Regulatory Quality

Regulatory quality captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. This table lists the individual variables from each data source used to construct this measure in the Worldwide Governance Indicators

Representative Sources

**EIU**  
Unfair competitive practices  
Price controls  
Discriminatory tariffs  
Excessive protections  
Discriminatory taxes

**GCS**  
Burden of government regulations  
Effect of taxation on incentives to invest  
Effect of taxation on incentives to work  
Prevalence of non-tariff barriers  
Intensity of local competition  
Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy  
Stringency of environmental regulations

**HER**  
Investment freedom  
Financial freedom

**IPD**  
Ease of starting a business governed by local law?  
Ease of setting up a subsidiary for a foreign firm?  
Share of administered prices  
Does the State subsidize commodity prices (i.e. food and other essential goods, excluding oil)?  
Does the State subsidize the price of petrol at the pumps?  
the narrow constraints of the market)... related to the administration (red tape etc.)  
constraints of the market)... related to the practices of already established competitors  
Efficiency of competition regulation in the market sector (excluding financial sector)

**PRS**  
Investment profile

**WMO**  
Regulatory burden. The risk that normal business operations become more costly due to the regulatory environment. This includes regulatory compliance and bureaucratic inefficiency and/or opacity. Regulatory burdens vary across sectors so scoring should give greater weight to sectors contributing the most to the economy.  
Tax inconsistency. Tax inconsistency also captures the risk that fines and penalties will be levied for non-compliance with a tax code that appears disproportionate or manipulated for political ends.

Non-representative Sources

**ADB**  
Regional integration  
Trade policy  
Business regulatory environment

**ASD**  
Trade policy  
Business regulatory environment

**BPS**  
How problematic are labor regulations for the growth of your business?  
How problematic are tax regulations for the growth of your business?  
How problematic are customs and trade regulations for the growth of your business?

**BTI**  
Market organization

**IFD**  
Enabling conditions for rural financial services development  
Investment climate for rural businesses  
Access to agricultural input and product markets  
Trade policy

**PIA**  
Business regulatory environment  
Trade policy

**WCY**  
Protectionism does not impair the conduct of your business  
Competition legislation is efficient in preventing unfair competition  
Capital markets (foreign and domestic) are easily accessible  
Foreign investors are free to acquire control in domestic companies  
Public sector contracts are sufficiently open to foreign bidders  
Real personal taxes do not discourage people from working or seeking advancement  
Labor regulations (hiring/firing practices, minimum wages, etc.) do not hinder business activities  
Subsidies do not distort fair competition and economic development

**WJP**  
Factor 6: Regulatory enforcement

Code  | Data Source Name
--- | ---
ADB | African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments
AFR | Afrobarometer
ASD | Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments
BPS | Business Enterprise Environment Survey
BTI | Bertelsmann Transformation Index
CCR | Freedom House Countries at the Crossroads
EBR | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Transition Report
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EIU</td>
<td>Economist Intelligence Unit Riskwire &amp; Democracy Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRH</td>
<td>Freedom House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCB</td>
<td>Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCS</td>
<td>World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GII</td>
<td>Global Integrity Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GWP</td>
<td>Gallup World Poll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUM</td>
<td>Cingranelli Richards Human Rights Database and Political Terror Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFD</td>
<td>IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IJT</td>
<td>iJET Country Security Risk Ratings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPD</td>
<td>Institutional Profiles Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRP</td>
<td>IREEP African Electoral Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBO</td>
<td>Latinobarometro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSI</td>
<td>International Research and Exchanges Board Media Sustainability Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBI</td>
<td>International Budget Project Open Budget Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIA</td>
<td>World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Political Economic Risk Consultancy Corruption in Asia Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRS</td>
<td>Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSF</td>
<td>Reporters Without Borders Press Freedom Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPR</td>
<td>US State Department Trafficking in People report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAB</td>
<td>Vanderbilt University Americas Barometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDM</td>
<td>Varieties of Democracy Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCY</td>
<td>Institute for Management and Development World Competitiveness Yearbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WJP</td>
<td>World Justice Project Rule of Law Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>Global Insight Business Conditions and Risk Indicators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>