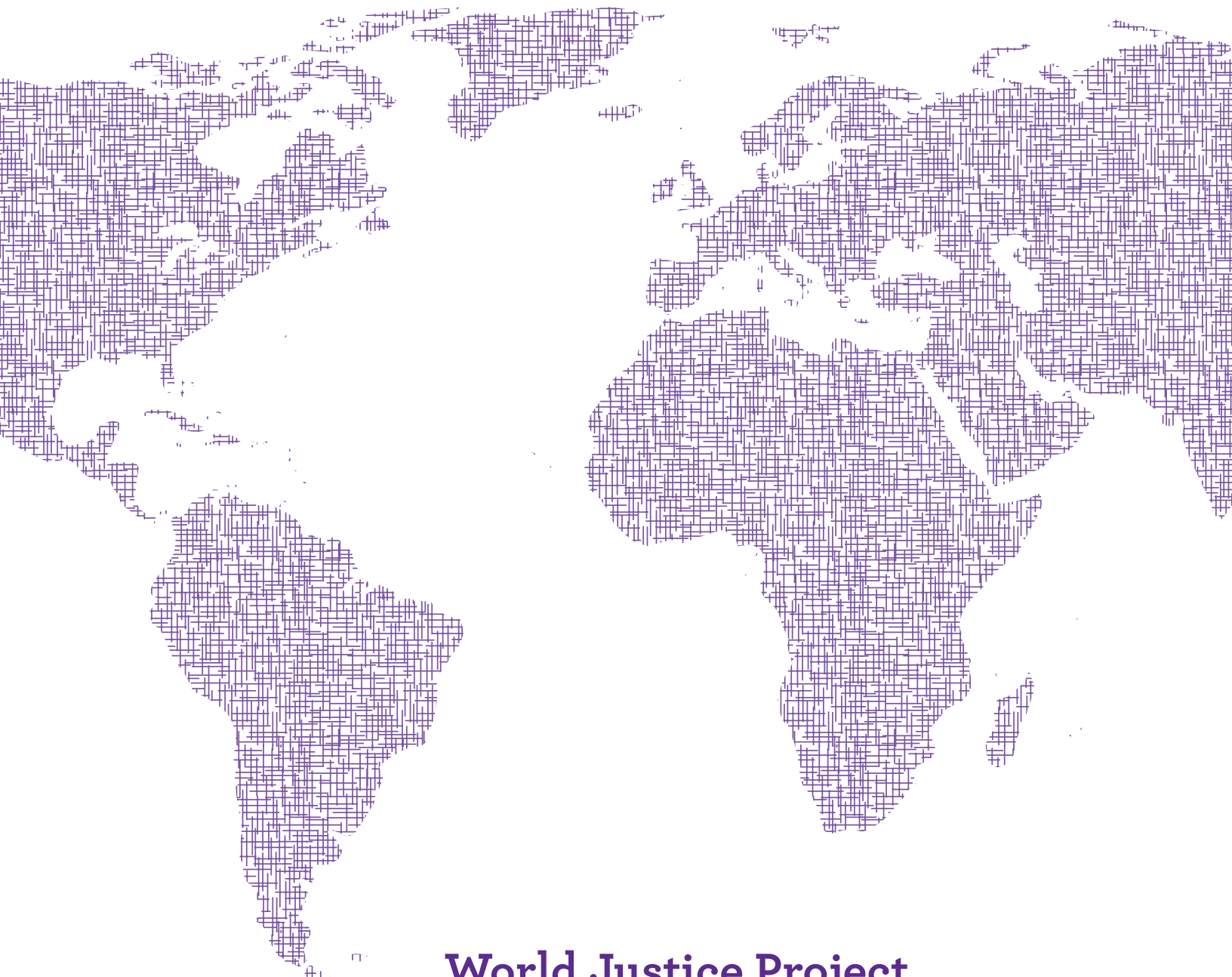





World Justice
Project



World Justice Project
Rule of Law Index[®]
2015



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Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Effective rule of law reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. It is the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity – underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

The World Justice Project (WJP) joins efforts to produce reliable data on rule of law through the *WJP Rule of Law Index*® 2015, the fifth report in an annual series, which measures rule of law based on the experiences and perceptions of the general public and in-country experts worldwide. We hope this annual publication, anchored in actual experiences, will help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country under review and encourage policy choices that strengthen the rule of law.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* presents a portrait of the rule of law in each country by providing scores and rankings organized around eight factors: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice (A ninth factor, informal justice, is measured but not included in aggregated scores and rankings). These factors are intended to reflect how people experience rule of law in everyday life.

The country scores and rankings for the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* are derived from more than 100,000 household and expert surveys in 102 countries and jurisdictions. The Index is the world's most comprehensive data set of its kind and the only to rely solely on primary data, measuring a nation's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of how ordinary people experience it. These features make the Index a powerful tool that can help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country, and help to inform policy debates, both within and across countries, that advance the rule of law.

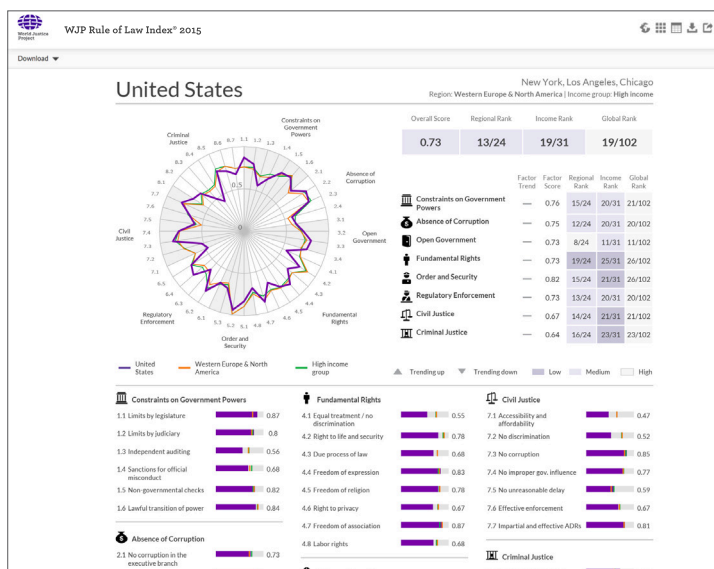
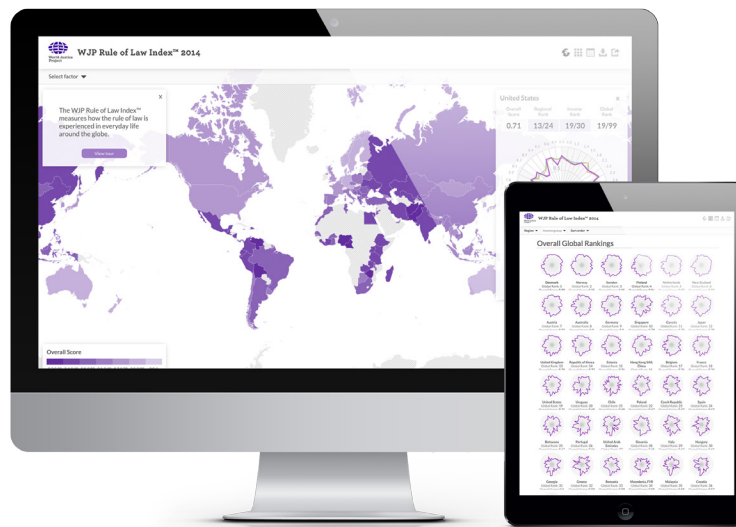
Rule of Law Around the World: Scores and Rankings

The table below presents the scores and rankings of the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015*. Scores range from 0 to 1 (with 1 indicating strongest adherence to the rule of law). Scoring is based on answers drawn from a representative sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities per country and a set of in-country legal practitioners and academics. Tables organized by region and income group, along with disaggregated data for each factor, can be found in the “Scores and Rankings” section of this report. The methodology used to compute the scores and determine the mapping of survey questions to the conceptual framework is available in the methodology section of the WJP Rule of Law Index website (worldjusticeproject.org/methodology).

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.87	1	Croatia	0.60	35	Moldova	0.48	69
Norway	0.87	2	South Africa	0.58	36	Ukraine	0.48	70
Sweden	0.85	3	Hungary	0.58	37	China	0.48	71
Finland	0.85	4	Senegal	0.57	38	Tanzania	0.47	72
Netherlands	0.83	5	Malaysia	0.57	39	Zambia	0.47	73
New Zealand	0.83	6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.57	40	Kyrgyzstan	0.47	74
Austria	0.82	7	Jordan	0.56	41	Russia	0.47	75
Germany	0.81	8	Jamaica	0.56	42	Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	76
Singapore	0.81	9	Tunisia	0.56	43	Ecuador	0.47	77
Australia	0.80	10	Macedonia, FYR	0.55	44	Burkina Faso	0.47	78
Republic of Korea	0.79	11	Bulgaria	0.55	45	Mexico	0.47	79
United Kingdom	0.78	12	Brazil	0.54	46	Turkey	0.46	80
Japan	0.78	13	Mongolia	0.53	47	Uzbekistan	0.46	81
Canada	0.78	14	Nepal	0.53	48	Madagascar	0.45	82
Estonia	0.77	15	Panama	0.53	49	Liberia	0.45	83
Belgium	0.77	16	Belarus	0.53	50	Kenya	0.45	84
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.76	17	Philippines	0.53	51	Guatemala	0.44	85
France	0.74	18	Indonesia	0.52	52	Egypt	0.44	86
United States	0.73	19	Albania	0.52	53	Sierra Leone	0.44	87
Czech Republic	0.72	20	Argentina	0.52	54	Iran	0.43	88
Poland	0.71	21	Morocco	0.52	55	Nicaragua	0.43	89
Uruguay	0.71	22	Thailand	0.52	56	Honduras	0.42	90
Portugal	0.70	23	El Salvador	0.51	57	Ethiopia	0.42	91
Spain	0.68	24	Sri Lanka	0.51	58	Myanmar	0.42	92
Costa Rica	0.68	25	India	0.51	59	Bangladesh	0.42	93
Chile	0.68	26	Serbia	0.50	60	Bolivia	0.41	94
United Arab Emirates	0.67	27	Malawi	0.50	61	Uganda	0.41	95
Slovenia	0.66	28	Colombia	0.50	62	Nigeria	0.41	96
Georgia	0.65	29	Peru	0.50	63	Cameroon	0.40	97
Italy	0.64	30	Vietnam	0.50	64	Pakistan	0.38	98
Botswana	0.64	31	Kazakhstan	0.50	65	Cambodia	0.37	99
Romania	0.62	32	Belize	0.49	66	Zimbabwe	0.37	100
Greece	0.60	33	Dominican Republic	0.48	67	Afghanistan	0.35	101
Ghana	0.60	34	Lebanon	0.48	68	Venezuela	0.32	102

Country Specific Data and Online Tools

In addition to this written report, an interactive online platform for country-specific WJP Rule of Law Index data is available at data.worldjusticeproject.org. The interactive data site invites viewers to browse each of the 102 country profiles and explore country scores for the eight outcomes of the rule of law. The site features the Index's entire dataset, as well as global, regional, and income group rankings.



Discover each country's overall rule of law scores, as well as individual scores for each of the eight factors: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice.

The WJP Rule of Law Index[®]



The WJP Rule of Law Index®

The World Justice Project (WJP) is an independent, multi-disciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world. The rule of law provides the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity – underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

Where the rule of law is weak, medicines fail to reach health facilities, criminal violence goes unchecked, laws are applied unequally across societies, and foreign investments are held back. Effective rule of law helps reduce corruption, improve public health, enhance education, alleviate poverty, and protect people from injustices and dangers large and small.

Strengthening the rule of law is a major goal of governments, donors, businesses, and civil society organizations around the world. To be effective, however, rule of law development requires clarity about the fundamental features of the rule of law, as well as an adequate basis for its evaluation and measurement. In response to this need, the World Justice Project has developed the WJP Rule of Law Index, a quantitative measurement tool that offers a comprehensive picture of the rule of law in practice.

The WJP Rule of Law Index presents a portrait of the rule of law in each country by providing scores and rankings organized around nine themes: constraints

on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, criminal justice, and informal justice. These country scores and rankings are based on answers drawn from more than 100,000 household and expert surveys in 102 countries and jurisdictions.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* is the fifth report in an annual series, and is the product of years of development, intensive consultation, and vetting with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from over 100 countries and 17 professional disciplines. The Index is intended for a broad audience of policy makers, civil society practitioners, academics, and others. The rule of law is not the rule of lawyers and judges: all elements of society are stakeholders. It is our hope that, over time, this diagnostic tool will help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country under review and encourage policy choices that strengthen the rule of law.

Defining the Rule of Law

The rule of law is notoriously difficult to define and measure. A simple way of approaching it is in terms of some of the outcomes that the rule of law brings to societies – such as accountability, respect for fundamental rights, or access to justice – each of which reflects one aspect of the complex concept of the rule of law. The WJP Rule of Law Index seeks to embody these outcomes within a simple and coherent framework to measure the extent to which countries attain these outcomes *in practice* by means of performance indicators.

The WJP Rule of Law Index captures adherence to the rule of law (as defined by the WJP’s universal principles, see Box 1) through a comprehensive and multi-dimensional set of outcome indicators, each of which reflects a particular aspect of this complex concept. The theoretical framework linking these outcome indicators draws on two main ideas pertaining to the relationship between the state and the governed: first, that the law imposes limits on the exercise of power by the state and its agents, as well as individuals and private entities. This is measured in factors 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Index. Second, that the state limits the actions of members of society and fulfills its basic duties towards its population, so that the public interest is served, people are protected from violence and members of society have access to mechanisms to settle disputes and redress grievances. This is measured in factors 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the Index. Although broad in scope, this framework assumes very little about the functions of the state, and when it does, it incorporates functions that are recognized by practically all societies, such as the provisions of justice or the guarantee of order and security.

The resulting set of indicators is also an effort to strike a balance between what scholars call a “thin” or minimalist conception of the rule of law that focuses on formal, procedural rules, and a “thick” conception that includes substantive characteristics, such as self-government and various fundamental rights and freedoms. Striking this balance between “thin” and “thick” conceptions of the rule of law enables the Index to apply to different types of social and political systems, including those which lack many of the features that characterize

democratic nations, while including sufficient substantive characteristics to render the rule of law as more than merely a system of rules. Indeed, the Index recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights guaranteed under international law is at best “rule by law” and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system.

Box 1: Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

The WJP uses a working definition of the rule of law based on four universal principles, derived from internationally accepted standards. The rule of law is a system where the following four universal principles are upheld:

1. The government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law.
2. The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.
3. The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient.
4. Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

Box 2: The Rule of Law in Everyday Life

The rule of law affects all of us in our everyday lives. Although we may not be aware of it, the rule of law is profoundly important – and not just to lawyers or judges. It is the foundation for a system of rules to keep us safe, resolve disputes, and enable us to prosper. In fact, every sector of society is a stakeholder in the rule of law. Below are a few examples:

- **Business environment.** Imagine an investor seeking to commit resources abroad. She would probably think twice before investing in a country where corruption is rampant, property rights are ill-defined, and contracts are difficult to enforce. Uneven enforcement of regulations, corruption, insecure property rights, and ineffective means to settle disputes undermine legitimate business and drive away both domestic and foreign investment.
- **Public works.** Consider the bridges, roads, or runways we traverse daily – or the offices and buildings in which we live, work, and play. What if building codes governing their design and safety were not enforced, or if government officials and contractors employed low-quality materials in order to pocket the surplus? Weak regulatory enforcement and corruption decrease the security of physical infrastructures and waste scarce resources, which are essential to a thriving economy.
- **Public health and environment.** Consider the implications of pollution, wildlife poaching, and deforestation for public health, the economy, and the environment. What if a company was pouring harmful chemicals into a river in a highly populated area and the environmental inspector turned a blind eye in exchange for a bribe? While countries around the world have laws to protect the public's health and the environment, these laws are not always enforced. Adherence to the rule of law is essential to effective enforcement of public health and environmental regulations and to hold government, businesses, civil society organizations, and communities accountable for protecting the environment without unduly constraining economic opportunities.
- **Public participation.** What if residents of a neighborhood were not informed of an upcoming construction project commissioned by the government that would cause disruptions to their community? Or what if they did not have the opportunity to present their objections to the relevant government authorities prior to the start of the construction project? Being able to voice opinions about government decisions that directly impact the lives of ordinary people is a key aspect of the rule of law. Public participation ensures that all stakeholders have the chance to be heard and provide valuable input in the decision-making process.
- **Civil Justice.** Imagine an individual having a dispute with another party. What if the system to settle the dispute and obtain a remedy was largely inaccessible, unreliable, or corrupt? Without a well-functioning justice system – a core element of the rule of law – individuals faced with a dispute have few options other than giving up or resorting to violence to settle the conflict.

The WJP Rule of Law Index is comprised of nine factors further disaggregated into 47 specific sub-factors. These sub-factors are presented in Table 1 and are described in detail in the section below.

Constraints on Government Powers. Factor 1 measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press.

Governmental checks take many forms; they do not operate solely in systems marked by a formal separation of powers, nor are they necessarily codified in law. What is essential, however, is that authority is distributed, whether by formal rules or by convention, in a manner that ensures that no single organ of government has the practical ability to exercise unchecked power¹. This factor addresses the effectiveness of the institutional checks on government power by the legislature (1.1), the judiciary (1.2), and independent auditing and review agencies (1.3)², as well as the effectiveness of non-governmental oversight by the media and civil society (1.5), which serve an important role in monitoring government actions and holding officials accountable. The extent to which transitions of power occur in accordance with the law is also examined (1.6)³. In addition to these checks, this factor also measures the extent to which government officials are held accountable for official misconduct (1.4).

Absence of Corruption. Factor 2 measures the absence of corruption in a number of government agencies. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect

¹ The Index does not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives.

² This includes a wide range of institutions, from financial comptrollers and auditing agencies to the diverse array of entities that monitor human rights compliance (e.g. "Human Rights Defender", "Ombudsman", "People's Advocate", "Defensor del Pueblo", "Ouvidoria", "Human Rights Commissioner", "Oiguskantsler", "Mediateur de la Republique", "Citizen's Advocate", "Avocatul Poporului"). In some countries these functions are performed by judges or other state officials; in others, they are carried out by independent agencies.

³ This sub-factor does not address the issue of whether transitions of political power take place through democratic elections. Rather, it examines whether the rules for the orderly transfer of power are actually observed. This sub-factor looks at the prevalence of electoral fraud and intimidation (for those countries in which elections are held), the frequency of coups d'état, and the extent to which transition processes are open to public scrutiny.

to government officers in the executive branch (2.1), the judiciary (2.2), the military and police (2.3), and the legislature (2.4), and encompass a wide range of possible situations in which corruption – from petty bribery to major kinds of fraud – can occur.

Open Government. Factor 3 measures open government defined as a government that shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations.

The factor measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized, and evaluates the quality of information published by the government (3.1). It also measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are properly granted (3.2). Finally, it assesses the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms – including the protection of freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition (3.3), and whether people can bring specific complaints to the government (3.4).

Fundamental Rights. Factor 4 measures the protection of fundamental human rights. It recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights established under international law is at best "rule by law", and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. Since there are many other indices that address human rights, and as it would be impossible for the Index to assess adherence to the full range of rights, this factor focuses on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under the Universal Declaration and are most closely related to rule of law concerns. Accordingly, Factor 4 encompasses adherence to the following fundamental rights: effective enforcement of laws that ensure equal protection (4.1)⁴, the right to life and security of the person (4.2)⁵, due process of law and the rights of the accused (4.3)⁶, freedom of opinion

⁴ The laws can be fair only if they do not make arbitrary or irrational distinctions based on economic or social status – the latter defined to include race, color, ethnic or social origin, caste, nationality, alienage, religion, language, political opinion or affiliation, gender, marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity, age, and disability. It must be acknowledged that for some societies, including some traditional societies, certain of these categories may be problematic. In addition, there may be differences both within and among such societies as to whether a given distinction is arbitrary or irrational. Despite these difficulties, it was determined that only an inclusive list would accord full respect to the principles of equality and non-discrimination embodied in the Universal Declaration and emerging norms of international law.

⁵ Sub-factor 4.2 concerns police brutality and other abuses – including arbitrary detention, torture and extrajudicial execution – perpetrated by agents of the state against criminal suspects, political dissidents, members of the media, and ordinary people.

⁶ This includes the presumption of innocence and the opportunity to submit and challenge evidence before public proceedings; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and abusive treatment, and access to

and expression (4.4), freedom of belief and religion (4.5), the right to privacy (4.6), freedom of assembly and association (4.7), and fundamental labor rights, including the right to collective bargaining, the prohibition of forced and child labor, and the elimination of discrimination (4.8)⁷.

Order and Security. Factor 5 measures how well the society assures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of the rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance. This factor includes three dimensions that cover various threats to order and security: crime (5.1 particularly conventional crime⁸), political violence (5.2 including terrorism, armed conflict, and political unrest), and violence as a socially acceptable means to redress personal grievances (5.3 vigilante justice).

Regulatory Enforcement. Factor 6 measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. Strong rule of law requires that these regulations and administrative provisions are enforced effectively (6.1) and are applied and enforced without improper influence by public officials or private interests (6.2). Additionally, strong rule of law requires that administrative proceedings are conducted timely, without unreasonable delays (6.4), that due process is respected in administrative proceedings (6.3), and that there is no expropriation of private property without adequate compensation (6.5).

This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced. To facilitate comparisons, this factor considers areas that all countries regulate to one degree or another, such as public health, workplace safety, environmental protection, and commercial activity.

Civil Justice. Factor 7 measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through legal counsel and translators.

⁷ Sub-factor 4.8 includes the four fundamental principles recognized by the ILO Declaration of Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work of 1998: (1) the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (2) the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor, (3) the effective abolition of child labor, and (4) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

⁸ In this category, we include measures of criminal victimization, such as homicide, kidnapping, burglary, armed robbery, extortion, and fraud.

the civil justice system. The delivery of effective civil justice requires that the system be accessible and affordable (7.1), free of discrimination (7.2), free of corruption (7.3), and without improper influence by public officials (7.4). The delivery of effective civil justice also necessitates that court proceedings are conducted in a timely manner and not subject to unreasonable delays (7.5). Finally, recognizing the value of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (ADRs), this factor also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and efficiency of mediation and arbitration systems that enable parties to resolve civil disputes (7.7).

Criminal Justice. Factor 8 evaluates the criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. Effective criminal justice systems are capable of investigating and adjudicating criminal offenses successfully and in a timely manner (8.1 and 8.2), through a system that is impartial and non-discriminatory (8.4), and is free of corruption and improper government influence (8.5 and 8.6), all while ensuring that the rights of both victims and the accused are effectively protected (8.7)⁹. The delivery of effective criminal justice also necessitates correctional systems that effectively reduce criminal behavior (8.3). Accordingly, an assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, the lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.

Informal Justice. Finally, Factor 9 concerns the role played in many countries by customary and 'informal' systems of justice – including traditional, tribal, and religious courts, and community-based systems – in resolving disputes. These systems often play a large role in cultures in which formal legal institutions fail to provide effective remedies for large segments of the population, or when formal institutions are perceived as remote, corrupt, or ineffective. This factor covers three concepts: whether these dispute resolution systems are timely and effective (9.1), whether they are impartial and free of improper influence (9.2), and the extent to which these systems respect and protect fundamental rights (9.3)¹⁰.

⁹ Sub-factor 8.7 includes the presumption of innocence and the opportunity to submit and challenge evidence before public proceedings, freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and abusive treatment, and access to legal counsel and translators.

¹⁰ WJP has devoted significant effort to collecting data on informal justice in a dozen countries. Nonetheless, the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of measuring their fairness and effectiveness in a manner that is both systematic and comparable across countries, make assessments extraordinarily challenging. Although the WJP has collected data on this dimension, it is not included in the aggregated scores and rankings.

Table 1: The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

The four universal principles which comprise the WJP's notion of the rule of law are further developed in the nine factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index.

Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

- 1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature
- 1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary
- 1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review
- 1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct
- 1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks
- 1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

- 2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain
- 2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain

Factor 3: Open Government

- 3.1 Publicized laws and government data
- 3.2 Right to information
- 3.3 Civic participation
- 3.4 Complaint mechanisms

Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination
- 4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed
- 4.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused
- 4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed
- 4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed
- 4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed
- 4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed
- 4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed

Factor 5: Order and Security

- 5.1 Crime is effectively controlled
- 5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited
- 5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances

Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

- 6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced
- 6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence
- 6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
- 6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings
- 6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation

Factor 7: Civil Justice

- 7.1 People can access and afford civil justice
- 7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination
- 7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption
- 7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence
- 7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay
- 7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced
- 7.7 ADR is accessible, impartial, and effective

Factor 8: Criminal Justice

- 8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective
- 8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective
- 8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior
- 8.4 Criminal system is impartial
- 8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption
- 8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence
- 8.7 Due process of law and rights of the accused

Factor 9: Informal Justice

- 9.1 Informal justice is timely and effective
- 9.2 Informal justice is impartial and free of improper influence
- 9.3 Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights

Measuring the Rule of Law

This conceptual framework provides the basis for measuring the rule of law.

The scores and rankings of the 44 sub-factors (factors 1 through 8¹) draw from two data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: (1) a general population poll (GPP) conducted by leading local polling companies using a representative sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities, and (2) qualified respondents' questionnaires (QRQs) consisting of closed-ended questions completed by in-country practitioners and academics with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health. Taken together, these two data sources provide up-to-date firsthand information from a large number of people on their experiences and perceptions concerning their dealings with the government, the police, and the courts, as well as the openness and accountability of the state, the extent of corruption, and the magnitude of common crimes to which the general public is exposed.

These data are processed, normalized on a 0 to 1 scale, and aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the dimension level for each country, and then to an overall score and ranking using the data map and weights reported in reported in the methodology section of the WJP Rule of Law Index website. Finally, these scores are validated and cross-checked against qualitative and quantitative third-party sources to identify possible mistakes or inconsistencies within the data.

The WJP has produced the Rule of Law Index for each

¹ Significant effort has been devoted during the last four years to collecting data on informal justice in a dozen countries. Nonetheless, the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of measuring their fairness and effectiveness in a manner that is both systematic and comparable across countries, make assessments extraordinarily challenging. Although the WJP has collected data on this dimension, it is not included in the aggregated scores and rankings.

of the last five years. During this time, the number of countries covered has increased, and the surveys and indicators have evolved to better reflect the rule of law landscape of countries around the world. This year's surveys and indicators are closely aligned with those used in the previous edition. The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* report also includes three new countries (Belize, Costa Rica, and Honduras), and covers a total of 102 countries and jurisdictions that account for more than 90 percent of the world's population.

The country scores and rankings presented in this report are based on data collected and analyzed during the fourth quarter of 2014, with the exception of general population data for countries indexed in 2012 and 2013, which were gathered during the fall of 2012 and the fall of 2013.

The scores and rankings have been organized into 102 country profiles, which are available at <http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/>. Each of these profiles displays 1) the country's overall rule of law score and ranking, 2) the score of each of the eight dimensions of the rule of law as well as the global, regional, and income group rankings, 3) the score of each of the 44 sub-factors together with the average score of the country's region and the country's income group. A detailed description of the process by which data is collected and the rule of law is measured is available online at www.worldjusticeproject.org.

Box 3: The WJP Rule of Law Index Methodology in a Nutshell

The production of the WJP Rule of Law Index may be summarized in eleven steps:

1

The WJP developed the conceptual framework summarized in the Index's **9 FACTORS** and **47 SUB-FACTORS**, in consultation with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from around the world.

2

The Index team developed a set of **FIVE QUESTIONNAIRES** based on the Index's conceptual framework, to be administered to experts and the general public.

Questionnaires were translated into several languages and adapted to reflect commonly used terms and expressions.

3

The team identified, on average, more than **300 POTENTIAL LOCAL EXPERTS** per country to respond to the experts' questionnaires, and engaged the services of leading local polling companies to implement the household surveys.

4

Polling companies conducted pre-test **PILOT SURVEYS** of the general public in consultation with the Index team, and launched the final survey

5

The team sent the questionnaires to **LOCAL EXPERTS** and engaged in continual interaction with them.

6

The Index team collected and mapped the data onto the **44 SUB-FACTORS** with global comparability.

7

The Index team constructed the final scores using a **FIVE-STEP PROCESS**:

- a. Codified the questionnaire items as numeric values.
- b. Produced raw country scores by aggregating the responses from several individuals (**EXPERTS OR GENERAL PUBLIC**).
- c. Normalized the raw scores.
- d. Aggregated the normalized scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages.
- e. Produced the final rankings using the normalized scores.

8

The data were subject to a series of tests to identify possible biases and errors. For example, the Index team cross-checked all sub-factors against more than **60 THIRD-PARTY SOURCES**, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations.

9

A sensitivity analysis was conducted by the **ECONOMETRICS AND APPLIED STATISTICS UNIT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE**, in collaboration with the Index team, to assess the statistical reliability of the results.

10

To illustrate whether the rule of law in a country significantly changed over the course of the past year, a measure of change over time was produced based on the annual difference in the country-level factor scores, the standard errors of these scores (estimated from a set of **100 BOOTSTRAP SAMPLES**), and the results of the corresponding t-tests.

11

The data were organized into **COUNTRY REPORTS, TABLES, AND FIGURES** to facilitate their presentation and interpretation.

* Further information about the methods employed to produce the Index scores and rankings can be found in the "Methodology" section of this report.

Features of the Rule of Law Index

The WJP Rule of Law Index includes several features that set it apart from other indices and make it useful for a large number of countries:

- **Rule of law in practice:** The Index measures adherence to the rule of law by looking at policy outcomes (such as whether people have access to courts or whether crime is effectively controlled). This stands in contrast to efforts that focus on the laws on the books, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.
- **Comprehensive/Multi-dimensional:** While other indices cover particular aspects of the rule of law, such as absence of corruption or human rights, they do not yield a full picture of rule of law compliance. The WJP Rule of Law Index is the only global instrument that looks at the rule of law comprehensively.
- **Perspective of the ordinary people:** The WJP Rule of Law Index puts people at its core by looking at a nation's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary individuals who are directly affected by the degree of adherence to the rule of law in their societies. The WJP Index examines practical, everyday situations, such as whether people can access public services and whether a dispute among neighbors can be resolved peacefully and cost-effectively by an independent adjudicator.
- **New data anchored in actual experiences:** The Index is the only comprehensive set of indicators on the rule of law that is based on primary data. The Index's scores are built from the assessments of local residents (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts, which ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.
- **Culturally competent:** The Index has been designed to be applied in countries with vastly different social, cultural, economic, and political systems. No society has ever attained — let alone sustained — a perfect realization of the rule of law. Every nation faces the perpetual challenge of building and renewing the structures, institutions, and norms that can support and sustain a rule of law culture.

Using the WJP Rule of Law Index

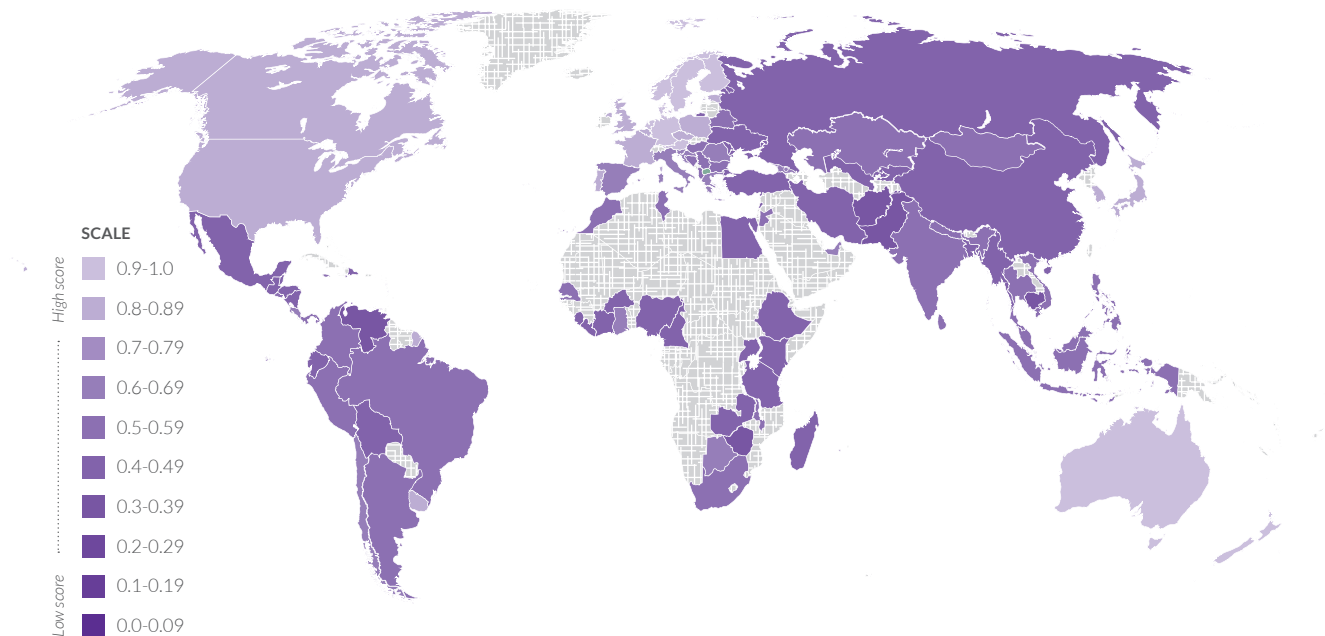
The WJP Rule of Law Index has been designed to offer a reliable and independent data source for policy makers, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and other constituencies to assess a nation's adherence to the rule of law as perceived and experienced by the average person, identify a nation's strengths and weaknesses in comparison to similarly situated countries, and track changes over time. The Index has been designed to include several features that set it apart from other indices and make it valuable for a large number of countries, thus providing a powerful resource that can inform policy debates both within and across countries. However, the Index's findings must be interpreted in light of certain inherent limitations.

1. The WJP Rule of Law Index does not identify priorities for reform and is not intended to establish causation or to ascertain the complex relationship among different rule of law dimensions in various countries.
2. The Index's rankings and scores are the product of a rigorous data collection and aggregation methodology. Nonetheless, as with all measures, they are subject to measurement error.
3. Given the uncertainty associated with picking a particular sample of respondents, standard errors have been calculated using bootstrapping methods to test whether the annual changes in the factor scores are statistically significant.
4. Indices and indicators are subject to potential abuse and misinterpretation. Once released to the public, they can take on a life of their own and be used for purposes unanticipated by their creators. If data is taken out of context, it can lead to unintended or erroneous policy decisions.
5. Rule of law concepts measured by the Index may have different meanings across countries. Users are encouraged to consult the specific definitions of the variables employed in the construction of the Index, which are discussed in greater detail in the methodology section of the WJP Rule of Law Index website.
6. The Index is generally intended to be used in combination with other instruments, both quantitative and qualitative. Just as in the areas of health or economics, no single index conveys a full picture of a country's situation. Policymaking in the area of rule of law requires careful consideration of all relevant dimensions – which may vary from country to country – and a combination of sources, instruments, and methods.
7. Pursuant to the sensitivity analysis of the Index data conducted in collaboration with the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, confidence intervals have been calculated for all figures included in the WJP Rule of Law Index. These confidence intervals and other relevant considerations regarding measurement error are reported in Saisana and Saltelli (2015) and Botero and Ponce (2011).

Scores & Rankings

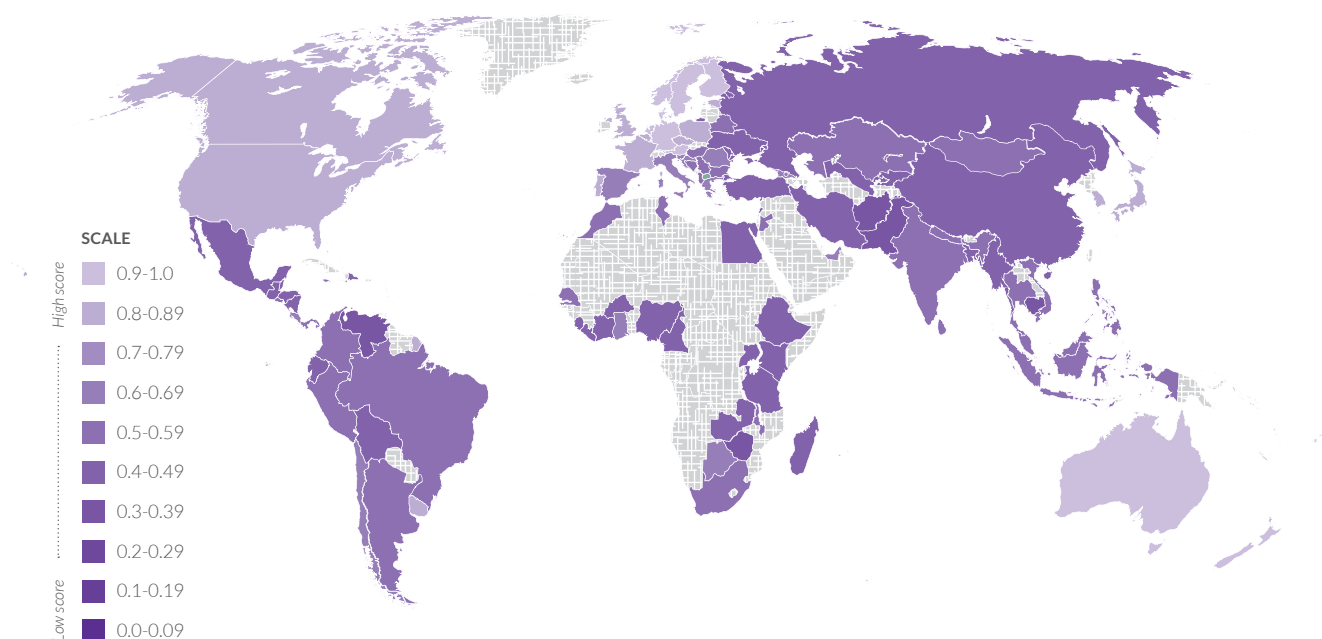


Rule of Law Around the World



COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.87	1	Croatia	0.60	35	Moldova	0.48	69
Norway	0.87	2	South Africa	0.58	36	Ukraine	0.48	70
Sweden	0.85	3	Hungary	0.58	37	China	0.48	71
Finland	0.85	4	Senegal	0.57	38	Tanzania	0.47	72
Netherlands	0.83	5	Malaysia	0.57	39	Zambia	0.47	73
New Zealand	0.83	6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.57	40	Kyrgyzstan	0.47	74
Austria	0.82	7	Jordan	0.56	41	Russia	0.47	75
Germany	0.81	8	Jamaica	0.56	42	Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	76
Singapore	0.81	9	Tunisia	0.56	43	Ecuador	0.47	77
Australia	0.80	10	Macedonia, FYR	0.55	44	Burkina Faso	0.47	78
Republic of Korea	0.79	11	Bulgaria	0.55	45	Mexico	0.47	79
United Kingdom	0.78	12	Brazil	0.54	46	Turkey	0.46	80
Japan	0.78	13	Mongolia	0.53	47	Uzbekistan	0.46	81
Canada	0.78	14	Nepal	0.53	48	Madagascar	0.45	82
Estonia	0.77	15	Panama	0.53	49	Liberia	0.45	83
Belgium	0.77	16	Belarus	0.53	50	Kenya	0.45	84
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.76	17	Philippines	0.53	51	Guatemala	0.44	85
France	0.74	18	Indonesia	0.52	52	Egypt	0.44	86
United States	0.73	19	Albania	0.52	53	Sierra Leone	0.44	87
Czech Republic	0.72	20	Argentina	0.52	54	Iran	0.43	88
Poland	0.71	21	Morocco	0.52	55	Nicaragua	0.43	89
Uruguay	0.71	22	Thailand	0.52	56	Honduras	0.42	90
Portugal	0.70	23	El Salvador	0.51	57	Ethiopia	0.42	91
Spain	0.68	24	Sri Lanka	0.51	58	Myanmar	0.42	92
Costa Rica	0.68	25	India	0.51	59	Bangladesh	0.42	93
Chile	0.68	26	Serbia	0.50	60	Bolivia	0.41	94
United Arab Emirates	0.67	27	Malawi	0.50	61	Uganda	0.41	95
Slovenia	0.66	28	Colombia	0.50	62	Nigeria	0.41	96
Georgia	0.65	29	Peru	0.50	63	Cameroon	0.40	97
Italy	0.64	30	Vietnam	0.50	64	Pakistan	0.38	98
Botswana	0.64	31	Kazakhstan	0.50	65	Cambodia	0.37	99
Romania	0.62	32	Belize	0.49	66	Zimbabwe	0.37	100
Greece	0.60	33	Dominican Republic	0.48	67	Afghanistan	0.35	101
Ghana	0.60	34	Lebanon	0.48	68	Venezuela	0.32	102

Rule of Law Around the World by Region



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Botswana	0.64	31
Ghana	0.60	34
South Africa	0.58	36
Senegal	0.57	38
Malawi	0.50	61
Tanzania	0.47	72
Zambia	0.47	73
Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	76
Burkina Faso	0.47	78
Madagascar	0.45	82
Liberia	0.45	83
Kenya	0.45	84
Sierra Leone	0.44	87
Ethiopia	0.42	91
Uganda	0.41	95
Nigeria	0.41	96
Cameroon	0.40	97
Zimbabwe	0.37	100

EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Georgia	0.65	29
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.57	40
Macedonia, FYR	0.55	44
Belarus	0.53	50
Albania	0.52	53
Serbia	0.50	60
Kazakhstan	0.50	65
Moldova	0.48	69
Ukraine	0.48	70
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	74
Russia	0.47	75
Turkey	0.46	80
Uzbekistan	0.46	81

LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Uruguay	0.71	22
Costa Rica	0.68	25
Chile	0.68	26
Jamaica	0.56	42
Brazil	0.54	46
Panama	0.53	49
Argentina	0.52	54
El Salvador	0.51	57
Colombia	0.50	62
Peru	0.50	63
Belize	0.49	66
Dominican Republic	0.48	67
Ecuador	0.47	77
Mexico	0.47	79
Guatemala	0.44	85
Nicaragua	0.43	89
Honduras	0.42	90
Bolivia	0.41	94
Venezuela	0.32	102

EUROPEAN UNION, EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION & NORTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.87	1
Norway	0.87	2
Sweden	0.85	3
Finland	0.85	4
Netherlands	0.83	5
Austria	0.82	7
Germany	0.81	8
United Kingdom	0.78	12
Canada	0.78	14
Estonia	0.77	15
Belgium	0.77	16
France	0.74	18
United States	0.73	19
Czech Republic	0.72	20
Poland	0.71	21
Portugal	0.70	23
Spain	0.68	24
Slovenia	0.66	28
Italy	0.64	30
Romania	0.62	32
Greece	0.60	33
Croatia	0.60	35
Hungary	0.58	37
Bulgaria	0.55	45

EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
New Zealand	0.83	6
Singapore	0.81	9
Australia	0.80	10
Republic of Korea	0.79	11
Japan	0.78	13
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.76	17
Malaysia	0.57	39
Mongolia	0.53	47
Philippines	0.53	51
Indonesia	0.52	52
Thailand	0.52	56
Vietnam	0.50	64
China	0.48	71
Myanmar	0.42	92
Cambodia	0.37	99

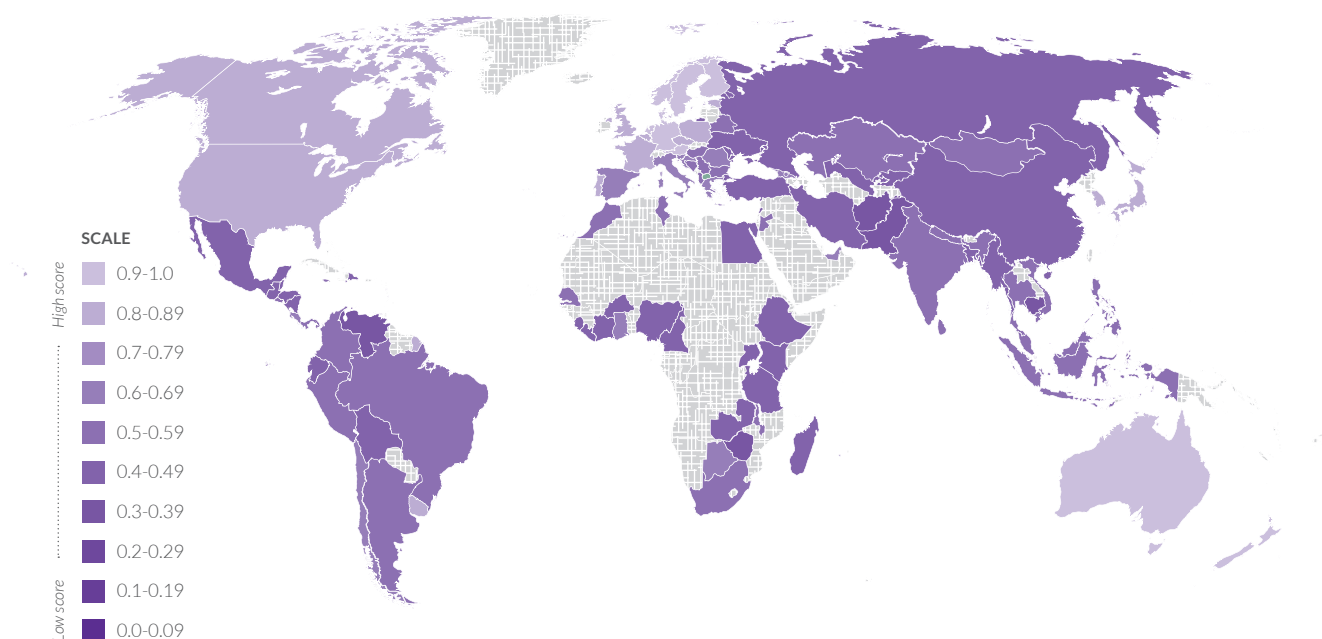
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
United Arab Emirates	0.67	27
Jordan	0.56	41
Tunisia	0.56	43
Morocco	0.52	55
Lebanon	0.48	68
Egypt	0.44	86
Iran	0.43	88

SOUTH ASIA

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Nepal	0.53	48
Sri Lanka	0.51	58
India	0.51	59
Bangladesh	0.42	93
Pakistan	0.38	98
Afghanistan	0.35	101

Rule of Law Around the World by Income Group



HIGH INCOME

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.87	1
Norway	0.87	2
Sweden	0.85	3
Finland	0.85	4
Netherlands	0.83	5
New Zealand	0.83	6
Austria	0.82	7
Germany	0.81	8
Singapore	0.81	9
Australia	0.80	10
Republic of Korea	0.79	11
United Kingdom	0.78	12
Japan	0.78	13
Canada	0.78	14
Estonia	0.77	15
Belgium	0.77	16
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.76	17
France	0.74	18
United States	0.73	19
Czech Republic	0.72	20
Poland	0.71	21
Uruguay	0.71	22
Portugal	0.70	23
Spain	0.68	24
Chile	0.68	26
United Arab Emirates	0.67	27
Slovenia	0.66	28
Italy	0.64	30
Greece	0.60	33
Croatia	0.60	35
Russia	0.47	75

UPPER MIDDLE INCOME

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Costa Rica	0.68	25
Botswana	0.64	31
Romania	0.62	32
South Africa	0.58	36
Hungary	0.58	37
Malaysia	0.57	39
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.57	40
Jordan	0.56	41
Jamaica	0.56	42
Tunisia	0.56	43
Macedonia, FYR	0.55	44
Bulgaria	0.55	45
Brazil	0.54	46
Panama	0.53	49
Belarus	0.53	50
Albania	0.52	53
Argentina	0.52	54
Thailand	0.52	56
Serbia	0.50	60
Colombia	0.50	62
Peru	0.50	63
Kazakhstan	0.50	65
Belize	0.49	66
Dominican Republic	0.48	67
Lebanon	0.48	68
China	0.48	71
Ecuador	0.47	77
Mexico	0.47	79
Turkey	0.46	80
Iran	0.43	88
Venezuela	0.32	102

LOWER MIDDLE INCOME

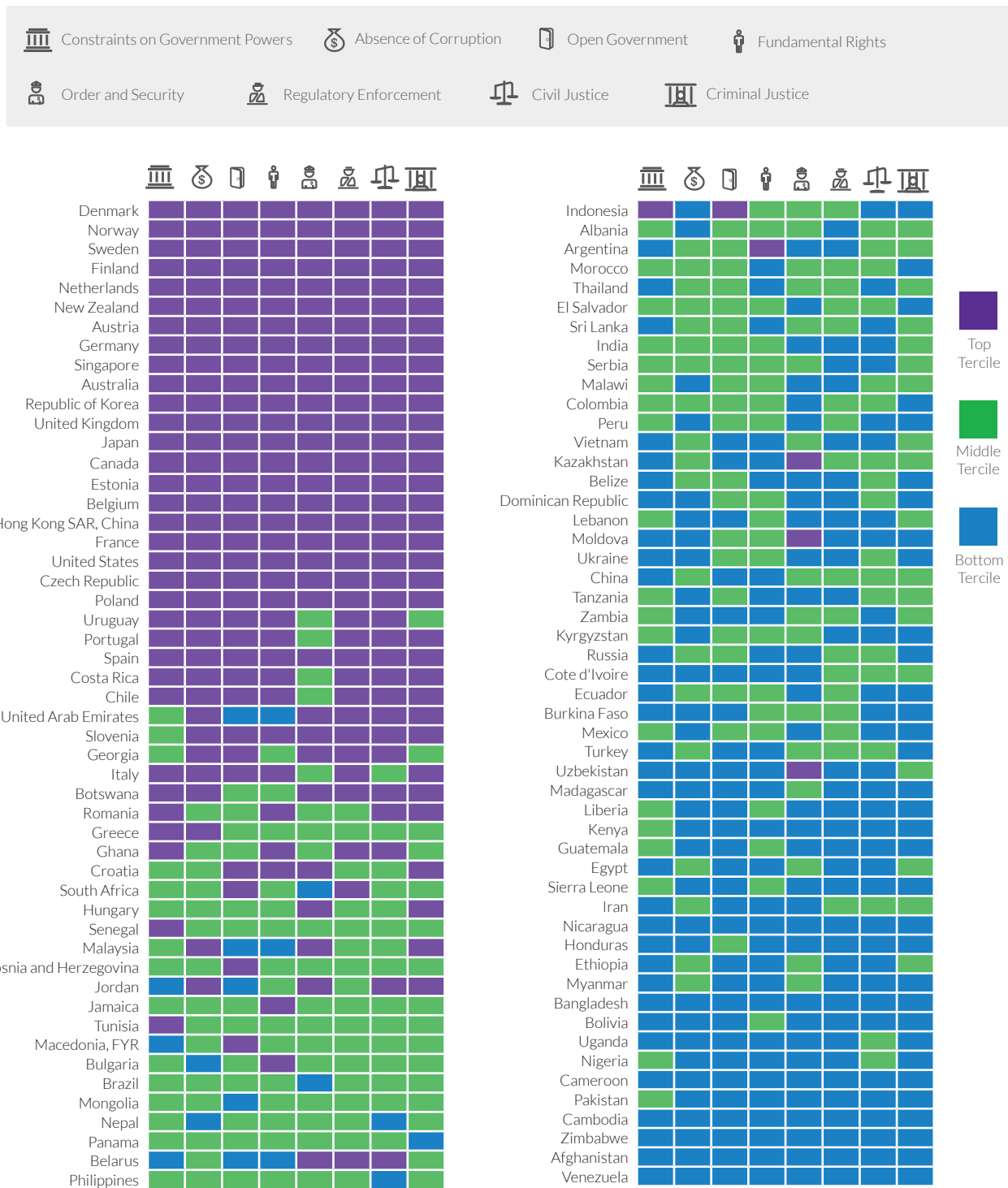
COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Georgia	0.65	29
Ghana	0.60	34
Senegal	0.57	38
Mongolia	0.53	47
Philippines	0.53	51
Indonesia	0.52	52
Morocco	0.52	55
El Salvador	0.51	57
Sri Lanka	0.51	58
India	0.51	59
Vietnam	0.50	64
Moldova	0.48	69
Ukraine	0.48	70
Zambia	0.47	73
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	74
Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	76
Uzbekistan	0.46	81
Guatemala	0.44	85
Egypt	0.44	86
Nicaragua	0.43	89
Honduras	0.42	90
Bolivia	0.41	94
Nigeria	0.41	96
Cameroon	0.40	97
Pakistan	0.38	98

LOW INCOME

COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Nepal	0.53	48
Malawi	0.50	61
Tanzania	0.47	72
Burkina Faso	0.47	78
Madagascar	0.45	82
Liberia	0.45	83
Kenya	0.45	84
Sierra Leone	0.44	87
Ethiopia	0.42	91
Myanmar	0.42	92
Bangladesh	0.42	93
Uganda	0.41	95
Cambodia	0.37	99
Zimbabwe	0.37	100
Afghanistan	0.35	101

The Eight Factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index

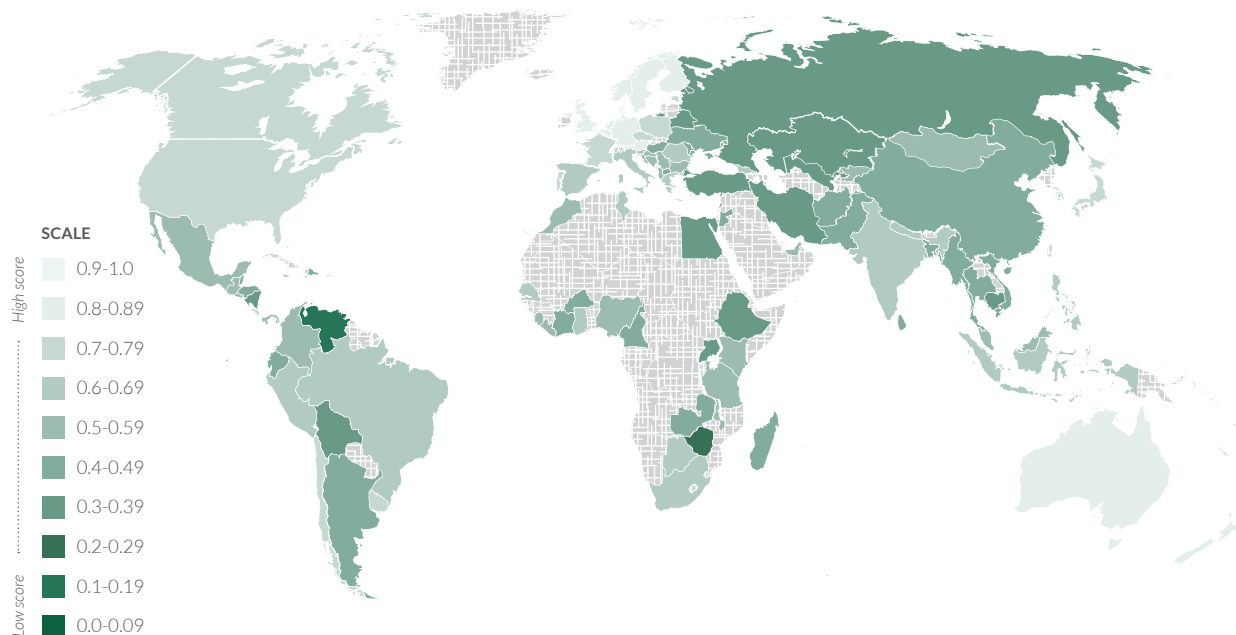
The following chart presents country performance on the eight factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers



Factor 1 measures the effectiveness of the institutional checks on government power by the legislature, the judiciary, and independent auditing and review agencies, as well as the effectiveness of non-governmental oversight by the media and civil society, which serve an important role in monitoring government actions and holding officials accountable. This factor also measures the extent to which transitions of power occur in accordance with the law and whether government officials are held accountable for official misconduct.

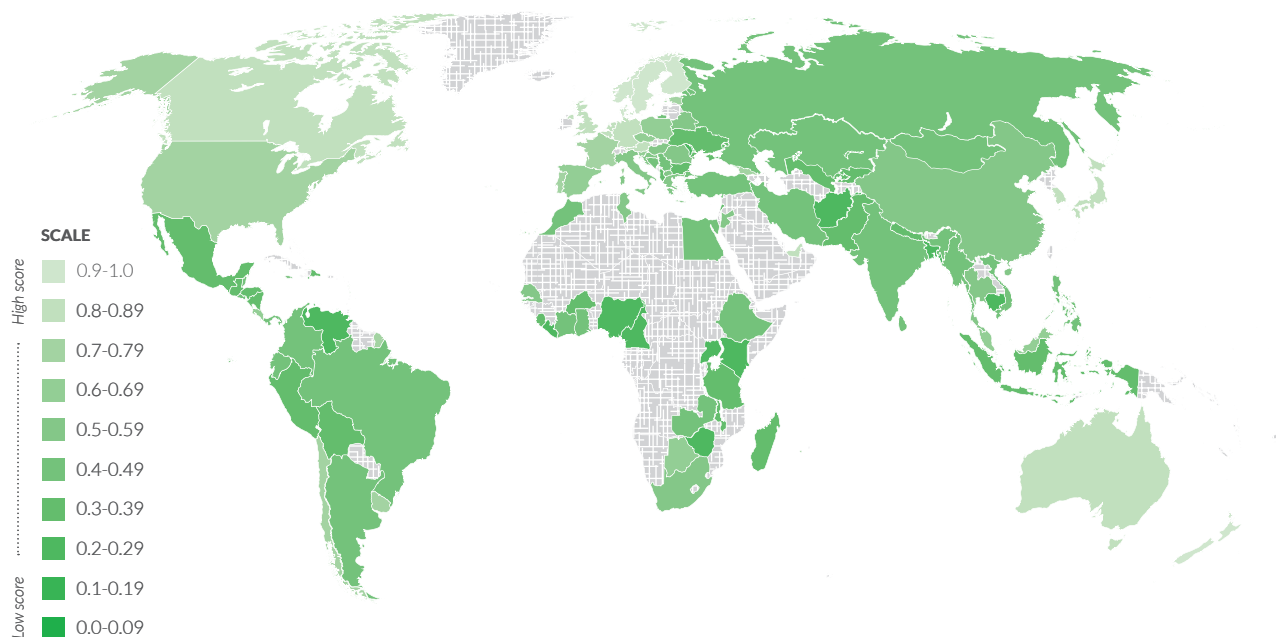


COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.92	1	Nepal	0.62	35	Jordan	0.49	69
Finland	0.88	2	Georgia	0.62	36	Dominican Republic	0.49	70
Norway	0.88	3	Slovenia	0.62	37	Argentina	0.49	71
Sweden	0.88	4	India	0.62	38	Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	72
Netherlands	0.87	5	Philippines	0.61	39	Belize	0.47	73
Germany	0.85	6	South Africa	0.61	40	Macedonia, FYR	0.47	74
Austria	0.85	7	Jamaica	0.61	41	Sri Lanka	0.47	75
New Zealand	0.85	8	Brazil	0.61	42	Thailand	0.46	76
Australia	0.83	9	Peru	0.60	43	Ukraine	0.45	77
Belgium	0.81	10	Croatia	0.59	44	Myanmar	0.45	78
United Kingdom	0.80	11	United Arab Emirates	0.58	45	Moldova	0.45	79
Portugal	0.79	12	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.57	46	Honduras	0.45	80
Estonia	0.79	13	Malawi	0.57	47	Madagascar	0.44	81
Republic of Korea	0.79	14	Morocco	0.57	48	Afghanistan	0.44	82
Costa Rica	0.78	15	Lebanon	0.56	49	Cameroon	0.44	83
France	0.78	16	Kenya	0.56	50	Bangladesh	0.44	84
Canada	0.78	17	Colombia	0.55	51	Vietnam	0.42	85
Poland	0.77	18	Albania	0.55	52	Burkina Faso	0.41	86
Japan	0.76	19	Mongolia	0.54	53	China	0.41	87
Uruguay	0.76	20	Liberia	0.54	54	Ecuador	0.40	88
United States	0.76	21	Tanzania	0.53	55	Uganda	0.39	89
Singapore	0.76	22	Bulgaria	0.53	56	Russia	0.39	90
Chile	0.74	23	Panama	0.53	57	Egypt	0.39	91
Czech Republic	0.74	24	Malaysia	0.52	58	Bolivia	0.38	92
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.71	25	Sierra Leone	0.52	59	Kazakhstan	0.37	93
Spain	0.69	26	El Salvador	0.52	60	Iran	0.37	94
Italy	0.69	27	Mexico	0.51	61	Turkey	0.37	95
Ghana	0.69	28	Kyrgyzstan	0.51	62	Ethiopia	0.36	96
Senegal	0.66	29	Nigeria	0.51	63	Belarus	0.35	97
Greece	0.65	30	Guatemala	0.51	64	Nicaragua	0.35	98
Indonesia	0.64	31	Serbia	0.50	65	Cambodia	0.33	99
Botswana	0.63	32	Hungary	0.49	66	Uzbekistan	0.31	100
Romania	0.63	33	Pakistan	0.49	67	Zimbabwe	0.26	101
Tunisia	0.62	34	Zambia	0.49	68	Venezuela	0.19	102

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 2 measures the absence of corruption in government. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military, police, and the legislature.

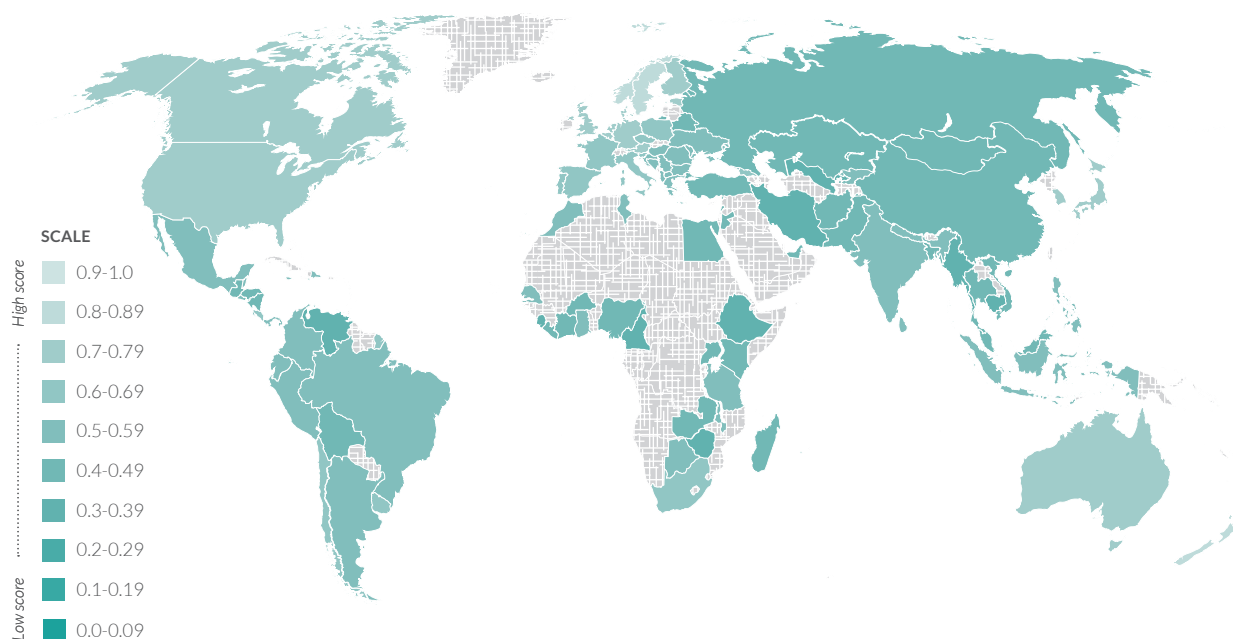


COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.96	1	Croatia	0.54	35	Cote d'Ivoire	0.40	69
Norway	0.93	2	Senegal	0.53	36	Zambia	0.40	70
Singapore	0.93	3	Jamaica	0.53	37	Bulgaria	0.39	71
Sweden	0.91	4	Macedonia, FYR	0.52	38	Nepal	0.39	72
Finland	0.90	5	Thailand	0.52	39	Burkina Faso	0.38	73
New Zealand	0.90	6	Romania	0.52	40	Indonesia	0.37	74
Netherlands	0.89	7	China	0.51	41	Nicaragua	0.37	75
Japan	0.86	8	South Africa	0.51	42	Lebanon	0.37	76
Australia	0.84	9	Belarus	0.50	43	Tanzania	0.37	77
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.84	10	Tunisia	0.50	44	Albania	0.36	78
Austria	0.83	11	Hungary	0.50	45	Dominican Republic	0.36	79
Germany	0.83	12	Panama	0.49	46	Malawi	0.36	80
United Arab Emirates	0.82	13	Philippines	0.49	47	Uzbekistan	0.35	81
Republic of Korea	0.82	14	Morocco	0.49	48	Madagascar	0.35	82
United Kingdom	0.82	15	Turkey	0.49	49	Pakistan	0.35	83
Canada	0.81	16	Belize	0.48	50	Ukraine	0.34	84
Belgium	0.81	17	Argentina	0.48	51	Honduras	0.34	85
Uruguay	0.78	18	Egypt	0.47	52	Peru	0.34	86
Estonia	0.78	19	Ethiopia	0.47	53	Bolivia	0.34	87
United States	0.75	20	Sri Lanka	0.46	54	Mexico	0.33	88
France	0.75	21	Brazil	0.46	55	Guatemala	0.33	89
Georgia	0.73	22	Vietnam	0.46	56	Kyrgyzstan	0.30	90
Chile	0.72	23	Ecuador	0.45	57	Sierra Leone	0.30	91
Portugal	0.71	24	Kazakhstan	0.45	58	Zimbabwe	0.28	92
Spain	0.69	25	Ghana	0.44	59	Moldova	0.28	93
Costa Rica	0.68	26	Russia	0.44	60	Liberia	0.28	94
Czech Republic	0.66	27	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.43	61	Venezuela	0.27	95
Poland	0.65	28	El Salvador	0.43	62	Kenya	0.27	96
Botswana	0.65	29	Colombia	0.43	63	Nigeria	0.27	97
Malaysia	0.63	30	Iran	0.42	64	Bangladesh	0.27	98
Slovenia	0.60	31	Myanmar	0.42	65	Cambodia	0.27	99
Jordan	0.59	32	Mongolia	0.42	66	Uganda	0.27	100
Italy	0.59	33	Serbia	0.41	67	Cameroon	0.25	101
Greece	0.54	34	India	0.40	68	Afghanistan	0.23	102

Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 3 measures whether basic laws and information in legal rights are publicized, and assesses the quality of information published by the government. It also measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are properly granted. Finally, it evaluates the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms and whether people can bring specific complaints to the government.

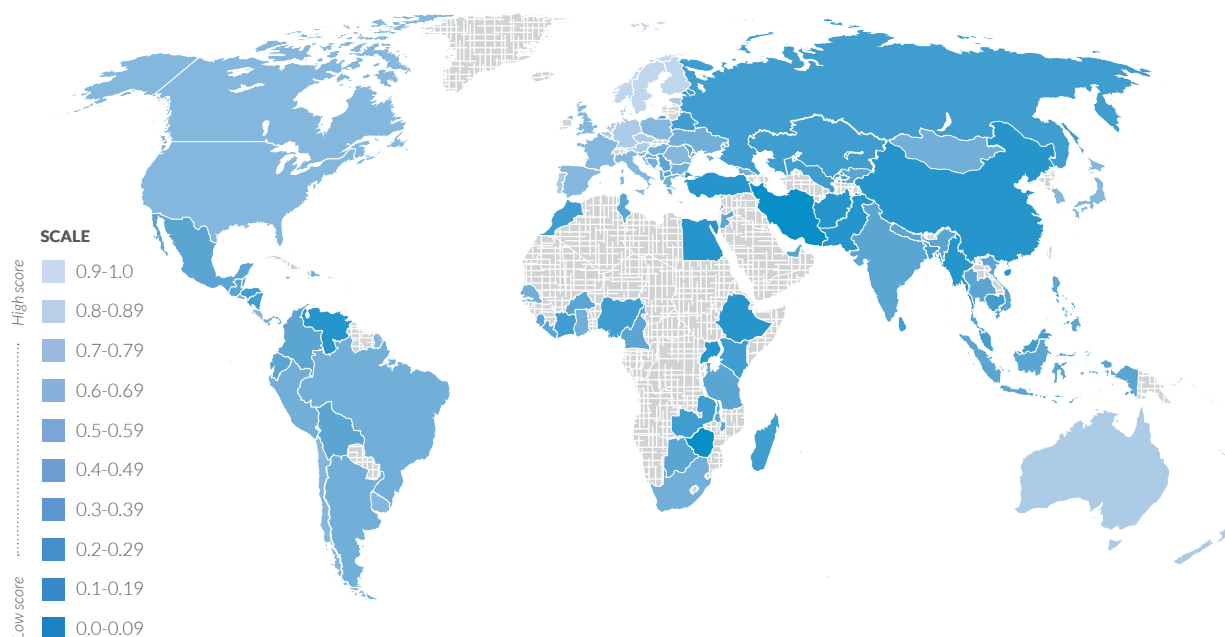


COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Sweden	0.81	1	Botswana	0.57	35	United Arab Emirates	0.48	69
New Zealand	0.81	2	Greece	0.57	36	Guatemala	0.48	70
Norway	0.81	3	India	0.57	37	Liberia	0.48	71
Denmark	0.78	4	Brazil	0.56	38	Zambia	0.48	72
Netherlands	0.76	5	Colombia	0.56	39	Bangladesh	0.47	73
Finland	0.76	6	Nepal	0.56	40	Madagascar	0.47	74
Canada	0.75	7	Ghana	0.56	41	Mongolia	0.46	75
United Kingdom	0.74	8	Mexico	0.56	42	Jordan	0.46	76
Australia	0.74	9	Ukraine	0.56	43	Nigeria	0.46	77
Republic of Korea	0.73	10	Argentina	0.56	44	Belarus	0.46	78
United States	0.73	11	Panama	0.55	45	Kenya	0.46	79
Japan	0.72	12	Moldova	0.55	46	Bolivia	0.45	80
Austria	0.72	13	Peru	0.55	47	Lebanon	0.45	81
Estonia	0.72	14	Belize	0.55	48	Turkey	0.45	82
Germany	0.72	15	Bulgaria	0.54	49	Pakistan	0.45	83
Belgium	0.70	16	Philippines	0.54	50	Nicaragua	0.44	84
France	0.69	17	Romania	0.53	51	Kazakhstan	0.44	85
Chile	0.68	18	Sri Lanka	0.53	52	Vietnam	0.43	86
Costa Rica	0.68	19	Dominican Republic	0.52	53	China	0.43	87
Poland	0.67	20	Albania	0.52	54	Malaysia	0.43	88
Uruguay	0.65	21	Senegal	0.52	55	Afghanistan	0.43	89
Czech Republic	0.64	22	Hungary	0.51	56	Burkina Faso	0.43	90
Portugal	0.64	23	Jamaica	0.51	57	Egypt	0.42	91
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.63	24	El Salvador	0.51	58	Uganda	0.41	92
Singapore	0.63	25	Tunisia	0.51	59	Cote d'Ivoire	0.40	93
Spain	0.62	26	Morocco	0.51	60	Ethiopia	0.39	94
South Africa	0.62	27	Serbia	0.51	61	Cameroon	0.39	95
Italy	0.61	28	Tanzania	0.51	62	Sierra Leone	0.39	96
Georgia	0.61	29	Ecuador	0.51	63	Venezuela	0.38	97
Slovenia	0.60	30	Kyrgyzstan	0.50	64	Cambodia	0.36	98
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.59	31	Malawi	0.50	65	Iran	0.35	99
Indonesia	0.58	32	Honduras	0.49	66	Myanmar	0.32	100
Croatia	0.58	33	Russia	0.49	67	Uzbekistan	0.32	101
Macedonia, FYR	0.57	34	Thailand	0.49	68	Zimbabwe	0.32	102

Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 4 measures the protection of fundamental human rights, including effective enforcement of laws that ensure equal protection, the right to life and security of the person, due process of law and the rights of the accused, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of belief and religion, the right to privacy, freedom of assembly and association, and fundamental labor rights, including the right to collective bargaining, the prohibition of forced and child labor, and the elimination of discrimination.

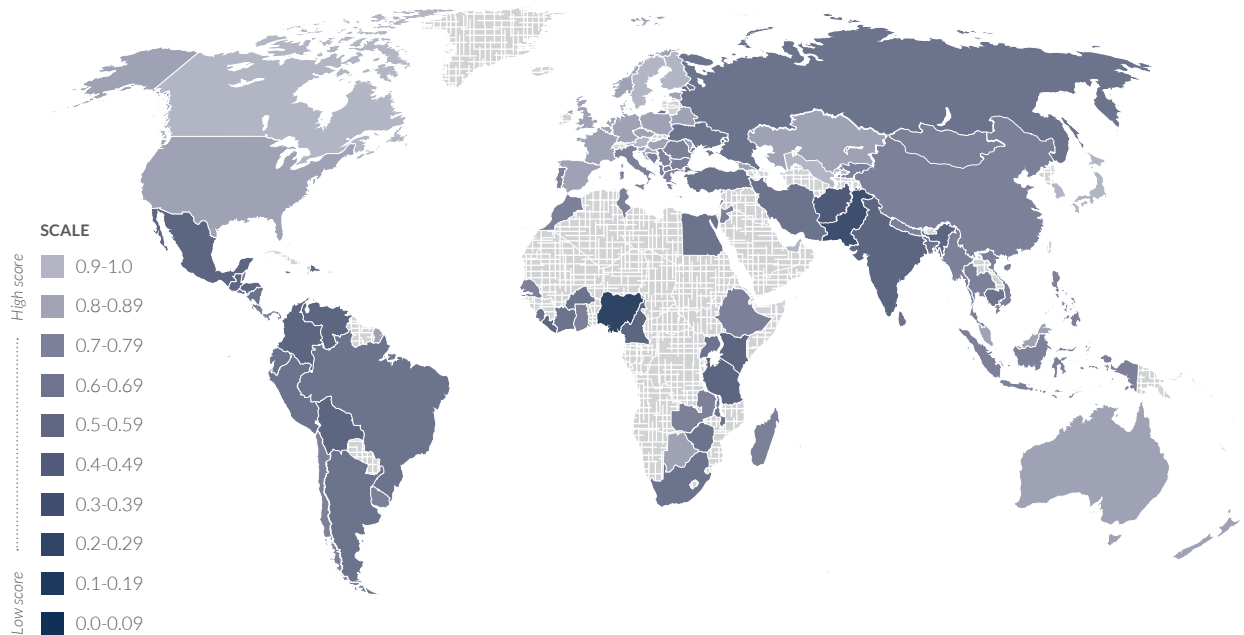


COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Finland	0.91	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.66	35	Vietnam	0.52	69
Denmark	0.91	2	Greece	0.65	36	Kyrgyzstan	0.51	70
Norway	0.90	3	Hungary	0.65	37	Tanzania	0.51	71
Sweden	0.90	4	Georgia	0.64	38	Thailand	0.50	72
Austria	0.87	5	South Africa	0.63	39	Belize	0.50	73
Germany	0.87	6	Senegal	0.63	40	Cameroon	0.50	74
Netherlands	0.85	7	El Salvador	0.62	41	United Arab Emirates	0.50	75
Belgium	0.84	8	Panama	0.62	42	Kenya	0.49	76
New Zealand	0.83	9	Dominican Republic	0.61	43	Sri Lanka	0.49	77
Australia	0.82	10	Ukraine	0.61	44	Malaysia	0.48	78
Estonia	0.81	11	Mongolia	0.61	45	Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	79
Portugal	0.80	12	Brazil	0.61	46	Russia	0.47	80
Czech Republic	0.80	13	Peru	0.60	47	Madagascar	0.47	81
United Kingdom	0.79	14	Albania	0.60	48	Belarus	0.46	82
Canada	0.79	15	Malawi	0.59	49	Nicaragua	0.46	83
Uruguay	0.79	16	Liberia	0.58	50	Kazakhstan	0.46	84
Costa Rica	0.78	17	Serbia	0.58	51	Honduras	0.45	85
France	0.78	18	Macedonia, FYR	0.57	52	Morocco	0.45	86
Spain	0.78	19	Nepal	0.56	53	Nigeria	0.44	87
Slovenia	0.77	20	Guatemala	0.56	54	Bangladesh	0.42	88
Poland	0.77	21	Botswana	0.56	55	Zambia	0.42	89
Japan	0.76	22	Mexico	0.56	56	Cambodia	0.42	90
Italy	0.74	23	Lebanon	0.55	57	Uzbekistan	0.41	91
Chile	0.74	24	Burkina Faso	0.55	58	Pakistan	0.39	92
Republic of Korea	0.73	25	Moldova	0.55	59	Venezuela	0.39	93
United States	0.73	26	Colombia	0.55	60	Uganda	0.39	94
Romania	0.73	27	India	0.54	61	Afghanistan	0.38	95
Singapore	0.72	28	Tunisia	0.54	62	Turkey	0.36	96
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.70	29	Sierra Leone	0.53	63	Ethiopia	0.32	97
Ghana	0.69	30	Ecuador	0.53	64	Egypt	0.32	98
Croatia	0.67	31	Bolivia	0.53	65	China	0.32	99
Bulgaria	0.67	32	Indonesia	0.52	66	Myanmar	0.31	100
Argentina	0.66	33	Philippines	0.52	67	Zimbabwe	0.29	101
Jamaica	0.66	34	Jordan	0.52	68	Iran	0.22	102

Factor 5: Order and Security



Factor 5 measures various threats to order and security including conventional crime, political violence, and violence as a means to redress personal grievances.

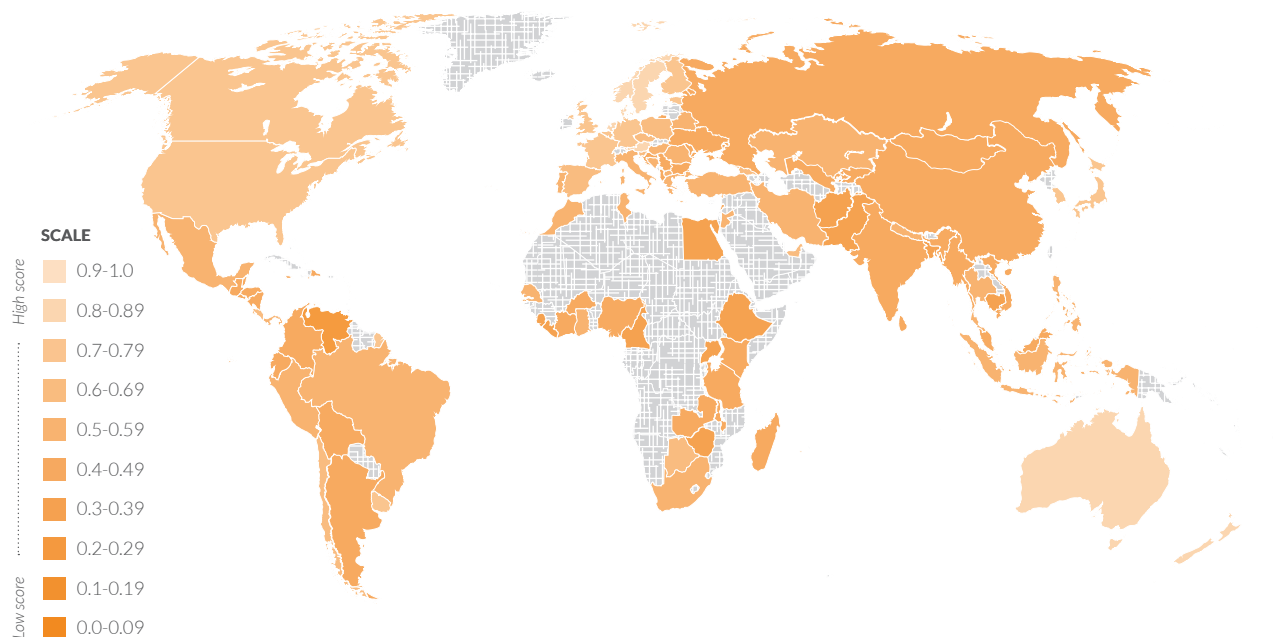


COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Japan	0.93	1	Vietnam	0.79	35	El Salvador	0.68	69
Denmark	0.92	2	Bulgaria	0.79	36	Nicaragua	0.68	70
Finland	0.92	3	Mongolia	0.79	37	Belize	0.68	71
Singapore	0.91	4	China	0.78	38	Cambodia	0.68	72
Uzbekistan	0.91	5	Romania	0.78	39	Lebanon	0.68	73
United Arab Emirates	0.91	6	Nepal	0.77	40	Russia	0.67	74
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.91	7	Myanmar	0.77	41	Brazil	0.66	75
Sweden	0.90	8	Indonesia	0.77	42	Bangladesh	0.65	76
Canada	0.90	9	Macedonia, FYR	0.76	43	Cote d'Ivoire	0.63	77
Republic of Korea	0.90	10	Morocco	0.76	44	Zimbabwe	0.63	78
Austria	0.90	11	Portugal	0.76	45	Peru	0.63	79
Czech Republic	0.89	12	Greece	0.76	46	Iran	0.62	80
Australia	0.89	13	Albania	0.76	47	South Africa	0.62	81
Germany	0.88	14	Serbia	0.75	48	Ecuador	0.62	82
New Zealand	0.88	15	Kyrgyzstan	0.75	49	Malawi	0.61	83
Estonia	0.88	16	Tunisia	0.75	50	Argentina	0.61	84
Norway	0.87	17	Thailand	0.75	51	Uganda	0.61	85
Malaysia	0.86	18	Ghana	0.75	52	Sierra Leone	0.60	86
United Kingdom	0.86	19	Italy	0.74	53	Ukraine	0.60	87
Hungary	0.86	20	Madagascar	0.73	54	Dominican Republic	0.59	88
Belgium	0.86	21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.72	55	Bolivia	0.59	89
Netherlands	0.85	22	Ethiopia	0.72	56	India	0.58	90
Poland	0.85	23	Uruguay	0.72	57	Tanzania	0.58	91
Georgia	0.83	24	Philippines	0.71	58	Honduras	0.58	92
Moldova	0.82	25	Senegal	0.71	59	Colombia	0.57	93
United States	0.82	26	Chile	0.70	60	Liberia	0.57	94
Slovenia	0.82	27	Panama	0.70	61	Guatemala	0.56	95
Botswana	0.81	28	Zambia	0.70	62	Kenya	0.55	96
Belarus	0.81	29	Costa Rica	0.70	63	Venezuela	0.54	97
France	0.81	30	Jamaica	0.69	64	Cameroon	0.54	98
Croatia	0.81	31	Sri Lanka	0.69	65	Mexico	0.52	99
Kazakhstan	0.81	32	Egypt	0.69	66	Afghanistan	0.42	100
Spain	0.80	33	Burkina Faso	0.69	67	Pakistan	0.30	101
Jordan	0.79	34	Turkey	0.69	68	Nigeria	0.27	102

Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 6 measures the extent to which regulations are effectively implemented and enforced without improper influence by public officials or private interests. It also includes whether administrative proceedings are conducted in a timely manner without unreasonable delays and whether due process is respected in administrative proceedings. This factor also addresses whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations.

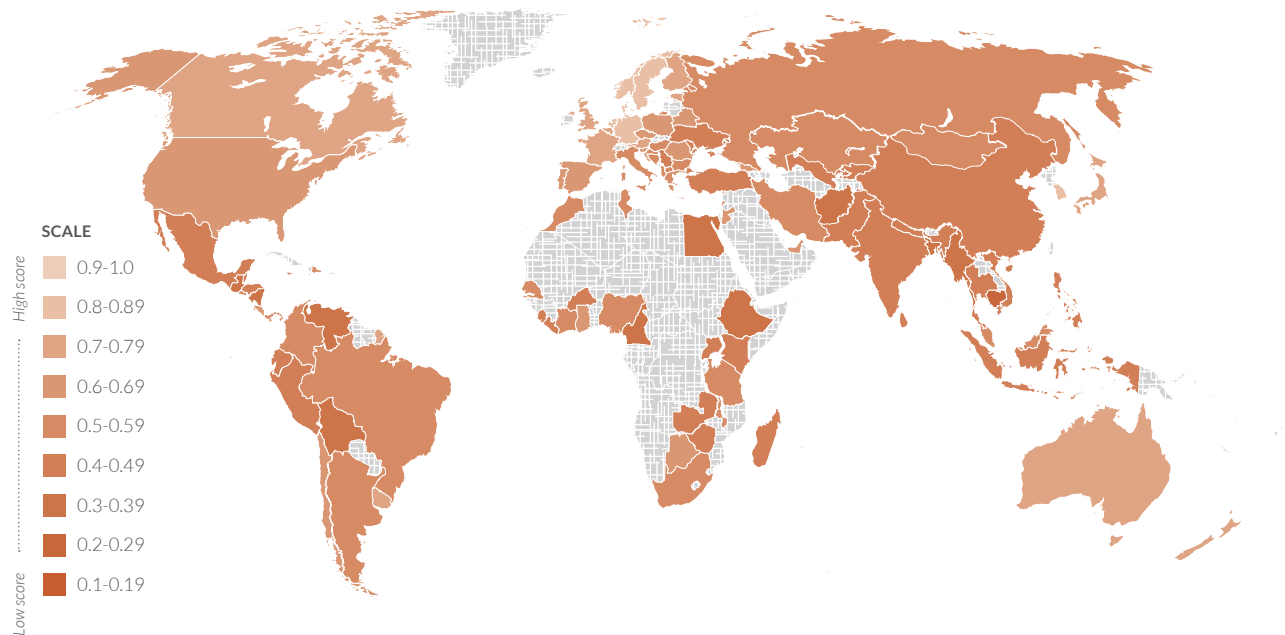


COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Singapore	0.86	1	Iran	0.54	35	India	0.45	69
Norway	0.86	2	Greece	0.54	36	Kenya	0.45	70
Sweden	0.82	3	Romania	0.54	37	Albania	0.45	71
Netherlands	0.82	4	Panama	0.54	38	Belize	0.44	72
New Zealand	0.82	5	Morocco	0.53	39	Malawi	0.44	73
Denmark	0.81	6	Jamaica	0.53	40	Nigeria	0.44	74
Austria	0.81	7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.53	41	Argentina	0.43	75
Australia	0.81	8	Senegal	0.52	42	Serbia	0.43	76
Finland	0.79	9	Tunisia	0.52	43	Tanzania	0.43	77
Republic of Korea	0.78	10	Kazakhstan	0.51	44	Uzbekistan	0.42	78
Germany	0.77	11	Indonesia	0.51	45	Moldova	0.42	79
United Kingdom	0.77	12	Turkey	0.51	46	Ukraine	0.42	80
Canada	0.77	13	Thailand	0.51	47	Kyrgyzstan	0.42	81
Japan	0.76	14	Hungary	0.51	48	Dominican Republic	0.42	82
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.75	15	Jordan	0.51	49	Lebanon	0.41	83
Estonia	0.75	16	Brazil	0.51	50	Nicaragua	0.41	84
France	0.74	17	Nepal	0.50	51	Vietnam	0.41	85
Belgium	0.73	18	Philippines	0.50	52	Bolivia	0.40	86
Uruguay	0.73	19	Mexico	0.50	53	Madagascar	0.40	87
United States	0.73	20	Macedonia, FYR	0.50	54	Honduras	0.40	88
United Arab Emirates	0.68	21	Peru	0.50	55	Myanmar	0.40	89
Botswana	0.66	22	Bulgaria	0.49	56	Guatemala	0.40	90
Chile	0.65	23	Colombia	0.49	57	Sierra Leone	0.39	91
Czech Republic	0.63	24	Sri Lanka	0.49	58	Cameroon	0.39	92
Georgia	0.62	25	Ecuador	0.49	59	Egypt	0.39	93
Spain	0.62	26	Croatia	0.48	60	Uganda	0.39	94
Costa Rica	0.62	27	Mongolia	0.48	61	Liberia	0.37	95
Slovenia	0.60	28	El Salvador	0.48	62	Bangladesh	0.37	96
Poland	0.60	29	Malaysia	0.47	63	Afghanistan	0.36	97
Portugal	0.57	30	Russia	0.46	64	Ethiopia	0.36	98
Ghana	0.57	31	Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	65	Pakistan	0.36	99
Italy	0.56	32	China	0.46	66	Zimbabwe	0.35	100
South Africa	0.55	33	Burkina Faso	0.46	67	Cambodia	0.33	101
Belarus	0.55	34	Zambia	0.45	68	Venezuela	0.26	102

Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 7 measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable, free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays, and if decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

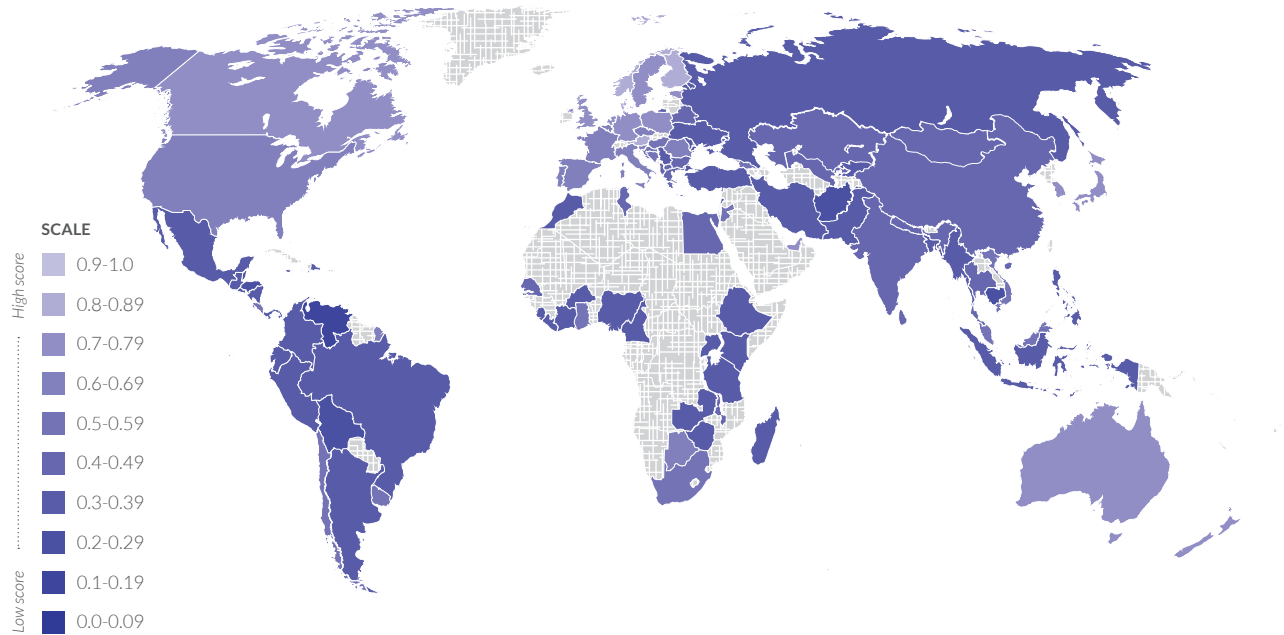


COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Netherlands	0.86	1	Greece	0.59	35	Sri Lanka	0.47	69
Norway	0.86	2	Italy	0.58	36	Burkina Faso	0.47	70
Singapore	0.84	3	Malaysia	0.57	37	Zambia	0.47	71
Denmark	0.83	4	Macedonia, FYR	0.57	38	Serbia	0.47	72
Germany	0.82	5	South Africa	0.56	39	Kenya	0.47	73
Sweden	0.81	6	Iran	0.56	40	Thailand	0.46	74
Republic of Korea	0.80	7	Mongolia	0.55	41	Philippines	0.46	75
Austria	0.79	8	Argentina	0.55	42	Vietnam	0.46	76
New Zealand	0.78	9	Cote d'Ivoire	0.54	43	Kyrgyzstan	0.46	77
Finland	0.78	10	Bulgaria	0.54	44	Lebanon	0.45	78
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.76	11	Croatia	0.54	45	Zimbabwe	0.45	79
Estonia	0.75	12	Senegal	0.53	46	Honduras	0.45	80
United Kingdom	0.74	13	Hungary	0.53	47	Liberia	0.44	81
Japan	0.74	14	Brazil	0.53	48	Mexico	0.44	82
Australia	0.74	15	Tunisia	0.52	49	Indonesia	0.43	83
Belgium	0.72	16	Malawi	0.52	50	Moldova	0.43	84
Uruguay	0.71	17	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.52	51	Sierra Leone	0.43	85
Canada	0.70	18	Jamaica	0.52	52	Peru	0.43	86
France	0.70	19	Kazakhstan	0.51	53	Nepal	0.42	87
Czech Republic	0.69	20	Morocco	0.51	54	India	0.42	88
United States	0.67	21	Colombia	0.51	55	Ecuador	0.41	89
Poland	0.65	22	Dominican Republic	0.51	56	Madagascar	0.41	90
Portugal	0.65	23	Tanzania	0.51	57	Pakistan	0.40	91
Spain	0.64	24	El Salvador	0.51	58	Egypt	0.39	92
Slovenia	0.64	25	Albania	0.50	59	Bangladesh	0.39	93
Georgia	0.63	26	Russia	0.50	60	Myanmar	0.37	94
Costa Rica	0.63	27	Panama	0.50	61	Bolivia	0.37	95
Romania	0.63	28	Nigeria	0.50	62	Cameroon	0.37	96
United Arab Emirates	0.63	29	Turkey	0.49	63	Guatemala	0.36	97
Belarus	0.62	30	Belize	0.49	64	Ethiopia	0.36	98
Jordan	0.62	31	Ukraine	0.49	65	Nicaragua	0.36	99
Chile	0.61	32	Uzbekistan	0.49	66	Venezuela	0.35	100
Botswana	0.61	33	China	0.48	67	Afghanistan	0.32	101
Ghana	0.61	34	Uganda	0.48	68	Cambodia	0.29	102

Factor 8: Criminal Justice



Factor 8 measures whether the criminal investigation, adjudication, and correctional systems are effective, and whether the criminal justice system is impartial, free of corruption, free of improper influence, and protective of due process and the rights of the accused.



COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	COUNTRY	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Finland	0.85	1	Georgia	0.54	35	Dominican Republic	0.37	69
Denmark	0.84	2	Uruguay	0.54	36	Burkina Faso	0.36	70
Singapore	0.82	3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.51	37	Ukraine	0.36	71
Norway	0.82	4	South Africa	0.50	38	Zimbabwe	0.36	72
Austria	0.82	5	Vietnam	0.50	39	Nigeria	0.36	73
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.79	6	Ghana	0.50	40	Russia	0.36	74
Sweden	0.78	7	Tunisia	0.49	41	Indonesia	0.35	75
New Zealand	0.77	8	Greece	0.49	42	Turkey	0.35	76
United Arab Emirates	0.77	9	Belarus	0.48	43	Ecuador	0.35	77
Australia	0.77	10	India	0.47	44	Madagascar	0.35	78
United Kingdom	0.76	11	Jamaica	0.46	45	Peru	0.34	79
Germany	0.76	12	Sri Lanka	0.45	46	Uganda	0.34	80
Republic of Korea	0.76	13	China	0.45	47	El Salvador	0.34	81
Netherlands	0.75	14	Malawi	0.45	48	Moldova	0.34	82
Poland	0.74	15	Uzbekistan	0.44	49	Colombia	0.34	83
Japan	0.74	16	Bulgaria	0.44	50	Kyrgyzstan	0.34	84
Canada	0.72	17	Macedonia, FYR	0.44	51	Sierra Leone	0.33	85
Estonia	0.71	18	Senegal	0.44	52	Morocco	0.33	86
Czech Republic	0.69	19	Thailand	0.43	53	Nicaragua	0.33	87
Belgium	0.67	20	Albania	0.43	54	Bangladesh	0.33	88
Portugal	0.67	21	Egypt	0.43	55	Kenya	0.32	89
France	0.66	22	Nepal	0.42	56	Panama	0.32	90
United States	0.64	23	Mongolia	0.42	57	Cameroon	0.32	91
Slovenia	0.63	24	Kazakhstan	0.42	58	Liberia	0.32	92
Italy	0.63	25	Argentina	0.39	59	Mexico	0.31	93
Spain	0.62	26	Iran	0.39	60	Pakistan	0.31	94
Botswana	0.61	27	Ethiopia	0.39	61	Guatemala	0.30	95
Romania	0.60	28	Lebanon	0.39	62	Myanmar	0.30	96
Croatia	0.58	29	Serbia	0.38	63	Belize	0.29	97
Malaysia	0.58	30	Cote d'Ivoire	0.38	64	Cambodia	0.28	98
Costa Rica	0.57	31	Zambia	0.38	65	Bolivia	0.25	99
Chile	0.56	32	Philippines	0.38	66	Afghanistan	0.24	100
Hungary	0.55	33	Tanzania	0.37	67	Honduras	0.21	101
Jordan	0.55	34	Brazil	0.37	68	Venezuela	0.16	102

Global Insights



The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* introduces a new feature to the report: global insights on the rule of law. This section presents findings from the Rule of Law Index's main sources of data and presents: 1) individual questions taken from the General Population Poll, and 2) individual questions taken from the expert surveys. This section is intended to complement the Index scores and help users further engage with the data that is used to construct the Index. Visit the WJP Rule of Law Index webpage, <http://data.worldjusticeproject.org/>, for more information.

Perceptions of Corruption

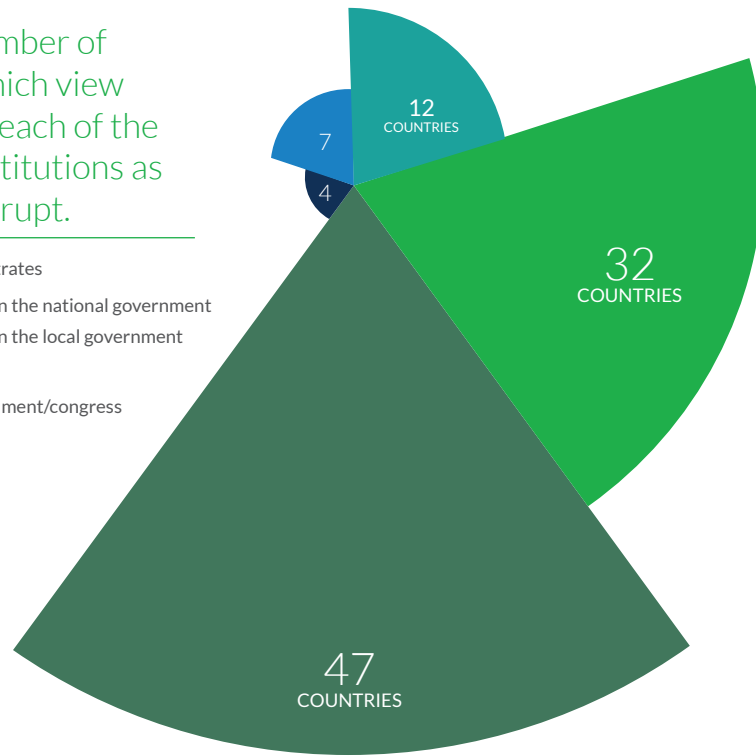


FACTOR 2: Absence of Corruption

Corruption is when officials abuse their power for their own interest, making the absence of corruption one of the hallmarks of a society governed by the rule of law. The World Justice Project asked 1,000 citizens in each country how many people they thought were involved in corrupt practices in the five institutions listed below. 47 countries identify parliament/congress as the institution with the most corrupt members. Regionally, people from Sub-Saharan Africa hold the most negative perceptions of corruption in their institutions.

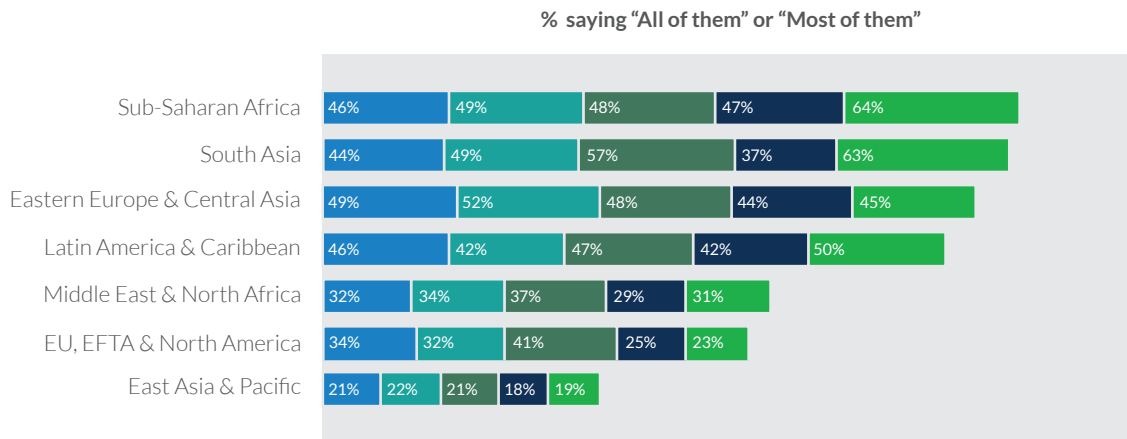
The total number of countries which view members of each of the following institutions as the most corrupt.

- Judges and magistrates
- Officers working in the national government
- Officers working in the local government
- The police
- Members of parliament/congress



How many of the following people in your country do you think are involved in corrupt practices?

- Officers working in the national government
- Officers working in the local government
- Members of parliament/congress
- Judges and magistrates
- The police



Regional Experiences with Petty Bribery

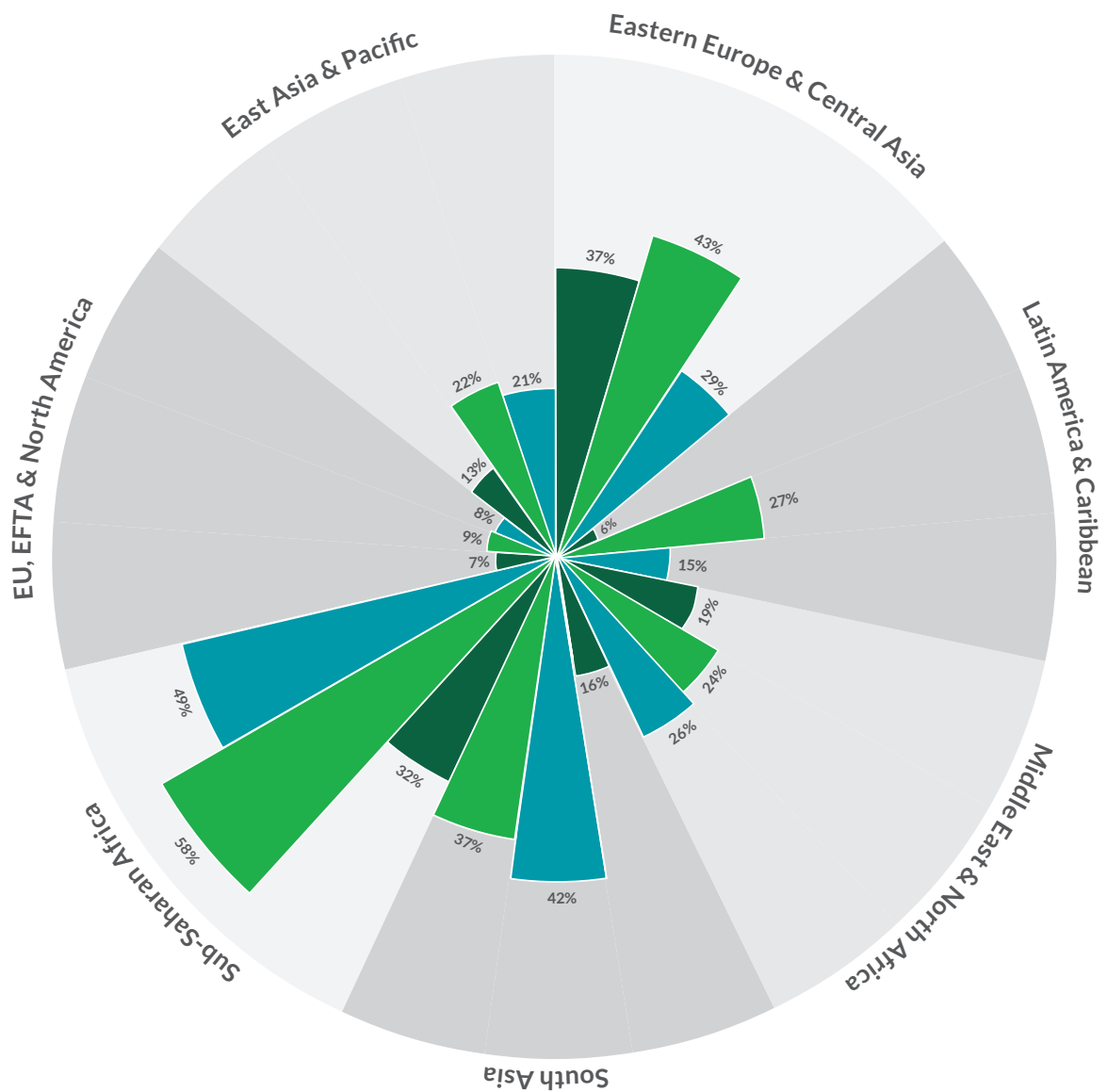


FACTOR 2: Absence of Corruption

Corruption can take many forms – including bribery, nepotism, extortion, fraud, embezzlement, and involvement with organized crime – and may involve a variety of public servants. The chart below presents regional averages for people who had to pay a bribe in their dealings with the police, in order to receive medical treatment, or to obtain a government permit.

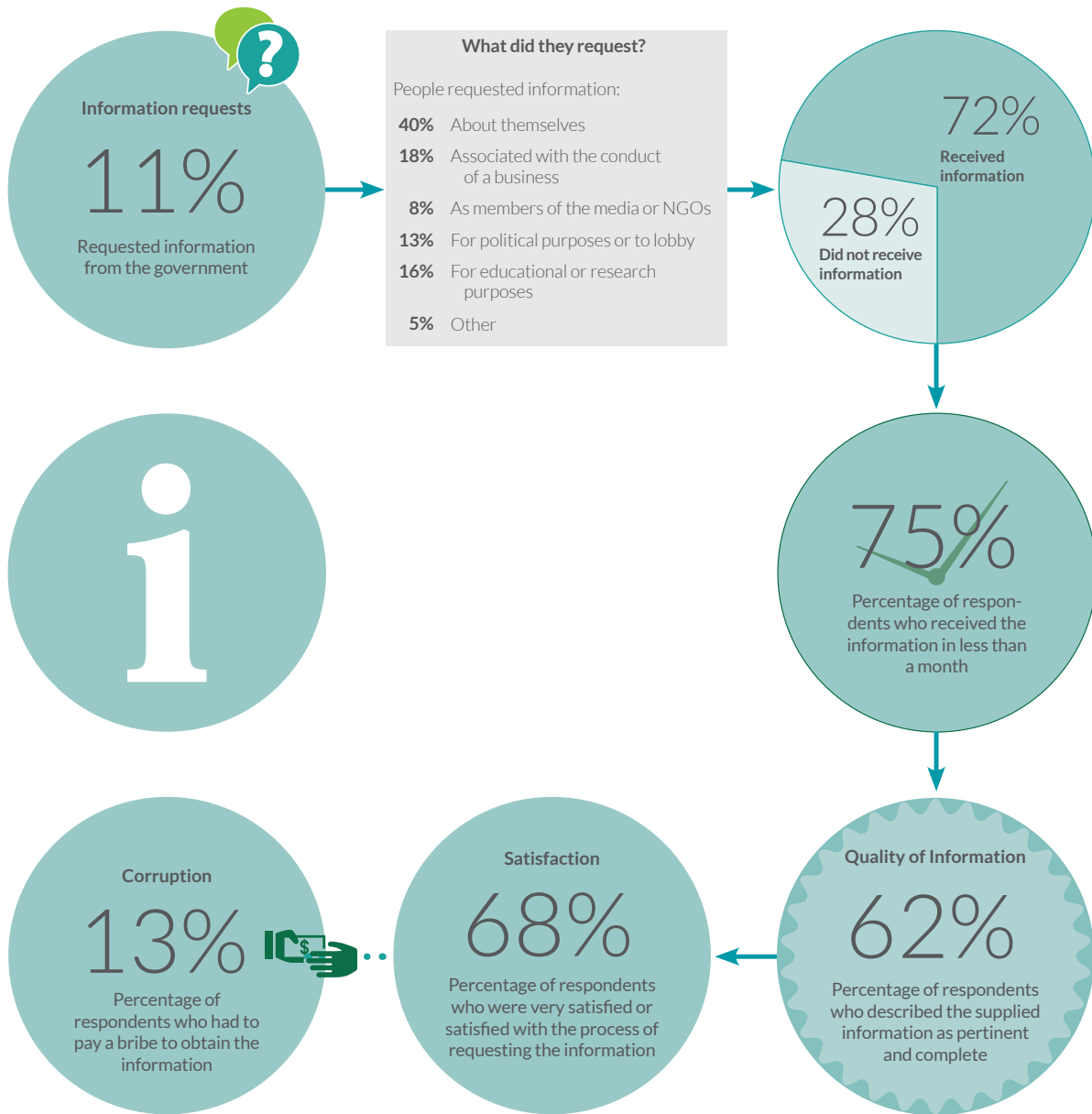
During the past three years, did you or someone in your household have to pay a bribe when...

- Receiving medical attention at a public hospital or clinic
- Stopped or detained by the police
- Requesting a government permit or processing a document



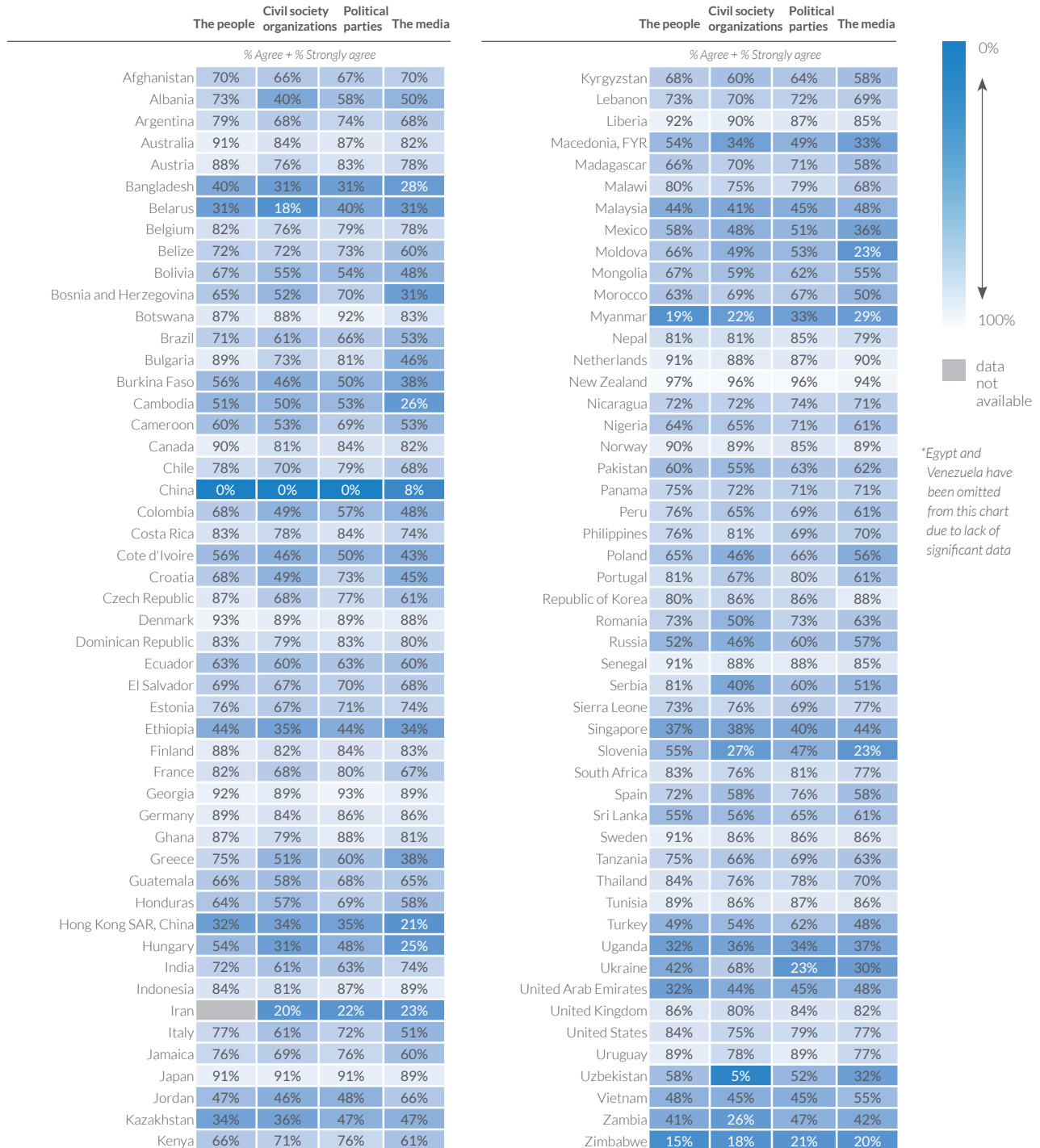
The Global Status of Requesting Government Information

Governments are the custodians of public information on behalf of the people. In an open government citizens have the right to access and use public records freely. The following chart reflects worldwide experiences of those who requested information from the government. Data for each of the 102 countries surveyed can also be found at data.worldjusticeproject.org/opengov



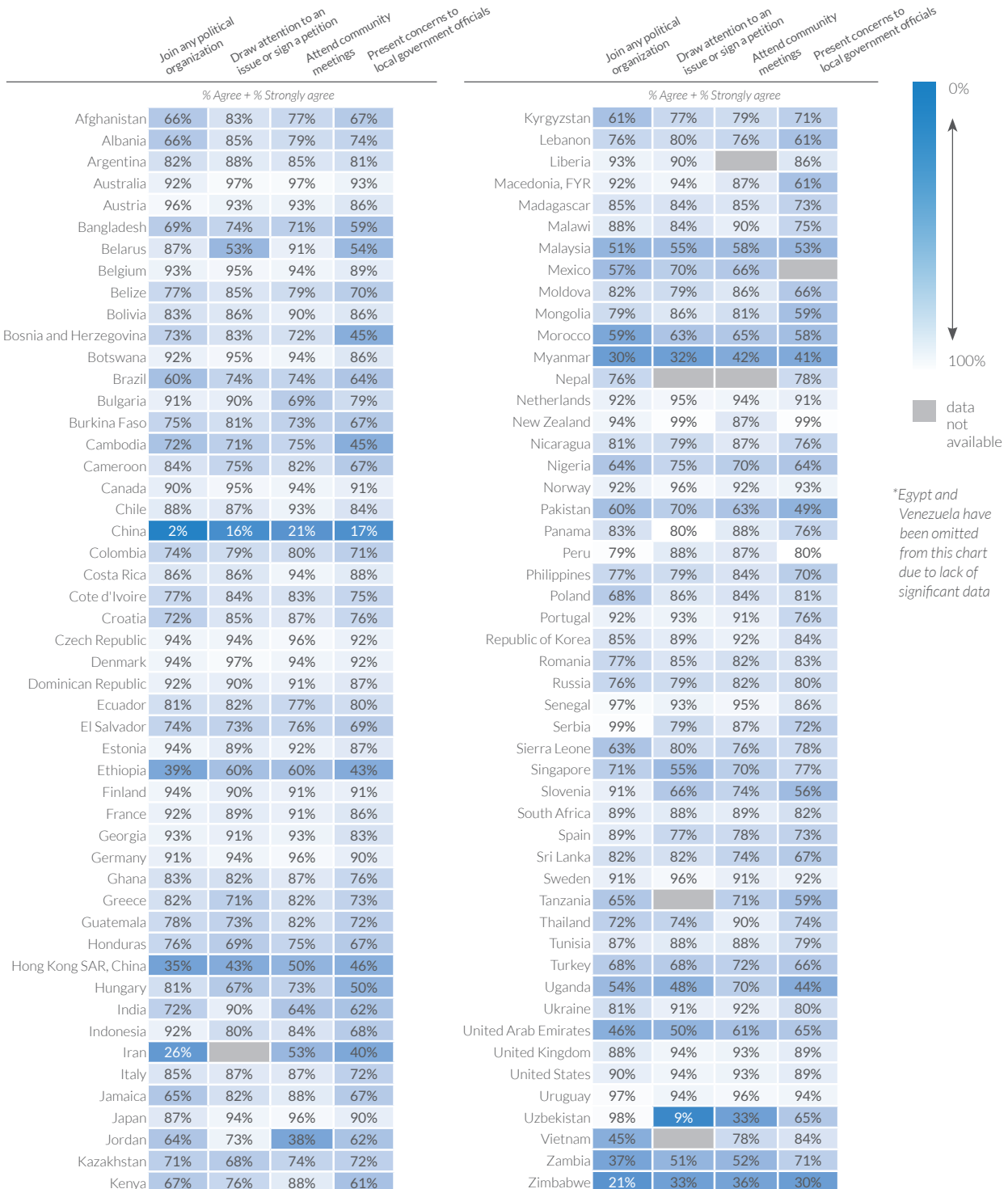
Freedom of Opinion and Expression

As a basic human right, freedom of speech enables people to freely comment on government policies, to peacefully disagree with each other and their government, and ultimately to engage in policymaking and ensure government responsiveness. The following chart presents the percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly agree” or “Agree” to the following statements: a) people, b) civil society organizations, c) political parties, d) the media can express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation.



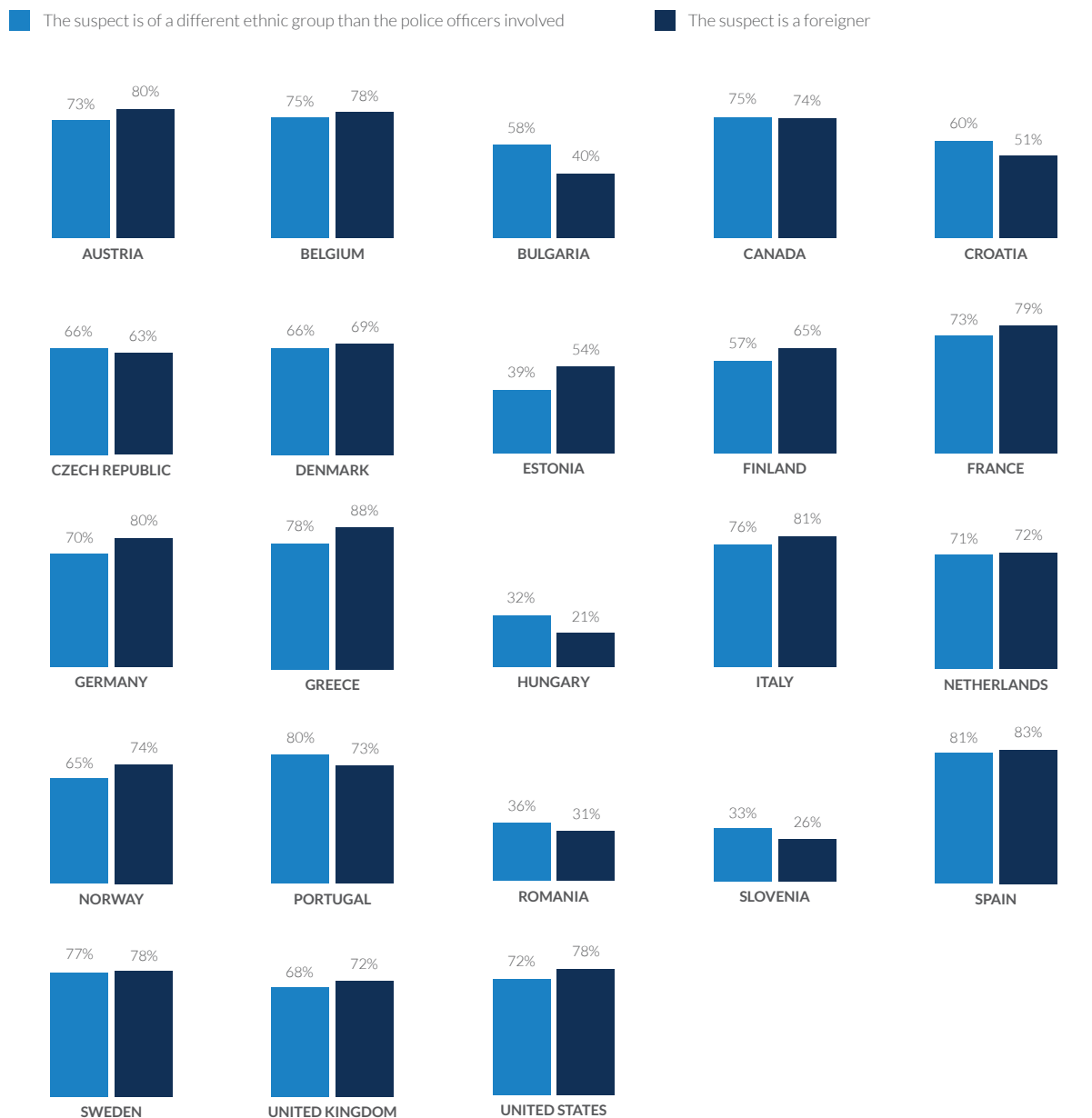
Freedom of Assembly and Association

Freedom of assembly is also necessary for robust civic participation. The following chart presents the percentage of respondents who answered “Strongly agree” or “Agree” to the following statements: a) people can freely join any (unforbidden) political organization they want, b) people can freely join together with others to draw attention to an issue or sign a petition, c) people can freely attend community meetings, d) people in this neighborhood can get together with others and present their concerns to local government officials.



In recent years, news reports and investigations have put a spotlight on the treatment of criminal suspects by police in Europe and North America. The findings of these reports often focus on the disparate treatment suspects receive based on their personal characteristics. The chart below presents the hypothetical case of two equally suspected people being detained for the same crime and asks people whether they believe certain characteristics would put a suspect at a disadvantage. In nearly all Western European and North American countries, a majority of respondents believe that being of a different ethnic group than the police officers involved or being a foreigner would put suspects at a disadvantage.

Imagine the local police detain two people equally suspected of committing a crime. In your opinion, which of the following characteristics would place one of them at a disadvantage?

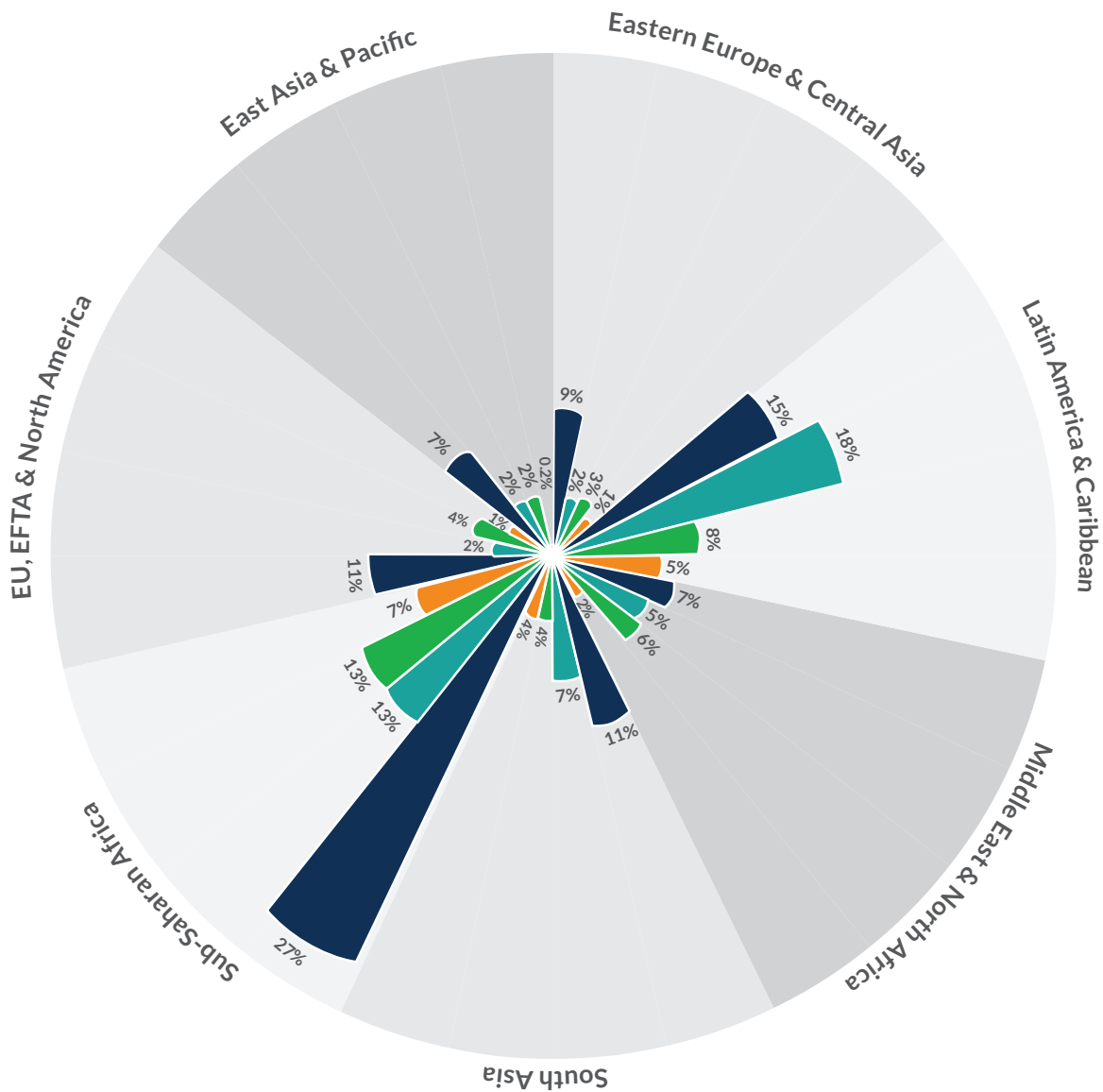


Crime Victimization by Region

In each indexed country, the World Justice Project asked 1,000 people living in the three largest cities if they or anyone in their households had been a victim of burglary, armed robbery, extortion, or homicide in the past three years. The regional averages of these responses are presented in the chart below. Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America & the Caribbean report the highest rates of victimization, while the East Asia & the Pacific region reports the lowest.

During the past three years, did you or anyone in your household experience a(n):

- Burglary
- Armed Robbery (individual only)
- Extortion
- Homicide

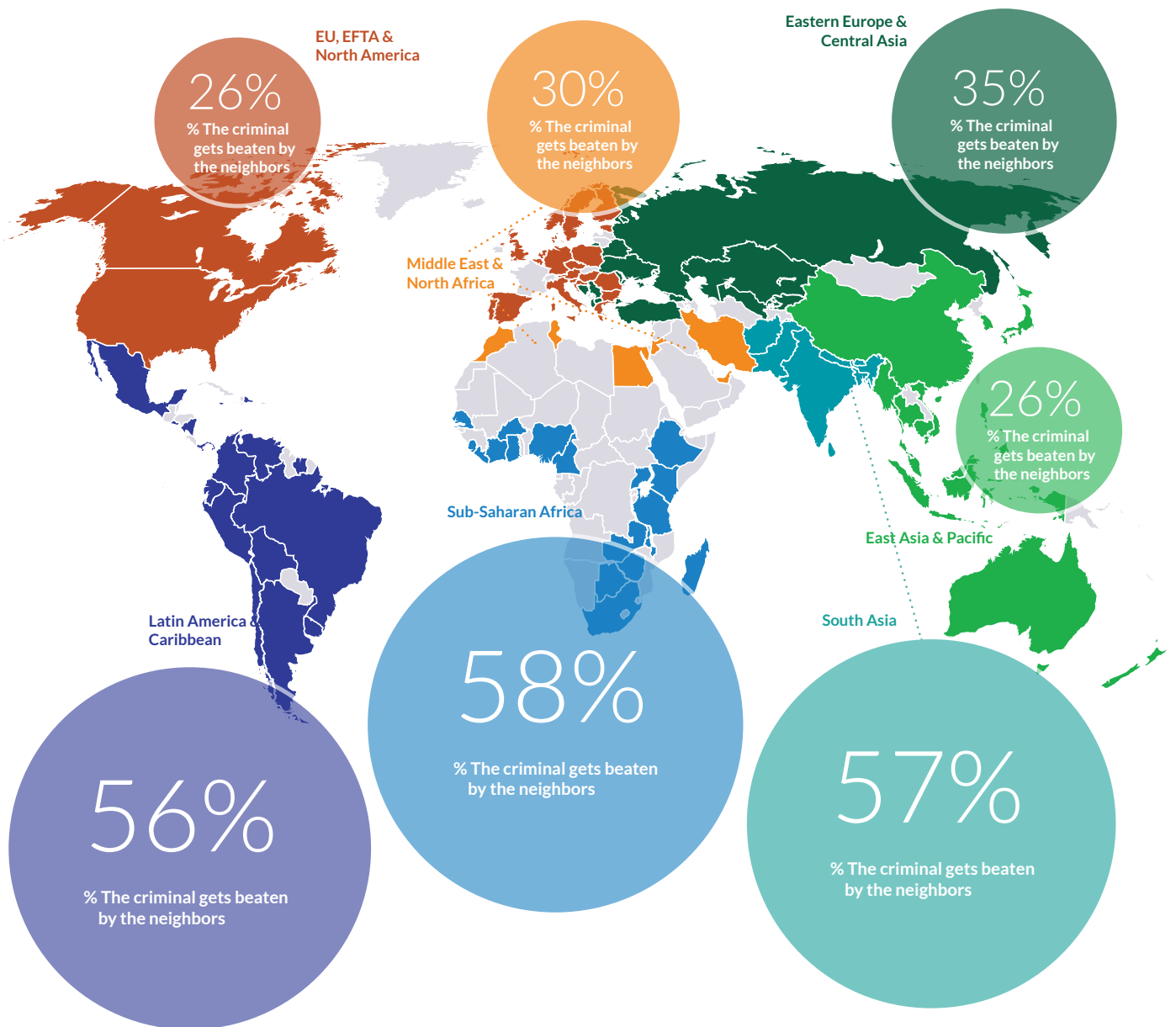


Resorting to intimidation or violence to resolve disputes or seek redress demonstrates citizens' lack of trust in their formal or informal justice system's ability to effectively enforce codified laws and procedures, often due to perceived problems with capacity or corruption. When citizens take matters into their own hands, equal protection and due process mandates are often violated. The map below presents regional perceptions on the likely outcomes of a situation in which a criminal is apprehended by neighbors after committing a serious crime.

Assume that a criminal is apprehended by your neighbors after committing a serious crime. Which of the following two situations is more likely to happen?

a. The criminal gets beaten by the neighbors

b. The criminal is turned over to the authorities without harm

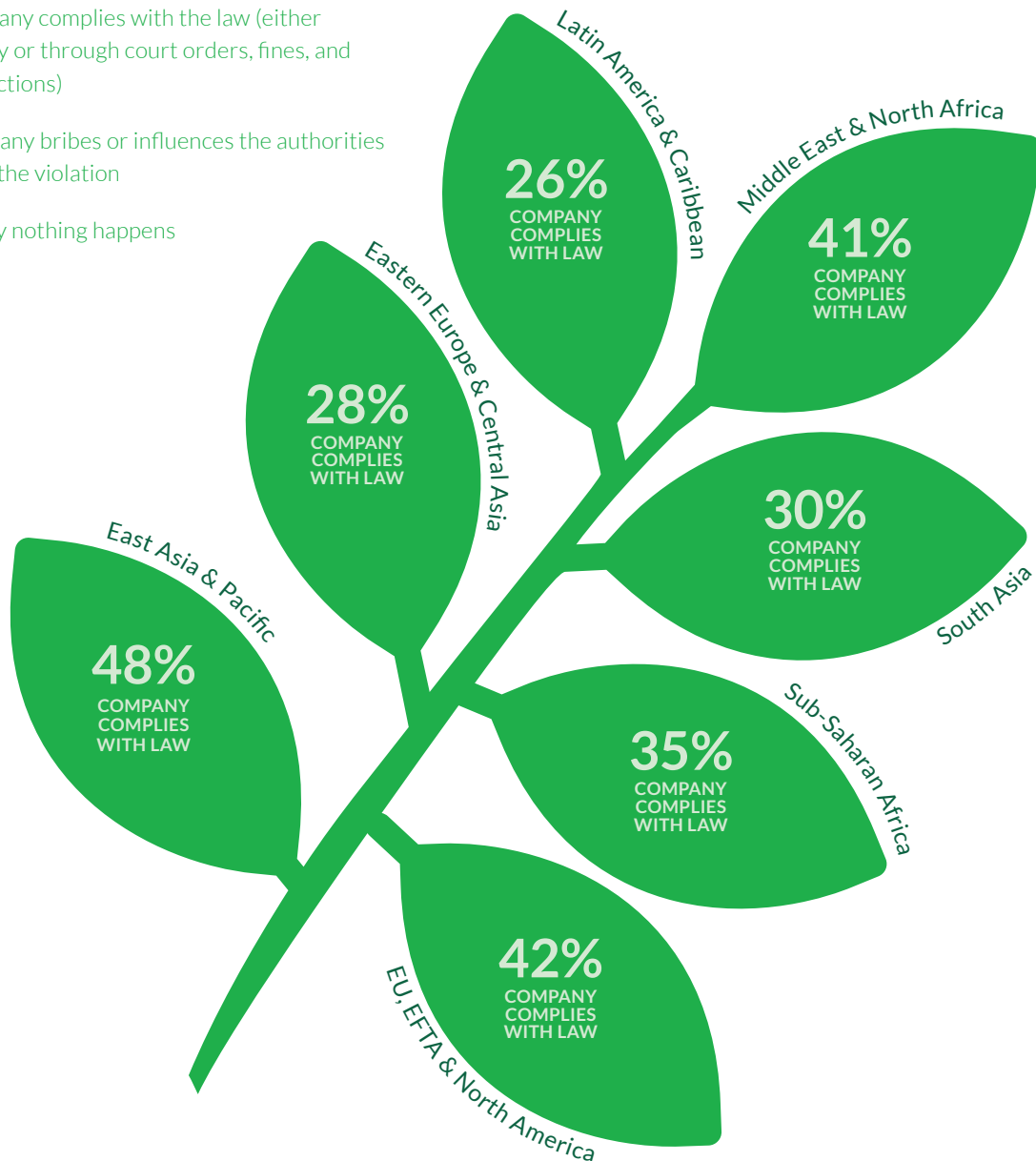




Around the world, environmental regulations vary widely due to differences in polices, institutional environments, and political choices. Whatever those differences may be, regulations are futile if they are not properly enforced by authorities. Ensuring compliance with regulations is thus a key feature of the rule of law. The infographic below presents the people's view in each region of the likely outcomes of a situation in which a company is found to be polluting beyond legally permitted levels.

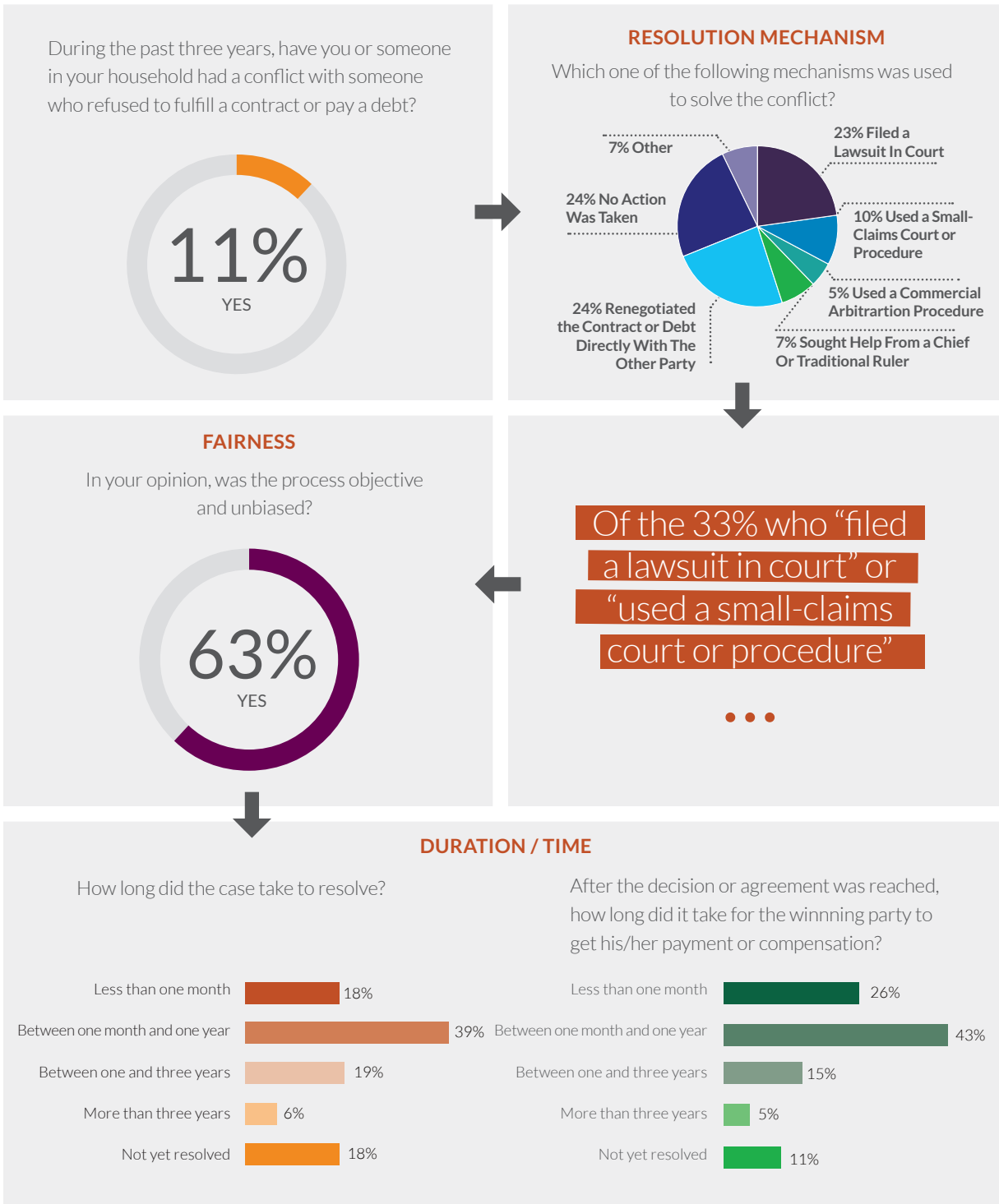
Assume that the environment protection agency in your country notifies an industrial plant that it is polluting a river beyond the legally permitted levels. Which of the following outcomes is most likely?

- a. The company complies with the law (either voluntarily or through court orders, fines, and other sanctions)
- b. The company bribes or influences the authorities to ignore the violation
- c. Absolutely nothing happens



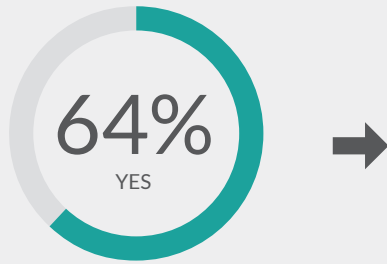


Around the world, people’s ability to use legal channels to resolve their disputes is often impeded by obstacles such as financial barriers, complex procedures, corrupt personnel, the influence of powerful actors in judicial decision-making, a lack of knowledge, disempowerment, or exclusion. The following chart presents the aggregated experiences of nearly 12,000 people who, in the last three years, faced a conflict with someone who refused to fulfill a contract or pay a debt.



LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Did you or your household member receive legal assistance during this process?

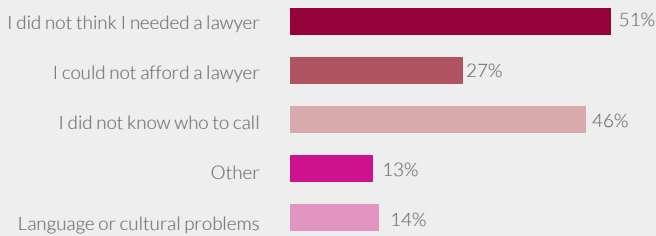


If yes, from whom?



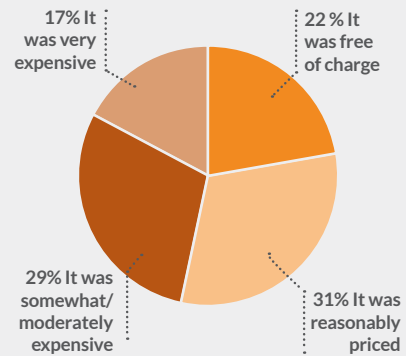
*Multi-select survey item, responses do not add to %100

If not, why not?



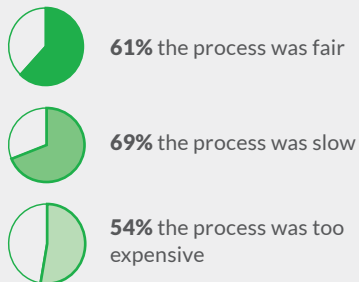
*Multi-select survey item, responses do not add to %100

In your opinion, how expensive were the attorney's fees?



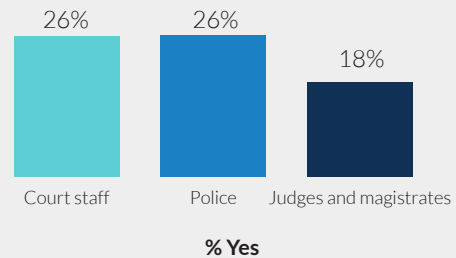
SATISFACTION

Regardless of the outcome, please tell us how you feel about the way the process was handled



CORRUPTION

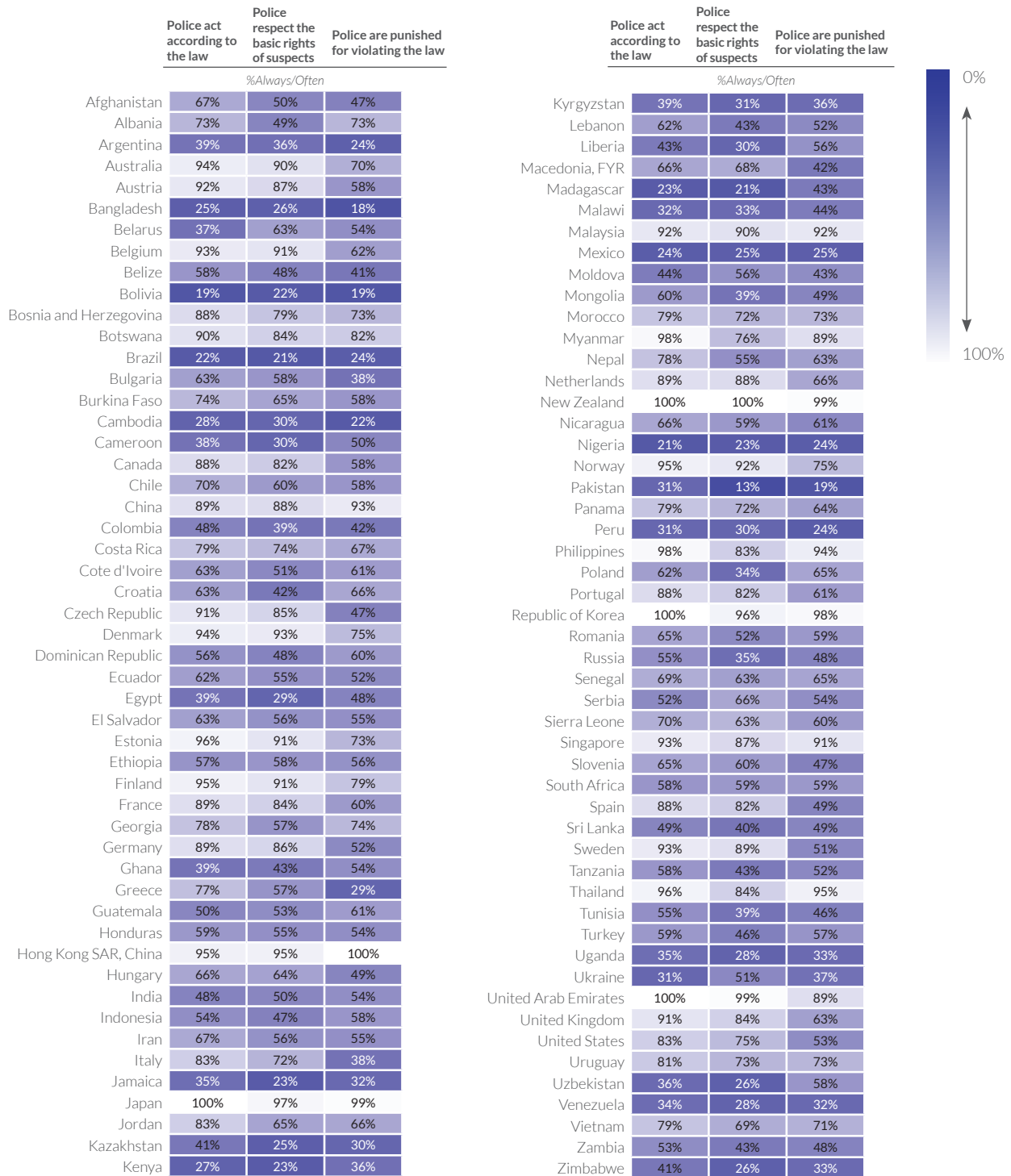
At any stage of the judicial process, did the following officers ask you, or expect you, to pay a bribe?



Perceptions of Police Accountability



The police occupy an important position in upholding the rule of law, and play a powerful role in interactions between average citizens and the formal justice system. Nonetheless, police officers are not above the law they serve. The following table presents perceptions of respondents on police performance in the following areas: 1) whether police act according to the law, 2) whether police respect the basic rights of suspects, and 3) whether police are punished for violating the law.



Rule of Law Trends



The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* features analysis of whether a country's primary rule of law indicators experienced significant change over the past year. An arrow pointing up indicates a statistically significant improvement, while an arrow pointing down represents a statistically significant decline. A detailed explanation of these measures can be found in the Methodology section of this report.

Rule of Law Trends

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	CONSTRAINTS ON GOVERNMENT POWERS	ABSENCE OF CORRUPTION	OPEN GOVERNMENT	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	ORDER & SECURITY	REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT	CIVIL JUSTICE	CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	▲
Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bolivia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	▼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	▼	–	–	▼	–	▼	–	–
Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	▼	–	–	–	–	▼	–
Cambodia	–	–	–	–	▼	–	▼	–
Cameroon	–	–	–	–	▼	–	–	–
Canada	▼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
China	–	–	–	–	▼	▲	▲	–
Colombia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cote d'Ivoire	–	–	–	–	–	–	▲	–
Croatia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech Republic	–	–	–	–	▲	–	–	–
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	–	–	–	–	–	▼	–	–
El Salvador	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	–	–	–	▼	–	–	–	–
Finland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	▲	–	–	▲	–	–	–	–
Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ghana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduras	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hong Kong SAR, China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	▼	▼	–	–	–	▼	–	–
India	–	–	–	–	▲	–	–	–
Indonesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamaica	–	▲	–	–	–	–	–	–
Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jordan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

COUNTRY/TERRITORY	CONSTRAINTS ON GOVERNMENT POWERS	ABSENCE OF CORRUPTION	OPEN GOVERNMENT	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS	ORDER & SECURITY	REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT	CIVIL JUSTICE	CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Kazakhstan	–	–	–	↓	–	–	–	–
Kenya	–	–	–	–	↓	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	–	–	–	–	↓	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Macedonia, FYR	↓	–	–	↓	–	↓	–	–
Madagascar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi	↑	–	–	–	↓	↑	–	–
Malaysia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	↓	↓	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moldova	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	–	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–
Myanmar	–	–	–	–	↑	–	–	–
Nepal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	↓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	↓	–	↓	–	–
Nigeria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	–	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	↑	↑	–	–	–	↑	↑	–
Peru	–	–	–	↓	–	–	–	–
Philippines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Poland	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portugal	–	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	↑	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	↓	–	↓	–	↓
Sierra Leone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	↑	↑	–
Slovenia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	↑
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	↓	–	–	↓	–	–	–	–
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tanzania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thailand	–	–	–	↓	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	↓	↓	–	↓	–	–	–	–
Uganda	↓	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ukraine	–	↑	–	–	↓	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuela	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

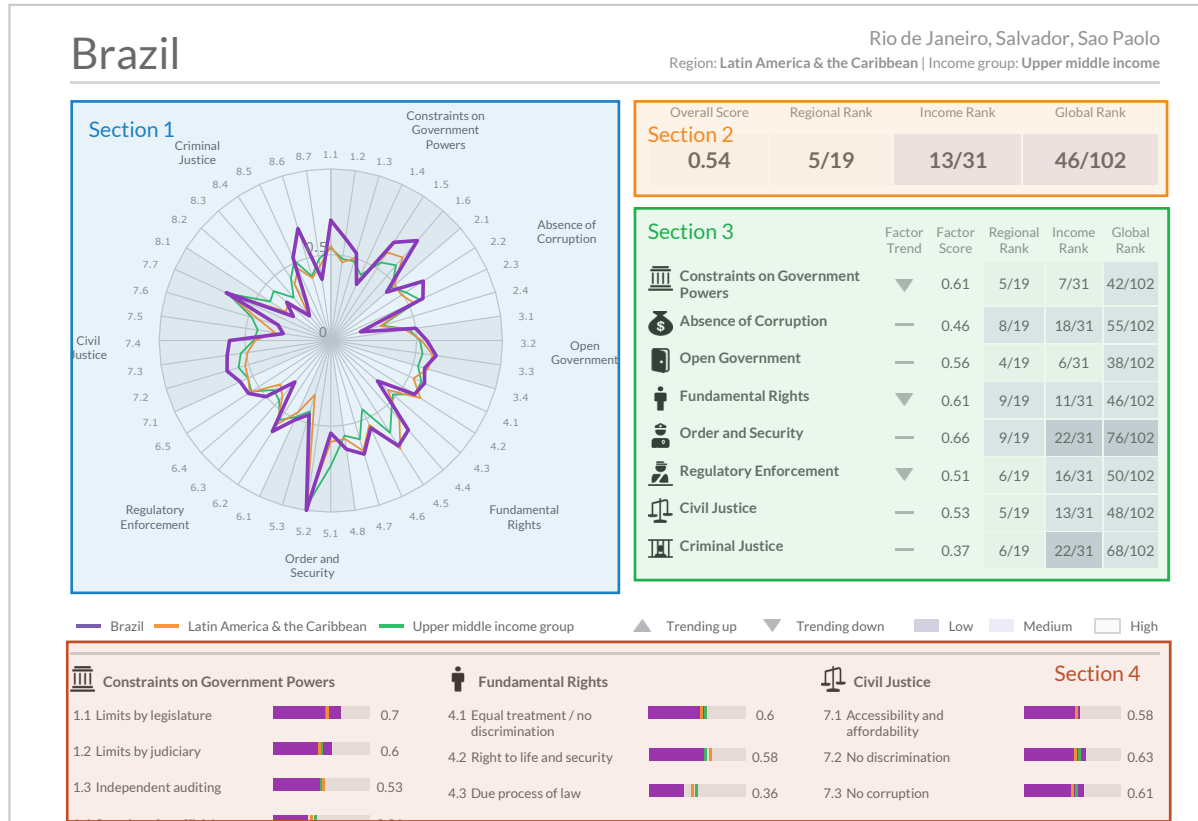
Country Profiles



This section presents profiles for the 102 countries and jurisdictions included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* report.

How to Read the Country Profiles

Each country profile presents the featured country's scores for each of the WJP Rule of Law Index's factors and sub-factors, and draws comparisons between the scores of the featured country and the scores of other indexed countries that share regional and income level similarities. The scores range between 0 and 1, where 1 signifies the highest score (high rule of law adherence) and 0 signifies the lowest score (low rule of law adherence). The country profiles consist of four sections, outlined below.



1 Displays the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors that compose the WJP Rule of Law Index. Each of the 44 sub-factors is represented by a gray line drawn from the center to the periphery of the circle. The center of the circle corresponds to the worst possible score for each sub-factor (0), and the outer edge of the circle marks the best possible score for each sub-factor (1).

The featured country's scores are shown in purple. The average score of the country's region is shown in orange. The average score of the country's income group is shown in green.

2 Displays the country's overall rule of law score, along with its overall global, income and regional ranks. The overall rule of law score is calculated by taking the simple average of the eight individual factors listed in the table in Section 3 of the country profile.

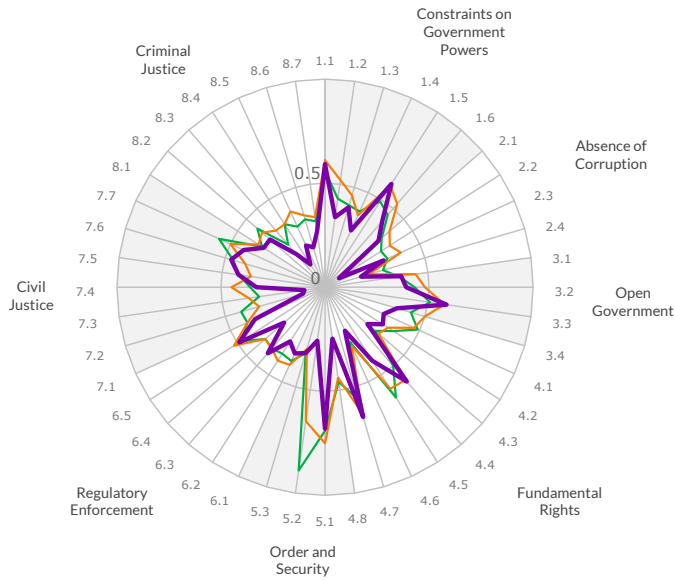
3 Displays the featured country's individual factor scores, along with the global, regional and income group rankings. The distribution of scores for the global rank, regional rank, and income rank is spread amongst three tiers – high, medium, and low as indicated by the color of the box in which the score is found.

It also features upward and downward arrows to illustrate whether the rule of law in a country changed in the past year. Further information about the statistical procedure to construct these arrows can be found in the Methodology section of this report.

4 Presents the individual sub-factor scores underlying each of the factors listed in Section 3 of the country profile. The featured country's score is represented by the purple bar and labeled at the end of the bar. The average score of the country's region is represented by the orange line. The average score of the country's income group is represented by the green line. Each sub-factor score is scaled between 0 and 1, where 1 is the highest score and 0 is the lowest score.

Afghanistan

Kabul, Kandahar, Herat
Region: South Asia | Income group: Low income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.35	6/6	15/15	101/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	5/6	9/15	82/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.23	6/6	15/15	102/102
Open Government	—	0.43	6/6	8/15	89/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.38	6/6	12/15	95/102
Order and Security	—	0.42	5/6	15/15	100/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.36	5/6	12/15	97/102
Civil Justice	—	0.32	6/6	14/15	101/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.24	6/6	15/15	100/102

— Afghanistan — South Asia — Low income group

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.59
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.34
1.3 Independent auditing	0.4
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.3
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.34
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.08
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.31
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.18

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2 Right to information	0.39
3.3 Civic participation	0.59
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.36

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.31
4.2 Right to life and security	0.33
4.3 Due process of law	0.27
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.6
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.42
4.6 Right to privacy	0.23
4.7 Freedom of association	0.65
4.8 Labor rights	0.25

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.68
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.26
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.33

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.35
6.2 No improper influence	0.31
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4 Respect for due process	0.26
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.37
7.2 No discrimination	0.11
7.3 No corruption	0.1
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.33
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.43

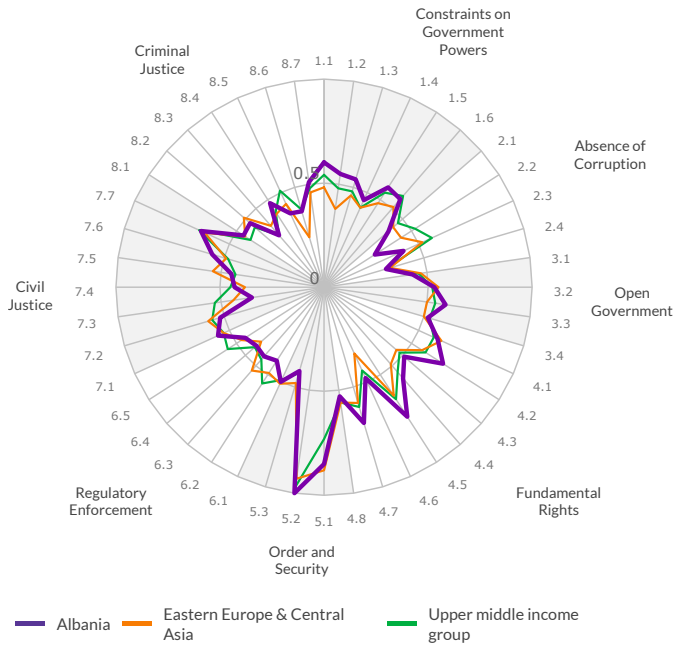
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.35
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.35
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.21
8.4 No discrimination	0.13
8.5 No corruption	0.22
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.2
8.7 Due process of law	0.27

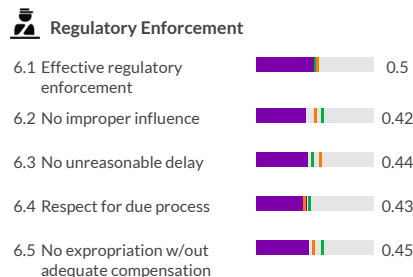
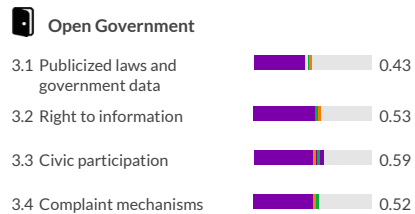
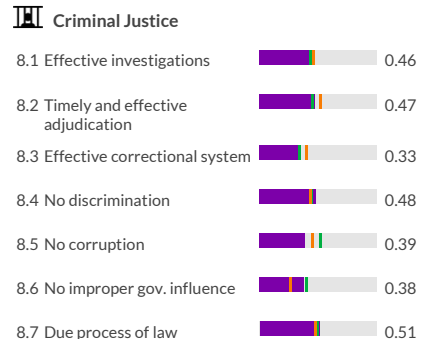
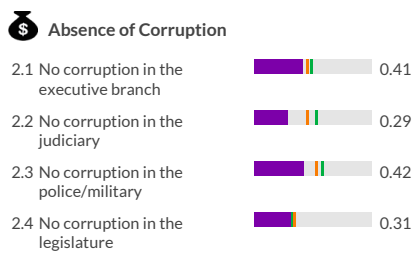
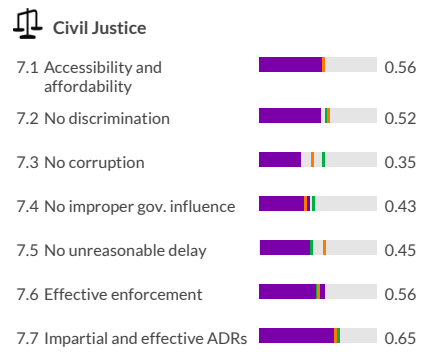
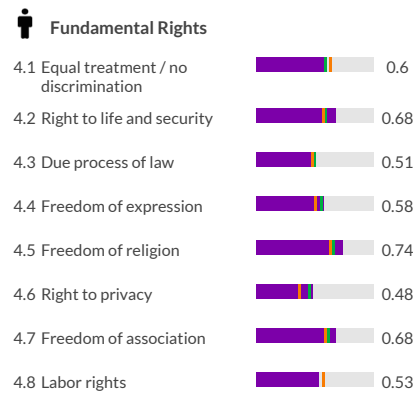
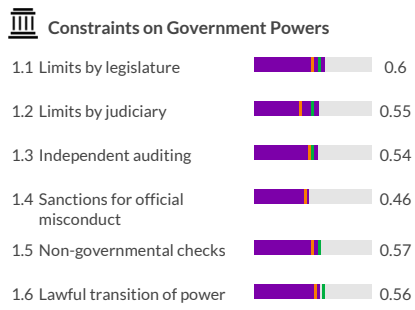
Albania

Tirana, Durres, Shkodra

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Upper middle income



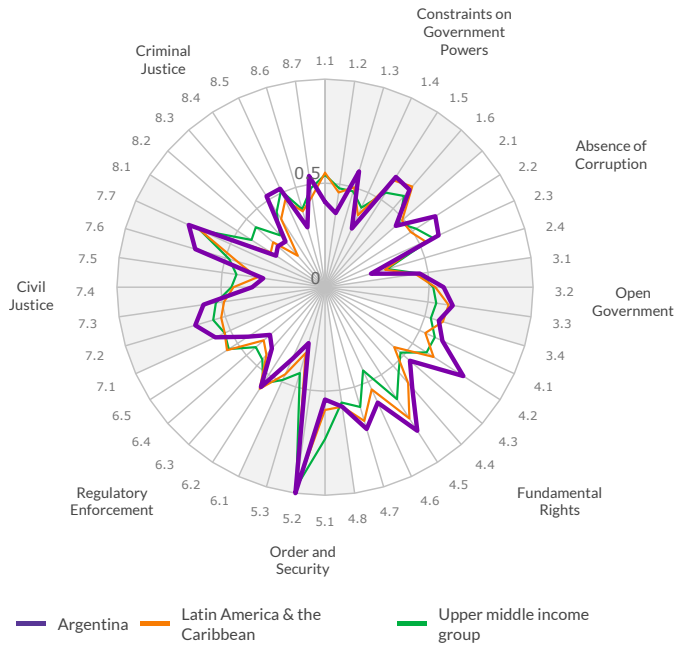
	Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank	
	0.52	5/13	16/31	53/102	
Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	3/13	12/31	52/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	9/13	27/31	78/102
Open Government	—	0.52	6/13	16/31	54/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.6	4/13	13/31	48/102
Order and Security	—	0.76	7/13	11/31	47/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	8/13	25/31	71/102
Civil Justice	—	0.5	6/13	20/31	59/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	6/13	16/31	54/102



Argentina

Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario
Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	7/19	17/31	54/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	13/19	21/31	71/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	7/19	17/31	51/102
Open Government	—	0.56	7/19	9/31	44/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	4/19	4/31	33/102
Order and Security	—	0.61	12/19	27/31	84/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	13/19	27/31	75/102
Civil Justice	—	0.55	4/19	10/31	42/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	5/19	18/31	59/102

— Argentina
 — Latin America & the Caribbean
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.41</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.36</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.58</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.31</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.63</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.62</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.62</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.79</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.54</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.64</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.82</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 0.61</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.71</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.58</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.58</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.65</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.59</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.35</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.3</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.65</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.72</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.45</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.63</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.6</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.23</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.54</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.28</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.28</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.3</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.29</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.52</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.52</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.3</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.54</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.46</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.57</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.62</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.57</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.38</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.57</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.39</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.35</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.44</p>	

Australia

Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.8	3/15	10/31	10/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.83	2/15	9/31	9/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.84	4/15	9/31	9/102
Open Government	—	0.74	2/15	9/31	9/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.82	2/15	10/31	10/102
Order and Security	—	0.89	5/15	12/31	13/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	3/15	8/31	8/102
Civil Justice	—	0.74	6/15	15/31	15/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.77	4/15	10/31	10/102

■ Australia
 ■ East Asia & Pacific
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Limits by legislature: 0.86 1.2 Limits by judiciary: 0.87 1.3 Independent auditing: 0.68 1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct: 0.79 1.5 Non-governmental checks: 0.84 1.6 Lawful transition of power: 0.93 	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination: 0.63 4.2 Right to life and security: 0.9 4.3 Due process of law: 0.8 4.4 Freedom of expression: 0.85 4.5 Freedom of religion: 0.88 4.6 Right to privacy: 0.88 4.7 Freedom of association: 0.89 4.8 Labor rights: 0.73 	<p> Civil Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Accessibility and affordability: 0.5 7.2 No discrimination: 0.54 7.3 No corruption: 0.92 7.4 No improper gov. influence: 0.91 7.5 No unreasonable delay: 0.59 7.6 Effective enforcement: 0.81 7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs: 0.9
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 No corruption in the executive branch: 0.8 2.2 No corruption in the judiciary: 0.94 2.3 No corruption in the police/military: 0.93 2.4 No corruption in the legislature: 0.7 	<p> Order and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Absence of crime: 0.91 5.2 Absence of civil conflict: 1 5.3 Absence of violent redress: 0.75 	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Effective investigations: 0.68 8.2 Timely and effective adjudication: 0.76 8.3 Effective correctional system: 0.71 8.4 No discrimination: 0.57 8.5 No corruption: 0.88 8.6 No improper gov. influence: 0.96 8.7 Due process of law: 0.8
<p> Open Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Publicized laws and government data: 0.64 3.2 Right to information: 0.7 3.3 Civic participation: 0.8 3.4 Complaint mechanisms: 0.82 	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement: 0.78 6.2 No improper influence: 0.92 6.3 No unreasonable delay: 0.77 6.4 Respect for due process: 0.73 6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation: 0.83 	

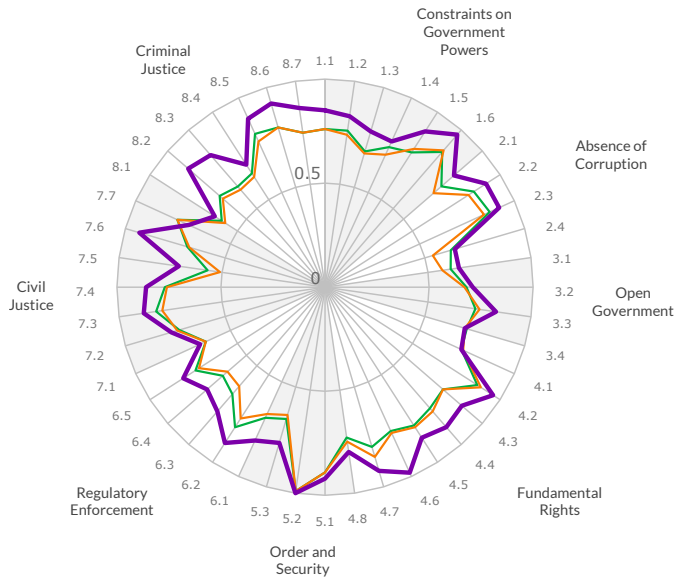
Austria

Vienna, Graz, Linz

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.82 **6/24** **7/31** **7/102**



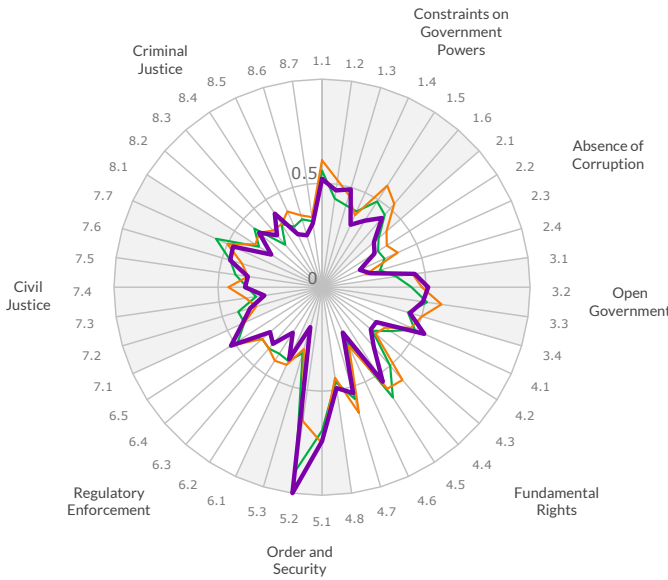
Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	7/24	7/31	7/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	6/24	11/31	11/102
Open Government	—	0.72	9/24	13/31	13/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.87	5/24	5/31	5/102
Order and Security	—	0.9	5/24	10/31	11/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	5/24	7/31	7/102
Civil Justice	—	0.79	6/24	8/31	8/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.82	4/24	5/31	5/102

— Austria — EU + EFTA + North America — High income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.85	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.72	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.66
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83	4.2 Right to life and security	0.96	7.2 No discrimination	0.77
1.3 Independent auditing	0.78	4.3 Due process of law	0.87	7.3 No corruption	0.88
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.77	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.89	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.86
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.89	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.86	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.71
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.97	4.6 Right to privacy	0.98	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.93
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.92	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72
		4.8 Labor rights	0.8		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.82	5.1 Absence of crime	0.92	8.1 Effective investigations	0.63
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.92	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.87
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.92	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.78	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.84
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.65			8.4 No discrimination	0.7
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.89
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.81	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.92
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.65	6.2 No improper influence	0.89	8.7 Due process of law	0.87
3.2 Right to information	0.71	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.79		
3.3 Civic participation	0.83	6.4 Respect for due process	0.75		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.7	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.81		

Bangladesh

Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna
Region: South Asia | Income group: Low income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	4/6	11/15	93/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	6/6	10/15	84/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	5/6	12/15	98/102
Open Government	—	0.47	4/6	5/15	73/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.42	4/6	9/15	88/102
Order and Security	—	0.65	3/6	7/15	76/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.37	4/6	11/15	96/102
Civil Justice	—	0.39	5/6	11/15	93/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	4/6	10/15	88/102

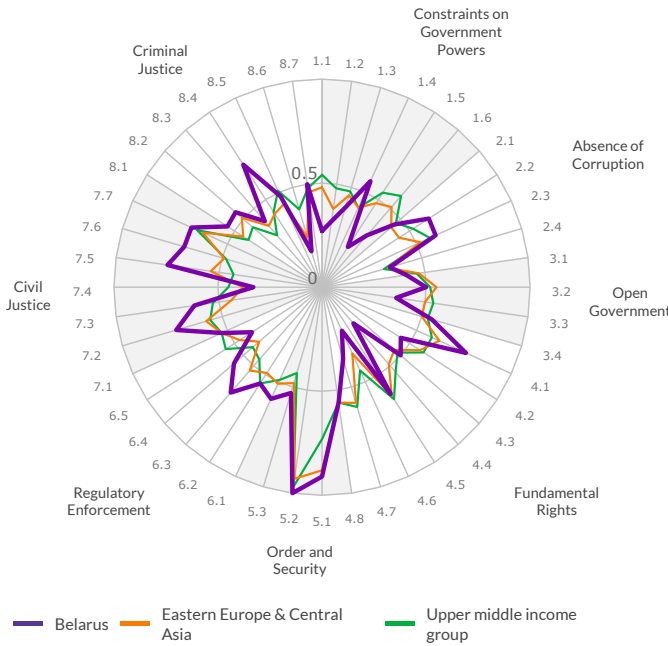
— Bangladesh
 — South Asia
 — Low income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.52	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.42
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.47	4.2 Right to life and security	0.31	7.2 No discrimination	0.36
1.3 Independent auditing	0.49	4.3 Due process of law	0.31	7.3 No corruption	0.28
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.33	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.38	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.37
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.38	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.54	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.36
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.44	4.6 Right to privacy	0.24	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.53	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.47
		4.8 Labor rights	0.49		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.33	5.1 Absence of crime	0.74	8.1 Effective investigations	0.29
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.3	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.4
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.2	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.2	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.33
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.24			8.4 No discrimination	0.42
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.28
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.38	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.26
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.45	6.2 No improper influence	0.26	8.7 Due process of law	0.31
3.2 Right to information	0.51	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.36		
3.3 Civic participation	0.49	6.4 Respect for due process	0.33		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.44	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.52		

Belarus

Minsk, Gomel, Mogilev

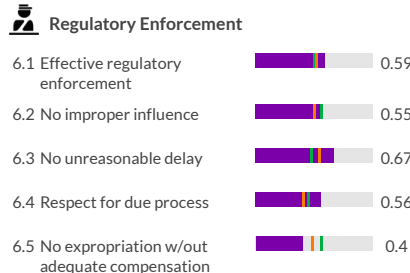
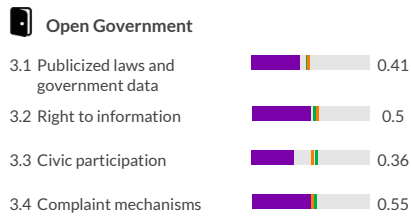
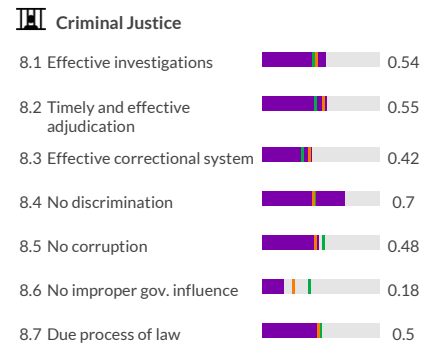
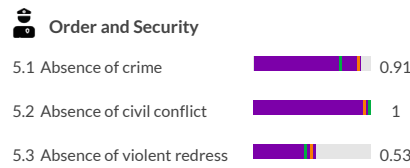
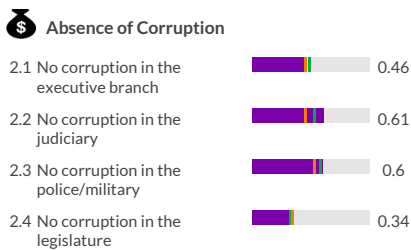
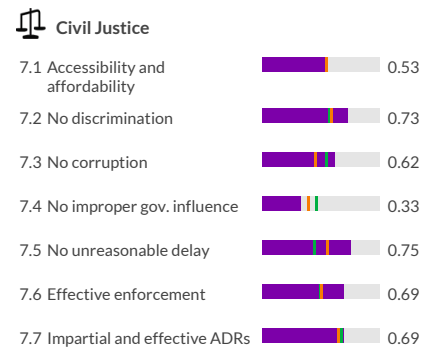
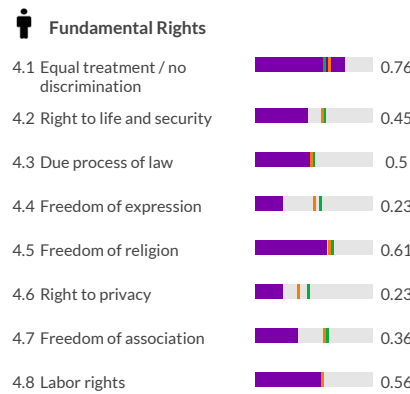
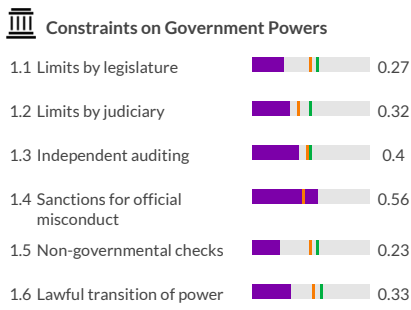
Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	4/13	15/31	50/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.35	12/13	30/31	97/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.5	3/13	11/31	43/102
Open Government	—	0.46	10/13	24/31	78/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	10/13	26/31	82/102
Order and Security	—	0.81	4/13	4/31	29/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	2/13	4/31	34/102
Civil Justice	—	0.62	2/13	3/31	30/102
Criminal Justice	▲	0.48	3/13	10/31	43/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High



Belgium

Antwerp, Ghent, Charleroi
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

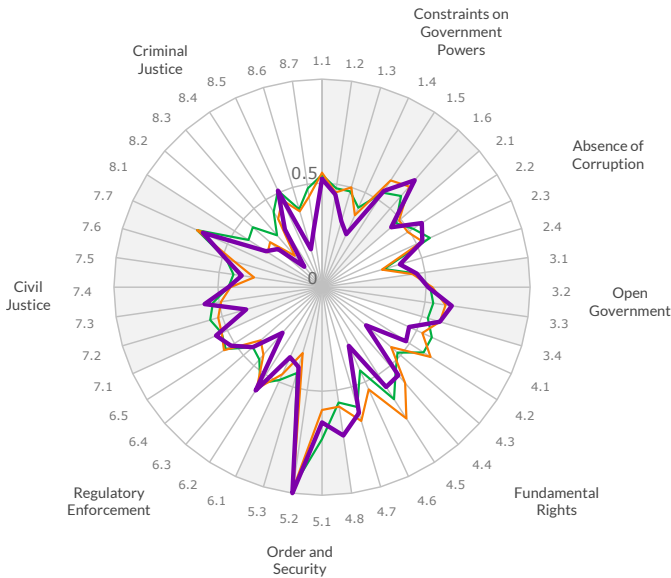


Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.77	11/24	16/31	16/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.81	8/24	10/31	10/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.81	10/24	17/31	17/102
Open Government	—	0.7	12/24	16/31	16/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.84	8/24	8/31	8/102
Order and Security	—	0.86	12/24	18/31	21/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.73	12/24	18/31	18/102
Civil Justice	—	0.72	10/24	16/31	16/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.67	13/24	20/31	20/102

■ Belgium
 ■ EU + EFTA + North America
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.87
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.8
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.7
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.75
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.83
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.9
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.8
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.87
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.91
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.66
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.56
	3.2 Right to information	0.7
	3.3 Civic participation	0.79
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.74
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.78
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.95
	4.3 Due process of law	0.77
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.84
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.83
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.83
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.89
	4.8 Labor rights	0.85
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.87
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.71
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.76
	6.2 No improper influence	0.85
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.55
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.68
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.83
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.64
	7.2 No discrimination	0.82
	7.3 No corruption	0.86
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.76
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.45
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.74
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.55
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.65
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.43
	8.4 No discrimination	0.58
	8.5 No corruption	0.84
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.86
	8.7 Due process of law	0.77



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	11/19	23/31	66/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	14/19	22/31	73/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	6/19	16/31	50/102
Open Government	—	0.55	10/19	12/31	48/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.5	16/19	24/31	73/102
Order and Security	—	0.68	8/19	20/31	71/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	12/19	26/31	72/102
Civil Justice	—	0.49	11/19	23/31	64/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	16/19	30/31	97/102

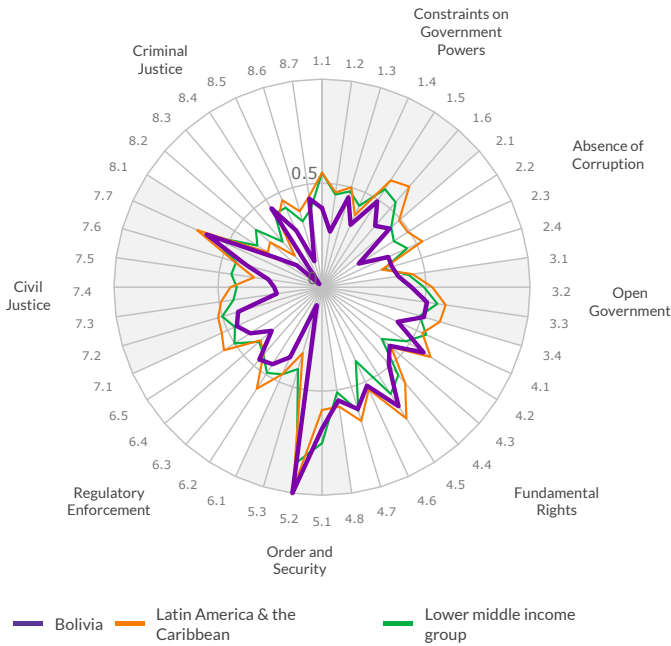
— Belize
 — Latin America & the Caribbean
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score	
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.52	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.46	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.56	
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.45		4.2 Right to life and security	0.48		7.2 No discrimination	0.38	
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.33		4.3 Due process of law	0.28		7.3 No corruption	0.57	
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.28		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.56		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.45	
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.55		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.57		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.39	
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.68		4.6 Right to privacy	0.31		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.48	
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.44		4.7 Freedom of association	0.63		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.63	
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.57		Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.65	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.32
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.53	5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication		0.28	
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.39	5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.4	8.3 Effective correctional system		0.13	
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.46	Regulatory Enforcement		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.37		8.4 No discrimination	0.33
	3.2 Right to information	0.51			6.2 No improper influence	0.59		8.5 No corruption	0.51
	3.3 Civic participation	0.63		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.29	8.6 No improper gov. influence		0.19	
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.59		6.4 Respect for due process	0.44	8.7 Due process of law		0.28	
				6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.52				

Bolivia

La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Lower middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.41	18/19	22/25	94/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.38	17/19	23/25	92/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	16/19	20/25	87/102
Open Government	—	0.45	17/19	18/25	80/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	15/19	10/25	65/102
Order and Security	—	0.59	14/19	19/25	89/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.4	16/19	20/25	86/102
Civil Justice	—	0.37	16/19	22/25	95/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.25	17/19	24/25	99/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.38
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.27
1.3 Independent auditing	0.45
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.33
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.39

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.4
4.2 Right to life and security	0.58
4.3 Due process of law	0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.52
4.7 Freedom of association	0.61
4.8 Labor rights	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.45
7.2 No discrimination	0.42
7.3 No corruption	0.22
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.23
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.26
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.38
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.61

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.43
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.21
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.35
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.35

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.68
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.09

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.26
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.16
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.02
8.4 No discrimination	0.45
8.5 No corruption	0.3
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.13
8.7 Due process of law	0.43

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2 Right to information	0.43
3.3 Civic participation	0.51
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.37
6.2 No improper influence	0.44
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.46
6.4 Respect for due process	0.32
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.41

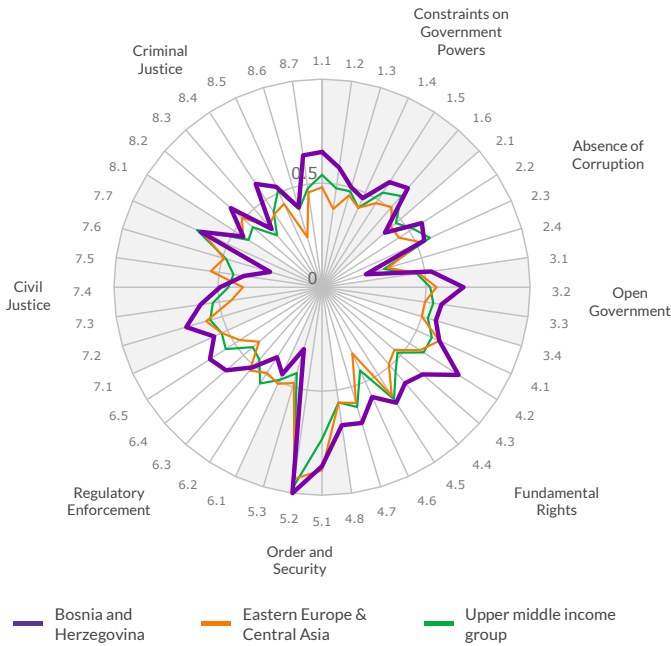
Bosnia and Herzegovina

Sarajevo, Tuzla, Banja Luka

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.57 **2/13** **7/31** **40/102**



	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	2/13	9/31	46/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	7/13	21/31	61/102
Open Government	—	0.59	2/13	3/31	31/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	1/13	6/31	35/102
Order and Security	—	0.72	10/13	15/31	55/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	3/13	9/31	41/102
Civil Justice	—	0.52	4/13	15/31	51/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	2/13	7/31	37/102

— Bosnia and Herzegovina
 — Eastern Europe & Central Asia
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

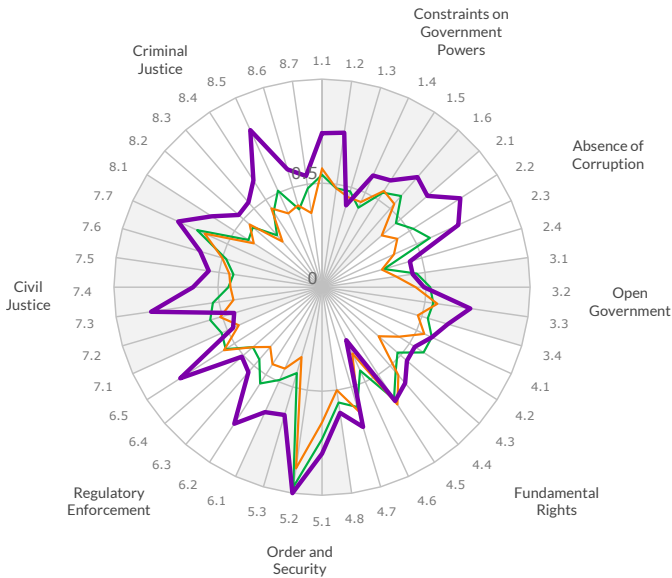
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.65	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.62	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.58	4.2 Right to life and security	0.78	7.2 No discrimination	0.68
1.3 Independent auditing	0.5	4.3 Due process of law	0.64	7.3 No corruption	0.59
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.47	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.61	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.49
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.6	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.66	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.38
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.63	4.6 Right to privacy	0.58	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.26
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.68	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64
		4.8 Labor rights	0.67		
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.4	5.1 Absence of crime	0.86	8.1 Effective investigations	0.45
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.57	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.58
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.54	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.31	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.22			8.4 No discrimination	0.59
		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46	8.5 No corruption	0.53
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.53	6.2 No improper influence	0.4	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.4
3.2 Right to information	0.68	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.51	8.7 Due process of law	0.64
3.3 Civic participation	0.58	6.4 Respect for due process	0.61		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64		

Botswana

Gaborone, Francistown, Molepolole
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.64 **1/18** **2/31** **31/102**



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.63	3/18	2/31	32/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.65	1/18	2/31	29/102
Open Government	—	0.57	2/18	5/31	35/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	6/18	16/31	55/102
Order and Security	—	0.81	1/18	3/31	28/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.66	1/18	1/31	22/102
Civil Justice	—	0.61	1/18	5/31	33/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.61	1/18	1/31	27/102

— Botswana — Sub-Saharan Africa — Upper middle income group

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium □ High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.74
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.75
1.3 Independent auditing	0.41
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.59
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.61
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.7

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.67
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.79
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.72
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.44

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.44
3.2 Right to information	0.49
3.3 Civic participation	0.72
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.58
4.2 Right to life and security	0.53
4.3 Due process of law	0.54
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.61
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6 Right to privacy	0.28
4.7 Freedom of association	0.7
4.8 Labor rights	0.61

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.8
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.64

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.66
6.2 No improper influence	0.78
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.54
6.4 Respect for due process	0.51
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.81

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.47
7.2 No discrimination	0.44
7.3 No corruption	0.83
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.62
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.55
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.61
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.76

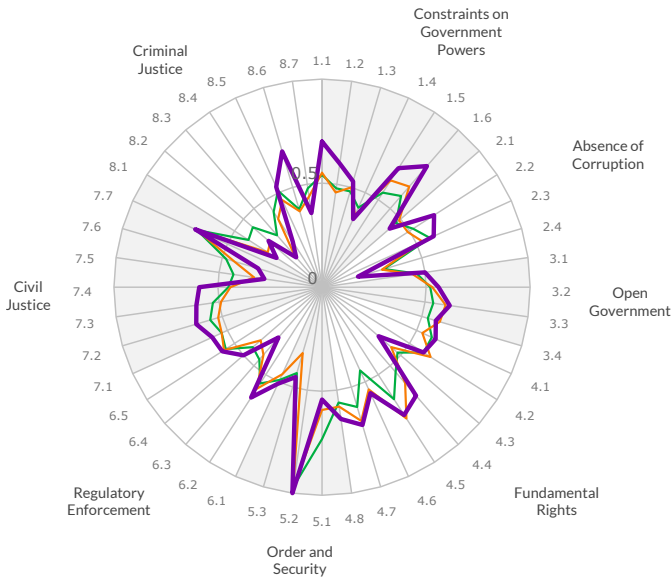
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.63
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.53
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.54
8.4 No discrimination	0.61
8.5 No corruption	0.83
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.59
8.7 Due process of law	0.54

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Sao Paulo
Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	5/19	13/31	46/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.61	5/19	7/31	42/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	8/19	18/31	55/102
Open Government	—	0.56	4/19	6/31	38/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.61	9/19	11/31	46/102
Order and Security	—	0.66	9/19	22/31	75/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.51	6/19	16/31	50/102
Civil Justice	—	0.53	5/19	13/31	48/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	6/19	22/31	68/102

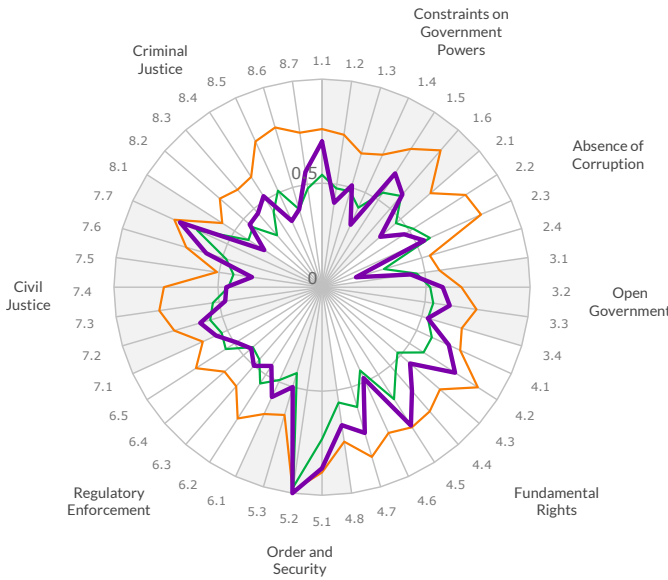
— Brazil
 — Latin America & the Caribbean
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.7	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.6	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.58
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.6	4.2 Right to life and security	0.58	7.2 No discrimination	0.63
1.3 Independent auditing	0.53	4.3 Due process of law	0.36	7.3 No corruption	0.61
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.69	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.59
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.28
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.77	4.6 Right to privacy	0.56	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.32
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.69	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.67
		4.8 Labor rights	0.64		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.43	5.1 Absence of crime	0.54	8.1 Effective investigations	0.26
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.64	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.34
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.59	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.19
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.18			8.4 No discrimination	0.26
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.53
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.68
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.5	6.2 No improper influence	0.63	8.7 Due process of law	0.36
3.2 Right to information	0.56	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.32		
3.3 Civic participation	0.62	6.4 Respect for due process	0.5		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.57		

Bulgaria

Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	24/24	12/31	45/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	23/24	13/31	56/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.39	24/24	25/31	71/102
Open Government	—	0.54	22/24	13/31	49/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.67	22/24	3/31	32/102
Order and Security	—	0.79	20/24	7/31	36/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	23/24	20/31	56/102
Civil Justice	—	0.54	22/24	11/31	44/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	24/24	13/31	50/102

■ Bulgaria
 ■ EU + EFTA + North America
 ■ Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

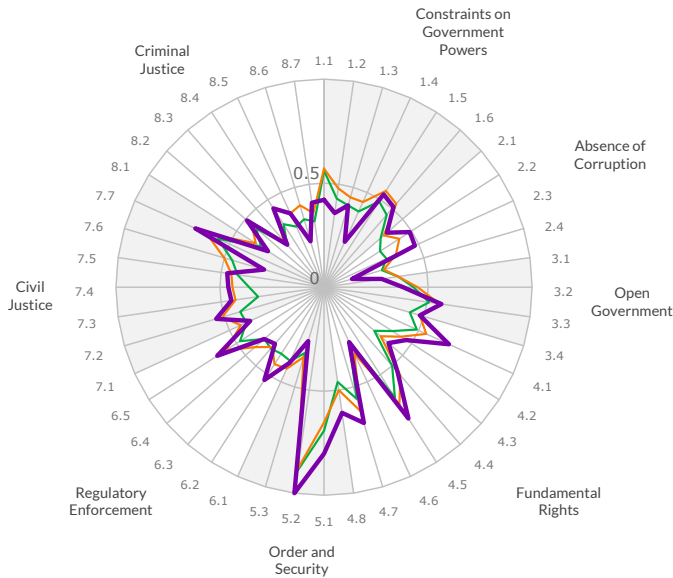
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.7	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.67	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.56
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.41	4.2 Right to life and security	0.76	7.2 No discrimination	0.61
1.3 Independent auditing	0.51	4.3 Due process of law	0.56	7.3 No corruption	0.47
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.33	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.66	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.65	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.34
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.59	4.6 Right to privacy	0.48	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.58
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.73	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.75
		4.8 Labor rights	0.67		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.37	5.1 Absence of crime	0.87	8.1 Effective investigations	0.33
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.47	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.46
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.54	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.5	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.47
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.17			8.4 No discrimination	0.52
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.35
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.58	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.39
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.43	6.2 No improper influence	0.45	8.7 Due process of law	0.56
3.2 Right to information	0.58	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.5		
3.3 Civic participation	0.62	6.4 Respect for due process	0.45		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.53	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49		

Burkina Faso

Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Dédougou
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Low income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.47	9/18	4/15	78/102
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Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.41	15/18	11/15	86/102
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.38	8/18	4/15	73/102
Open Government	—	0.43	12/18	9/15	90/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	7/18	4/15	58/102
Order and Security	—	0.69	7/18	5/15	67/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	6/18	2/15	67/102
Civil Justice	▼	0.47	10/18	4/15	70/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	10/18	5/15	70/102

■ Burkina Faso
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Low income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

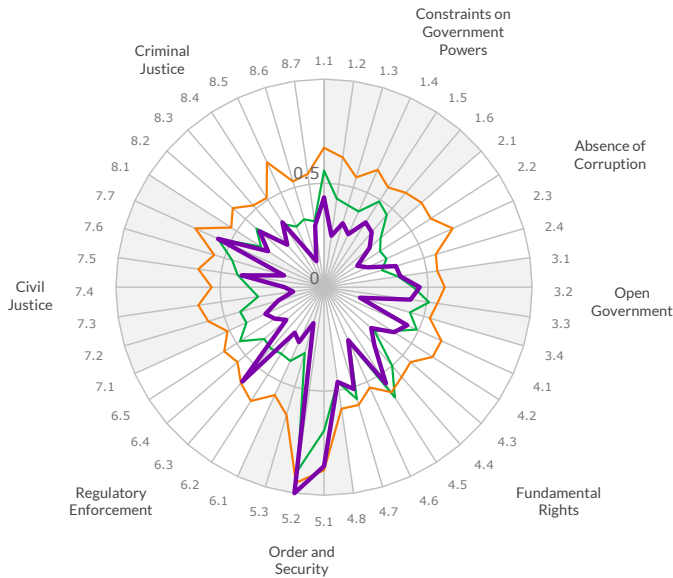
Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.42
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.36
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.41
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.24
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.53
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.51
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.4
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.49
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.48
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.14
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.28
	3.2 Right to information	0.38
	3.3 Civic participation	0.57
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.66
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.47
	4.3 Due process of law	0.41
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.54
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.29
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.68
	4.8 Labor rights	0.61
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.8
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.27
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.4
	6.2 No improper influence	0.53
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.36
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.39
	7.2 No discrimination	0.54
	7.3 No corruption	0.45
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.46
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.3
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.32
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.49
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.27
	8.4 No discrimination	0.45
	8.5 No corruption	0.39
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.23
	8.7 Due process of law	0.41

Cambodia

Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Low income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.37	15/15	13/15	99/102
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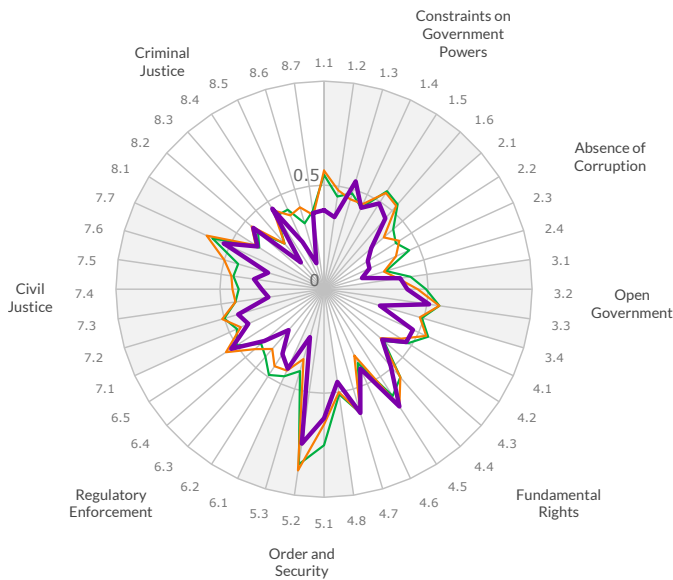
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.33	15/15	14/15	99/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	15/15	13/15	99/102
Open Government	—	0.36	14/15	13/15	98/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.42	13/15	10/15	90/102
Order and Security	▼	0.68	15/15	6/15	72/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.33	15/15	15/15	101/102
Civil Justice	▼	0.29	15/15	15/15	102/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	15/15	14/15	98/102

— Cambodia — East Asia & Pacific — Low income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.43	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.44	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.31
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.25	4.2 Right to life and security	0.4	7.2 No discrimination	0.23
1.3 Independent auditing	0.32	4.3 Due process of law	0.3	7.3 No corruption	0.15
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.28	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.37	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.19
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.37	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.55	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.4
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.35	4.6 Right to privacy	0.28	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.2
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.51	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.56
		4.8 Labor rights	0.46		
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.29	5.1 Absence of crime	0.86	8.1 Effective investigations	0.32
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.19	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.41
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.23	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.18	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.27
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.36			8.4 No discrimination	0.37
		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.29	8.5 No corruption	0.19
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.37	6.2 No improper influence	0.26	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.13
3.2 Right to information	0.46	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.6	8.7 Due process of law	0.3
3.3 Civic participation	0.42	6.4 Respect for due process	0.24		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.18	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.28		

Cameroon

Douala, Yaounde, Bamenda
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Lower middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.4	17/18	24/25	97/102

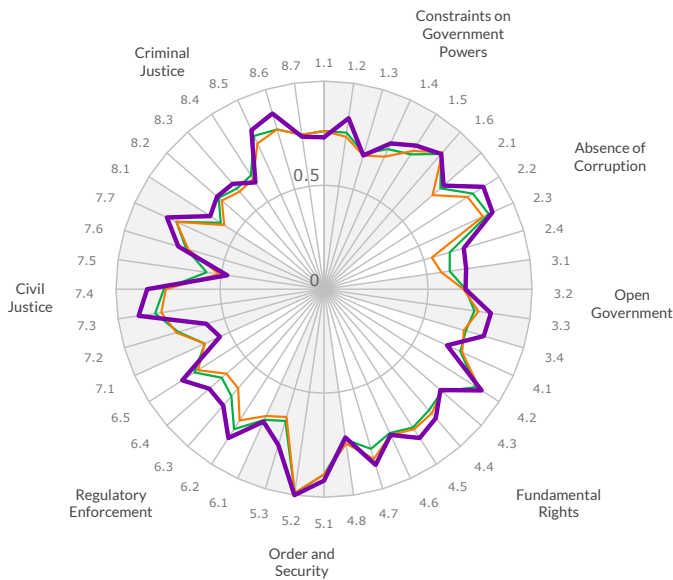
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	14/18	20/25	83/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.25	18/18	25/25	101/102
Open Government	—	0.39	16/18	24/25	95/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.5	10/18	15/25	74/102
Order and Security	▼	0.54	17/18	23/25	98/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.39	14/18	23/25	92/102
Civil Justice	—	0.37	17/18	23/25	96/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	17/18	21/25	91/102

— Cameroon
 — Sub-Saharan Africa
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.38	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.47	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.4
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35		4.2 Right to life and security	0.47		7.2 No discrimination	0.43
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.54		4.3 Due process of law	0.37		7.3 No corruption	0.27
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.3
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.67		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.34
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.45		4.6 Right to privacy	0.42		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.28
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.3		4.7 Freedom of association	0.62		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.53
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.25		Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.62	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.24	5.2 Absence of civil conflict		0.75	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication		0.45
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.19	5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.24	8.3 Effective correctional system		0.17
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.37	Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42	8.4 No discrimination		0.46
	3.2 Right to information	0.4		6.2 No improper influence	0.37	8.5 No corruption		0.25
	3.3 Civic participation	0.51		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.26	8.6 No improper gov. influence		0.13
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.28		6.4 Respect for due process	0.38	8.7 Due process of law		0.37
				6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53			

Canada

Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



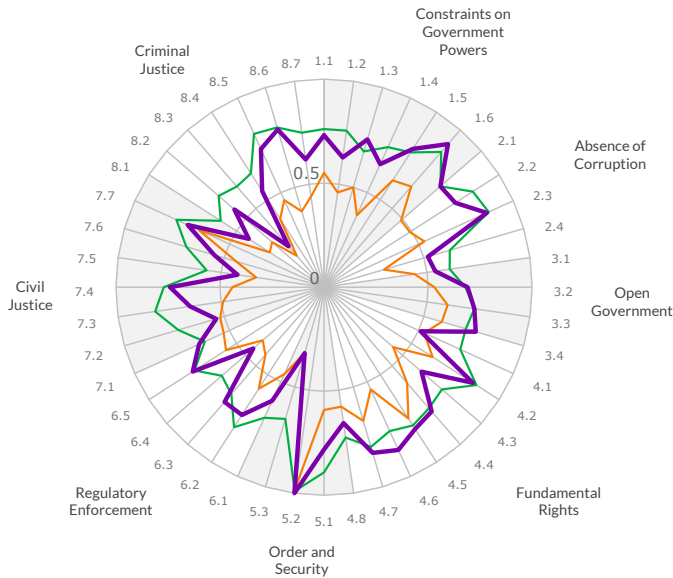
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.78	9/24	14/31	14/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.78	13/24	16/31	17/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.81	9/24	16/31	16/102
Open Government	—	0.75	6/24	7/31	7/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	13/24	15/31	15/102
Order and Security	—	0.9	4/24	8/31	9/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.77	9/24	13/31	13/102
Civil Justice	—	0.7	11/24	18/31	18/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.72	10/24	17/31	17/102

— Canada
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.73	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.65	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.55
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83	4.2 Right to life and security	0.9	7.2 No discrimination	0.59
1.3 Independent auditing	0.67	4.3 Due process of law	0.74	7.3 No corruption	0.9
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.77	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.82	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.85
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.82	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.85	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.86	4.6 Right to privacy	0.77	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.73
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.88	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.83
		4.8 Labor rights	0.72		
Absence of Corruption				Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.76			8.1 Effective investigations	0.65
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.91	Order and Security		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.68
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.89	5.1 Absence of crime	0.92	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.67
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.7	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.4 No discrimination	0.61
		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.78	8.5 No corruption	0.84
				8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.88
Open Government		Regulatory Enforcement		8.7 Due process of law	0.74
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.69	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.7		
3.2 Right to information	0.68	6.2 No improper influence	0.85		
3.3 Civic participation	0.81	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.74		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.8	6.4 Respect for due process	0.73		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.81		

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.68	3/19	25/31	26/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.74	3/19	22/31	23/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.72	2/19	22/31	23/102
Open Government	—	0.68	1/19	18/31	18/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	3/19	23/31	24/102
Order and Security	—	0.7	2/19	30/31	60/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.65	2/19	22/31	23/102
Civil Justice	—	0.61	3/19	27/31	32/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	2/19	28/31	32/102

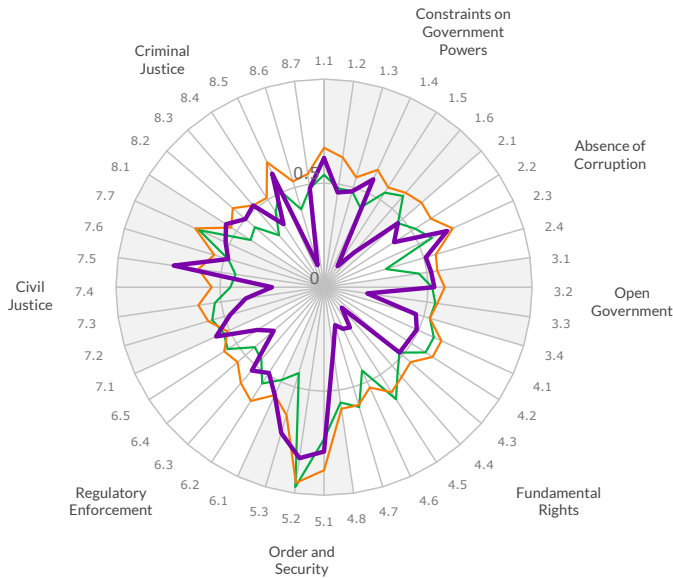
■ Chile
 ■ Latin America & the Caribbean
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.73	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.51	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.66
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.63	4.2 Right to life and security	0.85	7.2 No discrimination	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.74	4.3 Due process of law	0.62	7.3 No corruption	0.65
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.65	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.79	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.74
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.79	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.81	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.91	4.6 Right to privacy	0.86	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.55
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.83	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72
		4.8 Labor rights	0.66		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.74	5.1 Absence of crime	0.78	8.1 Effective investigations	0.43
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.75	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.57
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.86	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.33	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.26
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.52			8.4 No discrimination	0.55
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.73
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.6	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.79
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.54	6.2 No improper influence	0.73	8.7 Due process of law	0.62
3.2 Right to information	0.69	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.73		
3.3 Civic participation	0.73	6.4 Respect for due process	0.45		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.76	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.75		

China

Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	13/15	26/31	71/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.41	14/15	25/31	87/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.51	9/15	9/31	41/102
Open Government	—	0.43	12/15	28/31	87/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.32	14/15	30/31	99/102
Order and Security	▼	0.78	10/15	8/31	38/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.46	12/15	24/31	66/102
Civil Justice	▲	0.48	9/15	24/31	67/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	9/15	12/31	47/102

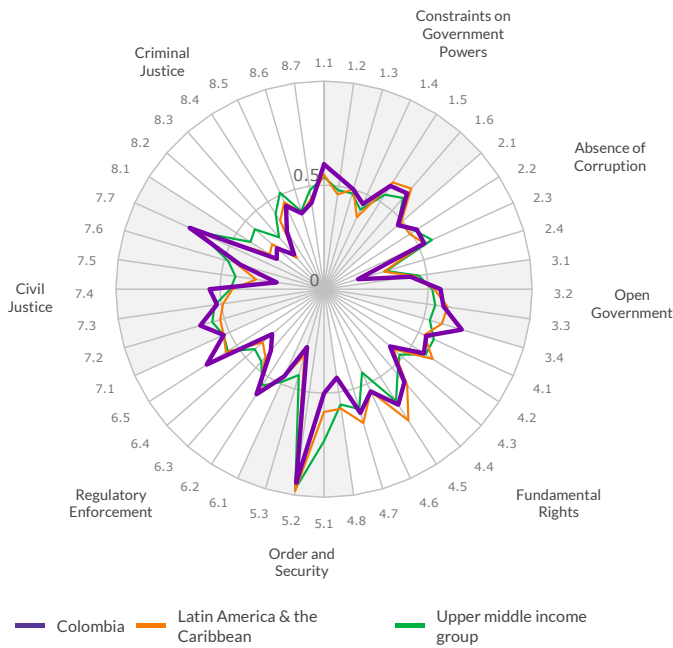
— China
 — East Asia & Pacific
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.62	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.46	4.2 Right to life and security	0.48	7.2 No discrimination	0.47
1.3 Independent auditing	0.48	4.3 Due process of law	0.48	7.3 No corruption	0.38
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.57	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.13	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.25
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.12	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.23	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.73
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.22	4.6 Right to privacy	0.22	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.48
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.19	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.52
		4.8 Labor rights	0.31		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.47	5.1 Absence of crime	0.79	8.1 Effective investigations	0.56
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.4	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.83	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.5
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.65	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.73	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.52
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.51			8.4 No discrimination	0.36
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.6
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.57	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.11
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.52	6.2 No improper influence	0.49	8.7 Due process of law	0.48
3.2 Right to information	0.53	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.53		
3.3 Civic participation	0.21	6.4 Respect for due process	0.32		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.46	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.38		

Colombia

Bogota, Medellin, Baranquilla

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	9/19	20/31	62/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	7/19	11/31	51/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	11/19	22/31	63/102
Open Government	—	0.56	5/19	7/31	39/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	13/19	19/31	60/102
Order and Security	—	0.57	16/19	29/31	93/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	9/19	21/31	57/102
Civil Justice	—	0.51	7/19	18/31	55/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	11/19	27/31	83/102

— Colombia
 — Latin America & the Caribbean
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.6	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.54	4.2 Right to life and security	0.57	7.2 No discrimination	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.5	4.3 Due process of law	0.42	7.3 No corruption	0.52
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.55
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.66	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.23
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.61	4.6 Right to privacy	0.54	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.42
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.62	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.71
		4.8 Labor rights	0.43		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.47	5.1 Absence of crime	0.5	8.1 Effective investigations	0.27
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.53	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.94	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.3
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.53	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.29	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.22
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.17			8.4 No discrimination	0.33
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.44
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.38
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.42	6.2 No improper influence	0.6	8.7 Due process of law	0.42
3.2 Right to information	0.56	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.39		
3.3 Civic participation	0.58	6.4 Respect for due process	0.33		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.69	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.67		

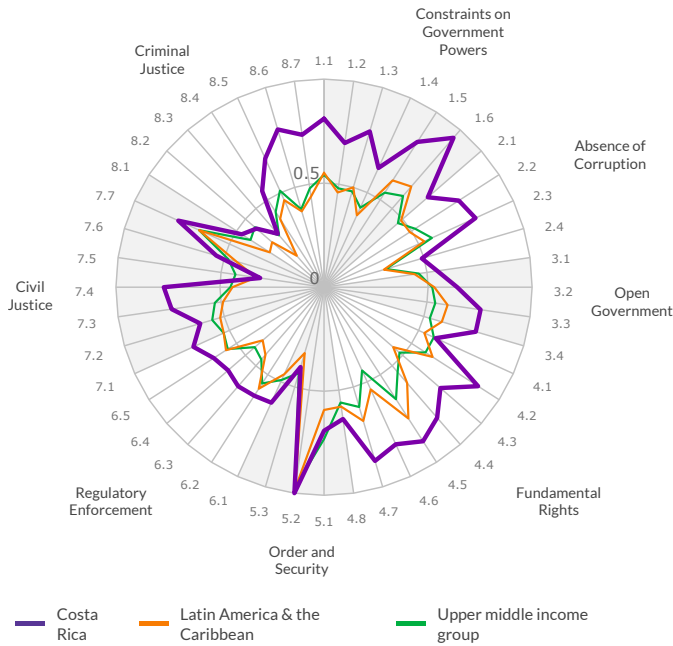
Costa Rica

San Jose, Alajuela, Cartago

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.68 **2/19** **1/31** **25/102**



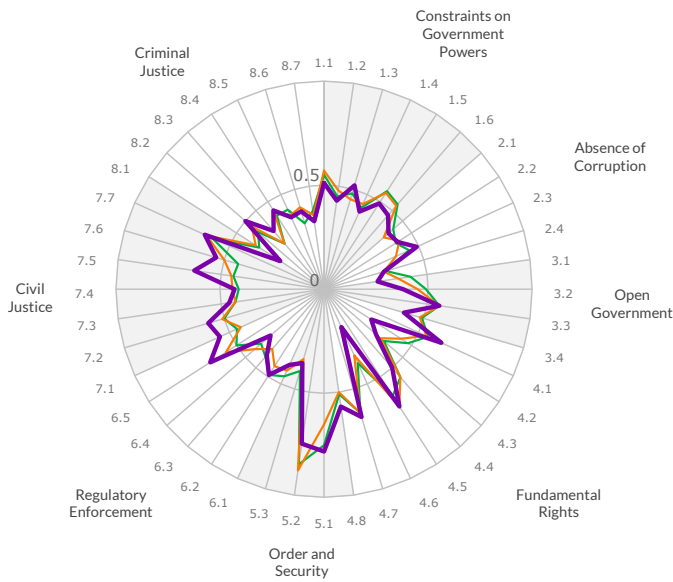
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.78	1/19	1/31	15/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	3/19	1/31	26/102
Open Government	—	0.68	2/19	1/31	19/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	2/19	1/31	17/102
Order and Security	—	0.7	4/19	17/31	63/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	3/19	2/31	27/102
Civil Justice	—	0.63	2/19	1/31	27/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.57	1/19	4/31	31/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.81	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.59	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.69
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.7	4.2 Right to life and security	0.88	7.2 No discrimination	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.78	4.3 Due process of law	0.74	7.3 No corruption	0.74
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.63	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.83	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.77
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.83	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.88	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.31
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.95	4.6 Right to privacy	0.83	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.54
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.87	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77
		4.8 Labor rights	0.64		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.66	5.1 Absence of crime	0.69	8.1 Effective investigations	0.47
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.77	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.43
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.8	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.4	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.34
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.49			8.4 No discrimination	0.55
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.68
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.61	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.79
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.55	6.2 No improper influence	0.62	8.7 Due process of law	0.74
3.2 Right to information	0.64	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.63		
3.3 Civic participation	0.76	6.4 Respect for due process	0.61		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.76	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63		

Cote d'Ivoire

Abidjan, San Pedro, Bouake
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Lower middle income

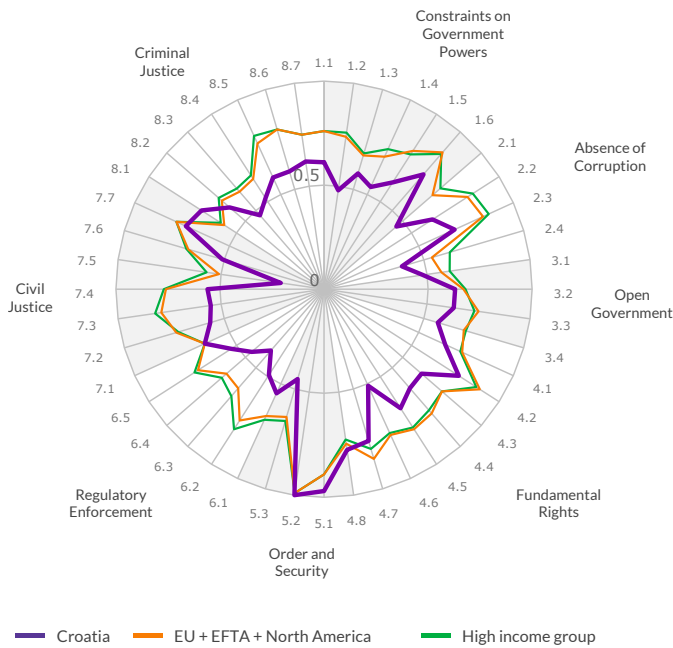


Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	8/18	16/25	76/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	12/18	15/25	72/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.4	6/18	12/25	69/102
Open Government	—	0.4	14/18	23/25	93/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	12/18	17/25	79/102
Order and Security	—	0.63	8/18	17/25	77/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	5/18	10/25	65/102
Civil Justice	▲	0.54	4/18	4/25	43/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	7/18	10/25	64/102

■ Cote d'Ivoire
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.51	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.62	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.55
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43	4.2 Right to life and security	0.27	7.2 No discrimination	0.58
1.3 Independent auditing	0.52	4.3 Due process of law	0.33	7.3 No corruption	0.46
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.5	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.67	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.63
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.47	4.6 Right to privacy	0.2	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.54
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.64	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.63
		4.8 Labor rights	0.57		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.41	5.1 Absence of crime	0.78	8.1 Effective investigations	0.25
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.42	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.75	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.5
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.49	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.37	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.3			8.4 No discrimination	0.45
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.38
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.4	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.39
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.26	6.2 No improper influence	0.49	8.7 Due process of law	0.33
3.2 Right to information	0.38	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.42		
3.3 Civic participation	0.56	6.4 Respect for due process	0.34		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.4	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65		



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.6	22/24	30/31	35/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.59	22/24	29/31	44/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.54	21/24	30/31	35/102
Open Government	—	0.58	20/24	28/31	33/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.67	21/24	28/31	31/102
Order and Security	—	0.81	18/24	24/31	31/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	24/24	30/31	60/102
Civil Justice	—	0.54	23/24	30/31	45/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	21/24	27/31	29/102

— Croatia
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.64	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.63
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.48	4.2 Right to life and security	0.77	7.2 No discrimination	0.57
1.3 Independent auditing	0.58	4.3 Due process of law	0.62	7.3 No corruption	0.55
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.54	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.63	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.56
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.61	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.21
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.73	4.6 Right to privacy	0.51	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.51
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.76	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73
		4.8 Labor rights	0.78		
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.46	5.1 Absence of crime	0.97	8.1 Effective investigations	0.7
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.62	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.6
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.69	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.47
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.39			8.4 No discrimination	0.52
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.48	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.55	8.5 No corruption	0.59
3.2 Right to information	0.63	6.2 No improper influence	0.49	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.59
3.3 Civic participation	0.63	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.39	8.7 Due process of law	0.62
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57	6.4 Respect for due process	0.46		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53		

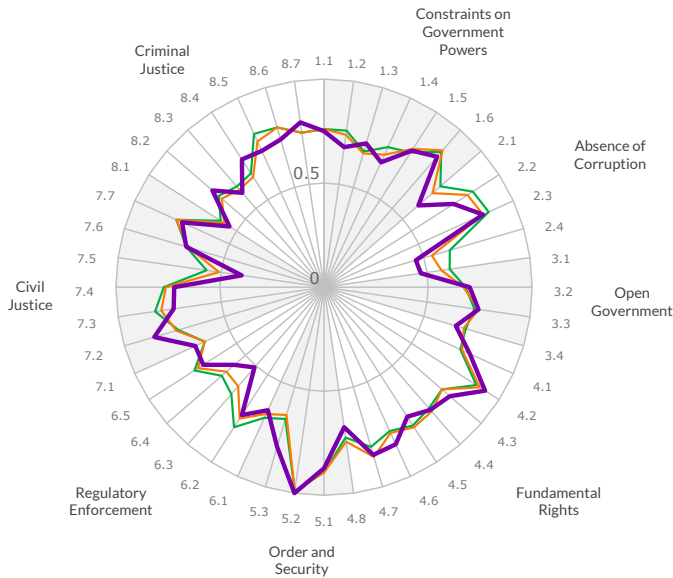
Czech Republic

Prague, Brno, Ostrava

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.72 14/24 20/31 20/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.74	16/24	23/31	24/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	16/24	25/31	27/102
Open Government	—	0.64	15/24	21/31	22/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.8	11/24	13/31	13/102
Order and Security	▲	0.89	6/24	11/31	12/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.63	14/24	23/31	24/102
Civil Justice	—	0.69	13/24	20/31	20/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.69	12/24	19/31	19/102

■ Czech Republic
 ■ EU + EFTA + North America
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.75	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.77	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.68
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.68		4.2 Right to life and security	0.92		7.2 No discrimination	0.85
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.72		4.3 Due process of law	0.8		7.3 No corruption	0.73
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.66		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.78		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.72
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.78		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.4
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.83		4.6 Right to privacy	0.83		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.69
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.6		4.7 Freedom of association	0.84		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.75
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.74		4.8 Labor rights	0.68	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.54
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.84	Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.87		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.71
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.46		5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1		8.3 Effective correctional system	0.6
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.47		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.8		8.4 No discrimination	0.73
	3.2 Right to information	0.7	Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.65		8.5 No corruption	0.72
	3.3 Civic participation	0.75		6.2 No improper influence	0.73		8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.74
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.66		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.51		8.7 Due process of law	0.8
		6.4 Respect for due process		0.57				
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.69				

Denmark

Copenhagen, Aarhus, Odense

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.87	1/24	1/31	1/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.92	1/24	1/31	1/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.96	1/24	1/31	1/102
Open Government	—	0.78	3/24	4/31	4/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.91	2/24	2/31	2/102
Order and Security	—	0.92	1/24	2/31	2/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	4/24	6/31	6/102
Civil Justice	—	0.83	3/24	4/31	4/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.84	2/24	2/31	2/102

■ Denmark
 ■ EU + EFTA + North America
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

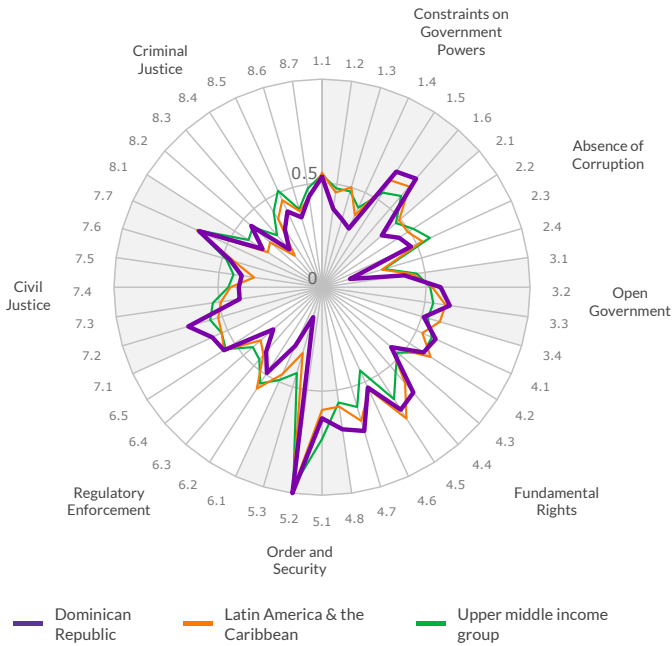
<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.9</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.96</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.79</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.92</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.97</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.98</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.81</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.94</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.89</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.97</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.87</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 0.87</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.97</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.93</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.73</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.9</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.96</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.93</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.61</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.81</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.87</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.92</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.97</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.97</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.96</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.92</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.84</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.67</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.78</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.83</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.77</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.97</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.96</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.89</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.68</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.72</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.89</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.84</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.8</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.93</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.79</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.73</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.81</p>	

Dominican Republic

Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Santiago
 Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.48	12/19	24/31	67/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	12/19	20/31	70/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	13/19	28/31	79/102
Open Government	—	0.52	11/19	15/31	53/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.61	8/19	10/31	43/102
Order and Security	—	0.59	13/19	28/31	88/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	14/19	29/31	82/102
Civil Justice	—	0.51	8/19	19/31	56/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	7/19	23/31	69/102

■ Dominican Republic
 ■ Latin America & the Caribbean
 ■ Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Sub-category	Score	Category	Sub-category	Score	Category	Sub-category	Score	
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.53	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.6	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.58	
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.38		4.2 Right to life and security	0.58		7.2 No discrimination	0.67	
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.34		4.3 Due process of law	0.44		7.3 No corruption	0.4	
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.67		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.4	
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.66		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.7		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.39	
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.69		4.6 Right to privacy	0.53		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46	
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.38		4.7 Freedom of association	0.72		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.65	
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.44		Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.63	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.34
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.47	5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication		0.45	
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.14	5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.15	8.3 Effective correctional system		0.24	
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.4	Regulatory Enforcement		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.31		8.4 No discrimination	0.33
	3.2 Right to information	0.57			6.2 No improper influence	0.49		8.5 No corruption	0.4
	3.3 Civic participation	0.62			6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.41		8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.35
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.51			6.4 Respect for due process	0.31		8.7 Due process of law	0.44
					6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.56			

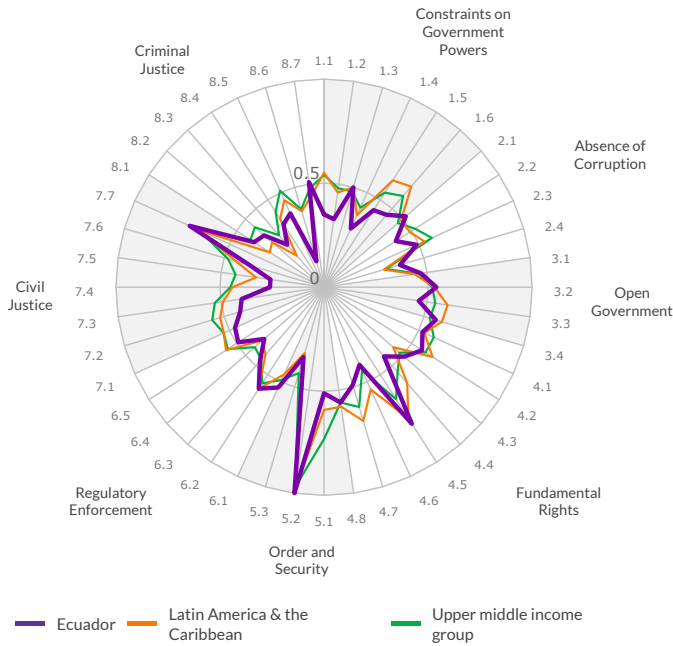
Ecuador

Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

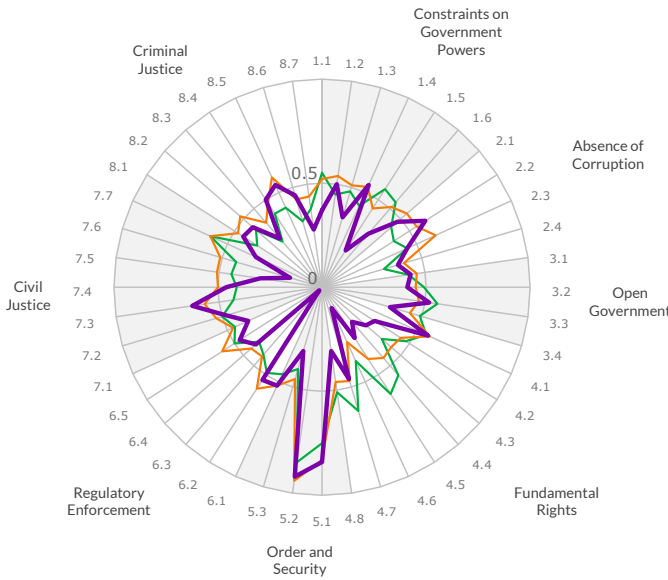
0.47 **13/19** **27/31** **77/102**



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.4	16/19	26/31	88/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	9/19	19/31	57/102
Open Government	—	0.51	14/19	21/31	63/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	14/19	21/31	64/102
Order and Security	—	0.62	11/19	26/31	82/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	10/19	22/31	59/102
Civil Justice	—	0.41	15/19	30/31	89/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	8/19	25/31	77/102

— Ecuador
 — Latin America & the Caribbean
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.35			
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.33			
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.5			
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31			
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.44			
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.46			
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.52			
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.41			
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.49			
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.38			
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.47			
	3.2 Right to information	0.54			
	3.3 Civic participation	0.46			
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.56			
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52			
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.56			
	4.3 Due process of law	0.51			
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.44			
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78			
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.41			
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.49			
	4.8 Labor rights	0.56			
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.51			
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1			
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35			
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53			
	6.2 No improper influence	0.58			
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47			
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.38			
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49			
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.47			
	7.2 No discrimination	0.42			
	7.3 No corruption	0.4			
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.26			
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.26			
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37			
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.71			
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.4			
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.38			
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.27			
	8.4 No discrimination	0.36			
	8.5 No corruption	0.39			
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.13			
	8.7 Due process of law	0.51			



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	6/7	19/25	86/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	6/7	22/25	91/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	5/7	5/25	52/102
Open Government	—	0.42	6/7	22/25	91/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.32	6/7	25/25	98/102
Order and Security	—	0.69	5/7	14/25	66/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.39	7/7	24/25	93/102
Civil Justice	—	0.39	7/7	21/25	92/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	4/7	8/25	55/102

— Egypt
 — Middle East & North Africa
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.37	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.56	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.39
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.5	4.2 Right to life and security	0.3	7.2 No discrimination	0.48
1.3 Independent auditing	0.35	4.3 Due process of law	0.28	7.3 No corruption	0.63
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.54	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.22	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.21	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.29	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.3
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.34	4.6 Right to privacy	0.11	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.16
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.46	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.35
		4.8 Labor rights	0.31		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.48	5.1 Absence of crime	0.84	8.1 Effective investigations	0.45
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.59	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.92	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.44
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.45	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.32	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.31
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.38			8.4 No discrimination	0.5
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.54
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.46
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.43	6.2 No improper influence	0.53	8.7 Due process of law	0.28
3.2 Right to information	0.41	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.02		
3.3 Civic participation	0.52	6.4 Respect for due process	0.42		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.34	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.47		

El Salvador

San Salvador, San Miguel, Santa Ana
Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	8/19	8/25	57/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	9/19	9/25	60/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	10/19	9/25	62/102
Open Government	—	0.51	13/19	10/25	58/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.62	6/19	4/25	41/102
Order and Security	—	0.68	6/19	15/25	69/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	11/19	9/25	62/102
Civil Justice	—	0.51	9/19	7/25	58/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	10/19	16/25	81/102

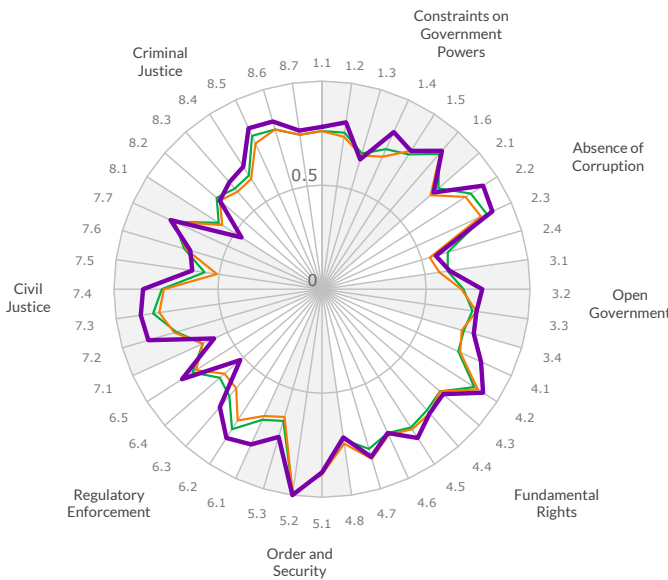
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.65</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.45</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.49</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.3</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.63</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.61</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.55</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.78</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.42</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.63</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.8</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 0.63</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.64</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.53</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.56</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.58</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.42</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.39</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.46</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.55</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.58</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.49</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.43</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.52</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.26</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.58</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.47</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.24</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.26</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.18</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.36</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.45</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.45</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.42</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.34</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.55</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.57</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.58</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.42</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.55</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.5</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.38</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.52</p>	

Estonia

Tallinn, Tartu, Narva

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

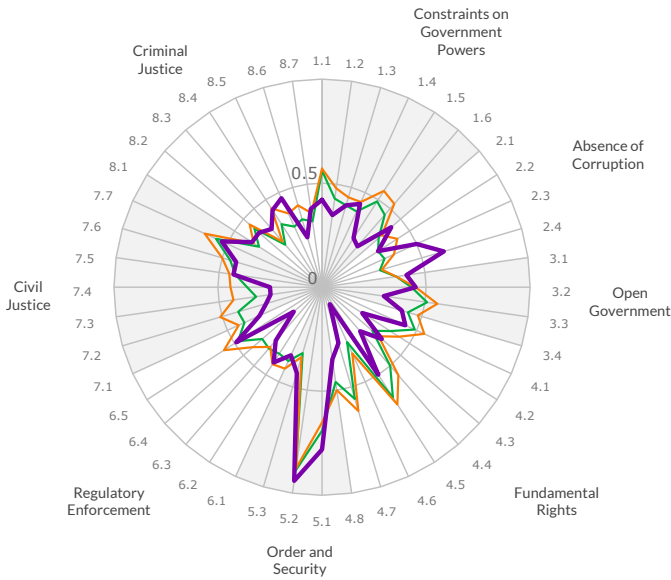


Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.77	10/24	15/31	15/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.79	11/24	13/31	13/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.78	11/24	19/31	19/102
Open Government	—	0.72	10/24	14/31	14/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.81	9/24	11/31	11/102
Order and Security	—	0.88	8/24	15/31	16/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.75	10/24	16/31	16/102
Civil Justice	—	0.75	8/24	12/31	12/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.71	11/24	18/31	18/102

— Estonia
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.78	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.84	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.81	4.2 Right to life and security	0.92	7.2 No discrimination	0.87
1.3 Independent auditing	0.65	4.3 Due process of law	0.77	7.3 No corruption	0.88
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.83	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.79	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.86
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.79	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.85	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.63
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.88	4.6 Right to privacy	0.76	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.66
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.84	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.8
		4.8 Labor rights	0.72		
Absence of Corruption				Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.71			8.1 Effective investigations	0.46
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.92	Order and Security		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.65
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.9	5.1 Absence of crime	0.88	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.68
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.57	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.4 No discrimination	0.7
		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.74	8.5 No corruption	0.85
Open Government				8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.84
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.62	Regulatory Enforcement		8.7 Due process of law	0.77
3.2 Right to information	0.77	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.82		
3.3 Civic participation	0.75	6.2 No improper influence	0.85		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.76	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.75		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.52		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.8		



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	14/18	9/15	91/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.36	17/18	13/15	96/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	4/18	1/15	53/102
Open Government	—	0.39	15/18	11/15	94/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.32	17/18	13/15	97/102
Order and Security	—	0.72	4/18	4/15	56/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.36	17/18	13/15	98/102
Civil Justice	—	0.36	18/18	13/15	98/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	6/18	3/15	61/102

— Ethiopia
 — Sub-Saharan Africa
 — Low income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.42			
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35			
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.41			
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44			
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.28			
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.26			
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.44			
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.32			
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.5			
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.61			
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.41			
	3.2 Right to information	0.45			
	3.3 Civic participation	0.3			
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.4			
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.44			
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.23			
	4.3 Due process of law	0.38			
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.28			
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.5			
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.09			
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.28			
	4.8 Labor rights	0.35			
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.78			
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.94			
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.43			
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.36			
	6.2 No improper influence	0.43			
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.34			
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.18			
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49			
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.33			
	7.2 No discrimination	0.28			
	7.3 No corruption	0.25			
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.25			
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.43			
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.43			
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.53			
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.4			
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.4			
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37			
	8.4 No discrimination	0.44			
	8.5 No corruption	0.47			
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.25			
	8.7 Due process of law	0.38			

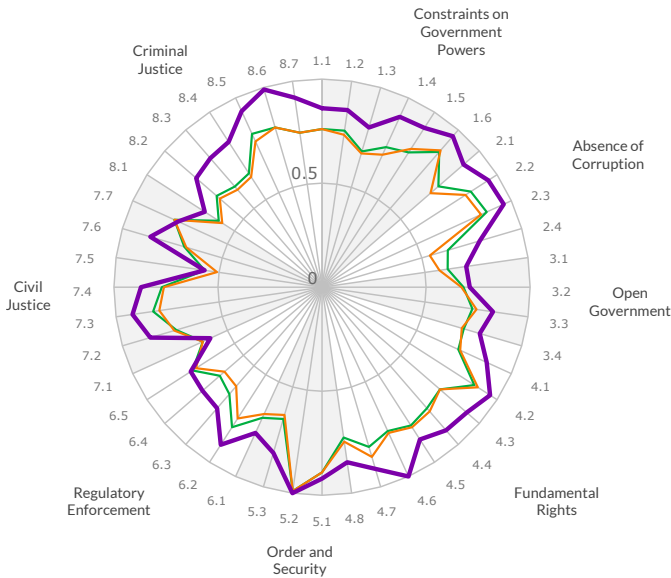
Finland

Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.85 **4/24** **4/31** **4/102**



	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.88	2/24	2/31	2/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.9	4/24	5/31	5/102
Open Government	—	0.76	5/24	6/31	6/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.91	1/24	1/31	1/102
Order and Security	—	0.92	2/24	3/31	3/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.79	6/24	9/31	9/102
Civil Justice	—	0.78	7/24	10/31	10/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.85	1/24	1/31	1/102

— Finland
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.86</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.86</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.8</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.9</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.91</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.96</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.87</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.96</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.92</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.91</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.87</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 1</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.91</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.85</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.59</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.86</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.92</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.87</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.57</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.86</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.76</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.9</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.95</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.96</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.79</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.92</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.83</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.67</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.8</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.82</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.83</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.93</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.99</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.92</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.7</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.71</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.83</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.79</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.77</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.9</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.77</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.76</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.75</p>	

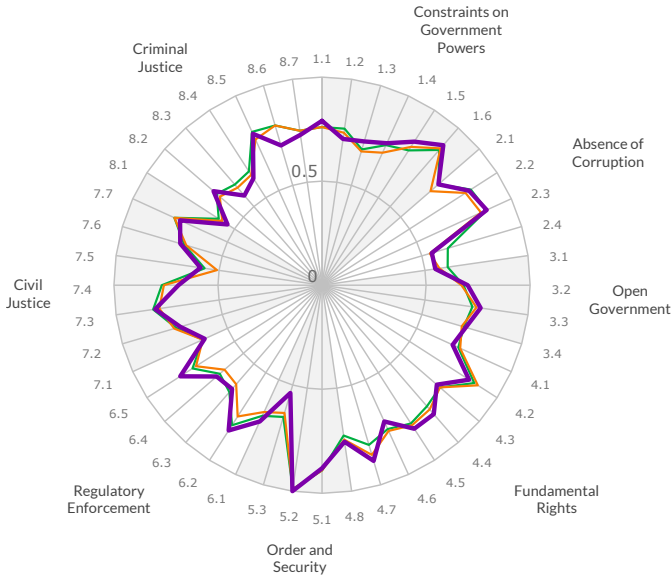
France

Paris, Lyon, Marseille

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.74 **12/24** **18/31** **18/102**



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.78	12/24	15/31	16/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.75	13/24	21/31	21/102
Open Government	—	0.69	13/24	17/31	17/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	14/24	17/31	18/102
Order and Security	—	0.81	17/24	23/31	30/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.74	11/24	17/31	17/102
Civil Justice	—	0.7	12/24	19/31	19/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.66	15/24	22/31	22/102

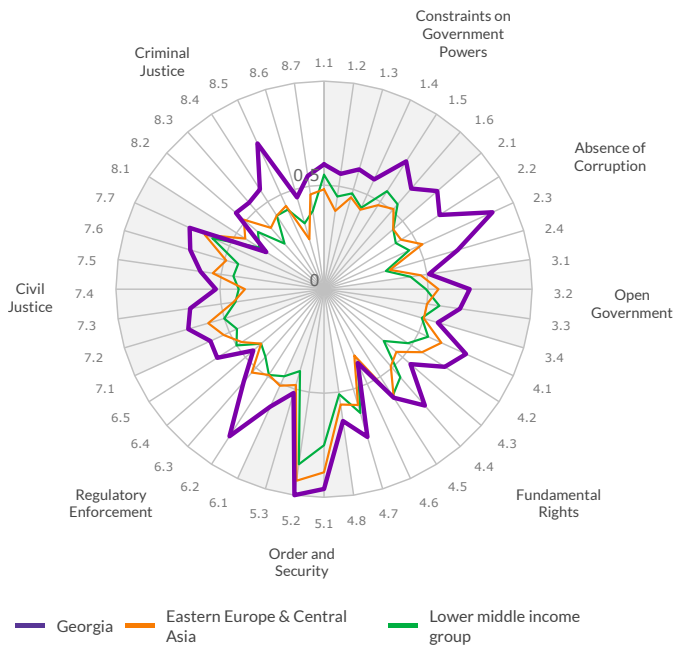
— France
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.79	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.69	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.62
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.71	4.2 Right to life and security	0.84	7.2 No discrimination	0.71
1.3 Independent auditing	0.72	4.3 Due process of law	0.73	7.3 No corruption	0.81
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.75	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.82	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.69
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.82	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.82	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.59
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.89	4.6 Right to privacy	0.72	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.71
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.88	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.75
		4.8 Labor rights	0.76		
Absence of Corruption				Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.74			8.1 Effective investigations	0.54
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.84	Order and Security		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.69
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.87	5.1 Absence of crime	0.88	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.57
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.55	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.4 No discrimination	0.61
		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.54	8.5 No corruption	0.8
Open Government				8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.7
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.55	Regulatory Enforcement		8.7 Due process of law	0.73
3.2 Right to information	0.7	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.72		
3.3 Civic participation	0.77	6.2 No improper influence	0.83		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.72	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.66		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.67		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.81		

Georgia

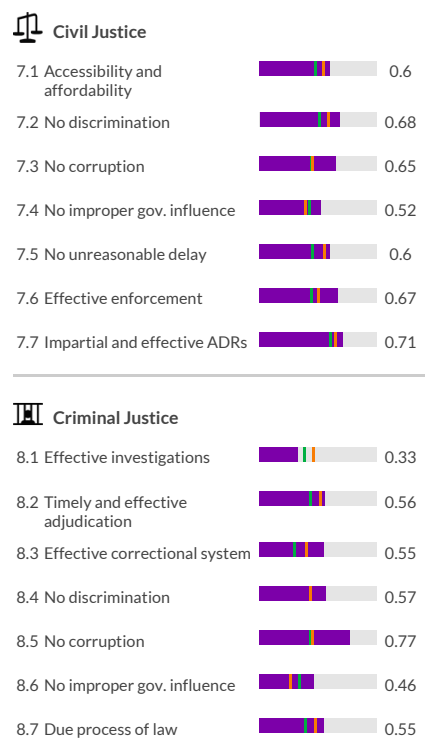
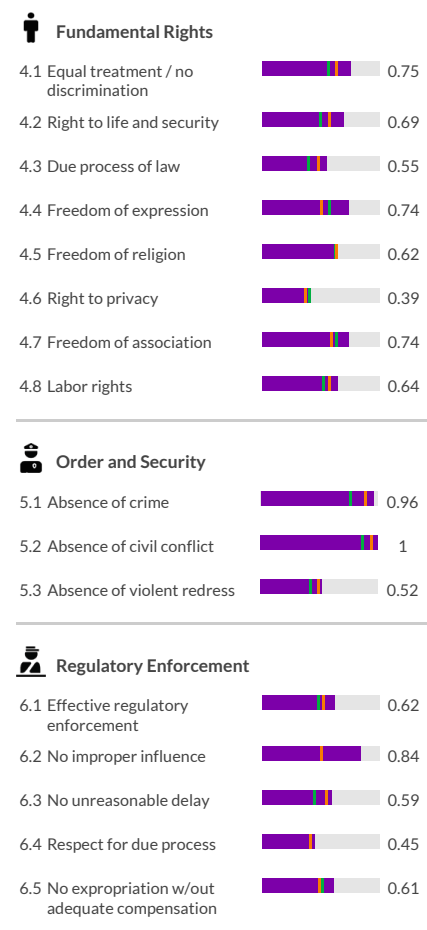
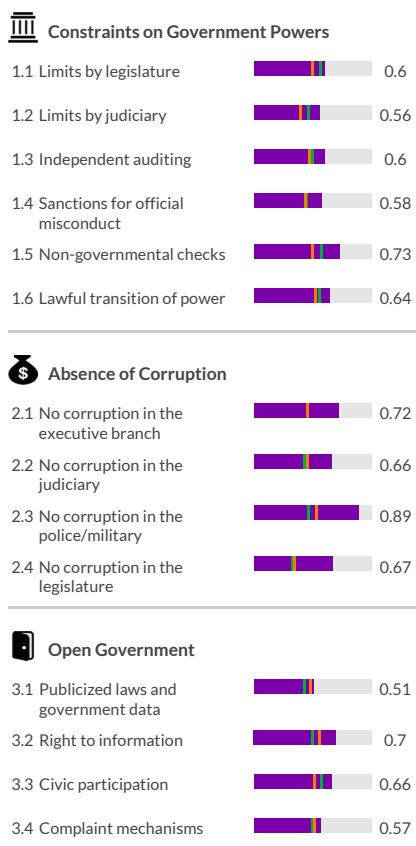
Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Lower middle income



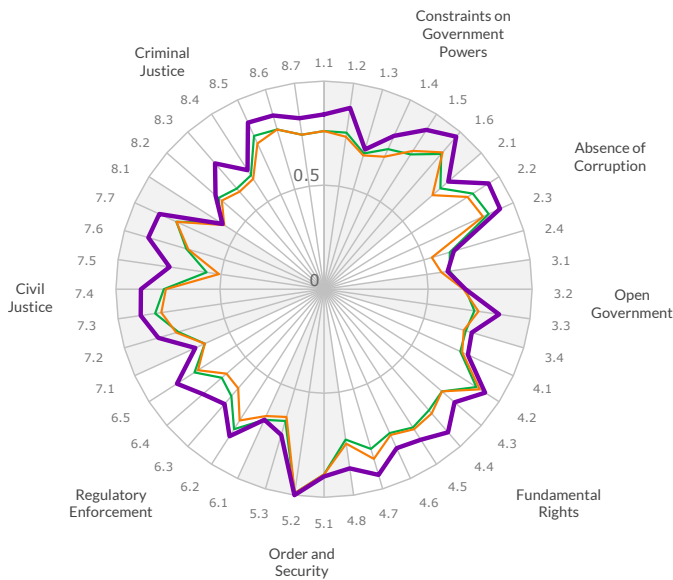
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	1/13	1/25	29/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.62	1/13	4/25	36/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.73	1/13	1/25	22/102
Open Government	—	0.61	1/13	1/25	29/102
Fundamental Rights	▲	0.64	2/13	2/25	38/102
Order and Security	—	0.83	2/13	2/25	24/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	1/13	1/25	25/102
Civil Justice	—	0.63	1/13	1/25	26/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	1/13	1/25	35/102



Germany

Berlin, Hamburg, Munich
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	7/24	8/31	8/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	6/24	6/31	6/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	7/24	12/31	12/102
Open Government	—	0.72	11/24	15/31	15/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.87	6/24	6/31	6/102
Order and Security	—	0.88	7/24	13/31	14/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.77	7/24	11/31	11/102
Civil Justice	—	0.82	4/24	5/31	5/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.76	7/24	12/31	12/102

— Germany
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

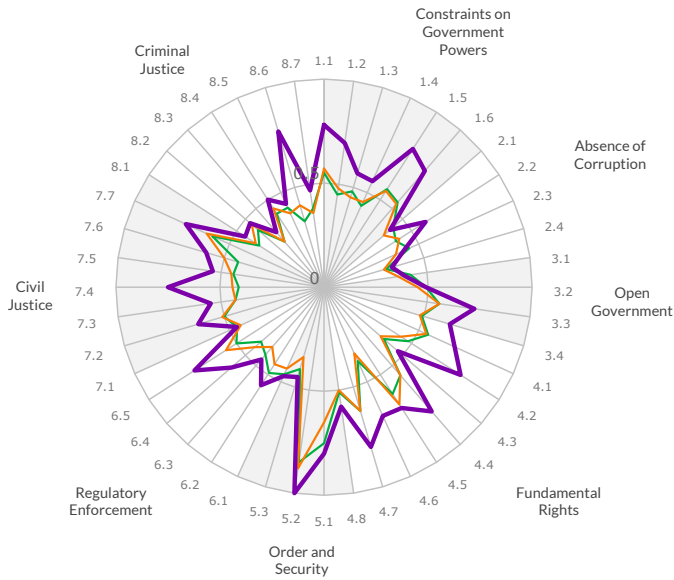
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.84	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.76	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.68
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.88	4.2 Right to life and security	0.92	7.2 No discrimination	0.83
1.3 Independent auditing	0.7	4.3 Due process of law	0.83	7.3 No corruption	0.89
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.81	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.91	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.88
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.91	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.86	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.75
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.97	4.6 Right to privacy	0.84	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.88
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.93	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.87
		4.8 Labor rights	0.87		
Absence of Corruption				Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.79			8.1 Effective investigations	0.58
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.94	Order and Security		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.69
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.93	5.1 Absence of crime	0.9	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.8
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.65	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.4 No discrimination	0.68
		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.73	8.5 No corruption	0.88
Open Government				8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.87
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.6	Regulatory Enforcement		8.7 Due process of law	0.83
3.2 Right to information	0.68	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.69		
3.3 Civic participation	0.85	6.2 No improper influence	0.84		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.74	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.73		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.77		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.84		

Ghana

Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.6	2/18	2/25	34/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.69	1/18	1/25	28/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	5/18	8/25	59/102
Open Government	—	0.56	3/18	4/25	41/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.69	1/18	1/25	30/102
Order and Security	—	0.75	2/18	9/25	52/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	2/18	2/25	31/102
Civil Justice	—	0.61	2/18	2/25	34/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.5	3/18	3/25	40/102

— Ghana — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower middle income group

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium □ High

Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.78	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.69	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.46
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.7		4.2 Right to life and security	0.78		7.2 No discrimination	0.63
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.57		4.3 Due process of law	0.47		7.3 No corruption	0.55
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.79		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.75
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.79		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.69		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.54
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.74		4.6 Right to privacy	0.68		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.59
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.42		4.7 Freedom of association	0.8		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.58		Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.8	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.42	5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication		0.47
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.34	5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.45	8.3 Effective correctional system		0.35
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.39	Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47	8.4 No discrimination		0.5
	3.2 Right to information	0.49		6.2 No improper influence	0.56	8.5 No corruption		0.44
	3.3 Civic participation	0.73		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.46	8.6 No improper gov. influence		0.78
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63		6.4 Respect for due process	0.59	8.7 Due process of law		0.47
				6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74			

Greece

Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.6	21/24	29/31	33/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.65	19/24	27/31	30/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.54	20/24	29/31	34/102
Open Government	—	0.57	21/24	29/31	36/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.65	23/24	29/31	36/102
Order and Security	—	0.76	23/24	27/31	46/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	20/24	29/31	36/102
Civil Justice	—	0.59	20/24	28/31	35/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.49	23/24	30/31	42/102

— Greece
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

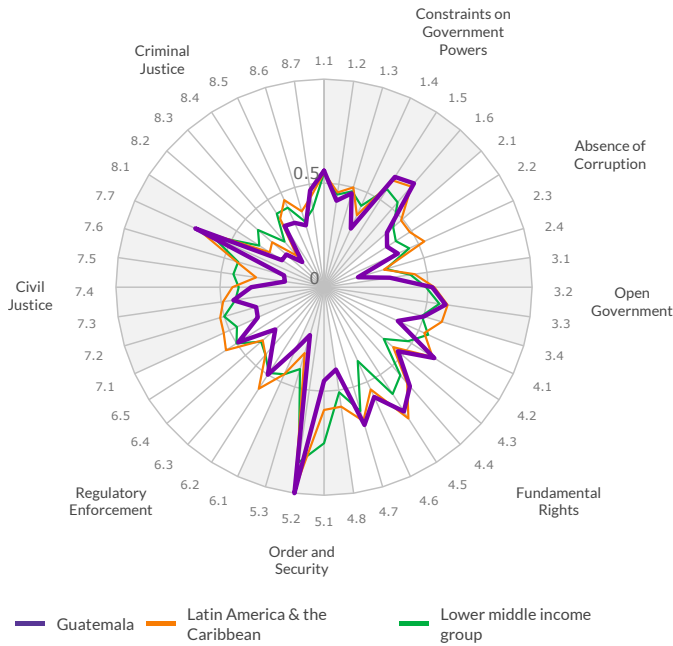
<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.61</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.62</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.63</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.5</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.68</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.88</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.62</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.76</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.58</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.69</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.66</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 0.65</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.76</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.52</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.61</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.68</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.72</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.63</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.19</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.48</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.81</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.53</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.73</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.76</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.15</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.81</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.46</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.42</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.51</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.27</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.37</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.65</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.65</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.58</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.43</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.62</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.63</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.6</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.52</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.49</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.61</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.43</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.66</p>	

Guatemala

Guatemala City, Quetzaltenango, Escuintla
Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.44	15/19	18/25	85/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.51	11/19	12/25	64/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.33	18/19	21/25	89/102
Open Government	—	0.48	16/19	14/25	70/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	11/19	7/25	54/102
Order and Security	—	0.56	17/19	22/25	95/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.4	18/19	22/25	90/102
Civil Justice	—	0.36	17/19	24/25	97/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.3	15/19	23/25	95/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.56
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.42
1.3 Independent auditing	0.47
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.63
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.39
4.2 Right to life and security	0.63
4.3 Due process of law	0.47
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.63
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6 Right to privacy	0.58
4.7 Freedom of association	0.69
4.8 Labor rights	0.4

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.35
7.2 No discrimination	0.34
7.3 No corruption	0.44
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.35
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.19
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.2
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.4
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.36
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.39
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.17

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.45
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.24

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.24
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.24
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.16
8.4 No discrimination	0.35
8.5 No corruption	0.34
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.31
8.7 Due process of law	0.47

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.32
3.2 Right to information	0.52
3.3 Civic participation	0.59
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.5

Regulatory Enforcement

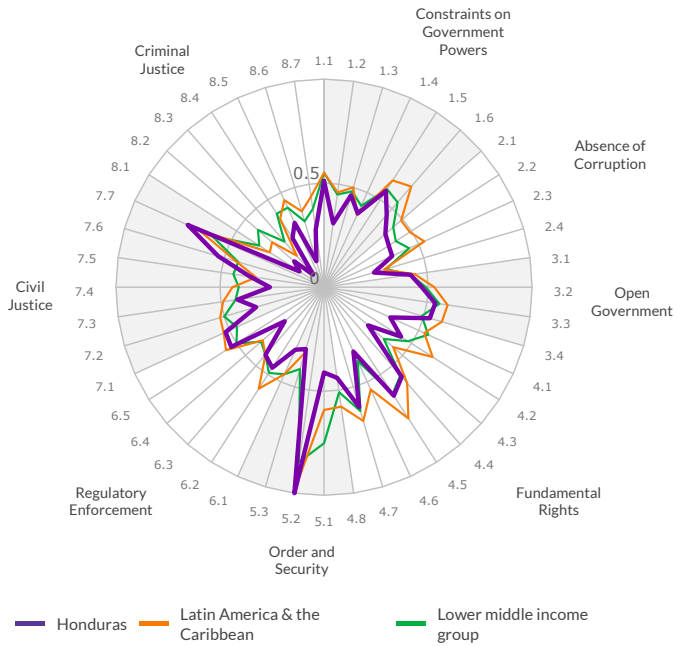
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2 No improper influence	0.5
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.38
6.4 Respect for due process	0.31
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Honduras

Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba
 Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.42	17/19	21/25	90/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	15/19	19/25	80/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	14/19	19/25	85/102
Open Government	—	0.49	15/19	13/25	66/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	18/19	19/25	85/102
Order and Security	—	0.58	15/19	21/25	92/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.4	17/19	21/25	88/102
Civil Justice	—	0.45	12/19	16/25	80/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.21	18/19	25/25	101/102

— Honduras — Latin America & the Caribbean — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.51
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.31
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.55
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.46

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.35
4.2 Right to life and security	0.44
4.3 Due process of law	0.28
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.57
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.62
4.6 Right to privacy	0.34
4.7 Freedom of association	0.6
4.8 Labor rights	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.52
7.2 No discrimination	0.34
7.3 No corruption	0.42
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.26
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.36
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.53
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.39
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.37
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.36
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.25

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.41
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.31

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.14
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.19
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.08
8.4 No discrimination	0.28
8.5 No corruption	0.34
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.13
8.7 Due process of law	0.28

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.42
3.2 Right to information	0.47
3.3 Civic participation	0.54
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Regulatory Enforcement

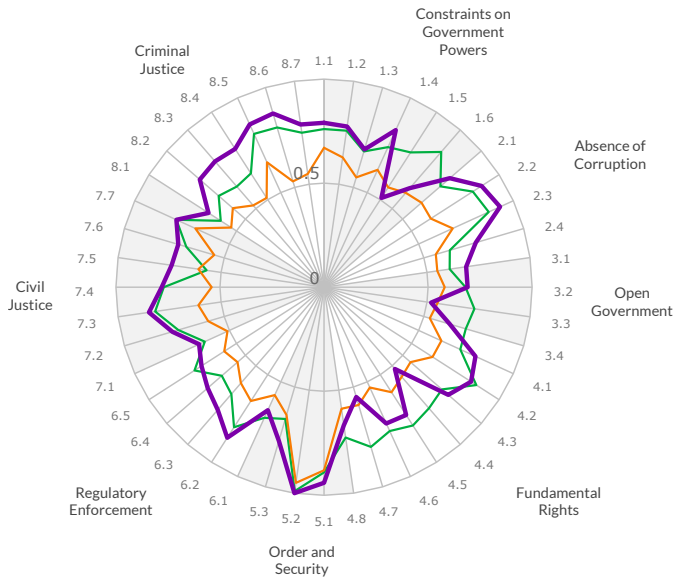
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2 No improper influence	0.46
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.43
6.4 Respect for due process	0.25
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53

Hong Kong SAR, China

Hong Kong
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.76 **6/15** **17/31** **17/102**



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.71	6/15	24/31	25/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.84	5/15	10/31	10/102
Open Government	—	0.63	5/15	23/31	24/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.7	6/15	27/31	29/102
Order and Security	—	0.91	3/15	6/31	7/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.75	6/15	15/31	15/102
Civil Justice	—	0.76	4/15	11/31	11/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.79	2/15	6/31	6/102

— Hong Kong SAR, China — East Asia & Pacific — High income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.79	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.8	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.66
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.78	4.2 Right to life and security	0.84	7.2 No discrimination	0.76
1.3 Independent auditing	0.69	4.3 Due process of law	0.79	7.3 No corruption	0.85
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.83	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.52	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.78
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.51	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.74
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.63	4.6 Right to privacy	0.72	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.73
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.55	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.78
		4.8 Labor rights	0.67		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.8	5.1 Absence of crime	0.94	8.1 Effective investigations	0.66
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.9	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.79
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.93	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.77	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.8
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.76			8.4 No discrimination	0.79
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.86
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.65	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.87
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.69	6.2 No improper influence	0.86	8.7 Due process of law	0.79
3.2 Right to information	0.69	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.78		
3.3 Civic participation	0.52	6.4 Respect for due process	0.74		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.7		

Hungary

Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	23/24	5/31	37/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.49	24/24	18/31	66/102
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.5	23/24	13/31	45/102
Open Government	—	0.51	24/24	17/31	56/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.65	24/24	7/31	37/102
Order and Security	—	0.86	11/24	2/31	20/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.51	22/24	14/31	48/102
Civil Justice	—	0.53	24/24	12/31	47/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	22/24	5/31	33/102

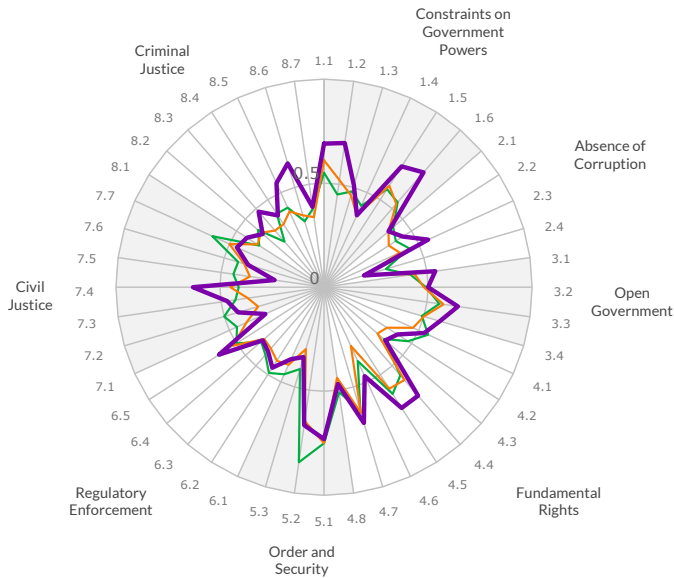
— Hungary
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.38	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.61	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43	4.2 Right to life and security	0.86	7.2 No discrimination	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.55	4.3 Due process of law	0.64	7.3 No corruption	0.65
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.5	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.5
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.7	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.33
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.66	4.6 Right to privacy	0.66	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.51
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.61	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68
		4.8 Labor rights	0.62		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.43	5.1 Absence of crime	0.86	8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.65	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.57
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.68	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.72	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.46
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.23			8.4 No discrimination	0.46
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.58
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.49	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.66
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.49	6.2 No improper influence	0.59	8.7 Due process of law	0.64
3.2 Right to information	0.55	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.51		
3.3 Civic participation	0.51	6.4 Respect for due process	0.46		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.51	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49		

India

Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore
Region: South Asia | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	3/6	10/25	59/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	2/6	5/25	38/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.4	2/6	11/25	68/102
Open Government	—	0.57	1/6	3/25	37/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	2/6	9/25	61/102
Order and Security	▲	0.58	4/6	20/25	90/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	3/6	12/25	69/102
Civil Justice	—	0.42	3/6	19/25	88/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	1/6	4/25	44/102

■ India
 ■ South Asia
 ■ Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

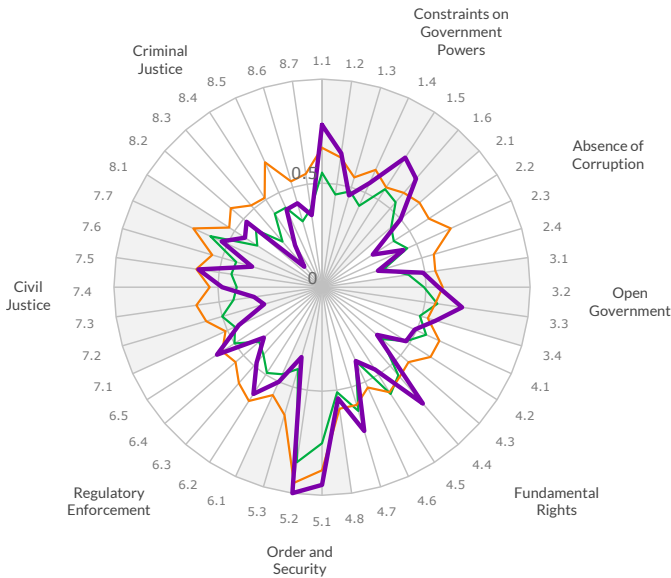
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.69	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.53	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.31
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.7	4.2 Right to life and security	0.42	7.2 No discrimination	0.43
1.3 Independent auditing	0.51	4.3 Due process of law	0.39	7.3 No corruption	0.47
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.69	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.63
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.69	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.69	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.24
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.73	4.6 Right to privacy	0.47	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.38
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.68	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.46
		4.8 Labor rights	0.47		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.41	5.1 Absence of crime	0.73	8.1 Effective investigations	0.44
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.45	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.67	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.39
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.55	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.48
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.2			8.4 No discrimination	0.41
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.55
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.38	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.62
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.54	6.2 No improper influence	0.46	8.7 Due process of law	0.39
3.2 Right to information	0.5	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.41		
3.3 Civic participation	0.65	6.4 Respect for due process	0.39		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.58	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.6		

Indonesia

Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.52	10/15	6/25	52/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	7/15	3/25	31/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	14/15	14/25	74/102
Open Government	—	0.58	7/15	2/25	32/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	8/15	11/25	66/102
Order and Security	—	0.77	12/15	6/25	42/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	7/15	5/25	45/102
Civil Justice	—	0.43	13/15	17/25	83/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	13/15	15/25	75/102

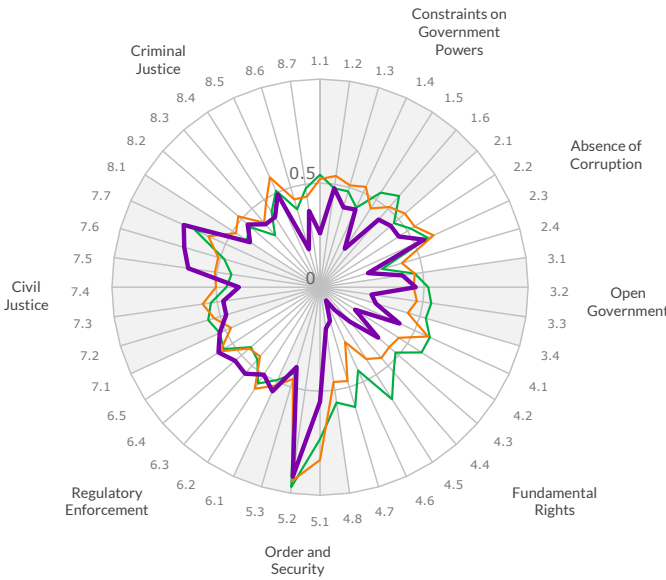
Indonesia (purple) East Asia & Pacific (orange) Lower middle income group (green) ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low (dark purple) Medium (light purple) High (white)

Category	Sub-factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.78
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.65
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.46
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.55
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.74
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.69
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.5
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.29
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.43
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.28
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.49
	3.2 Right to information	0.56
	3.3 Civic participation	0.68
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.48
	4.3 Due process of law	0.35
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.74
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.47
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.39
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.72
	4.8 Labor rights	0.54
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.95
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.5
	6.2 No improper influence	0.61
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.37
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.6
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.44
	7.2 No discrimination	0.29
	7.3 No corruption	0.33
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.48
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.6
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.35
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.53
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.44
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.48
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.13
	8.4 No discrimination	0.24
	8.5 No corruption	0.41
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.42
	8.7 Due process of law	0.35

Iran

Teheran, Mashad, Isfahan

Region: Middle East & North Africa | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	7/7	30/31	88/102

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.37	7/7	28/31	94/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	6/7	23/31	64/102
Open Government	—	0.35	7/7	31/31	99/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.22	7/7	31/31	102/102
Order and Security	—	0.62	7/7	24/31	80/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	2/7	5/31	35/102
Civil Justice	—	0.56	3/7	9/31	40/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	5/7	19/31	60/102

Iran (purple), Middle East & North Africa (orange), Upper middle income group (green) | Trending up (▲), Trending down (▼), Low (dark purple), Medium (light purple), High (white)

Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.26
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.48
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.4
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.22
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.43
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.45
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.45
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.55
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.24
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.4
	3.2 Right to information	0.46
	3.3 Civic participation	0.25
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.28
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.42
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.2
	4.3 Due process of law	0.37
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.22
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.13
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.07
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.17
	4.8 Labor rights	0.2
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.55
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.92
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.4
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.55
	6.2 No improper influence	0.5
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.55
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.54
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.58
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.53
	7.2 No discrimination	0.47
	7.3 No corruption	0.47
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.39
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.64
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.68
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.4
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.46
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.4
	8.4 No discrimination	0.4
	8.5 No corruption	0.49
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.19
	8.7 Due process of law	0.37

Italy

Rome, Milan, Naples

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.64	19/24	28/31	30/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
🏛️ Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.69	18/24	26/31	27/102
💰 Absence of Corruption	—	0.59	19/24	28/31	33/102
📄 Open Government	—	0.61	18/24	26/31	28/102
👤 Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	18/24	22/31	23/102
👮 Order and Security	—	0.74	24/24	28/31	53/102
🏢 Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	19/24	28/31	32/102
⚖️ Civil Justice	—	0.58	21/24	29/31	36/102
🏠 Criminal Justice	—	0.63	18/24	25/31	25/102

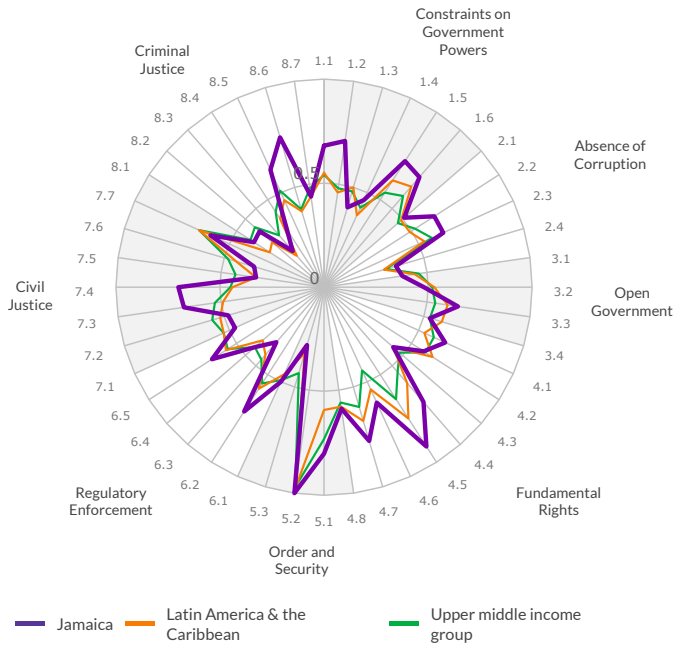
— Italy
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
🏛️ Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.72			
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.7			
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.63			
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.55			
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.74			
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.81			
💰 Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.55			
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.74			
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.84			
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.24			
📄 Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.58			
	3.2 Right to information	0.59			
	3.3 Civic participation	0.69			
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.58			
👤 Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.65			
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.91			
	4.3 Due process of law	0.69			
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.75			
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79			
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.77			
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.82			
	4.8 Labor rights	0.58			
👮 Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.83			
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1			
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.4			
🏢 Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.56			
	6.2 No improper influence	0.66			
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.43			
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.53			
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64			
⚖️ Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.62			
	7.2 No discrimination	0.61			
	7.3 No corruption	0.68			
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.72			
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.32			
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.4			
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.69			
🏠 Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.51			
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.56			
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.44			
	8.4 No discrimination	0.58			
	8.5 No corruption	0.73			
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.87			
	8.7 Due process of law	0.69			

Jamaica

Kingston & St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. James
 Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.56	4/19	9/31	42/102



	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	4/19	6/31	41/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.53	4/19	5/31	37/102
Open Government	—	0.51	12/19	18/31	57/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	5/19	5/31	34/102
Order and Security	—	0.69	5/19	18/31	64/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	5/19	8/31	40/102
Civil Justice	—	0.52	6/19	16/31	52/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.46	4/19	11/31	45/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium □ High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.68
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.71
1.3 Independent auditing	0.4
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.72
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.7

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.64
4.2 Right to life and security	0.57
4.3 Due process of law	0.44
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.73
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.91
4.6 Right to privacy	0.61
4.7 Freedom of association	0.77
4.8 Labor rights	0.59

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.47
7.2 No discrimination	0.48
7.3 No corruption	0.68
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.7
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.33
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.35
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.6

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.51
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.63
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.63
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.36

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.8
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.29

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.4
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.41
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.23
8.4 No discrimination	0.33
8.5 No corruption	0.62
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.75
8.7 Due process of law	0.44

Open Government

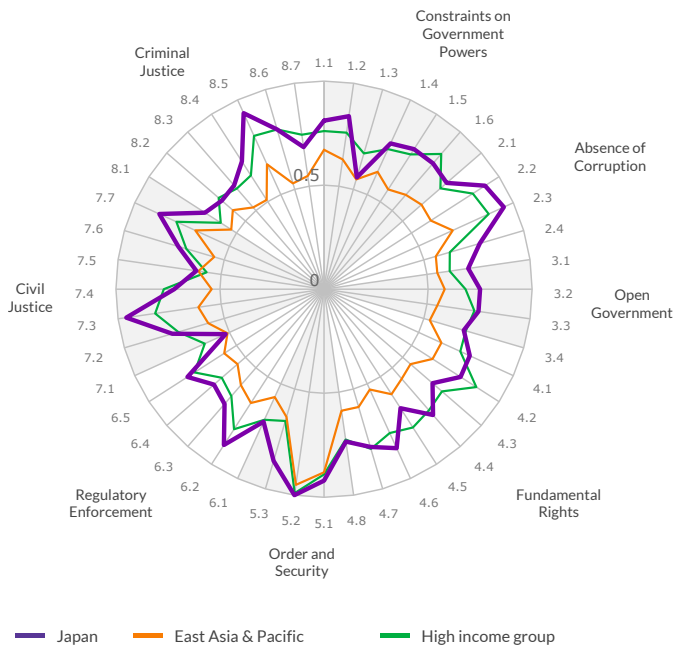
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.38
3.2 Right to information	0.48
3.3 Civic participation	0.65
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.5
6.2 No improper influence	0.71
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.35
6.4 Respect for due process	0.44
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64

Japan

Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.78	5/15	13/31	13/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.76	4/15	18/31	19/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.86	3/15	8/31	8/102
Open Government	—	0.72	4/15	12/31	12/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.76	3/15	21/31	22/102
Order and Security	—	0.93	1/15	1/31	1/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.76	5/15	14/31	14/102
Civil Justice	—	0.74	5/15	14/31	14/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	6/15	16/31	16/102

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.81
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.84
1.3 Independent auditing	0.56
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.77
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.8
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.8

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.77
4.2 Right to life and security	0.78
4.3 Due process of law	0.69
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.8
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.84
4.7 Freedom of association	0.79
4.8 Labor rights	0.74

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.52
7.2 No discrimination	0.76
7.3 No corruption	0.96
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.72
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.62
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.73
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.87

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.78
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.92
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.95
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.78

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.92
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.86

Criminal Justice

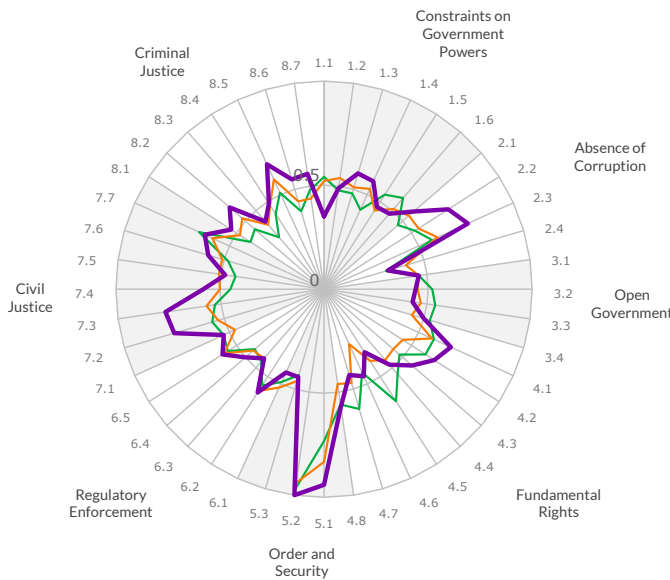
8.1 Effective investigations	0.68
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.65
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.66
8.4 No discrimination	0.73
8.5 No corruption	0.93
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.8
8.7 Due process of law	0.69

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.7
3.2 Right to information	0.75
3.3 Civic participation	0.75
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.7

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.7
6.2 No improper influence	0.89
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.73
6.4 Respect for due process	0.7
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.78



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.56	2/7	8/31	41/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	5/7	19/31	69/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.59	2/7	4/31	32/102
Open Government	—	0.46	4/7	23/31	76/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	3/7	22/31	68/102
Order and Security	—	0.79	2/7	6/31	34/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	5/7	15/31	49/102
Civil Justice	—	0.62	2/7	4/31	31/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	2/7	6/31	34/102

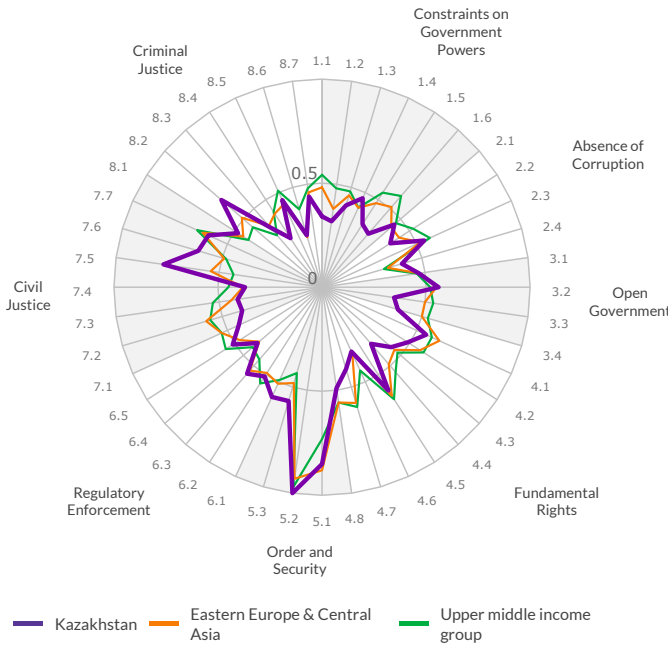
— Jordan
 — Middle East & North Africa
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.35
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.49
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.58
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.57
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.47
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.48
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.57
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.71
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.76
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.32
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.46
	3.2 Right to information	0.44
	3.3 Civic participation	0.43
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.5
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.67
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.63
	4.3 Due process of law	0.56
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.48
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.36
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.46
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.43
	4.8 Labor rights	0.57
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.94
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
	6.2 No improper influence	0.59
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.44
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.5
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.58
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.53
	7.2 No discrimination	0.75
	7.3 No corruption	0.77
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.58
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.48
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.58
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.63
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.53
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.6
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.43
	8.4 No discrimination	0.49
	8.5 No corruption	0.66
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.55
	8.7 Due process of law	0.56

Kazakhstan

Almaty, Astana, Shymkent

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	7/13	22/31	65/102

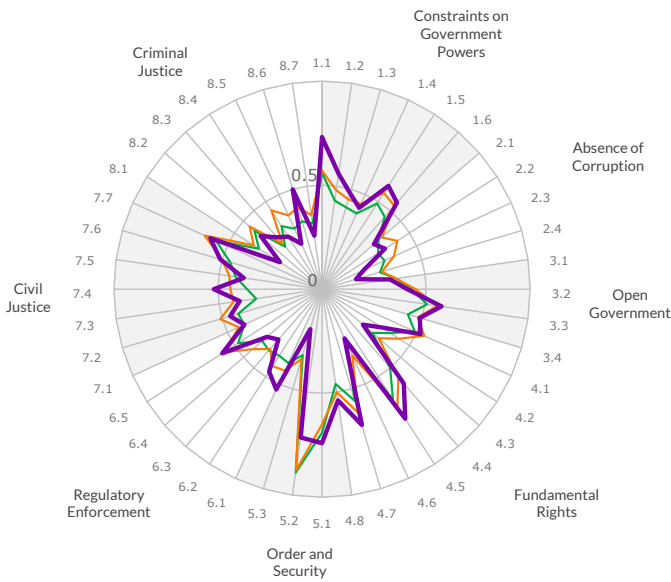
Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.37	10/13	27/31	93/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	5/13	20/31	58/102
Open Government	—	0.44	12/13	27/31	85/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.46	11/13	27/31	84/102
Order and Security	—	0.81	5/13	5/31	32/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	4/13	11/31	44/102
Civil Justice	—	0.51	5/13	17/31	53/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	7/13	17/31	58/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers				
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.34			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.32			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.41			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.47			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.36			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.34			
Absence of Corruption				
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.46			
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.39			
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.54			
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.4			
Open Government				
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.47			
3.2 Right to information	0.56			
3.3 Civic participation	0.35			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.38			
Fundamental Rights				
4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.55			
4.2 Right to life and security	0.49			
4.3 Due process of law	0.44			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.36			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.59			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.34			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.41			
4.8 Labor rights	0.49			
Order and Security				
5.1 Absence of crime	0.85			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.57			
Regulatory Enforcement				
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.58			
6.2 No improper influence	0.51			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.55			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.41			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.51			
Civil Justice				
7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.44			
7.2 No discrimination	0.4			
7.3 No corruption	0.41			
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.37			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.77			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.62			
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.6			
Criminal Justice				
8.1 Effective investigations	0.48			
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.64			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.38			
8.4 No discrimination	0.28			
8.5 No corruption	0.46			
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.26			
8.7 Due process of law	0.44			

Kenya

Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Low income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	12/18	7/15	84/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	6/18	3/15	50/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	15/18	11/15	96/102
Open Government	—	0.46	11/18	7/15	79/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	11/18	7/15	76/102
Order and Security	▼	0.55	16/18	14/15	96/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	8/18	3/15	70/102
Civil Justice	—	0.47	12/18	5/15	73/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	16/18	11/15	89/102

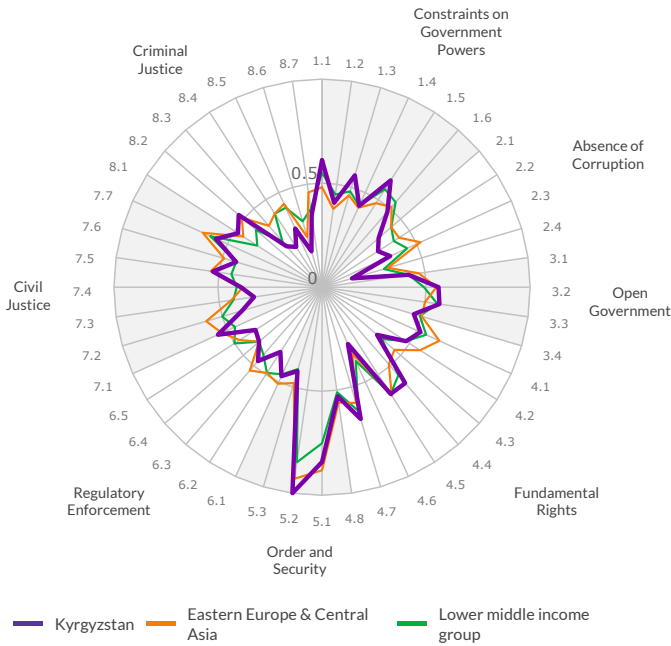
■ Kenya
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Low income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.73	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.41
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.56	4.2 Right to life and security	0.34	7.2 No discrimination	0.46
1.3 Independent auditing	0.48	4.3 Due process of law	0.26	7.3 No corruption	0.4
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.6	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.52
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.38
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55	4.6 Right to privacy	0.26	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.51
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.68	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59
		4.8 Labor rights	0.54		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.33	5.1 Absence of crime	0.74	8.1 Effective investigations	0.24
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.36	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.72	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.39
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.22	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.2	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.33
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.17			8.4 No discrimination	0.3
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.24
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.5
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.33	6.2 No improper influence	0.47	8.7 Due process of law	0.26
3.2 Right to information	0.41	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.32		
3.3 Civic participation	0.58	6.4 Respect for due process	0.35		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.49	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.57		

Kyrgyzstan

Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Lower middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	10/13	15/25	74/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.51	4/13	10/25	62/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.3	12/13	22/25	90/102
Open Government	—	0.5	8/13	12/25	64/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	8/13	14/25	70/102
Order and Security	—	0.75	9/13	8/25	49/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	13/13	17/25	81/102
Civil Justice	—	0.46	12/13	15/25	77/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	13/13	18/25	84/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.41
1.3 Independent auditing	0.56
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.61
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52
4.2 Right to life and security	0.48
4.3 Due process of law	0.35
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.61
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6 Right to privacy	0.3
4.7 Freedom of association	0.66
4.8 Labor rights	0.53

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.55
7.2 No discrimination	0.4
7.3 No corruption	0.33
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.39
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.53
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.56

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.36
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.32
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.36
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.15

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.84
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.42

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.53
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.26
8.4 No discrimination	0.23
8.5 No corruption	0.31
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.18
8.7 Due process of law	0.35

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.42
3.2 Right to information	0.56
3.3 Civic participation	0.57
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.46

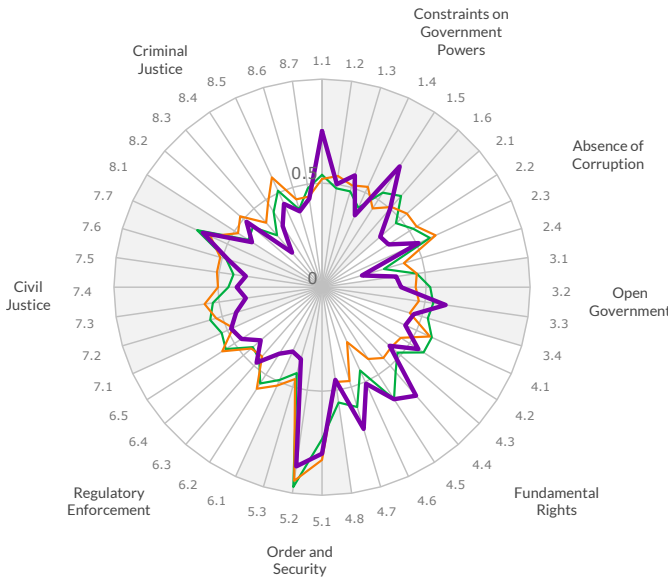
Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47
6.2 No improper influence	0.37
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4 Respect for due process	0.4
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.38

Lebanon

Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon

Region: Middle East & North Africa | Income group: Upper middle income

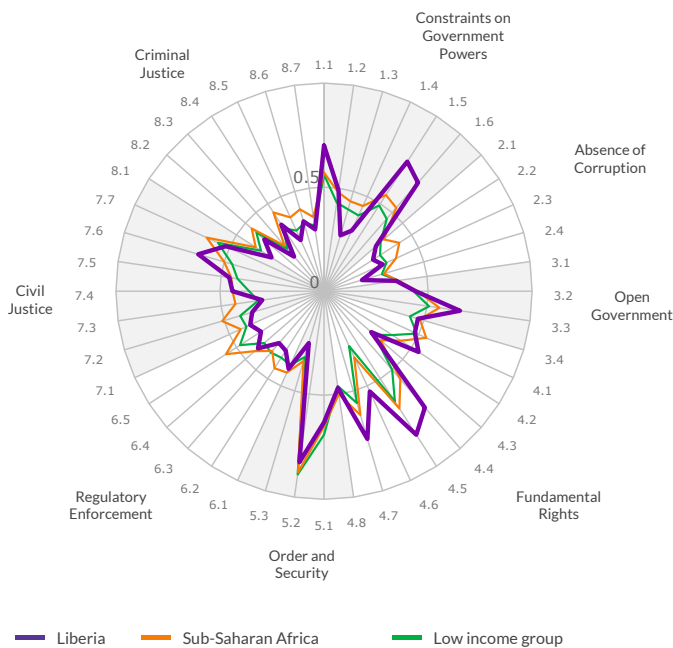


Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	5/7	25/31	68/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	4/7	10/31	49/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	7/7	26/31	76/102
Open Government	—	0.45	5/7	25/31	81/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	1/7	18/31	57/102
Order and Security	▼	0.68	6/7	21/31	73/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	6/7	30/31	83/102
Civil Justice	—	0.45	6/7	27/31	78/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	6/7	20/31	62/102

— Lebanon
 — Middle East & North Africa
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.75	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.44	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.48
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.5	4.2 Right to life and security	0.55	7.2 No discrimination	0.43
1.3 Independent auditing	0.56	4.3 Due process of law	0.43	7.3 No corruption	0.37
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.69	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.41
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.69	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.64	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.37
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.5	4.6 Right to privacy	0.51	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.71	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.63
		4.8 Labor rights	0.45		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.37	5.1 Absence of crime	0.8	8.1 Effective investigations	0.4
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.38	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.87	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.48
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.51	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.36	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.22
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.2			8.4 No discrimination	0.35
		Open Government		8.5 No corruption	0.44
		3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.36	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.38
		3.2 Right to information	0.38	8.7 Due process of law	0.43
		3.3 Civic participation	0.6		
		3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.46		
		Regulatory Enforcement			
		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.34		
		6.2 No improper influence	0.38		
		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.39		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46		



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	11/18	6/15	83/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.54	7/18	4/15	54/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	14/18	10/15	94/102
Open Government	—	0.48	7/18	4/15	71/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	5/18	2/15	50/102
Order and Security	—	0.57	15/18	13/15	94/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.37	16/18	10/15	95/102
Civil Justice	—	0.44	14/18	7/15	81/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	18/18	12/15	92/102

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.7
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.49
1.3 Independent auditing	0.28
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.74
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.69

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.48
4.2 Right to life and security	0.54
4.3 Due process of law	0.3
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.74
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.82
4.6 Right to privacy	0.53
4.7 Freedom of association	0.74
4.8 Labor rights	0.47

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.39
7.2 No discrimination	0.36
7.3 No corruption	0.3
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.44
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.46
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.63
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.52

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.33
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.28
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.31
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.19

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.63
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.83
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.26

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.3
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.38
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.22
8.4 No discrimination	0.38
8.5 No corruption	0.27
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.35
8.7 Due process of law	0.3

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.35
3.2 Right to information	0.44
3.3 Civic participation	0.66
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.47

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2 No improper influence	0.34
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.33
6.4 Respect for due process	0.42
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.36

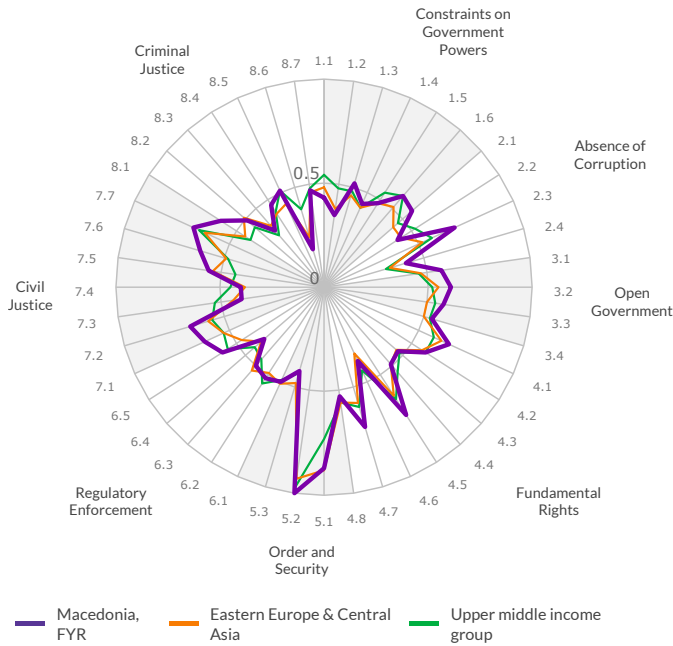
Macedonia, FYR

Skopje, Kumanovo, Bitola

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.55 **3/13** **11/31** **44/102**



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.47	6/13	23/31	74/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.52	2/13	6/31	38/102
Open Government	—	0.57	3/13	4/31	34/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.57	6/13	15/31	52/102
Order and Security	—	0.76	6/13	10/31	43/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.5	6/13	18/31	54/102
Civil Justice	—	0.57	3/13	7/31	38/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	5/13	14/31	51/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

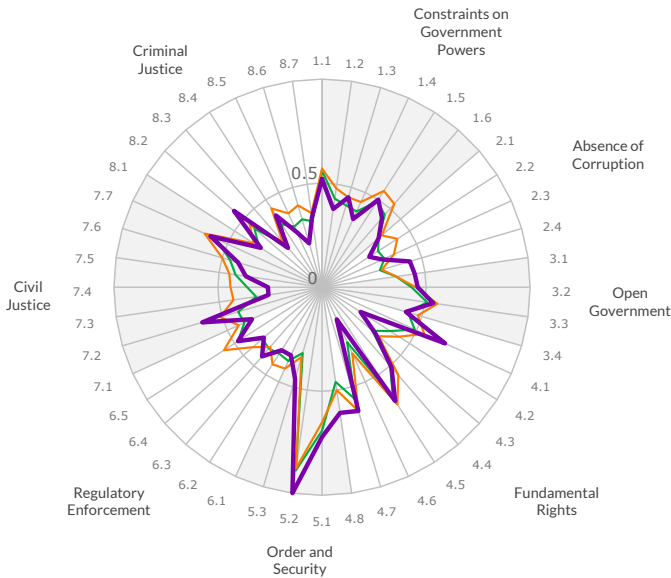
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.43	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.66	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.63
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35	4.2 Right to life and security	0.58	7.2 No discrimination	0.67
1.3 Independent auditing	0.52	4.3 Due process of law	0.47	7.3 No corruption	0.4
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.4
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.48	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.56
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.58	4.6 Right to privacy	0.39	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.62
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.7	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.69
		4.8 Labor rights	0.53		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.56	5.1 Absence of crime	0.87	8.1 Effective investigations	0.59
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.42	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.49
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.69	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.42	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.36
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.41			8.4 No discrimination	0.47
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.51
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.5	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.19
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.57	6.2 No improper influence	0.52	8.7 Due process of law	0.47
3.2 Right to information	0.61	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.5		
3.3 Civic participation	0.58	6.4 Respect for due process	0.38		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.58		

Madagascar

Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Toamasina
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Low income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.45 **10/18** **5/15** **82/102**



	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	13/18	8/15	81/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	11/18	7/15	82/102
Open Government	—	0.47	9/18	6/15	74/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	13/18	8/15	81/102
Order and Security	—	0.73	3/18	3/15	54/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.4	12/18	6/15	87/102
Civil Justice	—	0.41	16/18	10/15	90/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	13/18	7/15	78/102

— Madagascar — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.52
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.38
1.3 Independent auditing	0.45
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.5
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.44

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.36
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.27
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.32
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.44

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.45
3.2 Right to information	0.46
3.3 Civic participation	0.54
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.42

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.65
4.2 Right to life and security	0.22
4.3 Due process of law	0.34
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.51
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6 Right to privacy	0.17
4.7 Freedom of association	0.62
4.8 Labor rights	0.61

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.72
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.46

Regulatory Enforcement

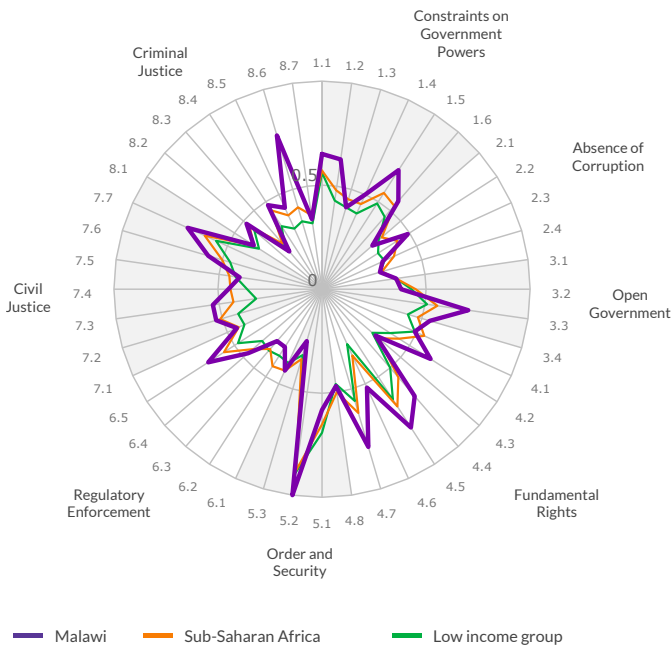
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.36
6.2 No improper influence	0.36
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4 Respect for due process	0.37
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.48

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.37
7.2 No discrimination	0.6
7.3 No corruption	0.26
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.26
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.37
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.42
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.35
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.56
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.25
8.4 No discrimination	0.41
8.5 No corruption	0.29
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.22
8.7 Due process of law	0.34



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	5/18	2/15	61/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.57	5/18	2/15	47/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	10/18	6/15	80/102
Open Government	—	0.5	6/18	3/15	65/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	4/18	1/15	49/102
Order and Security	▼	0.61	11/18	9/15	83/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.44	9/18	4/15	73/102
Civil Justice	—	0.52	6/18	1/15	50/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	4/18	1/15	48/102

■ Malawi
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Low income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.65
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.63
1.3 Independent auditing	0.41
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.5
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49
4.2 Right to life and security	0.62
4.3 Due process of law	0.34
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6 Right to privacy	0.52
4.7 Freedom of association	0.79
4.8 Labor rights	0.47

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.45
7.2 No discrimination	0.53
7.3 No corruption	0.53
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.45
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.4
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.57
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.71

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.32
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.49
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.32
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.29

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.58
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.26

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.39
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.48
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.24
8.4 No discrimination	0.48
8.5 No corruption	0.43
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.77
8.7 Due process of law	0.34

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.36
3.2 Right to information	0.38
3.3 Civic participation	0.71
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Regulatory Enforcement

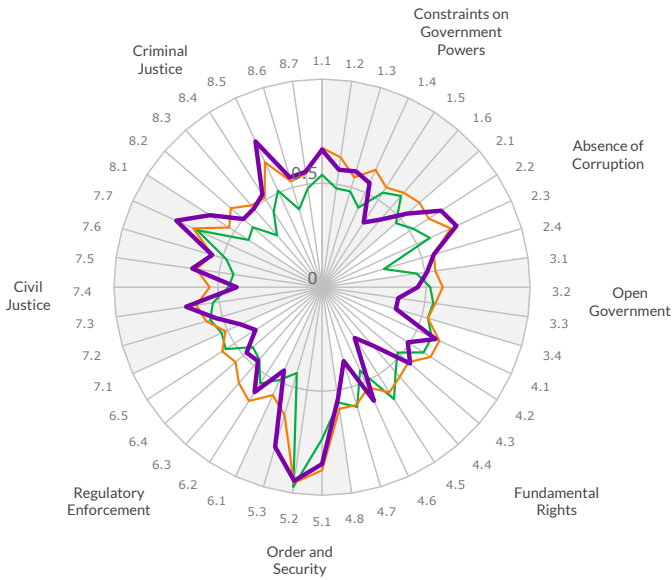
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.33
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.33
6.4 Respect for due process	0.47
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65

Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Ipoh
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.57	7/15	6/31	39/102
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Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	10/15	15/31	58/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.63	7/15	3/31	30/102
Open Government	—	0.43	13/15	29/31	88/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	12/15	25/31	78/102
Order and Security	—	0.86	7/15	1/31	18/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	11/15	23/31	63/102
Civil Justice	—	0.57	7/15	6/31	37/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	7/15	3/31	30/102

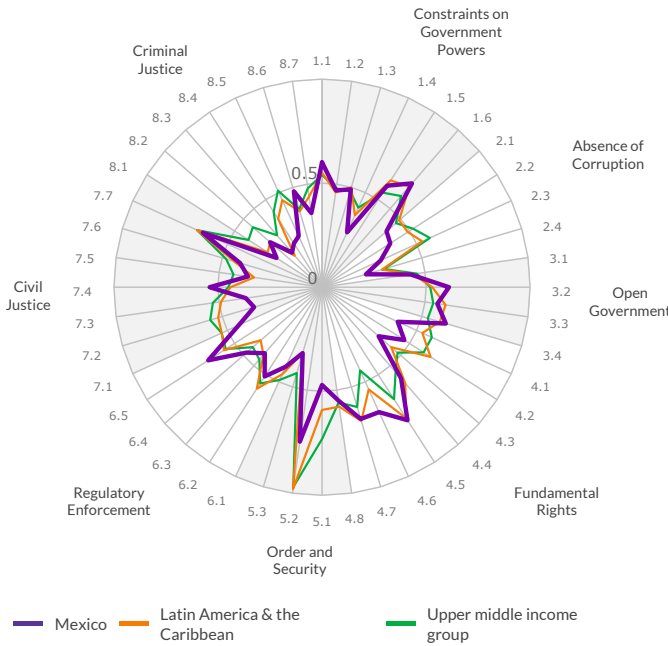
— Malaysia
 — East Asia & Pacific
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.66	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.6	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.43
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.57	4.2 Right to life and security	0.49	7.2 No discrimination	0.53
1.3 Independent auditing	0.58	4.3 Due process of law	0.56	7.3 No corruption	0.66
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.55	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.37	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.41
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.37	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.29	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.63
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.43	4.6 Right to privacy	0.6	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.55
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.37	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77
		4.8 Labor rights	0.54		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.54	5.1 Absence of crime	0.85	8.1 Effective investigations	0.64
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.68	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.94	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.5
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.71	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.8	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.5
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.56			8.4 No discrimination	0.53
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.77
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.55
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.51	6.2 No improper influence	0.6	8.7 Due process of law	0.56
3.2 Right to information	0.46	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47		
3.3 Civic participation	0.37	6.4 Respect for due process	0.48		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.37	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.38		

Mexico

Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	14/19	28/31	79/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.51	10/19	16/31	61/102
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.33	17/19	30/31	88/102
Open Government	—	0.56	6/19	8/31	42/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	12/19	17/31	56/102
Order and Security	—	0.52	19/19	31/31	99/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.5	7/19	17/31	53/102
Civil Justice	—	0.44	13/19	28/31	82/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.31	14/19	29/31	93/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.6
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.47
1.3 Independent auditing	0.49
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.29
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.58
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.4
4.2 Right to life and security	0.47
4.3 Due process of law	0.36
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.58
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6 Right to privacy	0.66
4.7 Freedom of association	0.66
4.8 Labor rights	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.44
7.2 No discrimination	0.34
7.3 No corruption	0.37
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.54
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.36
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.63

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.41
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.39
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.31
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.47
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.75
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.33

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.26
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.33
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.22
8.4 No discrimination	0.25
8.5 No corruption	0.27
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.48
8.7 Due process of law	0.36

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.43
3.2 Right to information	0.61
3.3 Civic participation	0.56
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2 No improper influence	0.51
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4 Respect for due process	0.48
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65

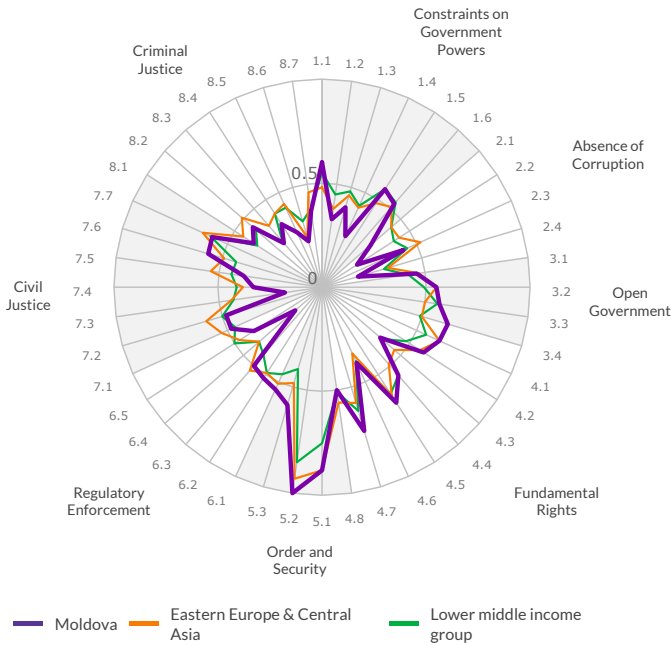
Moldova

Chisinau, Balti, Cahul

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

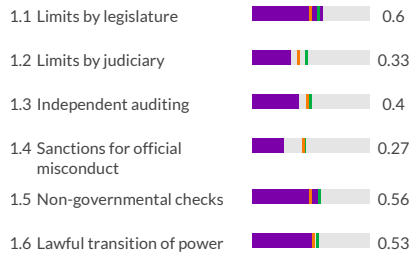
0.48 **8/13** **12/25** **69/102**



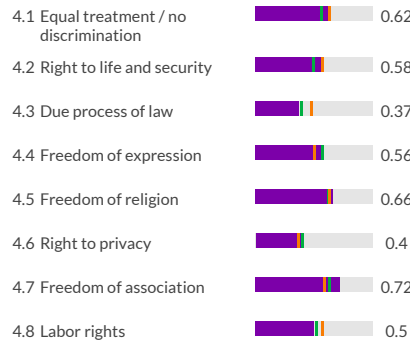
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	8/13	18/25	79/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	13/13	23/25	93/102
Open Government	—	0.55	5/13	6/25	46/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	7/13	8/25	59/102
Order and Security	—	0.82	3/13	3/25	25/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	11/13	15/25	79/102
Civil Justice	—	0.43	13/13	18/25	84/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	12/13	17/25	82/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

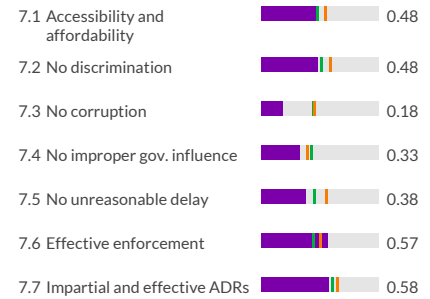
Constraints on Government Powers



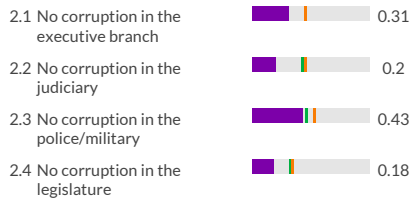
Fundamental Rights



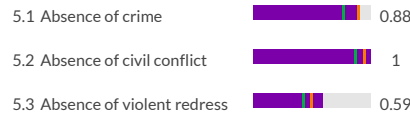
Civil Justice



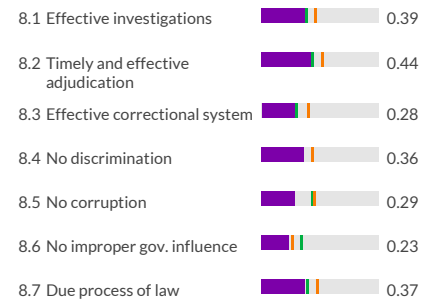
Absence of Corruption



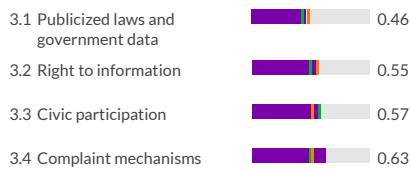
Order and Security



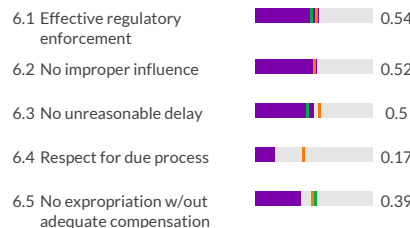
Criminal Justice



Open Government



Regulatory Enforcement

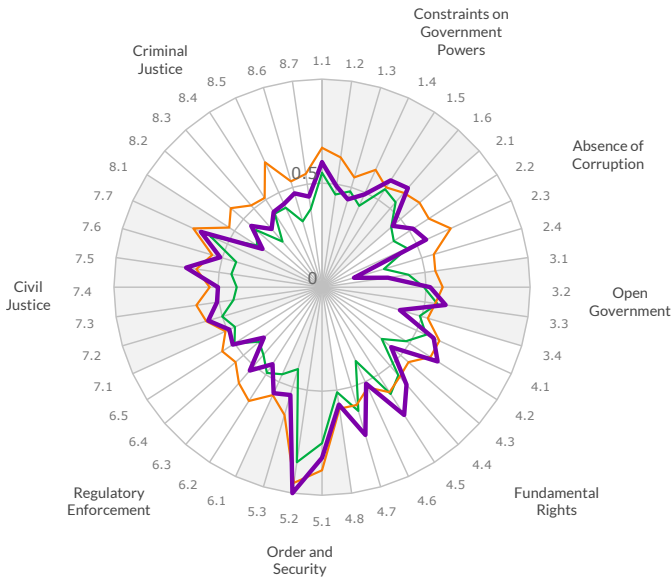


Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan, Erdenet
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.53	8/15	4/25	47/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.54	9/15	8/25	53/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	13/15	10/25	66/102
Open Government	—	0.46	10/15	16/25	75/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.61	7/15	6/25	45/102
Order and Security	—	0.79	9/15	5/25	37/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	10/15	8/25	61/102
Civil Justice	—	0.55	8/15	3/25	41/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	11/15	9/25	57/102

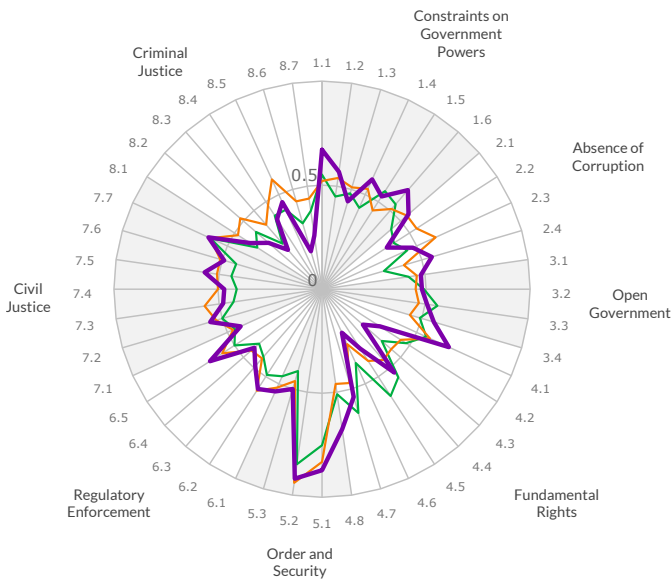
■ Mongolia
 ■ East Asia & Pacific
 ■ Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Sub-factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.6
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.49
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.44
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.49
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.61
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.63
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.45
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.52
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.55
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.16
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.32
	3.2 Right to information	0.52
	3.3 Civic participation	0.6
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.39
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.59
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.66
	4.3 Due process of law	0.44
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.62
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.51
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.74
	4.8 Labor rights	0.57
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.82
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.54
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.56
	6.2 No improper influence	0.44
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.53
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.37
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.51
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.49
	7.2 No discrimination	0.57
	7.3 No corruption	0.51
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.5
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.66
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.51
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.34
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.45
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
	8.4 No discrimination	0.43
	8.5 No corruption	0.44
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.47
	8.7 Due process of law	0.44

Morocco

Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakesh

Region: Middle East & North Africa | Income group: Lower middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	4/7	7/25	55/102

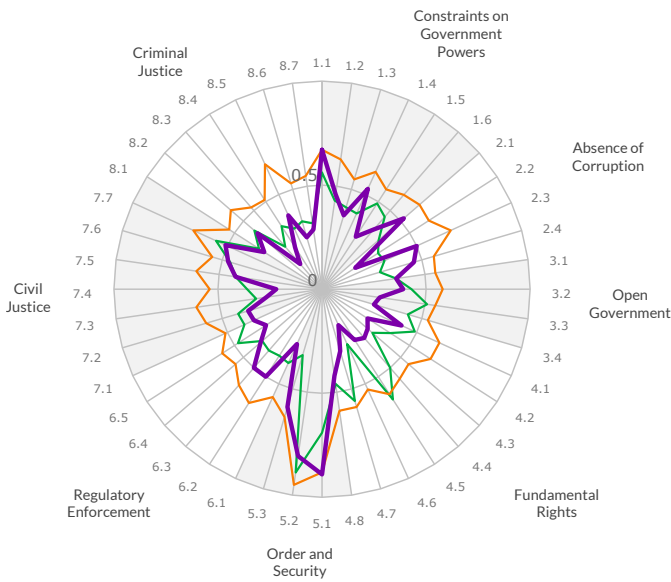
Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	3/7	7/25	48/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.49	4/7	4/25	48/102
Open Government	—	0.51	2/7	11/25	60/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	5/7	20/25	86/102
Order and Security	—	0.76	3/7	7/25	44/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	3/7	3/25	39/102
Civil Justice	—	0.51	5/7	6/25	54/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	7/7	19/25	86/102

— Morocco
 — Middle East & North Africa
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.67	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.67	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.43
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.57	4.2 Right to life and security	0.33	7.2 No discrimination	0.56
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44	4.3 Due process of law	0.26	7.3 No corruption	0.48
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.58	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.53	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.47
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.53	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.34	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.57
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.63	4.6 Right to privacy	0.23	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.49
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.54	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.6
		4.8 Labor rights	0.68		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.55	5.1 Absence of crime	0.87	8.1 Effective investigations	0.41
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.37	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.92	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.34
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.48	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.5	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.25
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.55			8.4 No discrimination	0.4
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.46
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.19
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.48	6.2 No improper influence	0.57	8.7 Due process of law	0.26
3.2 Right to information	0.48	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.49		
3.3 Civic participation	0.51	6.4 Respect for due process	0.43		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.56	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64		

Myanmar

Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Yangon
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Low income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	14/15	10/15	92/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	12/15	7/15	78/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	12/15	2/15	65/102
Open Government	—	0.32	15/15	14/15	100/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.31	15/15	14/15	100/102
Order and Security	▲	0.77	11/15	2/15	41/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.4	14/15	7/15	89/102
Civil Justice	—	0.37	14/15	12/15	94/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.3	14/15	13/15	96/102

■ Myanmar
 ■ East Asia & Pacific
 ■ Low income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.67	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.42	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.36
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.46	4.2 Right to life and security	0.26	7.2 No discrimination	0.37
1.3 Independent auditing	0.37	4.3 Due process of law	0.29	7.3 No corruption	0.27
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.53	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.31	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.22
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.3	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.29	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.38	4.6 Right to privacy	0.19	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.31	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.51
		4.8 Labor rights	0.42		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.52	5.1 Absence of crime	0.89	8.1 Effective investigations	0.33
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.19	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.81	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.41
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.5	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.59	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.16
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.46			8.4 No discrimination	0.24
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.39
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.29	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.26
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.36	6.2 No improper influence	0.5	8.7 Due process of law	0.29
3.2 Right to information	0.39	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.5		
3.3 Civic participation	0.28	6.4 Respect for due process	0.39		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.26	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.32		



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	1/6	1/15	48/102

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	1/6	1/15	35/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.39	3/6	3/15	72/102
Open Government	—	0.56	2/6	1/15	40/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	1/6	3/15	53/102
Order and Security	—	0.77	1/6	1/15	40/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.5	1/6	1/15	51/102
Civil Justice	—	0.42	2/6	9/15	87/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	3/6	2/15	56/102

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.74
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.63
1.3 Independent auditing	0.48
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.5
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.71
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.48
4.2 Right to life and security	0.48
4.3 Due process of law	0.38
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.72
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6 Right to privacy	0.44
4.7 Freedom of association	0.72
4.8 Labor rights	0.56

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.42
7.2 No discrimination	0.29
7.3 No corruption	0.4
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.51
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.44
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.42
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.5

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.47
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.38
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.5
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.2

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.85
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.43
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.52
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4 No discrimination	0.4
8.5 No corruption	0.42
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.44
8.7 Due process of law	0.38

Open Government

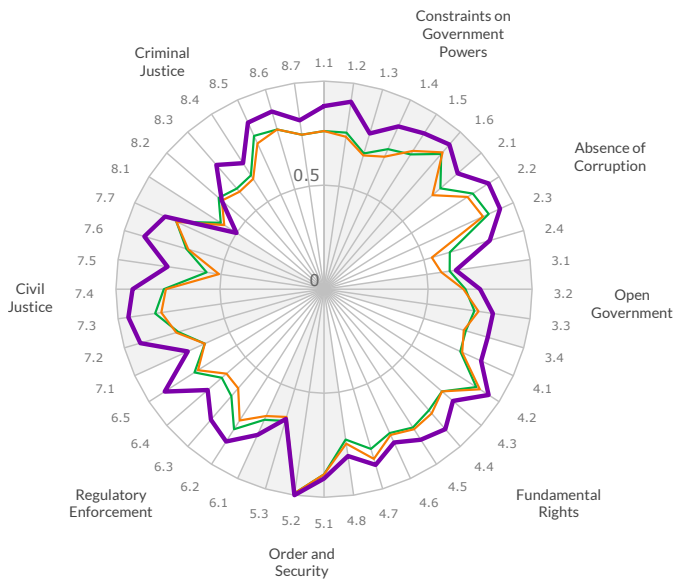
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.47
3.2 Right to information	0.5
3.3 Civic participation	0.67
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.6

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2 No improper influence	0.52
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4 Respect for due process	0.53
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53

Netherlands

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.83	5/24	5/31	5/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.87	5/24	5/31	5/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.89	5/24	7/31	7/102
Open Government	—	0.76	4/24	5/31	5/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.85	7/24	7/31	7/102
Order and Security	—	0.85	13/24	19/31	22/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	3/24	4/31	4/102
Civil Justice	—	0.86	1/24	1/31	1/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.75	8/24	14/31	14/102

■ Netherlands
 ■ EU + EFTA + North America
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Rank	
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.88	5/24	
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.91	5/24	
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.78	4/24	
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.86	5/24	
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.89	5/24	
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.92	5/24	
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.85	7/31	
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.94	5/31	
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.93	5/31	
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.83	7/31	
	Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.64	4/24
		3.2 Right to information	0.75	5/24
		3.3 Civic participation	0.82	5/24
		3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.82	5/24
Fundamental Rights		4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.83	7/24
		4.2 Right to life and security	0.94	7/24
		4.3 Due process of law	0.82	7/24
		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.89	7/24
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.86	7/24	
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.81	7/24	
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.88	7/24	
	4.8 Labor rights	0.81	7/24	
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.91	13/24	
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	13/24	
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.65	19/31	
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.77	3/24	
	6.2 No improper influence	0.87	3/24	
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.83	3/24	
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.74	3/24	
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.91	3/24	
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.72	1/24	
	7.2 No discrimination	0.92	1/24	
	7.3 No corruption	0.95	1/24	
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.92	1/24	
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.76	1/24	
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.9	1/24	
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.84	1/24	
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.5	8/24	
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.65	14/31	
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.79	14/31	
	8.4 No discrimination	0.72	14/31	
	8.5 No corruption	0.88	14/31	
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.89	14/31	
	8.7 Due process of law	0.82	14/31	

New Zealand

Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.83	1/15	6/31	6/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.85	1/15	8/31	8/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.9	2/15	6/31	6/102
Open Government	—	0.81	1/15	2/31	2/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.83	1/15	9/31	9/102
Order and Security	—	0.88	6/15	14/31	15/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	2/15	5/31	5/102
Civil Justice	—	0.78	3/15	9/31	9/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.77	3/15	8/31	8/102

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.86	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.79	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.71
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.9	4.2 Right to life and security	0.91	7.2 No discrimination	0.73
1.3 Independent auditing	0.66	4.3 Due process of law	0.82	7.3 No corruption	0.93
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.85	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.9	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.83
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.9	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.88	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.73
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.91	4.6 Right to privacy	0.73	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.71
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.87	4.7 Freedom of association	0.86	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.81
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.91	4.8 Labor rights	0.76		
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.95	Order and Security		8.1 Effective investigations	0.68
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.86	5.1 Absence of crime	0.89	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.75
		5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.69
Open Government		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.73	8.4 No discrimination	0.66
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.8	Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.93
3.2 Right to information	0.82	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.8	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.87
3.3 Civic participation	0.83	6.2 No improper influence	0.92	8.7 Due process of law	0.82
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.81	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.77		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.78		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.84		

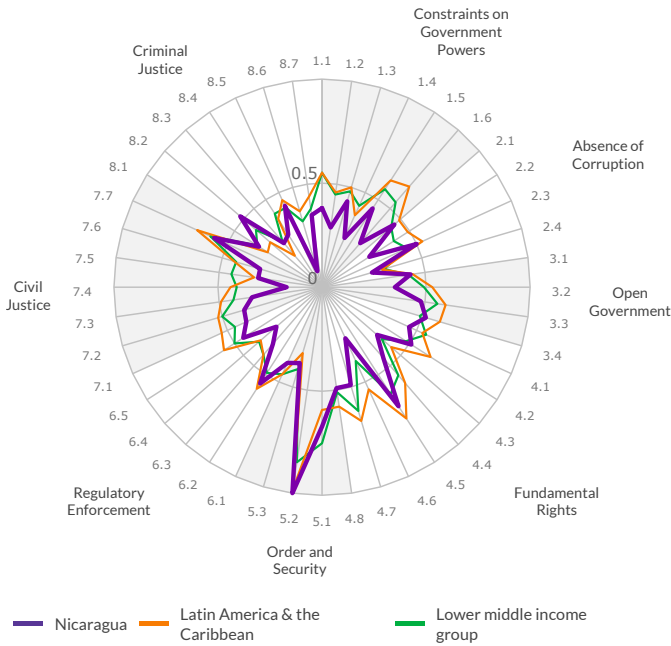
Nicaragua

Managua, Masaya, Leon

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.43 **16/19** **20/25** **89/102**



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.35	18/19	24/25	98/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	12/19	15/25	75/102
Open Government	—	0.44	18/19	20/25	84/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.46	17/19	18/25	83/102
Order and Security	—	0.68	7/19	16/25	70/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.41	15/19	18/25	84/102
Civil Justice	—	0.36	18/19	25/25	99/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	12/19	20/25	87/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.38
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.29
1.3 Independent auditing	0.43
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.26
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.45
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.28

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.46
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.27
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.5
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.43
3.2 Right to information	0.35
3.3 Civic participation	0.48
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.46
4.2 Right to life and security	0.51
4.3 Due process of law	0.35
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.45
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.27
4.7 Freedom of association	0.49
4.8 Labor rights	0.49

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.67
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.4
6.2 No improper influence	0.55
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.36
6.4 Respect for due process	0.29
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.45

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.4
7.2 No discrimination	0.39
7.3 No corruption	0.34
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.17
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.31
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.31
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.57

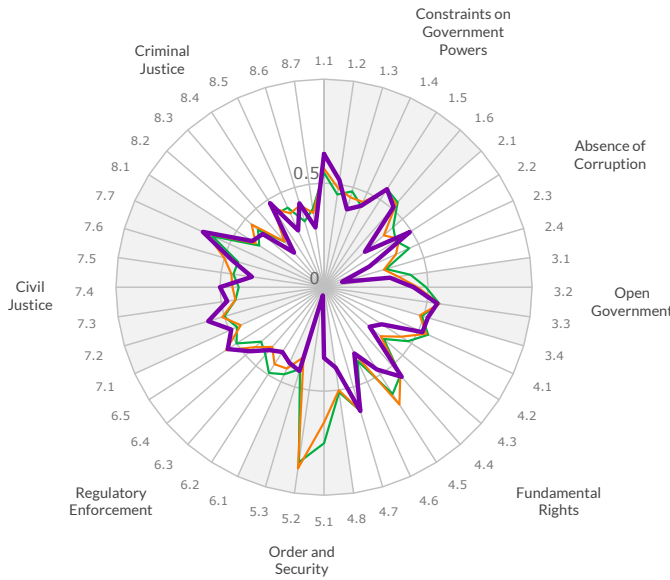
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.36
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.52
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.28
8.4 No discrimination	0.3
8.5 No corruption	0.43
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.08
8.7 Due process of law	0.35

Nigeria

Lagos, Oyo, Kano

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Lower middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.41	16/18	23/25	96/102

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.51	10/18	11/25	63/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	16/18	24/25	97/102
Open Government	—	0.46	10/18	17/25	77/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.44	14/18	21/25	87/102
Order and Security	—	0.27	18/18	25/25	102/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	10/18	13/25	74/102
Civil Justice	—	0.5	8/18	8/25	62/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	12/18	14/25	73/102

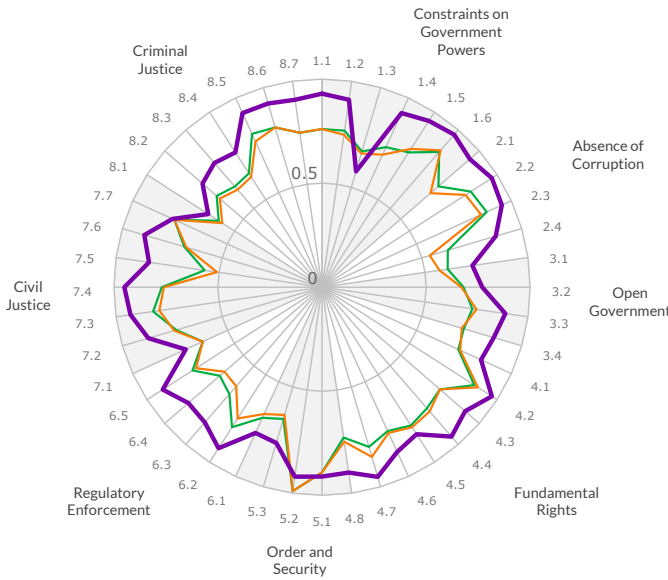
— Nigeria
 — Sub-Saharan Africa
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.64	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.49
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.52	4.2 Right to life and security	0.33	7.2 No discrimination	0.58
1.3 Independent auditing	0.39	4.3 Due process of law	0.29	7.3 No corruption	0.47
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.57	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.5
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.56	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.47	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.35
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.51	4.6 Right to privacy	0.35	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.62	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64
		4.8 Labor rights	0.39		
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.26	5.1 Absence of crime	0.34	8.1 Effective investigations	0.41
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.49	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.04	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.39
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.24	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.42	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.22
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.09			8.4 No discrimination	0.48
		5.1 Absence of crime	0.34	8.5 No corruption	0.3
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.32	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.04	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.42
3.2 Right to information	0.43	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.42	8.7 Due process of law	0.29
3.3 Civic participation	0.55				
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.4		
		6.2 No improper influence	0.37		
		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.4		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.47		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55		

Norway

Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

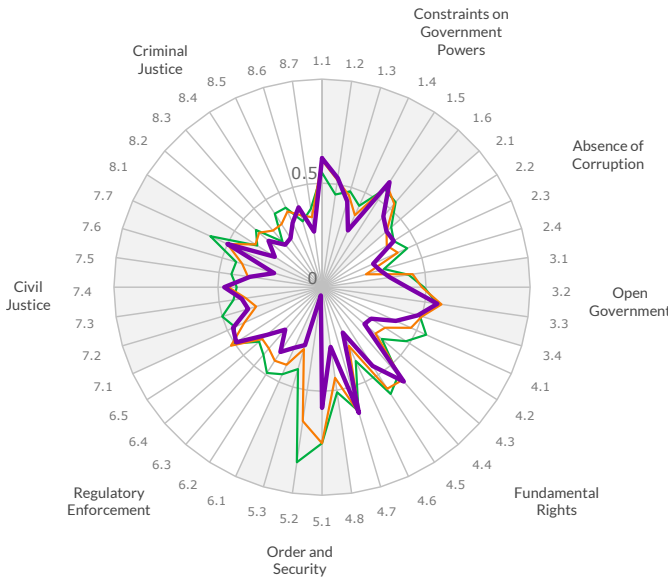


Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.87	2/24	2/31	2/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.88	3/24	3/31	3/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.93	2/24	2/31	2/102
Open Government	—	0.81	2/24	3/31	3/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.9	3/24	3/31	3/102
Order and Security	—	0.87	9/24	16/31	17/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.86	1/24	2/31	2/102
Civil Justice	—	0.86	2/24	2/31	2/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.82	3/24	4/31	4/102

■ Norway
 ■ EU + EFTA + North America
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.93	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.84	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.72
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.91	4.2 Right to life and security	0.97	7.2 No discrimination	0.87
1.3 Independent auditing	0.58	4.3 Due process of law	0.91	7.3 No corruption	0.93
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.92	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.95	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.95
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.95	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.84	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.84
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.97	4.6 Right to privacy	0.87	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.89
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.95	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.79
		4.8 Labor rights	0.9		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.94	5.1 Absence of crime	0.91	8.1 Effective investigations	0.65
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.97	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.92	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.76
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.95	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.78	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.79
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.87			8.4 No discrimination	0.77
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.92
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.77	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.92
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.73	6.2 No improper influence	0.92	8.7 Due process of law	0.91
3.2 Right to information	0.77	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.86		
3.3 Civic participation	0.89	6.4 Respect for due process	0.85		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.86	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.91		



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.38	5/6	25/25	98/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	3/6	13/25	67/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.35	4/6	17/25	83/102
Open Government	—	0.45	5/6	19/25	83/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	5/6	24/25	92/102
Order and Security	—	0.3	6/6	24/25	101/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.36	6/6	25/25	99/102
Civil Justice	—	0.4	4/6	20/25	91/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.31	5/6	22/25	94/102

— Pakistan
 — South Asia
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Constraints on Government Powers

- 1.1 Limits by legislature: 0.62
- 1.2 Limits by judiciary: 0.53
- 1.3 Independent auditing: 0.43
- 1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct: 0.3
- 1.5 Non-governmental checks: 0.6
- 1.6 Lawful transition of power: 0.45

Fundamental Rights

- 4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination: 0.39
- 4.2 Right to life and security: 0.28
- 4.3 Due process of law: 0.27
- 4.4 Freedom of expression: 0.6
- 4.5 Freedom of religion: 0.45
- 4.6 Right to privacy: 0.24
- 4.7 Freedom of association: 0.63
- 4.8 Labor rights: 0.29

Civil Justice

- 7.1 Accessibility and affordability: 0.47
- 7.2 No discrimination: 0.37
- 7.3 No corruption: 0.39
- 7.4 No improper gov. influence: 0.47
- 7.5 No unreasonable delay: 0.35
- 7.6 Effective enforcement: 0.24
- 7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs: 0.5

Absence of Corruption

- 2.1 No corruption in the executive branch: 0.41
- 2.2 No corruption in the judiciary: 0.41
- 2.3 No corruption in the police/military: 0.27
- 2.4 No corruption in the legislature: 0.29

Order and Security

- 5.1 Absence of crime: 0.58
- 5.2 Absence of civil conflict: 0.04
- 5.3 Absence of violent redress: 0.29

Criminal Justice

- 8.1 Effective investigations: 0.27
- 8.2 Timely and effective adjudication: 0.34
- 8.3 Effective correctional system: 0.27
- 8.4 No discrimination: 0.28
- 8.5 No corruption: 0.34
- 8.6 No improper gov. influence: 0.4
- 8.7 Due process of law: 0.27

Open Government

- 3.1 Publicized laws and government data: 0.33
- 3.2 Right to information: 0.41
- 3.3 Civic participation: 0.56
- 3.4 Complaint mechanisms: 0.48

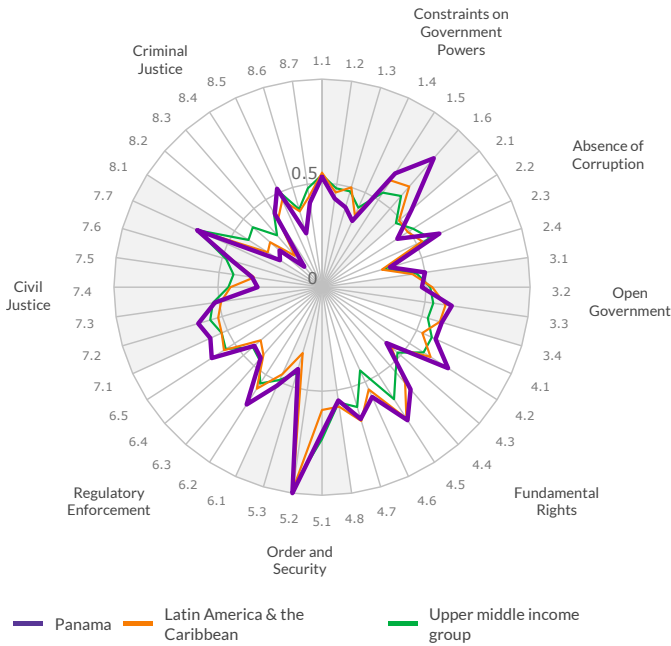
Regulatory Enforcement

- 6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement: 0.32
- 6.2 No improper influence: 0.37
- 6.3 No unreasonable delay: 0.27
- 6.4 Respect for due process: 0.35
- 6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation: 0.49

Panama

Panama City, San Miguelito, David
Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	6/19	14/31	49/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.53	8/19	14/31	57/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.49	5/19	14/31	46/102
Open Government	—	0.55	8/19	10/31	45/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.62	7/19	9/31	42/102
Order and Security	—	0.7	3/19	16/31	61/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.54	4/19	7/31	38/102
Civil Justice	▲	0.5	10/19	21/31	61/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	13/19	28/31	90/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43
1.3 Independent auditing	0.4
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.65
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.82

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.6
4.2 Right to life and security	0.72
4.3 Due process of law	0.41
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.65
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6 Right to privacy	0.58
4.7 Freedom of association	0.66
4.8 Labor rights	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.59
7.2 No discrimination	0.62
7.3 No corruption	0.52
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.31
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.34
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.45
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.66

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.57
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.43
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.62
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.34

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.7
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.41

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.24
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.27
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.13
8.4 No discrimination	0.42
8.5 No corruption	0.52
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.27
8.7 Due process of law	0.41

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.5
3.2 Right to information	0.48
3.3 Civic participation	0.63
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.6

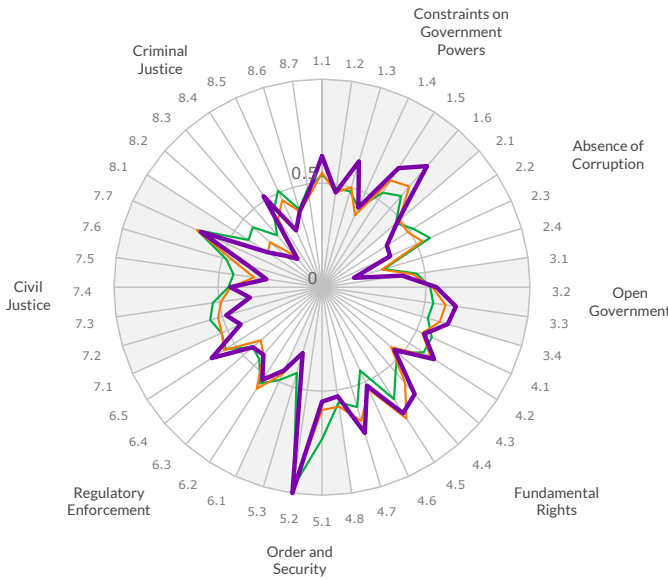
Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2 No improper influence	0.67
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4 Respect for due process	0.43
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Peru

Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	10/19	21/31	63/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.6	6/19	8/31	43/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	15/19	29/31	86/102
Open Government	—	0.55	9/19	11/31	47/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.6	10/19	12/31	47/102
Order and Security	—	0.63	10/19	23/31	79/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.5	8/19	19/31	55/102
Civil Justice	—	0.43	14/19	29/31	86/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	9/19	26/31	79/102

— Peru
 — Latin America & the Caribbean
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

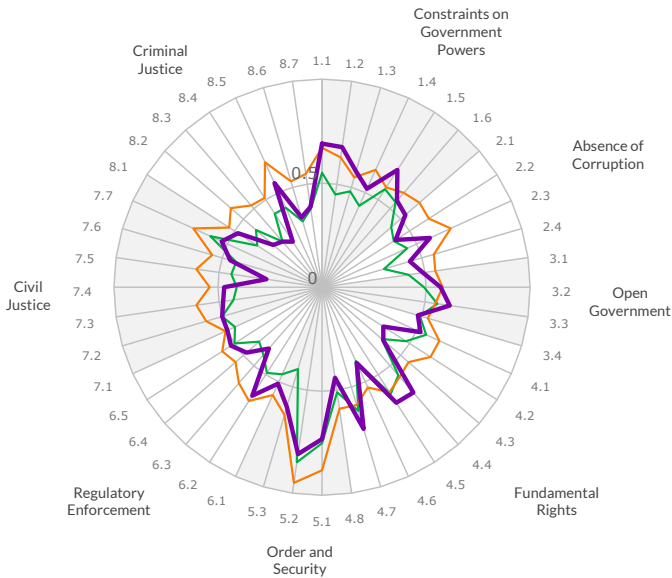
Category	Sub-factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.63
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.46
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.63
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.42
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.77
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.48
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.37
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.36
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.16
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.39
	3.2 Right to information	0.55
	3.3 Civic participation	0.65
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.64
	4.3 Due process of law	0.46
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.68
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.72
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.52
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.73
	4.8 Labor rights	0.53
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.55
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.33
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
	6.2 No improper influence	0.53
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.43
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.44
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.43
	7.2 No discrimination	0.48
	7.3 No corruption	0.35
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.44
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.27
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.31
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.23
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.18
	8.4 No discrimination	0.52
	8.5 No corruption	0.3
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.38
	8.7 Due process of law	0.46

Philippines

Manila, Davao, Cebu
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.53	9/15	5/25	51/102
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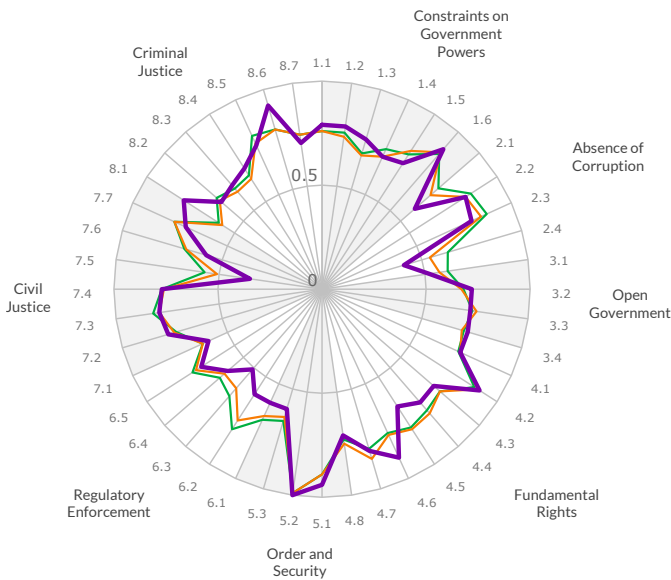
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	8/15	6/25	39/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.49	10/15	3/25	47/102
Open Government	—	0.54	8/15	7/25	50/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	9/15	12/25	67/102
Order and Security	—	0.71	14/15	10/25	58/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.5	9/15	6/25	52/102
Civil Justice	—	0.46	11/15	13/25	75/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	12/15	12/25	66/102

■ Philippines
 ■ East Asia & Pacific
 ■ Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Item	Score	Category	Item	Score	Category	Item	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.69	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.5
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.68		4.2 Right to life and security	0.35		7.2 No discrimination	0.5
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.58		4.3 Due process of law	0.39		7.3 No corruption	0.48
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.52		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.67		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.47
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.67		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.66		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.27
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55		4.6 Right to privacy	0.4		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.53		4.7 Freedom of association	0.71		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.53
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.42		4.8 Labor rights	0.44	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.57	Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.73		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.31
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.44		5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.81		8.3 Effective correctional system	0.29
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.49		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.6		8.4 No discrimination	0.26
	3.2 Right to information	0.57	Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51		8.5 No corruption	0.55
	3.3 Civic participation	0.62		6.2 No improper influence	0.62		8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.35
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.39		8.7 Due process of law	0.39
		6.4 Respect for due process		0.48				
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.52				

Poland

Warzaw, Lodz, Cracow
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	15/24	21/31	21/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
🏛️ Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.77	14/24	17/31	18/102
💰 Absence of Corruption	—	0.65	17/24	26/31	28/102
📄 Open Government	—	0.67	14/24	19/31	20/102
👤 Fundamental Rights	—	0.77	17/24	20/31	21/102
👮 Order and Security	—	0.85	14/24	20/31	23/102
🏢 Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.6	17/24	26/31	29/102
⚖️ Civil Justice	—	0.65	15/24	22/31	22/102
🏠 Criminal Justice	—	0.74	9/24	15/31	15/102

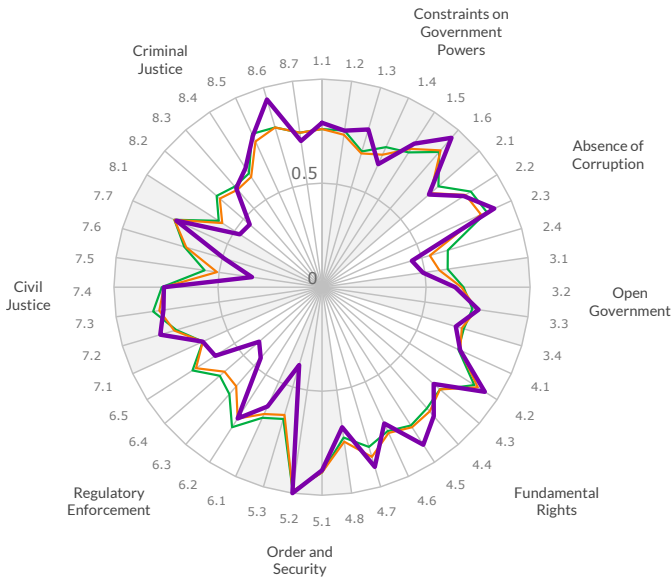
— Poland
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
🏛️ Constraints on Government Powers		👤 Fundamental Rights		⚖️ Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.79	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.73	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.6
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.79	4.2 Right to life and security	0.9	7.2 No discrimination	0.77
1.3 Independent auditing	0.75	4.3 Due process of law	0.71	7.3 No corruption	0.79
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.7	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.72	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.77
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.72	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.67	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.35
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.89	4.6 Right to privacy	0.89	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.58
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.81	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72
		4.8 Labor rights	0.71		
💰 Absence of Corruption				👮 Order and Security	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.59	5.1 Absence of crime	0.94	5.1 Absence of crime	0.94
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.82	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.79	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.6	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.6
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.41				
		🏢 Regulatory Enforcement		🏠 Criminal Justice	
📄 Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.6	8.1 Effective investigations	0.79
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.52	6.2 No improper influence	0.6	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.64
3.2 Right to information	0.72	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.51	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.66
3.3 Civic participation	0.72	6.4 Respect for due process	0.6	8.4 No discrimination	0.69
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.73	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.69	8.5 No corruption	0.76
				8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.92
				8.7 Due process of law	0.71

Portugal

Lisbon, Villa Nova de Gaia, Sintra
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.7	16/24	23/31	23/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.79	10/24	12/31	12/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.71	14/24	23/31	24/102
Open Government	—	0.64	16/24	22/31	23/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.8	10/24	12/31	12/102
Order and Security	—	0.76	22/24	26/31	45/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	18/24	27/31	30/102
Civil Justice	—	0.65	16/24	23/31	23/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.67	14/24	21/31	21/102

— Portugal
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.79</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.76</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.79</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.65</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.82</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.95</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.73</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.93</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.71</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.82</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.9</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 0.72</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.9</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.68</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.63</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.81</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.77</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.76</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.34</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.49</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.77</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.68</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.81</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.91</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.45</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.88</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.39</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.47</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.46</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.63</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.68</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.8</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.94</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.71</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.49</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.64</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.76</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.67</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.63</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.75</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.45</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.4</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.61</p>	

Republic of Korea

Seoul, Busan, Incheon
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: High income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.79	4/15	11/31	11/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.79	3/15	14/31	14/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.82	6/15	14/31	14/102
Open Government	—	0.73	3/15	10/31	10/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	4/15	24/31	25/102
Order and Security	—	0.9	4/15	9/31	10/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.78	4/15	10/31	10/102
Civil Justice	—	0.8	2/15	7/31	7/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.76	5/15	13/31	13/102

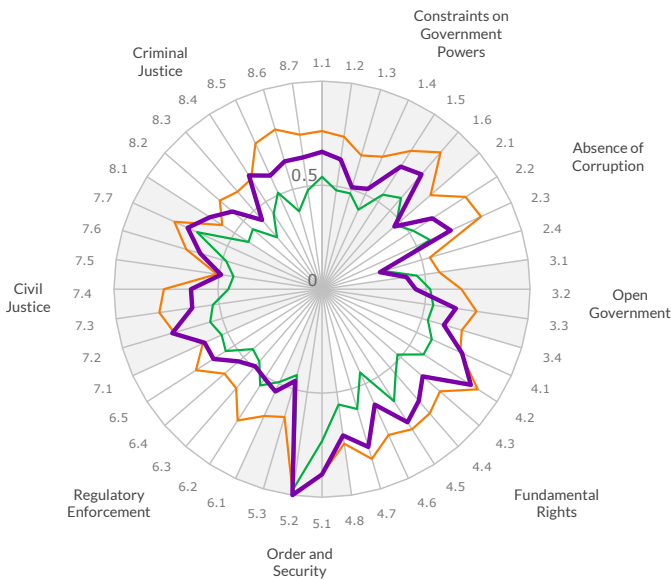
■ Republic of Korea
 ■ East Asia & Pacific
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.8	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.65	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.63
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.84	4.2 Right to life and security	0.86	7.2 No discrimination	0.71
1.3 Independent auditing	0.75	4.3 Due process of law	0.78	7.3 No corruption	0.89
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.74	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.77	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.75
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.76	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.69	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.8
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.85	4.6 Right to privacy	0.66	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.88
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.72	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.9
		4.8 Labor rights	0.72		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.77	5.1 Absence of crime	0.9	8.1 Effective investigations	0.62
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.9	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.8
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.88	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.8	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.78
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.72			8.4 No discrimination	0.64
		Open Government		8.5 No corruption	0.88
		3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.71	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.79
		3.2 Right to information	0.75	8.7 Due process of law	0.78
		3.3 Civic participation	0.7		
		3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.75		
		Regulatory Enforcement			
		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62		
		6.2 No improper influence	0.82		
		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.95		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.81		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.7		

Romania

Bucharest, Cluj-Napoco, Timisoara

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.62	20/24	3/31	32/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.63	20/24	3/31	33/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.52	22/24	8/31	40/102
Open Government	—	0.53	23/24	14/31	51/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	20/24	2/31	27/102
Order and Security	—	0.78	21/24	9/31	39/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	21/24	6/31	37/102
Civil Justice	—	0.63	19/24	2/31	28/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.6	20/24	2/31	28/102

— Romania
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

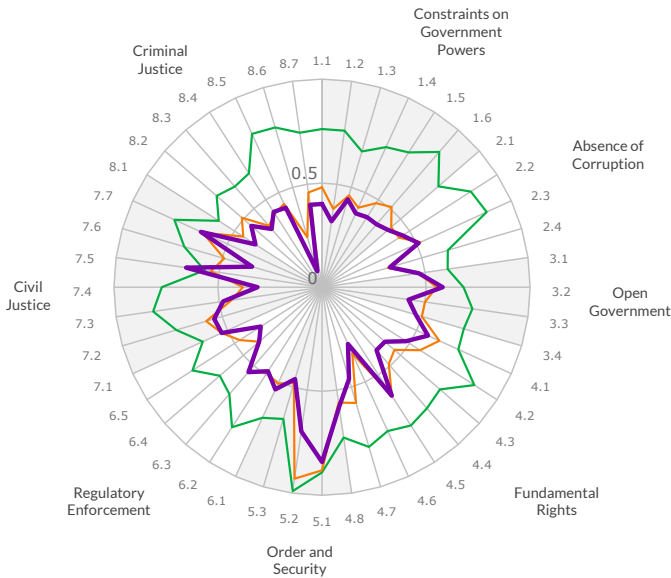
Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.66	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.74	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.62
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.63		4.2 Right to life and security	0.85		7.2 No discrimination	0.75
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.51		4.3 Due process of law	0.64		7.3 No corruption	0.63
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.53		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.71		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.63
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.7		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.76		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.49
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.73		4.6 Right to privacy	0.61		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.61
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.46		4.7 Freedom of association	0.79		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.71
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.63		4.8 Labor rights	0.71	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.64
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.68	Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.89		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.57
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.29		5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1		8.3 Effective correctional system	0.44
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.41		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.46		8.4 No discrimination	0.65
	3.2 Right to information	0.45	Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54		8.5 No corruption	0.6
	3.3 Civic participation	0.65		6.2 No improper influence	0.51		8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.64
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.61		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.49		8.7 Due process of law	0.64
		6.4 Respect for due process		0.53				
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.62				

Russia

Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk
Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.47	11/13	31/31	75/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	9/13	31/31	90/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	6/13	31/31	60/102
Open Government	—	0.49	9/13	30/31	67/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	9/13	31/31	80/102
Order and Security	—	0.67	12/13	31/31	74/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	7/13	31/31	64/102
Civil Justice	—	0.5	7/13	31/31	60/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	10/13	31/31	74/102

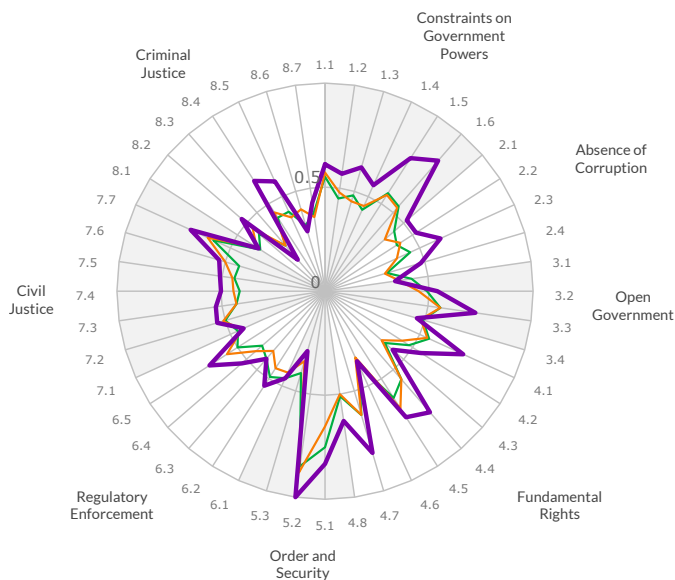
— Russia
 — Eastern Europe & Central Asia
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.4	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.56	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.32	4.2 Right to life and security	0.48	7.2 No discrimination	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44	4.3 Due process of law	0.4	7.3 No corruption	0.48
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.4	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.31
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.4	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.62	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.66
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.4	4.6 Right to privacy	0.3	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.35
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.46	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64
		4.8 Labor rights	0.58		
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.42	5.1 Absence of crime	0.84	8.1 Effective investigations	0.38
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.46	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.7	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.45
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.51	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.46	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.34			8.4 No discrimination	0.43
		5.1 Absence of crime	0.84	8.5 No corruption	0.42
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.47	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.7	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.08
3.2 Right to information	0.58	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.46	8.7 Due process of law	0.4
3.3 Civic participation	0.42				
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.47	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54		
		6.2 No improper influence	0.48		
		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.54		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.4		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.35		

Senegal

Dakar, Thies, Saint-Louis
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Lower middle income

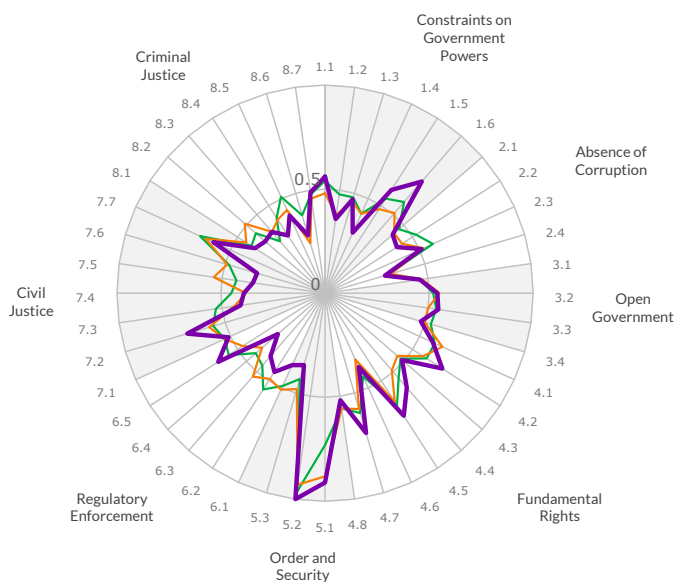
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.57	4/18	3/25	38/102



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.66	2/18	2/25	29/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.53	2/18	2/25	36/102
Open Government	—	0.52	4/18	9/25	55/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	3/18	3/25	40/102
Order and Security	—	0.71	5/18	11/25	59/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	4/18	4/25	42/102
Civil Justice	—	0.53	5/18	5/25	46/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	5/18	7/25	52/102

— Senegal
 — Sub-Saharan Africa
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.73	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.43
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.57	4.2 Right to life and security	0.55	7.2 No discrimination	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.62	4.3 Due process of law	0.43	7.3 No corruption	0.53
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.77	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.5
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.76	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.72	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.51
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.83	4.6 Right to privacy	0.37	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.53
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.81	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.71
		4.8 Labor rights	0.63		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.52	5.1 Absence of crime	0.83	8.1 Effective investigations	0.38
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.52	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.53
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.61	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.3	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.2
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.48			8.4 No discrimination	0.63
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.58
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.3
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.34	6.2 No improper influence	0.54	8.7 Due process of law	0.43
3.2 Right to information	0.54	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.43		
3.3 Civic participation	0.73	6.4 Respect for due process	0.53		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.46	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.66		



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	6/13	19/31	60/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.5	5/13	17/31	65/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	8/13	24/31	67/102
Open Government	—	0.51	7/13	20/31	61/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.58	5/13	14/31	51/102
Order and Security	—	0.75	8/13	12/31	48/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.43	9/13	28/31	76/102
Civil Justice	—	0.47	11/13	25/31	72/102
Criminal Justice	▼	0.38	8/13	21/31	63/102

— Serbia
 — Eastern Europe & Central Asia
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

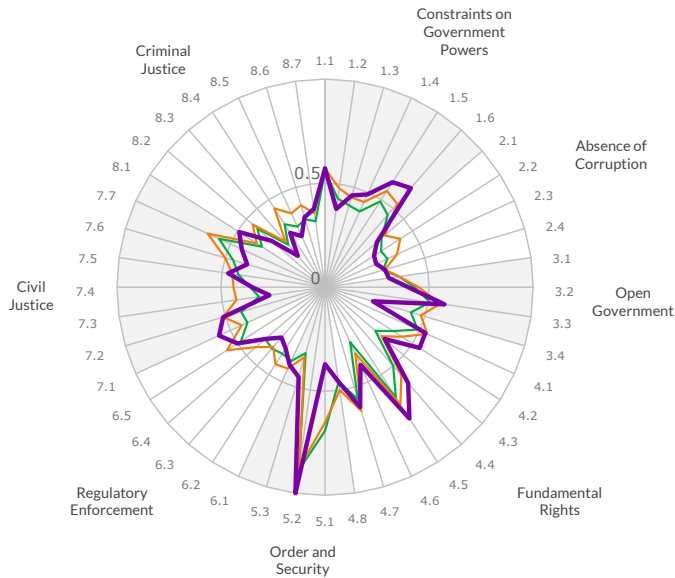
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.56	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.57	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.51
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.36	4.2 Right to life and security	0.67	7.2 No discrimination	0.69
1.3 Independent auditing	0.47	4.3 Due process of law	0.49	7.3 No corruption	0.41
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.6	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.39
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.7	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.35
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.71	4.6 Right to privacy	0.39	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.34
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.7	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59
		4.8 Labor rights	0.52		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.43	5.1 Absence of crime	0.91	8.1 Effective investigations	0.4
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.41	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.38
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.51	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.36	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.39
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.3			8.4 No discrimination	0.33
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.41
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.38	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.29
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.46	6.2 No improper influence	0.45	8.7 Due process of law	0.49
3.2 Right to information	0.54	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.4		
3.3 Civic participation	0.55	6.4 Respect for due process	0.3		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61		

Sierra Leone

Freetown, Kenema, Makeni
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Low income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.44	13/18	8/15	87/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	9/18	6/15	59/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.3	12/18	8/15	91/102
Open Government	—	0.39	17/18	12/15	96/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	8/18	5/15	63/102
Order and Security	—	0.6	13/18	11/15	86/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.39	13/18	8/15	91/102
Civil Justice	—	0.43	15/18	8/15	85/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	15/18	9/15	85/102

— Sierra Leone — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

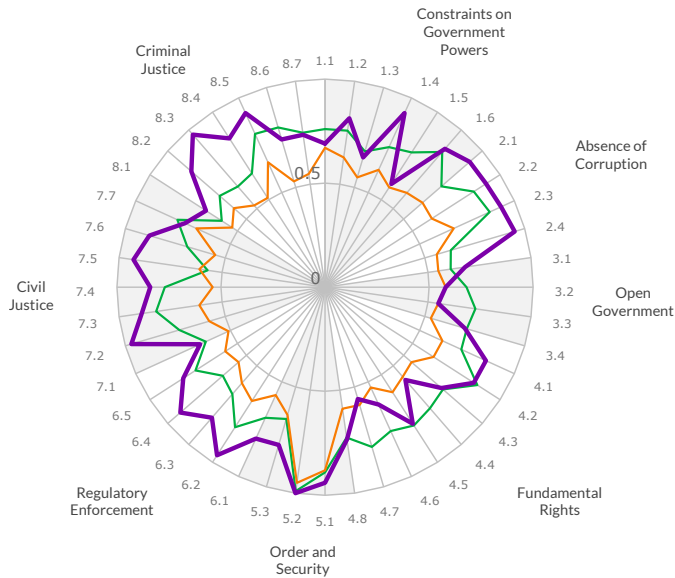
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.57	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.53	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.56
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.38	4.2 Right to life and security	0.54	7.2 No discrimination	0.51
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46	4.3 Due process of law	0.38	7.3 No corruption	0.27
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.49	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.61	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.35
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.6	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.63	4.6 Right to privacy	0.41	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.39
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.6	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.44
		4.8 Labor rights	0.46		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.33	5.1 Absence of crime	0.37	8.1 Effective investigations	0.49
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.28	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.34
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.27	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.2
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.3			8.4 No discrimination	0.31
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.27
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.35
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.31	6.2 No improper influence	0.35	8.7 Due process of law	0.38
3.2 Right to information	0.4	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.32		
3.3 Civic participation	0.58	6.4 Respect for due process	0.38		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.24	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.5		

Singapore

Singapore
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.81 **2/15** **9/31** **9/102**



Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.76	5/15	21/31	22/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.93	1/15	3/31	3/102
Open Government	—	0.63	6/15	24/31	25/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	5/15	26/31	28/102
Order and Security	—	0.91	2/15	4/31	4/102
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.86	1/15	1/31	1/102
Civil Justice	▲	0.84	1/15	3/31	3/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.82	1/15	3/31	3/102

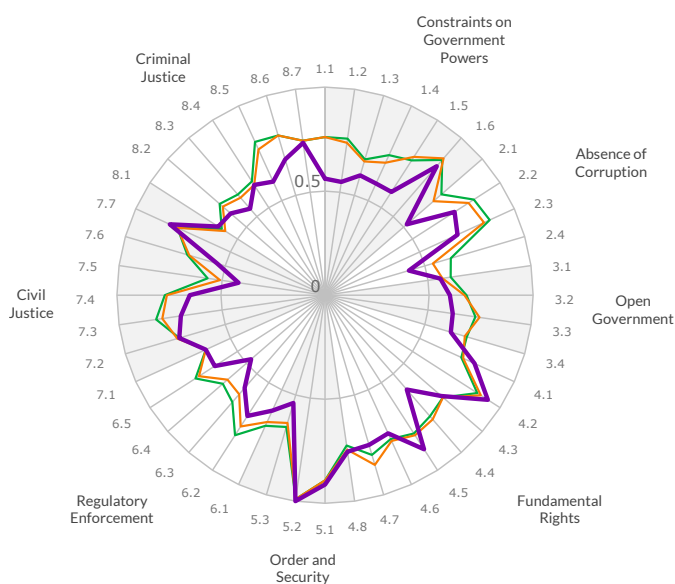
— Singapore — East Asia & Pacific — High income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium □ High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.69	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.85	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.66
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.82	4.2 Right to life and security	0.85	7.2 No discrimination	0.97
1.3 Independent auditing	0.65	4.3 Due process of law	0.74	7.3 No corruption	0.89
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.92	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.84
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.93
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.88	4.6 Right to privacy	0.62	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.88
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.56	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.74
		4.8 Labor rights	0.74		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.92	5.1 Absence of crime	0.94	8.1 Effective investigations	0.68
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.92	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.85
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.93	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.79	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.97
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.95			8.4 No discrimination	0.85
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.92
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.8	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.74
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.68	6.2 No improper influence	0.96	8.7 Due process of law	0.74
3.2 Right to information	0.58	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.83		
3.3 Civic participation	0.55	6.4 Respect for due process	0.92		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.7	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.81		

Slovenia

Ljubljana, Maribor, Oelje

Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.66	18/24	27/31	28/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	21/24	28/31	37/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.6	18/24	27/31	31/102
Open Government	—	0.6	19/24	27/31	30/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.77	16/24	19/31	20/102
Order and Security	—	0.82	16/24	22/31	27/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.6	16/24	25/31	28/102
Civil Justice	—	0.64	18/24	25/31	25/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.63	17/24	24/31	24/102

— Slovenia
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

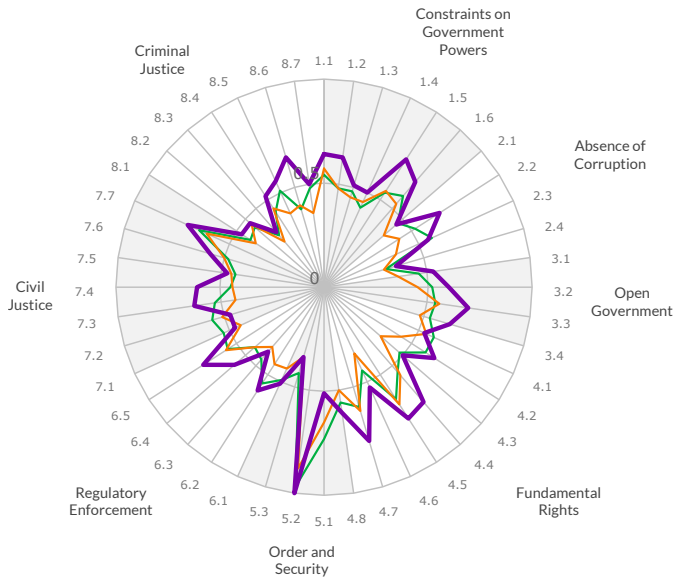
Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.56	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.79	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.63
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.55	4.2 Right to life and security	0.93	7.2 No discrimination	0.73
1.3 Independent auditing	0.6	4.3 Due process of law	0.74	7.3 No corruption	0.7
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.59	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.6	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.65
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.88	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.82	4.6 Right to privacy	0.73	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.54
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.75	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.82
		4.8 Labor rights	0.76		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.52	5.1 Absence of crime	0.91	8.1 Effective investigations	0.61
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.74	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.6
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.7	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.54	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.55
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.42			8.4 No discrimination	0.63
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.6
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.61	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.68
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.56	6.2 No improper influence	0.69	8.7 Due process of law	0.74
3.2 Right to information	0.6	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.59		
3.3 Civic participation	0.62	6.4 Respect for due process	0.47		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63		

South Africa

Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Upper middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.58	3/18	4/31	36/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	4/18	5/31	40/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.51	3/18	10/31	42/102
Open Government	—	0.62	1/18	2/31	27/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	2/18	8/31	39/102
Order and Security	—	0.62	10/18	25/31	81/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	3/18	3/31	33/102
Civil Justice	—	0.56	3/18	8/31	39/102
Criminal Justice	▲	0.5	2/18	8/31	38/102

— South Africa — Sub-Saharan Africa — Upper middle income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.64	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.53	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.47
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.63	4.2 Right to life and security	0.63	7.2 No discrimination	0.47
1.3 Independent auditing	0.51	4.3 Due process of law	0.5	7.3 No corruption	0.63
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.5	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.73	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.61
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.73	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.67	4.6 Right to privacy	0.53	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.57
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.77	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72
		4.8 Labor rights	0.61		
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.46	5.1 Absence of crime	0.51	8.1 Effective investigations	0.47
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.66	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.47
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.55	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.35
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.36			8.4 No discrimination	0.52
		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51	8.5 No corruption	0.56
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.53	6.2 No improper influence	0.59	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.65
3.2 Right to information	0.6	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.41	8.7 Due process of law	0.5
3.3 Civic participation	0.7	6.4 Respect for due process	0.57		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.69		

Spain

Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.68	17/24	24/31	24/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
🏛️ Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.69	17/24	25/31	26/102
💰 Absence of Corruption	—	0.69	15/24	24/31	25/102
📄 Open Government	—	0.62	17/24	25/31	26/102
👤 Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	15/24	18/31	19/102
👮 Order and Security	—	0.8	19/24	25/31	33/102
🏢 Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	15/24	24/31	26/102
⚖️ Civil Justice	—	0.64	17/24	24/31	24/102
🏠 Criminal Justice	—	0.62	19/24	26/31	26/102

🏛️ Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.69
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.62
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.62
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.74
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.87

👤 Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.72
4.2 Right to life and security	0.84
4.3 Due process of law	0.77
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.74
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6 Right to privacy	0.84
4.7 Freedom of association	0.8
4.8 Labor rights	0.73

⚖️ Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.73
7.2 No discrimination	0.76
7.3 No corruption	0.71
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.66
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.4
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77

💰 Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.65
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.78
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.86
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.46

👮 Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.87
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.54

🏠 Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.45
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.54
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.69
8.4 No discrimination	0.54
8.5 No corruption	0.73
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.6
8.7 Due process of law	0.77

📄 Open Government

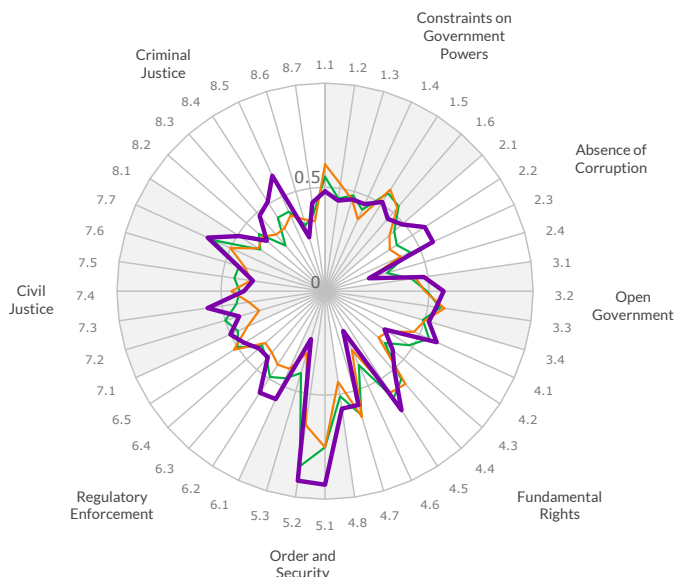
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.56
3.2 Right to information	0.58
3.3 Civic participation	0.7
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.64

🏢 Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.65
6.2 No improper influence	0.77
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.52
6.4 Respect for due process	0.57
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.6

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.51	2/6	9/25	58/102
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Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.47	4/6	16/25	75/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	1/6	6/25	54/102
Open Government	—	0.53	3/6	8/25	52/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.49	3/6	16/25	77/102
Order and Security	—	0.69	2/6	13/25	65/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	2/6	7/25	58/102
Civil Justice	—	0.47	1/6	11/25	69/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	2/6	5/25	46/102

— Sri Lanka — South Asia — Lower middle income group

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium □ High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.48
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.44
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.49
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.57
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.57
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.48
3.2 Right to information	0.57
3.3 Civic participation	0.54
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.59
4.2 Right to life and security	0.34
4.3 Due process of law	0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.51
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.21
4.7 Freedom of association	0.57
4.8 Labor rights	0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.93
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.92
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.24

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.57
6.2 No improper influence	0.58
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4 Respect for due process	0.42
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

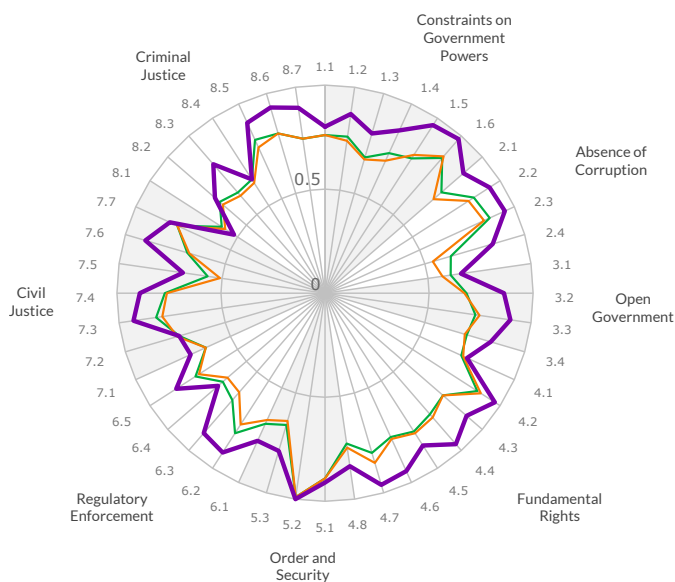
7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.5
7.2 No discrimination	0.43
7.3 No corruption	0.57
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.39
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.35
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.44
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.49
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.37
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.48
8.4 No discrimination	0.51
8.5 No corruption	0.61
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.27
8.7 Due process of law	0.43

Sweden

Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.85	3/24	3/31	3/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.88	4/24	4/31	4/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.91	3/24	4/31	4/102
Open Government	—	0.81	1/24	1/31	1/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.9	4/24	4/31	4/102
Order and Security	—	0.9	3/24	7/31	8/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	2/24	3/31	3/102
Civil Justice	—	0.81	5/24	6/31	6/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.78	5/24	7/31	7/102

— Sweden
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

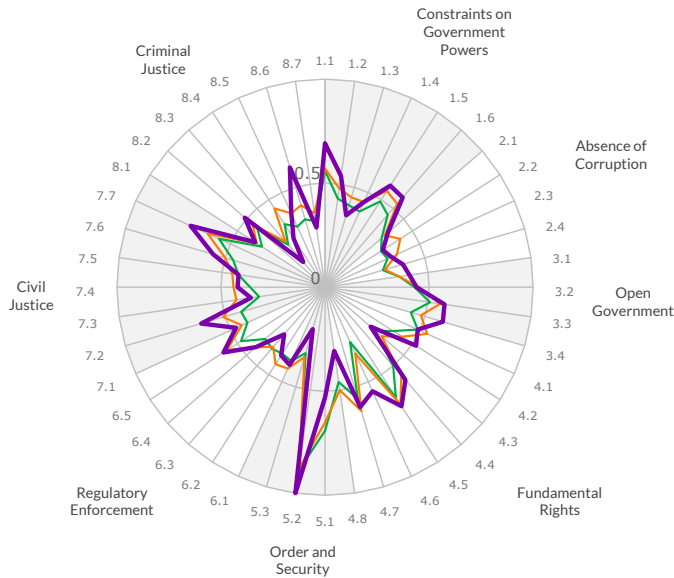
<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.8</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.87</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.8</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.86</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.96</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.98</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.75</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.97</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.9</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.96</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.87</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 0.94</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.96</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.84</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.71</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.73</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.93</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.89</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.69</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.9</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.82</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.88</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.94</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.95</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.84</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.91</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.79</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.52</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.7</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.82</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.65</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.9</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.93</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.9</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.66</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.86</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.9</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.83</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.78</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.91</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.89</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.68</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.85</p>	

Tanzania

Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Shinyanga
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Low income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.47 **6/18** **3/15** **72/102**



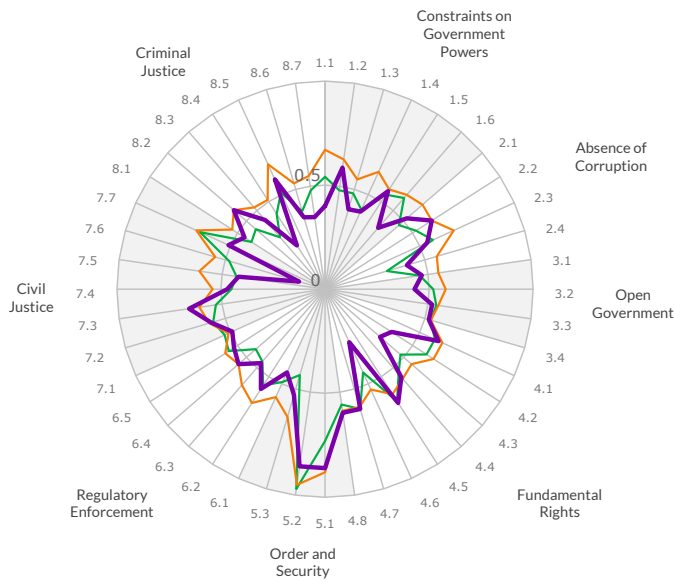
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	8/18	5/15	55/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	9/18	5/15	77/102
Open Government	—	0.51	5/18	2/15	62/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	9/18	6/15	71/102
Order and Security	—	0.58	14/18	12/15	91/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	11/18	5/15	77/102
Civil Justice	—	0.51	7/18	2/15	57/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	9/18	4/15	67/102

■ Tanzania
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Low income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.69	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.47
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.54	4.2 Right to life and security	0.52	7.2 No discrimination	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.36	4.3 Due process of law	0.29	7.3 No corruption	0.36
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.42
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.58	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.57	4.6 Right to privacy	0.55	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.56
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.6	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.71
		4.8 Labor rights	0.31		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.4	5.1 Absence of crime	0.53	8.1 Effective investigations	0.4
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.33	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.51
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.35	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.21	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.16
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.39			8.4 No discrimination	0.28
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.39
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.6
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.41	6.2 No improper influence	0.39	8.7 Due process of law	0.29
3.2 Right to information	0.44	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.3		
3.3 Civic participation	0.58	6.4 Respect for due process	0.44		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.59	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.58		

Thailand

Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pak Kret
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	11/15	18/31	56/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	11/15	24/31	76/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.52	8/15	7/31	39/102
Open Government	—	0.49	9/15	22/31	68/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.5	11/15	23/31	72/102
Order and Security	—	0.75	13/15	14/31	51/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	8/15	13/31	47/102
Civil Justice	—	0.46	10/15	26/31	74/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	10/15	15/31	53/102

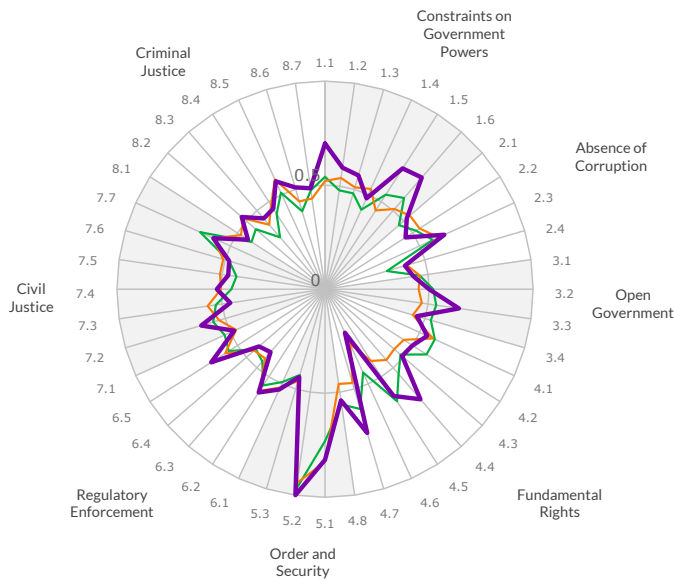
■ Thailand
 ■ East Asia & Pacific
 ■ Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Category	Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.4			
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.59			
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.4			
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41			
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.56			
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.39			
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.52			
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.61			
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.54			
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.41			
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.47			
	3.2 Right to information	0.43			
	3.3 Civic participation	0.52			
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52			
Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.6			
	4.2 Right to life and security	0.38			
	4.3 Due process of law	0.35			
	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.56			
	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.65			
	4.6 Right to privacy	0.28			
	4.7 Freedom of association	0.6			
	4.8 Labor rights	0.6			
Order and Security	5.1 Absence of crime	0.86			
	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.86			
	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.53			
Regulatory Enforcement	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44			
	6.2 No improper influence	0.57			
	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47			
	6.4 Respect for due process	0.55			
	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.52			
Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.49			
	7.2 No discrimination	0.57			
	7.3 No corruption	0.66			
	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.47			
	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42			
	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.13			
	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.51			
Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations	0.46			
	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.58			
	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.44			
	8.4 No discrimination	0.25			
	8.5 No corruption	0.58			
	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.36			
	8.7 Due process of law	0.35			

Tunisia

Tunis, Sfax, Sousse

Region: Middle East & North Africa | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.56	3/7	10/31	43/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.62	1/7	4/31	34/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.5	3/7	12/31	44/102
Open Government	—	0.51	1/7	19/31	59/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	2/7	20/31	62/102
Order and Security	—	0.75	4/7	13/31	50/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	4/7	10/31	43/102
Civil Justice	—	0.52	4/7	14/31	49/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.49	3/7	9/31	41/102

— Tunisia — Middle East & North Africa — Upper middle income group

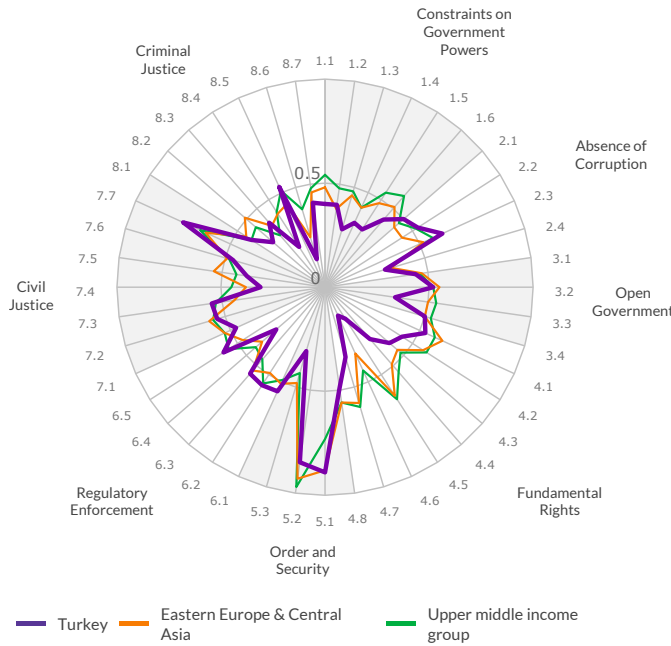
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down ■ Low ■ Medium ■ High

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers				
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.7			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.59			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.57			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.69			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.71			
Absence of Corruption				
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.52			
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.46			
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.63			
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.4			
Open Government				
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.43			
3.2 Right to information	0.5			
3.3 Civic participation	0.65			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.46			
Fundamental Rights				
4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54			
4.2 Right to life and security	0.5			
4.3 Due process of law	0.49			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.7			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.61			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.23			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.72			
4.8 Labor rights	0.54			
Order and Security				
5.1 Absence of crime	0.82			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44			
Regulatory Enforcement				
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53			
6.2 No improper influence	0.59			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.4			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.42			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65			
Civil Justice				
7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.48			
7.2 No discrimination	0.62			
7.3 No corruption	0.46			
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.52			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.48			
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59			
Criminal Justice				
8.1 Effective investigations	0.44			
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.53			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.45			
8.4 No discrimination	0.46			
8.5 No corruption	0.57			
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.51			
8.7 Due process of law	0.49			

Turkey

Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Upper middle income

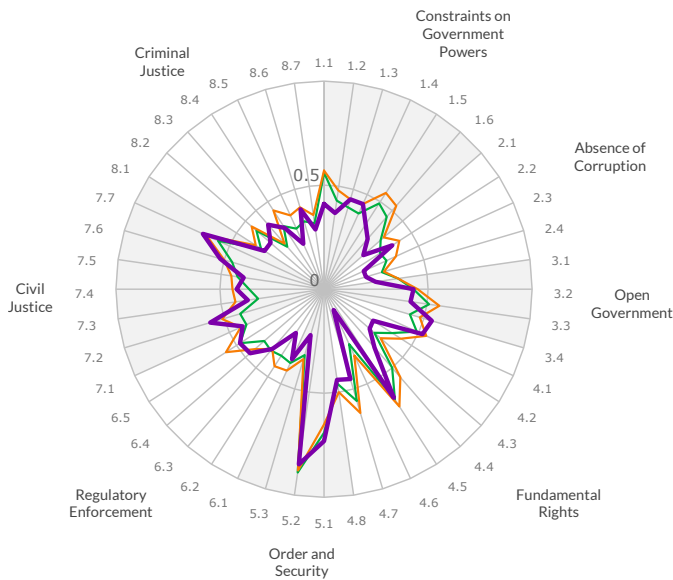


Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	12/13	29/31	80/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.37	11/13	29/31	95/102
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.49	4/13	15/31	49/102
Open Government	—	0.45	11/13	26/31	82/102
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.36	13/13	29/31	96/102
Order and Security	—	0.69	11/13	19/31	68/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	5/13	12/31	46/102
Civil Justice	—	0.49	8/13	22/31	63/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	11/13	24/31	76/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.4	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.53	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.47
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.4	4.2 Right to life and security	0.44	7.2 No discrimination	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.29	4.3 Due process of law	0.41	7.3 No corruption	0.55
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.33	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.31
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.33	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.18	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.38
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.43	4.6 Right to privacy	0.15	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.35	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.75
		4.8 Labor rights	0.49		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.5	5.1 Absence of crime	0.89	8.1 Effective investigations	0.42
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.53	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.85	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.33
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.62	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.32	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.41
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.3			8.4 No discrimination	0.23
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.53
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.55	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.14
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.44	6.2 No improper influence	0.56	8.7 Due process of law	0.41
3.2 Right to information	0.52	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.55		
3.3 Civic participation	0.34	6.4 Respect for due process	0.31		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.5	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.58		



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.41	15/18	12/15	95/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.39	16/18	12/15	89/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	17/18	14/15	100/102
Open Government	—	0.41	13/18	10/15	92/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	16/18	11/15	94/102
Order and Security	—	0.61	12/18	10/15	85/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.39	15/18	9/15	94/102
Civil Justice	—	0.48	9/18	3/15	68/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	14/18	8/15	80/102

■ Uganda
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Low income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.41	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.43
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.37	4.2 Right to life and security	0.28	7.2 No discrimination	0.57
1.3 Independent auditing	0.45	4.3 Due process of law	0.29	7.3 No corruption	0.37
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.37	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.42
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.37	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.62	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.39
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.32	4.6 Right to privacy	0.11	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.52
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.45	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64
		4.8 Labor rights	0.44		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.25	5.1 Absence of crime	0.73	8.1 Effective investigations	0.34
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.39	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.85	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.34
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.21	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.23	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.41
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.21			8.4 No discrimination	0.35
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.24
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.37	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.4
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.25	6.2 No improper influence	0.25	8.7 Due process of law	0.29
3.2 Right to information	0.43	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.38		
3.3 Civic participation	0.42	6.4 Respect for due process	0.47		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.48		

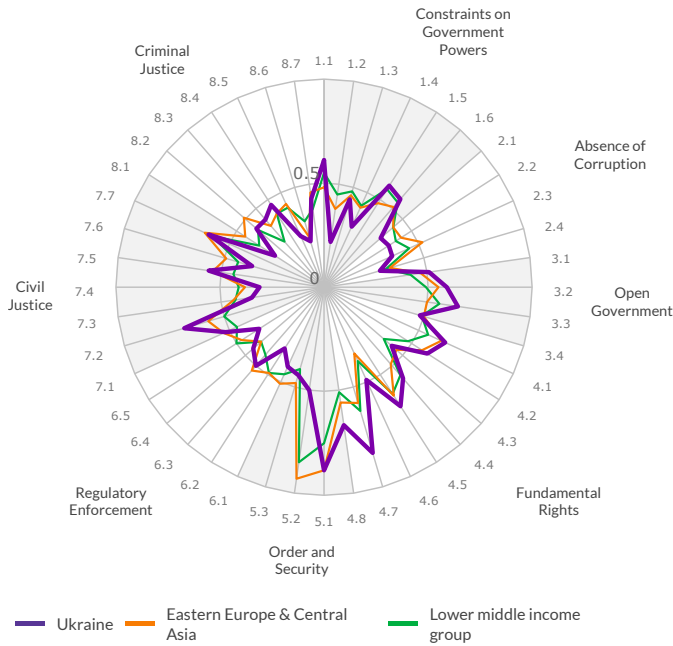
Ukraine

Kiev, Kharkiv, Odesa

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.48	9/13	13/25	70/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	7/13	17/25	77/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.34	11/13	18/25	84/102
Open Government	—	0.56	4/13	5/25	43/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.61	3/13	5/25	44/102
Order and Security	▼	0.6	13/13	18/25	87/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	12/13	16/25	80/102
Civil Justice	—	0.49	9/13	9/25	65/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	9/13	13/25	71/102

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.22
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.58
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.56

Absence of Corruption

2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.36
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.37
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.36
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.51
3.2 Right to information	0.59
3.3 Civic participation	0.65
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.64
4.2 Right to life and security	0.59
4.3 Due process of law	0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.58
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.49
4.7 Freedom of association	0.83
4.8 Labor rights	0.67

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.88
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.5
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2 No improper influence	0.35
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.5
6.4 Respect for due process	0.45
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.37

Civil Justice

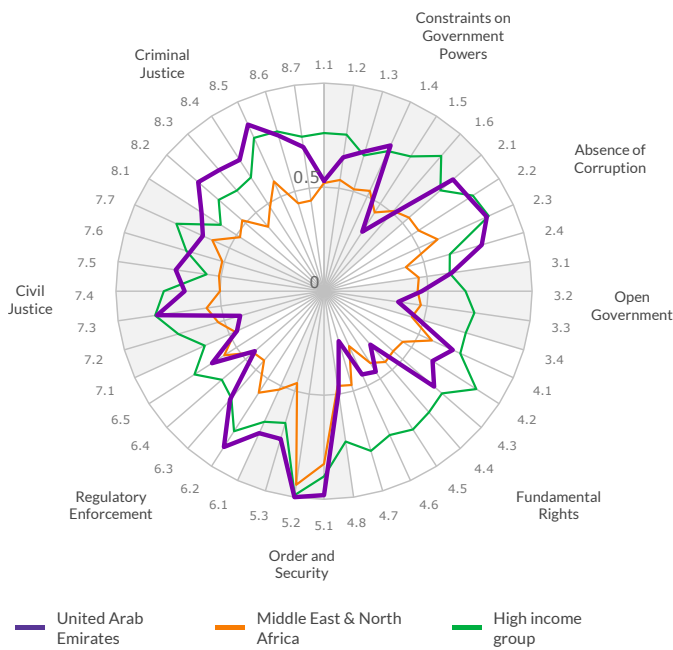
7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.52
7.2 No discrimination	0.7
7.3 No corruption	0.35
7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.31
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.56
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.36
7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.61

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.28
8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.43
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.43
8.4 No discrimination	0.47
8.5 No corruption	0.27
8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.23
8.7 Due process of law	0.43

United Arab Emirates

Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi
Region: Middle East & North Africa | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	1/7	26/31	27/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.58	2/7	30/31	45/102
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.82	1/7	13/31	13/102
Open Government	—	0.48	3/7	31/31	69/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.5	4/7	30/31	75/102
Order and Security	—	0.91	1/7	5/31	6/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.68	1/7	21/31	21/102
Civil Justice	—	0.63	1/7	26/31	29/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.77	1/7	9/31	9/102

■ United Arab Emirates
 ■ Middle East & North Africa
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

<p> Constraints on Government Powers</p> <p>1.1 Limits by legislature 0.53</p> <p>1.2 Limits by judiciary 0.65</p> <p>1.3 Independent auditing 0.7</p> <p>1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct 0.77</p> <p>1.5 Non-governmental checks 0.34</p> <p>1.6 Lawful transition of power 0.48</p>	<p> Fundamental Rights</p> <p>4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination 0.68</p> <p>4.2 Right to life and security 0.62</p> <p>4.3 Due process of law 0.7</p> <p>4.4 Freedom of expression 0.34</p> <p>4.5 Freedom of religion 0.46</p> <p>4.6 Right to privacy 0.44</p> <p>4.7 Freedom of association 0.25</p> <p>4.8 Labor rights 0.49</p>	<p> Civil Justice</p> <p>7.1 Accessibility and affordability 0.46</p> <p>7.2 No discrimination 0.42</p> <p>7.3 No corruption 0.81</p> <p>7.4 No improper gov. influence 0.67</p> <p>7.5 No unreasonable delay 0.72</p> <p>7.6 Effective enforcement 0.67</p> <p>7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs 0.64</p>
<p> Absence of Corruption</p> <p>2.1 No corruption in the executive branch 0.82</p> <p>2.2 No corruption in the judiciary 0.83</p> <p>2.3 No corruption in the police/military 0.86</p> <p>2.4 No corruption in the legislature 0.79</p>	<p> Order and Security</p> <p>5.1 Absence of crime 0.98</p> <p>5.2 Absence of civil conflict 1</p> <p>5.3 Absence of violent redress 0.74</p>	<p> Criminal Justice</p> <p>8.1 Effective investigations 0.7</p> <p>8.2 Timely and effective adjudication 0.8</p> <p>8.3 Effective correctional system 0.77</p> <p>8.4 No discrimination 0.75</p> <p>8.5 No corruption 0.88</p> <p>8.6 No improper gov. influence 0.78</p> <p>8.7 Due process of law 0.7</p>
<p> Open Government</p> <p>3.1 Publicized laws and government data 0.62</p> <p>3.2 Right to information 0.47</p> <p>3.3 Civic participation 0.36</p> <p>3.4 Complaint mechanisms 0.47</p>	<p> Regulatory Enforcement</p> <p>6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement 0.75</p> <p>6.2 No improper influence 0.89</p> <p>6.3 No unreasonable delay 0.69</p> <p>6.4 Respect for due process 0.44</p> <p>6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation 0.64</p>	

United Kingdom

London, Birmingham, Glasgow
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.78 **8/24** **12/31** **12/102**



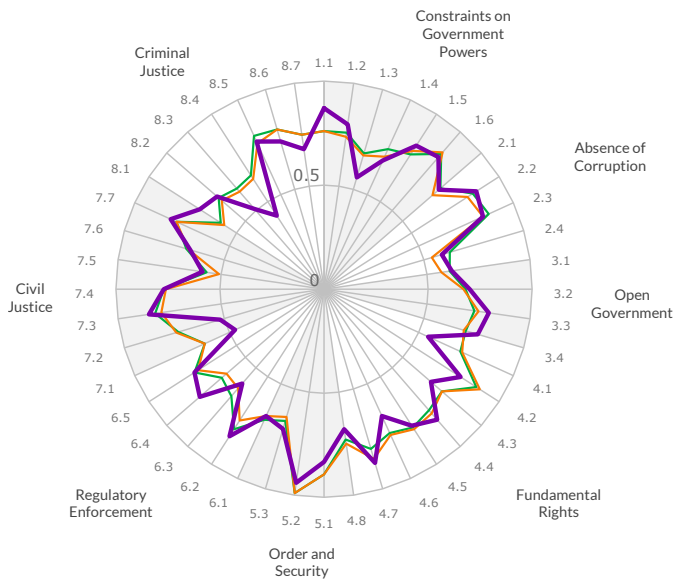
Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.8	9/24	11/31	11/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.82	8/24	15/31	15/102
Open Government	—	0.74	7/24	8/31	8/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	12/24	14/31	14/102
Order and Security	—	0.86	10/24	17/31	19/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.77	8/24	12/31	12/102
Civil Justice	—	0.74	9/24	13/31	13/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.76	6/24	11/31	11/102

United Kingdom EU + EFTA + North America High income group ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.83	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.7	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.58
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83	4.2 Right to life and security	0.9	7.2 No discrimination	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.59	4.3 Due process of law	0.82	7.3 No corruption	0.89
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.8	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.82	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.84
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.82	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.83	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.73
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.9	4.6 Right to privacy	0.69	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.71
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.85	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.82
		4.8 Labor rights	0.71		
Absence of Corruption				Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.81			8.1 Effective investigations	0.7
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.93	Order and Security		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.79
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.89	5.1 Absence of crime	0.9	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.63
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.64	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.4 No discrimination	0.65
		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.69	8.5 No corruption	0.86
Open Government				8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.9
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.67	Regulatory Enforcement		8.7 Due process of law	0.82
3.2 Right to information	0.73	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.72		
3.3 Civic participation	0.79	6.2 No improper influence	0.89		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.78	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.69		
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.77		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.77		

United States

New York, Los Angeles, Chicago
Region: EU + EFTA + North America | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.73	13/24	19/31	19/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.76	15/24	20/31	21/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.75	12/24	20/31	20/102
Open Government	—	0.73	8/24	11/31	11/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	19/24	25/31	26/102
Order and Security	—	0.82	15/24	21/31	26/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.73	13/24	20/31	20/102
Civil Justice	—	0.67	14/24	21/31	21/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.64	16/24	23/31	23/102

— United States
 — EU + EFTA + North America
 — High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.87	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.55	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.47
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.8	4.2 Right to life and security	0.78	7.2 No discrimination	0.52
1.3 Independent auditing	0.56	4.3 Due process of law	0.68	7.3 No corruption	0.85
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.68	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.83	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.77
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.82	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.59
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.84	4.6 Right to privacy	0.67	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.67
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.73	4.7 Freedom of association	0.87	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.81
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.87	4.8 Labor rights	0.68	8.1 Effective investigations	0.71
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.84	5.1 Absence of crime	0.83	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.68
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.59	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.94	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.51
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.62	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.7	8.4 No discrimination	0.42
3.2 Right to information	0.7	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.67	8.5 No corruption	0.78
3.3 Civic participation	0.8	6.2 No improper influence	0.84	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.74
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.77	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.6	8.7 Due process of law	0.68
		6.4 Respect for due process	0.79		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74		

Uruguay

Montevideo, Salto, Paysandu
Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: High income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	1/19	22/31	22/102

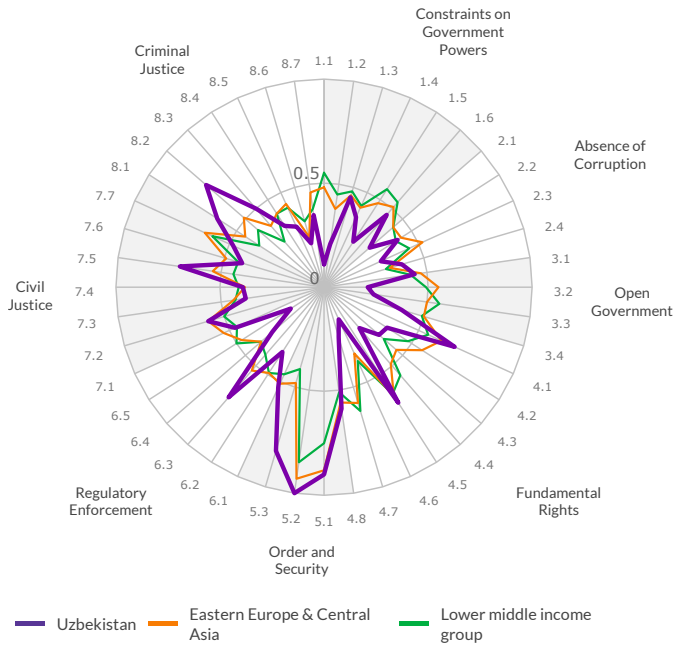
Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.76	2/19	19/31	20/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.78	1/19	18/31	18/102
Open Government	—	0.65	3/19	20/31	21/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	1/19	16/31	16/102
Order and Security	—	0.72	1/19	29/31	57/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.73	1/19	19/31	19/102
Civil Justice	—	0.71	1/19	17/31	17/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	3/19	29/31	36/102

■ Uruguay
 ■ Latin America & the Caribbean
 ■ High income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.72	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.74	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.75
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.72	4.2 Right to life and security	0.9	7.2 No discrimination	0.75
1.3 Independent auditing	0.67	4.3 Due process of law	0.59	7.3 No corruption	0.81
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.72	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.8	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.72
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.79	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.92	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.56
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.94	4.6 Right to privacy	0.77	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.67
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.86	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73
		4.8 Labor rights	0.76		
Absence of Corruption				Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.77			8.1 Effective investigations	0.41
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.83	Order and Security		8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.38
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.81	5.1 Absence of crime	0.74	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.36
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.71	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.4 No discrimination	0.61
		5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.41	8.5 No corruption	0.76
				8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.66
Open Government		Regulatory Enforcement		8.7 Due process of law	0.59
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.54	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.72		
3.2 Right to information	0.58	6.2 No improper influence	0.84		
3.3 Civic participation	0.78	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.64		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.71	6.4 Respect for due process	0.6		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.86		

Uzbekistan

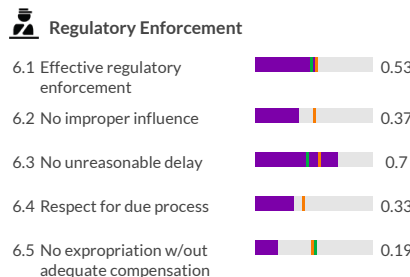
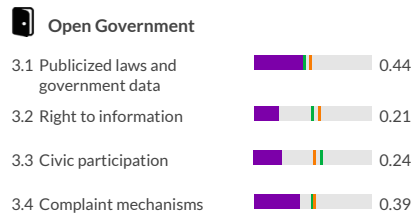
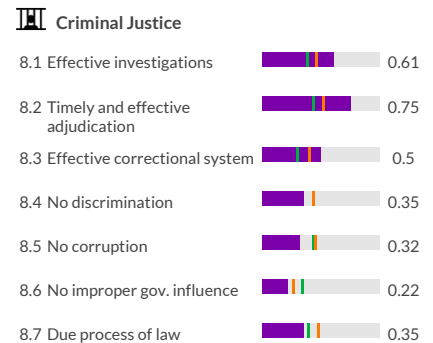
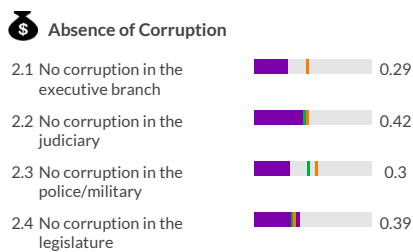
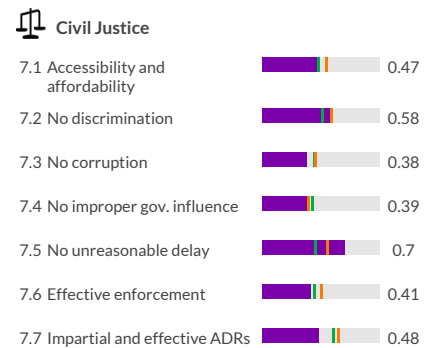
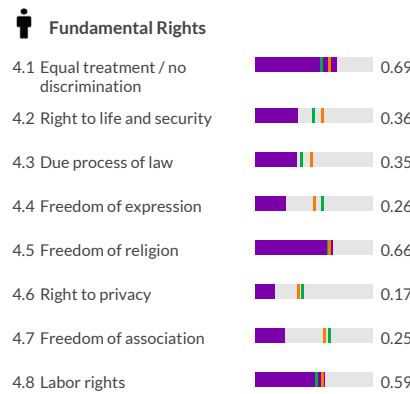
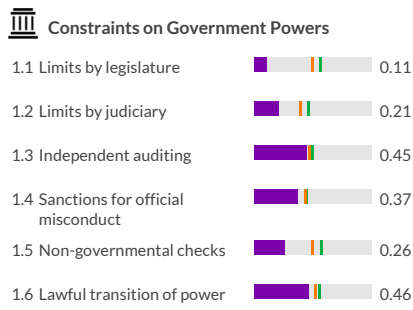
Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana
Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia | Income group: Lower middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	13/13	17/25	81/102

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.31	13/13	25/25	100/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	10/13	16/25	81/102
Open Government	—	0.32	13/13	25/25	101/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.41	12/13	23/25	91/102
Order and Security	—	0.91	1/13	1/25	5/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	10/13	14/25	78/102
Civil Justice	—	0.49	10/13	10/25	66/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	4/13	6/25	49/102

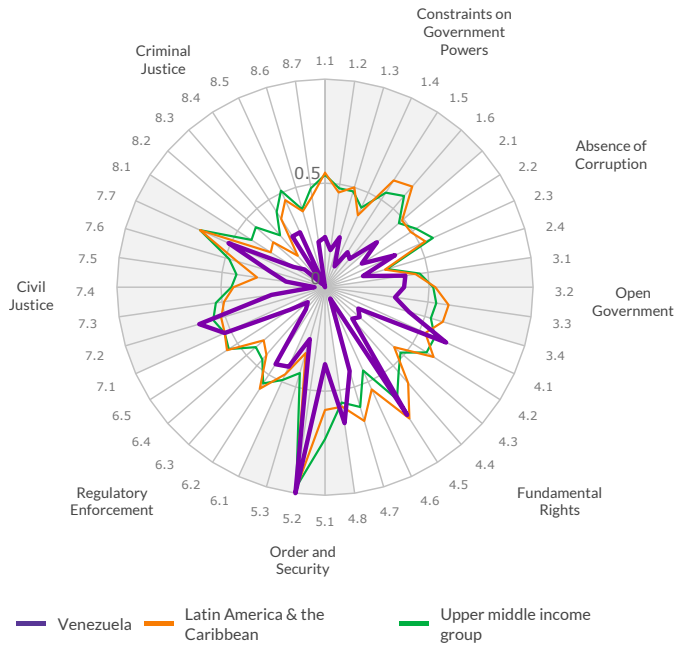
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High



Venezuela

Caracas, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto

Region: Latin America & the Caribbean | Income group: Upper middle income



Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.32	19/19	31/31	102/102

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.19	19/19	31/31	102/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	19/19	31/31	95/102
Open Government	—	0.38	19/19	30/31	97/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	19/19	28/31	93/102
Order and Security	—	0.54	18/19	30/31	97/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.26	19/19	31/31	102/102
Civil Justice	—	0.35	19/19	31/31	100/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.16	19/19	31/31	102/102

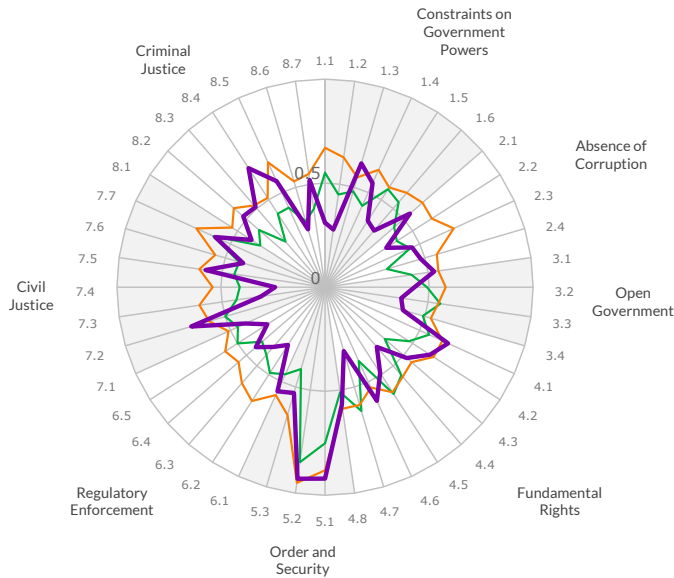
— Venezuela
 — Latin America & the Caribbean
 — Upper middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.24	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.64	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.18	4.2 Right to life and security	0.19	7.2 No discrimination	0.63
1.3 Independent auditing	0.25	4.3 Due process of law	0.22	7.3 No corruption	0.26
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.11	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.2	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.05
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.2	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.19
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.18	4.6 Right to privacy	0.06	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.28
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.42	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.51
		4.8 Labor rights	0.66		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.33	5.1 Absence of crime	0.37	8.1 Effective investigations	0.18
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.21	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.13
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.37	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.26	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.02
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.19			8.4 No discrimination	0.29
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.29
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.39	6.2 No improper influence	0.44	8.7 Due process of law	0.22
3.2 Right to information	0.38	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.14		
3.3 Civic participation	0.34	6.4 Respect for due process	0.11		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.42	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.2		

Vietnam

Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City
Region: East Asia & Pacific | Income group: Lower middle income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	12/15	11/25	64/102



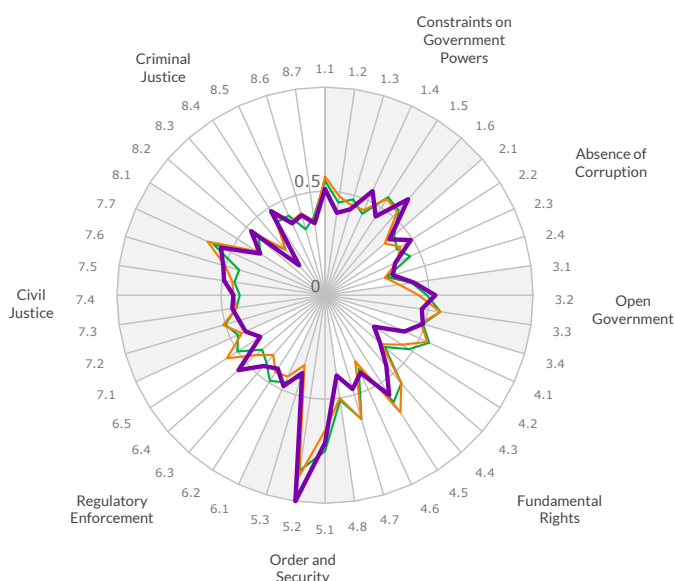
Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.42	13/15	21/25	85/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	11/15	7/25	56/102
Open Government	—	0.43	11/15	21/25	86/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	10/15	13/25	69/102
Order and Security	—	0.79	8/15	4/25	35/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	13/15	19/25	85/102
Civil Justice	—	0.46	12/15	14/25	76/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.5	8/15	2/25	39/102

— Vietnam
 — East Asia & Pacific
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up
 ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.31	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.65	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.42
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.28	4.2 Right to life and security	0.6	7.2 No discrimination	0.67
1.3 Independent auditing	0.62	4.3 Due process of law	0.52	7.3 No corruption	0.31
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.55	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.38	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.24
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.38	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.49	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.58
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.36	4.6 Right to privacy	0.6	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.32	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.58
		4.8 Labor rights	0.57		
Absence of Corruption		Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.54	5.1 Absence of crime	0.92	8.1 Effective investigations	0.42
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.35	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.93	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.52
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.46	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.53	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.51
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.48			8.4 No discrimination	0.68
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.5 No corruption	0.56
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.55	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.29
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.53	6.2 No improper influence	0.33	8.7 Due process of law	0.52
3.2 Right to information	0.43	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.38		
3.3 Civic participation	0.37	6.4 Respect for due process	0.44		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.39	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.33		

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.47	7/18	14/25	73/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	11/18	14/25	68/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.4	7/18	13/25	70/102
Open Government	—	0.48	8/18	15/25	72/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.42	15/18	22/25	89/102
Order and Security	—	0.7	6/18	12/25	62/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	7/18	11/25	68/102
Civil Justice	—	0.47	11/18	12/25	71/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	8/18	11/25	65/102

— Zambia
 — Sub-Saharan Africa
 — Lower middle income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

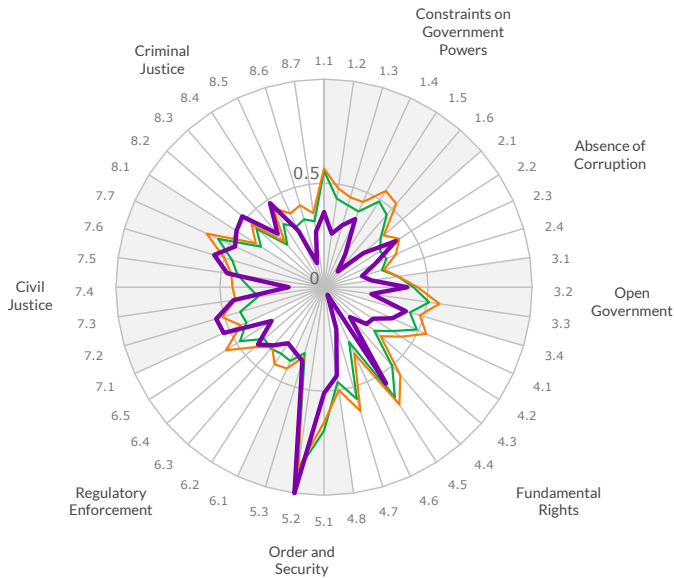
Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score	Category	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers	1.1 Limits by legislature	0.51	Fundamental Rights	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.42	Civil Justice	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.42
	1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.4		4.2 Right to life and security	0.28		7.2 No discrimination	0.43
	1.3 Independent auditing	0.43		4.3 Due process of law	0.35		7.3 No corruption	0.45
	1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.55		4.4 Freedom of expression	0.45		7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.44
	1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.45		4.5 Freedom of religion	0.57		7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.49
	1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.61		4.6 Right to privacy	0.41		7.6 Effective enforcement	0.51
Absence of Corruption	2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.41		4.7 Freedom of association	0.47		7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.55
	2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.49		Order and Security	4.8 Labor rights	0.39	Criminal Justice	8.1 Effective investigations
	2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.37	5.1 Absence of crime		0.71	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication		0.47
	2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.34	5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1	8.3 Effective correctional system		0.19
Open Government	3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.43	5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.39	8.4 No discrimination		0.48
	3.2 Right to information	0.53	Regulatory Enforcement		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.48		8.5 No corruption
	3.3 Civic participation	0.47		6.2 No improper influence	0.42	8.6 No improper gov. influence		0.4
	3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.49		6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45	8.7 Due process of law		0.35
		6.4 Respect for due process		0.55				
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.37				

Zimbabwe

Harare, Bulawayo, Chitungwiza
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa | Income group: Low income

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.37	18/18	14/15	100/102
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	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.26	18/18	15/15	101/102
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	13/18	9/15	92/102
Open Government	—	0.32	18/18	15/15	102/102
Fundamental Rights	—	0.29	18/18	15/15	101/102
Order and Security	—	0.63	9/18	8/15	78/102
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	18/18	14/15	100/102
Civil Justice	—	0.45	13/18	6/15	79/102
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	11/18	6/15	72/102

■ Zimbabwe
 ■ Sub-Saharan Africa
 ■ Low income group
 ▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down
 Low
 Medium
 High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.36	4.1 Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.36	7.1 Accessibility and affordability	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.26	4.2 Right to life and security	0.28	7.2 No discrimination	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.31	4.3 Due process of law	0.27	7.3 No corruption	0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.19	7.4 No improper gov. influence	0.17
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.19	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.55	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.1	4.6 Right to privacy	0.04	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.55
		4.7 Freedom of association	0.21	7.7 Impartial and effective ADRs	0.47
Absence of Corruption		4.8 Labor rights	0.43		
2.1 No corruption in the executive branch	0.25	Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.2 No corruption in the judiciary	0.41	5.1 Absence of crime	0.51	8.1 Effective investigations	0.5
2.3 No corruption in the police/military	0.27	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1	8.2 Timely and effective adjudication	0.52
2.4 No corruption in the legislature	0.19	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.37	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.34
		Regulatory Enforcement		8.4 No discrimination	0.48
Open Government		6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.34	8.5 No corruption	0.3
3.1 Publicized laws and government data	0.23	6.2 No improper influence	0.32	8.6 No improper gov. influence	0.12
3.2 Right to information	0.4	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.37	8.7 Due process of law	0.27
3.3 Civic participation	0.23	6.4 Respect for due process	0.42		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.41	6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.3		

Methodology



Methodology

The WJP Rule of Law Index is the first attempt to systematically and comprehensively quantify the rule of law around the world, and remains unique in its operationalization of rule of law dimensions into concrete questions.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015* report presents information on eight composite factors that are further disaggregated into 44 specific sub-factors (see Table 2). Factor 9, informal justice, is included in the framework, but has been excluded from the aggregated scores and rankings in order to provide meaningful cross-country comparisons. In attempting to present an image that accurately portrays the rule of law as experienced by ordinary people, each score of the Index is calculated using a large number of questions drawn from two original data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: a General Population Poll (GPP) and a series of Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs).

These two data sources collect up-to-date firsthand information that is not available at the global level, and constitute the world's most comprehensive dataset of its kind. They capture the experiences and perceptions of ordinary citizens and in-country professionals concerning the performance of the state and its agents and the actual operation of the legal framework in their country. The country scores and rankings presented in this report are built from more than five hundred variables drawn from the assessments of more than 100,000 citizens and legal experts in 102 countries and jurisdictions, making it the most accurate portrayal of the factors that contribute to shaping the rule of law in a nation.

Table 2: The Indicators of the World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index®

The World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index comprises 44 sub-factors organized around eight factors. The following table presents a summary of the concepts underlying each of these sub-factors. A full map of the variables used to calculate the Index scores is available in the methodology section of the WJP Rule of Law Index website.



Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature

Measures whether legislative bodies have the ability in practice to exercise effective checks and oversight of the government.

1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary

Measures whether the judiciary has the independence and the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on the government.

1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review

Measures whether comptrollers or auditors, as well as national human rights ombudsman agencies, have sufficient independence and the ability to exercise effective checks and oversight of the government.

1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct

Measures whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and the police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations.

1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks

Measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.

1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law

Measures whether government officials are elected or appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the constitution. Where elections take place, it also measures the integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.



Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain

Measures the prevalence of bribery, informal payments, and other inducements in the delivery of public services and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures whether government procurement and public works contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding process, and whether government officials at various levels of the executive branch refrain from embezzling public funds.

2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations.

2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain

Measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.



Factor 3: Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data

Measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicly available, presented in plain language, and are made accessible in all languages. It also measures the quality and accessibility of information published by the government in print or online, and whether administrative regulations, drafts of legislation, and high court decisions are made accessible to the public in a timely manner.

3.2 Right to information

Measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted, whether these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, if the information provided is pertinent and complete, and if requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. It also measures whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request.

3.3 Civic participation

Measures the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition the government. It also measures whether people can voice concerns to various government officers, and whether government officials provide sufficient information and notice about decisions affecting the community.

3.4 Complaint mechanisms

Measures whether people are able to bring specific complaints to the government about the provision of public services or the performance of government officers in carrying out their legal duties in practice, and how government officials respond to such complaints.



Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination

Measures whether individuals are free from discrimination - based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, or sexual orientation, or gender identity - including with respect to public services, employment, court proceedings, and the justice system.

4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether the police inflict physical harm upon criminal suspects during arrest and interrogation, and whether political dissidents or members of the media are subjected to unreasonable searches or to arrest, detention, imprisonment, threats, abusive treatment or violence.

4.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused

Measures whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence and the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention. It also measures whether criminal suspects are able to access and challenge evidence used against them, whether they are subject to abusive treatment, and whether they are provided with adequate legal assistance. In addition, it also measures whether the basic rights of prisoners are respected once they have been convicted of a crime.

4.4 Freedom of opinion & expression is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.

4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether members of religious minorities can worship and conduct religious practices freely and publicly, and whether non-adherents are protected from having to submit to religious laws.

4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether the police or other government officials conduct physical searches without warrants, or intercept electronic communications of private individuals without judicial authorization.

4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether people can freely attend community meetings, join political organizations, hold peaceful public demonstrations, sign petitions, and express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation.

4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed

Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labor and child labor.



Factor 5: Order & Security

5.1 Crime is effectively controlled

Measures the prevalence of common crimes, including homicide, kidnapping, burglary and theft, armed robbery, and extortion, as well as people's general perceptions of safety in their communities.

5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited

Measures whether people are effectively protected from armed conflict and terrorism.

5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances

Measures whether people resort to intimidation or violence to resolve civil disputes amongst themselves, or to seek redress from the government, and whether people are free from mob violence.



Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced

Measures whether government regulations, such as labor, environmental, public health, commercial, and consumer protection regulations, are effectively enforced.

6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence

Measures whether the enforcement of regulations is subject to bribery or improper influence by private interests, and whether public services, such as the issuance of permits and licenses and the administration of public health services, are provided without bribery or other inducements.

6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay

Measures whether administrative proceedings at the national and local levels are conducted without unreasonable delay.

6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings

Measures whether the due process of law is respected in administrative proceedings conducted by national and local authorities, including in such areas as the environment, taxes, and labor.

6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation

Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated.

Factor 7: Civil Justice

7.1 People can access and afford civil justice

Measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies, can access and afford legal advice and representation, and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.

7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination

Measures whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption

Measures whether the civil justice system is free of bribery and improper influence by private interests.

7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence

Measures whether the civil justice system is free of improper government or political influence.

7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay

Measures whether civil justice proceedings are conducted and judgments are produced in a timely manner without unreasonable delay.

7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced

Measures the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible impartial, and effective

Measures whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free from corruption.

Factor 8: Criminal Justice

8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective

Measures whether perpetrators of crimes are effectively apprehended and charged. It also measures whether police, investigators, and prosecutors have adequate resources, are free of corruption, and perform their duties competently.

8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective

Measures whether perpetrators of crimes are effectively prosecuted and punished. It also measures whether criminal judges and other judicial officers are competent and produce speedy decisions.

8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior

Measures whether correctional institutions are secure, respect prisoners' rights, and are effective in preventing recidivism.

8.4 Criminal system is impartial

Measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption

Measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free from bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence

Measures whether the criminal justice system is independent from government or political influence.

8.7 Due process of law and rights of the accused

Measures whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence and the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention. It also measures whether criminal suspects are able to access and challenge evidence used against them, whether they are subject to abusive treatment, and whether they are provided with adequate legal assistance. In addition, it measures whether the basic rights of prisoners are respected once they have been convicted of a crime.

DATA SOURCES

Every year the WJP collects data from representative samples of the general public (the General Population Polls or GPPs) and legal professionals (the Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires or QRQs) to compute the Index scores and rankings. The GPP surveys provide firsthand information on the experiences and the perceptions of ordinary people regarding a range of pertinent rule of law information, including their dealings with the government, the ease of interacting with state bureaucracy, the extent of bribery and corruption, the availability of dispute resolution systems, and the prevalence of common crimes to which they are exposed. The GPP questionnaire includes 87 perception-based questions and 56 experience-based questions, along with socio-demographic information on all respondents. The questionnaire is translated into local languages, adapted to common expressions, and administered by leading local polling companies using a probability sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities of each country. Depending on the particular situation of each country, three different polling methodologies are used: face-to-face, telephone, or online. The GPPs are carried out in each country every other year. The polling data used in this year's report was collected during the fall of 2012 (for 5 countries), the fall of 2013 (for 43 countries), and the fall of 2014 (for 54 countries). Detailed information regarding the cities covered, the polling companies contracted to administer the questionnaire, and the polling methodology employed in each of the 102 countries is presented in Table 3.

The Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs) complement the polling data with assessments from in-country professionals with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health. These questionnaires gather timely input from practitioners who frequently interact with state institutions, including information on the efficacy of courts, the strength of regulatory enforcement, and the reliability of accountability mechanisms. The questionnaires contain close-ended perception questions and several hypothetical scenarios with highly detailed factual assumptions aimed at ensuring comparability across countries. The QRQ surveys are conducted annually, and the questionnaires are completed by

respondents selected from directories of law firms, universities and colleges, research organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as through referrals from the WJP global network of practitioners, and vetted by WJP staff based on their expertise. The expert surveys are administered in three languages: English, French, and Spanish. The QRQ data for this report includes over 2,500 surveys, which represents an average of 25 respondents per country. These data were collected from October 2014 through January 2015.

DATA CLEANING AND SCORE COMPUTATION

Once collected, the data are carefully processed to arrive at country-level scores. As a first step, the respondent-level data are edited to exclude partially-completed surveys, suspicious data, and outliers (which are detected using the Z-score method). Individual answers are then mapped onto the 44 sub-factors of the Index (or onto the intermediate categories that make up each sub-factor), codified so that all values fall between 0 (least rule of law) and 1 (most rule of law), and aggregated at the country level using the simple (or un-weighted) average of all respondents. To allow for aggregation, the resulting scores are normalized using the Min-Max method. These normalized scores are then successively aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the factor level to produce the final country scores and rankings. In most cases, the GPP and QRQ questions are equally weighted in the calculation of the scores of the intermediate categories (sub-factors and sub-sub-factors). A full picture of how questions are mapped onto indicators and how they are weighted is presented in Botero and Ponce (2011).

DATA VALIDATION

As a final step, data are validated and cross-checked against qualitative and quantitative third-party sources to provide an additional layer of analysis and to identify possible mistakes or inconsistencies within the data. The third-party data sources used to cross-check the Index scores are described in Botero and Ponce (2011).

Table 3: City Coverage and Polling Methodology in the 102 Indexed Countries & Territories

Country/Territory	Cities Covered	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Afghanistan	Kabul, Kandahar, Herat	ACSOR Surveys, a subsidiary of D3 Systems, Inc.	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Albania	Tirana, Durres, Shkodra	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Argentina	Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Australia	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2013
Austria	Vienna, Graz, Linz	Survey Sampling International	Online	1008	2014
Bangladesh	Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna	Org-Quest Research	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Belarus	Minsk, Gomel, Mogilev	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Belgium	Antwerp, Ghent, Charleroi	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2013
Belize	Belize City, San Ignacio, Belmopan	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Bolivia	La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba	Prime Consulting	Face-to-face	1201	2013
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo, Tuzla, Banja Luka	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Botswana	Gaborone, Francistown, Molepolole	SIS International Research	Face-to-face	1045	2012
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Sao Paulo	IBOPE Market Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Bulgaria	Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna	Alpha Research	Face-to-face	1027	2013
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Dédougou	TNS-RMS	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham	Indochina Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Cameroon	Douala, Yaounde, Bamenda	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	997	2013
Canada	Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver	Survey Sampling International	Online	920	2014
Chile	Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion	D3 Systems, Inc.	Face-to-face	1000	2014
China	Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1002	2013
Colombia	Bogota, Medellin, Baranquilla	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1017	2013
Costa Rica	San Jose, Alajuela, Cartago	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan, San Pedro, Bouake	TNS-RMS	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Croatia	Zagreb, Split, Rijeka	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Czech Republic	Prague, Brno, Ostrava	Survey Sampling International	Online	997	2014
Denmark	Copenhagen, Aarhus, Odense	SIS International Research	Online	1050	2014
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo, Distrito Nacional, Santiago	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Ecuador	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria, Giza	D3 Systems, Inc./WJP in collaboration with local partner	Phone/Face-to-face	300/1000	2014/2012
El Salvador	San Salvador, San Miguel, Santa Ana	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1009	2013
Estonia	Tallinn, Tartu, Narva	Norstat	Online	800	2014
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Infinite Insight	Face-to-face	570	2014
Finland	Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere	SIS International Research	Online	1050	2014
France	Paris, Lyon, Marseille	Survey Sampling International	Online	1001	2013
Georgia	Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi	ACT	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Germany	Berlin, Hamburg, Munich	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2013
Ghana	Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi	FACTS International Ghana Limited	Face-to-face	1005	2013
Greece	Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2014
Guatemala	Guatemala City, Quetzaltenango, Escuintla	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1026	2013
Honduras	Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1010	2014
Hungary	Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
India	Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore	Ipsos Public Affairs	Face-to-face	1047	2013
Indonesia	Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung	MRI-Marketing Research Indonesia	Face-to-face	1011	2014
Iran	Teheran, Mashad, Isfahan	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1045	2013
Italy	Rome, Milan, Naples	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2014
Jamaica	Kingston & St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. James	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Japan	Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1002	2013

Country/Territory	Cities Covered	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Jordan	Amman, Irbid, Zarqa	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1004	2013
Kazakhstan	Almaty, Astana, Shymkent	VCIOM	Face-to-face	1002	2013
Kenya	Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru	TNS-RMS	Face-to-face	1003	2013
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad	VCIOM	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Lebanon	Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon	IIACSS	Face-to-face	1003	2014
Liberia	Monrovia, Kakata, Gbarnga	FACTS International Ghana Limited	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Macedonia, FYR	Skopje, Kumanovo, Bitola	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Madagascar	Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Toamasina	DCDM Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Malawi	Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu	Consumer Options Ltd.	Face-to-face	997	2014
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Ipoh	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1011	2014
Mexico	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey	Data Opinion Publica y Mercados	Face-to-face	1005	2014
Moldova	Chisinau, Balti, Cahul	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan, Erdenet	Sant Maral	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Morocco	Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakesh	Ipsos Public Affairs	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Myanmar	Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Yangon	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1004	2013
Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar	Solutions Consultant	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2013
New Zealand	Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch	IBI Partners	Telephone	1003	2014
Nicaragua	Managua, Masaya, Leon	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Nigeria	Lagos, Oyo, Kano	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1048	2013
Norway	Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim	SIS International Research	Online	1050	2014
Pakistan	Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad	Gallup Pakistan	Face-to-face	2007	2014
Panama	Panama City, San Miguelito, David	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Peru	Lima, Trujillo, Arequipa	Prime Consulting	Face-to-face	1231	2013
Philippines	Manila, Davao, Cebu	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Poland	Warsaw, Lodz, Cracow	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Portugal	Lisbon, Villa Nova de Gaia, Sintra	Survey Sampling International	Online	1001	2014
Republic of Korea	Seoul, Busan, Incheon	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1004	2013
Romania	Bucharest, Cluj-Napoco, Timisoara	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Russia	Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk	VCIOM	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Senegal	Dakar, Thies, Saint-Louis	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1001	2014
Serbia	Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Sierra Leone	Freetown, Kenema, Makeni	TNS-RMS Cameroun Ltd.	Face-to-face	1005	2012
Singapore	Singapore	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2014
Slovenia	Ljubljana, Maribor, Oelje	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
South Africa	Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2013
Sri Lanka	Colombo, Negombo, Kandy	PepperCube Consultants	Face-to-face	1030	2014
Sweden	Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2013
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Shinyanga	Consumer Options Ltd.	Face-to-face	1000	2012
Thailand	Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pak Kret	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1008	2013
Tunisia	Tunis, Sfax, Sousse	BJKA Consulting (BJ Group)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Turkey	Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir	TNS Turkey	Face-to-face	1003	2013
Uganda	Kampala, Mbale, Mbarara	TNS-RMS	Face-to-face	1002	2013
Ukraine	Kiev, Kharkiv, Odesa	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
United Arab Emirates	Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi	Dolfin Market Research & Consultancy (DolfinX)	Face-to-face	1610	2014
United Kingdom	London, Birmingham, Glasgow	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2013
United States	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago	Survey Sampling International	Online	1002	2014
Uruguay	Montevideo, Salto, Paysandu	Statmark Group	Telephone	1000	2012
Uzbekistan	Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EUR-ASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Venezuela	Caracas, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2013
Vietnam	Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City	Indochina Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Zambia	Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Zimbabwe	Harare, Bulawayo, Chitungwiza	SIS International Research	Face-to-face	1005	2012

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METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES TO THIS YEAR'S REPORT

Every year, the WJP reviews the methods of data collection to ensure that the information produced is valid, useful, and continues to capture the status of the rule of law in the world. To maintain consistency with previous editions and to facilitate tracking changes over time, this year's questionnaires and data maps are closely aligned with those administered in the past.

In order to improve the accuracy of the QRQ results and reduce respondent burden, pro-active dependent interviewing techniques were used to remind respondents who participated in last year's survey of their responses in the previous year.

The most notable change to this year's Rule of Law Index was the broadening of the open government definition and the addition of new survey questions for better measurement for each of the four subfactors. 1) The "Publicized Laws and Government Data" category is an expansion of the category previously named "The laws are publicized and stable". The concept's definition has been broadened to include new information on the quality and accessibility of information published by the government in print and online. 2) The "Right to Information" category, which was previously named "Official information is available on request", has been expanded and now includes new survey questions on whether requests for government information are granted within a reasonable time period, whether the information provided is pertinent and complete, and whether requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. 3) The "Civic Participation" category, previously named "Right to petition the government and public participation", has been broadened, and now includes survey questions on the freedom of opinion and expression, and the freedom of assembly and association. 4) The category "Complaint Mechanisms" is introduced and measures whether people are able to bring specific complaints to the government about the provision of public services or the performance of government officials. The category "The laws are stable", which was included as part of the open government factor in the Rule of Law Index, has been removed.

For these reasons, the scores and rankings provided in this report are not comparable to the previous "Factor 3: Open Government" scores and rankings presented in the Rule of Law Index.

TRACKING CHANGES OVER TIME

This year's report includes a measure to illustrate whether the rule of law in a country, as measured through the factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index, changed over the course of the past year. This measure is presented in the form of arrows and represents a summary of rigorous statistical testing based on the use of bootstrapping procedures (see below). For each factor, this measure takes the value of zero (no arrow) if there was no statistically significant change in the score since last year, a positive value (upward arrow) if there was a change leading to a statistically significant improvement in the score, and a negative value (downward arrow) if there was a change leading to a statistically significant deterioration in the score. This measure complements the numerical scores and rankings presented in this report, which benchmark each country's current performance on the factors and sub-factors of the Index against that of other countries.

The measure of change over time is constructed in four steps:

1. First, to allow for comparisons across last year's data and this year's data, the country-level raw values of each variable are mapped onto the 44 sub-factors (using this year's data map) and then normalized on a scale of 0-1 using the Min-Max method, so the maximum and minimum values of each variable over the two years equal one and zero, respectively.
2. The normalized variables are aggregated to yield country scores for each of the factors and sub-factors of the Index for each year. Last year's scores are then subtracted from this year's to obtain, for each country and each factor, the annual difference in scores.
3. To test whether the annual changes are statistically significant, a bootstrapping procedure is used to estimate standard errors, to calculate these errors, 100 samples of respondent-level observations (of equal size to the original sample) are randomly selected with replacement for each country from

the pooled set of respondents for last year and this year. These samples are used to produce a set of 100 country-level scores for each factor and each country, which are utilized to calculate the final standard errors. These errors – which measure the uncertainty associated with picking a particular sample of respondents – are then employed to conduct pair-wise t-tests for each country and each factor.

4. Finally, to illustrate the annual change, a measure of change over time is produced based on the value of the annual difference and its statistical significant (at the 95 percent level).

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The Index methodology displays both strengths and limitations. Among its strengths is the inclusion of both expert and household surveys to ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population. Another strength is that it approaches the measurement of rule of law from various angles by triangulating information across data sources and types of questions. This approach not only enables accounting for different perspectives on the rule of law, but it also helps to reduce possible bias that might be introduced by any other particular data collection method. Finally, it relies on statistical testing to determine the significance of the changes in the factor scores over the last year.

With the aforementioned methodological strengths come a number of limitations. First, the data shed light on rule of law dimensions that appear comparatively strong or weak, but are not specific enough to establish causation. Thus, it will be necessary to use the Index in combination with other analytical tools to provide a full picture of causes and possible solutions. Second, the methodology has been applied only in three major urban areas in each of the indexed countries. The WJP is therefore piloting the application of the methodology to rural areas. Third, given the rapid changes occurring in two countries, scores for some countries may be sensitive to the specific points in time when the data were collected. To address this, the WJP is piloting test methods of moving averages to account for short-term fluctuations. Fourth, the QRQ data may be subject to problems of measurement error due to the limited number of experts in some countries, resulting in less

precise estimates. To address this, the WJP works constantly to expand its network of in-country academic and practitioner experts who contribute their time and expertise to this endeavor. Finally, due to the limited number of experts in some countries (which implies higher standard errors) and the fact that the GPPs are carried out in each country every other year (which implies that for some countries, some variables do not change from one year to another). It is possible that the test described above fails to detect small changes in a country's situation over time.

OTHER METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

A detailed presentation of the methodology, including a table and description of the more than 500 variables used to construct the Index scores is available at www.worldjusticeproject.org and in Botero, J. and Ponce, A. (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law": WJP Working Paper No.1, available at www.worldjusticeproject.org/publications.

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About the World Justice Project



About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project® (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world.

Effective rule of law reduces corruption, combats poverty and disease, and protects people from injustices large and small. It is the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity—underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

Traditionally, the rule of law has been viewed as the domain of lawyers and judges. But everyday issues of safety, rights, justice, and governance affect us all; everyone is a stakeholder in the rule of law.

The World Justice Project (WJP) engages citizens and leaders from across the globe and from multiple work disciplines to advance the rule of law. Through our mutually-reinforcing lines of business — Research and Scholarship, the WJP Rule of Law Index, and Engagement — WJP seeks to increase public awareness about the foundational importance of the rule of law, stimulate policy reforms, and develop practical on-the-ground programs at the community level.

Founded by William H. Neukom in 2006 as a presidential initiative of the American Bar Association (ABA), and with the initial support of 21 other strategic partners, the World Justice Project transitioned into an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization in 2009. Its offices are located in Washington, DC, and Seattle, WA, USA.

OUR APPROACH

The work of the World Justice Project is founded on two premises: 1) the rule of law is the foundation of communities of peace, opportunity, and equity, and 2) multidisciplinary collaboration is the most effective way to advance the rule of law. Based on this, WJP's mutually-reinforcing lines of business employ a multi-disciplinary, multi-layered approach through original research and data, an active and global network, and practical, on-the-ground programs to advance the rule of law worldwide.

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

The WJP's Research & Scholarship work supports research about the meaning and measurement of the rule of law, and how it matters for economic, socio-political, and human development. The Rule of Law Research Consortium (RLRC) is a community of leading scholars from a variety of fields harnessing diverse methods and approaches to produce research on the rule of law and its effects on society.

WJP RULE OF LAW INDEX®

The WJP Rule of Law Index is a quantitative assessment tool that measures how the rule of law is experienced by ordinary people in 102 countries around the globe. It offers a detailed view of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law in practice. Index scores are derived from perceptions and experiences as reported in household surveys (180,000 have been collected to date) as well as questionnaire responses from in-country experts.

ENGAGEMENT

Engagement efforts include connecting and developing a global network, organizing strategic convenings, and fostering practical, on-the-ground programs. At our biennial World Justice Forum, regional conferences, and single-country sorties, citizens and leaders come together to learn about the rule of law, build their networks, and design pragmatic solutions to local rule of law challenges. In addition, the World Justice Challenge provides seed grants to support practical, on-the-ground programs addressing discrimination, corruption, violence, and more.

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“Laws of justice which Hammurabi, the wise king, established... That the strong might not injure the weak, in order to protect the widows and orphans..., in order to declare justice in the land, to settle all disputes, and heal all injuries.”

-CODEX HAMMURABI

“I could adjudicate lawsuits as well as anyone. But I would prefer to make lawsuits unnecessary.”

-ANALECTS OF CONFUCIUS

“It is more proper that law should govern than any one of the citizens.”

- ARISTOTLE, POLITICS (350 BCE)

“If someone disobeys the law, even if he is (otherwise) worthy, he must be punished. If someone meets the standard, even if he is (otherwise) unworthy, he must be found innocent. Thus the Way of the public good will be opened up, and that of private interest will be blocked.”

- THE HUAINANZI 139 BCE (HAN DYNASTY, CHINA)

“We are all servants of the laws in order that we may be free.”

- CICERO(106 BCE - 43 BCE)

“The Law of Nations, however, is common to the entire human race, for all nations have established for themselves certain regulations exacted by custom and human necessity.”

-CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS

“Treat the people equally in your court and give them equal attention, so that the noble shall not aspire to your partiality, nor the humble despair of your justice.”

-JUDICIAL GUIDELINES FROM 'UMAR BIN AL-KHATTAB, THE SECOND KHALIFA OF ISLAM

“No freeman is to be taken or imprisoned or disseised of his free tenement or of his liberties or free customs, or outlawed or exiled or in any way ruined, nor will we go against such a man or send against him save by lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land. To no-one will we sell or deny or delay right or justice.”

-MAGNA CARTA

“Where-ever law ends, tyranny begins.”

- JOHN LOCKE, TWO TREATISES OF GOVERNMENT (1689)

“Good civil laws are the greatest good that men can give and receive. They are the source of morals, the palladium of property, and the guarantee of all public and private peace. If they are not the foundation of government, they are its supports; they moderate power and help ensure respect for it, as though power were justice itself.”

-JEAN-ÉTIENNE-MARIE PORTALIS. DISCOURS PRÉLIMINAIRE DU PREMIER PROJET DE CODE CIVIL

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights... Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”

-UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS