

Description of the variables in the dataset

Country	Name of the country.
Year	Year (ranging from 2013 to 2023) for each country.
Incoming_flows_Millions	Annual inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) into a given economy, expressed in millions of US dollars.
CIT_rate	Corporate income tax rate in a country at a given year.
GDP_Millions	GDP of a country at a given year, measured in millions of euros.
GDP_normalized_millions	Economic data often exhibit long-term trends (for example, GDP and FDI inflows tend to grow over time). These trends can obscure the true relationships between variables. Normalization involves adjusting values to make them comparable and less influenced by variations due to size or growth. By dividing FDI inflows by each country's GDP, you obtain a ratio (such as FDI/GDP) that measures investment relative to the size of the economy. This removes the effect of economic size and makes values comparable across countries of different scales.
Trade_OP	The degree of a country's economic openness to the world at a given time, measured as a percentage of GDP.
GR_EODB Global Ranking - Ease of doing business (EODB)	Economies are ranked from 1 to 190 based on how easy it is to do business. A higher ranking indicates a more business-friendly regulatory environment. The ranking is based on aggregate scores from 10 topic areas, each composed of multiple indicators, with equal weighting across topics.
TAX_EODB Paying taxes - Ease of doing business (bdd ranking)	The "Paying Taxes" score in the Doing Business ranking assesses how easy it is for a business to comply with a country's tax regulations. It is a composite index based on several key dimensions that reflect the tax burden and the administrative complexity of the tax system. The Paying Taxes score is an inverse indicator: the higher the score, the more business-friendly the tax system. A high score indicates that tax rates are competitive, tax-related administrative procedures are simple and quick, and fiscal incentives (if available) are efficient. Conversely, a low score means the country imposes a heavy tax burden on businesses and the process of complying with tax regulations is complex and costly in terms of time and resources.

Corruption_index	The CPI ranks 180 countries and territories worldwide by their perceived levels of public sector corruption. The results are given on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).
OECD	1 if the country is a member of the OECD at a given point in time, 0 otherwise.
Inflation (%)	The inflation rate in the country at a given year.