
Data Documentation

The Updated Investment Facilitation Index (IFI)

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The updated Investment Facilitation Index (IFI) data set has been developed in coordination with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with financial support from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the China Development Cooperation Research Initiative (CDCRI).

Suggested citation:

Berger, Axel, Dadkhah, Ali, Gitt, Florian, & Olekseyuk, Zoryana. (2023). *The updated Investment Facilitation Index (IFI)*. [Data set]. Zenodo. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7755522>



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Abstract

This data documentation presents the methodological framework including the coding and data validation process of the Investment Facilitation Index (IFI). The IFI is a composite index measuring the current adoption of investment facilitation measures at country level applying a multiple binary scoring scheme. Departing from an earlier version of the index, it has been conceptually revised and extended regarding its country coverage. It now consists of 101 measures composing six regulatory dimensions and corresponds closely to the main policy areas and developments within current policy debates, including the newly negotiated Investment Facilitation for Development (IFD) Agreement among the Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The IFI covers 142 WTO Members. It provides the foundation for analyzing specific facilitation hurdles in investment frameworks of a given country. The fine grained data of the IFI can be used for the modelling of economic benefits of a future IFD WTO Agreement and support the assessment of implementation gaps and prioritization of technical assistance and capacity development. It can also be used by investors seeking information on a country's investment regime.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the colleagues at the WTO Secretariat for support and collaboration in the update and extension of the IFI. Also, the authors appreciate all the comments and suggestions of the participants of the Experts Meeting on Investment Facilitation as well as of the respondents of a survey that enabled the creation of expert weights of investment facilitation measures.

Introduction

Investment Facilitation for Development (IFD) is a key initiative to improve domestic frameworks for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The negotiations on the text of the IFD Agreement among more than 110 WTO Members has been concluded in July 2023 (WTO, 2023). Investment facilitation can be interpreted as a set of practical measures that enable a smoother flow of FDI without necessarily requiring changes to substantive rules and regulations thus protecting domestic policy space (Gabor, 2021). In particular, investment facilitation focuses on improving administrative procedures, ensuring a more transparent and predictable legal and regulatory environment, better coordination of domestic stakeholders and international cooperation on investment matters (Berger et al., 2019).

To assist governments with improving investment procedures and regulations, boosting FDI and reaping greater benefits from international commerce for sustainable development, the German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS) (formerly known as the German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE)) developed the Investment Facilitation Index (IFI) that covers a broad range of investment facilitation measures and assesses their adoption at country level (Berger et al., 2021). This paper is published alongside the comprehensive data set of the IFI. The paper builds on the description of the initial version of the IFI (Berger et al., 2021) and provides detailed information on the update of the index and the validation method to ensure a high reliability of the underlying data and coding method.

The fine-grained data makes the IFI a useful tool for researchers and policy-makers to assess a country's readiness to enter into the IFD Agreement and to analyze gaps of adoption. The IFI

can also be used in research on the benefits and challenges of investment facilitation reforms, on measuring the costs of their implementation or estimating the associated FDI barriers. The conceptualization of the IFI follows closely the structure of the IFD negotiations at the WTO and therefore represents a useful tool for negotiators and policy-makers and can be used to tailor technical assistance and capacity-building initiatives in developing countries. Moreover, it constitutes the basis for self-assessments of implementation gaps, capacity building and technical assistance needs. Last but not least, the index is a valuable tool for investors to navigate the investment regime of a variety of countries.

Methodology

This paper introduces the methodology behind the IFI and focusses on the technical details of the coding process and data validation. The first version of the index covered 86 countries and was based on data collected in 2019 (Berger et al., 2021). Conceptually, the first version builds mainly on the initial draft texts submitted by WTO Members on an IFD Agreement. The IFI has been updated and extended in cooperation with the WTO Secretariat, but the underlying methodology remains unchanged. The index maps the adoption of a broad spectrum of investment facilitation measures at country level. Table 1 displays the composition and weighting of the index. Annex 1 lists the countries covered in the data set and Annex 2 provides a detailed overview of all measures and the coding scheme. In order to assess the domestic adoption of different investment facilitation measures, an online-based review of the current investment regime for the countries covered in the index has been performed.¹ Data are drawn from publicly available information, for example from governmental or investment promotion websites or official publications such as investment acts and guides as well as existing databases.²

In order to enable the measurement of qualitative information about regulatory processes, the index uses a multiple binary strategy that reflects the state of adoption of investment facilitation measures: 0 = not adopted; 1 = partly adopted; 2 = adopted. In addition, variables are broken down on thresholds of 0/1/2 where variables depend on numerical answers (see Annex 3). The measures included in the IFI are weighted according to their importance for attracting and retaining FDI. The updated weighting scheme relies on the judgment of 94 experts from international organization (17%), academia (24%), private sector (26%) and government (31%).³ The experts have been asked to allocate 100 points among the six policy areas. These are translated into weights by assigning the average points allocated by experts to a policy area.

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- 1 Our data collection is based on a manual online search first of all for practical reasons that allow to cover a broad range of countries, but secondly this method may also be close to the way foreign investors may assess the investment policy frameworks of countries using the internet to collect relevant information. Thus, the index is based on officially published information available online. However, there are instances where the given country has published information but this is not online (e.g., 35 countries from our sample provide information on fees and charges only in paper publications, measure A.9). We are able to find responses for these measures through third party sources such as investment review papers published by international organizations (OECD, WTO, UNCTAD or World Bank). To stay consistent with the methodology and provide information based on official sources, if we are able to find information through these third party sources only we do mark the answer as available but not online or through single window (this refers to measures A.3, A.4, A.5, A.7, A.8, A.9, A.10, A.11).
 - 2 Detailed sources are provided in the database for every data point. See also Table 2 for potential entries in the data set.
 - 3 The remaining 2% of the survey participants do not belong to any of the mentioned categories according to their reply.
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Then the weights per measure are derived by dividing the weight of a respective policy area by the number of measures within it, so that all measures within a policy area have the same weight indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Composition of the IFI

	Policy area	# measures	Expert weight	Expert weight per measure
A	Regulatory Transparency and Predictability	23	23.02%	0.010
B	Electronic Governance	14	18.69%	0.013
C	Focal Point and Review	23	18.04%	0.008
D	Application Process	25	17.56%	0.007
E	Cooperation	11	10.50%	0.010
F	Responsible Business Conduct and Anti-Corruption	5	12.18%	0.024
	Total	101	100%	

Source: Authors

The updated IFI conceptualizes the scope of investment facilitation along 6 policy areas (Table 1) and 101 individual measures, which follow closely, but go beyond the IFD Agreement among WTO Members by including additional investment facilitation measures. The updated version extends the country coverage to 142 WTO members (see Annex 1) representing different income levels, geographical regions, and levels of development. 21 WTO Members are not included in the data set for the reason that publicly available information for these countries was too scarce⁴ while the European Union as an independent member of the WTO has been excluded from the IFI for the purpose of methodological consistency, i.e., including sovereign states.

In comparison to the first version of the index, the main conceptual changes include:

- (i) inclusion of a new policy area *Responsible Business Conduct and Anti-Corruption*;
- (ii) removal of *Outward Investment* policy area, while keeping the two core measures regarding outward FDI under other policy areas;⁵
- (iii) merging some very detailed measures in the first version;
- (iv) dropping measures not under discussion in the current debates;
- (v) including 16 new measures emerged in the recent negotiations.

4 WTO Members not covered: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Cabo Verde, Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Macao (China), Mauritania, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Suriname, Tonga, Tunisia, Ukraine, Vanuatu, Venezuela, and Yemen.

5 These include A.17 for insurance and guarantees and E.88 for cooperation in exchange of information with respect to investment opportunities and information on domestic investors.

All the changes are motivated by the latest developments in the negotiation process at the WTO, but also by various discussions in other fora such as, e.g., the DIE/ITC capacity building project⁶ for investment facilitation for development.⁷

To facilitate replicability, reliability, and accuracy of the index, it has been compiled making extensive use of input and data validation methods.⁸ In general, there are two dimensions to quality management when compiling a data set. Firstly, technical integrity of the underlying files and structures must be guaranteed and secondly, the data set must be validated for logical and statistical consistency. These two dimensions can further be distinguished in methods which secure ex-ante data input, i.e. the coding and data generation process, and methods which check and validate in-fed data ex-post for consistency, i.e. the data validation process. Technical integrity at all validation steps was secured by automating data infeed and ex-post checkups with python scripts. The automation and partitioning of the process allowed for complete reproducibility, and in case necessary, correctability of the results, which could iteratively be checked and validated, both in terms of the implementation methods for new data as well as in terms of data accuracy and validity.

Coding and data generation process

Since most data entries of the IFI stem from questions exhibiting varying degrees of legal ambiguity, most measures of the IFI had to be coded manually and case by case. To prevent errors inherent to manual coding procedures, the baseline input validation of our data gathering process starts with the construction of a data-entry-template which incorporates two major validation features: Firstly, the quantitative measures are answered by selecting the answer from pre-defined dropdown menus, which display answer-options directly sourced from the original codebook. Secondly, the data-entry fields of the quantitative measures (A.2, C.40, D.75, D.79, D.84, D.85, F.98) were protected by pre-specified domains, only allowing correctly formatted and reasonable entries. For example, measure D.84 which quantifies the number of documents needed to apply for a business visa only allows integers (whole numbers) between 1 and 100 as an answer. The template further automatically allocates scores to a given answer, limiting errors solely to the initial answer coded for a given measure. The allocation of a score is straightforward for the qualitative measures, where the disjoint answers directly map into a score of {0, 1, 2} or {0, 2} respectively, while for the quantitative measures a score is allocated depending on thresholds based on the sample distributions of the answers. Annex 3 displays the formulas allocating the scores to the numerical answers based on thresholds (third column) and the input restriction (last column). Construction of the template was again automatized by a python script, allowing for correction and reproduction in case necessary.⁹

6 See <https://intracen.org/our-work/projects/investment-facilitation-for-development> and <https://www.idos-research.de/en/research/description/details/investment-facilitation-for-sustainable-development/> for details.

7 Given all the conceptual changes in the composition of the index, one has to keep in mind that the total scores for the 86 countries covered in the both versions of the IFI are not comparable.

8 For a comprehensive overview of data validation methods and a conceptual framework, see Di Zio et al. (2016).

9 Further details, i.e., all python scripts for construction of the input validation template, data-entry-template itself and algorithms for validation and consistency checks are available upon request.

Although most data points had to be coded manually, some could be sourced from existing data of the first version of the index while others are based on external sources, where in the latter case additional input validation was guaranteed by automating the coding process.

The foundation of the second version of the IFI was derived from its first version (Berger, et al., 2021), where the 117 measures initially composing the index were completely revised and updated according to the above introduced conceptual reframing. Although many measures were retailored in order to reflect the current state of discussions and negotiations, data for 85 measures could be migrated to the baseline of the updated data set.¹⁰ This baseline data set then was reviewed horizontally (measure-wise across the data set) and checked for up-to-dateness. After this first round of coding, the updated index was compared to the initial coding in the first version of the index and changes were again flagged and manually validated.

The set of measures representing questions related to responsible business conduct and anti-corruption (F.97, F.98, F.99, F.100, F.101) and measure C.40 for judicial independence were coded based on external sources.¹¹ For these measures, coding was automated by python algorithms which allocated scores and sources per country based on pre-constructed answer templates. Another set of data points relating to uniform measures across all EU-Member States due to uniform laws and regulation within the EU (measures A.8, B.27, D.61, E.86, E.87, E.90, E.91, E.92, E.93, E.94) was automatically coded across all respective countries. This was done by pre-coding and uniformly inserting these answers and sources for all EU countries via python script.

Data validation process

In general, we pursued an iterative process of validating the results of each infeed to the data set. Aside from aforementioned automated coding steps, the data-entry-template was used for manual coding of subsequent sets of measures or countries, allowing for comparisons to the immediate previous version of the data set and isolation of the changes brought about by each update for validation. To guarantee technical integrity of the process, python scripts automatically read-out the input-secured template, resulting in data frames upon which comparisons and checks could be performed. After validation and correction of errors found, the data was put back into the template and another round of coding started. Additional to this base validation procedure for each update, we undertook several further steps to validate the data set.

Measures D.79, D.80, D.81, D.82, D.83, D.84, D.85, which describe the de-jure processes related to movement of business persons, e.g., cost and duration of obtaining business visa, the number of documents needed etc., have been coded in a separate procedure with detailed case by case documentation and extensive peer-review. This extensive documentation and review was necessary due to the high legal ambiguity of the information stated online or on official websites. Moreover, all the travel restrictions and deviant business visa procedures due to the Covid-19 pandemic were particularly examined and considered as short-term disruptions. Therefore, they are not included in the data, only the usual long-term procedures for the

10 Note that these 85 measures were only coded for the initial 86 countries, which have been extended by 56 additional countries for the updated version of the IFI.

11 Measure F.97 is based on whether a country has published a national action plan on business and human rights at . The rest of aforementioned measures are based on the following sources: ILO (2022) for F.98, OECD (2022) for F.99, UN (2021) for F.100, OECD (2018) for F.101, Schwab (2019) for C.40.

movement of business persons are taken into account. After finalizing the case-by-case documentation, the measures have been coded in a separate file which again could automatically be fed into the final index and was cross-validated by comparing the fed-in data to the underlying initial detailed data and coding documentation.

In order to validate our results against comparable external data sets, several measures were compared to resembling measures in existing and related indices. Measures A.15, B.29 and B.31 have been compared to their counterparts in the OECD Digital Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (DGSTRI, measures 7.5.1, 7.6.1 and 7.3.1, respectively)¹² and D.79, D.80, D.84, D.85 were compared to their counterparts in the OECD Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI, measures 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.4, 5.3.3, respectively).¹³ Measures A.2, A.3, A.8, A.18, B.27, C.38, C.39, C.59, C.60, D.73 were compared to corresponding measures in the OECD Trade Facilitation Index (TFI).¹⁴ In the case of the OECD STRI and TFI a one to one automated comparison was not possible since the respective measures still exhibit many differences in their coding. Therefore, a mapping between different answers to their respective counterparts in the two indices was designed which flagged possible inconsistencies between the indices which were then manually and case by case assessed for credibility and validity.

An additional validation step regularly performed consisted of the inspection of answer-score-source combinations in order to rule out inconsistent source statements regarding the coded answer or score, and vice versa. Table 2 displays all valid combinations featured in the data set and provides an example for each valid combination of answer, score, and source. Since there is a huge variety of valid sources (the first three rows of Table 2), it is challenging to design an algorithm which checks every combination in the data set for validity. We therefore performed checks for the correct allocation of the last two cases with “None” and “No information available” entries as a source. In the IFI, “No information available” indicates that the respective country has not adopted such measures. In this case, we assign the score and contribution of “0” to reflect the lack of adoption. In the event we are not able to find the answers through publicly available data for the measures in the IFI, we have indicated “None” and NA for the score of respective measures. Thus, all measures were checked for the following irregularities:

- (1) There is a score equal to “NA” for which a different source than “None” is coded;
- (2) There is a score different from “0” for which there is a source equal to “No information available”.

The explicit checks flagged all data-points for which there was a combination different from the valid combinations displayed in Table 2, which could then be inspected and corrected manually. Additionally, this was validated by measure-wise summary statistics, as described in the next paragraph, to find typos and other irregularities across the “No information available” statements and consolidate them in one version.

12 See Ferencz, J. (2019) and <https://sim.oecd.org/>

13 See Grosso et al. (2015) and <https://sim.oecd.org/>

14 See OECD (n.d.) and <https://sim.oecd.org/>

Table 2: Valid answer, score and source combinations illustrated with measure B.27

B.27: Copies of documents accepted at investment agencies			
Answer	Score	Source	Interpretation
(2) Copies are accepted although the original may need to be presented upon request	2	https://e-albania.al/	The website clearly indicates that copies are accepted, therefore the country gets a score of 2 for this measure
(1) Copies are accepted where another government agency holds the original of the document	1	https://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/why-uganda/getting-started/	The website clearly indicates that copies are only accepted if another government agency holds the original, therefore the country gets a score of 1
(0) The investment agencies do not accept copies of documents	0	https://tanzania.eregulations.org/procedure/440/step/1707?l=en	The website clearly indicates that agencies do not accept copies of documents, therefore the country gets a score of 0
		No information available	Legislator's silence is taken as a negative intent/meaning, therefore the country gets a score of 0
	NA	None	Due to no publically available information at all, an answer cannot be provided (blank cell), therefore a score is not available (NA)

Source: Authors

Descriptive statistics of the data set were regularly consulted to verify the progress and as an additional layer of validation for already performed checks. E.g., the number of “NA” scores for a measure has to be equal to the number of “None” source-statements. To find typos or differences in the “No information available” statements, statistics comparing counts on answers / scores and source statements have been crafted which straight-forwardly indicated inconsistencies. The final index now contains 463 missing answers, which makes up 3.2 percent of all data-points. Measures range from 26 percent of missing answers (D.70, where 37 of 142 countries have missing answers) to 0 percent of missing answers, while the median measure has one missing answer. The country with the most data points missing is the Central African Republic, for which 14 measures could not be answered, while the median country has two missing answers.

In a final effort to validate our data, several rounds of either horizontal (measure-wide) or vertical (country-wide) checks have been performed onto the final data set. The main idea behind horizontal checks is to identify ambiguous cases and inconsistent coding across a measure in order to reassess the general coding of the measure and apply it subsequently, while vertical checks allow for a deeper check of the coding for a respective country and possible inconsistencies across all measures. Horizontally, all measures which changed coding between the index versions have been isolated and checked measure by measure, resulting in a documentation of ambiguous cases which then were discussed among the coding team and final coding was reassessed for consistency where necessary. The vertical check was performed on a sample basis, comprising roughly 10 % of the countries in the index, where the

coding of all measures of a respective country have been checked for credibility and consistency.

Limitations

Although the above described process and methodology guarantee an overall high level of integrity and applicability of the index, there are several limitations. First, the data set reflects a snapshot of current practice for the year 2021.¹⁵ Since regulatory frameworks may change in the covered countries, or sources used to document the adoption of certain investment facilitation measures (e.g., links to specific websites) might become unavailable, regular checks or updates are necessary to keep the database relevant. Moreover, having a panel data set over time would provide a better basis for empirical research and would enable a monitoring of adoption gaps in developing countries. Second, the data set does not incorporate any comprehensive bilateral commitments encapsulated in various trade and investment agreements. This is done on purpose since investment facilitation commitments are horizontal in nature and apply to all partner countries. Third, we have focused on the *de jure* adoption of investment facilitation measures and not on their *de facto* implementation. In other words, while we are able to observe adoption of an investment facilitation measure, we are not able to check whether the multitude of measures in a large number of countries are actually operating in such a way that actors comply with them. Furthermore, the reliability of publicly available official data might be also questioned.

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15 The first version of the index reflects the current practice in 2019, so we updated the entries for the 86 initial countries.

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Annex

Annex 1: List of countries covered

Albania	Costa Rica	Hong Kong, China	Moldova	Senegal
Angola	Croatia	Hungary	Mongolia	Sierra Leone
Antigua and Barbuda	Cuba	Iceland	Montenegro	Singapore
Argentina	Cyprus	India	Morocco	Slovakia
Armenia	Czechia	Indonesia	Mozambique	Slovenia
Australia	Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland	Myanmar	Solomon Islands
Austria	Denmark	Israel	Namibia	South Africa
Bahrain, Kingdom of	Djibouti	Italy	Nepal	Spain
Bangladesh	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Netherlands	Sri Lanka
Barbados	Dominica	Japan	New Zealand	Sweden
Belgium	Ecuador	Jordan	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Belize	Egypt	Kazakhstan	Niger	Tajikistan
Benin	El Salvador	Kenya	Nigeria	Tanzania
Botswana	Estonia	Korea	North Macedonia	Thailand
Brazil	Eswatini	Kuwait	Norway	The Gambia
Brunei	Fiji	Kyrgyz Republic	Oman	Togo
Bulgaria	Finland	Laos	Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago
Burkina Faso	France	Latvia	Panama	Türkiye
Burundi	Gabon	Liberia	Papua New Guinea	USA
Cambodia	Georgia	Lithuania	Peru	Uganda
Cameroon	Germany	Luxembourg	Philippines	United Arab Emirates
Canada	Ghana	Madagascar	Poland	United Kingdom
Central African Republic	Greece	Malawi	Portugal	Uruguay
Chad	Grenada	Malaysia	Qatar	Vietnam
Chile	Guatemala	Maldives	Romania	Zambia
China	Guinea	Mali	Russia	Zimbabwe
Chinese Taipei (Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu)	Guyana	Malta	Rwanda	
Colombia	Haiti	Mauritius	Samoa	
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Honduras	Mexico	Saudi Arabia	

Source: Authors

Annex 2: Detailed description of measures and coding schemes

Code	Measure description	Answer options
Regulatory Transparency and Predictability		
A.1	Establishment of enquiry points	(0) There are no enquiry points to answer reasonable enquiries; (2) There are one or more enquiry points to answer reasonable enquiries
A.2	Average time between publication of new or amended investment related laws and regulations and entry into force	(0) There is no interval between the publication of new or amended investment related laws and regulations, and their entry into force or the average time is below 20 days (below the 30th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (1) The average time is between 20 and 30 days (between the 30th and the 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (2) The average time is equal to or higher than 30 days (above 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available)
A.3	Publication of information on procedural rules for appeal and review	(0) No information on appeal procedures is provided online; (1) Information on appeal procedures is published; (2) Information on appeal procedures is provided online
A.4	Publication of information and procedures on laws, regulations and procedures affecting investment	(0) No information on investment procedures is provided; (1) Information on investment procedures is provided; (2) Information on investment procedures is displayed online
A.5	Publication of information on investment incentives, subsidies or tax breaks	(0) The country does not publish information on investment incentives, subsidies or tax breaks; (1) The country publishes information on investment incentives, subsidies or tax breaks; (2) The country publishes information on investment incentives, subsidies or tax breaks online
A.6	Laws and regulations are available in one of the WTO official languages	(0) Laws and regulations are not available in one of the WTO official languages; (2) Laws and regulations are available in one of the WTO official languages
A.7	Publication of judicial decision on investment matters	(0) No judicial decisions on investment matters are published; (1) Judicial decisions on investment matters are published; (2) Judicial decisions on investment matters are published online
A.8	Publication of international agreements pertaining to foreign direct investment	(0) There is no publication of international agreements pertaining to foreign direct investment; (1) International agreements pertaining to foreign direct investment are published but not through single window; (2) International agreements pertaining to foreign direct investment are published through Single Window
A.9	Information published on fees and charges	(0) Information on fees and charges imposed by governmental agencies on, or in connection with admission, establishment, acquisition and expansion of investments is not published; (1) Information is available in paper publications (Gazette, Bulletin, Investment Act); (2) Information is displayed on Single Window website
A.10	Publication of Investment Guidebook	(0) Investment authorities do not publish an investment guidebook; (1) Investment authorities publish an investment guidebook, but not through Single Window; (2) Investment authorities publish an investment guidebook on Single Window website
A.11	Publication of the information on competent authorities including contact details	(0) Contact details of competent authorities are not published; (1) contact details of competent authorities are published, but not through Single Window; (2) contact details of competent authorities are published through Single Window

A.12	Publication of timeframe required to process an application associated to any specific investment decision	(0) The average time for the investment related decision is not published in a consistent manner on a periodic basis; (2) The average time for the investment related decision is published in a consistent manner on a periodic basis
A.13	An adequate time period granted between the publication of new or amended fees and charges and their entry into force	(0) Fees and charges may be applied even without being published or prior to their publication; (1) New or amended fees and charges enter into force immediately upon their publication; (2) There is a time period accorded between the publication of new or amended fees and charges and their entry into force
A.14	Information available on the purpose and rationale of the law or regulation	(0) There is no information about the purpose and rationale of the law or regulation provided; (2) Information about the purpose and rationale of the law or regulation is provided
A.15	Regulations or administrative measures in place for the protection of personal information (Confidential Information)	(0) There is no protection of the information provided; (2) There are procedures for the protection of the information provided
A.16	The legal framework for protection of personal information takes into account principles and guidelines of relevant international bodies such as the OECD Guidelines on the Protection of Privacy and Transborder Flows of Personal Data	(0) The legal framework for protection of personal information does not take into account principles and guidelines of relevant international bodies [key principles include: limitation on collection, choice, data quality, purpose specification, use limitation, security safeguards, transparency, individual participation, and accountability]; (2) The legal framework for protection of personal information takes into account principles and guidelines of relevant international bodies [key principles include: limitation on collection, choice, data quality, purpose specification, use limitation, security safeguards, transparency, individual participation, and accountability]
A.17	Insurance and guarantees: Home country provides investment insurance and guarantees	(0) Home country does not provide investment insurance and guarantees; (2) Home country provides investment insurance and guarantees
A.18	Drafts of investment regulations and acts are published prior to entry into force	(0) Drafts are not published before the entry into force of a rule; (2) Drafts are available before entry into force of a rule and stakeholder comments are possible
A.19	Notification to the WTO of laws, regulations, and administrative procedures of general application	(0) No notification is made to the WTO on laws, regulations, and administrative procedures of general application; (2) Notification is made to the WTO on laws, regulations, and administrative procedures of general application
A.20	Notification to the WTO of the Uniform Resource Locators (URL) of the website where relevant information concerning investment is made publicly available	(0) No notification is made to the WTO on the investment websites where relevant information concerning investment is made publicly available; (2) Notification is made to the WTO on the investment websites where relevant information concerning investment is made publicly available
A.21	Notification to the WTO of enquiry/focal/contact points	(0) No notification is made to the WTO on the enquiry point; (2) Notification is made to the WTO on the enquiry point

A.22	Notification to the WTO of other relevant information (e.g. competent authorities)	(0) No notification is made to the WTO on the competent authorities; (2) Notification is made to the WTO on the competent authorities
A.23	Publication of lists or catalogues indicating which sectors are allowed, restricted or prohibited for foreign investment	(0) Lists or catalogues indicating which sectors are allowed, restricted or prohibited for foreign investment are not published; (2) Lists or catalogues indicating which sectors are allowed, restricted or prohibited for foreign investment are published
Electronic Governance		
B.24	Establishment of a national investment website for information purpose	(0) There is no clearly identified investment website on the internet; (1) There is an official website; (2) The official website makes available a minimal set of information (including licensing requirement, fees, charges, screening and approval) related to investment procedures in one of the official WTO languages
B.25	Electronic payment system for the investor to pay all fees, charges and taxes associated to the admission, establishment, maintenance, acquisition and expansion of investments	(0) The electronic payment system is not available; (1) The electronic payment system is in the process of being integrated; (2) The electronic payment system is available
B.26	Availability of online business registration system	(0) There is no online business registration system in place; (2) There is an online business registration system in place
B.27	Copies of documents accepted	(0) The investment agencies do not accept copies of documents; (1) Copies are accepted where another government agency holds the original of the document; (2) Copies are accepted although the original may need to be presented upon request
B.28	Use of electronic tools (including email or social media applications) by the competent authorities for exchanging information with investors	(0) The competent authorities do not use email or other electronic tools for exchanging information with investors; (2) The competent authorities use email or other electronic tools for exchanging information with investors
B.29	Laws or regulations provide electronic signature with the equivalent legal validity with hand-written signature	(0) There are no laws or regulations that provide electronic signature with the equivalent legal validity with hand-written signature; (2) Laws or regulations provide electronic signature with the equivalent legal validity with hand-written signature
B.30	The ability to track the status of an application online	(0) The applicant cannot track the status of an application online; (2) The applicant can track the status of an application online
B.31	Online tax registration and declaration is available to non-resident foreign investors	(0) Online tax registration and declaration is not available to non-resident foreign investors; (2) Online tax registration and declaration is available to non-resident foreign investors

B.32	Single Window: Availability of a national investment portal (or single window) for the submission and/or processing of applications online	(0) There is no Single Window website to process investment related applications; (1) Single entry point accepts submissions, but processing carried out by the relevant competent authorities; (2) Single Window accepts and processes applications in electronic format
B.33	Single Window: Is it possible to submit all documents necessary for investment applications simultaneously (e.g. business registry, national and/or state/municipal tax identification number, social security, pension schemes)?	(0) It is not possible to submit all mandatory registrations simultaneously (e.g. business registry, national and/or state/municipal tax identification number, social security, pension schemes); (1) It is possible to submit all mandatory registrations simultaneously (e.g. business registry, national and/or state/municipal tax identification number, social security, pension schemes); (2) It is possible to submit all mandatory registrations simultaneously (e.g. business registry, national and/or state/municipal tax identification number, social security, pension schemes) through an online platform
B.34	Single Window: Is it possible to pay all fees corresponding to the mandatory registrations?	(0) It is not possible to pay all fees corresponding to the mandatory registrations; (2) It is possible to pay all fees corresponding to the mandatory registrations
B.35	Single Window: Is it possible to receive the business registration certificates online (e.g. QR code, certificate number, PDF, etc.)?	(0) It is not possible to receive the business registration certificates online (e.g. QR code, certificate number, PDF, etc.); (2) It is possible to receive the business registration certificates online (e.g. QR code, certificate number, PDF, etc.)
B.36	Single Window: Updating information	(0) The authorities do not update the information on the single window portal with the latest changes to the regulations and procedures regularly; (2) The authorities update the information on the single window portal with the latest changes to the regulations and procedures regularly
B.37	Single Window: Does the website give phones or online contacts for complaints, for each mandatory registration?	(0) The Single Window website does not provide phones or online contacts for complaints, for each mandatory registration; (2) The Single Window website provides phones or online contacts for complaints, for each mandatory registration
Focal Point and Review		
C.38	Independent or higher level administrative and/or judicial appeal procedures available	(0) There is no possibility of independent or higher level administrative, or judicial appeal of investment related decisions; (1) There is the possibility of an independent or higher level administrative appeal of investment related decisions and established policies/procedures for the processing of appeals; (2) There is in addition a possibility of a judicial appeal following, or independent of, the administrative appeal of investment related decisions
C.39	Existence of time limit for deciding judicial appeals	(0) There is no time limit for deciding judicial appeals; (2) There is a time limit for deciding judicial appeals
C.40	World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report: Judicial independence	(0) "Answer" is set below 3.1 (30th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (1) "Answer" is set between 3.1 and 4.5; (2) "Answer" is set equal to or above 4.5 (70th percentile of the sample for which data are available)

C.41	Opportunity to support or defend respective positions in judicial review	(0) The investors are not given a reasonable opportunity to support or defend their respective positions; (2) The investors are given a reasonable opportunity to support or defend their respective positions
C.42	Judicial review decision based on the evidence and arguments	(0) The judicial review decision is not based on the evidence and arguments submitted; (2) The judicial review decision is based on the evidence and arguments submitted
C.43	Dispute prevention mechanism in place	(0) There is no dispute prevention mechanism in place; (2) There is a dispute prevention mechanism in place
C.44	Domestic institutional arrangements to enhance communication and coordination among relevant authorities at different levels of government	(0) There are no domestic institutional arrangements to enhance communication and coordination among relevant authorities at different levels of government; (2) There are domestic institutional arrangements to enhance communication and coordination among relevant authorities at different levels of government
C.45	Focal Point: Establishment of a mechanism for coordination and handling of foreign investment complaints (focal point/Ombudsman)	(0) There is no Focal Point; (2) There is a Focal Point
C.46	Focal Point: Focal Point provides guidance concerning related legislation, institutions, process, and responsible agencies	(0) Focal Point does not provide guidance concerning related legislation, institutions, process, and responsible agencies; (2) Focal Point provides guidance concerning related legislation, institutions, process, and responsible agencies
C.47	Focal Point: Focal Point accepts and/or forwards foreign investment complaints	(0) Focal Point does not accept and/or forwards foreign investment complaints; (2) Focal Point accepts and/or forwards foreign investment complaints
C.48	Focal Point: Focal Point responds to enquiries of governments, investors and other interested parties	(0) Focal Point does not respond to enquiries of governments, investors and other interested parties; (2) Focal Point responds to enquiries of governments, investors and other interested parties
C.49	Focal Point: Focal Point assists investors in obtaining information from government agencies relevant to their investments	(0) Focal Point does not assist investors in obtaining information from government agencies relevant to their investments; (2) Focal Point assists investors in obtaining information from government agencies relevant to their investments
C.50	Focal Point: Possibility to provide feedback to Focal Point	(0) There is no possibility to provide feedback; (1) There is a possibility by telephone or human contact only; (2) There are online means (email, forms) to provide feedback
C.51	Focal Point: Operation of the Single Window	(0) Focal Point does not operate and maintain the Single Window; (2) Focal Point operates and maintains the Single Window
C.52	Focal Point: Focal Point provides parties with alternative forms of dispute resolution	(0) Focal Point does not provide parties with alternative forms of dispute resolution; (2) Focal Point provides parties with alternative forms of dispute resolution

C.53	Focal Point: Focal Point assists investors by seeking to resolve investment-related difficulties, in collaboration with government agencies	(0) Focal Point does not assist investors by seeking to resolve investment-related difficulties, in collaboration with government agencies; (2) Focal Point assists investors by seeking to resolve investment-related difficulties, in collaboration with government agencies
C.54	Focal Point: Focal Point recommends to the competent authorities measures to improve the investment environment (Policy Advocacy)	(0) Focal Point does not make recommendation to the competent authorities on measures to improve the investment environment; (2) Focal Point recommends to the competent authorities measures to improve the investment environment
C.55	Focal Point: Quality/User friendliness of the research/help function of the Focal Point website	(0) There is no research function or less than 2 positive matches to keywords searches [this variable explores the answers to five key words: appeal, investment procedures, penalty, licensing, fees. A positive match is counted when an answer is linked to relevant and sufficient information]; (1) There are positive matches for at least 2 keywords searches, but less than 4 [this variable explores the answers to five key words: appeal, investment procedures, penalty, licensing, fees. A positive match is counted when an answer is linked to relevant and sufficient information]; (2) There are positive matches for at least 4 keywords searches. [this variable explores the answers to five key words: appeal, investment procedures, penalty, licensing, fees. A positive match is counted when an answer is linked to relevant and sufficient information]
C.56	Focal Point: Focal Point holds frequent meetings with foreign-invested companies and relevant government officials to mitigate conflicts and facilitate their resolutions	(0) There are no frequent meetings with foreign-invested companies and relevant government officials to mitigate conflicts and facilitate their resolutions; (2) There are frequent meetings with foreign-invested companies and relevant government officials to mitigate conflicts and facilitate their resolutions
C.57	Focal Point: Focal Point makes corrective recommendations and expression of opinions regarding illegal and unfair administrative measures	(0) Focal Point cannot make corrective recommendations and expression of opinions regarding illegal and unfair administrative measures; (2) Focal Point can make corrective recommendations and expression of opinions regarding illegal and unfair administrative measures
C.58	Focal Point: Focal Point urges and/or inspects the implementation of the solutions for foreign investment complaints	(0) Focal Point does not urge and/or inspect the implementation of the solutions for foreign investment complaints; (2) Focal Point urges and/or inspects the implementation of the solutions for foreign investment complaints
C.59	Timeliness of the appeal mechanism – time available for lodging and appeal	(0) Time limits fixed for contesting a decision do not provide sufficient time to study the contested decision and prepare the appeal; (2) Time limits fixed for contesting a decision provide adequate time to study the contested decision and prepare the appeal
C.60	Timeliness of the appeal decision – avoidance of undue delays	(0) There are no set periods specified in the laws and regulations for providing a decision on appeal or review; (2) There are set periods specified in the laws and regulations for providing a decision on appeal or review

Application Process		
D.61	Periodic review of investment regulations and documentation requirements	(0) Relevant investment agencies do not carry out a periodic review; (2) Relevant investment agencies carry out periodic reviews and ensure that policies and regulations that are no longer required are discontinued
D.62	Availability of an online checklist to assist applicants to complete applications	(0) There is no online checklist to assist applicants to complete applications; (2) There is an online checklist to assist applicants to complete applications
D.63	Availability of a set of guidelines on application requirements	(0) There is no set of guidelines on application requirements; (2) There is a set of guidelines on application requirements
D.64	Publication of timeframes to process an application	(0) The authorities do not publish timeframes to process an application; (2) The authorities publish timeframes to process an application
D.65	Inform the applicant of the decision concerning an application	(0) There is no requirement to inform the applicant of the decision concerning an application; (2) There is a requirement to inform the applicant of the decision concerning an application
D.66	Availability of information concerning the status of the application	(0) There is no procedure to provide applicant with information concerning the status of the application; (2) There are procedures to provide applicant with information concerning the status of the application
D.67	Inform the applicant that the application is incomplete	(0) There is no possibility to inform the applicant that the application is incomplete; (2) There is a possibility to inform the applicant that the application is incomplete
D.68	Provide the applicant with an explanation of why the application is considered incomplete	(0) There is no possibility to provide with an explanation of why the application is considered incomplete; (2) There is a possibility to provide with an explanation of why the application is considered incomplete
D.69	Provide the applicant with the opportunity to submit the information required to complete the application	(0) There is no possibility to provide with the opportunity to submit the information required to complete the application; (2) There is a possibility to provide with the opportunity to submit the information required to complete the application
D.70	Provide the applicant with the opportunity to resubmit an application that was previously rejected	(0) There is no possibility to provide with the opportunity to resubmit an application that was previously rejected; (2) There is a possibility to provide with the opportunity to resubmit an application that was previously rejected
D.71	Competent authorities accept submission of an application at any time throughout the year	(0) Competent authorities do not accept submission of an application at any time throughout the year; (2) Competent authorities accept submission of an application at any time throughout the year
D.72	Adopting a silent 'yes' approach for administrative approvals	(0) The regulator has not adopted a silent 'yes' approach for administrative approvals; (2) The regulator has adopted a silent 'yes' approach for administrative approvals
D.73	Evaluation of fees and charges	(0) Fees and charges are not limited in amount to the approximate cost of the services rendered on or in connection with the specific investment application; (2) Fees and charges are limited in amount to the approximate cost of the services rendered on or in connection with the specific investment application

D.74	Information on fees and charges all-inclusive	(0) No information about fees and charges is available, on paper or online; (1) Available information does not account for all applicable fees and charges or does not include all information required; (2) All applicable fees or charges have been accounted for when providing information and it includes the fees and charges that will be applied, the reason for such fees and charges, the responsible authority and when and how payment is to be made
D.75	Time period between the publication of new or amended fees and charges and their entry into force	(0) There is no interval between the publication of new or amended fees and charges, and their entry into force or the average time is below 20 days (below the 30th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (1) The average time is between 20 and 30 days (between the 30th and the 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (2) The average time is equal to or higher than 30 days (above the 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available)
D.76	Fees for answering enquiries and providing required forms and documents	(0) There are fees requested for answering enquiries and/or providing required forms and documents; (1) If any, these are limited to the approximate cost of services rendered; (2) There are no fees requested for answering enquiries and/or providing required forms and documents
D.77	Fees and charges periodically reviewed to ensure they are still appropriate and relevant	(0) There is no periodic review of fees and charges; (1) Fees and charges are reviewed periodically; (2) Fees and charges are reviewed periodically and adapted to changed circumstances
D.78	Investment policies are supported by a risk management system allowing risks to be assessed through appropriate selectivity criteria	(0) There is no risk management system; (2) There is a risk management system in place, allowing those controls to concentrate on high-risk investments and expedite the low-risk investments
D.79	Movement of Business Persons: Range of visa processing time for investors (days)	(0) more than 8 days; (2) less than or equal to 8 days
D.80	Movement of Business Persons: Multiple entry visa for business visitors	(0) Visas are not issued on a multiple entry basis; (2) Visas are issued on a multiple entry basis
D.81	Movement of Business Persons: Publication of information on current requirements for temporary entry of business visitors	(0) The authorities do not publish information on current requirements for temporary entry of business visitors; (2) The authorities publish information on current requirements for temporary entry of business visitors
D.82	Movement of Business Persons: Accept and process visa applications in electronic format	(0) There is no process to accept and process applications in electronic format; (2) There is a process to accept and process applications in electronic format
D.83	Movement of Business Persons: Renewal or extension of authorisation for temporary stay	(0) Business visa cannot be renewed or extended; (2) Business visa can be renewed or extended

D.84	Movement of Business Persons: Number of documents needed to obtain a business visa	(0) more than 9 documents; (2) less than or equal to 9 documents
D.85	Movement of Business Persons: Cost to obtain a business visa (USD)	(0) above \$94 USD; (2) less than or equal to \$94 USD
Cooperation		
E.86	Cooperation and co-ordination of the activities of agencies involved in the management of investment, with a view to improving and facilitating investment	(0) There is no cooperation and coordination with investment agencies; (1) National legislation allows for cooperation, coordination, exchange of information and mutual assistance with investment authorities; (2) There is an explicit coordination strategy led at a high political level, or the concerned countries belong to a Customs Union
E.87	Exchange of staff and training programmes at the international level (Technical Assistance)	(0) There are no programmes to exchange staff with partner countries; (1) There are occasional exchanges of know-how with neighbouring or third countries; (2) There are regular exchange programmes, as well as training seminars on best practices, with both neighbouring and third countries
E.88	Cooperation in exchange of information with respect to investment opportunities and information on domestic investors	(0) There is no exchange of information with respect to investment opportunities and information on domestic investors with other countries; (2) There is an exchange of information with respect to investment opportunities and information on domestic investors with other countries
E.89	Establishment of a domestic supplier database	(0) There is no domestic supplier database; (1) There is a database with at least 3 functions of the domestic supplier database; (2) There is a domestic supplier database with all its functions [The domestic supplier database should include the following features: (a) highlight local production capacity through company factsheets; (b) be searchable by sector or industry, name of product or service, location, certifications, etc.; (c) be linked to investor servicing and aftercare efforts; (d) be available online and in one of WTO official languages; (e) be consistently updated; (f) track user statistics; (g) provide information on domestic suppliers that would help investors make choices aligned with sustainable investment and CSR goals (this could include, but is not limited to: (i) commitments to respect supply chain standards; (ii) commitment to environmental management; (iii) commitment to gender equality in employment; (iv) commitment to quality employment, including training and worker safety; (iv) commitment to prevent corrupt practices).]
E.90	Sharing of best practices and information on the facilitation of foreign direct investments	(0) There is no program to share best practices and information on the facilitation of foreign direct investments; (2) There is a program to share best practices and information on the facilitation of foreign direct investments
E.91	Accession to multilateral and/or regional investment promotion and facilitation conventions	(0) There is no accession to multilateral and/or regional investment promotion and facilitation conventions; (2) There is an accession to multilateral and/or regional investment promotion and facilitation conventions

E.92	Alignment of procedures and formalities for acceptance of investment applications with neighbouring countries where applicable	(0) Procedures and formalities are not aligned with neighbouring countries; (2) Procedures and formalities are aligned with neighbouring countries
E.93	Harmonisation of data requirements and documentary controls	(0) Data requirements are not coordinated / harmonised with neighbouring countries; (1) Work is under way with neighbouring countries in order to identify strategies for coordination / harmonisation of data requirements; (2) Data requirements are coordinated / harmonised with neighbouring countries through common data definitions and types of information requested and mechanisms established to ensure timely exchange of information
E.94	Regular consultation and effective dialogue with investors	(0) There are no public consultations between investors and other interested parties and governments; (1) There are specific public consultations when introducing or amending investment related laws, regulations and administrative rulings of general application; (2) There are one or more structures for regular public consultations with investors
E.95	Mechanism to support inter-agency coordination	(0) There is no inter-agency coordination body; (1) There is such a body and it meets less than 4 of the listed terms; (2) There is such a body and it meets at least 4 of the listed terms. [List of features to which the body should meet the terms of: (i) has established terms of reference and procedures for conducting its activities; (ii) has a permanent technical Secretariat; (iii) its decisions and recommendations are made publicly available on a dedicated webpage; (iv) has a Steering Committee which monitors the implementation of decisions; (v) has clear provisions for its financing.]
E.96	Organization of Business-Government Networking Events	(0) There are no programmes to organize Business-Government Networking Events with partner countries; (2) There are regular programmes to organize Business-Government Networking Events with partner countries
Responsible Business Conduct and Anti-Corruption		
F.97	UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	(0) The member does not have a National Action Plan to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; (2) The member has a National Action Plan to implement the UN Guiding Principles
F.98	ILO Ratification of fundamental Conventions concerning Freedom of association, Forced labour, Discrimination and Child labour	(0) The Member has ratified not more than 2 of the 8 fundamental Conventions concerning Freedom of association, Forced labour, Discrimination and Child labour; (1) The Member has ratified between 3 to 6 of the 8 fundamental Conventions concerning Freedom of association, Forced labour, Discrimination and Child labour; (2) The Member has ratified 7 or all 8 fundamental Conventions concerning Freedom of association, Forced labour, Discrimination and Child labour
F.99	United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries	(0) The Member has not implemented double taxation treaty measures similar to the OECD "Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting"; (2) The Member has implemented double taxation treaty measures similar to the OECD "Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting"

F.100	United Nations Convention against Corruption	(0) Members have not adopted measures to prevent and fight corruption in accordance to United Nations Convention against Corruption; (2) Members have adopted measures to prevent and fight corruption in accordance to United Nations Convention against Corruption
F.101	Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions	(0) Members have not adopted measures to prevent and fight corruption in accordance to Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; (2) Members have adopted measures to prevent and fight corruption in accordance to Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

Sources: Authors

Annex 3: Overview of formulas & input validation schemes for the IFI template

Measure	Answer options	Formula	Input validation
all qualitative measures	See Annex 1 column 2	=IF(ISBLANK(D{}),"NA", IF(LEFT(TRIM(D{}),3)="(0)",0, IF(LEFT(TRIM(D{}),3)="(1)",1, IF(LEFT(TRIM(D{}),3)="(2)",2, "ERROR")))) ^a	Answers are sourced from codebook and put into dropdown menu. Selection from dropdown menu then automatically also sets score. Manual coding errors from entering invalid answers and allocating incorrect scores are thereby completely ruled out
A.2	(0) There is no interval between the publication of new or amended investment related laws and regulations, and their entry into force or the average time is below 20 days (below the 30th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (1) The average time is between 20 and 30 days (between the 30th and the 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (2) The average time is equal to or higher than 30 days (equal to or above the 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available)	=IF(ISBLANK(\$D\$3),"NA", IF(\$D\$3<20, 0, IF(\$D\$3<30, 1, IF(\$D\$3>=30, 2))))	Cell protected by input validation, which only allows integers between 0 and 365^b and score is allocated according to formula in the third column
C.40	(0) "Answer" is set below 3.1 (30th percentile of sample for which data are available); (1) "Answer" is set between 3.1 and 4.5; (2) "Answer" is set equal to or above 4.5 (70th percentile of the sample for which data are available)	=IF(ISBLANK(\$D\$41),"NA", IF(\$D\$41<3.1, 0, IF(\$D\$41<4.5, 1, IF(\$D\$41>=4.5, 2))))	Cell protected by input validation, which only allows float between 0 and 7^b and score is allocated according to formula in the third column
D.75	(0) There is no interval between the publication of new or amended fees and charges, and their entry into force or the average time is below 20 days (below the 30th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (1) The average time is between 20 and 30 days (between the 30th and the 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available); (2) The average time is equal to or higher than 30 days (above the 70th percentile of the sample for which data are available)	=IF(ISBLANK(\$D\$76),"NA", IF(\$D\$76<20, 0, IF(\$D\$76<30, 1, IF(\$D\$76>=30, 2))))	Cell protected by input validation, which only allows integers between 0 and 365^b and score is allocated according to formula in the third column

D.79	(0) more than 8 days; (2) less than or equal to 8 days	=IF(ISBLANK(\$D\$80),"NA", IF(AND(\$D\$80>0,\$D\$80<=8),2,0))	Cell protected by input validation, which only allows integers between 0 and 365^b and score is allocated according to formula in the third column (concatenation with condition greater 0)
D.84	(0) more than 9 documents; (2) less than or equal to 9 documents	=IF(ISBLANK(\$D\$85),"NA", IF(AND(\$D\$85>0,\$D\$85<=9),2,0))	Cell protected by input validation, which only allows integers between 0 and 100^b and score is allocated according to formula in the third column (concatenation with condition greater 0)
D.85	(0) above \$94 USD; (2) less than or equal to \$94 USD	=IF(ISBLANK(\$D\$86),"NA", IF(AND(\$D\$86>0,\$D\$86<=94),2,0))	Cell protected by input validation, which only allows integers between 0 and 1000^b and score is allocated according to formula in the third column (concatenation with condition greater 0)
F.98	(0) The Member has ratified not more than 2 of the 8 fundamental Conventions concerning Freedom of association, forced labour, Discrimination and Child labour; (1) The Member has ratified between 3 to 6 of the 8 fundamental Conventions concerning Freedom of association, Forced labour, Discrimination and Child labour; (2) The Member has ratified 7 or all 8 fundamental Conventions concerning Freedom of association, Forced labour, Discrimination and Child labour	=IF(ISBLANK(\$D\$99),"NA", IF(\$D\$99<3, 0, IF(\$D\$99<7, 1, IF(\$D\$99>=7, 2))))	Cell protected by input validation, which only allows integers between 0 and 8^b and score is allocated according to formula in the third column
all measures	NA	=IF(E{}="NA","NA", E{}*F{})	Formula that automatically calculates the product of score and weight per measure, set to NA in case no answer is provided
NA	NA	=SUM(G2:G102)	Formula that sums the above calculated contributions per measure. This sum is the total IFI country score

^a The Excel-if-statement allocates the value "ERROR" in case the correct input validation from the dropdown menu has been deleted.

^b The maximum values of the input validation are either the maximum value reachable in the data employed for coding or reasonable choices of the authors for the specific measure.