally—7.9 points and 5th rank—whereas its score improved in the regulation of business, credit and labor by 0.1 point up to 8.3, lifting its rank to second, compared to third place in last year’s report.

- **LOOKING FORWARD** — little change; preliminary data suggests Oman’s score will be little changed in 2011.

7 Qatar

Qatar came in 7th in the overall ranking with a score 7.4 points. The size of government area improved slightly by 0.1 point for a total score of 6.4 points, moving its rank one place higher than last year at 12th; its score in the area of legal structure improved as well by 0.1 point to 7.6 points, increasing its rank by one place up to 5th. Qatar experienced a slight deterioration of 0.2 point in the access to sound money area to score 8.4, moving its rank one place down to 10th. The freedom to trade internationally area dropped by 0.4 point to 7.5, moving its rank down three places to 8th in comparison to last year; its score for regulation of business, credit and labor also dropped by 0.4 point to 7.3, pushing its rank down slightly by one place to 7th compared to its rank of 6th in last year’s report.

- ▲ **LOOKING FORWARD** — up slightly; Qatar may have a slightly improved score in 2011 due to gains in sound money.

8 Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia’s overall rank stayed at 8th in this year’s report after it had scored 7.3 points compared to 7.4 points in last year’s report. In spite of maintaining a score of 5.0 points in the size of government area, its rank fell by two places to 18th in the Arab world, which suggests that it is one of the poorest performers in this area. On the other hand, Saudi Arabia is the best performer in the legal rights area, maintaining its score of 8.2 points as in last year’s results. The access to sound money was another area where score and rank stayed the same as last year at 8.8 points and 6th place. Saudi Arabia’s score for freedom to trade was unchanged at 6.6 points but the rank dropped down one place from that of last year to 13th. Finally, the regulation of business, credit and labor area saw a drop in score of 0.2 point compared to last year’s result of 8.3, which moved Saudi Arabia’s rank down to third from second.

- **LOOKING FORWARD** — little change; preliminary data for Saudi Arabia suggests little change going forward.

9 Yemen

Yemen ranked in 6th place in the overall rank after losing 0.3 point for a score of 7.2; it moved down three places in the overall ranking from last year. In the size of government area, the score worsened by 0.8 point down to 6.4, moving its rank six places down from 5th last year to 11th, while it maintained its score of 6.5 points at 11th place in the legal structure area. In the access to sound money, it maintained its rank at 8th place despite losing 0.2 point for a score of 8.5 points. Although it lost 0.3 point in the freedom to trade area, Yemen maintained its

first place in this area with a total score of 8.4 points. The area of regulation of business, credit and labor saw a significant drop of 0.6 point down to 6.1 which pushed Yemen's rank down four places to 15th.

- **LOOKING FORWARD** — mixed; Yemen is decreasing the maximum tax rate from 35% to 15% for local residents, and 20% for non-residents, giving it an improved score in size of government. However, its score will likely decrease for military interference and is mixed under sound money.

10 Comoros

The Comoros maintained its rank at 10th place in this year's report, keeping an overall score of 6.8 points. The size of government area appears to be the area that lifted its overall score significantly: it achieved a total score of 8.0 points in this area, without any change compared to last year's score, and kept second place. The score in the legal structure area improved by 0.1 point to 6.4 but at 12th place there was no change in rank over last year; whereas its score worsened in the access to sound money area after it lost 0.2 point down to 6.6 points, ranking it 18th among the Arab world and making it one of the least free in the region. The fourth area experienced a significant improvement from 6.7 to 7.3 points, pushing its rank up one place to 9th, whereas its score dropped by 0.5 point in the last area down to 5.6 points, ranking it 18th and suggesting that it is one of the least free in terms of regulation of business, credit and labor.

- ▲ **LOOKING FORWARD** — up slightly; the Comoros may gain slightly in 2011 due to reduced money growth.

11 Tunisia

Tunisia shared the 10th place with the Comoros after no change took place in its overall score of 6.8 points in last year's report. The size of government score remained unchanged at 7.4 points but its rank fell by three places down to 5th; and the score and rank for the legal structure area also remained unchanged from last year at 7.6 points and 5th. In the area of access to sound money, the score stayed unchanged from last year at 6.8 points but its rank fell by two places down to 17th. The rank of Tunisia remained unchanged in the freedom to trade area at 19th, although its score dropped by 0.1 point suggesting that it has one of the least free regimes the Arab world for freedom to trade. Finally, the regulation of business, credit and labor stayed constant, with a total score of 7.2 points in this area, keeping it in the 9th place it had last year.

- ▲ **LOOKING FORWARD** — gains; preliminary evidence indicates that Tunisia may be reducing the size of its government and gaining ground in sound money.

12 Egypt

Egypt's score in the overall index remained unchanged this year compared to last year's results at 6.7 points, placing it in the same position as it had in last year's report, 12th place. The size of government area experienced an improvement of 0.7 point in comparison to last year, lifting its rank four places up to 6th, but the

legal structure area lost 0.2 point, which pulled its rank down from 13th to 14th in this year's report. In the area of access to sound money, Egypt performed better by scoring 0.1 point more than last year's score but its rank descended to the 10th place; whereas it maintained its score in the freedom to trade area at 6.5 points but moved down one place from 13th to 14th. Finally, its score worsened in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor by 0.5 point, falling to 5.5 points and moving Egypt's rank down two places from 17th to 19th, making it one of the least free in the Arab world for this area.

- ▼ **LOOKING FORWARD** — down; Egypt is likely headed for a decline in its score. Preliminary data suggest increases in government spending plus deterioration in rule of law, particularly from military interference and a decline in the integrity of the legal system.

13 Djibouti

Djibouti came in 13th this year after it lost 0.1 point in its overall score dropping its rank one place compared to last year's report. It maintained a low score in the size of government area of 5.3 but yet lost two places in rank down to 17th in comparison to last year. In addition, its score in the area of legal structure fell 0.4 point down to 5.2 points, pushing its rank down by one place to 19th, suggesting it is at the bottom in the Arab world in this regard. In the access to sound money area, it lost 0.3 point for a score of 8.5, pulling its rank down two places to 8th; and in the area of freedom to trade internationally it kept the same score of 6.7 points but yet managed to lose two places in comparison to last year's results, moving down to 12th. Finally, it gained 0.2 point in the regulations area for a score of 7.1 but still stayed in 10th place.

- ▲ **LOOKING FORWARD** — up; Djibouti may see a slight gain in 2011 due to better scores in sound money.

14 Morocco

Morocco also maintained its overall score of 6.5 points and rank at 14th place compared to last year's results; the detailed scores as well remained mainly unchanged. The score for the size of government area remained the same as last year at 6.3 points but Morocco lost two places in rank, moving down to the 14th place. The score and rank in the area of legal structure and security of property rights stayed the same at 7.4 points and 7th among the Arab nations. It gained 0.1 point in the access to sound money area for a score of 7.0 points but yet lost one place in ranking, moving down to 15th; it maintained the same score and rank for the freedom to trade area at 5.4 points and 18th, making it one of the least free in the Arab world for this area, and lost 0.3 point in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor compared to last year's report for a score 6.2 points but managed to climb up one place to 12th.

- ▲ **LOOKING FORWARD** — improvement: preliminary data suggest Morocco may be reducing government spending and money growth, both indicating an improved trajectory.

15 Syria

Syria came in 15th in this year's index after improving its score by 0.1 point from 6.1 in last year's results. Although it gained 0.3 point in the size of government area, it lost one place, ranking 8th in this area. Its score remained unchanged in the legal structure area at 5.7 points, placing it in 17th place, as did its score for access to sound money at 6.6 points though its rank in this area fell by one place down to 18th, making it one of the least free in the Arab world for this area. The score in the freedom to trade internationally area slightly improved by 0.1 point up to 5.6 but its rank remained at 17th. The regulation of business, credit and labor area was the area where Syria made a significant change: its score moved up by 0.3 point from 6.0 in last year's report, pulling its rank up six places to 11th.

- ▼ LOOKING FORWARD — deterioration: although preliminary data for 2011 suggest only a small deterioration in Syria's scores, the on-going conflict clearly reduces the space for free economic activity and undermines the rule of law.

16 Mauritania

Mauritania came in 16th this year after losing 0.2 point in its overall score from 6.2 in last year's results. It lost 1.0 points in the size of government score, which fell from 6.4 last year to 5.4 points; this pulled down its rank four places to 15th. The score of the legal structure area remained unchanged compared to last year's score of 5.5 points but its rank moved one place up to 18th; it is still among the least free in this area compared to the rest of the Arab world. The score as well in the area of access to sound money stayed unchanged at 6.5 points but Mauritania's rank fell by two places down to the 20th, whereas the score in the freedom to trade area slightly improved by 0.1 point from 6.1 points in last year's results though Mauritania lost one place in rank compared to last year, moving from 14th place down to 15th. Finally, it dropped in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor by 0.1 point down to 6.2 points yet climbed up two places in rank to 12th place in this area compared to last year's results.

- LOOKING FORWARD — little change; Mauritania appears to be slightly reducing its size of government and has mixed scores in sound money with money growth up slightly but inflation down slightly.

17 Algeria

The data suggest that Algeria is the least economically free country in the Arab world in the 2012 report, keeping the 17th place it had last year and a total score of 5.7 points, which is an increase from the score of 5.5 in last year's results. The score in the size of government area was unchanged at 4.4 points, but its rank dropped one place to 19th. Algeria came in 15th in terms of legal structure and security of property rights with no change from last year, with a total score of 5.9 points. The access to sound money area saw a significant improvement of 1.4 points up from 6.2 points, pulling its rank six places up from the 19th to 13th. The score dropped by 0.3 point in the area of freedom to trade internationally from 5.1 to 4.9 points, putting Algeria in 21st place and suggesting that it is the

least free in this area in the Arab world. Algeria also lost 0.1 point in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor, down from 6.1 points, placing it in 16th place.

- ▲ **LOOKING FORWARD** — slight improvement; preliminary data for 2011 suggest Algeria may see a slight improvement going forward due to small improvements in sound money, particularly reduced money growth and standard deviation for inflation.

Unranked countries

The following nations were not included in the overall ranking due to the lack of data in all areas. However, the data that were available will be discussed in the summaries below, where they are listed in alphabetic order. Again due to lack of data, we will not be able to make “LOOKING FORWARD” prognostications.

Iraq

In the legal structure and security of property rights, Iraq maintained the lowest score of 4.2 points, as it did in last year’s results, making it one of the least free in the Arab world for this area. In addition, the access to sound money is another area where Iraq is among the worst performers: it had a score of 4.6 points and was placed in the 21st place. The freedom to trade internationally is an area where it performed quite well compared to the other areas: it maintained its score of 8.1 points and its rank in 4th place. Finally, the score in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor fell by 0.2 point down to 5.8, though Iraq maintained its 17th place in the area.

Libya

The dataset of this year’s index shows a score of 6.4 points for Libya in the size of government area, placing it 11th in comparison to the other countries. The total score in the legal structure area remained unchanged at 5.8 points, ranking it in the 16th place. The access to sound money was the only area where there was a significant positive change, 1.5 points up to 7.2, placing it in 14th place, up from 20th. Finally, the score for regulation of credit remained unchanged as well at 5.0 points.

Palestinian Territories

The data show that the score of the size of government area remained unchanged at 7.2 points but the rank fell one place to 6th. Neither the score nor the rank in the legal structure area changed compared to last year: the score was 6.7 points and rank 10th. The Palestinian Territories performed well in comparison to the Arab world in the access to sound money, with a drop of 0.1 point from 9.1 points in last year’s results placing it in the third place. Finally, the score in the area of regulation of business, credit and labor dropped significantly by 0.5 point down to 6.2 points though this had little impact on the rank, which dropped one place from 11th to the 12th.

Somalia

Somalia score the lowest score in the legal structure area maintaining its same score of last year of 1.3 points, placing it at the bottom of the index in this area. The only other area which had data available for analysis was the freedom to trade, where it maintained a score of 5.0 points placing it in the 19th place.

Sudan

In the legal structure area, Sudan maintained a score of 4.5 points and came in 20th place. Its score in the area of access to sound money remained unchanged compared to last year as well at 7.0 points but its rank dropped two places down to 15th. The score for freedom to trade internationally has improved by 1.1 point up from 5.9 points, placing Sudan in the 11th place, up from the 16th in last year's index. And, finally it had lost 0.5 point in the regulation of credit, business and labor area down from 5.0 points in last year's results, placing it in the 20th place.

The index of Economic Freedom in the Arab World

The structure of the index

The index published in *Economic Freedom of the World: 2012 Annual Report* (Gwartney, Lawson, and Hall, 2012) 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: 2012 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 data available for this report are from 2010.

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 last year's report 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 nations of the League of Arab States. Eleven 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 16 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.

Lebanon is the best performer in this Area, followed by Comoros and the United Arab Emirates. Algeria is the worst performer, followed by Saudi Arabia and Djibouti.

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.

On average, the Gulf States are the leaders here. The top three jurisdictions are Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Kuwait. The weakest performers are Somalia, Iraq, and Sudan.

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?

The leaders in this area are Bahrain and Kuwait, followed by Jordan, Lebanon, and the Palestinian Territories,² tied for third. Iraq, Mauritania, Syria, and Comoros tied for 18th, at the bottom of the rankings.

2 Though available data for the Palestinian Territories combine the two areas, the West Bank and Gaza are under different administrations, likely producing differing levels of economic freedom.

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.

The leaders in this Area are Yemen and Bahrain, followed by the United Arab Emirates. Algeria, Tunisia, and Somalia are at the bottom of the ranks.

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. The top three in this category are Lebanon, followed by Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The lowest scorers are Libya, Syria, and Algeria.

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. Bahrain is the leader in labor-market freedom followed by Oman and Kuwait. Egypt, Sudan, and Algeria had the lowest scores.

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). Bahrain comes in first, followed by Tunisia and Saudi Arabia. The worst performer is Iraq, with Comoros and the Palestinian Territories tied for second worst.

In regulation overall, the Gulf States along with Lebanon on average have the best scores. The leaders are Bahrain, Oman, and Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, tied for third. The lowest scorers are Sudan, Egypt, and Comoros.

Conclusion

The Arab world has considerable diversity in economic freedom, with some nations having high levels of economic freedom by world standards and others relatively low levels. Unfortunately, those nations with low levels deprive their citizens of the well-known benefits of economic freedom. Economic freedom in the region has remained stable over the period of the index. This is a considerable achievement given the challenges the region has faced in recent years. The future holds many puzzles given the many significant changes now underway.

The Arab world has considerable diversity in economic freedom, with some nations having high levels of economic freedom by world standards and others relatively low levels. Unfortunately, those nations with low levels deprive their citizens of the well-known benefits of economic freedom. Economic freedom in the region has remained stable over the period of the index. This is a considerable achievement given the challenges the region has faced in recent years. The future holds many puzzles given the many significant changes now underway.

Data tables

The index published in *Economic Freedom of the Arab World* includes data for the 22 nations of the League of Arab States. Eleven 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 17 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 Iraq, Libya, the Palestinian Territories, Somalia and Sudan. 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. 22–23) shows under “Trend” whether the data available from 2012 indicate a nation is likely to improve, decline, or hold steady in upcoming 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. 46).

Data available to Researchers

The full data-set, including all of the scores published in this report as well as data on which these scores were based, 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 2010—Area Ratings and Ranks;

	Areas									
	1		2		3		4		5	
	Size of Government		Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights		Access to Sound Money		Freedom to Trade Internationally		Regulation	
	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank	Rating	Rank
Algeria	4.4	19	5.9	15	7.6	13	4.8	21	6.0	16
Bahrain	6.6	10	7.2	9	9.3	1	8.4	1	8.9	1
Comoros	8	2	6.4	12	6.6	18	7.3	9	5.6	18
Djibouti	5.3	17	5.2	19	8.5	8	6.7	12	7.1	10
Egypt, Arab Republic	7.2	6	6	14	8.4	10	6.5	14	5.5	19
Jordan	7.5	4	7.4	7	9	3	7.9	5	7.7	5
Kuwait	6.7	9	7.8	3	9.3	1	7.7	7	7.3	7
Lebanon	8.8	1	6.1	13	9	3	6.2	15	8.1	3
Mauritania	5.4	15	5.5	18	6.5	20	6.2	15	6.2	12
Morocco	6.3	14	7.4	7	7	15	5.4	18	6.2	12
Oman	5.4	15	8	2	8.4	10	7.9	5	8.3	2
Qatar	6.4	11	7.6	5	8.4	10	7.5	8	7.3	7
Saudi Arabia	5	18	8.2	1	8.8	6	6.6	13	8.1	3
Syrian Arab Republic	7	8	5.7	17	6.6	18	5.6	17	6.3	11
Tunisia	7.4	5	7.6	5	6.8	17	5	19	7.2	9
United Arab Emirates	7.9	3	7.7	4	8.7	7	8.3	3	7.6	6
Yemen, Republic	6.4	11	6.5	11	8.5	8	8.4	1	6.1	15

Countries unranked because data unavailable

Iraq			4.2	21	4.6	21	8.1	4	5.8	17
Libya	6.4	11	5.8	16	7.2	14	7.2	10		
Palestinian Territories	7.2	6	6.7	10	9	3			6.2	12
Somalia			1.3	22			5	19		
Sudan			4.5	20	7	15	7	11	4.5	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			
Algeria	5.3	19	5.1	16	7.5	8	5.7	17	▲
Bahrain	8.3	3	10.0	1	8.4	1	8.1	1	■
Comoros	6.2	13	6.9	12	3.9	18	6.8	10	▲
Djibouti	6.8	10	8.3	7	6.2	16	6.6	13	▲
Egypt, Arab Republic	6.1	14	3.3	20	7.2	13	6.7	12	▼
Jordan	6.7	11	9.0	4	7.4	10	7.9	3	■
Kuwait	7.1	9	7.4	10	7.3	11	7.8	4	▼
Lebanon	8.7	1	8.4	6	7.2	12	7.6	5	■
Mauritania	7.1	8	5.3	15	6.3	15	6.0	16	■
Morocco	6.7	11	3.8	18	8.0	4	6.5	14	▲
Oman	7.4	5	9.5	2	7.9	5	7.6	5	■
Qatar	6.1	15	7.9	8	7.9	6	7.4	7	▲
Saudi Arabia	8.4	2	7.7	9	8.2	3	7.3	8	■
Syrian Arab Republic	5.7	18	5.7	14	7.4	9	6.2	15	▼
Tunisia	7.2	7	6.2	13	8.3	2	6.8	10	▲
United Arab Emirates	7.3	6	9.1	3	6.5	14	8.1	1	■
Yemen, Republic	5.9	16	4.6	17	7.8	7	7.2	9	■
Iraq	5.2	20	8.6	5	3.7	20			
Libya	5.0	21							
Palestinian Territories	7.5	4	7.2	11	3.9	19			
Somalia									
Sudan	5.9	17	3.5	19	4.2	17			

* Trend is based on preliminary data for 2011, not past performance. Trend is not indicated for nations that cannot be ranked due to lack of data. ▲ = up; ■ = flat; ▼ = down.

Algeria

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	5.2 (15)	5.1 (14)	5.4 (15)	5.7 (14)	5.7 (14)	5.6 (15)	5.4 (17)	5.5 (17)	5.7 (17)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	4.7	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
A. General government consumption spending	4.1 (26.1)	3.9 (26.8)	4.0 (26.4)	4.2 (25.6)	4.1 (26.2)	4.0 (26.5)	2.4 (31.7)	2.5 (31.6)	2.5 (31.6)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.0 (7.84)	6.8 (12.3)	6.8 (12.3)	8.6 (5.5)	8.6 (5.6)	8.5 (6)	8.0 (7.7)	8.1 (7.3)	8.1 (7.3)
C. Government enterprises and investment	2.0	2.0	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)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	4.0	4.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	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	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.6
i. Number of procedures			3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	5.5
ii. Time(days)			9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
iii. Cost(% of property value)			7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
i. Number Procedures		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.0
ii. Time (days)		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Sound Money	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.2	7.6
A. Money growth	7.3 (13.5)	7.8 (10.9)	7.0 (14.8)	7.5 (12.7)	6.6 (16.9)	5.8 (20.8)	5.6 (21.8)	6.7 (16.4)	6.7 (16.7)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.2 (1.9)	9.3 (1.7)	9.3 (1.8)	9.4 (1.5)	9.4 (1.4)	9.5 (1.2)	9.4 (1.4)	9.3 (1.8)	9.5 (1.3)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.7 (1.4)	9.1 (4.3)	9.2 (4)	9.7 (1.4)	9.5 (2.3)	9.3 (3.7)	9.0 (4.9)	8.9 (5.7)	9.2 (3.9)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	6.1	5.8	4.7	5.1	4.8
A. Taxes on international trade	5.2	5.9	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.0
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	5.0 (7.6)	7.1 (4.4)	7.7 (3.5)	8.2 (2.7)	8.7 (2)	8.6 (2)	5.7 (6.5)	5.8 (6.4)	5.8 (6.4)
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.2 (18.8)	6.3 (18.4)	6.3 (18.4)	6.8 (15.8)	6.3 (18.7)	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)	4.3 (14.3)	5.8 (10.5)	5.8 (10.5)	5.8 (10.4)	5.8 (10.4)	5.8 (10.4)	5.8 (10.4)
B. Black market exchange rates	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.0	8.2	7.5	8.4	8.3
C. Capital controls	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.0
5. Regulation	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
A. Credit market regulations	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
i. Ownership of banks	0.0	0.0	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	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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
a. Legal Rights Index			3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
b. Credit Information Index			1.7	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
B. Labor market regulations	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.9
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		4.4	4.4	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.8
iv. Conscription	1.0	1.0	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	7.5	7.5
i. Starting a business	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
a. Number Procedures		2.9	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	8.9
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		9.9	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	7.2	7.2
a. Time (years)		7.8	7.8	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	9.2	9.2
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5

Bahrain

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	8.1 (1)	8.0 (1)	7.9 (1)	7.9 (1)	7.9 (1)	8.0 (1)	8.0 (1)	8.0 (1)	8.1 (1)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6
A. General government consumption spending	3.3 (28.8)	3.0 (29.8)	2.9 (30)	2.9 (30)	3.4 (28.6)	3.1 (29.6)	2.8 (30.4)	2.8 (30.4)	2.8 (30.4)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.5 (2.4)	9.5 (2.4)	9.5 (2.2)	9.0 (4.2)	8.3 (6.8)	10.0 (0.6)	9.5 (2.3)	9.5 (2.2)	9.4 (2.6)
C. Government enterprises and investment	4.0	4.0	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)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
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	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	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	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4
i. Number of procedures						9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
ii. Time(days)						9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
iii. Cost(% of property value)						9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
i. Number Procedures						2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
ii. Time (days)						6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
iii. Cost (% of claim)						9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
3. Sound Money	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.3
A. Money growth	8.3 (8.7)	7.3 (13.6)	7.9 (10.7)	7.2 (14)	7.4 (13.2)	7.2 (13.9)	7.5 (12.3)	7.1 (14.3)	7.8 (11)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.8 (0.4)	9.5 (1.2)	9.4 (1.6)	9.3 (1.7)	9.5 (1.2)	9.7 (0.6)	9.7 (0.6)	9.8 (0.6)	9.7 (0.7)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.9 (-0.5)	9.7 (1.6)	9.5 (2.4)	9.5 (2.6)	9.6 (2)	9.3 (3.3)	9.3 (3.5)	9.4 (2.8)	9.6 (2)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
A. Taxes on international trade	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.3
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.3 (1)	9.4 (0.9)	9.5 (0.8)	8.8 (1.8)	9.6 (0.7)	9.5 (0.7)	9.5 (0.7)	9.5 (0.7)	9.5 (.7)
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.0 (5.1)	9.0 (5.1)	9.0 (5.1)	9.0 (5.1)	9.0 (5.1)	9.0 (5)	9.0 (5.2)	9.0 (5.1)	9.0 (5.1)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.3 (6.7)	7.3 (6.7)	7.3 (6.7)	7.3 (6.7)	7.3 (6.7)	7.3 (6.8)	6.1 (9.8)	6.3 (9.4)	6.3 (9.4)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	6.9	6.9	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9
5. Regulation	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9
A. Credit market regulations	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Foreign bank competition	7.0	7.0	7.0	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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
a. Legal Rights Index						4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
b. Credit Information Index						6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
B. Labor market regulations	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.0
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.0	10.0
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	10.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)									
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	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	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4
i. Starting a business	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0
a. Number Procedures						7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
b. Duration (days)						9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)						10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)						9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5
ii. Closing a business	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
a. Time (years)						7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
b. Cost (% of estate)						8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)						6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9

Comoros

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >							6.7 (12)	6.8 (10)	6.8 (10)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government							8.0	8.0	8.0
A. General government consumption spending	6.9 (16.6)	7.7 (13.8)	7.9 (13)	8.3 (11.7)	8.2 (12.1)	8.3 (11.9)	8.0 (12.6)	8.1 (12.6)	8.1 (12.6)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP									
C. Government enterprises and investment									
D. Top marginal tax rate							8.0 (30)	8.0 (30)	8.0 (30)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics								7.5	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system								5.0	5.0
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.3
i. Number of procedures					8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.5
ii. Time(days)					9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7
iii. Cost(% of property value)					3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.6
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
i. Number Procedures					3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
ii. Time (days)					7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
iii. Cost (% of claim)					6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
3. Sound Money	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6
A. Money growth	6.2 (18.8)	6.1 (19.7)	7.1 (14.7)	8.2 (9.2)	9.4 (3.1)	9.2 (4.2)	8.8 (6.2)	8.4 (7.9)	7.4 (12.9)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.2 (1.9)	9.2 (1.9)	9.6 (1)	9.6 (1.1)	9.8 (0.5)	9.8 (0.6)	9.7 (0.7)	9.7 (0.8)	9.7 (0.6)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.3 (3.3)	9.3 (3.7)	9.1 (4.5)	9.4 (3.2)	9.3 (3.4)	9.1 (4.5)	9.1 (4.7)	9.0 (4.9)	9.2 (3.8)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.7	7.3
A. Taxes on international trade					6.0	6.0	7.7	7.7	7.7
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)									
ii. Mean tariff rate					4.2 (28.9)	4.2 (28.9)	7.7 (11.3)	7.7 (11.3)	7.7 (11.3)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates					7.8 (5.5)	7.8 (5.5)	7.6 (6)	7.6 (6)	7.6 (6)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.8	2.5	2.5	4.2
5. Regulation	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.6
A. Credit market regulations	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.2
i. Ownership of banks								8.0	8.0
ii. Foreign bank competition									
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	9.0
iv. Getting Credit	1.5	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	3.0	3.0
b. Credit Information Index					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Labor market regulations	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.3	6.9
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.0	5.5
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.4
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	2.0
iv. Conscriptation								10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
i. Starting a business	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8
a. Number Procedures					4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
b. Duration (days)					9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9
c. Cost (% of income per capita)					7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)					9.4	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	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	0.0

Djibouti

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >							6.6 (13)	6.7 (12)	6.6 (13)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government							5.3	5.3	5.3
A. General government consumption spending	3.0 (29.7)	2.6 (31.2)	2.8 (30.6)	3.0 (29.7)	2.4 (31.8)	2.6 (31)	2.6 (31)	2.6 (31)	2.6 (31)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP									
C. Government enterprises and investment									
D. Top marginal tax rate							8.0 (30)	8.0 (30)	8.0 (30)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.2
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics								5.8	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system								4.2	3.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
i. Number of procedures					7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Time(days)					9.5	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
iii. Cost(% of property value)					5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
i. Number Procedures					4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
ii. Time (days)					1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
iii. Cost (% of claim)					8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
3. Sound Money	9.7	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.5	8.8	8.5
A. Money growth	9.3 (3.3)	8.3 (8.5)	8.1 (9.4)	7.9 (10.4)	7.4 (13)	7.8 (11.2)	7.8 (10.9)	7.3 (13.4)	6.4 (17.8)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.5 (1.2)	9.5 (1.2)	9.5 (1.2)	9.5 (1.2)	9.5 (1.2)	9.6 (1.1)	8.5 (3.8)	8.4 (4)	8.4 (4)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.9 (0.6)	9.6 (1.2)	9.4 (3.1)	9.4 (3.1)	9.3 (3.5)	9.0 (5)	7.6 (12)	9.7 (1.7)	9.2 (4)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.7
A. Taxes on international trade	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	6.2
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)									
ii. Mean tariff rate	3.8 (30.9)	3.8 (30.9)	3.8 (30.9)	3.8 (30.9)	4.4 (28.1)	4.4 (27.8)	4.4 (27.8)	5.9 (20.6)	5.9 (20.6)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates					6.6 (8.4)	6.4 (8.9)	6.6 (8.6)	6.6 (8.6)	6.6 (8.6)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.8	3.8
5. Regulation	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.1
A. Credit market regulations	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.8
i. Ownership of banks								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	9.0	9.0
iv. Getting Credit	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
a. Legal Rights Index			1.0	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	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.3
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.1
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		8.3	8.3	8.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	10.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
i. Starting a business	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5
a. Number Procedures					4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
b. Duration (days)					8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
c. Cost (% of income per capita)					7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)					8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2
ii. Closing a business	4.9	4.9	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	5.2	5.2
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.7	7.7	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	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

Egypt, Arab Republic

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	6.3 (13)	6.3 (13)	6.5 (11)	6.7 (10)	6.8 (10)	7.0 (10)	6.8 (10)	6.7 (12)	6.7 (12)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.4	7.1	7.0	6.5	7.2
A. General government consumption spending	7.5 (14.5)	7.4 (14.8)	7.3 (15.1)	7.3 (15.1)	7.4 (14.8)	7.8 (13.5)	7.9 (13.1)	7.9 (13)	7.9 (13)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.4 (6.5)	8.3 (6.8)	8.1 (7.5)	8.1 (7.6)	6.0 (15.1)	6.7 (12.6)	6.0 (15.2)	6.2 (14.4)	6.9 (12)
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.0
D. Top marginal tax rate	7.0 (32)	7.0 (32)	7.0 (32)	8.0 (26)	10.0 (20)	10.0 (20)	10.0 (20)	10.0 (20)	10.0 (20)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
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	4.2
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.7	8.7	8.7
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	8.0	8.0	9.3	9.3	9.3
iii. Cost(% of property value)			7.8	7.8	7.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
i. Number Procedures		3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9
ii. Time (days)		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
3. Sound Money	9.5	9.4	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.0	8.3	8.4
A. Money growth	9.0 (5.1)	8.9 (5.7)	8.5 (7.5)	8.0 (9.9)	7.6 (11.8)	7.2 (14.1)	7.7 (11.6)	7.5 (12.3)	7.7 (11.7)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.8 (0.6)	9.7 (0.9)	8.5 (3.8)	8.6 (3.6)	8.7 (3.3)	8.8 (2.9)	8.0 (5.1)	8.0 (5.1)	8.4 (4.1)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.5 (2.7)	9.1 (4.5)	7.7 (11.3)	9.0 (4.9)	8.5 (7.6)	8.1 (9.3)	6.3 (18.3)	7.6 (11.8)	7.7 (11.3)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	5.1	5.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.5	6.5
A. Taxes on international trade	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	6.9 (4.7)	7.2 (4.3)	7.8 (3.3)	8.5 (2.3)	8.3 (2.5)	8.6 (2.1)	8.2 (2.7)	8.0 (2.9)	7.9 (3.2)
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.2 (18.9)	6.2 (18.9)	6.2 (18.9)	6.2 (18.9)	6.1 (19.3)	6.7 (16.7)	6.6 (17)	6.6 (17)	6.6 (17)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	0.0 (39.5)	0.0 (39.5)	0.0 (39.5)	0.0 (141.1)	0.0 (141.1)	0.0 (143.5)	0.0 (146.7)	0.0 (149.5)	0.0 (149.5)
B. Black market exchange rates	5.5	5.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.2	4.6	4.6
5. Regulation	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.5
A. Credit market regulations	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.1
i. Ownership of banks	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
ii. Foreign bank competition	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.8	5.7	6.5	6.5
a. Legal Rights Index			3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	8.3	10.0	10.0
B. Labor market regulations	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.3
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0
iv. Conscription	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Business Regulations	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2
i. Starting a business	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.9	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3
a. Number Procedures		3.5	3.5	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.6
b. Duration (days)		8.3	8.3	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.2	9.2	8.7	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
a. Time (years)		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9

Jordan

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	7.6 (7)	7.6 (7)	7.6 (7)	7.7 (5)	7.6 (5)	7.6 (4)	7.5 (3)	7.4 8.0	7.9 (3)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.4	5.0	7.5
A. General government consumption spending	5.1 (22.5)	5.0 (22.8)	5.7 (20.7)	6.4 (18.2)	5.4 (21.8)	5.5 (21.2)	5.2 (22.3)	5.3 (22)	5.8 (20.3)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.5 (2.27)	9.1 (3.7)	8.6 (5.7)	6.4 (13.6)	7.2 (10.8)	7.7 (8.9)	7.4 (10)	7.7 (9.1)	8.4 (6.6)
C. Government enterprises and investment	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
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)	7.0 (35)	10.0 (14)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4
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	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	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	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.1
i. Number of procedures			6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	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	6.7	6.7	7.6	7.6
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
i. Number Procedures		4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5
ii. Time (days)		5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
iii. Cost (% of claim)		8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
3. Sound Money	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.0	8.4	9.0	9.0
A. Money growth	9.4 (2.8)	8.4 (7.9)	8.4 (7.8)	7.9 (10.4)	7.7 (11.5)	7.9 (10.6)	8.4 (8.2)	8.5 (7.5)	9.2 (3.8)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 (1)	9.8 (0.6)	9.6 (1)	9.6 (0.9)	9.3 (1.9)	9.3 (1.8)	8.1 (4.8)	7.7 (5.7)	7.8 (5.6)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.6 (1.8)	9.7 (1.6)	9.3 (3.4)	9.3 (3.5)	8.7 (6.3)	8.9 (5.4)	7.0 (14.9)	9.9 (-0.7)	9.0 (5)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9
A. Taxes on international trade	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.9
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	7.8 (3.3)	8.0 (3)	8.1 (2.9)	8.2 (2.7)	8.4 (2.4)	8.6 (2.1)	9.1 (1.4)	8.7 (1.9)	8.9 (1.7)
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.8 (16.2)	7.1 (14.4)	7.1 (14.4)	7.5 (12.4)	7.7 (11.5)	7.8 (11.2)	7.8 (10.8)	8.0 (10.2)	8.0 (10)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	3.8 (15.6)	3.8 (15.6)	3.8 (15.6)	3.9 (15.3)	3.9 (15.3)	4.0 (14.9)	4.2 (14.6)	3.6 (15.9)	3.7 (15.7)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
5. Regulation	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7
A. Credit market regulations	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.7
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Foreign bank competition	4.0	4.0	4.0	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	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
a. Legal Rights Index			4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
B. Labor market regulations	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.0
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.6	8.0
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.4
i. Starting a business	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.8
a. Number Procedures		2.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.3	6.5	6.5
b. Duration (days)		6.1	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		8.8	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		7.7	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9
a. Time (years)		5.9	5.9	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	8.9	8.9
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		2.9	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9

Kuwait

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.9 (3)	7.8 (3)	7.8 (3)	7.8 (3)	7.7 (3)	7.9 (2)	7.5 (3)	7.8 (3)	7.8 (4)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.3	6.8	5.5	6.7	6.7
A. General government consumption spending	1.8 (33.8)	1.5 (35)	1.6 (34.7)	2.1 (32.8)	2.1 (32.7)	2.5 (31.5)	2.5 (31.5)	2.5 (31.5)	2.5 (31.5)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	7.1 (11.1)	7.0 (11.5)	6.8 (12.1)	7.8 (8.5)	6.1 (14.9)	7.8 (8.4)	2.6 (27.5)	7.5 (9.8)	7.5 (9.8)
C. Government enterprises and investment	7.0	7.0	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)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.8	7.8	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	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	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	8.5	8.5	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	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
iii. Cost(% of property value)			9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
i. Number Procedures		1.8	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	6.6
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4
3. Sound Money	9.5	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.7	9.3	9.3
A. Money growth	8.8 (6.2)	7.0 (15.2)	7.1 (14.4)	6.8 (16)	7.8 (11)	7.8 (11.0)	8.5 (7.5)	9.1 (4.4)	9.1 (4.7)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.5 (1.12)	9.6 (1)	9.7 (0.7)	9.5 (1.4)	9.4 (1.5)	9.2 (1.9)	8.6 (3.5)	8.8 (3)	8.8 (3)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.8 (0.9)	9.8 (1)	9.8 (1.2)	9.2 (4.1)	9.4 (3.1)	8.9 (5.5)	7.9 (10.6)	9.2 (4)	9.2 (4)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	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	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.7
A. Taxes on international trade	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.4 (0.9)	9.5 (0.8)	9.4 (0.9)	9.5 (0.8)	9.6 (0.7)	9.6 (0.6)	8.6 (2.1)	8.6 (2.2)	8.6 (2.2)
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.3 (3.5)	9.3 (3.5)	9.3 (3.5)	9.1 (4.7)	9.0 (4.9)	9.1 (4.6)	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 (5.1)	7.9 (5.1)	9.2 (1.9)	7.9 (5.2)	7.9 (5.2)	7.9 (5.2)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.6
5. Regulation	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.3
A. Credit market regulations	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	8.0	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	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
a. Legal Rights Index			4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
b. Credit Information Index			5.0	5.0	5.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
B. Labor market regulations	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.0	7.4
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	10.0	8.7
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	6.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	3.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	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	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
i. Starting a business	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
a. Number Procedures		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
b. Duration (days)		8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8
ii. Closing a business	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7
a. Time (years)		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
b. Cost (% of estate)		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1

Lebanon

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	7.7 (6)	7.7 (6)	7.7 (5)	7.5 (7)	7.4 (7)	7.6 (4)	7.4 (7)	7.5 (6)	7.6 (5)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.8
A. General government consumption spending	6.7 (17.1)	6.9 (16.4)	7.3 (15.1)	7.3 (15.2)	7.2 (15.4)	7.4 (15)	7.4 (15)	7.3 (15.1)	7.8 (13.4)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.7 (5.5)	8.4 (6.3)	8.3 (6.7)	7.8 (8.7)	7.4 (10)	7.6 (9.3)	7.1 (11)	7.3 (10.6)	7.3 (10.6)
C. Government enterprises and investment									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)	10.0 (20)	10.0 (20)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	6.1	6.1	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	3.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	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	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	6.4
i. Number Procedures		4.8	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	5.5
iii. Cost (% of claim)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
3. Sound Money	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.4	8.8	9.2	9.0
A. Money growth	9.5 (2.3)	9.3 (3.6)	9.4 (2.9)	9.6 (1.8)	9.0 (5)	9.2 (3.8)	9.0 (5)	8.9 (5.4)	8.2 (9.1)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.1 (2.3)	9.1 (2.3)	9.1 (2.3)	9.1 (2.3)	9.1 (2.3)	9.0 (2.5)	8.3 (4.4)	8.2 (4.4)	8.6 (3.5)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.6 (1.8)	9.7 (1.3)	9.7 (1.7)	9.9 (-0.7)	8.9 (5.6)	9.2 (4.1)	7.8 (10.8)	9.8 (1.2)	9.2 (4)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	7.3	7.4	6.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.2
A. Taxes on international trade	7.9	8.3	8.4	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.0
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	7.3 (4)	8.1 (2.9)	8.3 (2.6)	8.5 (2.3)	8.6 (2.2)	8.6 (2.1)	8.7 (1.9)	8.6 (2.1)	8.6 (2.1)
ii. Mean tariff rate	8.6 (7.2)	8.6 (7.2)	8.6 (7.1)	8.6 (7.1)	8.6 (7)	8.6 (6.9)	8.6 (6.9)	8.6 (6.9)	8.7 (6.3)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates				1.8 (20.5)	1.8 (20.5)	2.5 (18.7)	2.5 (18.7)	2.5 (18.7)	3.7 (15.7)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	3.8	3.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
5. Regulation	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
A. Credit market regulations	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	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	10.0	10.0
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	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	3.0
b. Credit Information Index			6.7	6.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
B. Labor market regulations	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0
iv. Conscription	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.2
i. Starting a business	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.2
a. Number Procedures		7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.2
b. Duration (days)		7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	9.6	9.7	9.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
ii. Closing a business	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	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	6.3	6.3
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1

Mauritania

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	6.4 (10)	6.5 (10)	6.5 (11)	6.5 (11)	6.3 (13)	6.5 (12)	6.5 (14)	6.2 (15)	6.0 (16)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.4
A. General government consumption spending	4.1 (26.1)	6.0 (19.6)	6.2 (18.8)	5.9 (20)	5.7 (20.5)	6.4 (18.1)	6.8 (16.8)	6.2 (18.8)	7.2 (15.6)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP									
C. Government enterprises and investment	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.0
D. Top marginal tax rate	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)	5.0 (40)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.5
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics								3.3	3.3
B. Integrity of the legal system								3.3	3.3
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	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	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
i. Number Procedures		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
ii. Time (days)		7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.1
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
3. Sound Money	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
A. Money growth	6.6 (17)	5.7 (21.6)	6.1 (19.6)	6.3 (18.4)	7.3 (13.3)	7.8 (11)	8.0 (9.8)	7.7 (11.4)	7.9 (10.5)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.2 (1.9)	9.7 (0.7)	8.9 (2.8)	8.5 (3.7)	8.6 (3.5)	8.8 (2.9)	9.0 (2.5)	8.6 (3.5)	9.2 (2.1)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.2 (3.9)	9.0 (5.2)	7.9 (10.4)	7.6 (12.1)	8.8 (6.2)	8.5 (7.3)	8.5 (7.3)	9.6 (2.2)	8.7 (6.3)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2
A. Taxes on international trade	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	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)	7.9 (10.7)	7.9 (10.7)	7.6 (11.9)	7.6 (11.9)	7.6 (11.9)	8.1 (9.6)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.1 (7.2)	7.1 (7.2)	7.1 (7.2)	7.1 (7.2)	7.1 (7.2)	7.2 (7)	7.2 (7)	7.2 (7)	7.2 (7)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. Regulation	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.2
A. Credit market regulations	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1
i. Ownership of banks								10.0	10.0
ii. Foreign bank competition									
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	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	2.3
a. Legal Rights Index			3.0	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	1.7
B. Labor market regulations	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.3
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.5
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		1.1	1.1	3.3	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.6
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	7.5
iv. Conscription	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Business Regulations	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.2	6.2	6.3
i. Starting a business	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.5	8.4	8.5
a. Number Procedures		4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
b. Duration (days)		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.9	9.2	9.2	9.2
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		8.3	8.3	8.3	8.5	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.6
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		8.3	8.3	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.2
ii. Closing a business	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0
a. Time (years)		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
b. Cost (% of estate)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		0.8	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1

Morocco

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	6.4 (10)	6.4 (11)	6.6 (10)	6.5 (11)	6.4 (12)	6.5 (12)	6.4 (15)	6.5 (14)	6.5 (14)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	6.3
A. General government consumption spending	4.7 (24)	4.7 (24)	4.5 (24.6)	4.4 (25.2)	4.6 (24.4)	4.8 (23.8)	5.1 (22.8)	4.7 (24.2)	4.9 (23.4)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.7 (5.3)	9.0 (4.3)	8.4 (6.3)	8.4 (6.5)	8.3 (6.9)	8.4 (6.4)	7.7 (8.9)	8.6 (5.5)	8.1 (7.4)
C. Government enterprises and investment	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0
D. Top marginal tax rate	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)	4.0 (44)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
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	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	10.0	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	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0
i. Number of procedures			8.0	8.0	8.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
ii. Time(days)			9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2
iii. Cost(% of property value)			7.9	7.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7
i. Number Procedures		4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
ii. Time (days)		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.0
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
3. Sound Money	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0
A. Money growth	9.5 (2.4)	9.6 (2)	9.5 (2.3)	9.5 (2.7)	8.3 (8.5)	8.0 (10.1)	8.1 (9.5)	8.4 (8.2)	8.7 (6.4)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 (1.1)	9.6 (0.9)	9.7 (0.8)	9.7 (0.8)	9.6 (1)	9.6 (0.9)	9.5 (1.2)	9.5 (1.3)	9.5 (1.3)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.4 (2.8)	9.8 (1.2)	9.7 (1.5)	9.8 (1)	9.3 (3.3)	9.6 (2)	9.3 (3.7)	9.8 (1)	9.8 (1)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.4
A. Taxes on international trade	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.5
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	6.6 (5.2)	7.0 (4.6)	7.1 (4.3)	7.5 (3.7)	7.8 (3.2)	8.0 (3)	8.2 (2.7)	7.9 (3.2)	8.3 (2.6)
ii. Mean tariff rate	4.5 (27.7)	4.3 (28.3)	4.3 (28.3)	6.1 (19.4)	5.1 (24.5)	5.4 (23)	5.7 (21.4)	6.4 (18.1)	6.4 (18.1)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	1.8 (20.5)	1.8 (20.5)	1.8 (20.5)	0.6 (23.5)	0.6 (23.5)	1.1 (22.3)	1.7 (20.8)	1.8 (20.5)	1.8 (20.5)
B. Black market exchange rates	7.9	7.9	9.6	9.6	8.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8
5. Regulation	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.2
A. Credit market regulations	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.7
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	5.7	5.7
a. Legal Rights Index			3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
b. Credit Information Index			1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	8.3	8.3
B. Labor market regulations	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	3.8
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.7
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	2.9
iv. Conscription	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C. Business Regulations	7.2	7.2	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
i. Starting a business	7.8	7.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
a. Number Procedures		4.7	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
b. Duration (days)		8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		8.5	8.6	8.6	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8
a. Time (years)		8.5	8.5	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	7.7	7.7
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1

Oman

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.8 (4)	7.8 (3)	7.8 (3)	7.6 (6)	7.7 (3)	7.5 (7)	7.5 (3)	7.6 (4)	7.6 (5)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.4
A. General government consumption spending	0.0 (39.9)	0.8 (37.3)	0.7 (37.8)	0.0 (40.6)	0.5 (38.4)	1.0 (36.6)	2.5 (31.6)	2.1 (33)	2.1 (33)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.7 (1.7)	9.4 (2.7)	9.4 (2.7)	9.4 (2.7)	9.4 (2.7)	9.4 (2.7)	9.4 (2.7)	9.4 (2.7)	9.4 (2.7)
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	0.0	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)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	8.0	8.0	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	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	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	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	5.9
i. Number Procedures		1.6	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	6.4
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
3. Sound Money	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.4	7.9	8.3	8.4
A. Money growth	9.3 (3.5)	8.7 (6.6)	8.2 (9)	7.5 (12.4)	8.3 (8.3)	5.6 (22)	5.8 (20.8)	5.7 (21.7)	5.7 (21.4)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 (1)	9.6 (1)	9.6 (1)	9.6 (1.0)	9.4 (1.4)	9.1 (2.3)	8.2 (4.5)	8.4 (4)	8.5 (3.8)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.9 (-0.3)	10.0 (0.2)	9.8 (0.8)	9.6 (1.9)	9.4 (3.2)	8.8 (6)	7.6 (12.1)	9.2 (3.9)	9.4 (3.2)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	7.9	7.9
A. Taxes on international trade	9.1	9.1	9.1	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.9
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)	9.5 (0.8)
ii. Mean tariff rate	8.4 (8)	8.4 (8)	8.4 (8)	9.2 (3.83)	8.9 (5.3)	8.9 (5.5)	8.9 (5.7)	8.9 (5.5)	8.9 (5.5)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	9.5 (1.2)	9.5 (1.2)	9.5 (1.2)	4.4 (14)	4.4 (14)	5.9 (10.3)	5.1 (12.3)	5.4 (11.4)	5.4 (11.4)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.8
5. Regulation	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.2	8.3
A. Credit market regulations	7.9	7.9	7.9	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.4
i. Ownership of banks	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Foreign bank competition	8.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
a. Legal Rights Index			4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
B. Labor market regulations	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.5
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.7	10.0
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		5.6	5.6	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	10.0	10.0
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	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	7.3	7.7	7.9	7.9
i. Starting a business	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.3	9.3
a. Number Procedures		5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	7.1	8.2	8.2
b. Duration (days)		8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.4	9.5	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.4
ii. Closing a business	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.5
a. Time (years)		6.3	6.3	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	9.7	9.6
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8

Qatar

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	8 (2)	8 (1)	7.9 (1)	7.9 (1)	7.6 (5)	7.6 (4)	7.5 (3)	7.6 (4)	7.4 (7)
	Rating (Data)	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	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4
A. General government consumption spending	0.0 (47.6)	0.0 (48.3)	0.0 (51.7)	0.0 (55.2)	0.0 (54.1)	0.0 (54.6)	0.0 (51.4)	0.0 (54.1)	0.0 (54.1)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	9.2 (3.6)	9.166 (3.6)	9.2 (3.6)	9.178 (3.5)	9.2 (3.5)	9.297 (3.1)	9.183 (3.5)	9.021 (4.1)	9.2 (3.5)
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)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	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	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	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	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.9
i. Number of procedures						5.5	5.5	5.5	7.0
ii. Time(days)						9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9
iii. Cost(% of property value)						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	6.4
i. Number Procedures						3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
ii. Time (days)						6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
iii. Cost (% of claim)						9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Sound Money	9.9	9.7	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.4
A. Money growth									7.8 (10.8)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.6 (1)	9.7 (0.8)	9.0 (2.5)	8.5 (3.7)	8.1 (4.7)	8.2 (4.5)	8.6 (3.4)	6.8 (8.1)	6.2 (9.5)
C. Inflation: most recent year	10.0 (0.2)	9.5 (2.3)	8.6 (6.8)	8.2 (8.8)	7.6 (11.8)	7.2 (13.8)	7.0 (15.1)	9.0 (-4.9)	9.5 (-2.4)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.9	7.5
A. Taxes on international trade	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.3	7.9
(i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	9.2 (1.1)	9.2 (1.1)	9.2 (1.1)	9.3 (1.1)	9.2 (1.2)	9.0 (1.5)	9.3 (1.1)	9.3 (1.1)	8.1 (2.8)
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.2 (4.1)	9.2 (4.1)	9.2 (4.1)	9.2 (4.1)	9.0 (5.2)	9.0 (4.9)	9.0 (5)	9.0 (5)	9.0 (5)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates					7.0 (7.5)	7.9 (5.2)	6.0 (10)	6.7 (8.3)	6.7 (8.3)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.2	6.2	5.4	5.4	4.6
5. Regulation	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.3
A. Credit market regulations	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.1
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	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	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
a. Legal Rights Index						3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
b. Credit Information Index						3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
B. Labor market regulations	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.9	7.9
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.7	9.3
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	8.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)									
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	4.4
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9
i. Starting a business	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.9
a. Number Procedures						7.6	7.6	7.6	6.5
b. Duration (days)						9.8	9.8	9.8	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)						9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)						9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8
ii. Closing a business	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
a. Time (years)						7.5	7.5	7.6	7.5
b. Cost (% of estate)						7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)						5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7

Saudi Arabia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.4 (8)	7.4 (8)	7.4 (8)	7.4 (8)	7.2 (9)	7.2 (9)	7.4 (7)	7.4 (8)	7.3 (8)
	Rating (Data)	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	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
A. General government consumption spending	0.0 (41.5)	0.0 (42.3)	0.0 (43.7)	0.0 (45.6)	0.0 (46.7)	0.0 (43.3)	0.0 (41)	0.0 (40.5)	0.1 (39.8)
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)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
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	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	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	9.8	9.8	9.8
i. Number of procedures				8.5	8.5	8.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
ii. Time(days)				10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
iii. Cost(% of property value)				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	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2
i. Number Procedures		3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
ii. Time (days)		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
3. Sound Money	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.8	8.8
A. Money growth	8.8 (6.1)	8.5 (7.5)	8.3 (8.4)	8.3 (8.3)	8.3 (8.6)	7.9 (10.7)	7.9 (10.7)	7.7 (11.4)	7.2 (13.9)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.7 (0.7)	9.6 (0.9)	9.7 (0.8)	9.7 (0.7)	9.7 (0.8)	9.4 (1.6)	8.4 (3.9)	8.6 (3.5)	8.9 (2.8)
C. Inflation: most recent year	10.0 (0.2)	9.9 (0.6)	9.9 (0.3)	9.9 (0.7)	9.6 (2.2)	9.2 (4.2)	8.0 (9.9)	9.0 (5.1)	8.9 (5.3)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.6
A. Taxes on international trade	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	6.1	5.9	6.9	8.2	8.2
(i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)									
ii. Mean tariff rate	8.7 (6.6)	8.7 (6.6)	8.7 (6.6)	9.2 (4.1)	9.0 (5.2)	9.0 (5.2)	9.0 (5.2)	9.0 (4.8)	9.0 (4.8)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates					3.2 (17)	2.8 (18)	4.8 (13.1)	7.4 (6.6)	7.4 (6.6)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
5. Regulation	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.1
A. Credit market regulations	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4
i. Ownership of banks	8.0	8.0	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	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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.2	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.5	7.5
a. Legal Rights Index			4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.0
b. Credit Information Index			0.0	8.3	8.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
B. Labor market regulations	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.7
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	10.0
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	3.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.2
i. Starting a business	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	7.2	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.6
a. Number Procedures		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	7.1	7.1	8.8	8.8
b. Duration (days)		6.6	6.6	6.9	8.2	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		7.0	7.0	7.6	7.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.7	6.7
a. Time (years)		7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.9	8.9	8.9
b. Cost (% of estate)		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.1	2.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.0

Syrian Arab Republic

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	5.5 (14)	5.1 (14)	5.6 (14)	5.6 (15)	5.6 (15)	6 (14)	5.9 (16)	6.1 (16)	6.2 (15)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.1	6.5	7.0	6.7	7.0
A. General government consumption spending	6.7 (17.1)	6.4 (18.2)	6.0 (19.6)	6.7 (17.2)	7.4 (14.8)	6.7 (17.2)	6.9 (16.5)	6.9 (16.7)	7.9 (13.3)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP						9.5 (2.39)	9.1 (3.8)	9.0 (4.3)	9.0 (4.3)
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	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)	8.0 (27.5)	8.0 (27.5)	8.0 (27.5)	10.0 (20)	9.0 (22)	9.0 (22)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
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	3.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	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	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.3	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	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8
iii. Cost(% of property value)			0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
i. Number Procedures		0.7	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	4.3
iii. Cost (% of claim)		8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
3. Sound Money	7.8	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.0	6.6	6.6
A. Money growth	7.5 (12.4)	6.9 (15.3)	7.4 (12.9)	7.4 (12.9)	8.4 (8.1)	9.4 (3.2)	9.3 (3.6)	9.2 (3.9)	9.3 (3.6)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	8.9 (2.8)	8.3 (4.2)	8.5 (3.9)	8.9 (2.8)	8.5 (3.8)	9.0 (2.5)	8.1 (4.8)	7.9 (5.2)	7.8 (5.4)
C. Inflation: most recent year	10.0 (-0.1)	8.8 (5.8)	9.1 (4.4)	8.6 (7.2)	8.0 (10)	9.2 (3.9)	6.9 (15.7)	9.4 (2.9)	9.1 (4.4)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	3.5	3.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.6
A. Taxes on international trade	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.0
(i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)	7.6 (3.7)
ii. Mean tariff rate	6.1 (19.6)	6.1 (19.6)	6.1 (19.6)	6.1 (19.6)	6.1 (19.6)	6.1 (19.6)	6.1 (19.6)	6.1 (19.6)	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)	1.9 (20.3)	1.9 (20.3)	1.9 (20.3)	3.2 (17)	3.2 (17)
B. Black market exchange rates	5.3	5.3	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
5. Regulation	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	6.3
A. Credit market regulations	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.7
i. Ownership of banks								5.0	5.0
ii. Foreign bank competition									
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2
a. Legal Rights Index			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
b. Credit Information Index			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
B. Labor market regulations	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.7
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.6	8.0	6.0
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	8.9	10.0	7.8	8.9	8.9	6.1
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	6.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	10.0
iv. Conscription	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Business Regulations	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	7.3	7.4
i. Starting a business	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.9	6.7	8.5	8.8
a. Number Procedures		4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.5	6.5	7.1	7.1
b. Duration (days)		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.3	9.4	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.5
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	2.8	1.5	8.0	9.3
ii. Closing a business	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
a. Time (years)		6.1	6.1	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	8.9	8.9
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0

Tunisia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	6.4 (10)	6.4 (11)	6.4 (13)	6.5 (11)	6.8 (10)	6.8 (11)	6.8 (10)	6.8 (10)	6.8 (10)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4
A. General government consumption spending	5.4 (21.5)	5.4 (21.5)	5.5 (21.4)	5.4 (21.5)	5.5 (21.3)	5.5 (21.1)	5.6 (20.9)	5.7 (20.8)	5.7 (20.6)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP	8.1 (7.5)	7.4 (10)	7.4 (10)	7.4 (10)	7.3 (10.3)	7.3 (10.3)	6.8 (12.19)	7.0 (11.3)	7.0 (11.5)
C. Government enterprises and investment	2.0	2.0	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)	7.0 (35)	7.0 (35)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.6	7.6	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	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	8.3	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	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	9.5	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	6.7
i. Number Procedures		4.3	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	6.6
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Sound Money	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8
A. Money growth	9.2 (4.2)	9.3 (3.4)	9.6 (2)	9.5 (2.6)	9.3 (3.4)	8.8 (6.1)	8.5 (7.5)	8.3 (8.5)	8.4 (8)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.8 (0.4)	9.9 (0.4)	9.8 (0.6)	9.7 (0.7)	9.6 (1)	9.6 (0.9)	9.6 (1.1)	9.6 (1.1)	9.7 (0.7)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.5 (2.7)	9.5 (2.7)	9.3 (3.6)	9.6 (2)	9.1 (4.5)	9.3 (3.4)	9.0 (4.9)	9.3 (3.5)	9.1 (4.4)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	4.7	4.8	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0
A. Taxes on international trade	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.5	5.9	5.8	6.7
(i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	8.1 (2.8)	8.3 (2.5)	8.5 (2.2)	8.7 (1.9)	8.8 (1.8)	8.9 (1.7)	8.5 (2.2)	8.3 (2.6)	8.3 (2.5)
ii. Mean tariff rate	4.0 (30.2)	4.0 (30.2)	4.9 (25.5)	7.3 (13.3)	4.6 (26.8)	4.6 (26.8)	5.7 (21.5)	5.7 (21.5)	6.7 (16.5)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	5.0 (12.6)	5.0 (12.6)	5.0 (12.6)	0.0 (26)	0.0 (26)	0.0 (26)	3.4 (16.6)	3.4 (16.6)	5.2 (12)
B. Black market exchange rates	7.8	7.8	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.5	8.2	8.6	7.4
C. Capital controls	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
5. Regulation	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2
A. Credit market regulations	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.2	7.2
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	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	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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
a. Legal Rights Index			3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	3.3	3.3	5.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
B. Labor market regulations	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	6.0	7.1
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.3
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.7	10.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	8.8
iv. Conscription	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
C. Business Regulations	8.2	8.2	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
i. Starting a business	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
a. Number Procedures		5.3	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	9.6
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		9.3	9.4	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	7.9	7.9	6.1	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9
a. Time (years)		9.1	9.1	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	9.2	9.2
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		5.5	0.0	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6

United Arab Emirates

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) ▶	7.8 (4)	7.8 (3)	7.7 (5)	7.8 (3)	7.8 (2)	7.7 (3)	7.7 (2)	7.9 (2)	8.1 (1)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.4	7.9
A. General government consumption spending	8.2 (12.1)	8.2 (12.3)	8.5 (11.1)	8.7 (10.5)	8.9 (9.8)	9.2 (8.7)	9.3 (8.4)	8.0 (12.7)	8.1 (12.6)
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)	9.7 (1.6)	9.7 (1.6)	9.7 (1.6)	9.7 (1.6)
C. Government enterprises and investment	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	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)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	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	8.3
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	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	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.8	9.8
i. Number of procedures			9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Time(days)			9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
iii. Cost(% of property value)			9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0
i. Number Procedures		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
ii. Time (days)		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.8	6.8
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
3. Sound Money	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.9	8.6	8.7
A. Money growth	8.3 (8.5)	7.9 (10.7)	6.7 (16.4)	6.0 (19.9)	6.1 (19.3)	4.8 (26.2)	5.2 (24)	6.4 (18.2)	7.2 (14.2)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.0 (2.6)	9.0 (2.6)	9.0 (2.6)	9.0 (2.6)	9.0 (2.6)	8.7 (3.2)	8.8 (3.1)	8.3 (4.3)	7.8 (5.4)
C. Inflation: most recent year	9.4 (2.9)	9.4 (3.2)	9.0 (5)	8.8 (6.2)	8.1 (9.3)	7.8 (11.1)	7.5 (12.3)	9.7 (1.6)	9.8 (0.9)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.3
A. Taxes on international trade	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.7
(i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)	10.0 (0)
ii. Mean tariff rate	9.2 (4)	9.2 (4)	9.2 (4)	9.0 (4.8)	9.0 (5)	9.0 (5)	9.0 (5)	9.0 (4.9)	9.0 (4.9)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates	7.6 (6.1)	7.6 (6.1)	7.6 (6.1)	7.6 (6.1)	7.6 (6.1)	6.8 (8.1)	6.4 (9.1)	7.0 (7.5)	7.0 (7.5)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.2
5. Regulation	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6
A. Credit market regulations	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.3	7.3
i. Ownership of banks	5.0	5.0	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	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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	6.2	6.2	6.2
a. Legal Rights Index			4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
B. Labor market regulations	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.7	9.1
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.3	8.7
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	6.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	10.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
i. Starting a business	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9
a. Number Procedures		6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
b. Duration (days)		9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
a. Time (years)		5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
b. Cost (% of estate)		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		1.1	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2

Yemen, Republic

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	7.3 (9)	7.4 (8)	7.3 (9)	7.4 (8)	7.4 (7)	7.4 (8)	7.4 (7)	7.5 (6)	7.2 (9)
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.2	7.2	6.4
A. General government consumption spending	6.5 (18.1)	6.8 (17)	7.1 (15.9)	7.1 (16)	6.9 (16.5)	6.7 (17.3)	7.4 (15)	7.3 (15)	8.1 (12.5)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP									
C. Government enterprises and investment									4.0
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)	7.0 (35)	7.0 (35)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
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	6.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	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	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	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
i. Number Procedures		4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0
ii. Time (days)		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
iii. Cost (% of claim)		9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
3. Sound Money	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.1	8.7	8.5
A. Money growth	8.4 (8.1)	8.2 (9.2)	8.2 (8.9)	8.5 (7.7)	8.0 (10.2)	7.9 (10.7)	7.9 (10.4)	8.0 (10.2)	8.4 (8.2)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	8.6 (3.4)	8.7 (3.2)	8.7 (3.3)	9.7 (0.6)	9.7 (0.8)	9.3 (1.8)	8.4 (4.1)	7.9 (5.1)	8.0 (5.1)
C. Inflation: most recent year	7.6 (12.2)	7.8 (10.8)	7.5 (12.5)	7.6 (11.8)	7.8 (10.8)	8.4 (7.9)	6.2 (19)	8.9 (5.4)	7.8 (11.2)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.4
A. Taxes on international trade	8.6	8.6	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)	8.6 (7.1)	8.6 (7.1)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates					8.2 (4.5)	8.2 (4.5)	8.2 (4.5)	8.1 (4.7)	8.1 (4.7)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.9
5. Regulation	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.1
A. Credit market regulations	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.9
i. Ownership of banks								5.0	5.0
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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.7
a. Legal Rights Index			2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
b. Credit Information Index			3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.3
B. Labor market regulations	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	4.6
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.6	8.0
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.8	8.9
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	8.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	2.0
iv. Conscription	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Business Regulations	6.3	6.3	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.8	7.8
i. Starting a business	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.3	8.8	9.0	9.0
a. Number Procedures		4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	7.1	7.6	7.6
b. Duration (days)		6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
c. Cost (% of income per capita)		6.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)		6.6	6.9	4.7	5.0	6.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
ii. Closing a business	6.5	6.5	5.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
a. Time (years)		7.3	7.3	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	9.1	9.1
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)		3.1	0.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1

Iraq

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	— Insufficient data to compute summary ratings and ranks —								
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government									
A. General government consumption spending									
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)	10.0 (15)	10.0 (15)
2. Legal System & Property Rights							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	0.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	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	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.5
i. Number of procedures				8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
ii. Time(days)				9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.5	9.5
iii. Cost(% of property value)				7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.9
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
i. Number 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 claim)				8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.0	9.0
3. Sound Money							4.3	4.6	4.6
A. Money growth								4.9 (25.5)	3.6 (32)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	4.9 (12.7)	4.9 (12.7)	4.9 (12.7)	4.9 (12.7)	4.9 (12.7)	0.6 (23.4)	0.4 (24.1)	-0.0 (25.1)	0.4 (23.9)
C. Inflation: most recent year	6.1 (19.3)	3.3 (33.6)	4.6 (27)	2.6 (37)	0.0 (53.2)	8.0 (-10.1)	7.5 (12.7)	8.6 (6.9)	9.4 (2.9)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally								8.1	8.1
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	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.7	7.7	6.9	6.2	6.2
5. Regulation							5.8	6.0	5.8
A. Credit market regulations	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	5.3	5.5	5.2
i. Ownership of banks								5.0	5.0
ii. Foreign bank competition									
iii. Interest rate controls/negative real interest rates	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
iv. Getting Credit	1.5	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	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.6
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	7.6	6.5
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.6
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	8.0	6.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Conscription	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7
i. Starting a business	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4
a. Number Procedures				4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
b. Duration (days)				6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
c. Cost (% of income per capita)				9.5	9.2	8.9	8.2	9.1	8.7
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)				9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
ii. Closing a business	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0

Libya

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	— Insufficient data to compute summary ratings and ranks —								
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government									
A. General government consumption spending	5.1 (22.6)	3.9 (26.9)	3.8 (27.2)	2.5 (31.6)	2.7 (30.8)	2.5 (31.5)	2.7 (30.8)	2.7 (30.8)	2.7 (30.8)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP									
C. Government enterprises and investment									
D. Top marginal tax rate									10.0 (14)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
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	5.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	6.7	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									
i. Number Procedures									
ii. Time (days)									
iii. Cost (% of claim)									
3. Sound Money	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.7	7.2
A. Money growth	6.5 (17.4)	6.5 17.4	6.5 17.4	6.5 17.4	6.5 17.4	6.5 17.4	4.6 27.0	4.7 26.3	5.7 21.5
B. Standard deviation of inflation	7.5 (6.3)	7.9 5.1	8.5 3.8	7.9 5.2	8.1 4.9	8.1 4.9	8.1 4.8	8.5 3.7	8.5 3.7
C. Inflation: most recent year	8.0 (-9.8)	9.6 -2.2	9.6 -2.2	9.5 2.7	9.7 1.5	8.7 6.3	7.9 10.4	9.5 2.5	9.5 2.5
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	3.9	3.9	5.3	5.3	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.2
A. Taxes on international trade	6.0	6.0	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)	6.0 (20.2)	6.0 (20.2)	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	5.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.5	1.5
5. Regulation									
A. Credit market regulations								5.0	5.0
i. Ownership of banks								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	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit									
a. Legal Rights Index									
b. Credit Information Index									
B. Labor market regulations									
i. Rigidity of Employment Index									
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index									
b. Rigidity of Hours Index									
c. Difficulty of Firing Index									
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)									
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)									
iv. Conscripton	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C. Business Regulations									
i. Starting a business									
a. Number Procedures									
b. Duration (days)									
c. Cost (% of income per capita)									
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)									
ii. Closing a business									
a. Time (years)									
b. Cost (% of estate)									
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)									

Palestinian Territories

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	— Insufficient data to compute summary ratings and ranks —								
	Rating (Data)	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
A. General government consumption spending	4.8 (23.6)	5.1 (22.8)	4.6 (24.3)	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)	10.0 (15)	10.0 (15)
2. Legal System & Property Rights							7.4	6.7	6.7
A. Military interference in rule of law and politics								5.8	5.8
B. Integrity of the legal system								5.8	5.8
C. Regulatory restrictions on the sale of real property	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8
i. Number of procedures				7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
ii. Time(days)				9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5
iii. Cost(% of property value)				9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.4
i. Number Procedures				3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
ii. Time (days)				5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.4	6.8
iii. Cost (% of claim)				9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
3. Sound Money							8.4	9.1	9.0
A. Money growth									
B. Standard deviation of inflation	9.2 (2.1)	9.2 (2)	9.3 (1.8)	9.3 (1.6)	9.6 (1)	9.6 (1)	8.7 (3.2)	8.7 (3.2)	8.7 (3.2)
C. Inflation: most recent year	8.9 (5.7)	9.1 (4.4)	9.4 (3)	9.3 (3.5)	9.2 (3.9)	9.6 (1.8)	8.0 (9.9)	9.4 (2.8)	9.3 (3.7)
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							6.3	6.7	6.2
A. Credit market regulations	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.3	7.5	7.5
i. Ownership of banks								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	10.0	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
a. Legal Rights Index						0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
b. Credit Information Index						3.3	5.0	5.0	5.0
B. Labor market regulations	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.2
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	2.0
iv. Conscription	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Business Regulations	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
i. Starting a business	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.9	7.8	7.7
a. Number Procedures				4.1	4.1	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.7
b. Duration (days)				5.5	5.5	5.5	7.7	7.7	7.7
c. Cost (% of income per capita)				9.0	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.3	8.9
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)				8.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.6
ii. Closing a business	0.0	0.0	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	0.0

Somalia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	— Insufficient data to compute summary ratings and ranks —								
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government									
A. General government consumption spending									
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)
2. Legal System & Property Rights	2.5	2.5	1.3	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	1.7
B. Integrity of the legal system	3.3	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 Procedures									
ii. Time (days)									
iii. Cost (% of claim)									
3. 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	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.5	6.5	4.4	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	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C. Capital controls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	8.9	10.0	10.0
5. Regulation									
A. Credit market regulations									
i. Ownership of banks									
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. Rigidity of Employment Index									
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index									
b. Rigidity of Hours Index									
c. Difficulty of Firing Index									
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)									
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)									
iv. Conscription	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
C. Business Regulations									
i. Starting a business									
a. Number Procedures									
b. Duration (days)									
c. Cost (% of income per capita)									
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)									
ii. Closing a business									
a. Time (years)									
b. Cost (% of estate)									
c. Recovery rate (cents on the dollar)									

Sudan

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Summary Ratings (Rank) >	— Insufficient data to compute summary ratings and ranks —								
	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)	Rating (Data)
1. Size of Government									
A. General government consumption spending	8.3 (11.6)	8.0 (12.8)	7.5 (14.5)	5.5 (21.2)	5.8 (20.2)	5.9 (20)	5.7 (20.6)	6.9 (16.5)	5.7 (20.7)
B. Transfers and subsidies as a percentage of GDP									
C. Government enterprises and investment									
D. Top marginal tax rate									
2. Legal System & Property Rights	4.7	4.7	4.5	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	0.0
B. Integrity of the legal system	5.0	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	8.8
i. Number of procedures				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
iii. Cost(% of property value)				8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
D. Legal Enforcement of contracts	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
i. Number Procedures				0.9	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
iii. Cost (% of claim)				9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
3. Sound Money	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	7.0	7.0
A. Money growth	5.3 (23.4)	5.3 (23.3)	5.2 (24.1)	5.5 (22.5)	4.7 (26.6)	5.5 (22.7)	5.9 (20.3)	6.5 (17.6)	6.9 (15.7)
B. Standard deviation of inflation	7.8 (5.4)	8.3 (4.2)	9.4 (1.5)	9.4 (1.5)	9.8 (0.6)	9.8 (0.5)	8.9 (2.9)	8.8 (2.9)	8.8 (3.1)
C. Inflation: most recent year	8.3 (8.3)	8.5 (7.7)	8.3 (8.4)	8.3 (8.5)	8.6 (7.2)	8.4 (8)	7.1 (14.3)	7.8 (11.2)	7.4 (13)
D. Freedom to own foreign currency bank accounts	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
4. Freedom to Trade Internationally	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	7.0
A. Taxes on international trade	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.0
i. Revenue from trade taxes (% of trade sector)									
ii. Mean tariff rate	5.8 (21.1)	5.8 (21.1)	5.8 (21.1)	5.8 (21.1)	6.0 (20.1)	6.0 (20.1)	5.9 (20.4)	5.9 (20.4)	6.0 (19.9)
iii. Standard deviation of tariff rates					4.1 (14.9)	4.1 (14.9)	3.5 (16.3)	3.5 (16.3)	4.0 (15.1)
B. Black market exchange rates	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
C. Capital controls	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.1	6.2
5. Regulation	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5
A. Credit market regulations	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
i. Ownership of banks	8.0	8.0	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	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	10.0
iv. Getting Credit	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
a. Legal Rights Index					5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
b. Credit Information Index					0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Labor market regulations	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.5
i. Rigidity of Employment Index	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1
a. Difficulty of Hiring Index		6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	7.2
b. Rigidity of Hours Index		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
c. Difficulty of Firing Index		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
ii. Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
iii. Mandated cost of worker dismissal (weeks of wages)	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	10.0
iv. Conscription	1.0	1.0	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	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
i. Starting a business	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
a. Number Procedures				5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
b. Duration (days)				8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
c. Cost (% of income per capita)				9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6
d. Min. capital (% of income per capita)				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	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	0.0

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 141 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.

Source World Bank (2012), *World Development Indicators 2010* (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 (2012).

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 (2012).

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 Canadian Trade Commissioner, Syria (2010); Champagne-Ardenne Export (2012); Comores, Direction générale des impôts (2005); Dahalane (2003); Deloitte (2007, 2009–2011); Djibouti, Ministère de Finances (2011); Ernst & Young (2003, 2009, 2010); KPMG (2010); Mauritanie, Ministère de Finances (2005); PricewaterhouseCoopers (2011); World Bank (various years, 2005–2011), *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.

Sources PRS Group (1979–2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010).

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 “[t]wo 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.

Sources PRS Group (1979–2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010).

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)

Sources World Bank (various years, 2004–2011), *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)

Sources World Bank (various years, 2004–2011), *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 (2012), *World Development Indicators 2010* (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 (2012), *World Development Indicators 2010* (on-line); International Monetary Fund (Sept. 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012), *Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*; Banque de France (2012); Economic Research Service, USDA (2012).

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 (2011), *World Development Indicators 2009* (on-line); International Monetary Fund (2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012), *Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*; Banque de France (2012); Economic Research Service, USDA (2012).

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.

Sources International Monetary Fund (2004 to 2011), *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, Hall, and Lawson (2012)

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.

Source World Bank (various years, 2005–2012), *World Development Indicators*; World Trade Organization (various years 2006–2011). Gwartney, Hall, and Lawson (2012)

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.

Source Gwartney, Hall, and Lawson (2012); World Trade Organization (Various years 2006–2011).

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.

Sources Monetary Research (2003, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2009,2010).

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.

Sources International Monetary Fund (2004–2011), *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 (2012); Banque centrale de Djibouti (2012); Banque centrale de La Mauritanie (2012); World Bank Group (2003, 2007).

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.

		Foreign Bank License Denial Rate (Denials/Applications)		
		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

Sources World Bank Group (2003, 2007).

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, 2005–2011); Economist Intelligence Unit (2012).

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 2011), *Doing Business* database, <<http://www.doingbusiness.org>>.

B Labor market regulations

i Rigidity of employment index

a *Difficulty of hiring index*

"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.

b Rigidity of hours index

“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.

c Difficulty of firing index

“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.

Source World Bank (2004 to 2011), *Doing Business* database, <<http://www.doingbusiness.org>>

ii Mandated cost of hiring (% of salary)

This sub-component measures the non-wage cost of hiring an employee as a percentage of salary. It includes social-security payments (including retirement funds; sickness, maternity, and health insurance; workplace injury; family allowance; and other obligatory contributions) and payroll taxes. The lower the non-wage cost, the higher the rating. The rating for this component was equal to: $(V_{\max} - V_i) / (V_{\max} - V_{\min})$ multiplied by 10. V_i represents the non-wage cost of hiring an employee. V_{\max} and V_{\min} were set to 55.2% and 0.0%, 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 2011), *Doing Business* database, <<http://www.doingbusiness.org>>.

iii Mandated cost of worker dismissal (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 359.7 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 2011), *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); International Institute for Strategic Studies (2007, 2009, 2010, 2011).

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 2011), *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 2011), *Doing Business* database,
<<http://www.doingbusiness.org>>

References

- Ayal, E.B., and K. Georgios (1998). Components of Economic Freedom and Growth: An Empirical Study. *Journal of Developing Areas* 32 (Spring): 327–38.
- Al Ismaily, Salem Ben Nasser, Amela Karabegović, and Fred McMahon (2005). Economic Freedom of the Arab World. In Augusto Lopez-Claros and Klaus Schwab (eds.), *The Arab World Competitiveness Report 2005* (World Economic Forum, 2005): 129–41.
- Arab Banking Corporation (2006). Public BSH-ABC. <<http://www.arabbanking.com>>.
- Bengoa, M., and B. Sanchez-Robles (2003). Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Freedom and Growth: New Evidence from Latin America. *European Journal of Political Economy* 19, 3 (September): 529–45.
- Berggren, Niclas (2003). The Benefits of Economic Freedom: A Survey. *The Independent Review* 8, 2 (Fall): 193–211.
- Bolbol, Ali A., and Ayten M. Fatheldin (2006). Foreign and Intra-Arab Capital Flows in the Arab Countries, 1990–2003. *The World Economy* 29, 9 (September): 1267–93.
- Carlsson, E., and S. Lundstrom (2002). Economic Freedom and Growth: Decomposing the Effects. *Public Choice* 112, 3/4 (September): 335–44.
- Dawson, J.W. (1998). Institutions, Investment, and Growth: New Cross-Country and Panel Data Evidence. *Economic Inquiry* 36 (October): 603–19.
- Dawson, J.W. (2003). Causality in the Freedom-Growth Relationship. *European Journal of Political Economy* 19, 3 (September): 479–95.
- De Haan, J., and J-E. Sturm (2000). On the Relationship between Economic Freedom and Economic Growth. *European Journal of Political Economy* 16: 215–41.
- De Haan, Jakob, and C.L.J. Sierman (1998). Further Evidence on the Relationship between Economic Freedom and Economic Growth. *Public Choice* 95: 363–80.

Freedom and Economic Growth: Does Specification Make a Difference? *European Journal of Political Economy* 22, 1: 60–81.

Drzeniek Hanouz, Margareta, Sherif el Diwany, and Tarik Yousef (2007). *Global Competitiveness Report 2007*. World Economic Forum.

Easton, S.T., and M.A. Walker (1997). Income, Growth, and Economic Freedom. *American Economic Review* 87, 2 (May): 328–32.

EconStats Database (2005). Data request. <<http://www.econstats.com/home.htm>>, as of September, 2005.

Eid, Florence (undated). *Entrepreneurial Finance for Job Creation in the Arab World: Elements of a Strategy*. MENA-OECD Investment Programme. <<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/37/47/36086917.pdf>>.

El'Naggar, Dina (2006). *World Bank Report* (September). World Bank.

Energy Information Administration (April 2009). *Global Crude Oil and Liquid Fuels*. <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/>>.

Global Investment House (February 2009). *Egypt Economic and Strategic Outlook*. <<http://www.globalinv.net/research/Egypt-Economic-022009.pdf>>.

Griswold, D.T. (2004). Trading Tyranny for Freedom: How Open Markets Till the Soil for Democracy. *Trade Policy Analysis* 26 (January). <<http://www.freetheworld.com/papers/Griswold.pdf>>.

Gwartney, James, Robert Lawson, and Walter Block (1996). *Economic Freedom of the World: 1975–1995*. Fraser Institute.

Gwartney, James, and Robert Lawson (2004). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2004 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <<http://www.freetheworld.com>>.

Gwartney, James, and Robert Lawson, with Erik Gartzke (2005). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2005 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <<http://www.freetheworld.com>>.

Gwartney, James, and Robert Lawson, with William Easterly (2006). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2006 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <<http://www.freetheworld.com>>.

Gwartney, James, and Robert Lawson, with Russell S. Sobel and Peter T. Leeson (2007). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2007 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <<http://www.freetheworld.com>>.

Gwartney, James, and Robert Lawson, with Seth Norton (2008). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2008 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <<http://www.freetheworld.com>>.

Gwartney, James, and Robert Lawson (2009). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2009 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <www.freetheworld.com>.

Gwartney, James D., Joshua C. Hall, and Robert Lawson (2010). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2010 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <www.freetheworld.com>.

Gwartney, James D., Robert Lawson, and Joshua C. Hall (2011). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2011 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <www.freetheworld.com>.

Gwartney, James D., Robert Lawson, and Joshua C. Hall (2012). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2012 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <www.freetheworld.com>.

Hertog, Steffen (2007). The GCC and Arab Economic Integration: A New Paradigm. *Middle East Policy* 14, 1: 52–68.

Hourani, Albert (1992). *A History of the Arab People*. Warner Brothers.

HSBC Global Research (April 2009). *Weighed Down: Economic Outlook for the Gulf*. <<http://www.research.hsbc.com>>.

International Financial Services London (March 2009). *Sovereign Wealth Funds*. IFS. <<http://www.ifsl.org.uk/output/ReportItem.aspx?NewsID=20>>.

Intissar, Fakir (July 2009). Snapshot of the Economic Crisis. *Arab Reform Bulletin* 7, 6.

Lopez-Claros, Augusto , and Klaus Schwab, eds. (2005). *The Arab World Competitiveness Report 2005*. World Economic Forum.

Morgan Stanley (2007). *Sovereign Wealth Funds*. Morgan Stanley.

Noland, Marcus, and Howard Pack (2007). *Arab Economies in the Changing World, 2007*. Peterson Institute for International Economics.

Roy, Mahyra (2005). Free-Trade Zone Eliminates Customs Duty on Intra-Arab Trade. *International Tax Review*. <<http://www.internationaltaxreview.com/default.asp?Page=10&PUBID=35&ISS=14050&SID=494287>>.

Data sources

Canadian Trade Commissioner, Syria (2010). Personal communication via e-mail from Dolly Darrous to Miguel Cervantes, July 26, 2010.

Bankscope (2011). [Information on world banking.] <<https://bankscope.bvdep.com>> (subscription is required).

Banque centrale de Comores (2010). *Rapport annuel*. <http://www.banque-comores.km/pdf/Rapport_annuel_2010.pdf>, as of July 25, 2012.

Banque centrale de Comores (2012). *La structure du système bancaire comorien*. <<http://www.banque-comores.km/SystemeBancaire/index.php>>, as of July 25, 2012.

Banque centrale de Djibouti (2012). *Supervision des Institutions*. <<http://www.banque-centrale.dj>>, as of July 25, 2012.

Banque centrale de La Mauritanie (2012). *Structure du système bancaire*. <<http://www.bcm.mr/Pages/accueil.aspx>>, as of July 25, 2011.

Banque de France (2012). *Zone franc, Séries statistiques de la zone franc, zone CEMAC et Comores, Comores*. <www.banque-france.fr/fr/eurosys/telechar/zonefr/cemac_et_comores/comores.xls>, as of July 11, 2012.

Champagne-Ardenne Export (2012). *Mauritanie*. <www.champagne-ardenne-export.com/fr/fiches-pays/mauritanie/environnement-des-affaires>, as of July 11, 2012.

Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers (2008). *Global Report 2008*. <http://www.childsoldiersglobalreport.org/files/country_pdfs/FINAL_2008_Global_Report.pdf>, as of August 15, 2011.

Comores, Direction générale des impôts (2005). *Code général des impôts (Loi n° 85-018/AF du 24 décembre 1985)*. Includes appendices with laws and regulations after 1985. <<http://comoros.eregulations.org/media/code%20des%20impots%2epdf>>, as of July 11, 2012.

Dahalane, Zalihata (2003). *Guide Economique de Comores*. <www.beit-salam.km/download/guide-eco_comores.pdf>, as of July 11, 2012.

Deloitte, (2007). *Investing in Africa, Somalia Country Study*.

Deloitte (2009-2011). *International Tax and Business Guide Highlights*. <www.deloitte.com/view/en_GX/global/services/tax/international-tax/international-tax-and-business-guides/all-jurisdictions/index.htm>, as of August 8, 2011.

Djibouti, Ministère de Finances (2011). *Code General d'impôt*. <www.ministere-finances.dj/TVA/CGI%20%202010.pdf>, as of July 11 , 2012.

Economic Research Service, USDA (2011). International Macroeconomic data set. <www.ers.usda.gov/data/macro-economics>, as of August 19, 2011.

Economist Intelligence Unit (2012). Data request. <<http://www.economistgroup.com>>.

Ernst & Young (2003). *Ernst & Young in the Middle East*. Compiled and published by Ernst & Young offices throughout the region.

Ernst & Young (2010). *Libyan Income Tax Law 7/2010*. Issued January 28, 2010.

Gwartney, James D., Robert Lawson, and Joshua C. Hall (2012). *Economic Freedom of the World: 2011 Annual Report*. Fraser Institute. <www.freetheworld.com>.

Information Builders (2012). Saudi Credit Bureau Reduces Financial Risk with BI and ETL. <<http://www.informationbuilders.com/applications/simah>>, as of October 19, 2012.

Mauritanie, Ministère des Finances (2005). *Code général des impôts (code 1982)*. Includes appendices with laws and regulations after 1982. <http://www.investinmauritania.gov.mr/IMG/pdf/code_impots.pdf>.

KPMG Algerie (2010). *Guide Investir en Algerie*. Pixal Communications, Alger.

PricewaterhouseCoopers (2011). Worldwide Tax Summaries. <<http://www.pwc.com/gx/en/worldwide-tax-summaries/index.jhtml>>, as of August 8 , 2011

PRS Group (1979–2010). *International Country Risk Guide*. Data purchased from <<http://www.prsgroup.com>>.

World Trade Organization (2006-2011). *World Tariff Profiles*. <www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/tariff_profiles10_e.pdf>, as of July 18, 2012.

International Institute for Strategic Studies

International Institute for Strategic Studies (2007). *The Military Balance 2007*. International Institute for Strategic Studies.

International Institute for Strategic Studies (2008). *The Military Balance 2008*. International Institute for Strategic Studies.

International Institute for Strategic Studies (2009). *The Military Balance 2009*. International Institute for Strategic Studies.

International Institute for Strategic Studies (2010). *The Military Balance 2010*. International Institute for Strategic Studies.

International Institute for Strategic Studies (2011). *The Military Balance 2011*. International Institute for Strategic Studies.

International Monetary Fund

International Monetary Fund (2004). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2005). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2006a). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2007). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2008a). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund [IMF] (2008, August 28). *The GCC Monetary Union—Choice of Exchange Rate Regime*. Prepared by the Middle East and Central Asia Department.

International Monetary Fund (2009a). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2010a). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2011a). *Annual Report on Exchange Arrangements and Exchange Restrictions*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2006b). *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2008b). *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2009b). *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2010b). *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2011b). *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*. IMF.

International Monetary Fund (2012). *World Economic and Financial Surveys. Regional Economic Outlook: Middle East and Central Asia*. IMF.

Monetary Research

Monetary Research (2003). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency* (49th edition). Monetary Research, Inc.

Monetary Research (2005/06). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*. Monetary Research, Inc.

Monetary Research (2006/07). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*. Monetary Research, Inc.

Monetary Research (2007/08). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*. Monetary Research, Inc.

Monetary Research (2008/09). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*. Monetary Research, Inc.

Monetary Research (2009). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*. Monetary Research, Inc.

Monetary Research (2010). *MRI Bankers' Guide to Foreign Currency*. Monetary Research, Inc.

World Bank

World Bank Group (2003). *World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision*. <http://www.worldbank.org/research/interest/2003_bank_survey/2003_bank_regulation_database.htm>.

World Bank Group (2007). *World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision*. <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:20345037~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,00.html#Survey_III>, as of July 24, 2007.

World Bank (various years, 2005–2012). *World Development Indicators* (editions 2005–2012). International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank.

World Bank (2012). *World Development Indicators 2010* (on-line). World Bank. <<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>>.

World Bank (various years, 2004–2011). Doing Business Database. <<http://www.doingbusiness.org>>, as of July 18 , 2012.