**Factors Affecting Development Glossary:**

**Transparency** – How open and honest the government of a state is to the citizens within it.

**Bureaucracy** – The non elected officials within a government, too much may infer an inefficient or corrupt system.

**Accountability** – The responsibility of the government to act in the best interests of the people and to be held accountable (responsible) for their actions.

**Vested Interest** – When you have a stake in something that may affect your independence and decision making, e.g. a politician may have a stake in a company they award state contracts to.

**Resource constraints** – Problems with accessing basic resources or a limited amount of naturally occurring resources within a state.

**Infrastructure** – Basic facilities that make a state run; roads, rail, schools, sewerage management etc.

**Access to Capital and credit** – The ability of business to secure loans or investment in order to grow.

**Foreign Direct Investment** – The investment by a foreign entity in a business or state enterprise in another state.

**Informal economy** – Part of the economy that may remain untaxed or unregistered, either due to legal reasons or that it is not monitored. Sometimes known as the grey market, e.g. Street food in Thailand.

**Values** – Belief systems that may be aligned across a culture, in the case of development these may inhibit a country economically e.g. not allowing one gender access to work or socially e.g. having traditions that would affect a states HDI rating.

**Cultures** – An inherent set of attitudes, similar to values but provide underlying assumptions in GP.

**Migration** – Movement of people across borders.

**IMF** – Part of the Bretton-Woods system, designed to solve short term issues, provides policy advice and loans.

**World Bank** – Also part of the Bretton-Woods system, promotes longer term development and reform.

**Resource endowment** – How many resources are naturally occurring within a state.