



World Justice Project
Rule of Law Index®
 2017–2018

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018*[®] report was prepared by the World Justice Project’s research team. The Index’s conceptual framework and methodology were developed by Juan Carlos Botero, Mark David Agrast, and Alejandro Ponce. Data collection and analysis for the 2017–2018 report was performed by Kate Adams, Juan Carlos Botero, Alicia Evangelides, Amy Gryskiewicz, Camilo Gutiérrez Patiño, Matthew Harman, Roberto Hernández, Alexa Hopkins, Jeremy Levine-Drizin, Sarah Chamness Long, Rachel Martin, Layda Negrete, Alejandro Ponce, Christine S. Pratt, and Leslie Solís Saravia, with the assistance of Abigail Cameron, Erin Campbell, Ben Carleton, Annette Coto, Loralys McDaniel, Carolyne Musyoka, Kelly Ranttila, Jessica Sawadogo, Nathan Treacy, and Katie Welgan.

Lead graphic designer for this report was Priya Khosla.

Lead website designer was Dan McCarey, with assistance from Priya Khosla.

The World Justice Project

Board of Directors: Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad, Kamel Ayadi, William C. Hubbard, Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Suet-Fern Lee, Mondli Makhanya, William H. Neukom, Ellen Gracie Northfleet, James R. Silkenat, Petar Stoyanov.

Directors Emeritus: President Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai

Officers: Mark D. Agrast, *Vice President*; Deborah Enix-Ross, *Vice President*; William C. Hubbard, *Chairman of the Board*; Gerold W. Libby, *General Counsel and Secretary*; Judy Perry Martinez, *Vice President*; William H. Neukom, *Founder and CEO*; James R. Silkenat, *Director and Treasurer*.

Executive Director: Juan Carlos Botero

Chief Research Officer: Alejandro Ponce

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018* report was made possible by the generous supporters of the work of the World Justice Project listed in this report on page 191.

ISBN (print version): 978-0-9882846-2-3

ISBN (online version): 978-0-9882846-3-0

© Copyright 2018 by the World Justice Project. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* and the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index* are trademarks of the World Justice Project. All Rights Reserved. Requests to reproduce this document should be sent to Alejandro Ponce, The World Justice Project, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20005 U.S.A.

E-mail: aponce@worldjusticeproject.org

Table of Contents

02

Part One

Introduction

- 02 Executive Summary
- 03 Scores & Rankings
- 04 Features of the Rule of Law Index
- 06 Defining the Rule of Law
- 08 Conceptual Framework of the Rule of Law Index
- 10 Indicators of the Rule of Law Index

27

Part Three

Factor Trends

- 28 Changes in Factor Scores
- 30 Overview of Factor Changes
- 31 Overview of Factor Performance
- 32 Rule of Law by Factor
 - 32 Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers
 - 33 Factor 2: Absence of Corruption
 - 34 Factor 3: Open Government
 - 35 Factor 4: Fundamental Rights
 - 36 Factor 5: Order & Security
 - 37 Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement
 - 38 Factor 7: Civil Justice
 - 39 Factor 8: Criminal Justice

15

Part Two

Status of Rule of Law Around the World

- 16 Rule of Law Around the World
- 18 Rule of Law by Region
- 22 Rule of Law by Income
- 26 Rule of Law Performance & Changes

41

Part Four

Country Profiles

155

Part Five

Behind the Numbers

- 156 Methodology
- 164 Contributing Experts
- 187 Acknowledgements
- 190 About the World Justice Project

World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index® is the world's most comprehensive dataset of its kind and the only to rely principally on primary data, measuring countries' adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary people and their experiences.

The *World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index 2017–2018* is the seventh report in an annual series, which measures the rule of law based on the experiences and perceptions of the general public and in-country experts worldwide. Strengthening the rule of law is a major goal of citizens, governments, donors, businesses, and civil society organizations around the world. To be effective, rule of law development requires clarity about the fundamental features that define the rule of law, as well as an adequate basis for its evaluation and measurement.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018* presents a portrait of the rule of law in 113 countries by providing scores and rankings based on eight factors: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice.

The country scores and rankings for the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018* are derived from more than 110,000 household surveys and 3,000 expert surveys in 113 countries and jurisdictions. The Index is the world's most comprehensive dataset of its kind and the only to rely principally on primary data, measuring countries' adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary people and their experiences.

The Index is intended for a broad audience that includes policy makers, civil society organizations, and academics, among others. It is our hope that this diagnostic tool will help identify countries' strengths and weaknesses and encourage policy choices that strengthen the rule of law within and across countries.

The table on the following page presents the scores and rankings of the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018*, in alphabetical order. Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law.

Country/Jurisdiction	Score ¹	Global Rank	Rank Change ²	Score Change ¹
Afghanistan	0.34	111	-	0.00
Albania	0.51	68	▲4	0.00
Antigua & Barbuda	0.63	34	▼5	-0.04
Argentina	0.58	46	▲5	0.03
Australia	0.81	10	▲1	0.00
Austria	0.81	8	▼1	-0.02
Bahamas	0.60	40	▼2	-0.01
Bangladesh	0.41	102	▲1	0.00
Barbados	0.65	30	▼2	-0.02
Belarus	0.51	65	▼8	-0.02
Belgium	0.77	15	▼2	-0.02
Belize	0.47	81	▲1	0.00
Bolivia	0.38	106	▼2	-0.02
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.53	56	▼6	-0.03
Botswana	0.58	45	-	0.01
Brazil	0.54	52	-	-0.02
Bulgaria	0.53	55	▼2	-0.01
Burkina Faso	0.51	70	▲9	0.02
Cambodia	0.32	112	-	0.00
Cameroon	0.37	109	-	0.00
Canada	0.81	9	▲3	0.00
Chile	0.67	27	▼1	-0.02
China	0.50	75	▲5	0.02
Colombia	0.50	72	▼1	0.00
Costa Rica	0.68	24	▲1	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	84	▲3	0.01
Croatia	0.61	35	▲4	0.01
Czech Republic	0.74	17	-	-0.01
Denmark	0.89	1	-	0.01
Dominica	0.60	41	▼1	-0.01
Dominican Republic	0.47	90	▼5	0.00
Ecuador	0.47	85	▲6	0.02
Egypt	0.36	110	-	0.00
El Salvador	0.48	79	▼4	-0.01
Estonia	0.80	12	▲2	0.01
Ethiopia	0.38	107	-	0.00
Finland	0.87	3	-	0.00
France	0.74	18	▲3	0.02
Georgia	0.61	38	▼4	-0.04
Germany	0.83	6	-	0.00
Ghana	0.59	43	▲1	0.01
Greece	0.60	39	▲2	0.00
Grenada	0.61	36	▼5	-0.05
Guatemala	0.44	96	▲1	0.00
Guyana	0.50	73	▲3	0.01
Honduras	0.40	103	▼1	-0.02
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16	-	0.00
Hungary	0.55	50	▼1	-0.02
India	0.52	62	▲4	0.00
Indonesia	0.52	63	▼2	0.00
Iran	0.48	80	▲6	0.01
Italy	0.65	31	▲4	0.00
Jamaica	0.58	47	-	0.00
Japan	0.79	14	▲1	0.01
Jordan	0.60	42	-	0.01
Kazakhstan	0.51	64	▲9	0.01

Country/Jurisdiction	Score ¹	Global Rank	Rank Change ²	Score Change ¹
Kenya	0.45	95	▲5	0.02
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	82	▲1	0.00
Lebanon	0.47	87	▲2	0.01
Liberia	0.45	94	-	0.01
Macedonia, FYR	0.53	57	▼3	-0.01
Madagascar	0.44	98	▼8	-0.02
Malawi	0.51	66	▲3	0.00
Malaysia	0.54	53	▲3	0.00
Mexico	0.45	92	▼4	0.00
Moldova	0.49	78	▼1	0.00
Mongolia	0.54	51	▲4	0.00
Morocco	0.51	67	▼7	-0.02
Myanmar	0.42	100	▼2	-0.01
Nepal	0.53	58	▲5	0.01
Netherlands	0.85	5	-	-0.01
New Zealand	0.83	7	▲1	0.00
Nicaragua	0.43	99	▲2	0.01
Nigeria	0.44	97	▼1	-0.01
Norway	0.89	2	-	0.01
Pakistan	0.39	105	▲1	0.01
Panama	0.52	61	▲1	0.00
Peru	0.52	60	▲5	0.01
Philippines	0.47	88	▼18	-0.04
Poland	0.67	25	▼3	-0.04
Portugal	0.72	21	▲2	0.01
Republic of Korea	0.72	20	▼1	-0.01
Romania	0.65	29	▲3	0.00
Russia	0.47	89	▲3	0.01
Senegal	0.55	49	▼3	-0.02
Serbia	0.50	76	▼2	0.00
Sierra Leone	0.45	93	▲2	0.01
Singapore	0.80	13	▼4	-0.02
Slovenia	0.67	26	▲1	0.00
South Africa	0.59	44	▼1	0.00
Spain	0.70	23	▲1	0.01
Sri Lanka	0.52	59	▲9	0.01
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	28	▲2	0.00
St. Lucia	0.63	33	▲3	-0.01
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	37	-	0.00
Suriname	0.51	69	▼10	-0.02
Sweden	0.86	4	-	0.00
Tanzania	0.47	86	▼2	0.00
Thailand	0.50	71	▼7	-0.01
Trinidad & Tobago	0.56	48	-	-0.01
Tunisia	0.53	54	▲4	0.00
Turkey	0.42	101	▼2	-0.01
Uganda	0.40	104	▲1	0.01
Ukraine	0.50	77	▲1	0.01
United Arab Emirates	0.65	32	▲1	-0.01
United Kingdom	0.81	11	▼1	0.00
United States	0.73	19	▼1	-0.01
Uruguay	0.71	22	▼2	-0.01
Uzbekistan	0.46	91	▲2	0.01
Venezuela	0.29	113	-	0.01
Vietnam	0.50	74	▼7	-0.01
Zambia	0.47	83	▼2	0.00
Zimbabwe	0.37	108	-	0.00

¹ Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal points.

² The change in rankings was calculated by comparing the positions of the 113 countries measured in 2016 with the rankings of the same 113 countries in 2017–2018.

Features of the WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018

The World Justice Project developed the WJP Rule of Law Index to serve as a quantitative tool that measures the rule of law in practice. The Index’s methodology and comprehensive definition of the rule of law are the products of intensive consultation and vetting with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from more than 100 countries and 17 professional disciplines.

The scores and rankings of the eight factors and 44 sub-factors of the Index draw from two sources of data collected by the WJP in 113 countries:

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 of each country;
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.³

Taken together, these two data sources provide current, firsthand information about the experiences and perceptions of a large number of people. Their insights address the government, the police, the courts, the state’s openness and accountability, the extent of corruption, and the magnitude of common crimes to which the general public is exposed.

Box 1

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 113 country profiles, and explore country and factor scores. The site features the Index’s entire dataset, as well as global, regional, and income group rankings.

³Please see the “Methodology” section on page 156 of this report for more detailed information regarding data collection and score computation.



Main Features

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* includes several features that set it apart from other indices and make it useful for analysis across 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 written legal code, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.

Comprehensive and 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 the state of the rule of law. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is the only global instrument that looks at the rule of law comprehensively.

Perspective of Ordinary People

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* puts people at its core. It looks at a country's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary individuals and their experiences with the rule of law in their societies. The 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 residents (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts, which ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by actual people, including residents from 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 country faces the perpetual challenge of building and renewing the structures, institutions, and norms that can support and sustain a rule of law culture.

Defining the Rule of Law

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 rule of law is not just the rule of lawyers and judges: all members of society are stakeholders.

Despite its profound importance for fair and functioning societies, 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, 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.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* captures adherence to the rule of law as defined by the WJP's universal principles (see [Box 2](#)) 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 upon two main principles pertaining to the relationship between the state and the governed. The first principle measures whether 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. The second principle measures whether 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 all members of society have access to dispute settlement and grievance mechanisms.

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 provision 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 a system of rules. Indeed, the Index recognizes that a system of 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.

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. Accountability

The government as well as private actors are accountable under the law.

2. Just Laws

The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property and certain core human rights.

3. Open Government

The processes by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.

4. Accessible & Impartial Dispute Resolution

Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are accessible, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

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 for lawyers or judges. It is the foundation for a system of rules to keep us safe, resolve disputes, and enable us to prosper. 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 deter 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 would happen if building codes governing their design and safety were not enforced, or if government officials and contractors used low-quality materials in order to pocket the surplus? Weak regulatory enforcement

and corruption decrease the security of physical infrastructure and waste scarce resources, which are essential to a thriving economy.

Public Health & Environment

Consider the implications of pollution, wildlife poaching, and deforestation for public health and the environment. What would happen if a company were pouring harmful chemicals into a river in a highly populated area and the environmental inspector ignored these actions in exchange for a bribe? Adherence to the rule of law is essential for holding governments, businesses, civil society organizations, and communities accountable for protecting public health and the environment.

Conceptual Framework of the WJP Rule of Law Index

The conceptual framework of the WJP Rule of Law Index is comprised of eight factors further disaggregated into 44 sub-factors. The WJP also collects data on a ninth factor, informal justice, which are not calculated into the aggregate scores and rankings. These factors and sub-factors are presented below and described in detail in the section that follows.

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 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 the 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 & 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 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are 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 justice system is impartial
- 8.5 Criminal justice system is free of corruption
- 8.6 Criminal justice system is free of improper government influence
- 8.7 Due process of the law and rights of the accused

Informal Justice and the Rule of Law

The conceptual framework of the Index includes a ninth factor on informal justice that is not included in the Index's aggregate scores and rankings. Informal justice systems often play a large role in countries where formal legal institutions are weak, remote, or perceived as ineffective. For this reason, the 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

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

systematically measuring their fairness and effectiveness make cross-country assessments extraordinarily challenging.

Box 3

Indicators of the WJP Rule of Law Index

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 on 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 on 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 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 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, sexual orientation, or gender identity — 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 the 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

4.4 Freedom of opinion and 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

(cont'd) >>

Part One: Introduction

Factor 4

Fundamental Rights

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 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 of 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 justice 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 justice system is free of corruption

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

8.6 Criminal justice 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 the 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

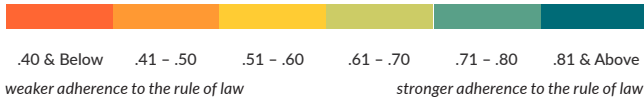
15

Part Two

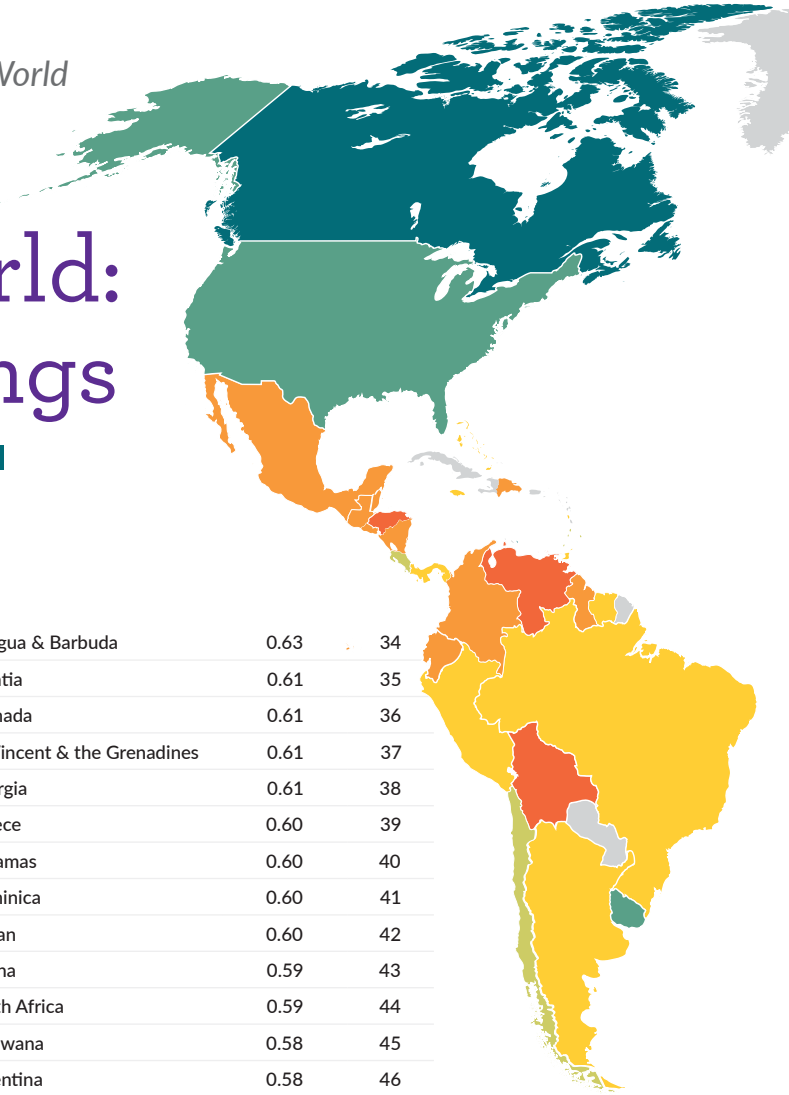
Status of Rule of Law Around the World

16	Rule of Law Around the World
18	Rule of Law by Region
22	Rule of Law by Income
26	Rule of Law Performance & Changes

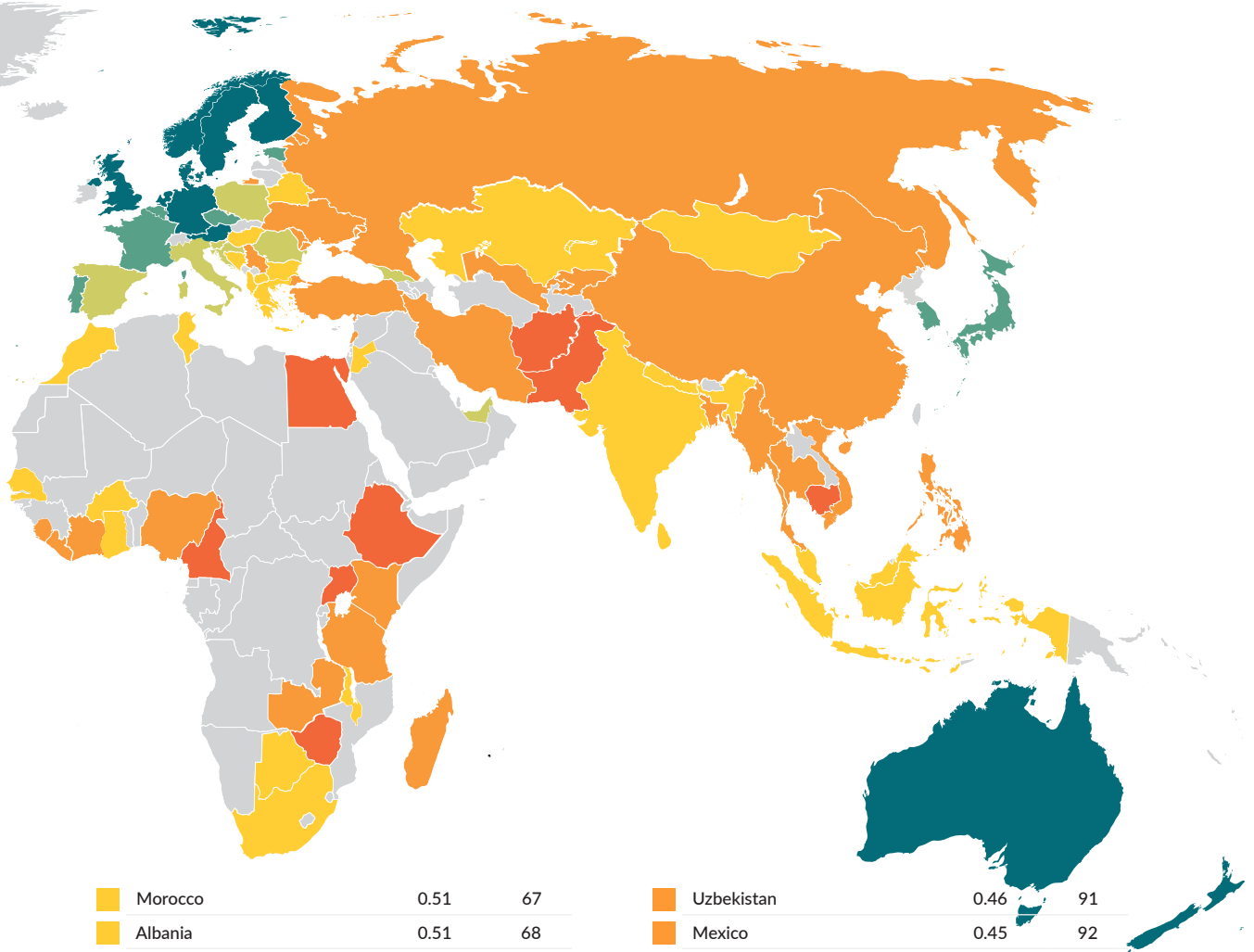
Rule of Law Around the World: Scores & Rankings



Country/Jurisdiction	Overall Score*	Global Ranking
Denmark	0.89	1
Norway	0.89	2
Finland	0.87	3
Sweden	0.86	4
Netherlands	0.85	5
Germany	0.83	6
New Zealand	0.83	7
Austria	0.81	8
Canada	0.81	9
Australia	0.81	10
United Kingdom	0.81	11
Estonia	0.80	12
Singapore	0.80	13
Japan	0.79	14
Belgium	0.77	15
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16
Czech Republic	0.74	17
France	0.74	18
United States	0.73	19
Republic of Korea	0.72	20
Portugal	0.72	21
Uruguay	0.71	22
Spain	0.70	23
Costa Rica	0.68	24
Poland	0.67	25
Slovenia	0.67	26
Chile	0.67	27
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	28
Romania	0.65	29
Barbados	0.65	30
Italy	0.65	31
United Arab Emirates	0.65	32
St. Lucia	0.63	33
Antigua & Barbuda	0.63	34
Croatia	0.61	35
Grenada	0.61	36
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	37
Georgia	0.61	38
Greece	0.60	39
Bahamas	0.60	40
Dominica	0.60	41
Jordan	0.60	42
Ghana	0.59	43
South Africa	0.59	44
Botswana	0.58	45
Argentina	0.58	46
Jamaica	0.58	47
Trinidad & Tobago	0.56	48
Senegal	0.55	49
Hungary	0.55	50
Mongolia	0.54	51
Brazil	0.54	52
Malaysia	0.54	53
Tunisia	0.53	54
Bulgaria	0.53	55
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.53	56
Macedonia, FYR	0.53	57
Nepal	0.53	58
Sri Lanka	0.52	59
Peru	0.52	60
Panama	0.52	61
India	0.52	62
Indonesia	0.52	63
Kazakhstan	0.51	64
Belarus	0.51	65
Malawi	0.51	66



*Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal points.



Morocco	0.51	67	Uzbekistan	0.46	91
Albania	0.51	68	Mexico	0.45	92
Suriname	0.51	69	Sierra Leone	0.45	93
Burkina Faso	0.51	70	Liberia	0.45	94
Thailand	0.50	71	Kenya	0.45	95
Colombia	0.50	72	Guatemala	0.44	96
Guyana	0.50	73	Nigeria	0.44	97
Vietnam	0.50	74	Madagascar	0.44	98
China	0.50	75	Nicaragua	0.43	99
Serbia	0.50	76	Myanmar	0.42	100
Ukraine	0.50	77	Turkey	0.42	101
Moldova	0.49	78	Bangladesh	0.41	102
El Salvador	0.48	79	Honduras	0.40	103
Iran	0.48	80	Uganda	0.40	104
Belize	0.47	81	Pakistan	0.39	105
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	82	Bolivia	0.38	106
Zambia	0.47	83	Ethiopia	0.38	107
Cote d'Ivoire	0.47	84	Zimbabwe	0.37	108
Ecuador	0.47	85	Cameroon	0.37	109
Tanzania	0.47	86	Egypt	0.36	110
Lebanon	0.47	87	Afghanistan	0.34	111
Philippines	0.47	88	Cambodia	0.32	112
Russia	0.47	89	Venezuela	0.29	113
Dominican Republic	0.47	90			

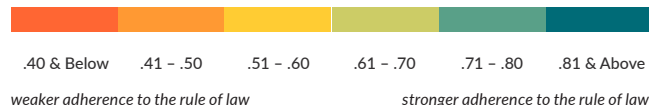
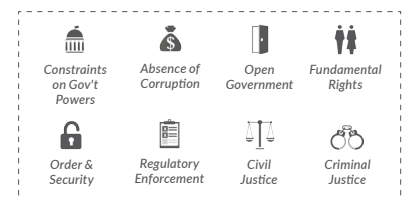
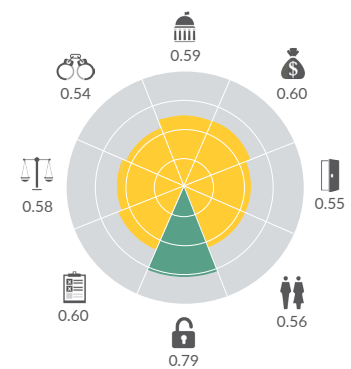
Rule of Law Around the World by Region

Region	Region's Average Score	Region's Rank	Top Performer
East Asia & Pacific	0.60	2/7	New Zealand
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	0.50	5/7	Georgia
EU & EFTA & NA	0.74	1/7	Denmark
Latin America & Caribbean	0.54	3/7	Uruguay
Middle East & North Africa	0.51	4/7	United Arab Emirates
South Asia	0.45	7/7	Nepal
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.47	6/7	Ghana

East Asia & Pacific

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*
New Zealand	1/15	0.83	7/113	▲1	0.00
Australia	2/15	0.81	10/113	▲1	0.00
Singapore	3/15	0.80	13/113	▼4	-0.02
Japan	4/15	0.79	14/113	▲1	0.01
Hong Kong SAR, China	5/15	0.77	16/113	-	0.00
Republic of Korea	6/15	0.72	20/113	▼1	-0.01
Mongolia	7/15	0.54	51/113	▲4	0.00
Malaysia	8/15	0.54	53/113	▲3	0.00
Indonesia	9/15	0.52	63/113	▼2	0.00
Thailand	10/15	0.50	71/113	▼7	-0.01
Vietnam	11/15	0.50	74/113	▼7	-0.01
China	12/15	0.50	75/113	▲5	0.02
Philippines	13/15	0.47	88/113	▼18	-0.04
Myanmar	14/15	0.42	100/113	▼2	-0.01
Cambodia	15/15	0.32	112/113	-	0.00

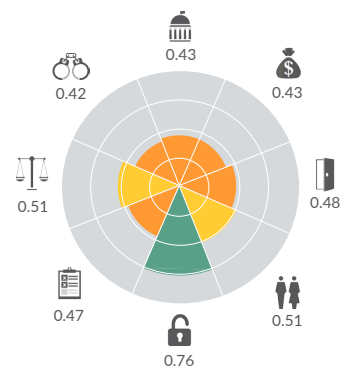
Average Regional Factor Score



*Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Eastern Europe & Central Asia

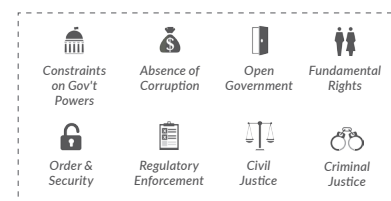
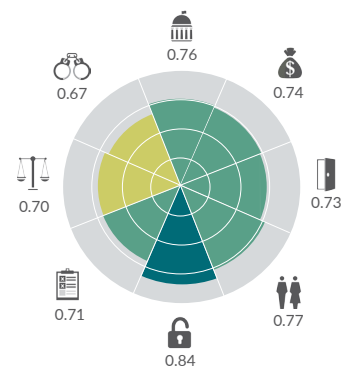
Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*
Georgia	1/13	0.61	38/113	▼ 4	-0.04
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2/13	0.53	56/113	▼ 6	-0.03
Macedonia, FYR	3/13	0.53	57/113	▼ 3	-0.01
Kazakhstan	4/13	0.51	64/113	▲ 9	0.01
Belarus	5/13	0.51	65/113	▼ 8	-0.02
Albania	6/13	0.51	68/113	▲ 4	0.00
Serbia	7/13	0.50	76/113	▼ 2	0.00
Ukraine	8/13	0.50	77/113	▲ 1	0.01
Moldova	9/13	0.49	78/113	▼ 1	0.00
Kyrgyzstan	10/13	0.47	82/113	▲ 1	0.00
Russia	11/13	0.47	89/113	▲ 3	0.01
Uzbekistan	12/13	0.46	91/113	▲ 2	0.01
Turkey	13/13	0.42	101/113	▼ 2	-0.01



EU & EFTA & NA (European Union, European Free Trade Association, and North America)

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*
Denmark	1/24	0.89	1/113	-	0.01
Norway	2/24	0.89	2/113	-	0.01
Finland	3/24	0.87	3/113	-	0.00
Sweden	4/24	0.86	4/113	-	0.00
Netherlands	5/24	0.85	5/113	-	-0.01
Germany	6/24	0.83	6/113	-	0.00
Austria	7/24	0.81	8/113	▼ 1	-0.02
Canada	8/24	0.81	9/113	▲ 3	0.00
United Kingdom	9/24	0.81	11/113	▼ 1	0.00
Estonia	10/24	0.80	12/113	▲ 2	0.01
Belgium	11/24	0.77	15/113	▼ 2	-0.02
Czech Republic	12/24	0.74	17/113	-	-0.01
France	13/24	0.74	18/113	▲ 3	0.02
United States	14/24	0.73	19/113	▼ 1	-0.01
Portugal	15/24	0.72	21/113	▲ 2	0.01
Spain	16/24	0.70	23/113	▲ 1	0.01
Poland	17/24	0.67	25/113	▼ 3	-0.04
Slovenia	18/24	0.67	26/113	▲ 1	0.00
Romania	19/24	0.65	29/113	▲ 3	0.00
Italy	20/24	0.65	31/113	▲ 4	0.00
Croatia	21/24	0.61	35/113	▲ 4	0.01
Greece	22/24	0.60	39/113	▲ 2	0.00
Hungary	23/24	0.55	50/113	▼ 1	-0.02
Bulgaria	24/24	0.53	55/113	▼ 2	-0.01

Average Regional Factor Score

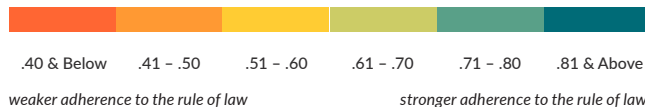
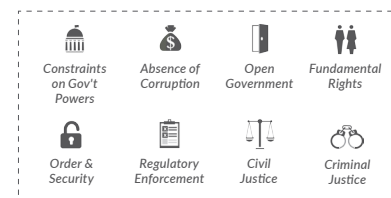
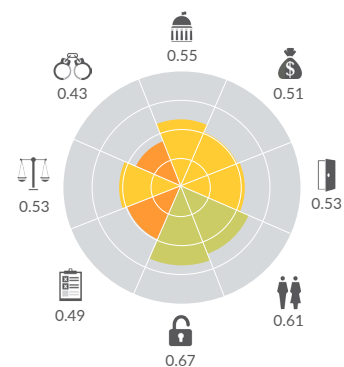


Part Two: Status of Rule of Law Around the World

Latin America & Caribbean

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*
Uruguay	1/30	0.71	22/113	▼ 2	-0.01
Costa Rica	2/30	0.68	24/113	▲ 1	0.00
Chile	3/30	0.67	27/113	▼ 1	-0.02
St. Kitts & Nevis	4/30	0.66	28/113	▲ 2	0.00
Barbados	5/30	0.65	30/113	▼ 2	-0.02
St. Lucia	6/30	0.63	33/113	▲ 3	-0.01
Antigua & Barbuda	7/30	0.63	34/113	▼ 5	-0.04
Grenada	8/30	0.61	36/113	▼ 5	-0.05
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	9/30	0.61	37/113	-	0.00
Bahamas	10/30	0.60	40/113	▼ 2	-0.01
Dominica	11/30	0.60	41/113	▼ 1	-0.01
Argentina	12/30	0.58	46/113	▲ 5	0.03
Jamaica	13/30	0.58	47/113	-	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	14/30	0.56	48/113	-	-0.01
Brazil	15/30	0.54	52/113	-	-0.02
Peru	16/30	0.52	60/113	▲ 5	0.01
Panama	17/30	0.52	61/113	▲ 1	0.00
Suriname	18/30	0.51	69/113	▼10	-0.02
Colombia	19/30	0.50	72/113	▼ 1	0.00
Guyana	20/30	0.50	73/113	▲ 3	0.01
El Salvador	21/30	0.48	79/113	▼ 4	-0.01
Belize	22/30	0.47	81/113	▲ 1	0.00
Ecuador	23/30	0.47	85/113	▲ 6	0.02
Dominican Republic	24/30	0.47	90/113	▼ 5	0.00
Mexico	25/30	0.45	92/113	▼ 4	0.00
Guatemala	26/30	0.44	96/113	▲ 1	0.00
Nicaragua	27/30	0.43	99/113	▲ 2	0.01
Honduras	28/30	0.40	103/113	▼ 1	-0.02
Bolivia	29/30	0.38	106/113	▼ 2	-0.02
Venezuela	30/30	0.29	113/113	-	0.01

Average Regional Factor Score

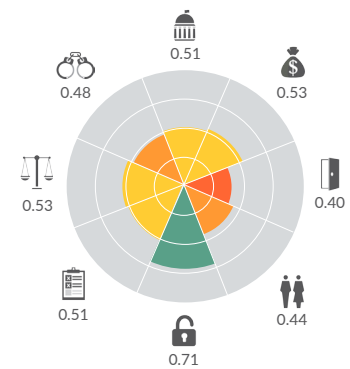


*Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Middle East & North Africa

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*
United Arab Emirates	1/7	0.65	32/113	▲ 1	-0.01
Jordan	2/7	0.60	42/113	-	0.01
Tunisia	3/7	0.53	54/113	▲ 4	0.00
Morocco	4/7	0.51	67/113	▼ 7	-0.02
Iran	5/7	0.48	80/113	▲ 6	0.01
Lebanon	6/7	0.47	87/113	▲ 2	0.01
Egypt	7/7	0.36	110/113	-	0.00

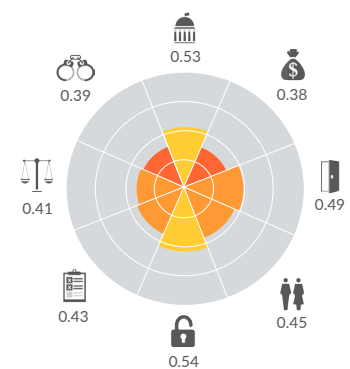
Average Regional Factor Score



South Asia

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*
Nepal	1/6	0.53	58/113	▲ 5	0.01
Sri Lanka	2/6	0.52	59/113	▲ 9	0.01
India	3/6	0.52	62/113	▲ 4	0.00
Bangladesh	4/6	0.41	102/113	▲ 1	0.00
Pakistan	5/6	0.39	105/113	▲ 1	0.01
Afghanistan	6/6	0.34	111/113	-	0.00

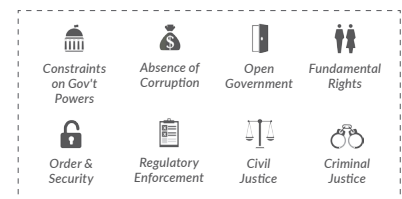
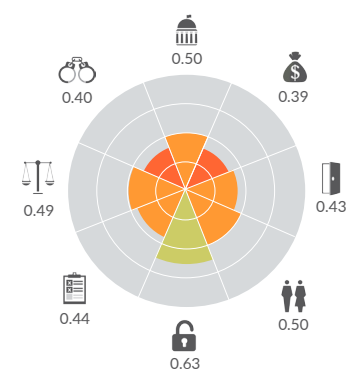
Average Regional Factor Score



Sub-Saharan Africa

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*
Ghana	1/18	0.59	43/113	▲ 1	0.01
South Africa	2/18	0.59	44/113	▼ 1	0.00
Botswana	3/18	0.58	45/113	-	0.01
Senegal	4/18	0.55	49/113	▼ 3	-0.02
Malawi	5/18	0.51	66/113	▲ 3	0.00
Burkina Faso	6/18	0.51	70/113	▲ 9	0.02
Zambia	7/18	0.47	83/113	▼ 2	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	8/18	0.47	84/113	▲ 3	0.01
Tanzania	9/18	0.47	86/113	▼ 2	0.00
Sierra Leone	10/18	0.45	93/113	▲ 2	0.01
Liberia	11/18	0.45	94/113	-	0.01
Kenya	12/18	0.45	95/113	▲ 5	0.02
Nigeria	13/18	0.44	97/113	▼ 1	-0.01
Madagascar	14/18	0.44	98/113	▼ 8	-0.02
Uganda	15/18	0.40	104/113	▲ 1	0.01
Ethiopia	16/18	0.38	107/113	-	0.00
Zimbabwe	17/18	0.37	108/113	-	0.00
Cameroon	18/18	0.37	109/113	-	0.00

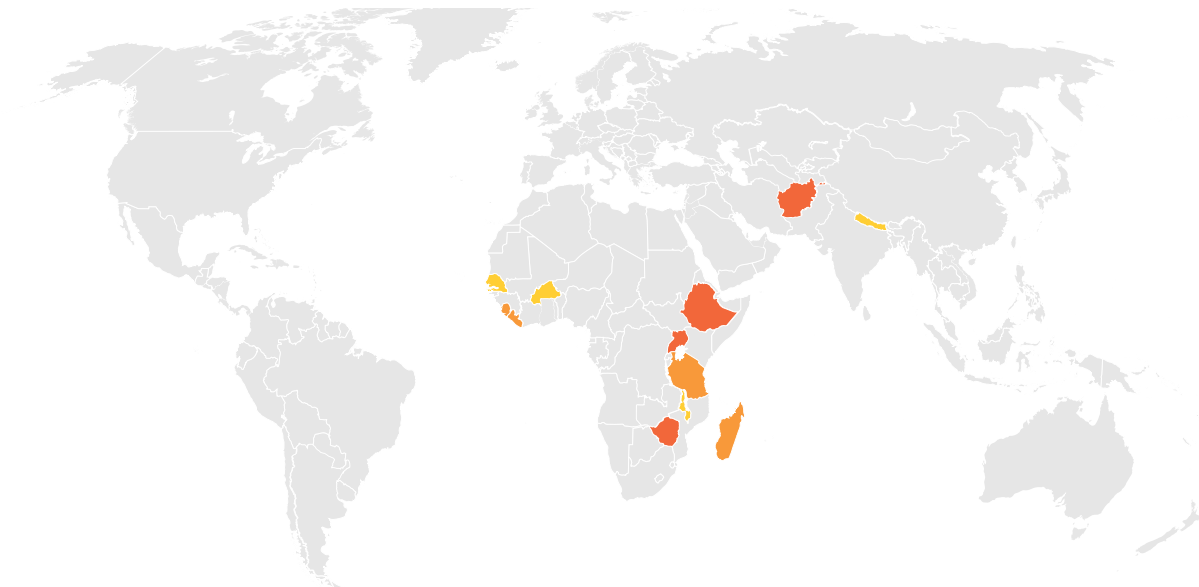
Average Regional Factor Score



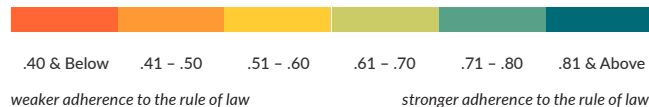
Rule of Law Around the World by Income

Income Group	Income Group Average Score	Income Group Rank	Top Performer
Low Income	0.45	4/4	Senegal
Lower Middle Income	0.47	3/4	Georgia
Upper Middle Income	0.53	2/4	Costa Rica
High Income	0.74	1/4	Denmark

Low Income

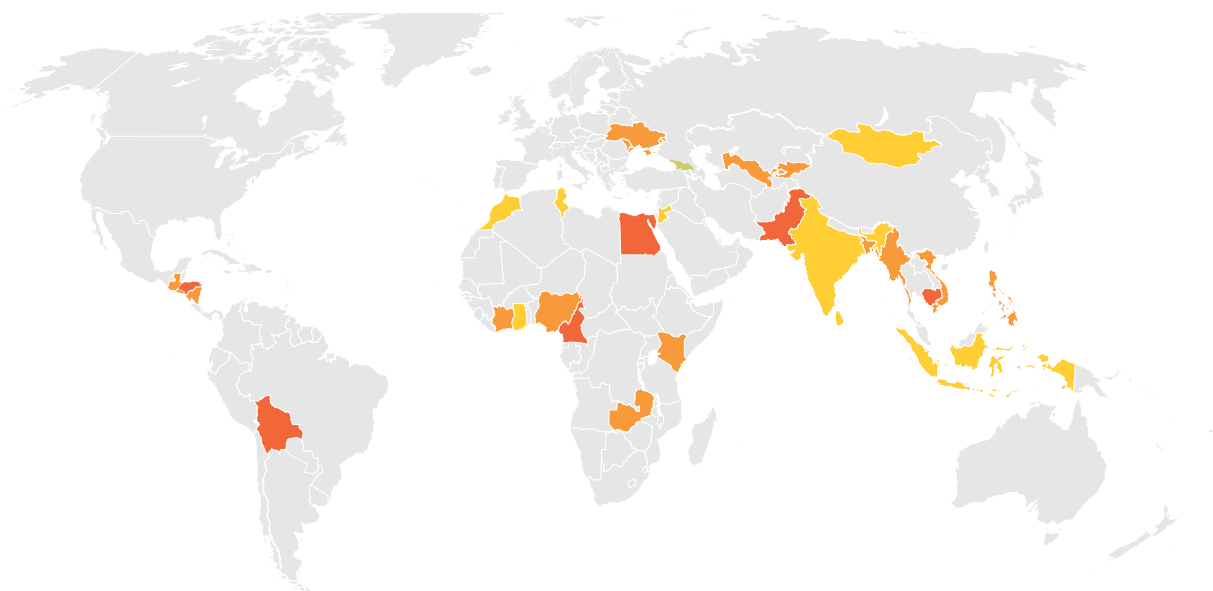


Country/Jurisdiction	Low Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Senegal	1/12	0.55	49/113
Nepal	2/12	0.53	58/113
Malawi	3/12	0.51	66/113
Burkina Faso	4/12	0.51	70/113
Tanzania	5/12	0.47	86/113
Sierra Leone	6/12	0.45	93/113
Liberia	7/12	0.45	94/113
Madagascar	8/12	0.44	98/113
Uganda	9/12	0.40	104/113
Ethiopia	10/12	0.38	107/113
Zimbabwe	11/12	0.37	108/113
Afghanistan	12/12	0.34	111/113

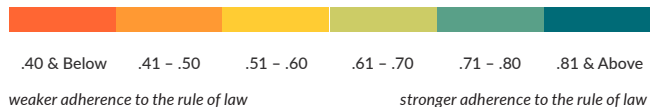


*Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Lower Middle Income

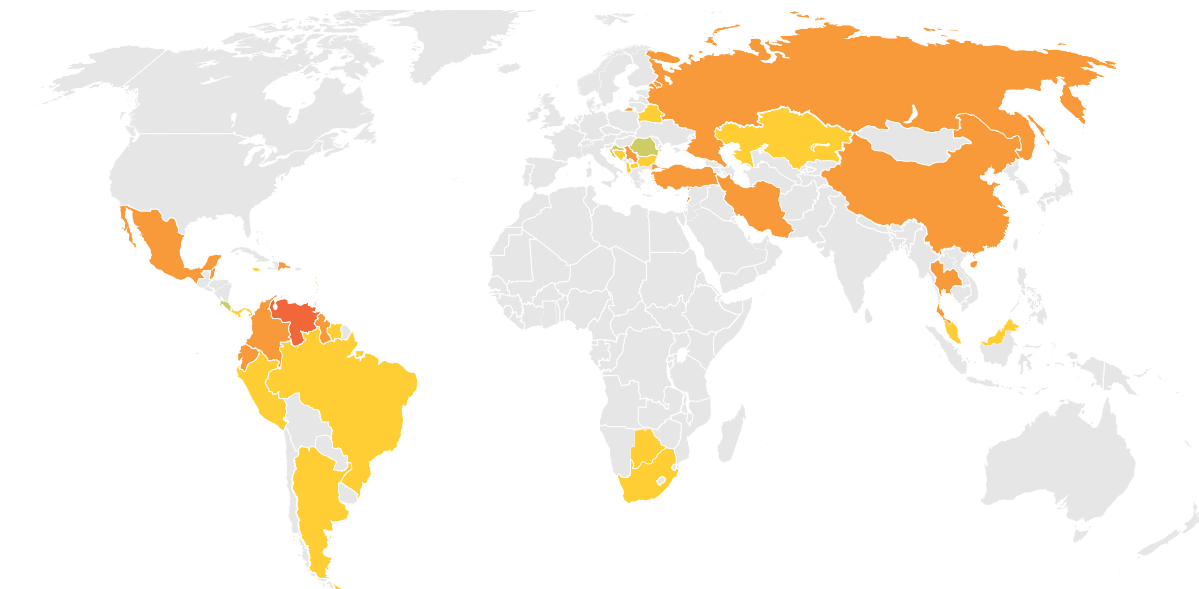


Country/Jurisdiction	Lower Middle Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Georgia	1/30	0.61	38/113
Jordan	2/30	0.60	42/113
Ghana	3/30	0.59	43/113
Mongolia	4/30	0.54	51/113
Tunisia	5/30	0.53	54/113
Sri Lanka	6/30	0.52	59/113
India	7/30	0.52	62/113
Indonesia	8/30	0.52	63/113
Morocco	9/30	0.51	67/113
Vietnam	10/30	0.50	74/113
Ukraine	11/30	0.50	77/113
Moldova	12/30	0.49	78/113
El Salvador	13/30	0.48	79/113
Kyrgyzstan	14/30	0.47	82/113
Zambia	15/30	0.47	83/113
Cote d'Ivoire	16/30	0.47	84/113
Philippines	17/30	0.47	88/113
Uzbekistan	18/30	0.46	91/113
Kenya	19/30	0.45	95/113
Guatemala	20/30	0.44	96/113
Nigeria	21/30	0.44	97/113
Nicaragua	22/30	0.43	99/113
Myanmar	23/30	0.42	100/113
Bangladesh	24/30	0.41	102/113
Honduras	25/30	0.40	103/113
Pakistan	26/30	0.39	105/113
Bolivia	27/30	0.38	106/113
Cameroon	28/30	0.37	109/113
Egypt	29/30	0.36	110/113
Cambodia	30/30	0.32	112/113

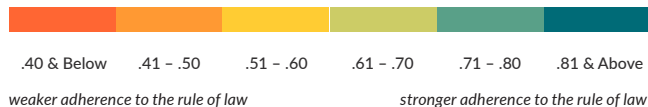


Part Two: Status of Rule of Law Around the World

Upper Middle Income

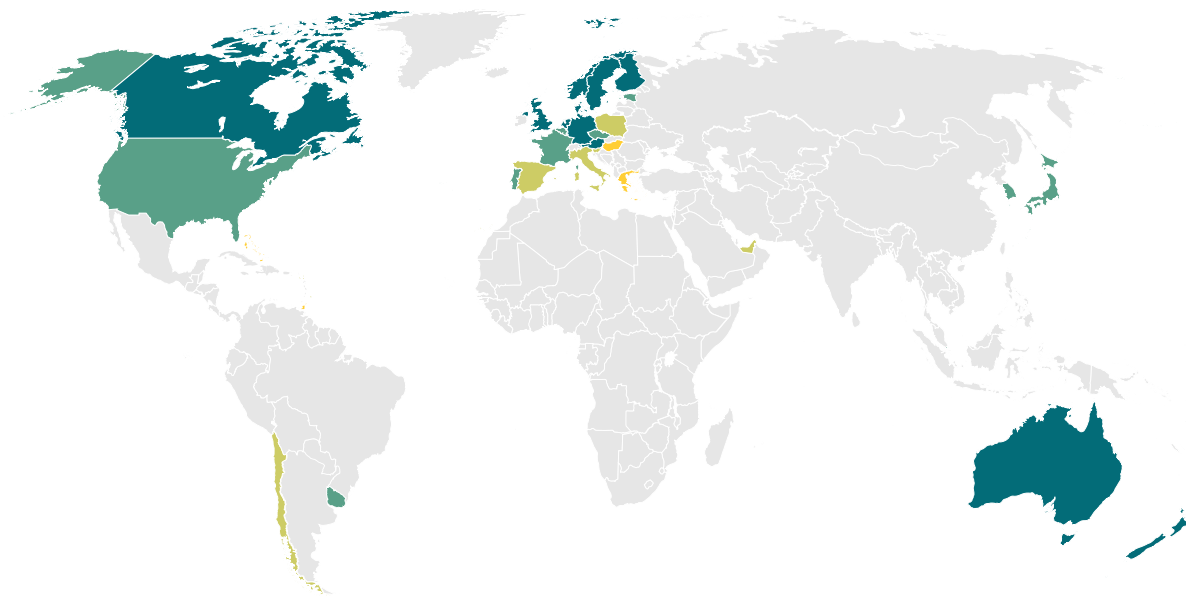


Country/Jurisdiction	Upper Middle Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Upper Middle Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Costa Rica	1/36	0.68	24/113	Kazakhstan	19/36	0.51	64/113
Romania	2/36	0.65	29/113	Belarus	20/36	0.51	65/113
St. Lucia	3/36	0.63	33/113	Albania	21/36	0.51	68/113
Croatia	4/36	0.61	35/113	Suriname	22/36	0.51	69/113
Grenada	5/36	0.61	36/113	Thailand	23/36	0.50	71/113
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6/36	0.61	37/113	Colombia	24/36	0.50	72/113
Dominica	7/36	0.60	41/113	Guyana	25/36	0.50	73/113
South Africa	8/36	0.59	44/113	China	26/36	0.50	75/113
Botswana	9/36	0.58	45/113	Serbia	27/36	0.50	76/113
Argentina	10/36	0.58	46/113	Iran	28/36	0.48	80/113
Jamaica	11/36	0.58	47/113	Belize	29/36	0.47	81/113
Brazil	12/36	0.54	52/113	Ecuador	30/36	0.47	85/113
Malaysia	13/36	0.54	53/113	Lebanon	31/36	0.47	87/113
Bulgaria	14/36	0.53	55/113	Russia	32/36	0.47	89/113
Bosnia & Herzegovina	15/36	0.53	56/113	Dominican Republic	33/36	0.47	90/113
Macedonia, FYR	16/36	0.53	57/113	Mexico	34/36	0.45	92/113
Peru	17/36	0.52	60/113	Turkey	35/36	0.42	101/113
Panama	18/36	0.52	61/113	Venezuela	36/36	0.29	113/113

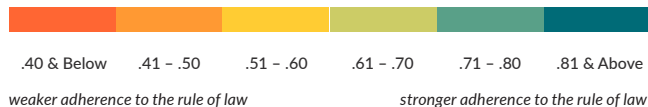


*Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal points.

High Income



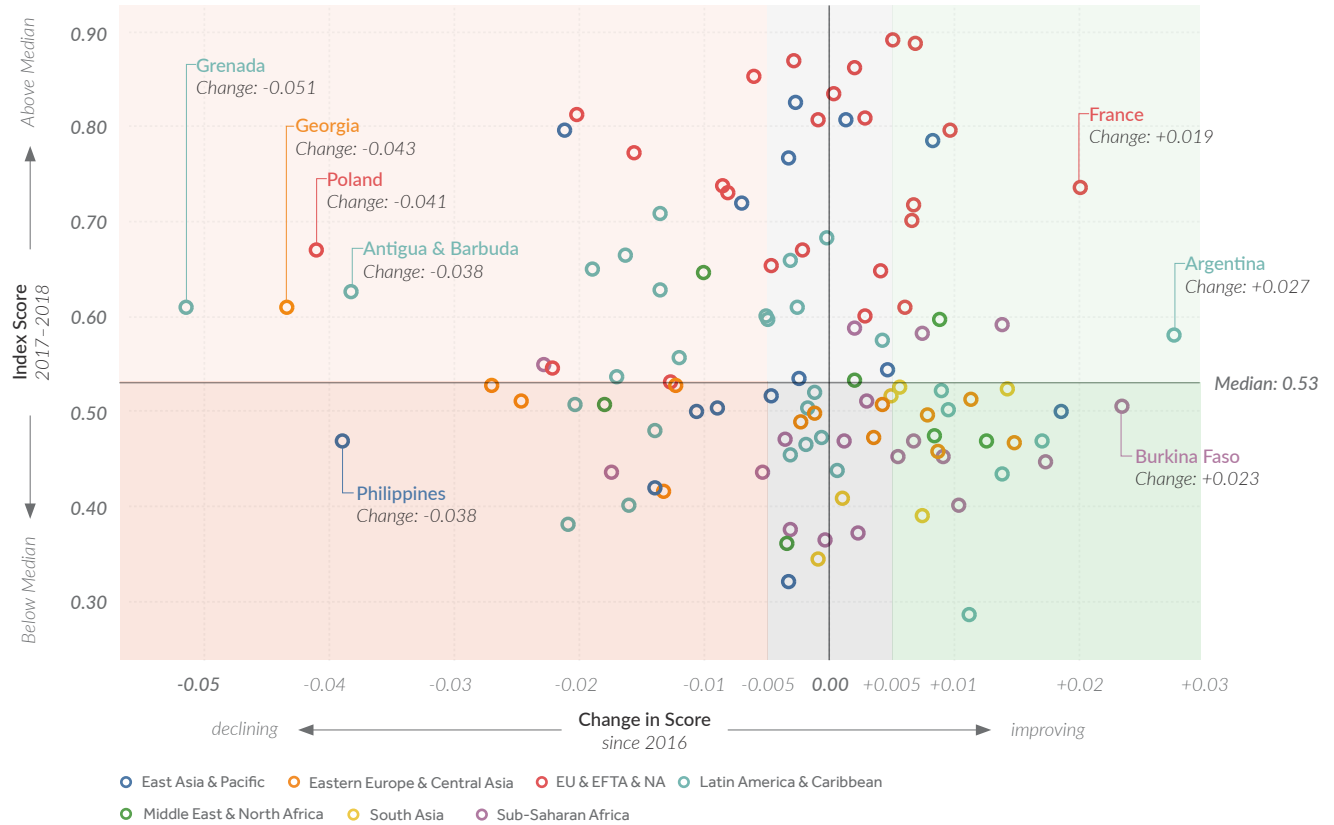
Country/Jurisdiction	High Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Denmark	1/35	0.89	1/113
Norway	2/35	0.89	2/113
Finland	3/35	0.87	3/113
Sweden	4/35	0.86	4/113
Netherlands	5/35	0.85	5/113
Germany	6/35	0.83	6/113
New Zealand	7/35	0.83	7/113
Austria	8/35	0.81	8/113
Canada	9/35	0.81	9/113
Australia	10/35	0.81	10/113
United Kingdom	11/35	0.81	11/113
Estonia	12/35	0.80	12/113
Singapore	13/35	0.80	13/113
Japan	14/35	0.79	14/113
Belgium	15/35	0.77	15/113
Hong Kong SAR, China	16/35	0.77	16/113
Czech Republic	17/35	0.74	17/113
France	18/35	0.74	18/113
United States	19/35	0.73	19/113
Republic of Korea	20/35	0.72	20/113
Portugal	21/35	0.72	21/113
Uruguay	22/35	0.71	22/113
Spain	23/35	0.70	23/113
Poland	24/35	0.67	25/113
Slovenia	25/35	0.67	26/113
Chile	26/35	0.67	27/113
St. Kitts & Nevis	27/35	0.66	28/113
Barbados	28/35	0.65	30/113
Italy	29/35	0.65	31/113
United Arab Emirates	30/35	0.65	32/113
Antigua & Barbuda	31/35	0.63	34/113
Greece	32/35	0.60	39/113
Bahamas	33/35	0.60	40/113
Trinidad & Tobago	34/35	0.56	48/113
Hungary	35/35	0.55	50/113



Part Two: Status of Rule of Law Around the World

Rule of Law Performance & Changes

This chart categorizes countries according to whether their overall 2017–2018 rule of law score is above or below the median, and whether their score has improved, remained stable, or declined since 2016.



Above the Median Declining Rule of Law

Antigua & Barbuda
Austria
Bahamas
Barbados
Belgium
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
Czech Republic
Dominica
Georgia
Grenada
Hungary
Macedonia, FYR (median)
Netherlands
Poland
Republic of Korea
Senegal
Singapore
St. Lucia
Trinidad & Tobago
United Arab Emirates
United States
Uruguay

Above the Median Stable Rule of Law

Australia
Canada
Costa Rica
Finland
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong SAR, China
Italy
Jamaica
Malaysia
Mongolia
New Zealand
Romania
Slovenia
South Africa
St. Kitts & Nevis
St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Sweden
Tunisia
United Kingdom

Above the Median Improving Rule of Law

Argentina
Botswana
Croatia
Denmark
Estonia
France
Ghana
Japan
Jordan
Norway
Portugal
Spain

Below the Median Declining Rule of Law

Belarus
Bolivia
El Salvador
Honduras
Madagascar
Morocco
Myanmar
Nigeria
Philippines
Suriname
Thailand
Turkey
Vietnam

Below the Median Stable Rule of Law

Afghanistan
Albania
Bangladesh
Belize
Cambodia
Cameroon
Colombia
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Ethiopia
Guatemala
India
Indonesia
Kyrgyzstan
Malawi
Malawi
Mexico
Moldova
Panama
Serbia
Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Below the Median Improving Rule of Law

Burkina Faso
China
Cote d'Ivoire
Ecuador
Guyana
Iran
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Lebanon
Liberia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Peru
Russia
Sierra Leone
Sri Lanka
Uganda
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Venezuela

27

Part Three

Factor Trends

28	Changes in Factor Scores
30	Overview of Factor Changes
31	Overview of Factor Performance
32	Rule of Law by Factor
32	Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers
33	Factor 2: Absence of Corruption
34	Factor 3: Open Government
35	Factor 4: Fundamental Rights
36	Factor 5: Order & Security
37	Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement
38	Factor 7: Civil Justice
39	Factor 8: Criminal Justice

Change in Factor Scores

These charts present changes in country scores* for the eight aggregated factors by region. An arrow pointing up indicates a statistically significant improvement, while an arrow pointing down represents a statistically significant decline.

East Asia & Pacific

Total Countries: 15



Country	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7	Factor 8
Australia	0.00	0.00	▲0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.02
Cambodia	0.01	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.03
China	0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.01	▲0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
Hong Kong SAR, China	-0.04	-0.02	0.08	-0.03	0.04	0.02	0.00	-0.08
Indonesia	0.00	-0.01	▼0.05	-0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	-0.03
Japan	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.05
Malaysia	-0.01	▼0.05	0.04	0.03	-0.05	0.03	-0.01	-0.01
Mongolia	0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.01
Myanmar	-0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.02	-0.06	-0.03
New Zealand	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.00	-0.01
Philippines	▼0.04	-0.02	0.01	▼0.08	▼0.15	0.01	0.02	▼0.05
Republic of Korea	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.03	-0.07	-0.01
Singapore	-0.04	-0.02	-0.03	0.01	-0.01	▼0.02	-0.03	-0.03
Thailand	-0.01	0.03	-0.04	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.05
Vietnam	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.01

EU & EFTA & NA

Total Countries: 24



Country	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7	Factor 8
Austria	-0.02	0.00	-0.04	-0.03	0.00	0.01	-0.02	▼0.07
Belgium	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.01	▼0.06	0.00	-0.03	-0.03
Bulgaria	▼0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.04	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Canada	0.00	0.00	▲0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Croatia	-0.01	0.03	▲0.04	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	▲0.05	-0.03
Czech Republic	-0.01	-0.03	-0.03	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Denmark	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00
Estonia	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.02	▲0.04	-0.01	0.01	-0.02
Finland	0.03	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.00
France	-0.01	0.00	▲0.03	-0.03	▲0.12	▲0.05	-0.01	0.00
Germany	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Greece	▲0.04	0.00	0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	0.00	0.02
Hungary	-0.02	0.00	-0.03	▼0.03	0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.07
Italy	0.00	▲0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.01
Netherlands	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00
Norway	0.03	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01
Poland	▼0.06	-0.01	▼0.07	▼0.08	0.00	-0.01	-0.02	▼0.08
Portugal	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	-0.03
Romania	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Slovenia	0.02	0.03	0.01	-0.03	▲0.06	0.01	▼0.06	▼0.08
Spain	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Sweden	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
United Kingdom	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	▲0.06	0.00	-0.02
United States	▼0.04	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.02

Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Total Countries: 13



Country	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5	Factor 6	Factor 7	Factor 8
Albania	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.02	-0.01	-0.03	0.01
Belarus	-0.02	0.03	▼0.09	-0.02	0.01	-0.04	▼0.05	-0.01
Bosnia & Herzegovina	▼0.11	0.01	▼0.06	▼0.06	▲0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05
Georgia	▼0.06	-0.01	▼0.06	▼0.07	0.01	-0.04	▼0.07	-0.05
Kazakhstan	0.01	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
Kyrgyzstan	-0.02	0.01	0.01	▼0.04	0.00	0.05	0.04	-0.02
Macedonia, FYR	0.02	-0.03	-0.07	0.00	0.04	-0.01	0.00	-0.05
Moldova	0.01	0.04	-0.01	-0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.03
Russia	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	▲0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00
Serbia	-0.04	0.02	▼0.08	-0.02	▲0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02
Turkey	-0.02	0.02	0.00	-0.02	▼0.07	0.00	-0.02	0.00
Ukraine	0.00	-0.02	0.00	-0.04	▲0.09	0.02	0.04	-0.02
Uzbekistan	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.01

*Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal points.

Latin America & Caribbean

Total Countries: 30



Antigua & Barbuda	-0.04	▼0.06	0.02	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	0.00	▼0.12
Argentina	▲0.05	0.02	▲0.08	0.03	-0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01
Bahamas	0.00	-0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	-0.02	-0.05
Barbados	0.00	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.03	-0.02
Belize	0.02	-0.04	-0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.05	0.00	0.01
Bolivia	-0.03	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	0.00	-0.02	-0.01	-0.03
Brazil	▼0.03	0.01	-0.01	▼0.05	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.02
Chile	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	▼0.04	-0.01	-0.02
Colombia	0.00	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Costa Rica	0.01	-0.02	▲0.03	-0.02	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.00
Dominica	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.02
Dominican Republic	0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.01
Ecuador	▲0.04	0.00	▲0.04	-0.01	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.02
El Salvador	▼0.03	0.00	0.01	-0.04	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	-0.04
Grenada	-0.02	-0.04	-0.06	-0.05	0.00	-0.03	▼0.13	-0.09
Guatemala	0.01	0.02	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.02
Guyana	0.02	0.00	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.03	▲0.05
Honduras	-0.05	-0.01	-0.03	-0.01	▲0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01
Jamaica	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.04
Mexico	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02
Nicaragua	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.03	0.03
Panama	-0.03	-0.01	0.02	-0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04
Peru	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.01	0.00	-0.05	0.02	0.01
St. Lucia	-0.02	-0.03	0.00	-0.05	-0.01	0.01	0.05	-0.06
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.00	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.00	-0.02	0.01	-0.02
Suriname	-0.05	0.01	▼0.09	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	-0.02
Trinidad & Tobago	0.01	-0.05	0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01
Uruguay	▼0.03	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.01	-0.04
Venezuela	0.00	0.05	-0.02	0.02	-0.01	0.00	0.04	0.01

South Asia

Total Countries: 6



Afghanistan	0.00	▲0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	0.00
Bangladesh	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	0.00
India	-0.01	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.01	0.01
Nepal	-0.02	0.03	-0.01	0.00	-0.01	0.02	0.05	-0.01
Pakistan	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	▲0.04	-0.02	0.02	-0.01

Sub-Saharan Africa

Total Countries: 18



Botswana	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.06	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.04
Burkina Faso	▲0.07	▲0.06	0.01	0.04	-0.04	0.00	0.02	0.03
Cameroon	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	-0.02
Cote d'Ivoire	-0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Ethiopia	-0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	▼0.07	0.00	0.02	0.01
Ghana	▲0.05	0.01	-0.02	0.03	0.00	-0.01	0.01	0.04
Kenya	-0.01	▲0.03	0.00	-0.01	▲0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03
Liberia	-0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02	-0.02	▲0.04
Madagascar	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.04	-0.02	-0.04
Malawi	0.00	▲0.05	▼0.05	0.00	▲0.06	-0.03	0.00	-0.01
Nigeria	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	▼0.11	-0.01	0.02	0.00
Senegal	▼0.09	-0.01	▼0.08	-0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.00	▲0.04	0.02	▼0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02
South Africa	0.00	-0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.02	-0.02	0.00	-0.01
Uganda	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00
Zambia	-0.02	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.00
Zimbabwe	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.00	-0.03	0.01

Middle East & North Africa

Total Countries: 7



Egypt	0.01	-0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01
Iran	0.00	▲0.04	▲0.03	0.02	0.02	-0.03	-0.03	0.02
Jordan	0.02	-0.01	0.03	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.02
Lebanon	-0.02	0.02	0.01	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.06
Morocco	-0.02	▼0.07	-0.02	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01
Tunisia	-0.04	0.02	-0.01	0.00	▲0.05	0.02	0.00	-0.03
United Arab Emirates	-0.03	▼0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-0.05

▼
Statistically significant decline

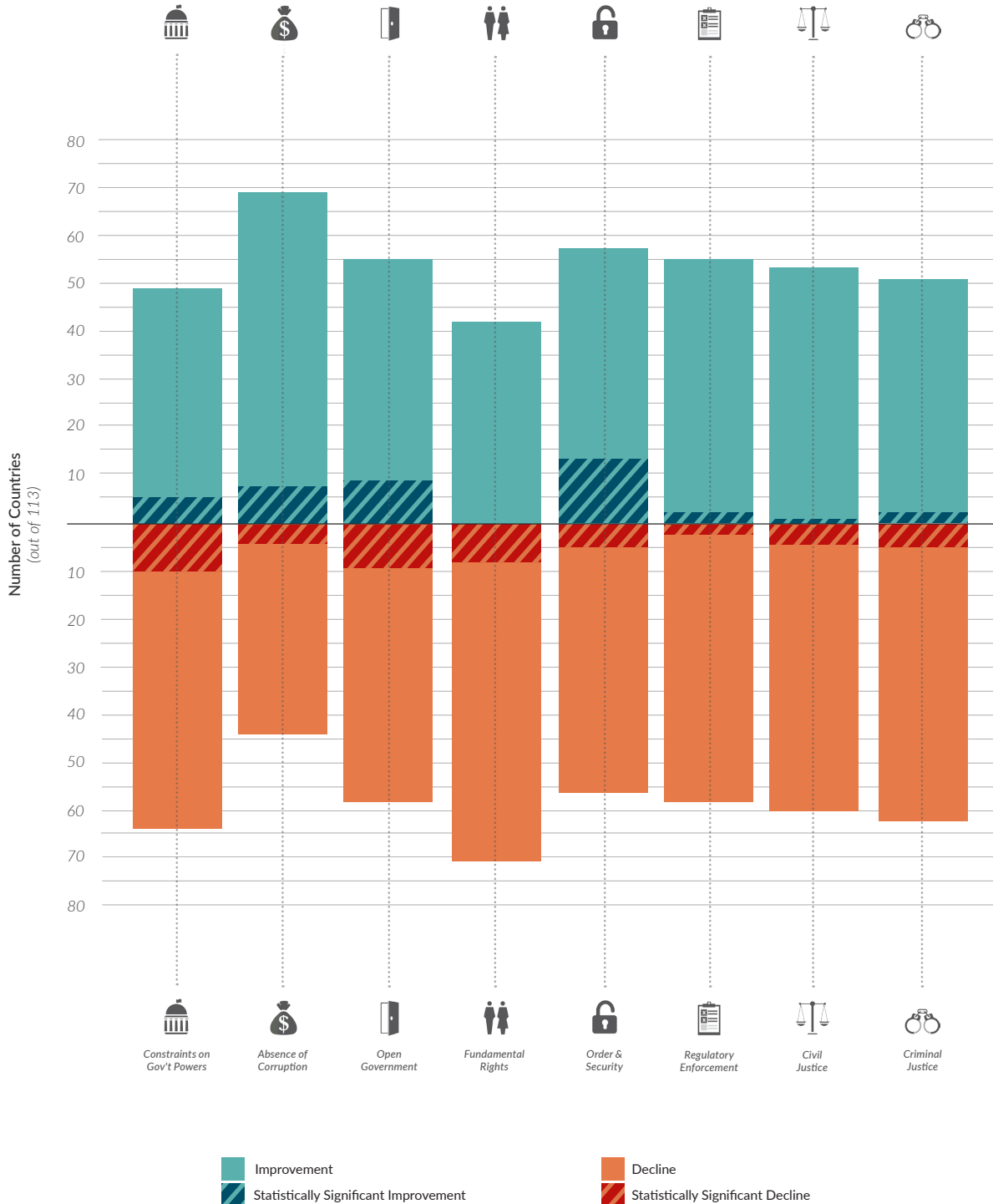
▲
Statistically significant improvement



Part Three: Factor Trends

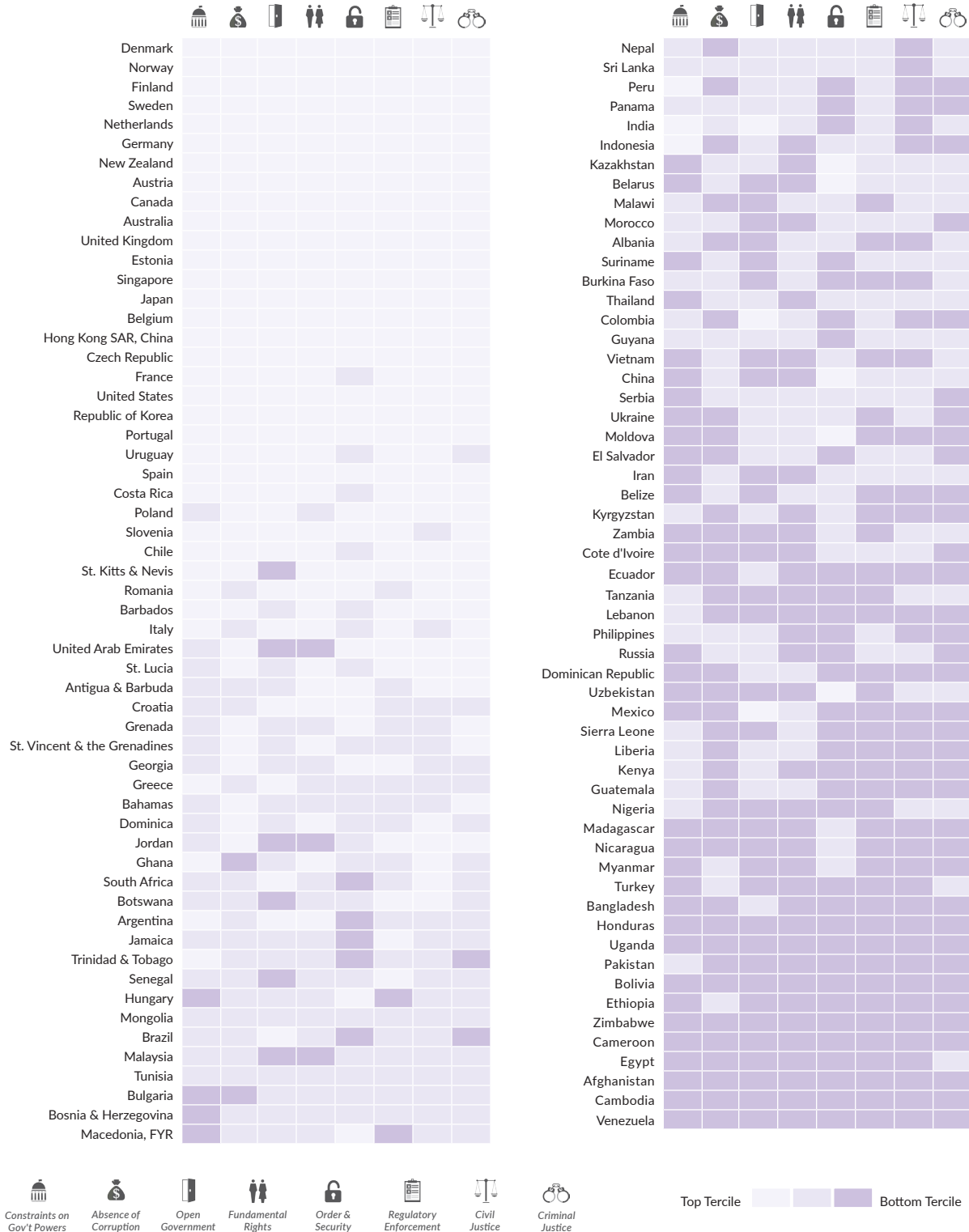
Overview of Factor Changes

The chart below summarizes the number of countries whose score has improved or declined for each of the eight aggregated factors of the Index.



Overview of Factor Performance

This chart presents country performance for the eight aggregated factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index.



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. For a further breakdown of Constraints on Government Powers by sub-factor, please refer to [page 10](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank						
Denmark	0.94	1	St. Lucia	0.62	39	El Salvador	0.48	76
Norway	0.94	2	Poland	0.61	40	Zambia	0.47	77
Finland	0.92	3	South Africa	0.61	41	Suriname	0.47	78
Netherlands	0.88	4	Nepal	0.61	42	Belize	0.47	79
Sweden	0.88	5	Bahamas	0.61	43	Thailand	0.47	80
Germany	0.86	6	Grenada	0.61	44	Vietnam	0.46	81
New Zealand	0.85	7	Tunisia	0.60	45	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.46	82
Canada	0.84	8	Antigua & Barbuda	0.59	46	Mexico	0.46	83
United Kingdom	0.84	9	Croatia	0.59	47	Myanmar	0.46	84
Australia	0.84	10	Senegal	0.58	48	Kazakhstan	0.45	85
Estonia	0.84	11	United Arab Emirates	0.58	49	Ukraine	0.45	86
Austria	0.83	12	Brazil	0.58	50	Bulgaria	0.45	87
Belgium	0.81	13	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.57	51	Dominican Republic	0.45	88
Portugal	0.80	14	Georgia	0.57	52	Macedonia, FYR	0.45	89
Costa Rica	0.79	15	Dominica	0.57	53	Madagascar	0.45	90
United States	0.77	16	Malawi	0.57	54	Moldova	0.44	91
France	0.76	17	Sri Lanka	0.56	55	Cote d'Ivoire	0.44	92
Uruguay	0.76	18	Jordan	0.56	56	Hungary	0.44	93
Japan	0.74	19	Guyana	0.55	57	Iran	0.43	94
Czech Republic	0.74	20	Botswana	0.55	58	Afghanistan	0.43	95
Ghana	0.72	21	Philippines	0.55	59	Ecuador	0.43	96
Chile	0.71	22	Liberia	0.55	60	Serbia	0.42	97
Spain	0.71	23	Morocco	0.55	61	Bangladesh	0.42	98
Italy	0.71	24	Mongolia	0.55	62	Uganda	0.42	99
Singapore	0.70	25	Nigeria	0.55	63	China	0.40	100
Republic of Korea	0.70	26	Guatemala	0.54	64	Russia	0.39	101
Greece	0.68	27	Colombia	0.53	65	Cameroon	0.39	102
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.68	28	Pakistan	0.53	66	Honduras	0.39	103
Romania	0.66	29	Burkina Faso	0.53	67	Bolivia	0.36	104
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.66	30	Panama	0.53	68	Belarus	0.34	105
Barbados	0.66	31	Sierra Leone	0.52	69	Ethiopia	0.33	106
Peru	0.65	32	Albania	0.52	70	Egypt	0.33	107
Indonesia	0.64	33	Tanzania	0.52	71	Uzbekistan	0.32	108
Argentina	0.63	34	Lebanon	0.49	72	Nicaragua	0.32	109
Slovenia	0.63	35	Kenya	0.49	73	Cambodia	0.32	110
India	0.63	36	Malaysia	0.49	74	Turkey	0.30	111
Trinidad & Tobago	0.63	37	Kyrgyzstan	0.48	75	Zimbabwe	0.28	112
Jamaica	0.62	38				Venezuela	0.18	113

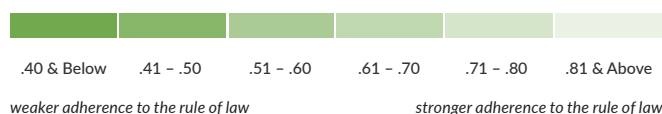


Absence of Corruption



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. For a further breakdown of Absence of Corruption by sub-factor, please refer to [page 10](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank		Factor Score	Factor Rank		Factor Score	Factor Rank		
Denmark	0.95	1		Botswana	0.62	38		El Salvador	0.42	76
Norway	0.93	2		Italy	0.62	39		Zambia	0.42	77
Sweden	0.91	3		Antigua & Barbuda	0.60	40		Ecuador	0.42	78
Singapore	0.91	4		Croatia	0.60	41		Ghana	0.42	79
Finland	0.89	5		Romania	0.58	42		Nepal	0.41	80
New Zealand	0.88	6		Suriname	0.57	43		Malawi	0.41	81
Netherlands	0.86	7		Malaysia	0.56	44		Bulgaria	0.41	82
Japan	0.85	8		Greece	0.55	45		Colombia	0.41	83
Austria	0.84	9		Jamaica	0.55	46		Tanzania	0.40	84
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.83	10		China	0.55	47		Egypt	0.40	85
Canada	0.83	11		Belarus	0.54	48		Cote d'Ivoire	0.40	86
Australia	0.83	12		South Africa	0.53	49		Lebanon	0.39	87
Germany	0.83	13		Senegal	0.53	50		Nicaragua	0.38	88
United Kingdom	0.82	14		Argentina	0.53	51		Peru	0.38	89
Estonia	0.79	15		Iran	0.53	52		Indonesia	0.37	90
Belgium	0.78	16		Hungary	0.51	53		Dominican Republic	0.37	91
United Arab Emirates	0.76	17		Turkey	0.50	54		Guatemala	0.35	92
Uruguay	0.76	18		Trinidad & Tobago	0.50	55		Bangladesh	0.35	93
United States	0.75	19		Thailand	0.49	56		Albania	0.35	94
France	0.75	20		Tunisia	0.49	57		Ukraine	0.34	95
Portugal	0.74	21		Sri Lanka	0.48	58		Uzbekistan	0.34	96
Poland	0.72	22		Morocco	0.47	59		Sierra Leone	0.34	97
Georgia	0.71	23		Macedonia, FYR	0.47	60		Honduras	0.34	98
Spain	0.71	24		Myanmar	0.47	61		Pakistan	0.33	99
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.69	25		Philippines	0.47	62		Nigeria	0.32	100
Chile	0.69	26		Brazil	0.46	63		Moldova	0.32	101
Costa Rica	0.68	27		Guyana	0.46	64		Mexico	0.31	102
Barbados	0.68	28		Ethiopia	0.46	65		Venezuela	0.30	103
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.68	29		Kazakhstan	0.45	66		Kyrgyzstan	0.29	104
Republic of Korea	0.67	30		India	0.45	67		Kenya	0.29	105
Grenada	0.66	31		Panama	0.45	68		Zimbabwe	0.28	106
Jordan	0.66	32		Burkina Faso	0.44	69		Madagascar	0.28	107
St. Lucia	0.66	33		Mongolia	0.44	70		Liberia	0.28	108
Czech Republic	0.65	34		Vietnam	0.44	71		Afghanistan	0.27	109
Dominica	0.65	35		Belize	0.44	72		Bolivia	0.26	110
Bahamas	0.64	36		Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.43	73		Uganda	0.26	111
Slovenia	0.63	37		Serbia	0.43	74		Cameroon	0.25	112
				Russia	0.43	75		Cambodia	0.25	113

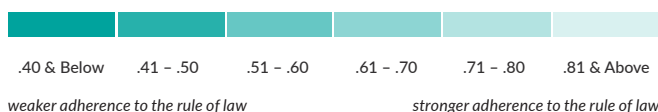


Open Government



Factor 3 measures the openness of government defined by the extent to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. This factor measures whether basic laws and information of legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government. For a further breakdown of Open Government by sub-factor, please refer to [page 11](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank						
Norway	0.88	1	Jamaica	0.59	39	Madagascar	0.46	76
Finland	0.86	2	Trinidad & Tobago	0.57	40	Burkina Faso	0.46	77
Denmark	0.86	3	Moldova	0.57	41	Botswana	0.46	78
Sweden	0.85	4	Georgia	0.57	42	Jordan	0.45	79
Netherlands	0.84	5	Kyrgyzstan	0.56	43	Pakistan	0.45	80
Canada	0.82	6	Peru	0.56	44	Bolivia	0.45	81
New Zealand	0.81	7	Bulgaria	0.55	45	Malawi	0.45	82
United Kingdom	0.81	8	Ukraine	0.55	46	China	0.45	83
Australia	0.80	9	Indonesia	0.54	47	Morocco	0.44	84
France	0.80	10	Antigua & Barbuda	0.53	48	Vietnam	0.44	85
Germany	0.79	11	Ghana	0.52	49	Senegal	0.44	86
Estonia	0.79	12	Dominican Republic	0.52	50	Albania	0.44	87
United States	0.77	13	Nepal	0.52	51	Nigeria	0.44	88
Belgium	0.75	14	El Salvador	0.52	52	Lebanon	0.44	89
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.75	15	St. Lucia	0.52	53	Belize	0.44	90
Austria	0.72	16	Philippines	0.52	54	Honduras	0.43	91
Costa Rica	0.72	17	Grenada	0.50	55	St. Kitts & Nevis	0.42	92
Chile	0.71	18	Dominica	0.50	56	Turkey	0.42	93
Uruguay	0.71	19	Tunisia	0.50	57	Zambia	0.42	94
Japan	0.70	20	Ecuador	0.49	58	Sierra Leone	0.42	95
Spain	0.69	21	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.49	59	Nicaragua	0.41	96
Republic of Korea	0.69	22	Barbados	0.49	60	Malaysia	0.39	97
Portugal	0.68	23	Mongolia	0.49	61	United Arab Emirates	0.39	98
Slovenia	0.67	24	Sri Lanka	0.49	62	Uganda	0.38	99
Czech Republic	0.66	25	Hungary	0.49	63	Tanzania	0.38	100
Romania	0.66	26	Macedonia, FYR	0.49	64	Cote d'Ivoire	0.37	101
Poland	0.66	27	Kenya	0.49	65	Iran	0.37	102
Singapore	0.65	28	Guatemala	0.49	66	Afghanistan	0.36	103
Argentina	0.64	29	Serbia	0.49	67	Suriname	0.36	104
Italy	0.64	30	Thailand	0.48	68	Belarus	0.35	105
Colombia	0.63	31	Russia	0.48	69	Cameroon	0.33	106
India	0.63	32	Kazakhstan	0.48	70	Myanmar	0.32	107
Croatia	0.62	33	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.48	71	Uzbekistan	0.30	108
South Africa	0.62	34	Bahamas	0.48	72	Zimbabwe	0.30	109
Brazil	0.61	35	Liberia	0.48	73	Venezuela	0.30	110
Mexico	0.61	36	Guyana	0.46	74	Ethiopia	0.28	111
Greece	0.60	37	Bangladesh	0.46	75	Egypt	0.25	112
Panama	0.59	38				Cambodia	0.23	113

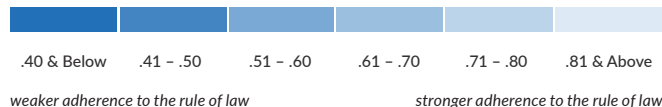


Fundamental Rights



Factor 4 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 of Human Rights and are most closely related to rule of law concerns. The selected menu of rights can be found on [page 11](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank
Finland	0.91	1	Bahamas	0.66	38	Jordan	0.51	76
Denmark	0.90	2	Poland	0.66	39	Ecuador	0.51	77
Norway	0.88	3	Peru	0.65	40	Indonesia	0.51	78
Sweden	0.87	4	Albania	0.63	41	Vietnam	0.50	79
Germany	0.85	5	Grenada	0.63	42	Kyrgyzstan	0.50	80
Netherlands	0.85	6	Greece	0.63	43	Lebanon	0.49	81
Austria	0.85	7	South Africa	0.63	44	Madagascar	0.48	82
Belgium	0.83	8	Jamaica	0.63	45	Tanzania	0.48	83
Canada	0.82	9	Georgia	0.61	46	United Arab Emirates	0.47	84
Estonia	0.82	10	Bulgaria	0.60	47	Nigeria	0.47	85
New Zealand	0.81	11	Burkina Faso	0.60	48	Nicaragua	0.47	86
United Kingdom	0.81	12	Ukraine	0.59	49	Malaysia	0.47	87
Australia	0.81	13	Panama	0.59	50	Thailand	0.47	88
Czech Republic	0.80	14	Trinidad & Tobago	0.59	51	Belarus	0.47	89
Portugal	0.79	15	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.59	52	Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	90
Uruguay	0.78	16	Hungary	0.59	53	Kenya	0.46	91
Costa Rica	0.78	17	Dominican Republic	0.59	54	Bolivia	0.46	92
Barbados	0.77	18	Senegal	0.59	55	Morocco	0.45	93
Spain	0.77	19	Mongolia	0.59	56	Kazakhstan	0.45	94
Japan	0.76	20	Malawi	0.58	57	Russia	0.44	95
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.75	21	Botswana	0.57	58	Zambia	0.43	96
Slovenia	0.74	22	Brazil	0.57	59	Honduras	0.43	97
Chile	0.73	23	Tunisia	0.57	60	Cameroon	0.43	98
France	0.72	24	Serbia	0.56	61	Philippines	0.42	99
Argentina	0.72	25	Liberia	0.56	62	Pakistan	0.40	100
United States	0.72	26	Colombia	0.56	63	Uganda	0.40	101
Romania	0.72	27	Guyana	0.55	64	Afghanistan	0.39	102
Italy	0.71	28	Guatemala	0.55	65	Uzbekistan	0.38	103
Republic of Korea	0.71	29	Macedonia, FYR	0.54	66	Cambodia	0.38	104
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.70	30	Moldova	0.54	67	Venezuela	0.36	105
Antigua & Barbuda	0.70	31	El Salvador	0.53	68	Bangladesh	0.34	106
Singapore	0.70	32	Belize	0.53	69	Turkey	0.32	107
St. Lucia	0.68	33	Sri Lanka	0.53	70	China	0.31	108
Ghana	0.68	34	Nepal	0.53	71	Ethiopia	0.31	109
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.67	35	Mexico	0.52	72	Myanmar	0.31	110
Croatia	0.67	36	Suriname	0.52	73	Iran	0.30	111
Dominica	0.67	37	Sierra Leone	0.52	74	Egypt	0.30	112
			India	0.52	75	Zimbabwe	0.29	113

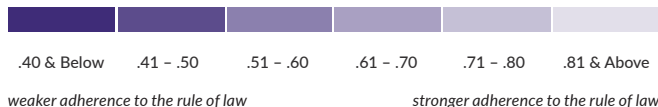


Order & Security



Factor 5 measures how well a society assures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and is 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. For a further breakdown of Order & Security by sub-factor, please refer to [page 12](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank			
Singapore	0.93	1	Mongolia	0.78	39
Sweden	0.93	2	Serbia	0.77	40
Norway	0.93	3	Malaysia	0.77	41
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.92	4	Vietnam	0.77	42
Denmark	0.92	5	Albania	0.77	43
Finland	0.92	6	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.76	44
Uzbekistan	0.92	7	Barbados	0.75	45
Japan	0.91	8	France	0.75	46
Canada	0.91	9	Dominica	0.75	47
Czech Republic	0.90	10	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.75	48
United Arab Emirates	0.90	11	Indonesia	0.74	49
Hungary	0.90	12	Italy	0.74	50
Austria	0.90	13	Kyrgyzstan	0.74	51
Estonia	0.90	14	Bulgaria	0.74	52
Slovenia	0.89	15	Ukraine	0.73	53
New Zealand	0.89	16	Iran	0.73	54
Germany	0.88	17	Belize	0.73	55
Australia	0.86	18	Botswana	0.73	56
Poland	0.85	19	Nepal	0.73	57
Netherlands	0.85	20	Bahamas	0.72	58
United Kingdom	0.84	21	Sri Lanka	0.72	59
Republic of Korea	0.84	22	Madagascar	0.72	60
Romania	0.84	23	St. Lucia	0.72	61
Belarus	0.82	24	Greece	0.72	62
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.82	25	Uruguay	0.71	63
Croatia	0.81	26	Myanmar	0.70	64
Moldova	0.80	27	Nicaragua	0.70	65
China	0.80	28	Ghana	0.70	66
Grenada	0.79	29	Zambia	0.69	67
Georgia	0.79	30	Costa Rica	0.69	68
United States	0.79	31	Thailand	0.69	69
Portugal	0.79	32	Morocco	0.69	70
Antigua & Barbuda	0.79	33	Tunisia	0.69	71
Belgium	0.78	34	Senegal	0.69	72
Macedonia, FYR	0.78	35	Malawi	0.68	73
Kazakhstan	0.78	36	Chile	0.68	74
Spain	0.78	37	Cote d'Ivoire	0.68	75
Jordan	0.78	38	Trinidad & Tobago	0.67	76
			Tanzania	0.67	77
			Panama	0.67	78
			Zimbabwe	0.67	79
			Sierra Leone	0.66	80
			Cambodia	0.66	81
			Lebanon	0.66	82
			Brazil	0.65	83
			Russia	0.65	84
			Suriname	0.65	85
			Peru	0.64	86
			Burkina Faso	0.63	87
			Ecuador	0.63	88
			South Africa	0.62	89
			Jamaica	0.62	90
			Guyana	0.62	91
			Honduras	0.61	92
			Argentina	0.61	93
			Dominican Republic	0.61	94
			Ethiopia	0.60	95
			El Salvador	0.60	96
			Liberia	0.59	97
			India	0.59	98
			Mexico	0.59	99
			Guatemala	0.58	100
			Bolivia	0.58	101
			Bangladesh	0.58	102
			Kenya	0.57	103
			Colombia	0.57	104
			Uganda	0.56	105
			Turkey	0.52	106
			Philippines	0.51	107
			Egypt	0.51	108
			Cameroon	0.49	109
			Venezuela	0.47	110
			Nigeria	0.37	111
			Afghanistan	0.32	112
			Pakistan	0.32	113



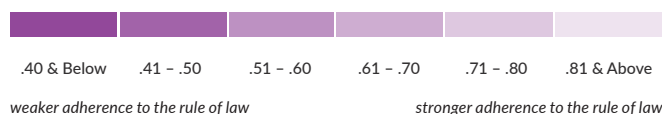
Regulatory Enforcement



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. 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. For a further breakdown of Regulatory Enforcement by sub-factor, please refer to [page 12](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank						
Netherlands	0.88	1	Romania	0.56	39	Hungary	0.46	76
Singapore	0.87	2	South Africa	0.55	40	Macedonia, FYR	0.46	77
Denmark	0.87	3	Grenada	0.55	41	Uzbekistan	0.46	78
Norway	0.87	4	Greece	0.54	42	Myanmar	0.46	79
Sweden	0.85	5	Morocco	0.54	43	Burkina Faso	0.45	80
New Zealand	0.85	6	Bulgaria	0.53	44	Nicaragua	0.45	81
Australia	0.85	7	Indonesia	0.53	45	Ecuador	0.45	82
Germany	0.85	8	Panama	0.52	46	Vietnam	0.45	83
United Kingdom	0.84	9	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.52	47	Turkey	0.44	84
Austria	0.81	10	Brazil	0.52	48	Kenya	0.44	85
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.81	11	Trinidad & Tobago	0.52	49	Lebanon	0.44	86
Finland	0.81	12	Dominica	0.52	50	Mexico	0.44	87
Japan	0.80	13	Kazakhstan	0.52	51	Zambia	0.43	88
Canada	0.79	14	Croatia	0.52	52	Kyrgyzstan	0.43	89
Estonia	0.77	15	Tunisia	0.52	53	Nigeria	0.43	90
France	0.77	16	Colombia	0.51	54	Albania	0.43	91
Belgium	0.77	17	Philippines	0.51	55	Malawi	0.43	92
Republic of Korea	0.72	18	Antigua & Barbuda	0.51	56	Liberia	0.42	93
United States	0.72	19	Cote d'Ivoire	0.51	57	Bangladesh	0.42	94
United Arab Emirates	0.69	20	Argentina	0.50	58	Moldova	0.42	95
Uruguay	0.69	21	Thailand	0.50	59	Ukraine	0.42	96
Czech Republic	0.67	22	Malaysia	0.50	60	Uganda	0.41	97
Spain	0.66	23	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.50	61	Bolivia	0.41	98
Costa Rica	0.64	24	Nepal	0.50	62	Dominican Republic	0.40	99
Slovenia	0.63	25	Peru	0.50	63	Tanzania	0.40	100
Chile	0.62	26	Belarus	0.49	64	Belize	0.39	101
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.61	27	El Salvador	0.49	65	Cameroon	0.38	102
Portugal	0.61	28	India	0.49	66	Sierra Leone	0.37	103
Poland	0.61	29	Russia	0.48	67	Honduras	0.37	104
Barbados	0.60	30	Sri Lanka	0.48	68	Pakistan	0.35	105
Jordan	0.59	31	China	0.48	69	Guatemala	0.35	106
Georgia	0.58	32	Bahamas	0.48	70	Zimbabwe	0.35	107
Botswana	0.58	33	Suriname	0.48	71	Madagascar	0.34	108
St. Lucia	0.58	34	Mongolia	0.47	72	Afghanistan	0.34	109
Italy	0.57	35	Serbia	0.47	73	Egypt	0.31	110
Senegal	0.57	36	Iran	0.47	74	Ethiopia	0.31	111
Jamaica	0.56	37	Guyana	0.47	75	Cambodia	0.27	112
Ghana	0.56	38				Venezuela	0.22	113

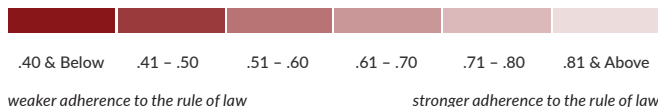


Civil Justice



Factor 7 measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It measures whether civil justice systems are accessible; affordable; and 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. For a further breakdown of Civil Justice by sub-factor, please refer to [page 13](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank						
Netherlands	0.87	1	Belarus	0.59	39	Burkina Faso	0.49	76
Denmark	0.86	2	Trinidad & Tobago	0.59	40	Colombia	0.49	77
Germany	0.85	3	Grenada	0.59	41	Panama	0.48	78
Norway	0.85	4	Slovenia	0.59	42	Lebanon	0.47	79
Singapore	0.81	5	Argentina	0.58	43	Belize	0.47	80
Sweden	0.81	6	Croatia	0.57	44	Philippines	0.47	81
Finland	0.80	7	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.57	45	Nepal	0.47	82
New Zealand	0.79	8	Greece	0.57	46	Moldova	0.47	83
Austria	0.79	9	Senegal	0.56	47	Kyrgyzstan	0.46	84
Japan	0.79	10	Macedonia, FYR	0.56	48	Kenya	0.46	85
Estonia	0.78	11	Bulgaria	0.56	49	Ecuador	0.46	86
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	12	Kazakhstan	0.56	50	Albania	0.45	87
Australia	0.75	13	Malaysia	0.56	51	Dominican Republic	0.45	88
United Kingdom	0.75	14	Italy	0.56	52	Uganda	0.45	89
Republic of Korea	0.74	15	Jamaica	0.54	53	Indonesia	0.45	90
Uruguay	0.74	16	Morocco	0.54	54	Sri Lanka	0.45	91
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.74	17	Georgia	0.54	55	Vietnam	0.44	92
Belgium	0.73	18	Malawi	0.54	56	Peru	0.44	93
Czech Republic	0.72	19	China	0.54	57	Turkey	0.44	94
Canada	0.72	20	Mongolia	0.53	58	Zimbabwe	0.43	95
Antigua & Barbuda	0.72	21	Thailand	0.53	59	Liberia	0.43	96
France	0.70	22	Russia	0.53	60	India	0.42	97
Portugal	0.69	23	Brazil	0.53	61	Sierra Leone	0.41	98
United Arab Emirates	0.68	24	Iran	0.52	62	Honduras	0.41	99
St. Lucia	0.68	25	Cote d'Ivoire	0.52	63	Mexico	0.40	100
United States	0.67	26	Guyana	0.51	64	Madagascar	0.39	101
Spain	0.66	27	Ukraine	0.51	65	Nicaragua	0.39	102
Barbados	0.65	28	Tanzania	0.50	66	Ethiopia	0.39	103
Romania	0.65	29	Suriname	0.50	67	Afghanistan	0.38	104
Poland	0.64	30	Hungary	0.50	68	Egypt	0.38	105
Chile	0.63	31	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.50	69	Bangladesh	0.37	106
Costa Rica	0.63	32	Nigeria	0.50	70	Pakistan	0.37	107
Ghana	0.62	33	El Salvador	0.50	71	Cameroon	0.37	108
Jordan	0.62	34	Serbia	0.49	72	Myanmar	0.37	109
South Africa	0.61	35	Tunisia	0.49	73	Guatemala	0.35	110
Botswana	0.61	36	Uzbekistan	0.49	74	Bolivia	0.34	111
Dominica	0.60	37	Zambia	0.49	75	Venezuela	0.33	112
Bahamas	0.60	38				Cambodia	0.20	113

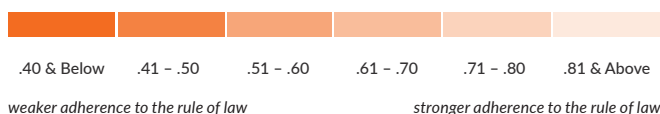


Criminal Justice



Factor 8 evaluates a country's 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. An assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers. For a further breakdown of Criminal Justice by sub-factor, please refer to [page 13](#).

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score	Factor Rank		Factor Score	Factor Rank		Factor Score	Factor Rank		
Finland	0.85	1		Botswana	0.55	38		Cote d'Ivoire	0.39	76
Norway	0.83	2		Malaysia	0.55	39		Trinidad & Tobago	0.39	77
Denmark	0.82	3		Uruguay	0.54	40		Ecuador	0.38	78
Sweden	0.80	4		Dominica	0.54	41		Sierra Leone	0.38	79
Singapore	0.80	5		Greece	0.53	42		Kenya	0.38	80
Netherlands	0.80	6		South Africa	0.52	43		Pakistan	0.38	81
Germany	0.77	7		Suriname	0.52	44		Zimbabwe	0.38	82
Austria	0.77	8		Ghana	0.51	45		Ukraine	0.37	83
Czech Republic	0.74	9		Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.51	46		Morocco	0.37	84
Canada	0.74	10		Georgia	0.51	47		Brazil	0.37	85
United Kingdom	0.74	11		Croatia	0.51	48		Lebanon	0.37	86
Japan	0.74	12		Jamaica	0.50	49		Madagascar	0.36	87
Australia	0.74	13		Mongolia	0.50	50		Peru	0.36	88
New Zealand	0.74	14		Belarus	0.50	51		Serbia	0.36	89
Belgium	0.72	15		Vietnam	0.49	52		Moldova	0.36	90
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.72	16		Sri Lanka	0.48	53		Indonesia	0.35	91
Republic of Korea	0.70	17		China	0.48	54		Colombia	0.34	92
United Arab Emirates	0.69	18		Hungary	0.47	55		Nicaragua	0.34	93
Estonia	0.68	19		Macedonia, FYR	0.47	56		Uganda	0.34	94
United States	0.65	20		Albania	0.47	57		Ethiopia	0.34	95
France	0.65	21		Burkina Faso	0.45	58		Bangladesh	0.34	96
Italy	0.64	22		Iran	0.45	59		Russia	0.33	97
Portugal	0.64	23		Uzbekistan	0.45	60		Belize	0.33	98
Spain	0.64	24		Argentina	0.43	61		Panama	0.33	99
Bahamas	0.63	25		Senegal	0.43	62		Dominican Republic	0.33	100
Poland	0.62	26		Nepal	0.43	63		Kyrgyzstan	0.32	101
Jordan	0.60	27		Malawi	0.43	64		Philippines	0.31	102
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.60	28		Tunisia	0.43	65		Liberia	0.31	103
Barbados	0.59	29		India	0.42	66		Guatemala	0.30	104
St. Lucia	0.59	30		Nigeria	0.42	67		Mexico	0.30	105
Antigua & Barbuda	0.59	31		Egypt	0.42	68		El Salvador	0.30	106
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.58	32		Zambia	0.42	69		Myanmar	0.29	107
Slovenia	0.58	33		Kazakhstan	0.41	70		Afghanistan	0.28	108
Romania	0.57	34		Bulgaria	0.41	71		Cameroon	0.28	109
Grenada	0.56	35		Thailand	0.40	72		Cambodia	0.27	110
Costa Rica	0.56	36		Guyana	0.40	73		Honduras	0.24	111
Chile	0.56	37		Turkey	0.40	74		Bolivia	0.21	112
				Tanzania	0.39	75		Venezuela	0.14	113



How to Read the Country Profiles

The next section presents profiles for the 113 countries and jurisdictions included in the WJP Rule of Law Index® 2017–2018 report.

Each 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 in the same regional and income groups.

The scores range from 0 and 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score (high adherence to rule of law) and 0 signifies the lowest possible score (low adherence to rule of law). The country profiles consist of four sections, outlined below.

Section 1: Displays the country's overall rule of law score; its overall global, income, and regional ranks; and its change in score and rank from 2016.

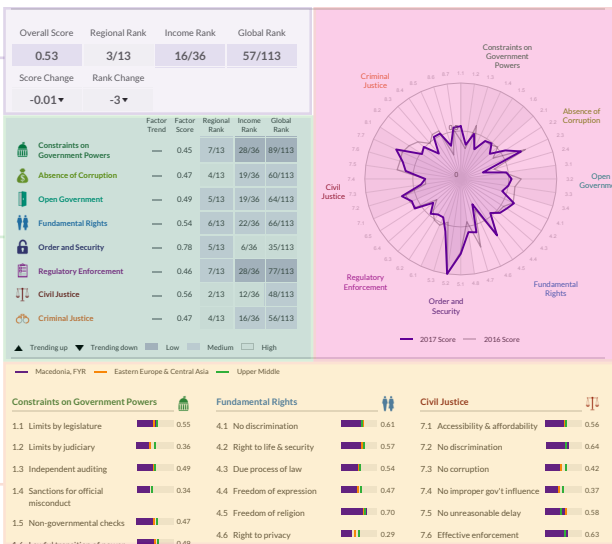
Section 2: Displays the featured country's individual factor scores, along with the global, regional, and income group rankings. The scores for the global rank, regional rank, and income rank are distributed across three tiers – high, medium, and low – as indicated by the color of the box where the score is found.

Section 3: Displays the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors that compose the WJP Rule of Law Index.

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.

Macedonia, FYR

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia
Income Group: Upper Middle



Section 4: Presents the individual sub-factor scores underlying each of the factors listed in Section 3 of the country profile.

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 for 2017–2018 are represented by the purple line. The featured country's scores for 2016 are represented by the gray line.

41

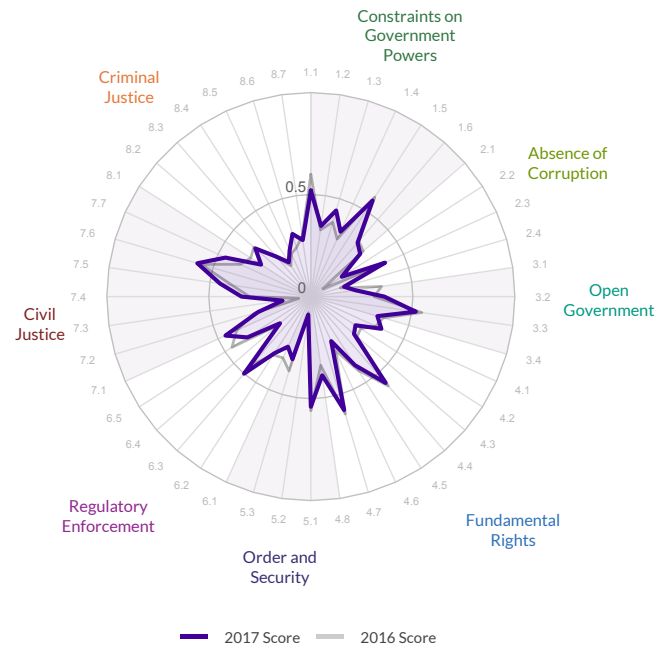
Part Four

Country Profiles

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.34	6/6	12/12	111/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	5/6	9/12	95/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.27	6/6	11/12	109/113
Open Government	—	0.36	6/6	10/12	103/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	5/6	10/12	102/113
Order and Security	—	0.32	5/6	12/12	112/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.34	6/6	11/12	109/113
Civil Justice	—	0.38	4/6	12/12	104/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	6/6	12/12	108/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Afghanistan — South Asia — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.52
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.35

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.32
2.2 In the judiciary	0.18
2.3 In the police/military	0.40
2.4 In the legislature	0.17

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.22
3.2 Right to information	0.36
3.3 Civic participation	0.52
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.34

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.38
4.2 Right to life & security	0.26
4.3 Due process of law	0.28
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.56
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.40
4.6 Right to privacy	0.24
4.7 Freedom of association	0.58
4.8 Labor rights	0.39

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.54
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.09
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.27
6.2 No improper influence	0.33
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.50
6.4 Respect for due process	0.20
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.37

Civil Justice

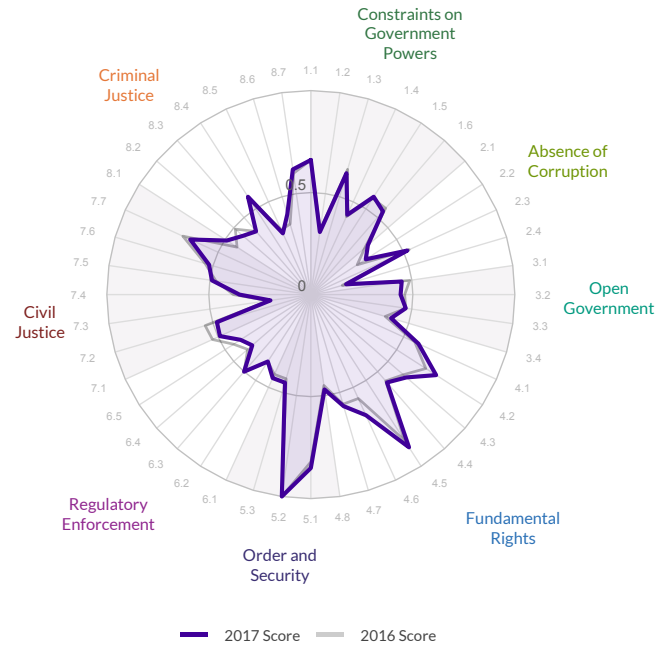
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.46
7.2 No discrimination	0.27
7.3 No corruption	0.14
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.34
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.45
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.58
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.46

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.29
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.36
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.26
8.4 No discrimination	0.20
8.5 No corruption	0.25
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.32
8.7 Due process of law	0.28

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	6/13	21/36	68/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	4▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	2/13	17/36	70/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	9/13	34/36	94/113
Open Government	—	0.44	10/13	28/36	87/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	1/13	9/36	41/113
Order and Security	—	0.77	8/13	10/36	43/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	11/13	33/36	91/113
Civil Justice	—	0.45	12/13	31/36	87/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	5/13	17/36	57/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Albania Eastern Europe & Central Asia Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.66
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.31
1.3 Independent auditing	0.62
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.57
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.37
2.2 In the judiciary	0.32
2.3 In the police/military	0.52
2.4 In the legislature	0.18

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.45
3.2 Right to information	0.44
3.3 Civic participation	0.47
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.41

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.58
4.2 Right to life & security	0.73
4.3 Due process of law	0.62
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.57
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.89
4.6 Right to privacy	0.65
4.7 Freedom of association	0.57
4.8 Labor rights	0.47

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.85
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.45
6.2 No improper influence	0.39
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.50
6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.41

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49
7.2 No discrimination	0.48
7.3 No corruption	0.20
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.35
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.49
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.52
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.65

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.49
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.44
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.41
8.4 No discrimination	0.57
8.5 No corruption	0.33
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.41
8.7 Due process of law	0.62

Antigua and Barbuda

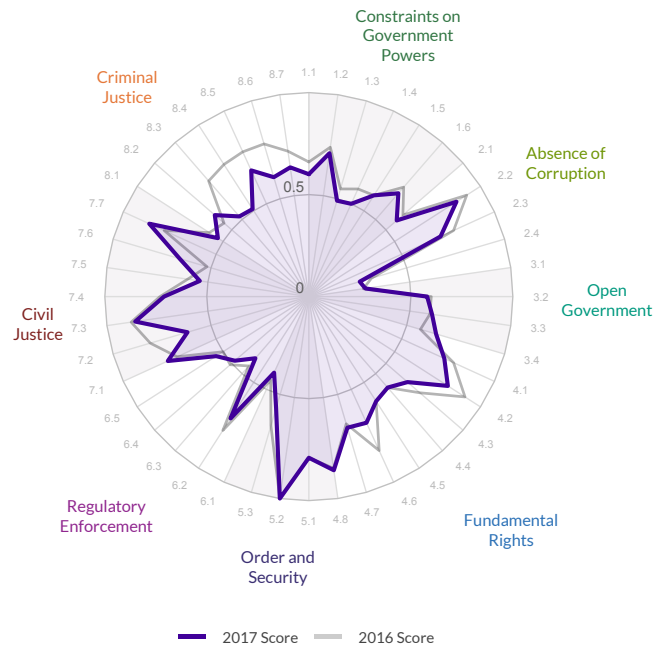
Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.63	7/30	31/35	34/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.04	-5		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.59	13/30	33/35	46/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.60	11/30	32/35	40/113
Open Government	—	0.53	12/30	30/35	48/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.70	8/30	27/35	31/113
Order and Security	—	0.79	3/30	25/35	33/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	15/30	33/35	56/113
Civil Justice	—	0.72	3/30	21/35	21/113
Criminal Justice	▼	0.59	5/30	28/35	31/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Antigua and Barbuda Latin America & Caribbean High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.60
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.71
1.3 Independent auditing	0.49
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.67

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.57
2.2 In the judiciary	0.86
2.3 In the police/military	0.71
2.4 In the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.28
3.2 Right to information	0.58
3.3 Civic participation	0.61
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.65

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.73
4.2 Right to life & security	0.81
4.3 Due process of law	0.64
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6 Right to privacy	0.68
4.7 Freedom of association	0.67
4.8 Labor rights	0.86

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.79
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2 No improper influence	0.71
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.40
6.4 Respect for due process	0.48
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.76
7.2 No discrimination	0.62
7.3 No corruption	0.86
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.71
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.54
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.66
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.86

Criminal Justice

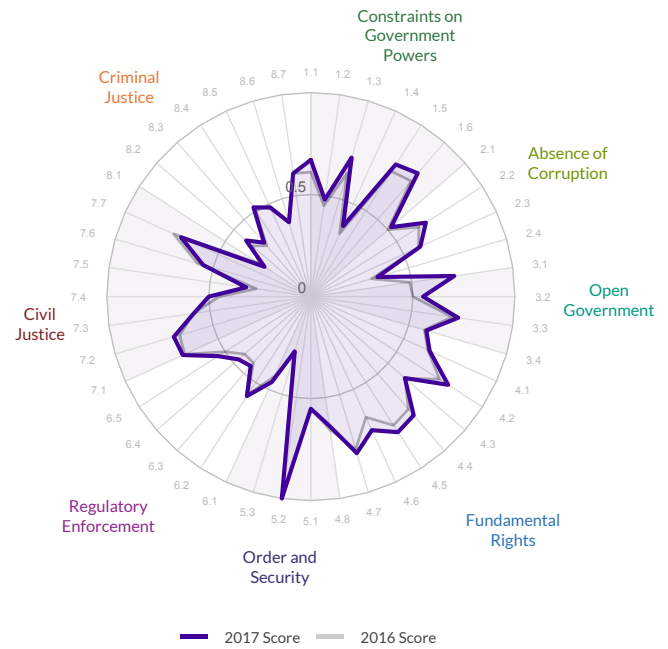
8.1 Effective investigations	0.53
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.61
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.52
8.4 No discrimination	0.51
8.5 No corruption	0.68
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.61
8.7 Due process of law	0.64

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	12/30	10/36	46/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.03 ▲	5 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.63	7/30	4/36	34/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.53	14/30	15/36	51/113
Open Government	▲	0.64	4/30	3/36	29/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	6/30	2/36	25/113
Order and Security	—	0.61	23/30	31/36	93/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	16/30	16/36	58/113
Civil Justice	—	0.58	12/30	9/36	43/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	14/30	19/36	61/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Argentina — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.67
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.48
1.3 Independent auditing	0.71
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.77
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.80

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.52
2.2 In the judiciary	0.67
2.3 In the police/military	0.59
2.4 In the legislature	0.34

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.71
3.2 Right to information	0.55
3.3 Civic participation	0.73
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.59

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.64
4.2 Right to life & security	0.80
4.3 Due process of law	0.61
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.77
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6 Right to privacy	0.72
4.7 Freedom of association	0.80
4.8 Labor rights	0.64

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.55
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.28

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2 No improper influence	0.58
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4 Respect for due process	0.47
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.69
7.2 No discrimination	0.70
7.3 No corruption	0.58
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.50
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.32
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.55
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.70

Criminal Justice

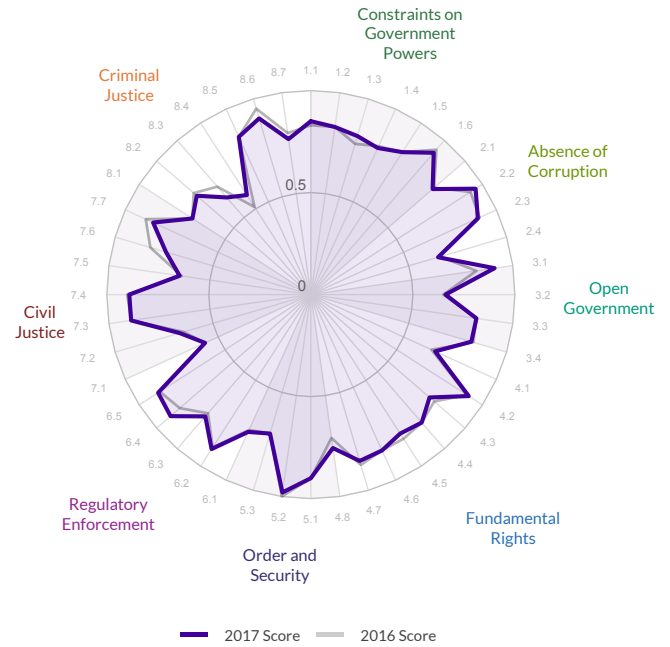
8.1 Effective investigations	0.27
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.42
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.35
8.4 No discrimination	0.52
8.5 No corruption	0.48
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.38
8.7 Due process of law	0.61

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	2/15	10/35	10/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	2/15	10/35	10/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	5/15	12/35	12/113
Open Government	▲	0.80	2/15	9/35	9/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.81	2/15	13/35	13/113
Order and Security	—	0.86	5/15	17/35	18/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	3/15	7/35	7/113
Civil Justice	—	0.75	5/15	13/35	13/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	3/15	13/35	13/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Australia — East Asia & Pacific — High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.85
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83
1.3 Independent auditing	0.81
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.79
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.83
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.92

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.79
2.2 In the judiciary	0.96
2.3 In the police/military	0.90
2.4 In the legislature	0.65

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.91
3.2 Right to information	0.66
3.3 Civic participation	0.82
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.82

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.67
4.2 Right to life & security	0.92
4.3 Due process of law	0.77
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.83
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.81
4.6 Right to privacy	0.84
4.7 Freedom of association	0.85
4.8 Labor rights	0.76

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.98
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.71

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.74
6.2 No improper influence	0.90
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.79
6.4 Respect for due process	0.91
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.89

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.57
7.2 No discrimination	0.67
7.3 No corruption	0.89
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.89
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.65
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.74
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.85

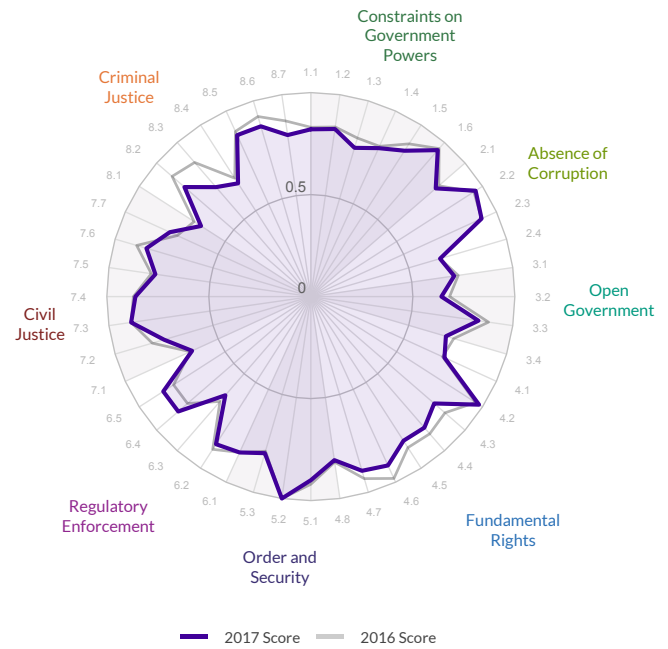
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.69
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.74
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.63
8.4 No discrimination	0.58
8.5 No corruption	0.85
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.90
8.7 Due process of law	0.77

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	7/24	8/35	8/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.02	-1

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.83	10/24	12/35	12/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.84	6/24	9/35	9/113
Open Government	—	0.72	13/24	16/35	16/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.85	7/24	7/35	7/113
Order and Security	—	0.90	8/24	12/35	13/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	7/24	10/35	10/113
Civil Justice	—	0.79	7/24	9/35	9/113
Criminal Justice	▼	0.77	7/24	8/35	8/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Austria — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.82
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83
1.3 Independent auditing	0.76
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.80
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.85
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.95

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.81
2.2 In the judiciary	0.96
2.3 In the police/military	0.92
2.4 In the legislature	0.66

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.71
3.2 Right to information	0.64
3.3 Civic participation	0.83
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.69

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.72
4.2 Right to life & security	0.98
4.3 Due process of law	0.80
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.85
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.84
4.6 Right to privacy	0.91
4.7 Freedom of association	0.89
4.8 Labor rights	0.81

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.80

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.84
6.2 No improper influence	0.86
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.64
6.4 Respect for due process	0.86
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.86

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.64
7.2 No discrimination	0.75
7.3 No corruption	0.89
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.86
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.77
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.84
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.76

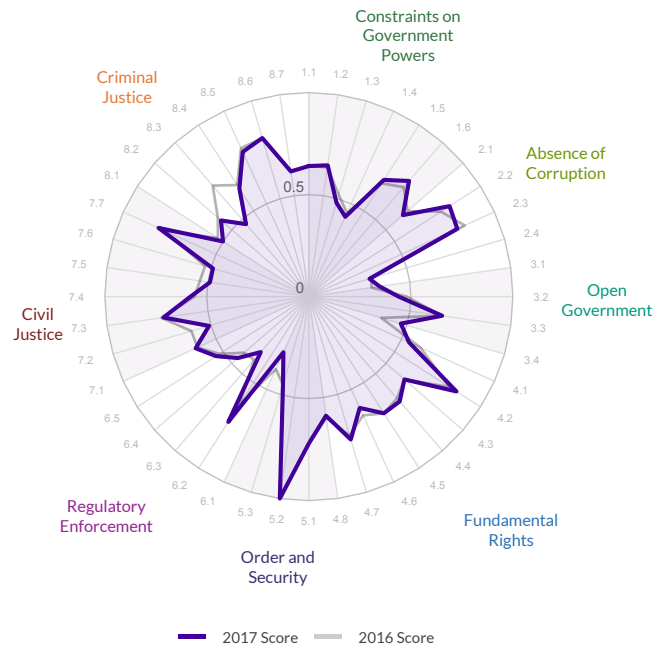
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.64
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.82
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.71
8.4 No discrimination	0.66
8.5 No corruption	0.87
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.87
8.7 Due process of law	0.80

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.6	10/30	33/35	40/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01 ▼	-2 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	11/30	32/35	43/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.64	10/30	29/35	36/113
Open Government	—	0.48	22/30	33/35	72/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	11/30	30/35	38/113
Order and Security	—	0.72	8/30	31/35	58/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	19/30	34/35	70/113
Civil Justice	—	0.60	9/30	30/35	38/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.63	1/30	25/35	25/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Bahamas — Latin America & Caribbean — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.64
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.65
1.3 Independent auditing		0.48
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.68
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.75

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.61
2.2 In the judiciary		0.82
2.3 In the police/military		0.80
2.4 In the legislature		0.31

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.35
3.2 Right to information		0.44
3.3 Civic participation		0.66
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.54
4.2 Right to life & security		0.86
4.3 Due process of law		0.62
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.68
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.68
4.6 Right to privacy		0.60
4.7 Freedom of association		0.73
4.8 Labor rights		0.59

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.72
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.30
6.2 No improper influence		0.73
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.36
6.4 Respect for due process		0.46
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.54

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.61
7.2 No discrimination		0.51
7.3 No corruption		0.72
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.58
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.49
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.49
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.81

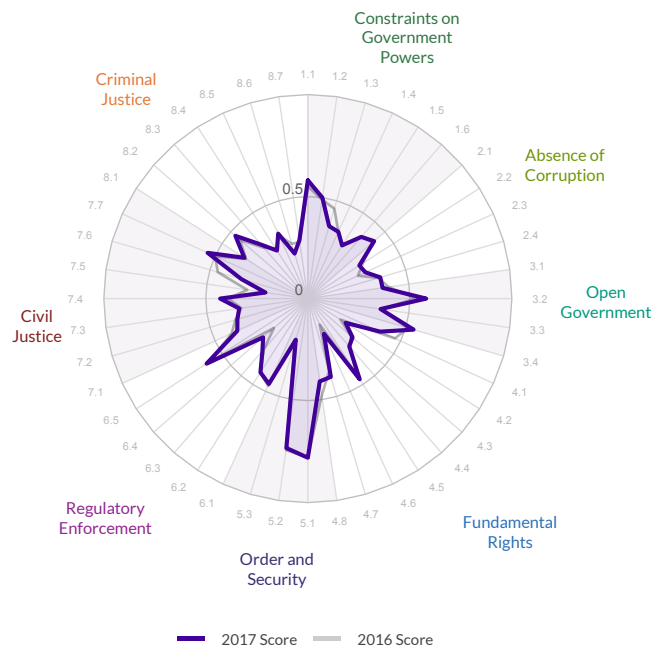
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.50
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.57
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.47
8.4 No discrimination		0.63
8.5 No corruption		0.78
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.81
8.7 Due process of law		0.62

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.41	4/6	24/30	102/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	1▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.42	6/6	23/30	98/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	4/6	19/30	93/113
Open Government	—	0.46	4/6	15/30	75/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.34	6/6	28/30	106/113
Order and Security	—	0.58	4/6	24/30	102/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	4/6	21/30	94/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	5/6	24/30	106/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	5/6	21/30	96/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Bangladesh — South Asia — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.58
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.50
1.3 Independent auditing	0.37
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.31
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.40

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.43
2.2 In the judiciary	0.30
2.3 In the police/military	0.31
2.4 In the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.37
3.2 Right to information	0.58
3.3 Civic participation	0.36
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.39
4.2 Right to life & security	0.22
4.3 Due process of law	0.29
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.31
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.47
4.6 Right to privacy	0.19
4.7 Freedom of association	0.40
4.8 Labor rights	0.41

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.78
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.74
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.21

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2 No improper influence	0.43
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.34
6.4 Respect for due process	0.29
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.59

Civil Justice

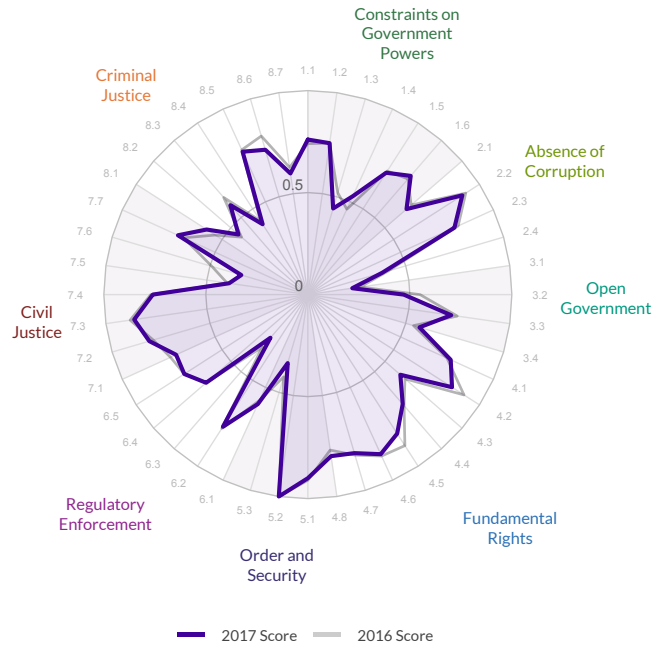
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.38
7.2 No discrimination	0.36
7.3 No corruption	0.34
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.43
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.21
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.34
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.54

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.37
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.47
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.35
8.4 No discrimination	0.28
8.5 No corruption	0.35
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.23
8.7 Due process of law	0.29

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	5/30	28/35	30/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-2		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.66	5/30	28/35	31/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	5/30	26/35	28/113
Open Government	—	0.49	20/30	31/35	60/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.77	3/30	17/35	18/113
Order and Security	—	0.75	4/30	28/35	45/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.60	5/30	29/35	30/113
Civil Justice	—	0.65	5/30	27/35	28/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.59	3/30	27/35	29/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Barbados — Latin America & Caribbean — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.76
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.75
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.53
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.71
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.77

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.64
2.2 In the judiciary	0.90
2.3 In the police/military	0.79
2.4 In the legislature	0.38

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.22
3.2 Right to information	0.47
3.3 Civic participation	0.71
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.77
4.2 Right to life & security	0.84
4.3 Due process of law	0.60
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.71
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.81
4.6 Right to privacy	0.86
4.7 Freedom of association	0.81
4.8 Labor rights	0.80

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.59
6.2 No improper influence	0.77
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.28
6.4 Respect for due process	0.66
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.72

Civil Justice

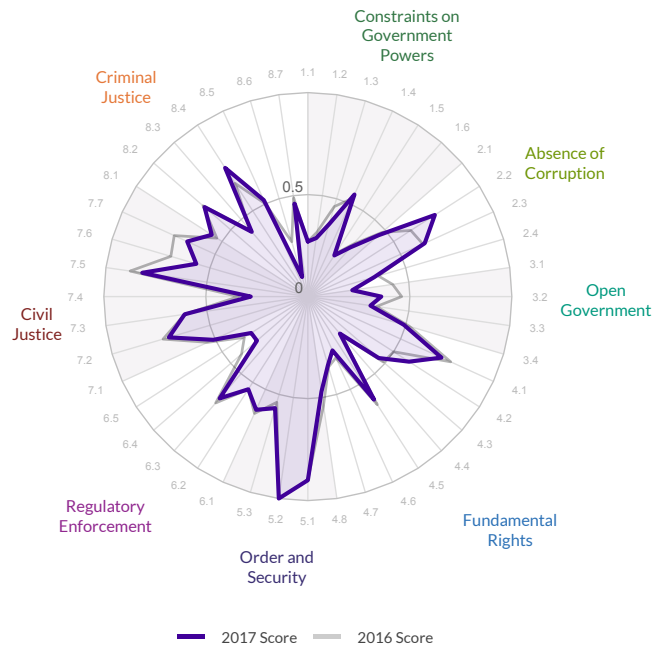
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.71
7.2 No discrimination	0.81
7.3 No corruption	0.86
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.76
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.39
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.34
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.70

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.59
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.45
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.58
8.4 No discrimination	0.41
8.5 No corruption	0.77
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.74
8.7 Due process of law	0.60

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	5/13	20/36	65/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-8		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.34	11/13	34/36	105/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.54	2/13	13/36	48/113
Open Government	▼	0.35	12/13	35/36	105/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	9/13	30/36	89/113
Order and Security	—	0.82	2/13	2/36	24/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	4/13	21/36	64/113
Civil Justice	▼	0.59	1/13	7/36	39/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.50	3/13	14/36	51/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Belarus — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.27
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.29
1.3 Independent auditing	0.37
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.55
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.24
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.32

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.46
2.2 In the judiciary	0.74
2.3 In the police/military	0.63
2.4 In the legislature	0.34

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.22
3.2 Right to information	0.36
3.3 Civic participation	0.31
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.72
4.2 Right to life & security	0.59
4.3 Due process of law	0.46
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.24
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.60
4.6 Right to privacy	0.29
4.7 Freedom of association	0.35
4.8 Labor rights	0.47

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.61
6.2 No improper influence	0.54
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.66
6.4 Respect for due process	0.33
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.33

Civil Justice

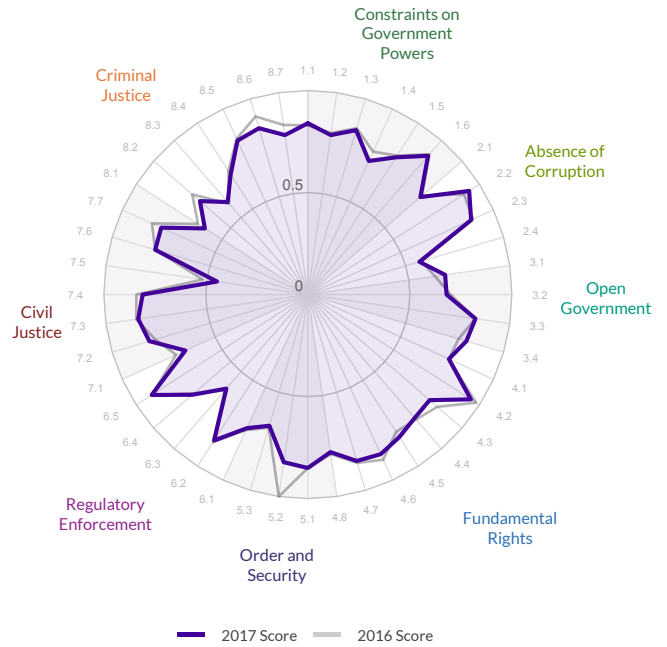
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.51
7.2 No discrimination	0.71
7.3 No corruption	0.61
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.28
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.82
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.57
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.65

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.56
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.67
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.42
8.4 No discrimination	0.75
8.5 No corruption	0.52
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.10
8.7 Due process of law	0.46

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.77	11/24	15/35	15/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-2		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.81	11/24	13/35	13/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.78	11/24	16/35	16/113
Open Government	—	0.75	12/24	14/35	14/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.83	8/24	8/35	8/113
Order and Security	▼	0.78	19/24	26/35	34/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.77	12/24	17/35	17/113
Civil Justice	—	0.73	10/24	18/35	18/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.72	11/24	15/35	15/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Belgium — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.84
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.79
1.3 Independent auditing	0.84
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.72
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.80
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.90

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.73
2.2 In the judiciary	0.94
2.3 In the police/military	0.88
2.4 In the legislature	0.57

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.68
3.2 Right to information	0.68
3.3 Civic participation	0.83
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.81

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.76
4.2 Right to life & security	0.95
4.3 Due process of law	0.79
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.80
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.83
4.6 Right to privacy	0.86
4.7 Freedom of association	0.85
4.8 Labor rights	0.78

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.85
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.83
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.67

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.72
6.2 No improper influence	0.85
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.61
6.4 Respect for due process	0.75
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.91

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.66
7.2 No discrimination	0.81
7.3 No corruption	0.84
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.81
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.45
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.78
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.79

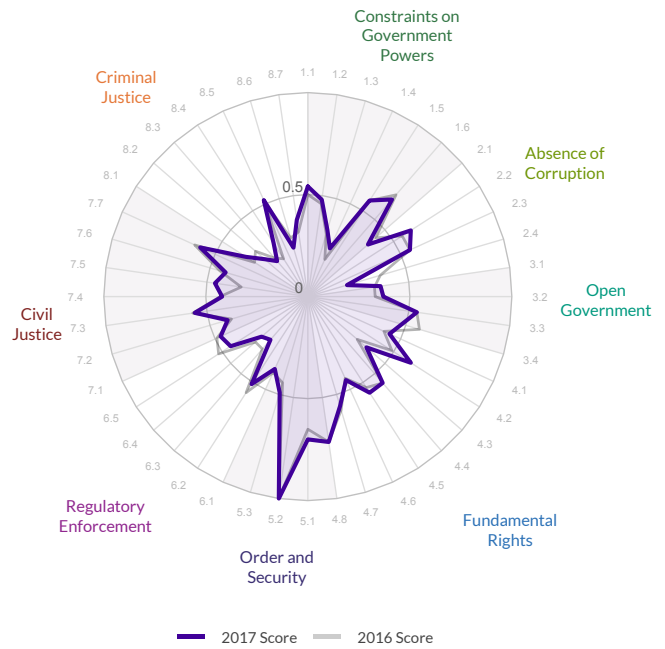
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.60
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.70
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.60
8.4 No discrimination	0.70
8.5 No corruption	0.83
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.85
8.7 Due process of law	0.79

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	22/30	29/36	81/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	1▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	23/30	21/36	79/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	19/30	24/36	72/113
Open Government	—	0.44	25/30	30/36	90/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	23/30	23/36	69/113
Order and Security	—	0.73	7/30	16/36	55/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.39	27/30	35/36	101/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	21/30	29/36	80/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	22/30	32/36	98/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Belize — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.54
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.48
1.3 Independent auditing	0.34
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.26
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.63

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.39
2.2 In the judiciary	0.60
2.3 In the police/military	0.55
2.4 In the legislature	0.20

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.36
3.2 Right to information	0.37
3.3 Civic participation	0.54
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.44
4.2 Right to life & security	0.60
4.3 Due process of law	0.38
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.56
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.56
4.6 Right to privacy	0.45
4.7 Freedom of association	0.56
4.8 Labor rights	0.72

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.70
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.49

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.39
6.2 No improper influence	0.51
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.28
6.4 Respect for due process	0.30
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.45

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.47
7.2 No discrimination	0.41
7.3 No corruption	0.56
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.42
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.46
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.42
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.58

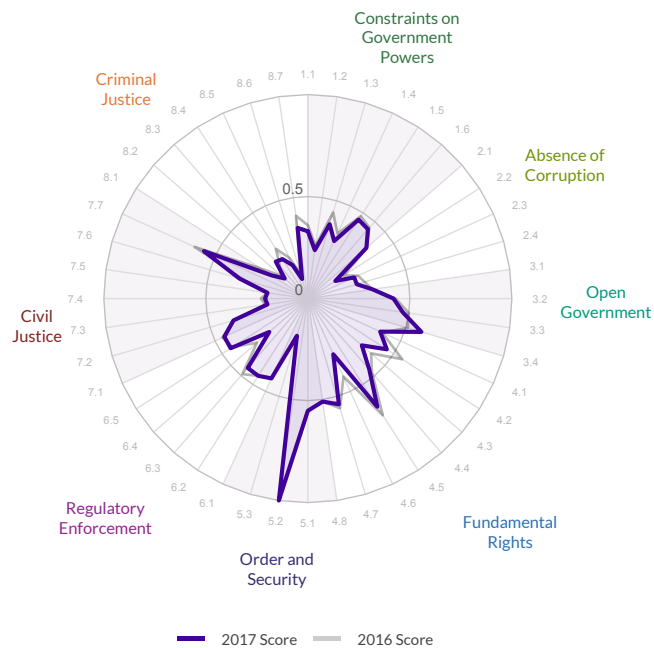
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.36
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.28
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.23
8.4 No discrimination	0.31
8.5 No corruption	0.52
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.25
8.7 Due process of law	0.38

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.38	29/30	27/30	106/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.02	-2

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.36	28/30	26/30	104/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.26	30/30	28/30	110/113
Open Government	—	0.45	24/30	18/30	81/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	28/30	19/30	92/113
Order and Security	—	0.58	28/30	23/30	101/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	25/30	24/30	98/113
Civil Justice	—	0.34	29/30	29/30	111/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.21	29/30	30/30	112/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Bolivia — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.33
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.24
1.3 Independent auditing	0.38
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.46
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.45

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.38
2.2 In the judiciary	0.16
2.3 In the police/military	0.25
2.4 In the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.32
3.2 Right to information	0.42
3.3 Civic participation	0.47
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.39
4.2 Right to life & security	0.46
4.3 Due process of law	0.35
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.46
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6 Right to privacy	0.30
4.7 Freedom of association	0.54
4.8 Labor rights	0.51

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.55
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.19

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.45
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4 Respect for due process	0.25
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.45

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.45
7.2 No discrimination	0.38
7.3 No corruption	0.20
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.21
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.20
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.35
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.56

Criminal Justice

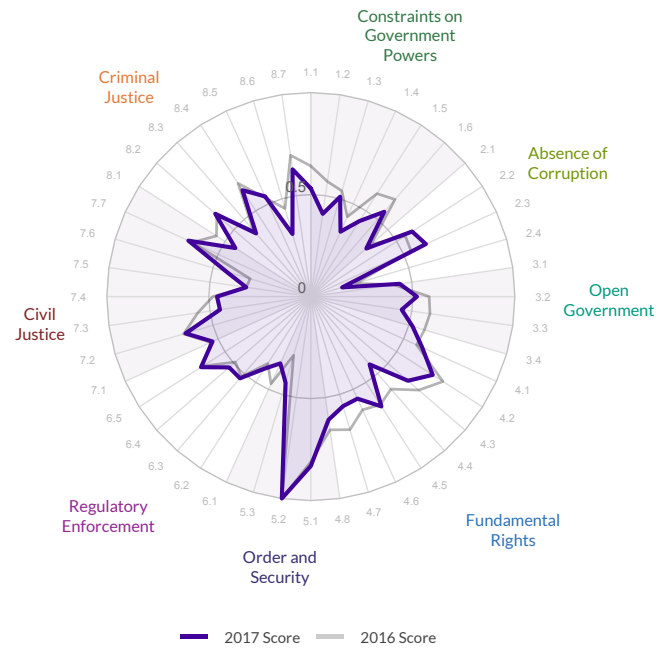
8.1 Effective investigations	0.21
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.15
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.24
8.4 No discrimination	0.23
8.5 No corruption	0.18
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.10
8.7 Due process of law	0.35

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia
Income Group: Upper Middle

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	2/13	15/36	56/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.03	-6		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.46	4/13	23/36	82/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	6/13	25/36	73/113
Open Government	▼	0.48	9/13	24/36	71/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.59	4/13	15/36	52/113
Order and Security	▲	0.76	9/13	11/36	44/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	3/13	19/36	61/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	7/13	24/36	69/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	1/13	11/36	46/113



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

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.41
1.3 Independent auditing	0.51
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.44
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.36
2.2 In the judiciary	0.59
2.3 In the police/military	0.62
2.4 In the legislature	0.16

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.44
3.2 Right to information	0.52
3.3 Civic participation	0.45
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.60
4.2 Right to life & security	0.71
4.3 Due process of law	0.63
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.44
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6 Right to privacy	0.55
4.7 Freedom of association	0.56
4.8 Labor rights	0.61

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.83
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.36
6.2 No improper influence	0.42
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4 Respect for due process	0.53
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.53
7.2 No discrimination	0.64
7.3 No corruption	0.45
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.46
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.32
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.66

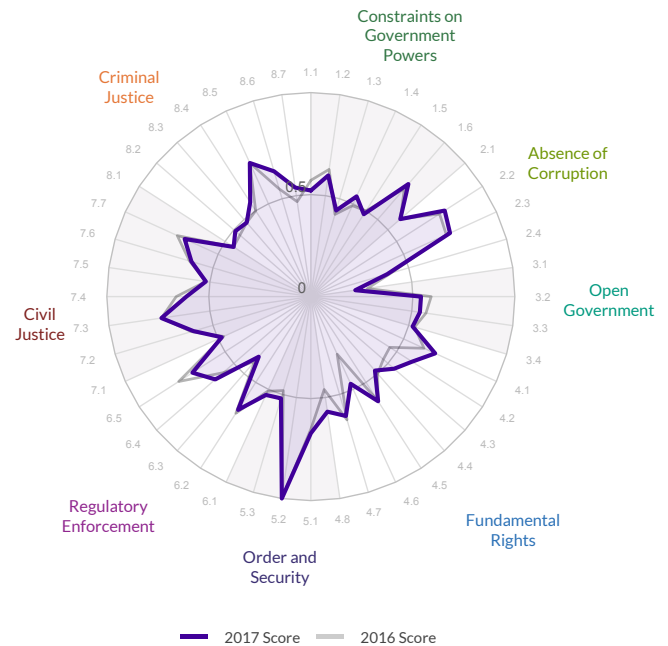
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.44
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.62
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.41
8.4 No discrimination	0.62
8.5 No corruption	0.54
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.32
8.7 Due process of law	0.63

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	3/18	9/36	45/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	5/18	14/36	58/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.62	1/18	6/36	38/113
Open Government	—	0.46	7/18	26/36	78/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.57	6/18	17/36	58/113
Order and Security	—	0.73	1/18	17/36	56/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	1/18	2/36	33/113
Civil Justice	—	0.61	3/18	5/36	36/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	1/18	6/36	38/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

■ Botswana ■ Sub-Saharan Africa ■ Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.52
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.60
1.3 Independent auditing		0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.54
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.48
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.73

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.58
2.2 In the judiciary		0.78
2.3 In the police/military		0.75
2.4 In the legislature		0.39

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.22
3.2 Right to information		0.54
3.3 Civic participation		0.54
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.67
4.2 Right to life & security		0.59
4.3 Due process of law		0.54
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.48
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.61
4.6 Right to privacy		0.47
4.7 Freedom of association		0.61
4.8 Labor rights		0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.67
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.52

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.53
6.2 No improper influence		0.66
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.39
6.4 Respect for due process		0.62
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.69

Civil Justice

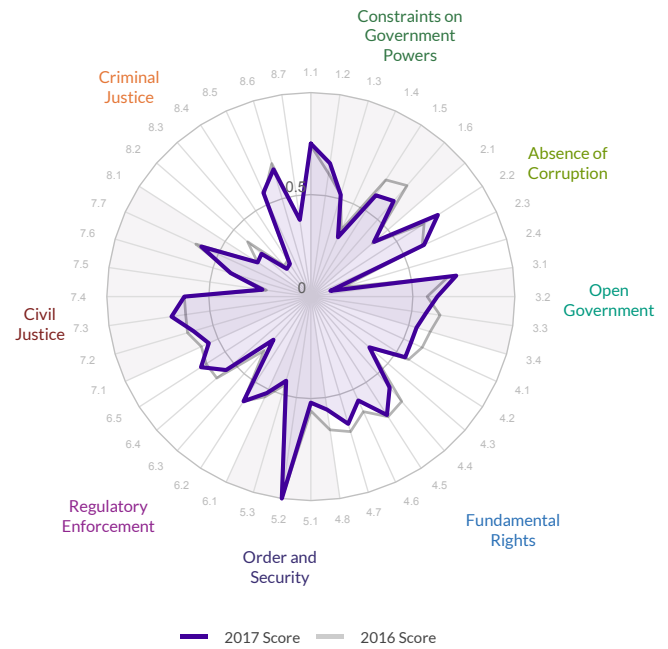
7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.48
7.2 No discrimination		0.60
7.3 No corruption		0.74
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.61
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.52
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.61
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.68

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.45
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.49
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.48
8.4 No discrimination		0.55
8.5 No corruption		0.72
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.64
8.7 Due process of law		0.54

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	15/30	12/36	52/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.58	14/30	10/36	50/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	16/30	20/36	63/113
Open Government	—	0.61	6/30	7/36	35/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.57	18/30	18/36	59/113
Order and Security	—	0.65	16/30	23/36	83/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	11/30	11/36	48/113
Civil Justice	—	0.53	15/30	20/36	61/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	18/30	26/36	85/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Brazil — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.75
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.66
1.3 Independent auditing	0.52
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.62

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.41
2.2 In the judiciary	0.74
2.3 In the police/military	0.61
2.4 In the legislature	0.10

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.72
3.2 Right to information	0.62
3.3 Civic participation	0.57
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.54
4.2 Right to life & security	0.55
4.3 Due process of law	0.38
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.69
4.6 Right to privacy	0.56
4.7 Freedom of association	0.65
4.8 Labor rights	0.56

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.52
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.43

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2 No improper influence	0.61
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.28
6.4 Respect for due process	0.55
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64

Civil Justice

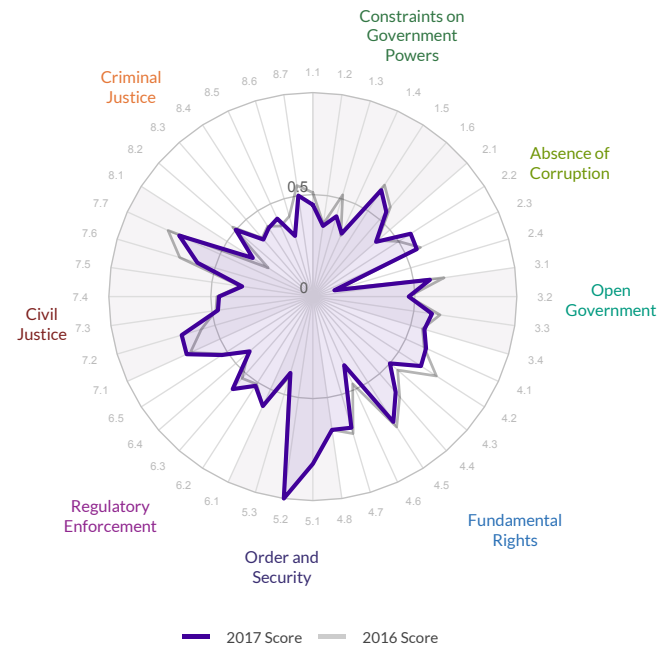
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.55
7.2 No discrimination	0.60
7.3 No corruption	0.69
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.62
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.24
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.59

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.31
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.32
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.18
8.4 No discrimination	0.19
8.5 No corruption	0.56
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.65
8.7 Due process of law	0.38

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	24/24	14/36	55/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-2		

Factor	Trend	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.45	23/24	26/36	87/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	24/24	29/36	82/113
Open Government	—	0.55	23/24	12/36	45/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.60	23/24	13/36	47/113
Order and Security	—	0.74	23/24	14/36	52/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	22/24	8/36	44/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	22/24	13/36	49/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.41	24/24	21/36	71/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Bulgaria — EU & EFTA & North America — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.45
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35
1.3 Independent auditing	0.41
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.62
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.41
2.2 In the judiciary	0.57
2.3 In the police/military	0.56
2.4 In the legislature	0.11

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.58
3.2 Right to information	0.47
3.3 Civic participation	0.59
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.61
4.2 Right to life & security	0.63
4.3 Due process of law	0.50
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.62
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6 Right to privacy	0.37
4.7 Freedom of association	0.67
4.8 Labor rights	0.66

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.82
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.59
6.2 No improper influence	0.52
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.60
6.4 Respect for due process	0.41
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.68
7.2 No discrimination	0.67
7.3 No corruption	0.47
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.46
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.35
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.59
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.35
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.50
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4 No discrimination	0.40
8.5 No corruption	0.42
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.31
8.7 Due process of law	0.50

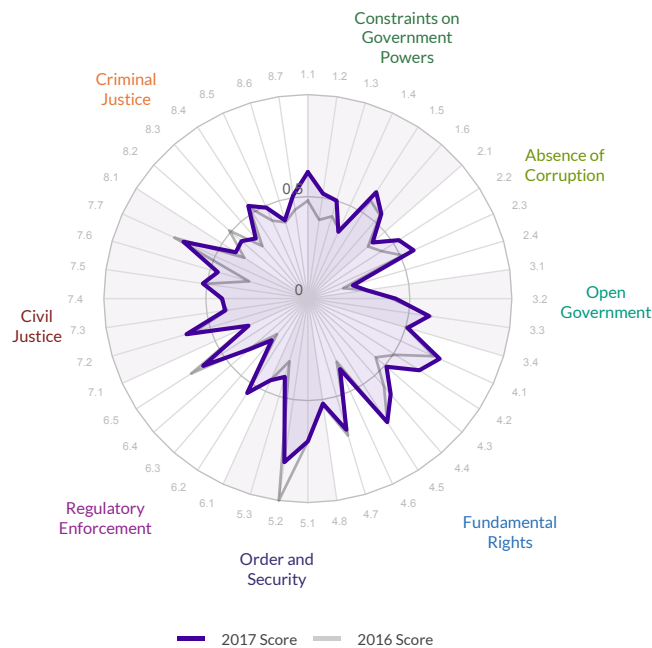
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	6/18	4/12	70/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.02 ▲	9 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.53	8/18	5/12	67/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.44	5/18	3/12	69/113
Open Government	—	0.46	6/18	4/12	77/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.60	3/18	1/12	48/113
Order and Security	—	0.63	11/18	8/12	87/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	6/18	3/12	80/113
Civil Justice	—	0.49	10/18	4/12	76/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	4/18	1/12	58/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Burkina Faso — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.62
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.52
1.3 Independent auditing	0.50
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.62
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.42
2.2 In the judiciary	0.53
2.3 In the police/military	0.57
2.4 In the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.29
3.2 Right to information	0.43
3.3 Civic participation	0.60
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.71
4.2 Right to life & security	0.65
4.3 Due process of law	0.51
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.62
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6 Right to privacy	0.38
4.7 Freedom of association	0.67
4.8 Labor rights	0.52

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.70
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.81
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.40

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2 No improper influence	0.55
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.27
6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.32
7.2 No discrimination	0.62
7.3 No corruption	0.41
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.42
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.52
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.67

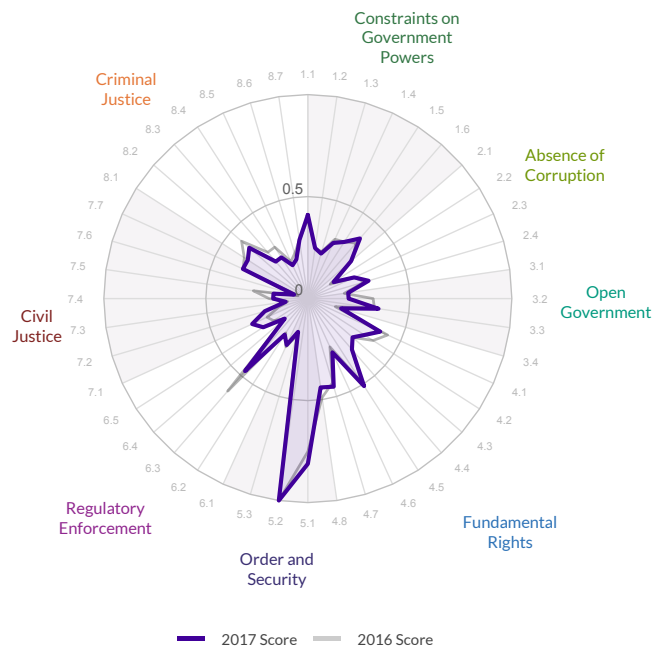
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.42
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.43
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.39
8.4 No discrimination	0.54
8.5 No corruption	0.49
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.40
8.7 Due process of law	0.51

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.32	15/15	30/30	112/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.32	15/15	30/30	110/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.25	15/15	30/30	113/113
Open Government	—	0.23	15/15	30/30	113/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.38	13/15	27/30	104/113
Order and Security	—	0.66	14/15	18/30	81/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.27	15/15	30/30	112/113
Civil Justice	—	0.20	15/15	30/30	113/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.27	15/15	28/30	110/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Cambodia — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.41
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.25
1.3 Independent auditing		0.23
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.30
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.33
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.39

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.28
2.2 In the judiciary		0.15
2.3 In the police/military		0.25
2.4 In the legislature		0.31

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.20
3.2 Right to information		0.20
3.3 Civic participation		0.35
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.17

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.39
4.2 Right to life & security		0.33
4.3 Due process of law		0.29
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.33
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.51
4.6 Right to privacy		0.29
4.7 Freedom of association		0.45
4.8 Labor rights		0.44

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.81
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.17

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.25
6.2 No improper influence		0.21
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.47
6.4 Respect for due process		0.15
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.26

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.30
7.2 No discrimination		0.22
7.3 No corruption		0.11
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.17
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.17
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.07
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.35

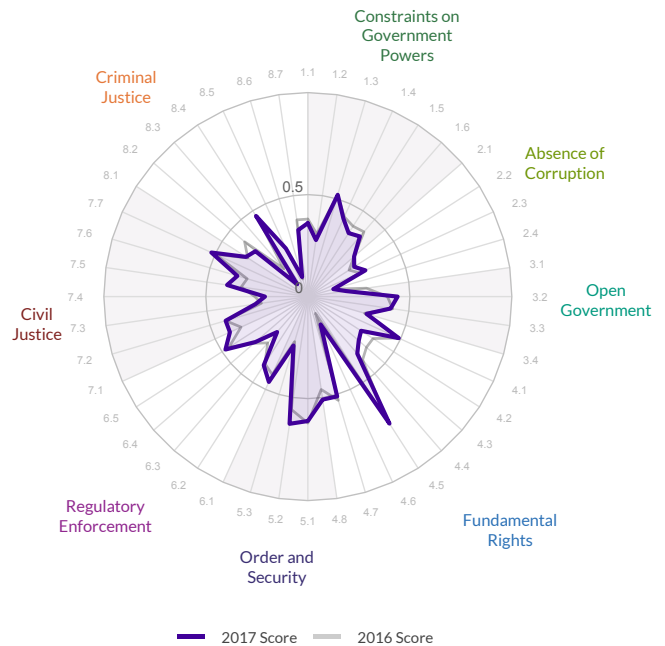
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.35
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.38
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.24
8.4 No discrimination		0.24
8.5 No corruption		0.18
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.20
8.7 Due process of law		0.29

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.37	18/18	28/30	109/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	16/18	24/30	102/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.25	18/18	29/30	112/113
Open Government	—	0.33	16/18	26/30	106/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.43	15/18	23/30	98/113
Order and Security	—	0.49	17/18	28/30	109/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.38	14/18	25/30	102/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	18/18	26/30	108/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	18/18	27/30	109/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Cameroon Sub-Saharan Africa Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.36
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.28
1.3 Independent auditing	0.52
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.42
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.37
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.39

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.30
2.2 In the judiciary	0.27
2.3 In the police/military	0.31
2.4 In the legislature	0.13

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.19
3.2 Right to information	0.44
3.3 Civic participation	0.41
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.30

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.49
4.2 Right to life & security	0.31
4.3 Due process of law	0.33
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.37
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6 Right to privacy	0.15
4.7 Freedom of association	0.51
4.8 Labor rights	0.51

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.61
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.63
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.25

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2 No improper influence	0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.23
6.4 Respect for due process	0.34
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.48

Civil Justice

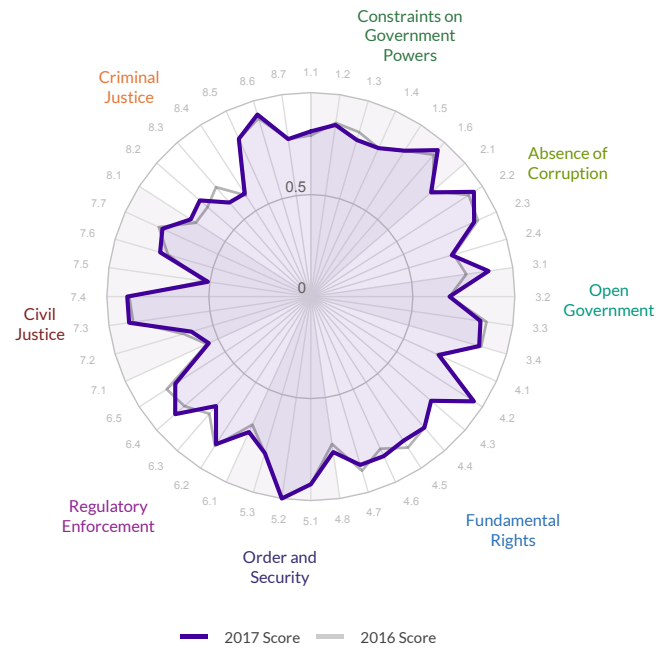
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.42
7.2 No discrimination	0.42
7.3 No corruption	0.26
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.21
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.40
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.36
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.52

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.36
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.34
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.08
8.4 No discrimination	0.47
8.5 No corruption	0.26
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.10
8.7 Due process of law	0.33

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	8/24	9/35	9/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	3▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	7/24	8/35	8/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	7/24	11/35	11/113
Open Government	▲	0.82	6/24	6/35	6/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.82	9/24	9/35	9/113
Order and Security	—	0.91	5/24	8/35	9/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.79	9/24	14/35	14/113
Civil Justice	—	0.72	12/24	20/35	20/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	9/24	10/35	10/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Canada — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.81
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.85
1.3 Independent auditing	0.80
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.80
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.85
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.95

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.78
2.2 In the judiciary	0.95
2.3 In the police/military	0.88
2.4 In the legislature	0.72

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.88
3.2 Right to information	0.68
3.3 Civic participation	0.84
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.86

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.69
4.2 Right to life & security	0.95
4.3 Due process of law	0.78
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.85
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.84
4.6 Right to privacy	0.86
4.7 Freedom of association	0.86
4.8 Labor rights	0.77

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.92
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.80

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.73
6.2 No improper influence	0.86
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.71
6.4 Respect for due process	0.88
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.79

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.55
7.2 No discrimination	0.61
7.3 No corruption	0.90
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.90
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.77
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.80

Criminal Justice

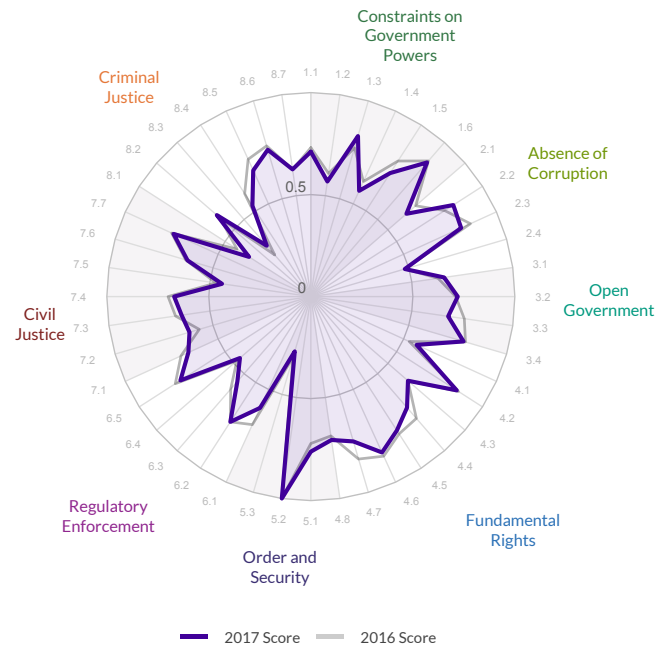
8.1 Effective investigations	0.70
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.72
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.61
8.4 No discrimination	0.60
8.5 No corruption	0.85
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.93
8.7 Due process of law	0.78

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	3/30	26/35	27/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02 ▼	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.71	3/30	20/35	22/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.69	3/30	25/35	26/113
Open Government	—	0.71	2/30	17/35	18/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	5/30	22/35	23/113
Order and Security	—	0.68	13/30	34/35	74/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.62	3/30	25/35	26/113
Civil Justice	—	0.63	6/30	29/35	31/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	9/30	31/35	37/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Chile Latin America & Caribbean High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.71
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.57
1.3 Independent auditing	0.82
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.57
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.72
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.87

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.62
2.2 In the judiciary	0.83
2.3 In the police/military	0.81
2.4 In the legislature	0.48

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.66
3.2 Right to information	0.72
3.3 Civic participation	0.68
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.78

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.57
4.2 Right to life & security	0.85
4.3 Due process of law	0.63
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.72
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6 Right to privacy	0.84
4.7 Freedom of association	0.74
4.8 Labor rights	0.71

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.76
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.28

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.60
6.2 No improper influence	0.73
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.55
6.4 Respect for due process	0.46
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.76

Civil Justice

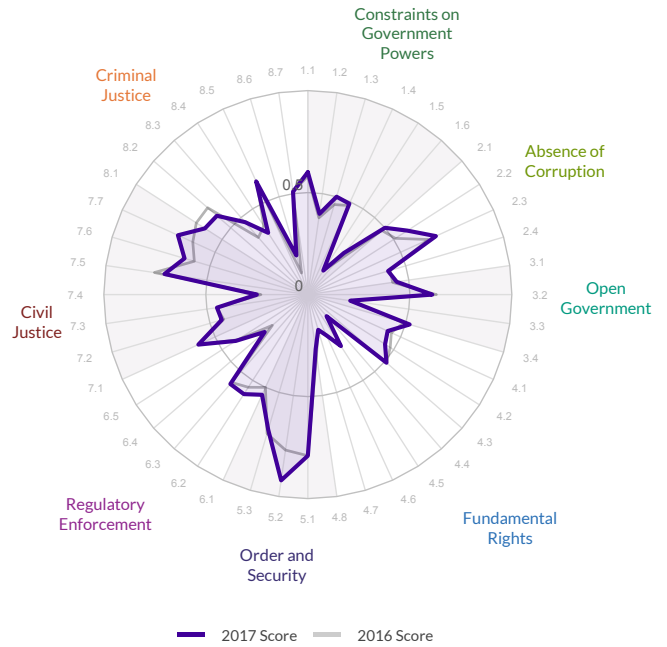
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.66
7.2 No discrimination	0.62
7.3 No corruption	0.64
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.67
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.44
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.63
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.74

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.36
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.61
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.33
8.4 No discrimination	0.53
8.5 No corruption	0.68
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.75
8.7 Due process of law	0.63

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	12/15	26/36	75/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.02 ▲	5 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.40	14/15	32/36	100/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	8/15	12/36	47/113
Open Government	—	0.45	11/15	27/36	83/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.31	14/15	35/36	108/113
Order and Security	▲	0.80	7/15	4/36	28/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	11/15	23/36	69/113
Civil Justice	—	0.54	8/15	17/36	57/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.48	10/15	15/36	54/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

China East Asia & Pacific Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.60
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.40
1.3 Independent auditing		0.50
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.49
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.14
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.27

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.50
2.2 In the judiciary		0.58
2.3 In the police/military		0.69
2.4 In the legislature		0.41

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.44
3.2 Right to information		0.61
3.3 Civic participation		0.21
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.43
4.2 Right to life & security		0.45
4.3 Due process of law		0.51
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.14
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.30
4.6 Right to privacy		0.22
4.7 Freedom of association		0.18
4.8 Labor rights		0.27

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.79
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		0.92
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.69

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.54
6.2 No improper influence		0.58
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.58
6.4 Respect for due process		0.28
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.42

Civil Justice

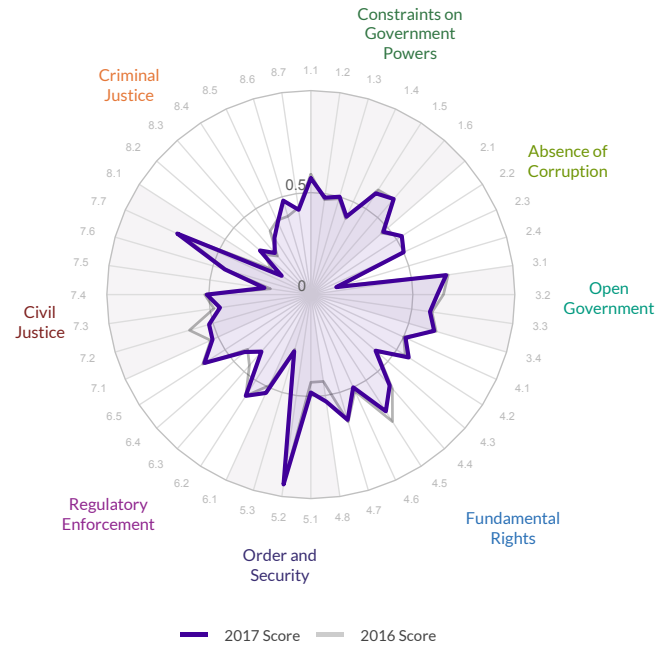
7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.59
7.2 No discrimination		0.44
7.3 No corruption		0.45
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.25
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.71
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.63
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.70

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.60
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.59
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.47
8.4 No discrimination		0.36
8.5 No corruption		0.61
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.20
8.7 Due process of law		0.51

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	19/30	24/36	72/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	19/30	15/36	65/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	22/30	30/36	83/113
Open Government	—	0.63	5/30	4/36	31/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	19/30	20/36	63/113
Order and Security	—	0.57	29/30	34/36	104/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	14/30	15/36	54/113
Civil Justice	—	0.49	19/30	26/36	77/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	20/30	30/36	92/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Colombia — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.48
1.3 Independent auditing	0.50
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.42
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.62

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.47
2.2 In the judiciary	0.53
2.3 In the police/military	0.50
2.4 In the legislature	0.13

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.67
3.2 Right to information	0.62
3.3 Civic participation	0.59
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.51
4.2 Right to life & security	0.57
4.3 Due process of law	0.42
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.50
4.7 Freedom of association	0.64
4.8 Labor rights	0.53

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.48
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.94
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.29

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2 No improper influence	0.59
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.37
6.4 Respect for due process	0.43
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.62

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.53
7.2 No discrimination	0.52
7.3 No corruption	0.45
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.51
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.23
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.44
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.17
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.33
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.27
8.4 No discrimination	0.33
8.5 No corruption	0.39
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.48
8.7 Due process of law	0.42

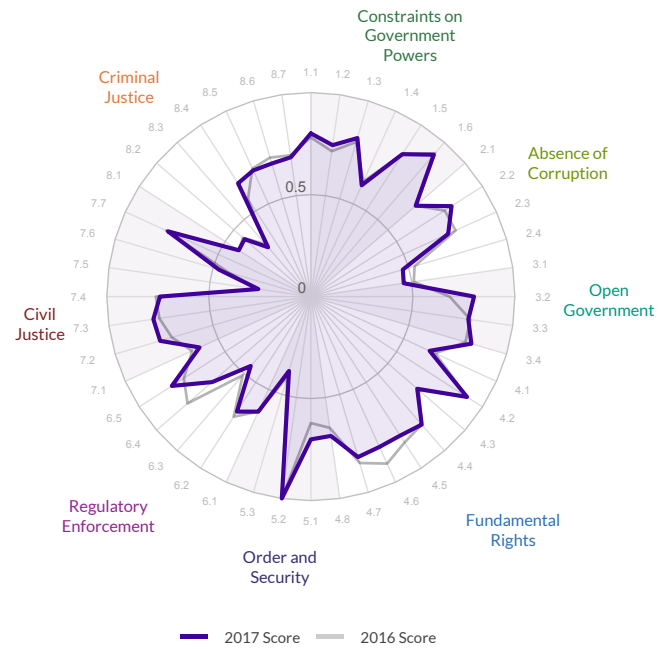
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.68	2/30	1/36	24/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	1▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.79	1/30	1/36	15/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	4/30	1/36	27/113
Open Government	▲	0.72	1/30	1/36	17/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	2/30	1/36	17/113
Order and Security	—	0.69	12/30	19/36	68/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.64	2/30	1/36	24/113
Civil Justice	—	0.63	7/30	3/36	32/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	8/30	5/36	36/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Costa Rica Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.80
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.75
1.3 Independent auditing	0.81
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.60
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.83
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.92

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.68
2.2 In the judiciary	0.82
2.3 In the police/military	0.74
2.4 In the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.46
3.2 Right to information	0.80
3.3 Civic participation	0.78
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.82

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.64
4.2 Right to life & security	0.91
4.3 Due process of law	0.69
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.83
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.81
4.6 Right to privacy	0.81
4.7 Freedom of association	0.82
4.8 Labor rights	0.69

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.70
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62
6.2 No improper influence	0.67
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4 Respect for due process	0.64
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.81

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.60
7.2 No discrimination	0.77
7.3 No corruption	0.78
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.74
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.26
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.77

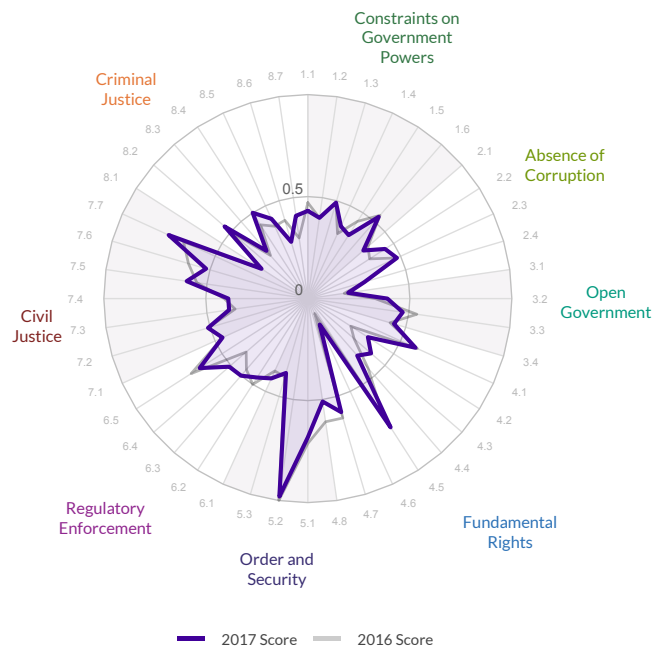
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.42
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.43
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.32
8.4 No discrimination	0.66
8.5 No corruption	0.68
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.68
8.7 Due process of law	0.69

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	8/18	16/30	84/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	3 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	14/18	22/30	92/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	10/18	15/30	86/113
Open Government	—	0.37	15/18	25/30	101/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	12/18	17/30	90/113
Order and Security	—	0.68	7/18	17/30	75/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	5/18	8/30	57/113
Civil Justice	—	0.52	6/18	6/30	63/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	10/18	13/30	76/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Cote d'Ivoire — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.43
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.40
1.3 Independent auditing	0.49
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.37
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.53

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.36
2.2 In the judiciary	0.45
2.3 In the police/military	0.48
2.4 In the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.20
3.2 Right to information	0.39
3.3 Civic participation	0.47
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.44

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.58
4.2 Right to life & security	0.35
4.3 Due process of law	0.41
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.37
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6 Right to privacy	0.14
4.7 Freedom of association	0.58
4.8 Labor rights	0.51

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.68
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.98
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.46
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.50
6.4 Respect for due process	0.51
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

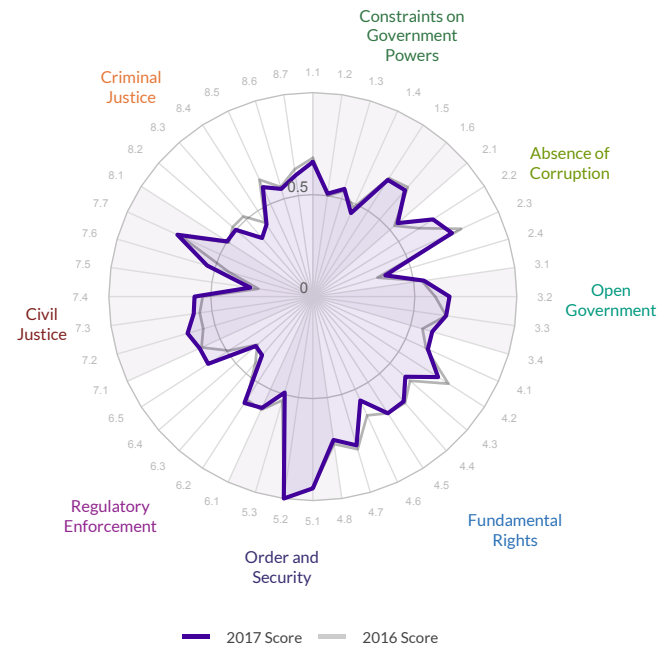
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.46
7.2 No discrimination	0.51
7.3 No corruption	0.39
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.39
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.60
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.52
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.75

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.27
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.54
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.31
8.4 No discrimination	0.50
8.5 No corruption	0.43
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.29
8.7 Due process of law	0.41

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	21/24	4/36	35/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	4 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.59	22/24	9/36	47/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.60	20/24	7/36	41/113
Open Government	▲	0.62	21/24	5/36	33/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.67	20/24	6/36	36/113
Order and Security	—	0.81	16/24	3/36	26/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	23/24	14/36	52/113
Civil Justice	▲	0.57	20/24	10/36	44/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	22/24	12/36	48/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Croatia — EU & EFTA & North America — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.66
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.51
1.3 Independent auditing	0.55
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.69

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.55
2.2 In the judiciary	0.70
2.3 In the police/military	0.75
2.4 In the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.55
3.2 Right to information	0.67
3.3 Civic participation	0.66
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.61

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.62
4.2 Right to life & security	0.73
4.3 Due process of law	0.60
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.56
4.7 Freedom of association	0.76
4.8 Labor rights	0.71

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.94
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.49

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.60
6.2 No improper influence	0.62
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.38
6.4 Respect for due process	0.37
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.61
7.2 No discrimination	0.64
7.3 No corruption	0.59
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.58
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.31
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.54
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.73

Criminal Justice

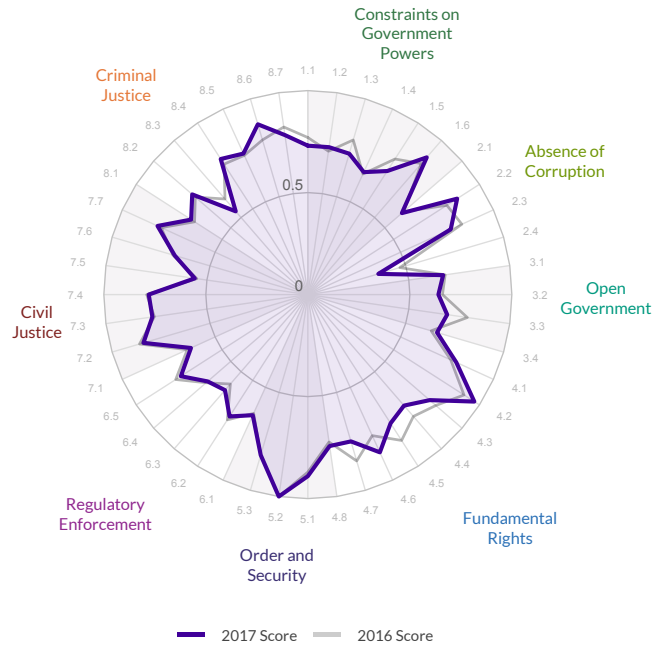
8.1 Effective investigations	0.50
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.50
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.38
8.4 No discrimination	0.42
8.5 No corruption	0.59
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.55
8.7 Due process of law	0.60

Czech Republic

Region: EU & EFTA & North America
Income Group: High

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.74	12/24	17/35	17/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.74	15/24	19/35	20/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.65	17/24	28/35	34/113
Open Government	—	0.66	17/24	24/35	25/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.80	12/24	14/35	14/113
Order and Security	—	0.90	6/24	9/35	10/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.67	14/24	22/35	22/113
Civil Justice	—	0.72	11/24	19/35	19/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	8/24	9/35	9/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Czech Republic — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.73
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.73
1.3 Independent auditing	0.72
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.66
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.72
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.89

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.61
2.2 In the judiciary	0.87
2.3 In the police/military	0.77
2.4 In the legislature	0.36

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.67
3.2 Right to information	0.64
3.3 Civic participation	0.69
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.80
4.2 Right to life & security	0.97
4.3 Due process of law	0.79
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.72
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6 Right to privacy	0.85
4.7 Freedom of association	0.75
4.8 Labor rights	0.75

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.89
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.82

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.65
6.2 No improper influence	0.71
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.62
6.4 Respect for due process	0.65
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74

Civil Justice

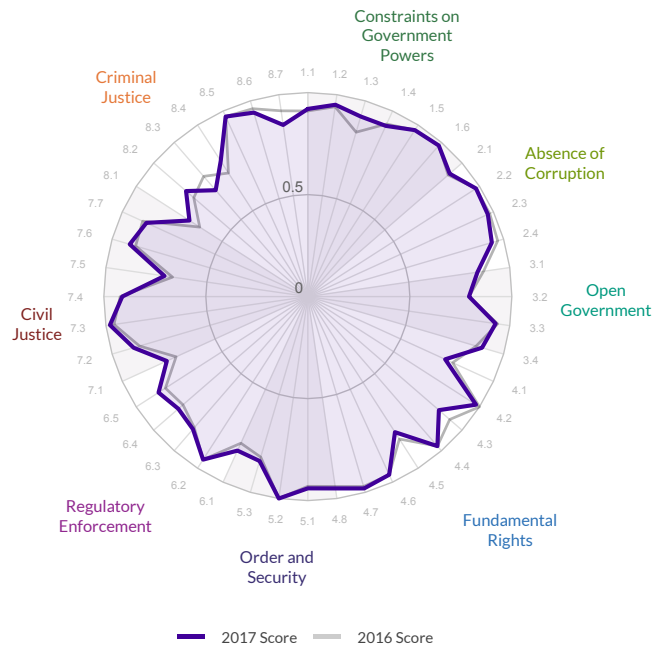
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.63
7.2 No discrimination	0.84
7.3 No corruption	0.77
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.78
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.56
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.68
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.81

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.68
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.75
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.54
8.4 No discrimination	0.79
8.5 No corruption	0.76
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.87
8.7 Due process of law	0.79

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.89	1/24	1/35	1/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.94	1/24	1/35	1/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.95	1/24	1/35	1/113
Open Government	—	0.86	3/24	3/35	3/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.90	2/24	2/35	2/113
Order and Security	—	0.92	3/24	5/35	5/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.87	2/24	3/35	3/113
Civil Justice	—	0.86	2/24	2/35	2/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.82	3/24	3/35	3/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Denmark EU & EFTA & North America High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.92
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.95
1.3 Independent auditing		0.92
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.92
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.97
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.98

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.92
2.2 In the judiciary		0.98
2.3 In the police/military		0.97
2.4 In the legislature		0.94

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.84
3.2 Right to information		0.79
3.3 Civic participation		0.93
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.89

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.74
4.2 Right to life & security		0.98
4.3 Due process of law		0.85
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.97
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.79
4.6 Right to privacy		0.96
4.7 Freedom of association		0.98
4.8 Labor rights		0.95

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.94
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.84

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.83
6.2 No improper influence		0.95
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.86
6.4 Respect for due process		0.84
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.87

Civil Justice

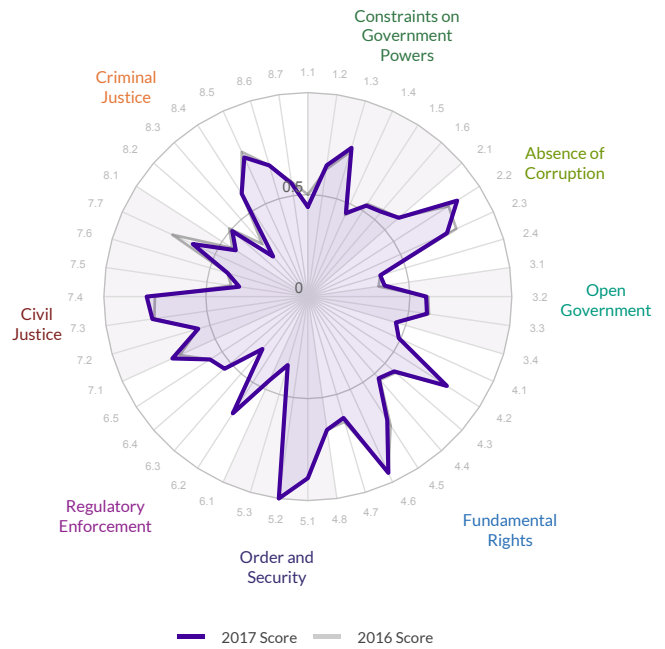
7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.76
7.2 No discrimination		0.89
7.3 No corruption		0.98
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.91
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.71
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.91
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.87

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.69
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.79
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.69
8.4 No discrimination		0.79
8.5 No corruption		0.97
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.94
8.7 Due process of law		0.85

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.6	11/30	7/36	41/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	16/30	12/36	53/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.65	9/30	5/36	35/113
Open Government	—	0.50	17/30	16/36	56/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.67	10/30	7/36	37/113
Order and Security	—	0.75	5/30	12/36	47/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	13/30	12/36	50/113
Civil Justice	—	0.60	8/30	6/36	37/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	11/30	8/36	41/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Dominica — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.44
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.65
1.3 Independent auditing	0.76
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.53
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.59
2.2 In the judiciary	0.87
2.3 In the police/military	0.75
2.4 In the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.38
3.2 Right to information	0.58
3.3 Civic participation	0.59
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.45

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.49
4.2 Right to life & security	0.81
4.3 Due process of law	0.56
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.53
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6 Right to privacy	0.95
4.7 Freedom of association	0.62
4.8 Labor rights	0.66

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.89
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.45
6.2 No improper influence	0.68
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.34
6.4 Respect for due process	0.54
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.57

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.73
7.2 No discrimination	0.56
7.3 No corruption	0.77
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.79
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.34
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.42
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.49
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.26
8.4 No discrimination	0.60
8.5 No corruption	0.75
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.67
8.7 Due process of law	0.56

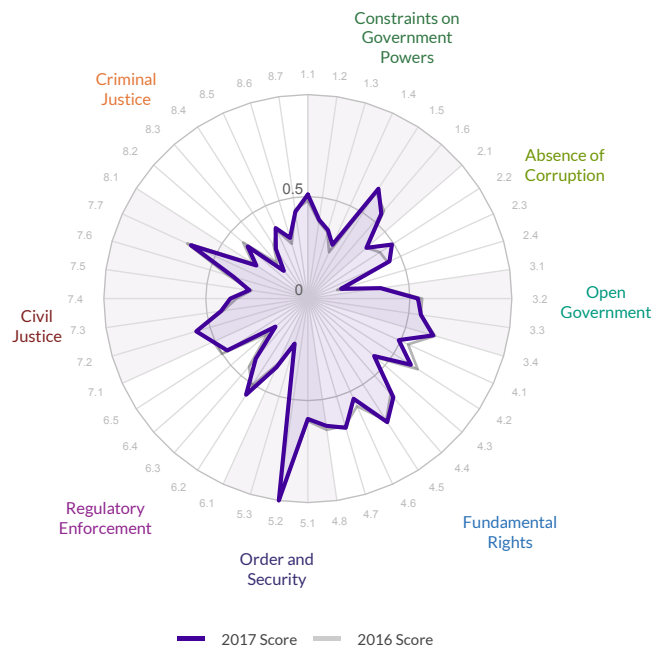
Dominican Republic

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	24/30	33/36	90/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-5 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	25/30	27/36	88/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	25/30	33/36	91/113
Open Government	—	0.52	13/30	13/36	50/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	17/30	16/36	54/113
Order and Security	—	0.61	24/30	32/36	94/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.40	26/30	34/36	99/113
Civil Justice	—	0.45	23/30	32/36	88/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	24/30	34/36	100/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Dominican Republic — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.51
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.39
1.3 Independent auditing	0.35
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.29
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.64
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.38
2.2 In the judiciary	0.49
2.3 In the police/military	0.44
2.4 In the legislature	0.17

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.36
3.2 Right to information	0.54
3.3 Civic participation	0.56
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.64

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.49
4.2 Right to life & security	0.60
4.3 Due process of law	0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.64
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6 Right to privacy	0.54
4.7 Freedom of association	0.66
4.8 Labor rights	0.63

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.59
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.23

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.37
6.2 No improper influence	0.56
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.39
6.4 Respect for due process	0.21
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.47

Civil Justice

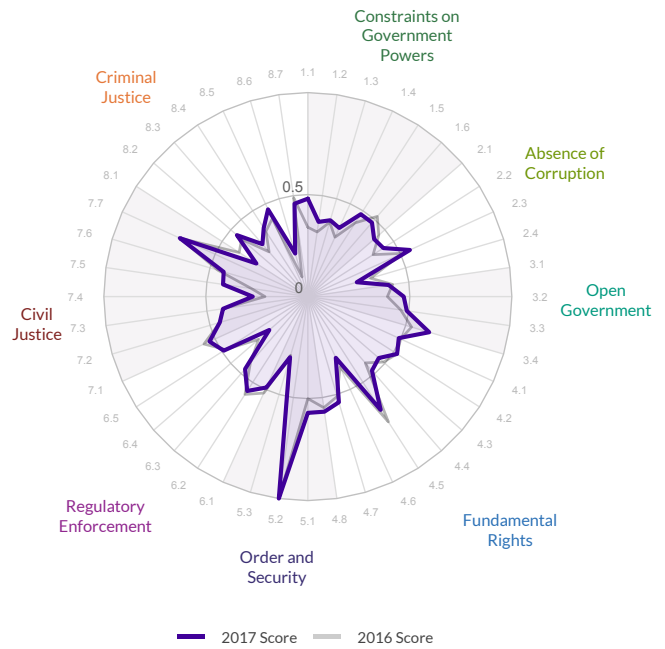
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.51
7.2 No discrimination	0.57
7.3 No corruption	0.43
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.38
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.29
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.38
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.63

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.30
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.39
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.18
8.4 No discrimination	0.29
8.5 No corruption	0.38
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.31
8.7 Due process of law	0.43

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	23/30	30/36	85/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.02 ▲	6 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.43	26/30	30/36	96/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	21/30	28/36	78/113
Open Government	▲	0.49	18/30	17/36	58/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	26/30	26/36	77/113
Order and Security	—	0.63	19/30	27/36	88/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	23/30	29/36	82/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	22/30	30/36	86/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	17/30	25/36	78/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Ecuador — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.48
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.37
1.3 Independent auditing	0.39
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.43
2.2 In the judiciary	0.44
2.3 In the police/military	0.55
2.4 In the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.40
3.2 Right to information	0.47
3.3 Civic participation	0.49
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.49
4.2 Right to life & security	0.52
4.3 Due process of law	0.46
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.48
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.66
4.6 Right to privacy	0.33
4.7 Freedom of association	0.54
4.8 Labor rights	0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.57
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.49
6.2 No improper influence	0.55
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4 Respect for due process	0.25
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.53
7.2 No discrimination	0.45
7.3 No corruption	0.42
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.27
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.69

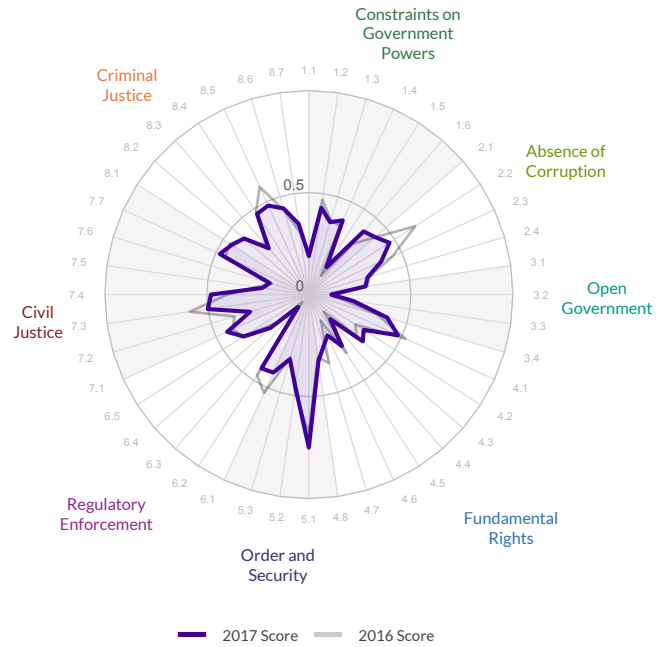
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.30
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.46
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.34
8.4 No discrimination	0.40
8.5 No corruption	0.47
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.22
8.7 Due process of law	0.46

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.36	7/7	29/30	110/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.33	7/7	27/30	107/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	6/7	14/30	85/113
Open Government	—	0.25	7/7	29/30	112/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.30	7/7	30/30	112/113
Order and Security	—	0.51	7/7	27/30	108/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.31	7/7	29/30	110/113
Civil Justice	—	0.38	7/7	23/30	105/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	5/7	11/30	68/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Egypt — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.19
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43
1.3 Independent auditing	0.37
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.40
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.16
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.43
2.2 In the judiciary	0.47
2.3 In the police/military	0.39
2.4 In the legislature	0.30

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.28
3.2 Right to information	0.11
3.3 Civic participation	0.22
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.40

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.48
4.2 Right to life & security	0.32
4.3 Due process of law	0.35
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.16
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.30
4.6 Right to privacy	0.22
4.7 Freedom of association	0.26
4.8 Labor rights	0.33

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.75
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.46
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.33

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2 No improper influence	0.43
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.08
6.4 Respect for due process	0.25
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.38

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.44
7.2 No discrimination	0.30
7.3 No corruption	0.50
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.48
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.23
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.20
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.48

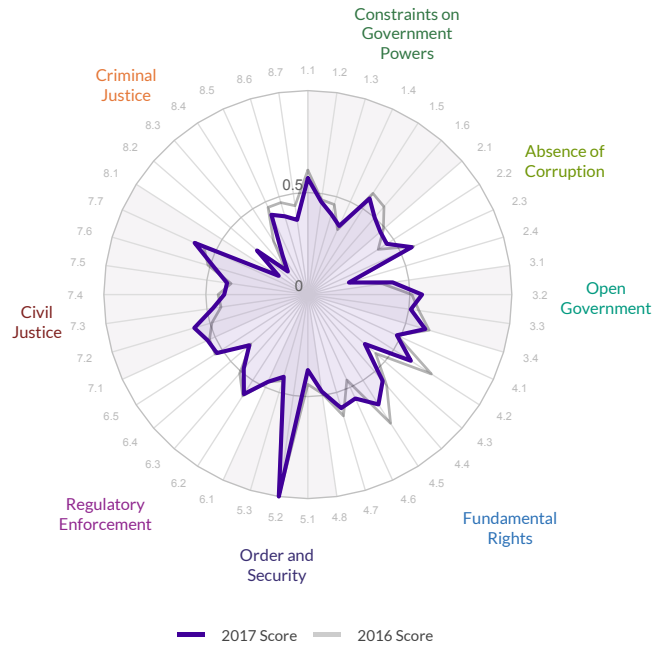
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.45
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.42
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.30
8.4 No discrimination	0.47
8.5 No corruption	0.48
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.44
8.7 Due process of law	0.35

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	21/30	13/30	79/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01 ▼	-4 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.48	21/30	16/30	76/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	20/30	11/30	76/113
Open Government	—	0.52	14/30	8/30	52/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	22/30	8/30	68/113
Order and Security	—	0.60	25/30	20/30	96/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	18/30	9/30	65/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	18/30	9/30	71/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.30	27/30	25/30	106/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— El Salvador — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.46
1.3 Independent auditing	0.41
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.50

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.47
2.2 In the judiciary	0.46
2.3 In the police/military	0.56
2.4 In the legislature	0.21

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.42
3.2 Right to information	0.56
3.3 Civic participation	0.51
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.60

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.48
4.2 Right to life & security	0.60
4.3 Due process of law	0.37
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.56
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6 Right to privacy	0.56
4.7 Freedom of association	0.58
4.8 Labor rights	0.48

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.37
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.42

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47
6.2 No improper influence	0.58
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53

Civil Justice

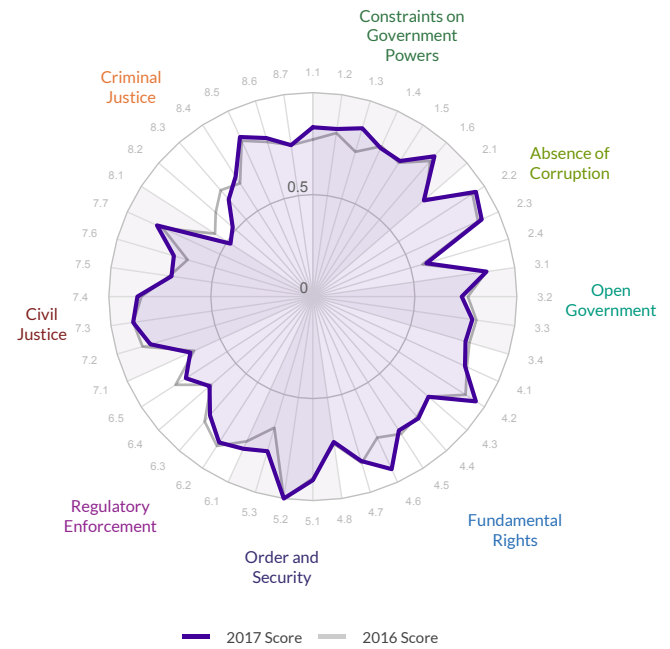
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.54
7.2 No discrimination	0.58
7.3 No corruption	0.47
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.41
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.40
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.48
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.61

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.17
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.33
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.15
8.4 No discrimination	0.23
8.5 No corruption	0.43
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.40
8.7 Due process of law	0.37

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.8	10/24	12/35	12/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	9/24	11/35	11/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.79	10/24	15/35	15/113
Open Government	—	0.79	10/24	12/35	12/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.82	10/24	10/35	10/113
Order and Security	▲	0.90	9/24	13/35	14/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.77	10/24	15/35	15/113
Civil Justice	—	0.78	8/24	11/35	11/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.68	12/24	19/35	19/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Estonia — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.83
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83
1.3 Independent auditing	0.86
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.80
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.79
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.91

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.72
2.2 In the judiciary	0.95
2.3 In the police/military	0.91
2.4 In the legislature	0.58

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.86
3.2 Right to information	0.73
3.3 Civic participation	0.79
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.78

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.82
4.2 Right to life & security	0.95
4.3 Due process of law	0.75
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.79
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6 Right to privacy	0.93
4.7 Freedom of association	0.84
4.8 Labor rights	0.72

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.79

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.82
6.2 No improper influence	0.85
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.77
6.4 Respect for due process	0.67
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.66
7.2 No discrimination	0.83
7.3 No corruption	0.89
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.86
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.70
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.71
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.84

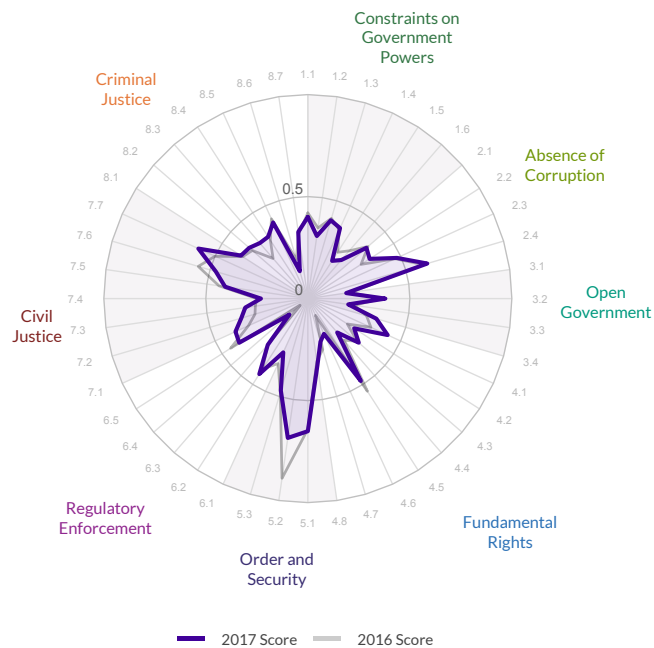
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.52
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.63
8.4 No discrimination	0.70
8.5 No corruption	0.86
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.81
8.7 Due process of law	0.75

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.38	16/18	10/12	107/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.33	17/18	11/12	106/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	4/18	2/12	65/113
Open Government	—	0.28	18/18	12/12	111/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.31	17/18	11/12	109/113
Order and Security	▼	0.60	13/18	9/12	95/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.31	18/18	12/12	111/113
Civil Justice	—	0.39	17/18	11/12	103/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	16/18	10/12	95/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Ethiopia — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.40
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.31
1.3 Independent auditing	0.40
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.22
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.25

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.38
2.2 In the judiciary	0.36
2.3 In the police/military	0.48
2.4 In the legislature	0.61

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.19
3.2 Right to information	0.38
3.3 Civic participation	0.20
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.35

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.43
4.2 Right to life & security	0.27
4.3 Due process of law	0.33
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.22
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.48
4.6 Right to privacy	0.19
4.7 Freedom of association	0.22
4.8 Labor rights	0.33

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.65
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.69
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.47

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.29
6.2 No improper influence	0.44
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.30
6.4 Respect for due process	0.12
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.40

Civil Justice

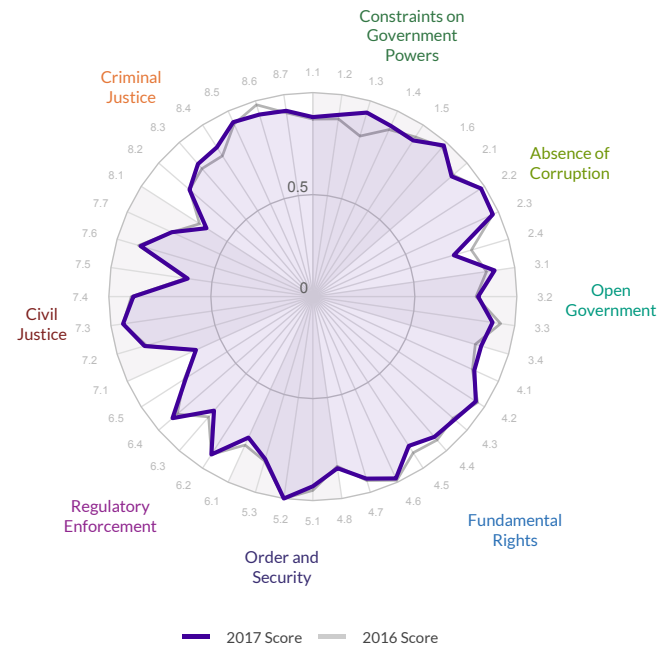
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.39
7.2 No discrimination	0.34
7.3 No corruption	0.31
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.23
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.41
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.59

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.39
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.38
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.36
8.4 No discrimination	0.36
8.5 No corruption	0.41
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.14
8.7 Due process of law	0.33

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.87	3/24	3/35	3/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.92	3/24	3/35	3/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.89	4/24	5/35	5/113
Open Government	—	0.86	2/24	2/35	2/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.91	1/24	1/35	1/113
Order and Security	—	0.92	4/24	6/35	6/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	8/24	12/35	12/113
Civil Justice	—	0.80	6/24	7/35	7/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.85	1/24	1/35	1/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Finland — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.88
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.90
1.3 Independent auditing	0.94
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.92
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.91
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.98

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.90
2.2 In the judiciary	0.98
2.3 In the police/military	0.97
2.4 In the legislature	0.72

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.90
3.2 Right to information	0.81
3.3 Civic participation	0.89
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.86

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.87
4.2 Right to life & security	0.95
4.3 Due process of law	0.92
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.91
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.87
4.6 Right to privacy	0.98
4.7 Freedom of association	0.93
4.8 Labor rights	0.85

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.93
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.83

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.76
6.2 No improper influence	0.92
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.74
6.4 Respect for due process	0.91
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.63
7.2 No discrimination	0.86
7.3 No corruption	0.94
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.88
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.62
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.88
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.76

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.62
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.80
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.86
8.4 No discrimination	0.87
8.5 No corruption	0.94
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.93
8.7 Due process of law	0.92

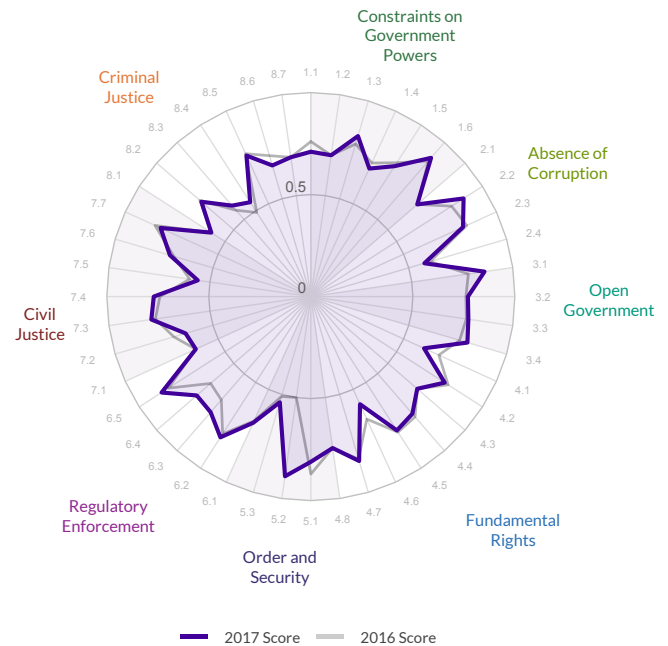
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.74	13/24	18/35	18/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.02 ▲	3 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.76	14/24	16/35	17/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.75	13/24	20/35	20/113
Open Government	▲	0.80	8/24	10/35	10/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	16/24	23/35	24/113
Order and Security	▲	0.75	21/24	29/35	46/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.77	11/24	16/35	16/113
Civil Justice	—	0.70	13/24	22/35	22/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.65	14/24	21/35	21/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— France — EU & EFTA & North America — High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.71
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.70
1.3 Independent auditing	0.82
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.69
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.76
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.90

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.69
2.2 In the judiciary	0.89
2.3 In the police/military	0.82
2.4 In the legislature	0.58

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.86
3.2 Right to information	0.77
3.3 Civic participation	0.78
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.80

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.61
4.2 Right to life & security	0.78
4.3 Due process of law	0.69
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.76
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6 Right to privacy	0.58
4.7 Freedom of association	0.84
4.8 Labor rights	0.75

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.81
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.89
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.54

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.68
6.2 No improper influence	0.82
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.75
6.4 Respect for due process	0.74
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.87

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.62
7.2 No discrimination	0.64
7.3 No corruption	0.79
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.77
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.56
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.72
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.81

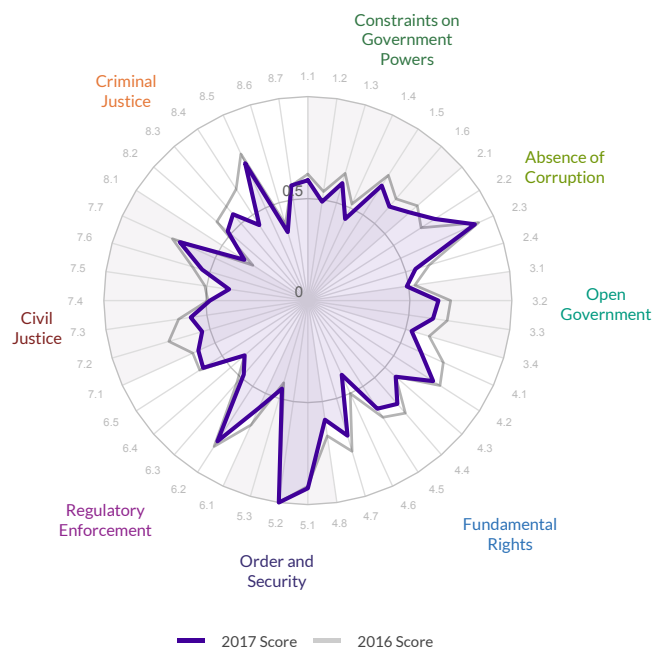
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.58
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.71
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.59
8.4 No discrimination	0.55
8.5 No corruption	0.76
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.67
8.7 Due process of law	0.69

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	1/13	1/30	38/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.04	-4

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.57	1/13	5/30	52/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.71	1/13	1/30	23/113
Open Government	▼	0.57	2/13	3/30	42/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.61	2/13	2/30	46/113
Order and Security	—	0.79	4/13	3/30	30/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	1/13	2/30	32/113
Civil Justice	▼	0.54	4/13	4/30	55/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	2/13	3/30	47/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Georgia — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.59
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.49
1.3 Independent auditing	0.60
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.67
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.61

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.66
2.2 In the judiciary	0.74
2.3 In the police/military	0.90
2.4 In the legislature	0.55

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.49
3.2 Right to information	0.64
3.3 Civic participation	0.62
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.61
4.2 Right to life & security	0.73
4.3 Due process of law	0.57
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.67
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6 Right to privacy	0.40
4.7 Freedom of association	0.69
4.8 Labor rights	0.59

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.92
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.58
6.2 No improper influence	0.82
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4 Respect for due process	0.41
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.59
7.2 No discrimination	0.54
7.3 No corruption	0.58
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.48
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.39
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.54
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.69

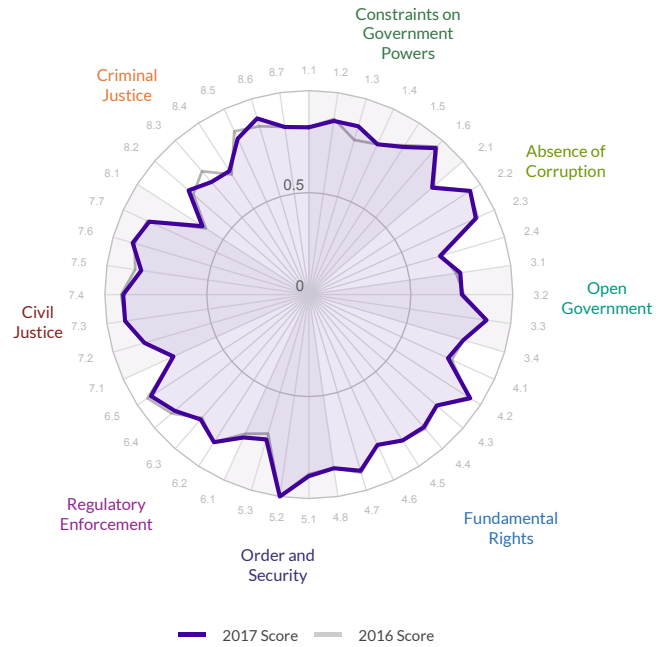
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.37
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.52
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.56
8.4 No discrimination	0.44
8.5 No corruption	0.74
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.35
8.7 Due process of law	0.57

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.83	6/24	6/35	6/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.86	6/24	6/35	6/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	8/24	13/35	13/113
Open Government	—	0.79	9/24	11/35	11/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.85	5/24	5/35	5/113
Order and Security	—	0.88	11/24	16/35	17/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	5/24	8/35	8/113
Civil Justice	—	0.85	3/24	3/35	3/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.77	6/24	7/35	7/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Germany EU & EFTA & North America High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.82
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.86
1.3 Independent auditing	0.86
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.81
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.86
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.95

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.80
2.2 In the judiciary	0.94
2.3 In the police/military	0.90
2.4 In the legislature	0.67

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.75
3.2 Right to information	0.75
3.3 Civic participation	0.88
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.79

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.75
4.2 Right to life & security	0.94
4.3 Due process of law	0.83
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.86
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6 Right to privacy	0.81
4.7 Freedom of association	0.90
4.8 Labor rights	0.86

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.89
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.74

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.77
6.2 No improper influence	0.86
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.81
6.4 Respect for due process	0.87
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.92

Civil Justice

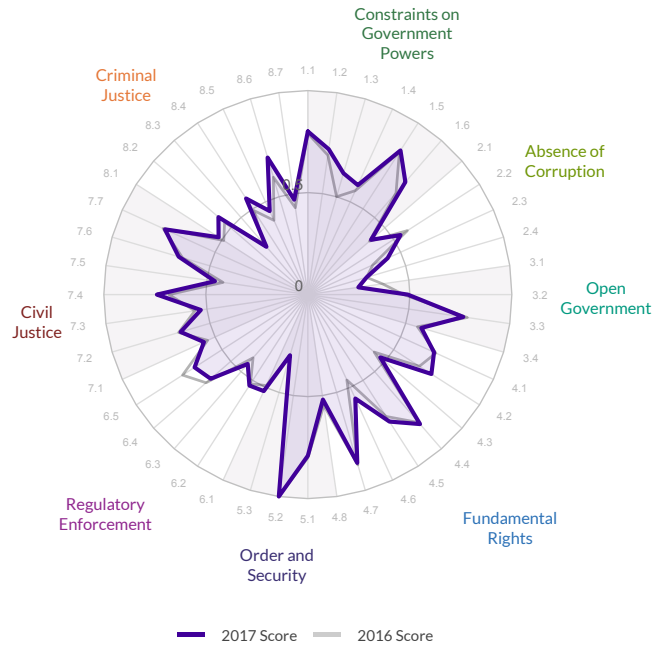
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.73
7.2 No discrimination	0.84
7.3 No corruption	0.91
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.91
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.83
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.90
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.86

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.62
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.78
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.73
8.4 No discrimination	0.72
8.5 No corruption	0.84
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.90
8.7 Due process of law	0.83

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.59	1/18	3/30	43/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.72	1/18	1/30	21/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	7/18	13/30	79/113
Open Government	—	0.52	2/18	7/30	49/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.68	1/18	1/30	34/113
Order and Security	—	0.70	3/18	13/30	66/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	3/18	3/30	38/113
Civil Justice	—	0.62	1/18	1/30	33/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	3/18	2/30	45/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Ghana — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.80
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.72
1.3 Independent auditing	0.62
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.59
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.84
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.73

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.41
2.2 In the judiciary	0.54
2.3 In the police/military	0.43
2.4 In the legislature	0.30

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.25
3.2 Right to information	0.49
3.3 Civic participation	0.77
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.68
4.2 Right to life & security	0.72
4.3 Due process of law	0.47
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.84
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6 Right to privacy	0.56
4.7 Freedom of association	0.86
4.8 Labor rights	0.52

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.79
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2 No improper influence	0.53
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4 Respect for due process	0.63
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.66

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.56
7.2 No discrimination	0.65
7.3 No corruption	0.53
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.74
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.46
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.66
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.77

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.52
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.58
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.31
8.4 No discrimination	0.56
8.5 No corruption	0.45
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.70
8.7 Due process of law	0.47

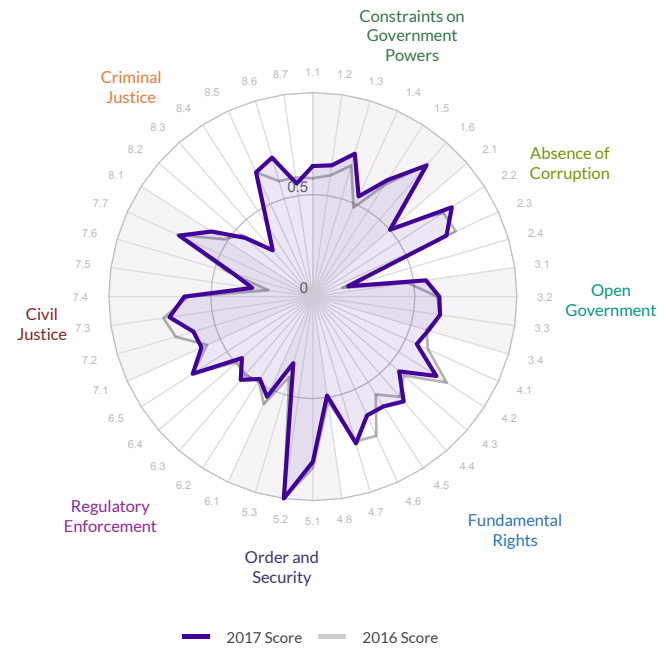
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.6	22/24	32/35	39/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	2 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.68	18/24	25/35	27/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	22/24	33/35	45/113
Open Government	—	0.60	22/24	28/35	37/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	22/24	32/35	43/113
Order and Security	—	0.72	24/24	32/35	62/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	21/24	31/35	42/113
Civil Justice	—	0.57	21/24	33/35	46/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.53	21/24	33/35	42/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Greece — EU & EFTA & North America — High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.64
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.65
1.3 Independent auditing	0.73
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.54
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.85

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.50
2.2 In the judiciary	0.81
2.3 In the police/military	0.72
2.4 In the legislature	0.18

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.56
3.2 Right to information	0.62
3.3 Civic participation	0.63
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.59

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.56
4.2 Right to life & security	0.72
4.3 Due process of law	0.56
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6 Right to privacy	0.64
4.7 Freedom of association	0.75
4.8 Labor rights	0.49

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.81
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.34

Regulatory Enforcement

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	0.46
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.70

Civil Justice

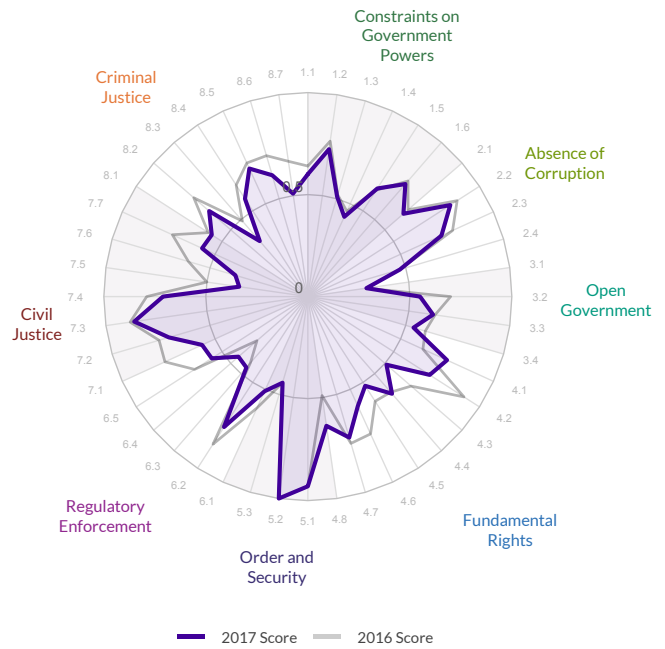
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.60
7.2 No discrimination	0.61
7.3 No corruption	0.71
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.63
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.30
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.59
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.44
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.30
8.4 No discrimination	0.41
8.5 No corruption	0.67
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.71
8.7 Due process of law	0.56

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	8/30	5/36	36/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.05	-5		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	12/30	8/36	44/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	7/30	3/36	31/113
Open Government	—	0.50	16/30	15/36	55/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	13/30	10/36	42/113
Order and Security	—	0.79	2/30	5/36	29/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	8/30	7/36	41/113
Civil Justice	▼	0.59	11/30	8/36	41/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	7/30	4/36	35/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 Grenada Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.60
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.73
1.3 Independent auditing	0.51
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.63
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.73

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.62
2.2 In the judiciary	0.83
2.3 In the police/military	0.72
2.4 In the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.29
3.2 Right to information	0.55
3.3 Civic participation	0.62
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.75
4.2 Right to life & security	0.71
4.3 Due process of law	0.51
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.63
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.52
4.6 Right to privacy	0.59
4.7 Freedom of association	0.72
4.8 Labor rights	0.64

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.93
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51
6.2 No improper influence	0.76
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.46
6.4 Respect for due process	0.45
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.56

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.57
7.2 No discrimination	0.71
7.3 No corruption	0.86
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.71
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.34
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.57

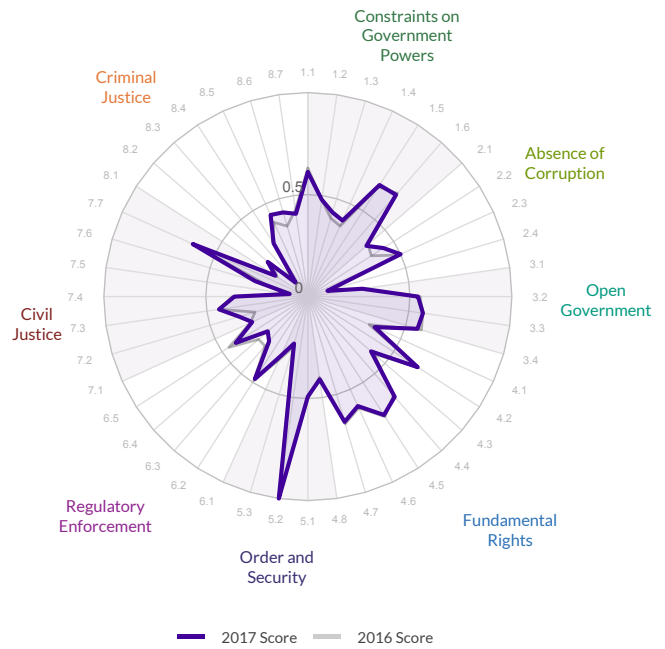
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.56
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.64
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.36
8.4 No discrimination	0.57
8.5 No corruption	0.69
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.62
8.7 Due process of law	0.51

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	26/30	20/30	96/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	1▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.54	18/30	12/30	64/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	26/30	18/30	92/113
Open Government	—	0.49	21/30	14/30	66/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	21/30	6/30	65/113
Order and Security	—	0.58	27/30	22/30	100/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	29/30	28/30	106/113
Civil Justice	—	0.35	28/30	28/30	110/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.30	25/30	24/30	104/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Guatemala Latin America & Caribbean Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.48
1.3 Independent auditing	0.43
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.65
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.66

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.38
2.2 In the judiciary	0.44
2.3 In the police/military	0.50
2.4 In the legislature	0.10

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.27
3.2 Right to information	0.54
3.3 Civic participation	0.57
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.36
4.2 Right to life & security	0.64
4.3 Due process of law	0.41
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.65
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.69
4.6 Right to privacy	0.59
4.7 Freedom of association	0.64
4.8 Labor rights	0.41

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.49
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.24

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.32
6.2 No improper influence	0.48
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.29
6.4 Respect for due process	0.26
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.42

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.30
7.2 No discrimination	0.35
7.3 No corruption	0.44
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.36
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.09
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.27
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.62

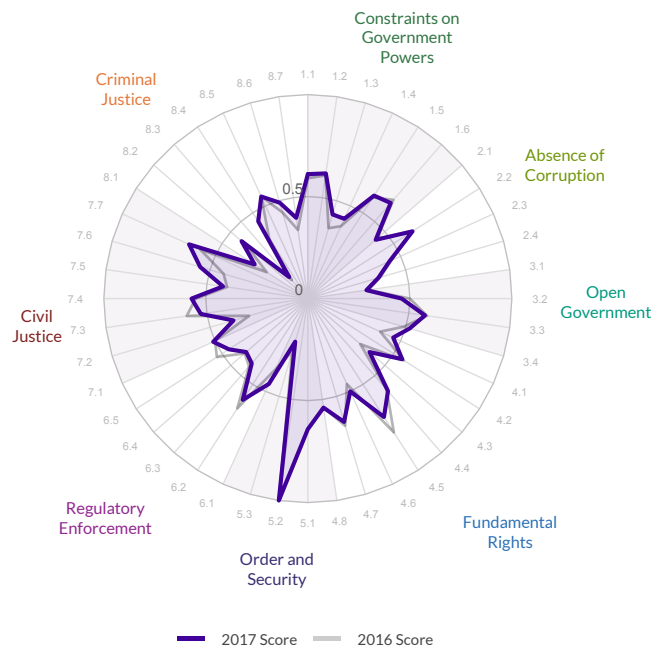
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.19
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.26
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.09
8.4 No discrimination	0.31
8.5 No corruption	0.44
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.43
8.7 Due process of law	0.41

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	20/30	25/36	73/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	3 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	17/30	13/36	57/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	17/30	21/36	64/113
Open Government	—	0.46	23/30	25/36	74/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	20/30	21/36	64/113
Order and Security	—	0.62	21/30	30/36	91/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	21/30	27/36	75/113
Civil Justice	—	0.51	16/30	22/36	64/113
Criminal Justice	▲	0.40	15/30	23/36	73/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Guyana — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.43
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.62

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.44
2.2 In the judiciary	0.61
2.3 In the police/military	0.44
2.4 In the legislature	0.36

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.29
3.2 Right to information	0.46
3.3 Civic participation	0.58
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.46
4.2 Right to life & security	0.55
4.3 Due process of law	0.40
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.69
4.6 Right to privacy	0.50
4.7 Freedom of association	0.63
4.8 Labor rights	0.54

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.64
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.22

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2 No improper influence	0.59
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4 Respect for due process	0.40
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.51
7.2 No discrimination	0.38
7.3 No corruption	0.53
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.57
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.42
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.55
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.64

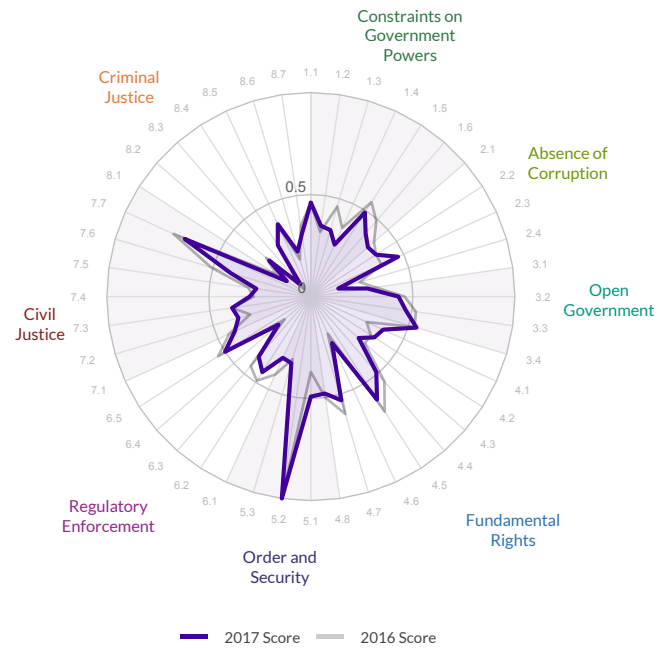
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.31
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.43
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.14
8.4 No discrimination	0.45
8.5 No corruption	0.55
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.49
8.7 Due process of law	0.40

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.4	28/30	25/30	103/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.02 ▼	-1 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	27/30	25/30	103/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	27/30	22/30	98/113
Open Government	—	0.43	26/30	22/30	91/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.43	29/30	22/30	97/113
Order and Security	▲	0.61	22/30	19/30	92/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.37	28/30	26/30	104/113
Civil Justice	—	0.41	25/30	21/30	99/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.24	28/30	29/30	111/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Honduras — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.46
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35
1.3 Independent auditing	0.34
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.28
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.37
2.2 In the judiciary	0.38
2.3 In the police/military	0.47
2.4 In the legislature	0.14

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.28
3.2 Right to information	0.43
3.3 Civic participation	0.47
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.39
4.2 Right to life & security	0.37
4.3 Due process of law	0.31
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.60
4.6 Right to privacy	0.25
4.7 Freedom of association	0.53
4.8 Labor rights	0.48

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.49
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.34

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2 No improper influence	0.44
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.39
6.4 Respect for due process	0.21
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.41
7.2 No discrimination	0.37
7.3 No corruption	0.39
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.30
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.27
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.68

Criminal Justice

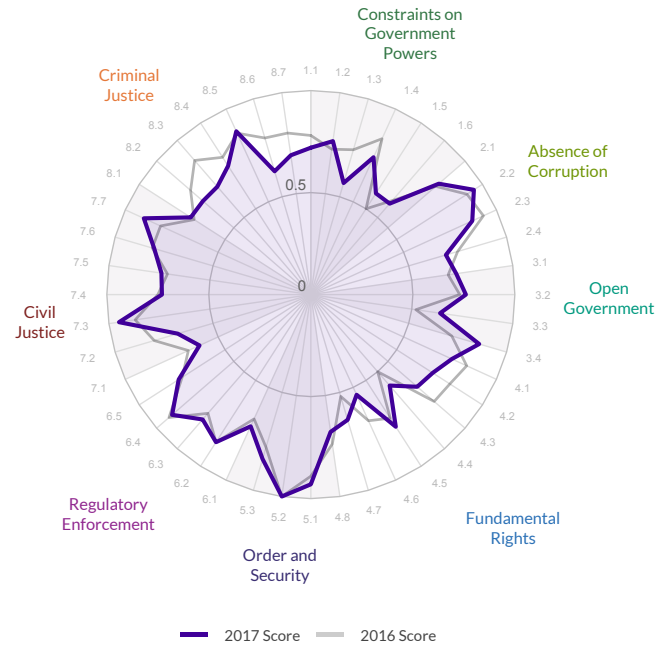
8.1 Effective investigations	0.14
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.27
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.08
8.4 No discrimination	0.30
8.5 No corruption	0.39
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.23
8.7 Due process of law	0.31

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.77	5/15	16/35	16/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.66	6/15	27/35	30/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	4/15	10/35	10/113
Open Government	—	0.75	3/15	15/35	15/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.67	6/15	29/35	35/113
Order and Security	—	0.92	2/15	4/35	4/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	4/15	11/35	11/113
Civil Justice	—	0.77	4/15	12/35	12/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.72	5/15	16/35	16/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Hong Kong SAR, China — East Asia & Pacific — High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.72
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.76
1.3 Independent auditing	0.57
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.74
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.59

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.83
2.2 In the judiciary	0.95
2.3 In the police/military	0.87
2.4 In the legislature	0.69

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.72
3.2 Right to information	0.76
3.3 Civic participation	0.64
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.86

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.76
4.2 Right to life & security	0.71
4.3 Due process of law	0.69
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6 Right to privacy	0.54
4.7 Freedom of association	0.64
4.8 Labor rights	0.68

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.93
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.84

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.71
6.2 No improper influence	0.86
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.81
6.4 Respect for due process	0.90
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.77

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.60
7.2 No discrimination	0.68
7.3 No corruption	0.95
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.73
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.74
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.80
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.90

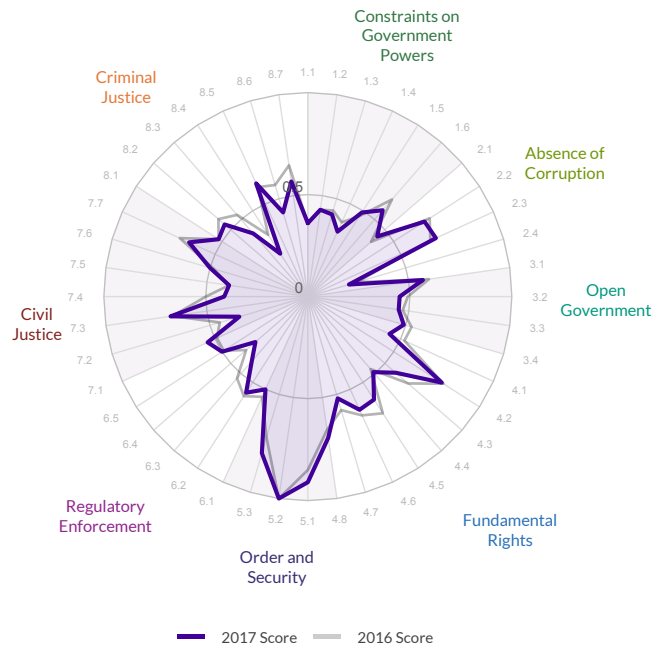
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.70
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.70
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.70
8.4 No discrimination	0.75
8.5 No corruption	0.88
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.63
8.7 Due process of law	0.69

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	23/24	35/35	50/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.02 ▼	-1 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	24/24	35/35	93/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.51	23/24	34/35	53/113
Open Government	—	0.49	24/24	32/35	63/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.59	24/24	34/35	53/113
Order and Security	—	0.90	7/24	11/35	12/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	24/24	35/35	76/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	24/24	35/35	68/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	23/24	34/35	55/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Hungary — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.36
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43
1.3 Independent auditing	0.42
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.56

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.45
2.2 In the judiciary	0.68
2.3 In the police/military	0.69
2.4 In the legislature	0.21

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.57
3.2 Right to information	0.45
3.3 Civic participation	0.45
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.44
4.2 Right to life & security	0.78
4.3 Due process of law	0.57
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.60
4.6 Right to privacy	0.61
4.7 Freedom of association	0.52
4.8 Labor rights	0.70

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.91
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.80

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.50
6.2 No improper influence	0.56
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4 Respect for due process	0.34
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

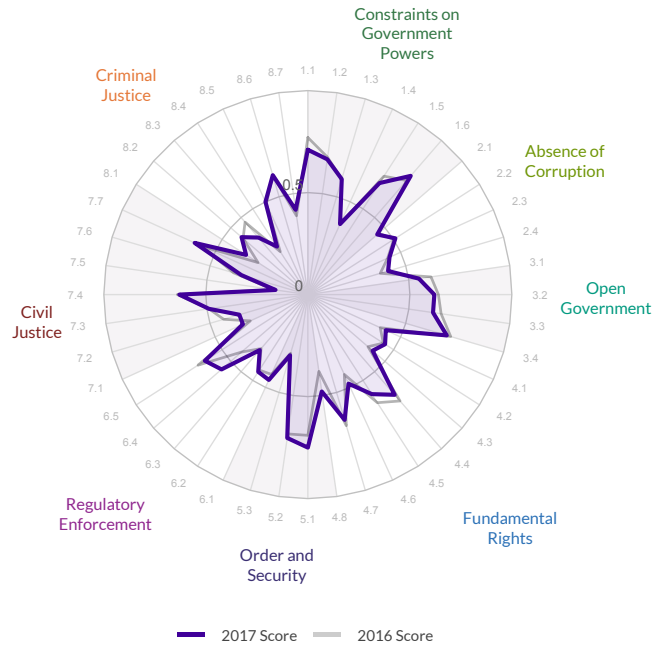
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.54
7.2 No discrimination	0.35
7.3 No corruption	0.68
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.41
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.39
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.50
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.64

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.52
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.54
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.41
8.4 No discrimination	0.25
8.5 No corruption	0.61
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.43
8.7 Due process of law	0.57

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	3/6	7/30	62/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	4▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.63	1/6	3/30	36/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	2/6	8/30	67/113
Open Government	—	0.63	1/6	1/30	32/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	3/6	10/30	75/113
Order and Security	—	0.59	3/6	21/30	98/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	2/6	10/30	66/113
Civil Justice	—	0.42	3/6	20/30	97/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	3/6	9/30	66/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

India South Asia Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.71
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.67
1.3 Independent auditing	0.59
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.65
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.77

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.45
2.2 In the judiciary	0.51
2.3 In the police/military	0.44
2.4 In the legislature	0.41

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.55
3.2 Right to information	0.62
3.3 Civic participation	0.62
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.71

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.42
4.2 Right to life & security	0.45
4.3 Due process of law	0.42
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.65
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.58
4.6 Right to privacy	0.48
4.7 Freedom of association	0.64
4.8 Labor rights	0.48

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.75
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.71
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2 No improper influence	0.45
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.36
6.4 Respect for due process	0.56
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.60

Civil Justice

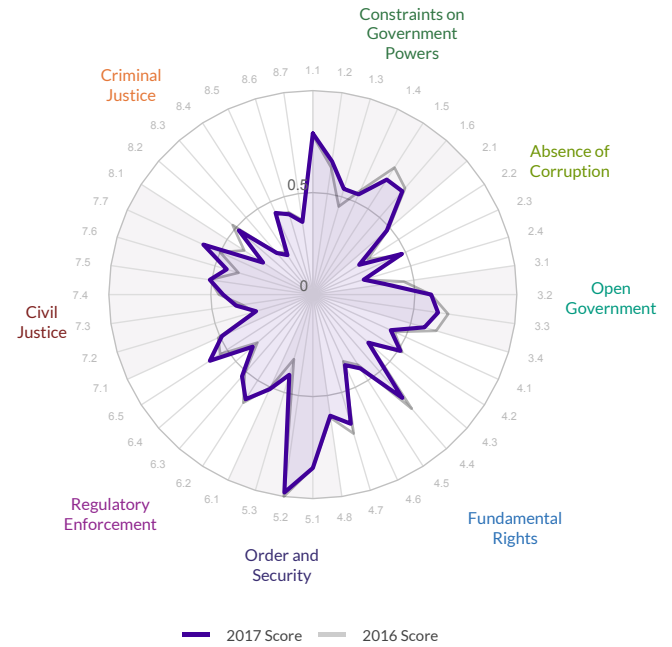
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.35
7.2 No discrimination	0.35
7.3 No corruption	0.49
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.63
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.16
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.34
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.61

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.36
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.43
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4 No discrimination	0.28
8.5 No corruption	0.50
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.61
8.7 Due process of law	0.42

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	9/15	8/30	63/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-2 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	7/15	2/30	33/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	14/15	17/30	90/113
Open Government	▼	0.54	7/15	6/30	47/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	8/15	12/30	78/113
Order and Security	—	0.74	11/15	7/30	49/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	7/15	5/30	45/113
Civil Justice	—	0.45	12/15	17/30	90/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	12/15	19/30	91/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Indonesia — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.79
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.66
1.3 Independent auditing	0.54
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.54
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.67
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.67

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.48
2.2 In the judiciary	0.27
2.3 In the police/military	0.48
2.4 In the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.36
3.2 Right to information	0.58
3.3 Civic participation	0.62
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.42
4.2 Right to life & security	0.51
4.3 Due process of law	0.36
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.67
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.43
4.6 Right to privacy	0.38
4.7 Freedom of association	0.66
4.8 Labor rights	0.60

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.85
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.98
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.41

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51
6.2 No improper influence	0.61
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4 Respect for due process	0.39
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.60

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49
7.2 No discrimination	0.29
7.3 No corruption	0.38
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.44
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.44
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.59

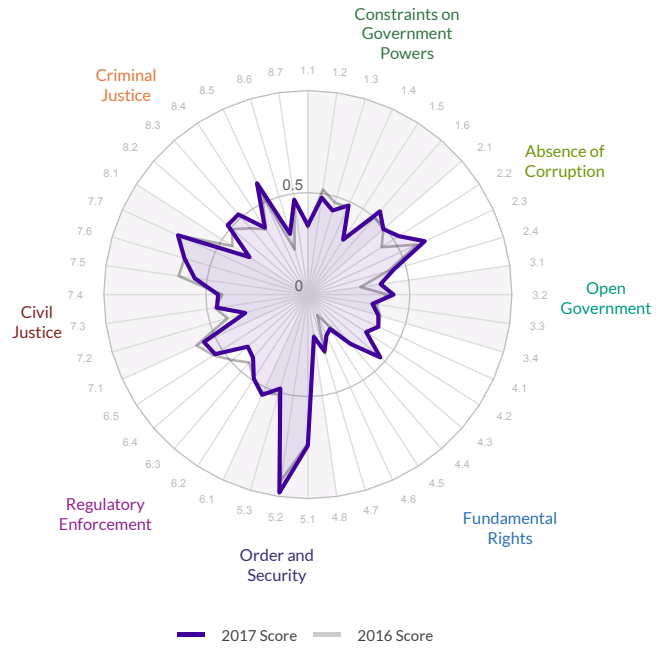
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.29
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.48
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.27
8.4 No discrimination	0.23
8.5 No corruption	0.44
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.41
8.7 Due process of law	0.36

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	5/7	28/36	80/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	6 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	6/7	29/36	94/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.53	3/7	16/36	52/113
Open Government	▲	0.37	6/7	33/36	102/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.30	6/7	36/36	111/113
Order and Security	—	0.73	3/7	15/36	54/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	5/7	26/36	74/113
Civil Justice	—	0.52	4/7	21/36	62/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	3/7	18/36	59/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Iran Middle East & North Africa Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.34
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.48
1.3 Independent auditing	0.43
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.32
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.49
2.2 In the judiciary	0.53
2.3 In the police/military	0.63
2.4 In the legislature	0.44

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.36
3.2 Right to information	0.42
3.3 Civic participation	0.32
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.36

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.38
4.2 Right to life & security	0.34
4.3 Due process of law	0.47
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.32
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.20
4.6 Right to privacy	0.22
4.7 Freedom of association	0.29
4.8 Labor rights	0.21

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.74
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.98
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.48

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2 No improper influence	0.49
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.41
6.4 Respect for due process	0.39
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.56
7.2 No discrimination	0.32
7.3 No corruption	0.45
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.44
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.56
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.63
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.70

Criminal Justice

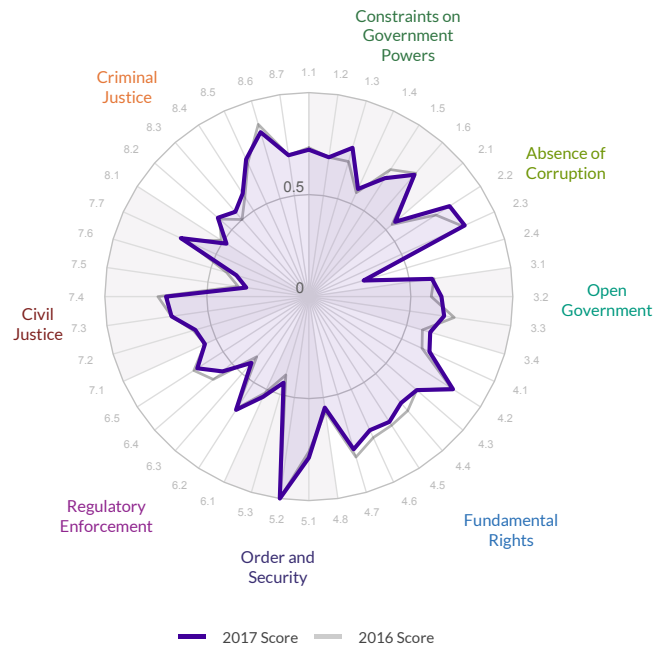
8.1 Effective investigations	0.34
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.52
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.52
8.4 No discrimination	0.39
8.5 No corruption	0.60
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.31
8.7 Due process of law	0.47

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	20/24	29/35	31/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	4▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.71	17/24	22/35	24/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.62	19/24	31/35	39/113
Open Government	—	0.64	20/24	27/35	30/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.71	19/24	25/35	28/113
Order and Security	—	0.74	22/24	30/35	50/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	19/24	30/35	35/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	23/24	34/35	52/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.64	15/24	22/35	22/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Italy EU & EFTA & North America High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.72
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.69
1.3 Independent auditing	0.76
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.58
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.69
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.79

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.56
2.2 In the judiciary	0.82
2.3 In the police/military	0.84
2.4 In the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.61
3.2 Right to information	0.65
3.3 Civic participation	0.67
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.65
4.2 Right to life & security	0.84
4.3 Due process of law	0.70
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.69
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6 Right to privacy	0.72
4.7 Freedom of association	0.78
4.8 Labor rights	0.55

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.79
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2 No improper influence	0.66
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.43
6.4 Respect for due process	0.56
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65

Civil Justice

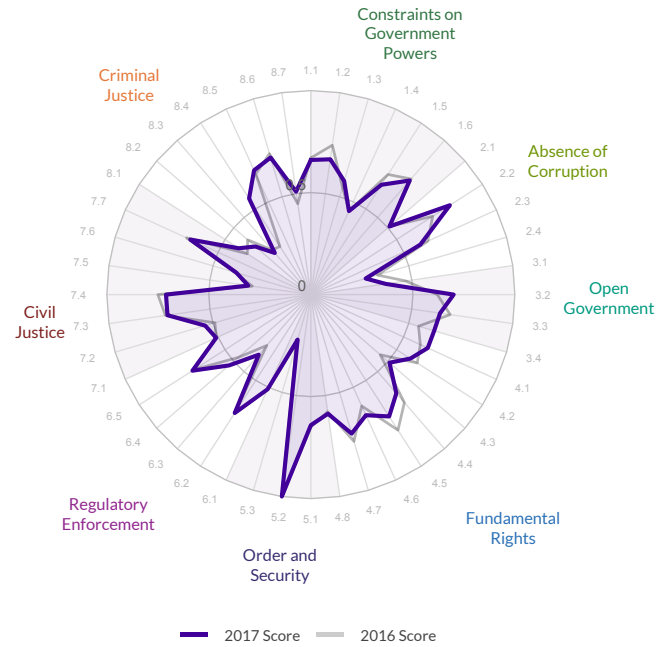
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.56
7.2 No discrimination	0.58
7.3 No corruption	0.68
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.70
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.31
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.69

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.59
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.55
8.4 No discrimination	0.60
8.5 No corruption	0.74
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.84
8.7 Due process of law	0.70

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	13/30	11/36	47/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	9/30	5/36	38/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	13/30	11/36	46/113
Open Government	—	0.59	9/30	10/36	39/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	14/30	12/36	45/113
Order and Security	—	0.62	20/30	29/36	90/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	7/30	4/36	37/113
Civil Justice	—	0.54	14/30	16/36	53/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.50	13/30	13/36	49/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Jamaica — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.66
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.67
1.3 Independent auditing		0.58
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.45
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.64
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.74

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.51
2.2 In the judiciary		0.81
2.3 In the police/military		0.59
2.4 In the legislature		0.28

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.37
3.2 Right to information		0.70
3.3 Civic participation		0.64
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.63
4.2 Right to life & security		0.58
4.3 Due process of law		0.51
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.64
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.71
4.6 Right to privacy		0.65
4.7 Freedom of association		0.71
4.8 Labor rights		0.59

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.64
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.23

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.51
6.2 No improper influence		0.69
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.39
6.4 Respect for due process		0.53
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.69

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.51
7.2 No discrimination		0.54
7.3 No corruption		0.71
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.71
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.31
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.38
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.65

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.42
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.36
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.27
8.4 No discrimination		0.56
8.5 No corruption		0.67
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.70
8.7 Due process of law		0.51

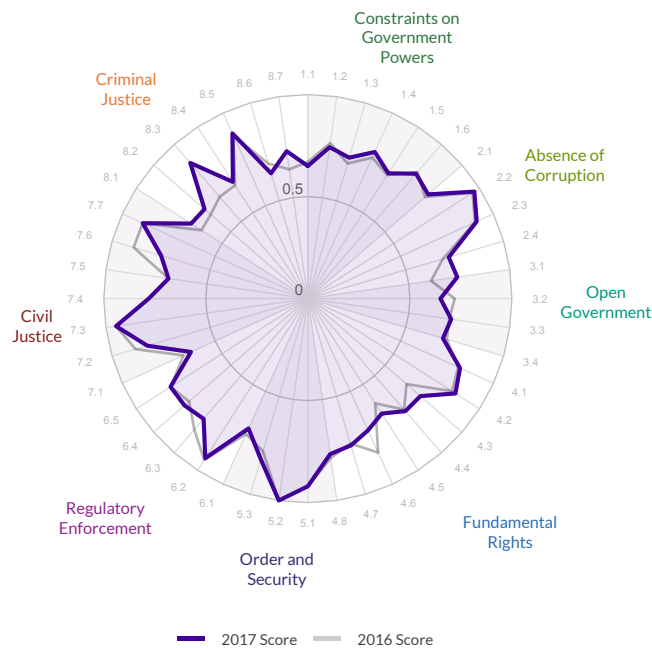
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.79	4/15	14/35	14/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	1 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.74	3/15	18/35	19/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.85	3/15	8/35	8/113
Open Government	—	0.70	4/15	19/35	20/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.76	3/15	19/35	20/113
Order and Security	—	0.91	3/15	7/35	8/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.80	5/15	13/35	13/113
Civil Justice	—	0.79	3/15	10/35	10/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	2/15	12/35	12/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Japan East Asia & Pacific High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.65
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.75
1.3 Independent auditing	0.72
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.79
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.73
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.81

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.78
2.2 In the judiciary	0.97
2.3 In the police/military	0.91
2.4 In the legislature	0.72

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.74
3.2 Right to information	0.65
3.3 Civic participation	0.71
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.69

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.82
4.2 Right to life & security	0.86
4.3 Due process of law	0.73
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.73
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.67
4.6 Right to privacy	0.71
4.7 Freedom of association	0.75
4.8 Labor rights	0.77

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.92
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.82

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.70
6.2 No improper influence	0.93
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.78
6.4 Respect for due process	0.80
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.80

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.63
7.2 No discrimination	0.82
7.3 No corruption	0.95
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.78
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.69
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.75
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.89

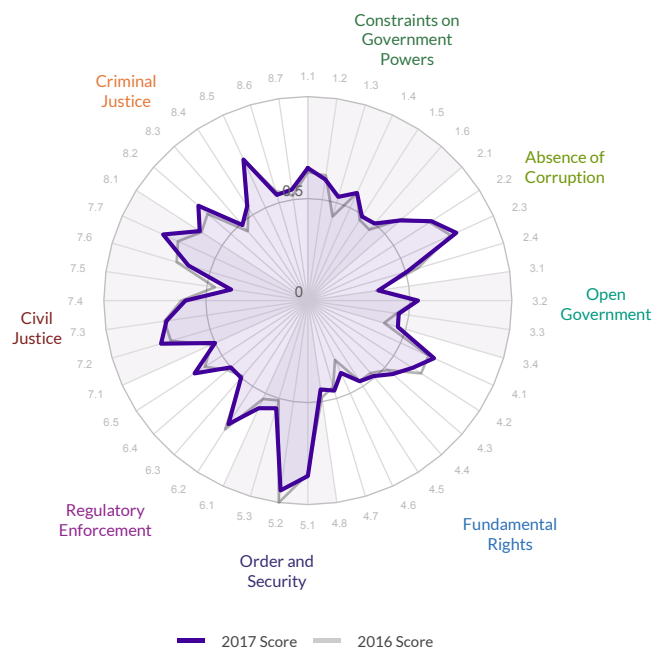
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.68
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.67
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.88
8.4 No discrimination	0.68
8.5 No corruption	0.89
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.64
8.7 Due process of law	0.73

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.6	2/7	2/30	42/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	3/7	7/30	56/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	2/7	2/30	32/113
Open Government	—	0.45	2/7	16/30	79/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	2/7	11/30	76/113
Order and Security	—	0.78	2/7	4/30	38/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.59	2/7	1/30	31/113
Civil Justice	—	0.62	2/7	2/30	34/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.60	2/7	1/30	27/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Jordan — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.65
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.60
1.3 Independent auditing		0.53
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.58
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.49
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.50

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.60
2.2 In the judiciary		0.72
2.3 In the police/military		0.80
2.4 In the legislature		0.51

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.35
3.2 Right to information		0.54
3.3 Civic participation		0.45
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.46

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.68
4.2 Right to life & security		0.61
4.3 Due process of law		0.55
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.49
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.47
4.6 Right to privacy		0.39
4.7 Freedom of association		0.46
4.8 Labor rights		0.44

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.86
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		0.94
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.55

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.58
6.2 No improper influence		0.72
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.50
6.4 Respect for due process		0.50
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.66

Civil Justice

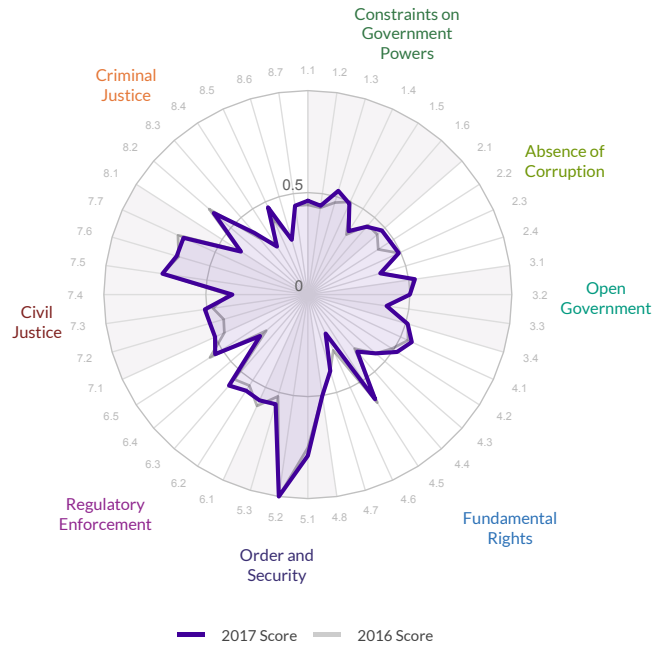
7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.50
7.2 No discrimination		0.75
7.3 No corruption		0.70
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.60
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.38
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.61
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.78

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.63
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.71
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.49
8.4 No discrimination		0.55
8.5 No corruption		0.76
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.54
8.7 Due process of law		0.55

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	4/13	19/36	64/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	9 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	5/13	25/36	85/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	5/13	22/36	66/113
Open Government	—	0.48	8/13	23/36	70/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	10/13	31/36	94/113
Order and Security	—	0.78	6/13	7/36	36/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	2/13	13/36	51/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	3/13	14/36	50/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.41	7/13	20/36	70/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Kazakhstan — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.46
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.44
1.3 Independent auditing	0.53
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.49
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.37
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.44

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.48
2.2 In the judiciary	0.48
2.3 In the police/military	0.49
2.4 In the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.53
3.2 Right to information	0.50
3.3 Civic participation	0.39
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.56
4.2 Right to life & security	0.52
4.3 Due process of law	0.44
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.37
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6 Right to privacy	0.21
4.7 Freedom of association	0.39
4.8 Labor rights	0.50

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.79
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.56

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.57
6.2 No improper influence	0.56
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.59
6.4 Respect for due process	0.31
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

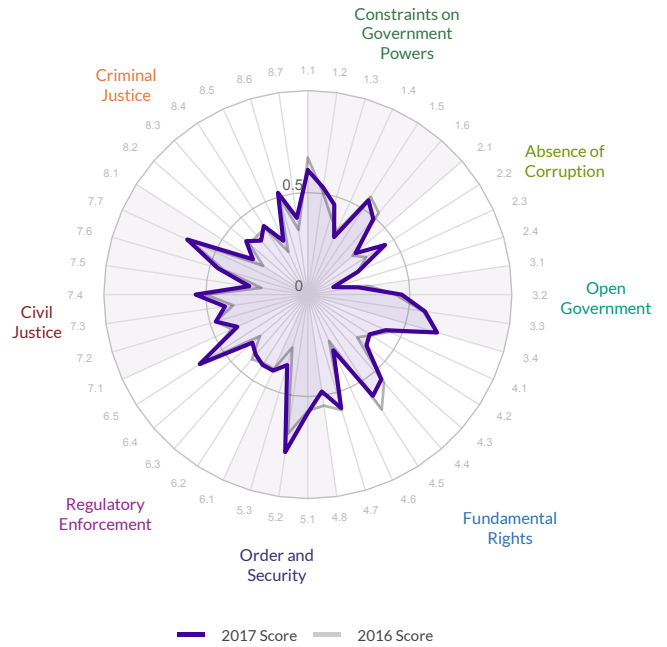
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.50
7.2 No discrimination	0.50
7.3 No corruption	0.51
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.37
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.72
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.67
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.39
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.61
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.40
8.4 No discrimination	0.28
8.5 No corruption	0.47
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.28
8.7 Due process of law	0.44

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	12/18	19/30	95/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.02 ▲	5 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	11/18	14/30	73/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.29	13/18	27/30	105/113
Open Government	—	0.49	3/18	13/30	65/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	13/18	18/30	91/113
Order and Security	▲	0.57	15/18	25/30	103/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	7/18	17/30	85/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	11/18	16/30	85/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	12/18	14/30	80/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Kenya — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.53
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.55
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.49

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.31
2.2 In the judiciary	0.45
2.3 In the police/military	0.27
2.4 In the legislature	0.13

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.25
3.2 Right to information	0.46
3.3 Civic participation	0.58
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.42
4.2 Right to life & security	0.36
4.3 Due process of law	0.38
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.55
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.59
4.6 Right to privacy	0.30
4.7 Freedom of association	0.58
4.8 Labor rights	0.48

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.58
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.78
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.36

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2 No improper influence	0.41
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.39
6.4 Respect for due process	0.36
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.38
7.2 No discrimination	0.47
7.3 No corruption	0.41
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.55
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.29
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.65

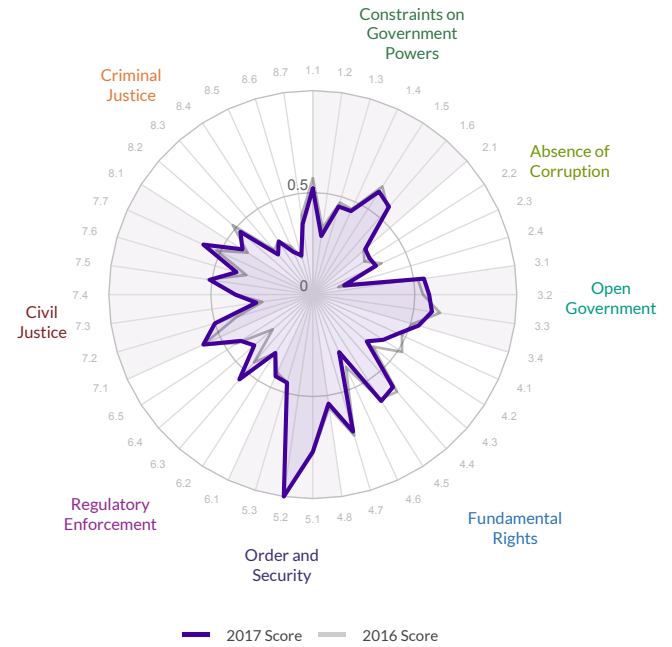
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.32
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.40
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.35
8.4 No discrimination	0.40
8.5 No corruption	0.29
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.52
8.7 Due process of law	0.38

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	10/13	14/30	82/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	1▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.48	3/13	15/30	75/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.29	13/13	26/30	104/113
Open Government	—	0.56	3/13	4/30	43/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.50	8/13	14/30	80/113
Order and Security	—	0.74	10/13	8/30	51/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	10/13	19/30	89/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	11/13	15/30	84/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	13/13	22/30	101/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Kyrgyzstan — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.52
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.29
1.3 Independent auditing	0.45
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.57

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.34
2.2 In the judiciary	0.33
2.3 In the police/military	0.34
2.4 In the legislature	0.16

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.55
3.2 Right to information	0.57
3.3 Civic participation	0.59
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.46
4.2 Right to life & security	0.41
4.3 Due process of law	0.35
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.62
4.6 Right to privacy	0.31
4.7 Freedom of association	0.70
4.8 Labor rights	0.54

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.77
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2 No improper influence	0.34
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.55
6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.42

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.59
7.2 No discrimination	0.50
7.3 No corruption	0.28
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.38
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.39
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.59

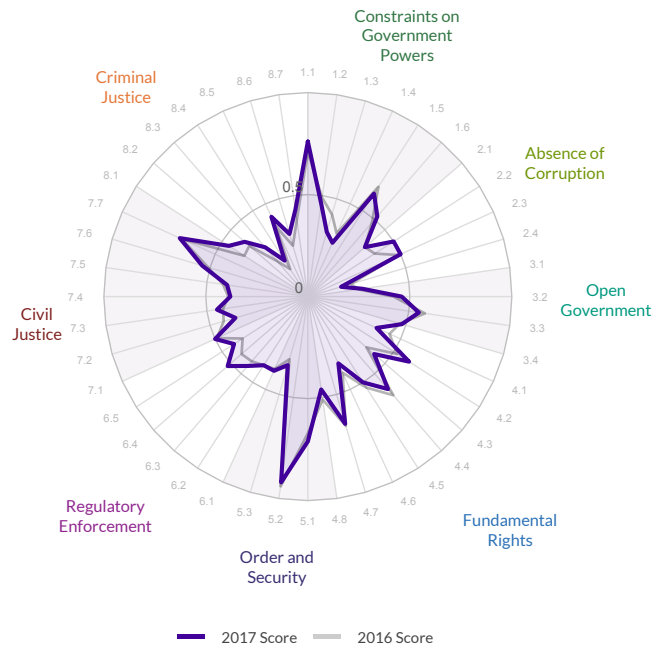
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.41
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.47
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.26
8.4 No discrimination	0.31
8.5 No corruption	0.23
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.20
8.7 Due process of law	0.35

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	6/7	31/36	87/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	2 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	5/7	18/36	72/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.39	7/7	31/36	87/113
Open Government	—	0.44	4/7	29/36	89/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	3/7	27/36	81/113
Order and Security	—	0.66	6/7	22/36	82/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	6/7	31/36	86/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	6/7	28/36	79/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	7/7	27/36	86/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Lebanon Middle East & North Africa Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.76
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.46
1.3 Independent auditing		0.33
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.29
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.60
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.52

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.37
2.2 In the judiciary		0.50
2.3 In the police/military		0.50
2.4 In the legislature		0.17

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.27
3.2 Right to information		0.46
3.3 Civic participation		0.55
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.37
4.2 Right to life & security		0.59
4.3 Due process of law		0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.60
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.50
4.6 Right to privacy		0.36
4.7 Freedom of association		0.65
4.8 Labor rights		0.46

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.71
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		0.92
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.35

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.40
6.2 No improper influence		0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.45
6.4 Respect for due process		0.52
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.43

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.50
7.2 No discrimination		0.37
7.3 No corruption		0.45
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.38
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.40
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.54
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.69

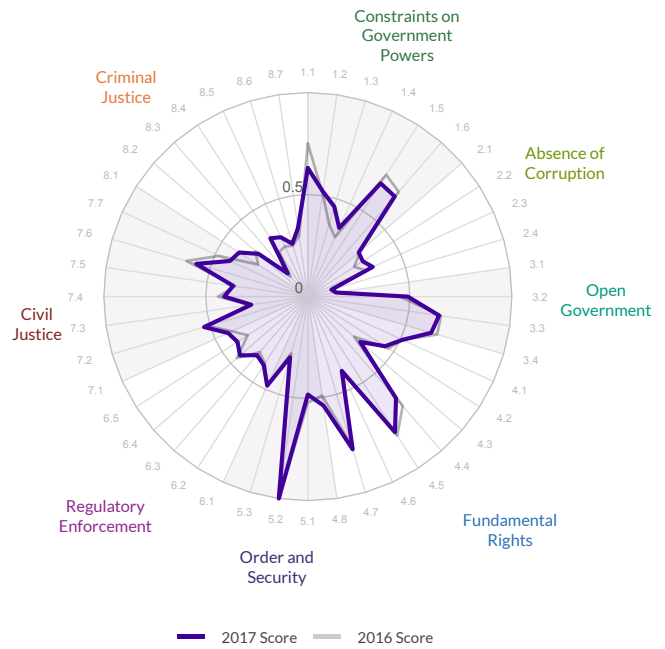
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.46
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.41
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.32
8.4 No discrimination		0.21
8.5 No corruption		0.43
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.32
8.7 Due process of law		0.43

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	11/18	7/12	94/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	6/18	4/12	60/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	16/18	10/12	108/113
Open Government	—	0.48	4/18	2/12	73/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	7/18	4/12	62/113
Order and Security	—	0.59	14/18	10/12	97/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	11/18	5/12	93/113
Civil Justice	—	0.43	14/18	8/12	96/113
Criminal Justice	▲	0.31	17/18	11/12	103/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Liberia — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.63
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.52
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.66
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.65

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.33
2.2 In the judiciary	0.32
2.3 In the police/military	0.35
2.4 In the legislature	0.12

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.14
3.2 Right to information	0.49
3.3 Civic participation	0.65
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.51
4.2 Right to life & security	0.45
4.3 Due process of law	0.34
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.66
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6 Right to privacy	0.40
4.7 Freedom of association	0.78
4.8 Labor rights	0.54

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.48
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.48
6.2 No improper influence	0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.38
6.4 Respect for due process	0.44
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.41

Civil Justice

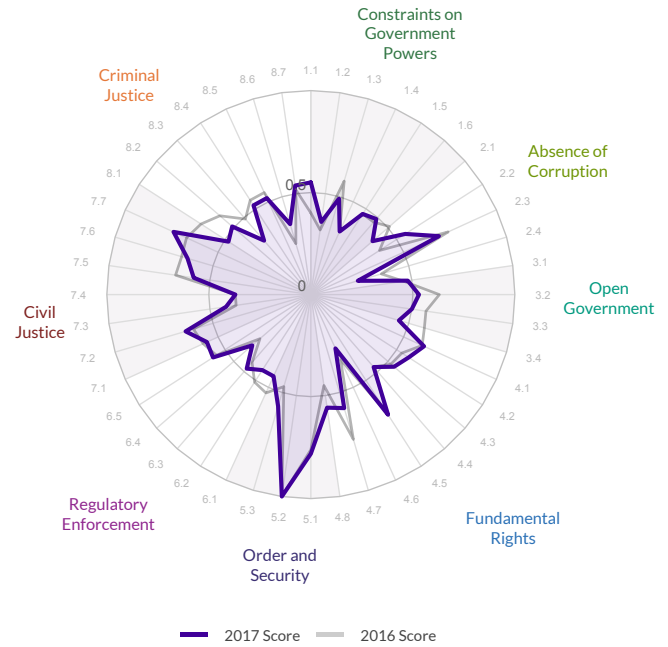
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.43
7.2 No discrimination	0.53
7.3 No corruption	0.28
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.41
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.37
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.57
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.42

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.40
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.32
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.15
8.4 No discrimination	0.34
8.5 No corruption	0.32
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.27
8.7 Due process of law	0.34

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	3/13	16/36	57/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-3		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	7/13	28/36	89/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	4/13	19/36	60/113
Open Government	—	0.49	5/13	19/36	64/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	6/13	22/36	66/113
Order and Security	—	0.78	5/13	6/36	35/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	7/13	28/36	77/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	2/13	12/36	48/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	4/13	16/36	56/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Macedonia, FYR — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.36
1.3 Independent auditing	0.49
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.49

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.40
2.2 In the judiciary	0.55
2.3 In the police/military	0.69
2.4 In the legislature	0.24

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.48
3.2 Right to information	0.53
3.3 Civic participation	0.50
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.45

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.61
4.2 Right to life & security	0.57
4.3 Due process of law	0.54
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.47
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.70
4.6 Right to privacy	0.29
4.7 Freedom of association	0.58
4.8 Labor rights	0.56

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.78
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2 No improper influence	0.44
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.57

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.56
7.2 No discrimination	0.64
7.3 No corruption	0.42
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.37
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.58
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.63
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.74

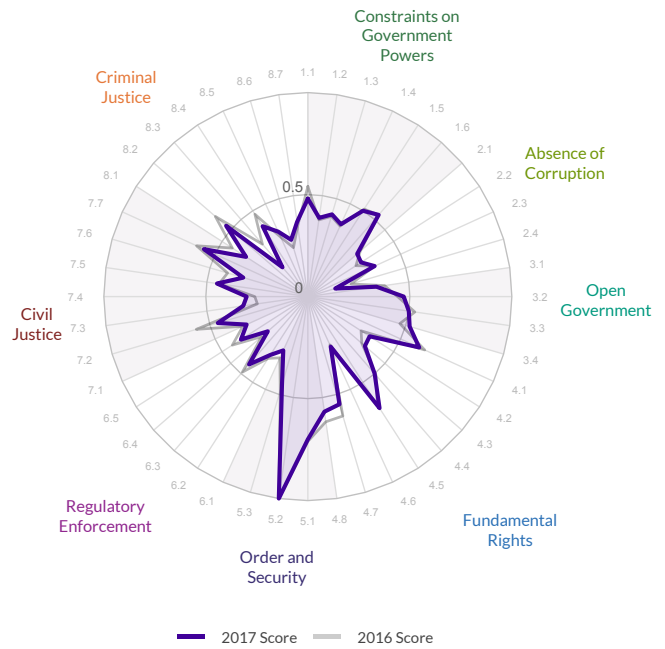
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.51
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.35
8.4 No discrimination	0.52
8.5 No corruption	0.52
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.36
8.7 Due process of law	0.54

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	14/18	8/12	98/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.02 ▼	-8 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	13/18	8/12	90/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	15/18	9/12	107/113
Open Government	—	0.46	5/18	3/12	76/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	9/18	7/12	82/113
Order and Security	—	0.72	2/18	2/12	60/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.34	17/18	10/12	108/113
Civil Justice	—	0.39	16/18	10/12	101/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	14/18	8/12	87/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Madagascar — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.48
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.39
1.3 Independent auditing	0.42
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.50
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.53

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.32
2.2 In the judiciary	0.31
2.3 In the police/military	0.36
2.4 In the legislature	0.14

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.34
3.2 Right to information	0.47
3.3 Civic participation	0.50
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.60
4.2 Right to life & security	0.36
4.3 Due process of law	0.37
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.50
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6 Right to privacy	0.27
4.7 Freedom of association	0.55
4.8 Labor rights	0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.70
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.29
6.2 No improper influence	0.34
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4 Respect for due process	0.26
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.39

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.33
7.2 No discrimination	0.46
7.3 No corruption	0.32
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.30
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.45
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.33
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.56

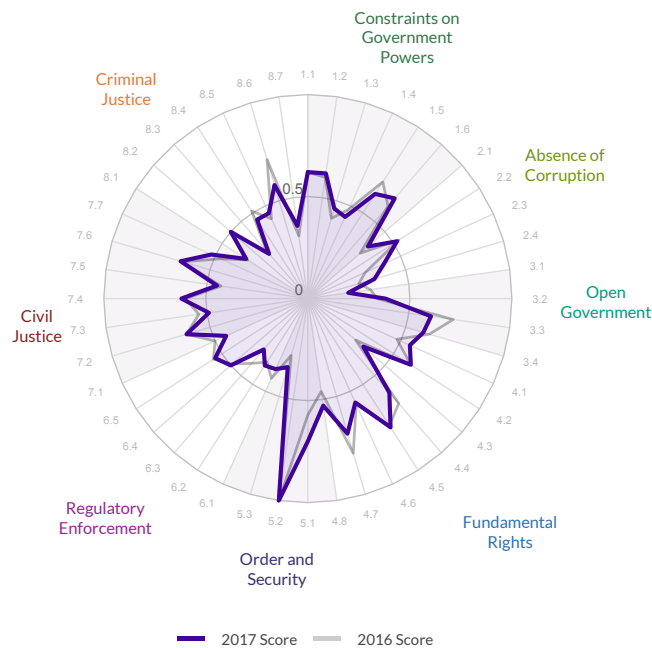
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.36
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.53
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.19
8.4 No discrimination	0.41
8.5 No corruption	0.35
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.29
8.7 Due process of law	0.37

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	5/18	3/12	66/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	3▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	4/18	3/12	54/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.41	8/18	5/12	81/113
Open Government	▼	0.45	8/18	5/12	82/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	5/18	3/12	57/113
Order and Security	▲	0.68	6/18	4/12	73/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	10/18	4/12	92/113
Civil Justice	—	0.54	5/18	2/12	56/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	6/18	4/12	64/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Malawi Sub-Saharan Africa Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.62
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.61
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.65

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.39
2.2 In the judiciary	0.52
2.3 In the police/military	0.41
2.4 In the legislature	0.34

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.20
3.2 Right to information	0.38
3.3 Civic participation	0.61
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.59

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.55
4.2 Right to life & security	0.60
4.3 Due process of law	0.36
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.61
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6 Right to privacy	0.56
4.7 Freedom of association	0.69
4.8 Labor rights	0.53

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.70
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.38
6.2 No improper influence	0.39
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.33
6.4 Respect for due process	0.50
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

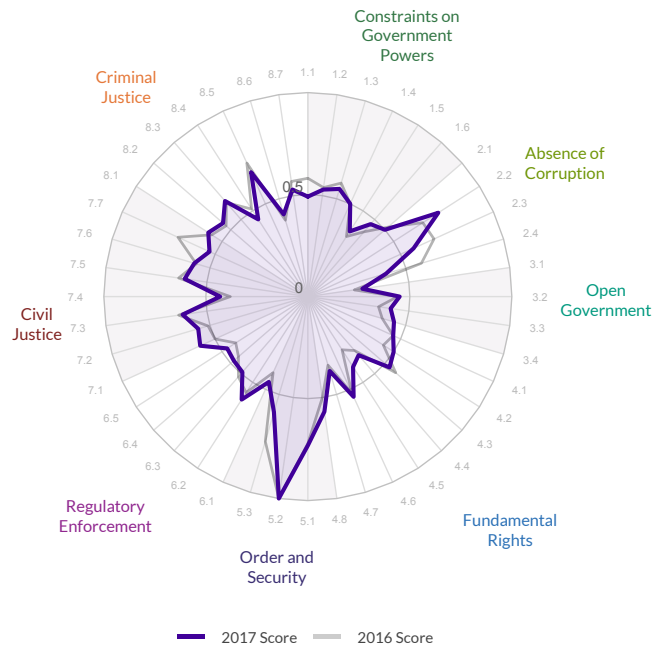
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.44
7.2 No discrimination	0.62
7.3 No corruption	0.49
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.62
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.45
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.65
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.52

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.36
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.50
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.29
8.4 No discrimination	0.46
8.5 No corruption	0.46
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.58
8.7 Due process of law	0.36

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	8/15	13/36	53/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	3▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	10/15	19/36	74/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.56	7/15	10/36	44/113
Open Government	—	0.39	13/15	32/36	97/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	10/15	28/36	87/113
Order and Security	—	0.77	9/15	9/36	41/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	10/15	18/36	60/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	7/15	15/36	51/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	7/15	7/36	39/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Malaysia — East Asia & Pacific — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.49
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.53
1.3 Independent auditing	0.55
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.38
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.47

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.50
2.2 In the judiciary	0.76
2.3 In the police/military	0.57
2.4 In the legislature	0.40

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.27
3.2 Right to information	0.45
3.3 Civic participation	0.41
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.44

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.46
4.2 Right to life & security	0.50
4.3 Due process of law	0.53
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.38
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.41
4.6 Right to privacy	0.54
4.7 Freedom of association	0.38
4.8 Labor rights	0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.73
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.59

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2 No improper influence	0.60
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.49
6.4 Respect for due process	0.48
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.47

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.58
7.2 No discrimination	0.56
7.3 No corruption	0.62
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.43
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.61
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.58
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.53

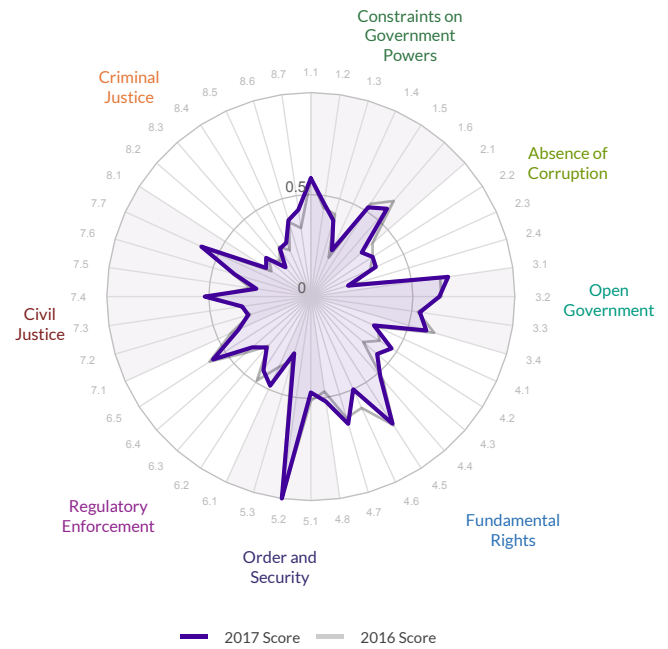
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.58
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.55
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.62
8.4 No discrimination	0.45
8.5 No corruption	0.67
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.42
8.7 Due process of law	0.53

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	25/30	34/36	92/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-4 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	24/30	24/36	83/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.31	28/30	35/36	102/113
Open Government	—	0.61	7/30	8/36	36/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	24/30	24/36	72/113
Order and Security	—	0.59	26/30	33/36	99/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	24/30	32/36	87/113
Civil Justice	—	0.40	26/30	35/36	100/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.30	26/30	35/36	105/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mexico — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.58
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.46
1.3 Independent auditing	0.39
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.25
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.57

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.33
2.2 In the judiciary	0.36
2.3 In the police/military	0.35
2.4 In the legislature	0.19

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.68
3.2 Right to information	0.63
3.3 Civic participation	0.54
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.59

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.34
4.2 Right to life & security	0.47
4.3 Due process of law	0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.52
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6 Right to privacy	0.50
4.7 Freedom of association	0.65
4.8 Labor rights	0.52

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.47
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.29

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.48
6.2 No improper influence	0.43
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.33
6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.57

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.39
7.2 No discrimination	0.32
7.3 No corruption	0.34
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.52
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.27
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.39
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.59

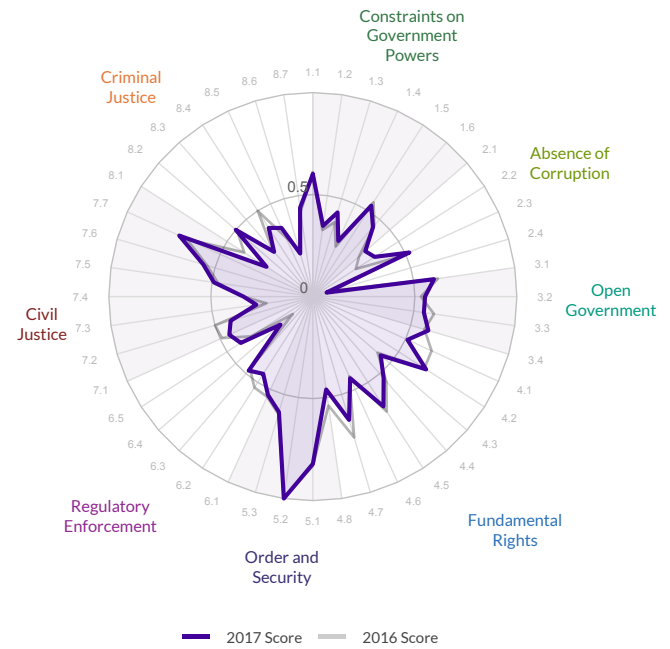
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.26
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.29
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.19
8.4 No discrimination	0.28
8.5 No corruption	0.29
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.39
8.7 Due process of law	0.43

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	9/13	12/30	78/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-1 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	8/13	21/30	91/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.32	12/13	25/30	101/113
Open Government	—	0.57	1/13	2/30	41/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	7/13	7/30	67/113
Order and Security	—	0.80	3/13	2/30	27/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	12/13	22/30	95/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	10/13	14/30	83/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	11/13	18/30	90/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Moldova — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.60
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35
1.3 Independent auditing	0.43
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.30
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.53
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.45

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.34
2.2 In the judiciary	0.36
2.3 In the police/military	0.52
2.4 In the legislature	0.07

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.60
3.2 Right to information	0.55
3.3 Civic participation	0.55
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.59

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.51
4.2 Right to life & security	0.66
4.3 Due process of law	0.44
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.53
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6 Right to privacy	0.44
4.7 Freedom of association	0.63
4.8 Labor rights	0.46

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.82
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.59

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2 No improper influence	0.45
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4 Respect for due process	0.21
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.42

Civil Justice

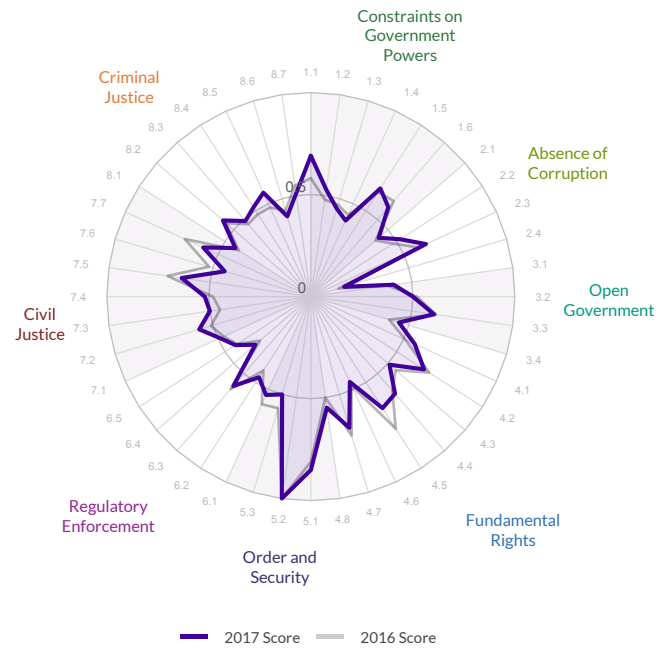
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.45
7.2 No discrimination	0.42
7.3 No corruption	0.28
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.34
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.49
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.56
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.27
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.50
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.29
8.4 No discrimination	0.40
8.5 No corruption	0.37
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.22
8.7 Due process of law	0.44

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	7/15	4/30	51/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	4▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	9/15	10/30	62/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	12/15	9/30	70/113
Open Government	—	0.49	9/15	11/30	61/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	7/15	4/30	56/113
Order and Security	—	0.78	8/15	5/30	39/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	12/15	12/30	72/113
Civil Justice	—	0.53	9/15	5/30	58/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.50	8/15	4/30	50/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mongolia — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.69
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.53
1.3 Independent auditing	0.45
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.63
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.58

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.44
2.2 In the judiciary	0.52
2.3 In the police/military	0.62
2.4 In the legislature	0.17

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.41
3.2 Right to information	0.50
3.3 Civic participation	0.61
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.45

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.56
4.2 Right to life & security	0.66
4.3 Due process of law	0.51
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.63
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6 Right to privacy	0.46
4.7 Freedom of association	0.67
4.8 Labor rights	0.55

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.85
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.50

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2 No improper influence	0.47
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.58
6.4 Respect for due process	0.36
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

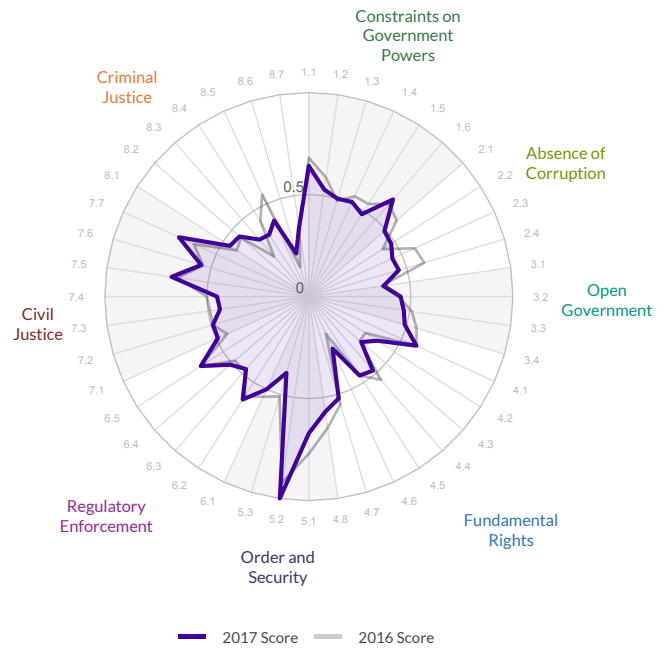
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49
7.2 No discrimination	0.57
7.3 No corruption	0.50
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.52
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.64
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.44
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.58

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.44
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.57
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.49
8.4 No discrimination	0.52
8.5 No corruption	0.56
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.41
8.7 Due process of law	0.51

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	4/7	9/30	67/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-7		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	4/7	9/30	61/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.47	5/7	5/30	59/113
Open Government	—	0.44	3/7	19/30	84/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	5/7	20/30	93/113
Order and Security	—	0.69	4/7	15/30	70/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	3/7	4/30	43/113
Civil Justice	—	0.54	3/7	3/30	54/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	6/7	17/30	84/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Morocco — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.64
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.53
1.3 Independent auditing	0.50
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.51
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.63

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.49
2.2 In the judiciary	0.48
2.3 In the police/military	0.45
2.4 In the legislature	0.46

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.37
3.2 Right to information	0.45
3.3 Civic participation	0.47
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.58
4.2 Right to life & security	0.40
4.3 Due process of law	0.34
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.48
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.46
4.6 Right to privacy	0.28
4.7 Freedom of association	0.52
4.8 Labor rights	0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.67
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.50
6.2 No improper influence	0.60
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4 Respect for due process	0.51
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49
7.2 No discrimination	0.49
7.3 No corruption	0.44
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.45
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.68
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.55
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.70

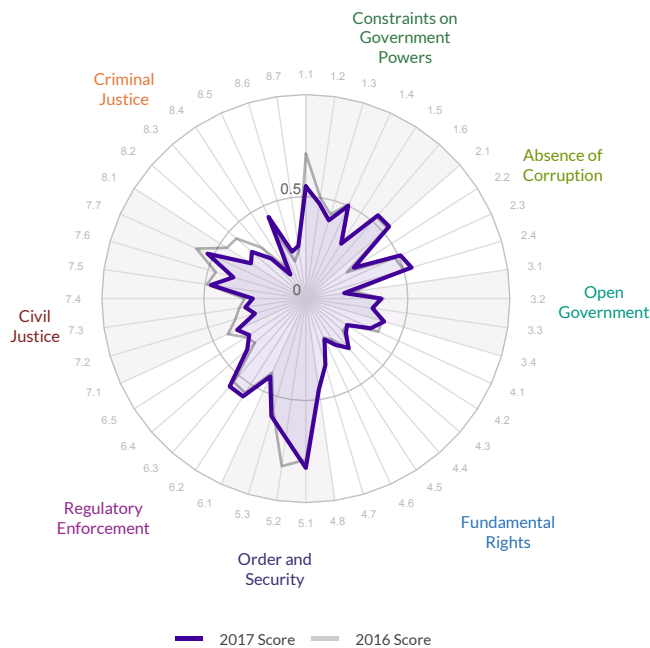
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.46
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.45
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4 No discrimination	0.36
8.5 No corruption	0.41
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.22
8.7 Due process of law	0.34

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	14/15	23/30	100/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01 ▼	-2 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	13/15	19/30	84/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	10/15	6/30	61/113
Open Government	—	0.32	14/15	27/30	107/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.31	15/15	29/30	110/113
Order and Security	—	0.70	12/15	11/30	64/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	13/15	14/30	79/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	14/15	27/30	109/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	14/15	26/30	107/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Myanmar East Asia & Pacific Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.47
1.3 Independent auditing	0.40
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.32
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.54
2.2 In the judiciary	0.28
2.3 In the police/military	0.51
2.4 In the legislature	0.54

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.19
3.2 Right to information	0.37
3.3 Civic participation	0.33
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.40

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.35
4.2 Right to life & security	0.24
4.3 Due process of law	0.26
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.32
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.27
4.6 Right to privacy	0.22
4.7 Freedom of association	0.34
4.8 Labor rights	0.45

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.83
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.69
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.60

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2 No improper influence	0.57
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.57
6.4 Respect for due process	0.38
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.33

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.37
7.2 No discrimination	0.26
7.3 No corruption	0.30
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.26
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.53

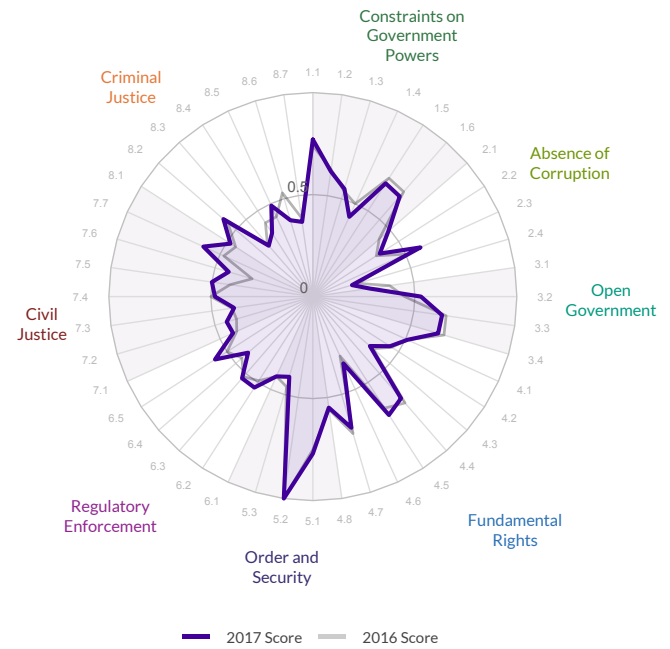
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.32
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.35
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.26
8.4 No discrimination	0.14
8.5 No corruption	0.44
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.24
8.7 Due process of law	0.26

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	1/6	2/12	58/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01▲	5▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	2/6	1/12	42/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	3/6	4/12	80/113
Open Government	—	0.52	2/6	1/12	51/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	2/6	5/12	71/113
Order and Security	—	0.73	1/6	1/12	57/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	1/6	2/12	62/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	1/6	5/12	82/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	2/6	3/12	63/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Nepal — South Asia — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.77
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.62
1.3 Independent auditing		0.55
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.66
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.65

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.49
2.2 In the judiciary		0.39
2.3 In the police/military		0.58
2.4 In the legislature		0.20

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.28
3.2 Right to information		0.53
3.3 Civic participation		0.64
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.64

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.51
4.2 Right to life & security		0.45
4.3 Due process of law		0.37
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.66
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.69
4.6 Right to privacy		0.36
4.7 Freedom of association		0.67
4.8 Labor rights		0.55

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.77
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.41

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.43
6.2 No improper influence		0.53
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.53
6.4 Respect for due process		0.42
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.57

Civil Justice

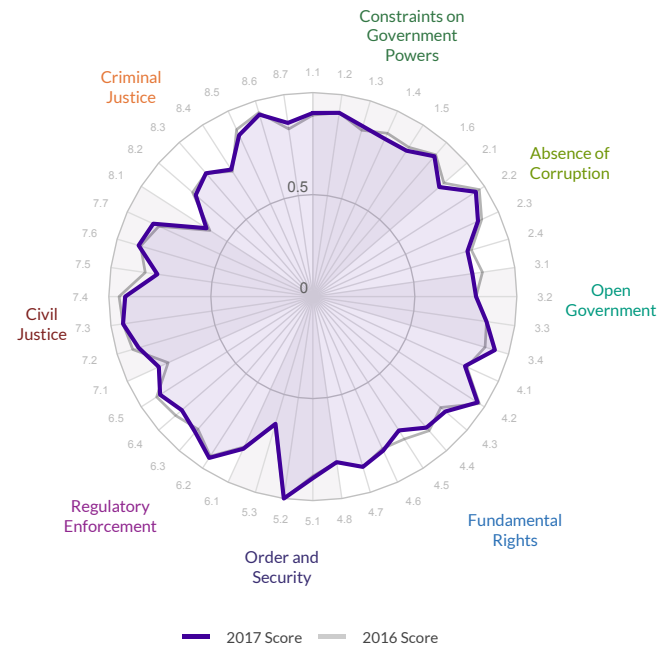
7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.43
7.2 No discrimination		0.44
7.3 No corruption		0.39
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.48
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.50
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.43
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.59

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.48
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.58
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.33
8.4 No discrimination		0.37
8.5 No corruption		0.49
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.39
8.7 Due process of law		0.37

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.85	5/24	5/35	5/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.88	4/24	4/35	4/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.86	5/24	7/35	7/113
Open Government	—	0.84	5/24	5/35	5/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.85	6/24	6/35	6/113
Order and Security	—	0.85	13/24	19/35	20/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.88	1/24	1/35	1/113
Civil Justice	—	0.87	1/24	1/35	1/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.80	5/24	6/35	6/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Netherlands — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.90
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.91
1.3 Independent auditing	0.87
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.85
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.85
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.91

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.82
2.2 In the judiciary	0.95
2.3 In the police/military	0.89
2.4 In the legislature	0.79

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.79
3.2 Right to information	0.80
3.3 Civic participation	0.86
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.93

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.82
4.2 Right to life & security	0.96
4.3 Due process of law	0.86
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.85
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6 Right to privacy	0.83
4.7 Freedom of association	0.87
4.8 Labor rights	0.82

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.89
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.65

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.82
6.2 No improper influence	0.94
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.88
6.4 Respect for due process	0.85
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.89

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.83
7.2 No discrimination	0.89
7.3 No corruption	0.94
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.92
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.77
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.89
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.86

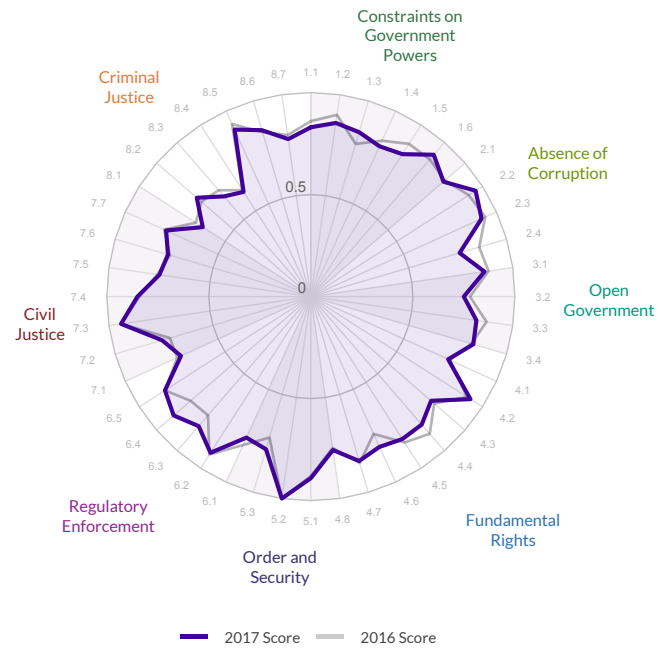
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.62
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.76
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.80
8.4 No discrimination	0.74
8.5 No corruption	0.87
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.93
8.7 Due process of law	0.86

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.83	1/15	7/35	7/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	1▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	1/15	7/35	7/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.88	2/15	6/35	6/113
Open Government	—	0.81	1/15	7/35	7/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.81	1/15	11/35	11/113
Order and Security	—	0.89	4/15	15/35	16/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	2/15	6/35	6/113
Civil Justice	—	0.79	2/15	8/35	8/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	4/15	14/35	14/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— New Zealand — East Asia & Pacific — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.83
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.86
1.3 Independent auditing		0.84
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.81
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.83
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.92

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.86
2.2 In the judiciary		0.96
2.3 In the police/military		0.92
2.4 In the legislature		0.76

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.86
3.2 Right to information		0.75
3.3 Civic participation		0.82
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.83

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.74
4.2 Right to life & security		0.93
4.3 Due process of law		0.78
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.83
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.83
4.6 Right to privacy		0.81
4.7 Freedom of association		0.84
4.8 Labor rights		0.76

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.89
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.78

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.76
6.2 No improper influence		0.91
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.84
6.4 Respect for due process		0.89
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.85

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.70
7.2 No discrimination		0.76
7.3 No corruption		0.94
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.85
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.75
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.73
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.78

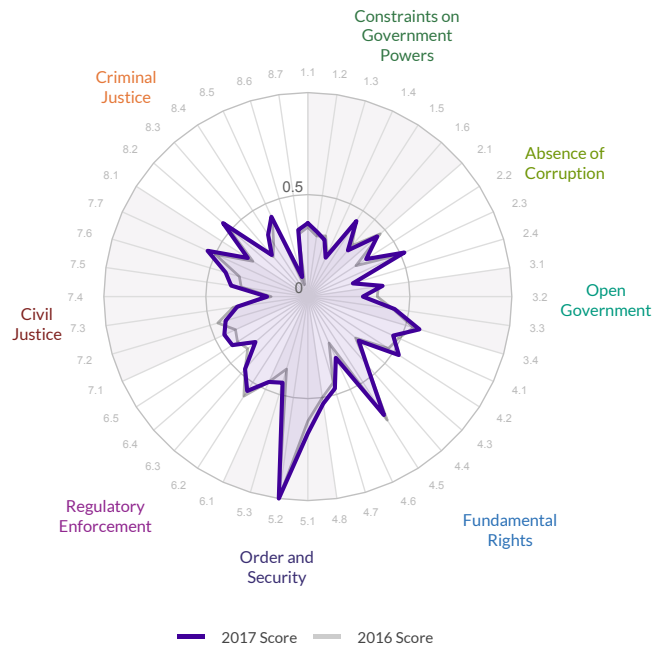
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.63
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.74
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.65
8.4 No discrimination		0.61
8.5 No corruption		0.90
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.85
8.7 Due process of law		0.78

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	27/30	22/30	99/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	2 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.32	29/30	29/30	109/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	23/30	16/30	88/113
Open Government	—	0.41	28/30	24/30	96/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	27/30	16/30	86/113
Order and Security	—	0.70	11/30	12/30	65/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	22/30	15/30	81/113
Civil Justice	—	0.39	27/30	22/30	102/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	21/30	20/30	93/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Nicaragua — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.36
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.32
1.3 Independent auditing		0.29
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.21
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.44
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.30

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.45
2.2 In the judiciary		0.34
2.3 In the police/military		0.52
2.4 In the legislature		0.23

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.37
3.2 Right to information		0.27
3.3 Civic participation		0.43
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.46
4.2 Right to life & security		0.53
4.3 Due process of law		0.33
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.44
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.69
4.6 Right to privacy		0.33
4.7 Freedom of association		0.47
4.8 Labor rights		0.53

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.67
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.46
6.2 No improper influence		0.55
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.47
6.4 Respect for due process		0.34
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.44

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.45
7.2 No discrimination		0.42
7.3 No corruption		0.35
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.20
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.38
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.42
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.54

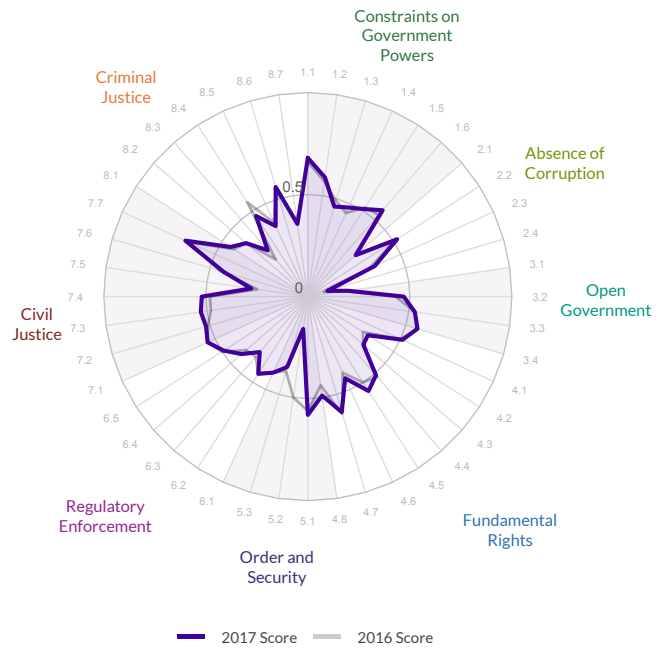
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.35
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.55
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.27
8.4 No discrimination		0.36
8.5 No corruption		0.43
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.10
8.7 Due process of law		0.33

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	13/18	21/30	97/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01	-1

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	7/18	11/30	63/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.32	12/18	24/30	100/113
Open Government	—	0.44	10/18	21/30	88/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	11/18	15/30	85/113
Order and Security	▼	0.37	18/18	29/30	111/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	9/18	20/30	90/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	8/18	8/30	70/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	7/18	10/30	67/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Nigeria — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.68
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.59
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.56

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.31
2.2 In the judiciary	0.52
2.3 In the police/military	0.36
2.4 In the legislature	0.10

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.20
3.2 Right to information	0.47
3.3 Civic participation	0.53
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.51
4.2 Right to life & security	0.35
4.3 Due process of law	0.36
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.51
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.55
4.6 Right to privacy	0.44
4.7 Freedom of association	0.59
4.8 Labor rights	0.49

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.58
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.16
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.36

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2 No improper influence	0.45
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.36
6.4 Respect for due process	0.43
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.54
7.2 No discrimination	0.52
7.3 No corruption	0.53
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.52
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.28
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.66

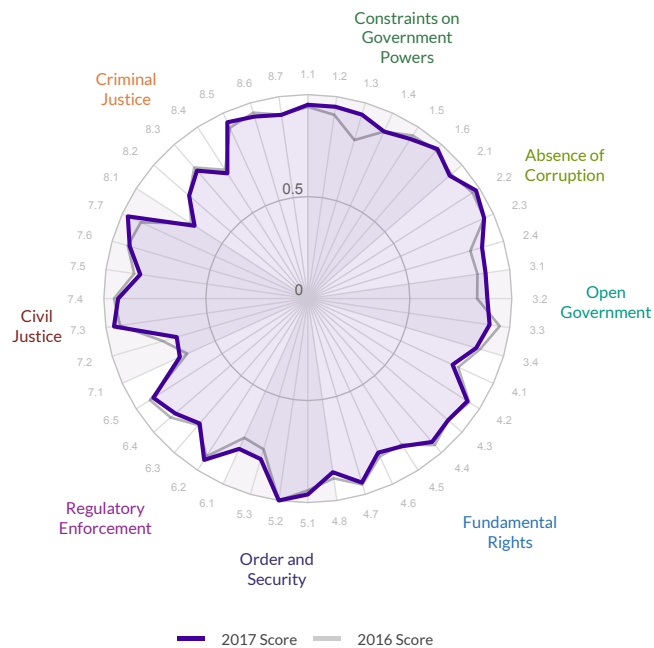
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.45
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.40
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.30
8.4 No discrimination	0.47
8.5 No corruption	0.38
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.56
8.7 Due process of law	0.36

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.89	2/24	2/35	2/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	—

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.94	2/24	2/35	2/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.93	2/24	2/35	2/113
Open Government	—	0.88	1/24	1/35	1/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.88	3/24	3/35	3/113
Order and Security	—	0.93	2/24	3/35	3/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.87	3/24	4/35	4/113
Civil Justice	—	0.85	4/24	4/35	4/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.83	2/24	2/35	2/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Norway — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.95
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.95
1.3 Independent auditing	0.94
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.90
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.93
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.97

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.92
2.2 In the judiciary	0.98
2.3 In the police/military	0.95
2.4 In the legislature	0.89

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.88
3.2 Right to information	0.88
3.3 Civic participation	0.90
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.86

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.78
4.2 Right to life & security	0.93
4.3 Due process of law	0.91
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.93
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.86
4.6 Right to privacy	0.83
4.7 Freedom of association	0.94
4.8 Labor rights	0.86

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.96
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.82

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.81
6.2 No improper influence	0.94
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.81
6.4 Respect for due process	0.86
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.90

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.69
7.2 No discrimination	0.67
7.3 No corruption	0.96
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.93
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.83
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.91
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.97

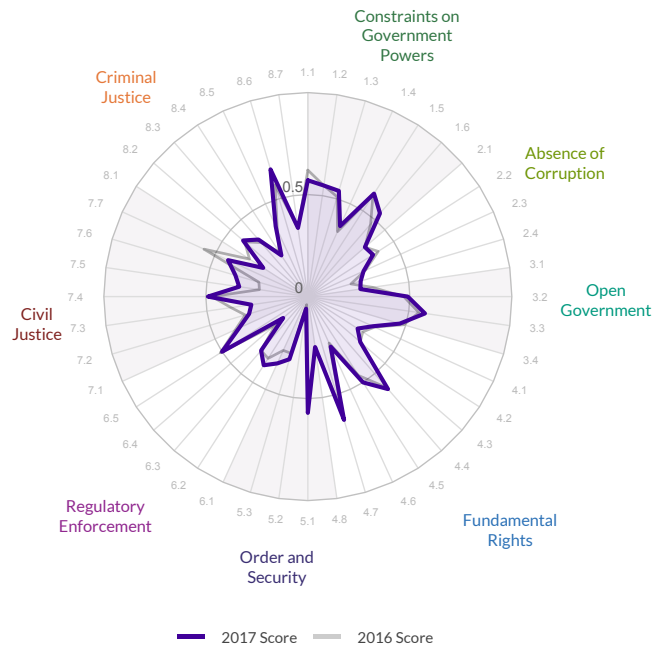
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.66
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.77
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.83
8.4 No discrimination	0.73
8.5 No corruption	0.95
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.93
8.7 Due process of law	0.91

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.39	5/6	26/30	105/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	1 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	4/6	13/30	66/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.33	5/6	23/30	99/113
Open Government	—	0.45	5/6	17/30	80/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.40	4/6	25/30	100/113
Order and Security	—	0.32	6/6	30/30	113/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	5/6	27/30	105/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	6/6	25/30	107/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	4/6	15/30	81/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Pakistan — South Asia — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.55
1.3 Independent auditing	0.54
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.37
2.2 In the judiciary	0.38
2.3 In the police/military	0.30
2.4 In the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.26
3.2 Right to information	0.49
3.3 Civic participation	0.58
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.35
4.2 Right to life & security	0.29
4.3 Due process of law	0.34
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.50
4.6 Right to privacy	0.27
4.7 Freedom of association	0.63
4.8 Labor rights	0.25

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.57
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.06
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.36
6.2 No improper influence	0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.35
6.4 Respect for due process	0.16
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

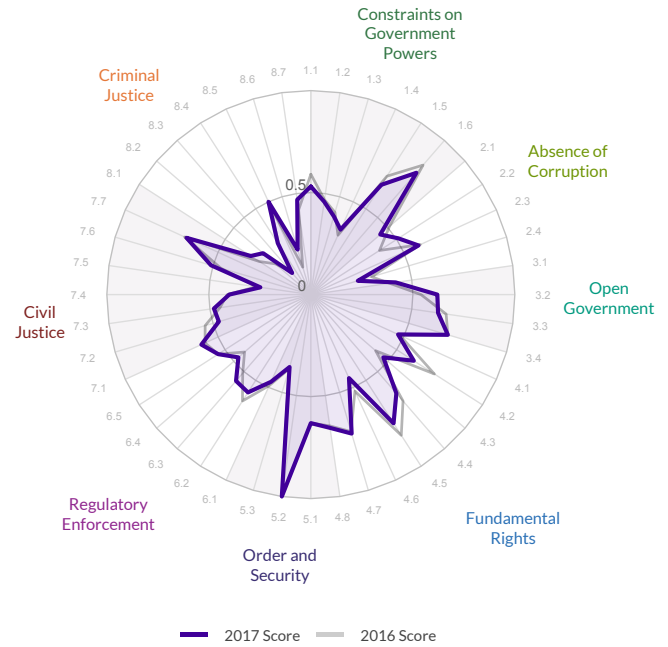
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.37
7.2 No discrimination	0.30
7.3 No corruption	0.28
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.49
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.34
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.43

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.26
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.42
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4 No discrimination	0.24
8.5 No corruption	0.38
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.65
8.7 Due process of law	0.34

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	17/30	18/36	61/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	20/30	16/36	68/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	18/30	23/36	68/113
Open Government	—	0.59	8/30	9/36	38/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	15/30	14/36	50/113
Order and Security	—	0.67	15/30	21/36	78/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	9/30	9/36	46/113
Civil Justice	—	0.48	20/30	27/36	78/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	23/30	33/36	99/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Panama — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.46
1.3 Independent auditing	0.40
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.64
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.79

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.45
2.2 In the judiciary	0.51
2.3 In the police/military	0.58
2.4 In the legislature	0.24

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.42
3.2 Right to information	0.62
3.3 Civic participation	0.63
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.70

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.47
4.2 Right to life & security	0.60
4.3 Due process of law	0.47
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.64
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6 Right to privacy	0.45
4.7 Freedom of association	0.71
4.8 Labor rights	0.66

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.63
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.37

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47
6.2 No improper influence	0.57
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.56
6.4 Respect for due process	0.47
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

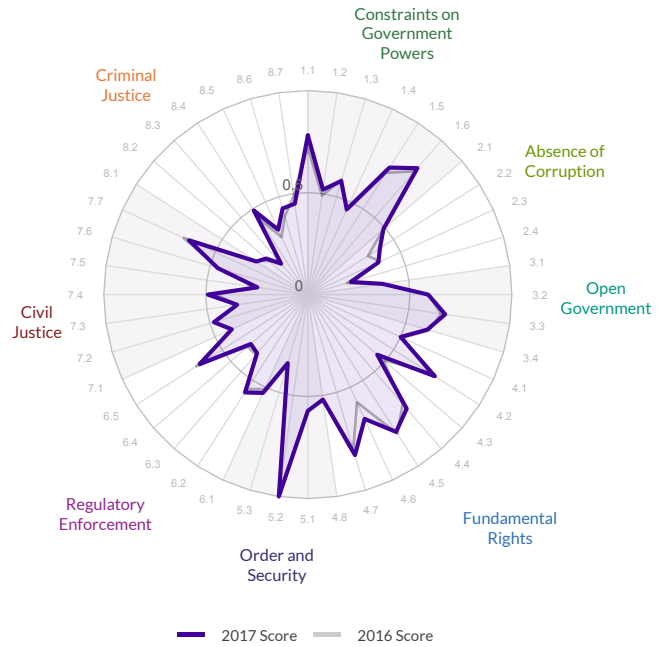
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.59
7.2 No discrimination	0.47
7.3 No corruption	0.48
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.40
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.25
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.51
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.35
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.31
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.14
8.4 No discrimination	0.30
8.5 No corruption	0.50
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.23
8.7 Due process of law	0.47

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	16/30	17/36	60/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	5 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.65	6/30	3/36	32/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	24/30	32/36	89/113
Open Government	—	0.56	11/30	11/36	44/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.65	12/30	8/36	40/113
Order and Security	—	0.64	18/30	26/36	86/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	17/30	20/36	63/113
Civil Justice	—	0.44	24/30	33/36	93/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	19/30	28/36	88/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Peru Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.78
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.52
1.3 Independent auditing		0.58
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.74
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.82

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.49
2.2 In the judiciary		0.42
2.3 In the police/military		0.38
2.4 In the legislature		0.22

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.37
3.2 Right to information		0.59
3.3 Civic participation		0.68
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.61

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.50
4.2 Right to life & security		0.74
4.3 Due process of law		0.45
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.74
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.80
4.6 Right to privacy		0.67
4.7 Freedom of association		0.82
4.8 Labor rights		0.52

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.57
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.35

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.53
6.2 No improper influence		0.57
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.38
6.4 Respect for due process		0.37
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.63

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.41
7.2 No discrimination		0.48
7.3 No corruption		0.35
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.49
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.25
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.46
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.64

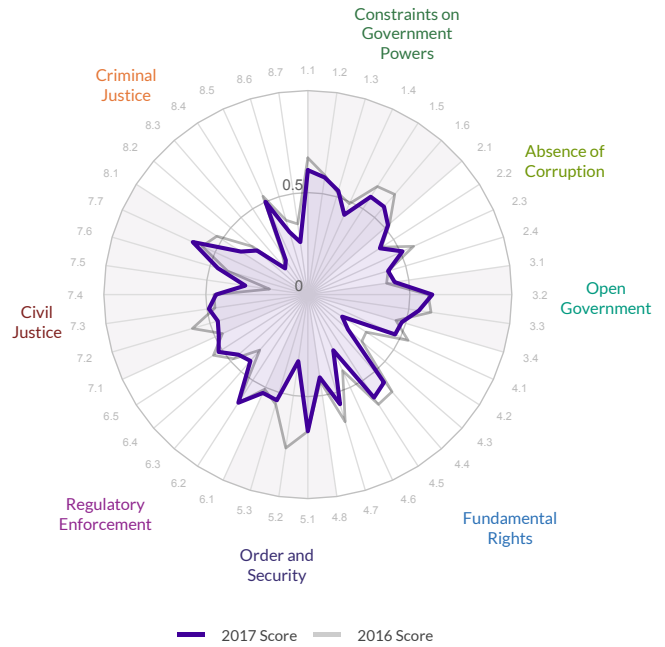
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.30
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.27
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.20
8.4 No discrimination		0.49
8.5 No corruption		0.35
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.44
8.7 Due process of law		0.45

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	13/15	17/30	88/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.04	-18

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.55	8/15	8/30	59/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	11/15	7/30	62/113
Open Government	—	0.52	8/15	9/30	54/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.42	12/15	24/30	99/113
Order and Security	▼	0.51	15/15	26/30	107/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	8/15	7/30	55/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	11/15	13/30	81/113
Criminal Justice	▼	0.31	13/15	23/30	102/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Philippines East Asia & Pacific Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.58
1.3 Independent auditing	0.53
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.57
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.57

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.52
2.2 In the judiciary	0.42
2.3 In the police/military	0.51
2.4 In the legislature	0.41

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.43
3.2 Right to information	0.61
3.3 Civic participation	0.55
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.47
4.2 Right to life & security	0.20
4.3 Due process of law	0.26
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.57
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.60
4.6 Right to privacy	0.30
4.7 Freedom of association	0.56
4.8 Labor rights	0.41

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.67
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.33
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.54

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2 No improper influence	0.63
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.43
6.4 Respect for due process	0.45
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.52

Civil Justice

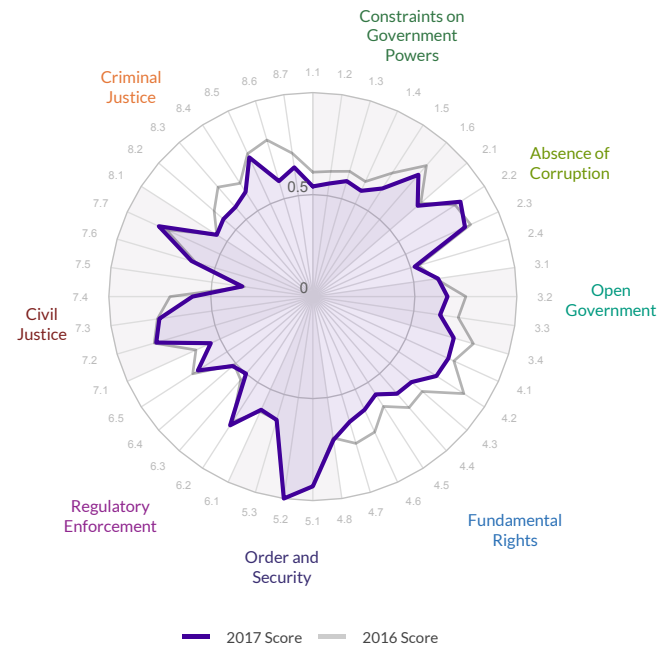
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.48
7.2 No discrimination	0.46
7.3 No corruption	0.49
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.45
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.31
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.46
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.39
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.33
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.17
8.4 No discrimination	0.20
8.5 No corruption	0.50
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.32
8.7 Due process of law	0.26

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	17/24	24/35	25/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.04 ▼	-3 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.61	21/24	31/35	40/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.72	15/24	22/35	22/113
Open Government	▼	0.66	19/24	25/35	27/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.66	21/24	31/35	39/113
Order and Security	—	0.85	12/24	18/35	19/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.61	18/24	28/35	29/113
Civil Justice	—	0.64	18/24	28/35	30/113
Criminal Justice	▼	0.62	18/24	26/35	26/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Poland EU & EFTA & North America High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.54
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.56
1.3 Independent auditing	0.59
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.57
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.63
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.79

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.68
2.2 In the judiciary	0.86
2.3 In the police/military	0.82
2.4 In the legislature	0.52

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.62
3.2 Right to information	0.66
3.3 Civic participation	0.63
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.72

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.73
4.2 Right to life & security	0.72
4.3 Due process of law	0.64
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.63
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.57
4.6 Right to privacy	0.61
4.7 Freedom of association	0.64
4.8 Labor rights	0.71

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.93
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.63

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.61
6.2 No improper influence	0.75
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.50
6.4 Respect for due process	0.52
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.67

Civil Justice

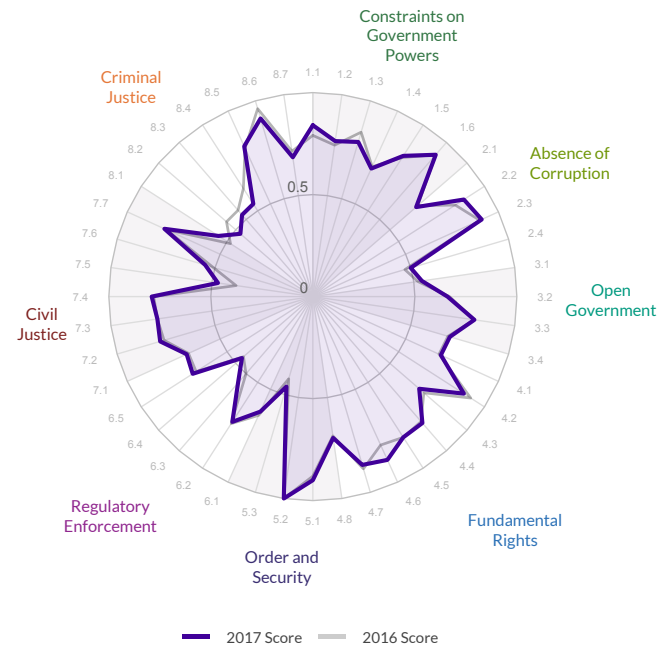
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.55
7.2 No discrimination	0.80
7.3 No corruption	0.76
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.59
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.35
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.62
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.83

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.56
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.58
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.58
8.4 No discrimination	0.61
8.5 No corruption	0.75
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.59
8.7 Due process of law	0.64

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.72	15/24	21/35	21/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.80	12/24	14/35	14/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.74	14/24	21/35	21/113
Open Government	—	0.68	15/24	22/35	23/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	13/24	15/35	15/113
Order and Security	—	0.79	18/24	24/35	32/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.61	17/24	27/35	28/113
Civil Justice	—	0.69	14/24	23/35	23/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.64	16/24	23/35	23/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Portugal EU & EFTA & North America High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.84
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.77
1.3 Independent auditing	0.79
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.69
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.82
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.92

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.67
2.2 In the judiciary	0.88
2.3 In the police/military	0.91
2.4 In the legislature	0.50

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.54
3.2 Right to information	0.66
3.3 Civic participation	0.80
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.70

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.69
4.2 Right to life & security	0.88
4.3 Due process of law	0.69
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.82
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.82
4.6 Right to privacy	0.88
4.7 Freedom of association	0.86
4.8 Labor rights	0.70

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.46

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62
6.2 No improper influence	0.73
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.56
6.4 Respect for due process	0.46
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.70

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.68
7.2 No discrimination	0.78
7.3 No corruption	0.77
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.79
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.47
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.55
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.80

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.55
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.47
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.53
8.4 No discrimination	0.54
8.5 No corruption	0.81
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.91
8.7 Due process of law	0.69

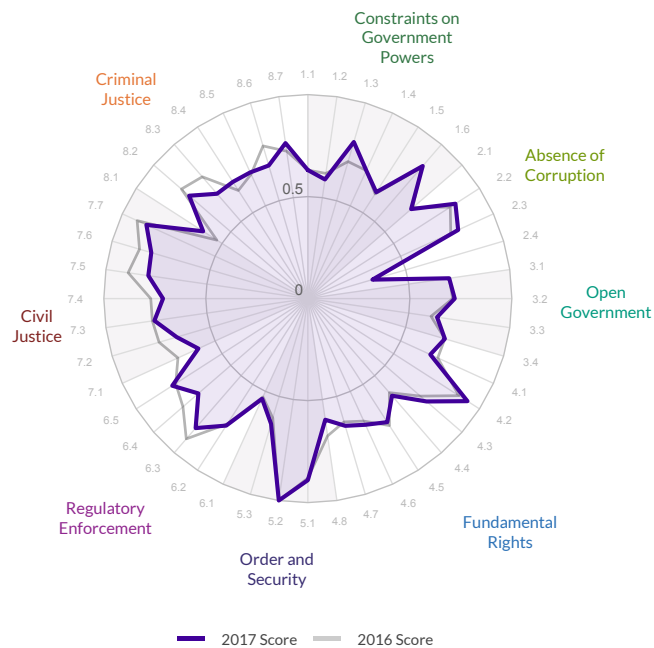
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.72	6/15	20/35	20/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01	-1

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.70	5/15	24/35	26/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.67	6/15	27/35	30/113
Open Government	—	0.69	5/15	21/35	22/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.71	4/15	26/35	29/113
Order and Security	—	0.84	6/15	21/35	22/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.72	6/15	18/35	18/113
Civil Justice	—	0.74	6/15	15/35	15/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.70	6/15	17/35	17/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Republic of Korea East Asia & Pacific High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.63
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.59
1.3 Independent auditing	0.80
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.69
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.62
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.86

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.67
2.2 In the judiciary	0.86
2.3 In the police/military	0.81
2.4 In the legislature	0.33

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.70
3.2 Right to information	0.72
3.3 Civic participation	0.64
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.70

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.66
4.2 Right to life & security	0.93
4.3 Due process of law	0.77
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.63
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6 Right to privacy	0.68
4.7 Freedom of association	0.65
4.8 Labor rights	0.60

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.89
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.64

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2 No improper influence	0.74
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.84
6.4 Respect for due process	0.71
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.79

Civil Justice

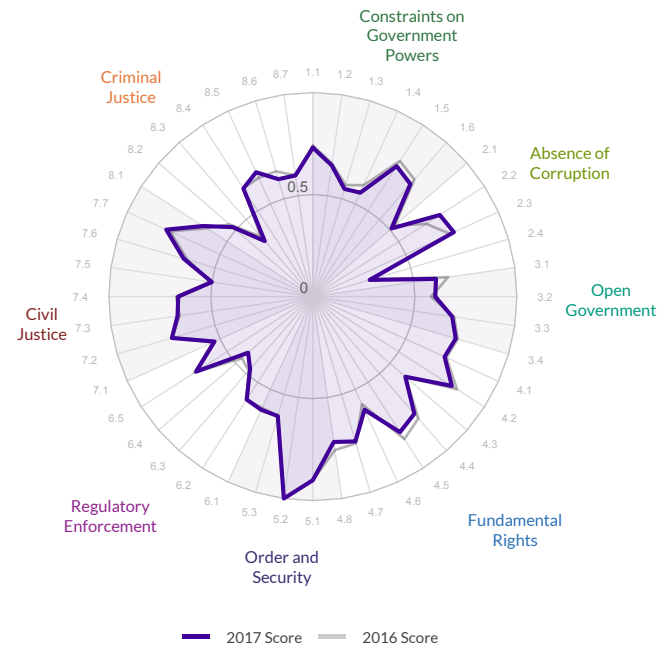
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.59
7.2 No discrimination	0.67
7.3 No corruption	0.76
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.71
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.79
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.80
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.87

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.61
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.77
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.68
8.4 No discrimination	0.68
8.5 No corruption	0.68
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.68
8.7 Due process of law	0.77

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	19/24	2/36	29/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	3▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.66	19/24	2/36	29/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.58	21/24	8/36	42/113
Open Government	—	0.66	18/24	2/36	26/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	18/24	3/36	27/113
Order and Security	—	0.84	15/24	1/36	23/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	20/24	5/36	39/113
Civil Justice	—	0.65	17/24	2/36	29/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.57	20/24	3/36	34/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Romania — EU & EFTA & North America — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.73
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.65
1.3 Independent auditing	0.55
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.76
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.73

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.51
2.2 In the judiciary	0.74
2.3 In the police/military	0.76
2.4 In the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.61
3.2 Right to information	0.60
3.3 Civic participation	0.69
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.73

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.71
4.2 Right to life & security	0.81
4.3 Due process of law	0.60
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.76
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6 Right to privacy	0.61
4.7 Freedom of association	0.74
4.8 Labor rights	0.72

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.61

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.61
6.2 No improper influence	0.60
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4 Respect for due process	0.42
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.53
7.2 No discrimination	0.72
7.3 No corruption	0.67
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.66
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.50
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.66
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.79

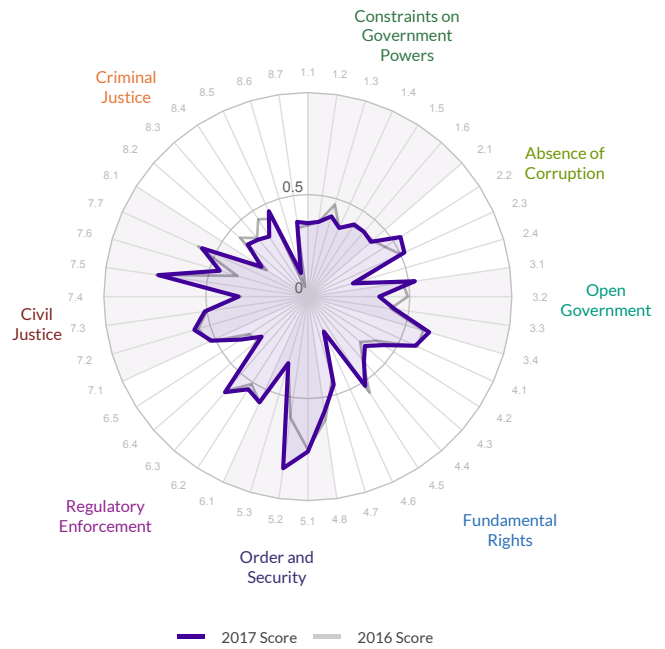
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.64
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.52
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.36
8.4 No discrimination	0.63
8.5 No corruption	0.67
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.60
8.7 Due process of law	0.60

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	11/13	32/36	89/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	3 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	10/13	33/36	101/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	8/13	27/36	75/113
Open Government	—	0.48	7/13	22/36	69/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.44	11/13	32/36	95/113
Order and Security	▲	0.65	12/13	24/36	84/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	5/13	22/36	67/113
Civil Justice	—	0.53	5/13	19/36	60/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	12/13	31/36	97/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Russia — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.36
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.37
1.3 Independent auditing		0.41
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.37
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.42
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.41
2.2 In the judiciary		0.54
2.3 In the police/military		0.52
2.4 In the legislature		0.23

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.53
3.2 Right to information		0.35
3.3 Civic participation		0.43
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.58
4.2 Right to life & security		0.44
4.3 Due process of law		0.37
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.42
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.52
4.6 Right to privacy		0.19
4.7 Freedom of association		0.45
4.8 Labor rights		0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.76
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		0.85
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.34

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.57
6.2 No improper influence		0.54
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.62
6.4 Respect for due process		0.30
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.39

Civil Justice

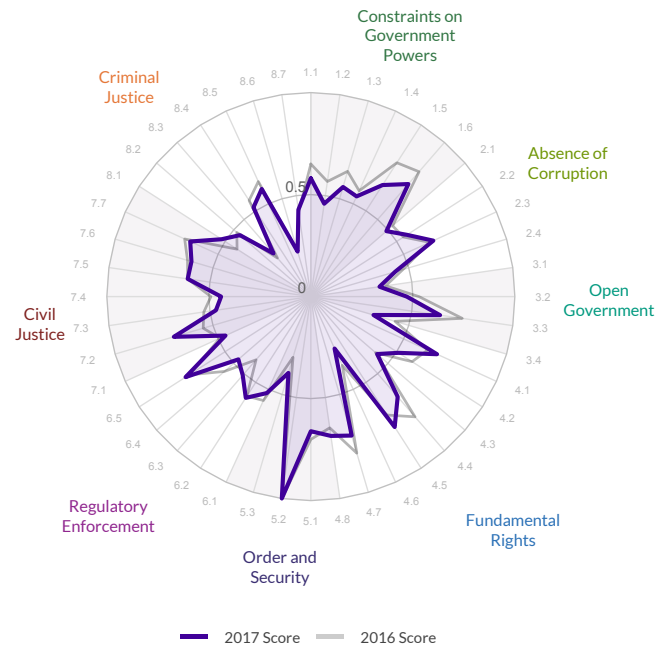
7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.52
7.2 No discrimination		0.58
7.3 No corruption		0.51
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.34
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.74
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.45
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.57

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.27
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.39
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.37
8.4 No discrimination		0.35
8.5 No corruption		0.46
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.12
8.7 Due process of law		0.37

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	4/18	1/12	49/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-3		

Factor	Trend	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.58	3/18	2/12	48/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.53	3/18	1/12	50/113
Open Government	▼	0.44	9/18	6/12	86/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	4/18	2/12	55/113
Order and Security	—	0.69	5/18	3/12	72/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	2/18	1/12	36/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	4/18	1/12	47/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	5/18	2/12	62/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

■ Senegal ■ Sub-Saharan Africa ■ Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.58
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.46
1.3 Independent auditing		0.56
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.54
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.65
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.73

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.49
2.2 In the judiciary		0.56
2.3 In the police/military		0.66
2.4 In the legislature		0.43

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.34
3.2 Right to information		0.47
3.3 Civic participation		0.64
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.32

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.68
4.2 Right to life & security		0.51
4.3 Due process of law		0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.65
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.76
4.6 Right to privacy		0.28
4.7 Freedom of association		0.71
4.8 Labor rights		0.69

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.66
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.52
6.2 No improper influence		0.59
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.51
6.4 Respect for due process		0.47
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.73

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.46
7.2 No discrimination		0.70
7.3 No corruption		0.47
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.44
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.61
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.61
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.65

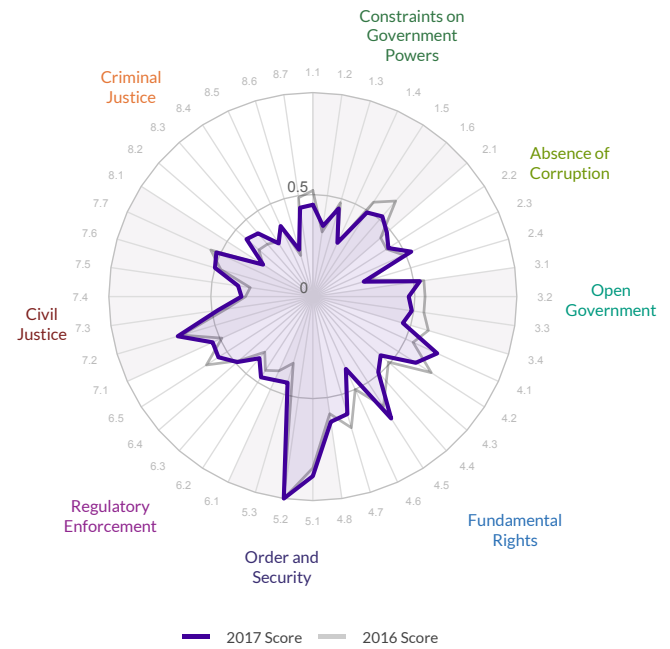
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.52
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.46
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.28
8.4 No discrimination		0.52
8.5 No corruption		0.58
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.23
8.7 Due process of law		0.43

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	7/13	27/36	76/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-2 ▼

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.42	9/13	31/36	97/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	7/13	26/36	74/113
Open Government	▼	0.49	6/13	20/36	67/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	5/13	19/36	61/113
Order and Security	▲	0.77	7/13	8/36	40/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	6/13	25/36	73/113
Civil Justice	—	0.49	8/13	25/36	72/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	10/13	29/36	89/113



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

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.45
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.35
1.3 Independent auditing	0.45
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.29
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.52

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.48
2.2 In the judiciary	0.44
2.3 In the police/military	0.53
2.4 In the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.53
3.2 Right to information	0.47
3.3 Civic participation	0.49
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.46

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.67
4.2 Right to life & security	0.60
4.3 Due process of law	0.44
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6 Right to privacy	0.39
4.7 Freedom of association	0.60
4.8 Labor rights	0.62

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.88
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.45
6.2 No improper influence	0.47
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.40
6.4 Respect for due process	0.49
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.54
7.2 No discrimination	0.69
7.3 No corruption	0.47
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.35
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.37
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.50
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.52

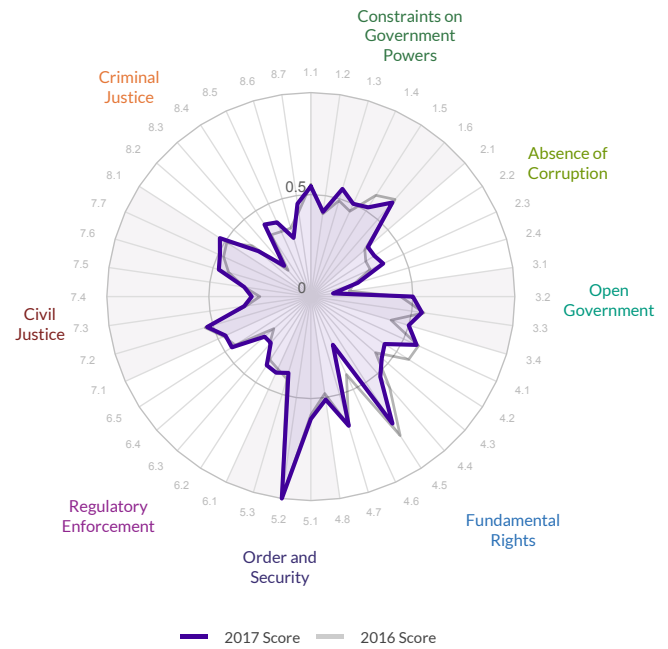
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.29
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.43
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.41
8.4 No discrimination	0.31
8.5 No corruption	0.38
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.24
8.7 Due process of law	0.44

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	10/18	6/12	93/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	2 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	9/18	6/12	69/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.34	11/18	7/12	97/113
Open Government	—	0.42	12/18	7/12	95/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.52	8/18	6/12	74/113
Order and Security	—	0.66	10/18	7/12	80/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.37	15/18	8/12	103/113
Civil Justice	—	0.41	15/18	9/12	98/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	11/18	6/12	79/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Sierra Leone — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.54
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.42
1.3 Independent auditing	0.55
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.61

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.37
2.2 In the judiciary	0.37
2.3 In the police/military	0.39
2.4 In the legislature	0.24

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.11
3.2 Right to information	0.50
3.3 Civic participation	0.55
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.50

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.57
4.2 Right to life & security	0.43
4.3 Due process of law	0.46
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.52
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6 Right to privacy	0.26
4.7 Freedom of association	0.66
4.8 Labor rights	0.51

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.60
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2 No improper influence	0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.30
6.4 Respect for due process	0.30
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.46
7.2 No discrimination	0.53
7.3 No corruption	0.33
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.29
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.33
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.49

Criminal Justice

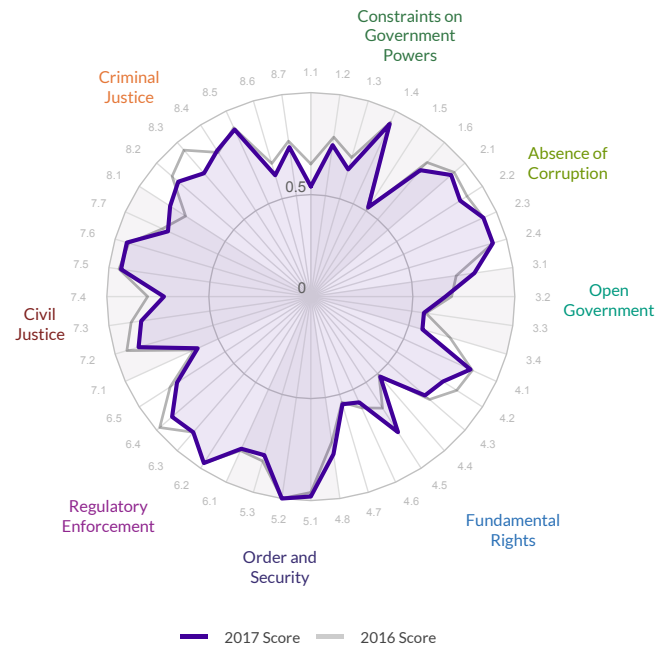
8.1 Effective investigations	0.53
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.34
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.20
8.4 No discrimination	0.42
8.5 No corruption	0.40
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.30
8.7 Due process of law	0.46

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.8	3/15	13/35	13/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-4		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.70	4/15	23/35	25/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.91	1/15	4/35	4/113
Open Government	—	0.65	6/15	26/35	28/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.70	5/15	28/35	32/113
Order and Security	—	0.93	1/15	1/35	1/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.87	1/15	2/35	2/113
Civil Justice	—	0.81	1/15	5/35	5/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.80	1/15	5/35	5/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Singapore — East Asia & Pacific — High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.54
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.75
1.3 Independent auditing	0.65
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.93
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.82

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.91
2.2 In the judiciary	0.87
2.3 In the police/military	0.93
2.4 In the legislature	0.93

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.81
3.2 Right to information	0.66
3.3 Civic participation	0.56
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.86
4.2 Right to life & security	0.77
4.3 Due process of law	0.74
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.52
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6 Right to privacy	0.57
4.7 Freedom of association	0.55
4.8 Labor rights	0.78

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.98
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.81

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.82
6.2 No improper influence	0.97
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.88
6.4 Respect for due process	0.90
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.78

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.61
7.2 No discrimination	0.88
7.3 No corruption	0.84
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.72
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.94
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.94
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.77

Criminal Justice

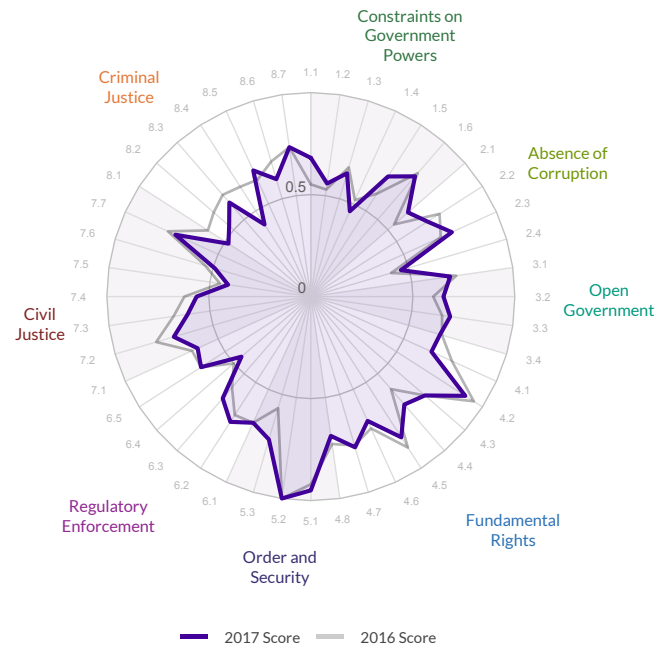
8.1 Effective investigations	0.82
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.86
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.80
8.4 No discrimination	0.85
8.5 No corruption	0.90
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.62
8.7 Due process of law	0.74

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	18/24	25/35	26/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.63	20/24	29/35	35/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.63	18/24	30/35	37/113
Open Government	—	0.67	16/24	23/35	24/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	15/24	21/35	22/113
Order and Security	▲	0.89	10/24	14/35	15/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.63	16/24	24/35	25/113
Civil Justice	▼	0.59	19/24	32/35	42/113
Criminal Justice	▼	0.58	19/24	30/35	33/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Slovenia — EU & EFTA & North America — High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.68
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.56
1.3 Independent auditing	0.63
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.70
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.78

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.63
2.2 In the judiciary	0.68
2.3 In the police/military	0.76
2.4 In the legislature	0.46

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.69
3.2 Right to information	0.65
3.3 Civic participation	0.69
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.65
4.2 Right to life & security	0.90
4.3 Due process of law	0.74
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.70
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.82
4.6 Right to privacy	0.67
4.7 Freedom of association	0.77
4.8 Labor rights	0.69

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.95
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.73

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.68
6.2 No improper influence	0.73
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.66
6.4 Respect for due process	0.45
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.61
7.2 No discrimination	0.70
7.3 No corruption	0.61
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.56
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.41
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.49
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.73

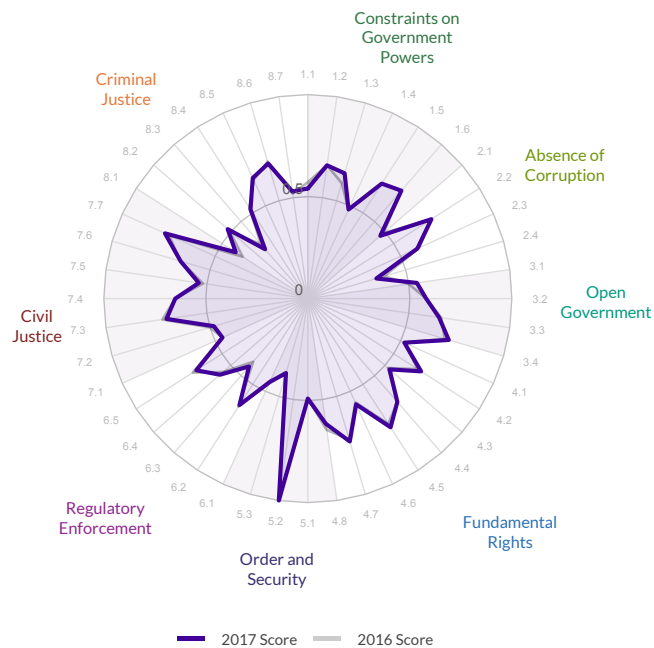
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.53
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.61
8.4 No discrimination	0.42
8.5 No corruption	0.68
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.60
8.7 Due process of law	0.74

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.59	2/18	8/36	44/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-1 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	2/18	7/36	41/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.53	2/18	14/36	49/113
Open Government	—	0.62	1/18	6/36	34/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	2/18	11/36	44/113
Order and Security	—	0.62	12/18	28/36	89/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	4/18	6/36	40/113
Civil Justice	—	0.61	2/18	4/36	35/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.52	2/18	9/36	43/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— South Africa — Sub-Saharan Africa — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.54
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.66
1.3 Independent auditing	0.64
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.67
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.70

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.47
2.2 In the judiciary	0.72
2.3 In the police/military	0.59
2.4 In the legislature	0.35

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.54
3.2 Right to information	0.58
3.3 Civic participation	0.65
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.72

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.52
4.2 Right to life & security	0.66
4.3 Due process of law	0.53
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.67
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6 Right to privacy	0.57
4.7 Freedom of association	0.73
4.8 Labor rights	0.62

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.49
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.45
6.2 No improper influence	0.62
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4 Respect for due process	0.57
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.46
7.2 No discrimination	0.48
7.3 No corruption	0.70
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.65
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.54
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.65
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.77

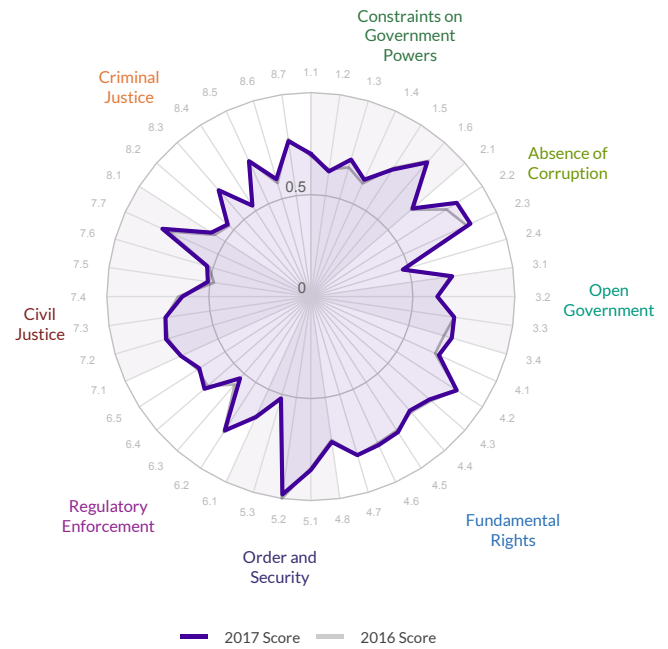
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.42
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.52
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.32
8.4 No discrimination	0.52
8.5 No corruption	0.65
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.69
8.7 Due process of law	0.53

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.7	16/24	23/35	23/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	1 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.71	16/24	21/35	23/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.71	16/24	23/35	24/113
Open Government	—	0.69	14/24	20/35	21/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.77	14/24	18/35	19/113
Order and Security	—	0.78	20/24	27/35	37/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.66	15/24	23/35	23/113
Civil Justice	—	0.66	16/24	26/35	27/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.64	17/24	24/35	24/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Spain EU & EFTA & North America High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.70
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.62
1.3 Independent auditing	0.70
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.63
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.74
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.87

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.66
2.2 In the judiciary	0.85
2.3 In the police/military	0.86
2.4 In the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.70
3.2 Right to information	0.62
3.3 Civic participation	0.71
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.72

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.69
4.2 Right to life & security	0.85
4.3 Due process of law	0.77
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.74
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6 Right to privacy	0.80
4.7 Freedom of association	0.81
4.8 Labor rights	0.72

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.85
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.98
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.52

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.65
6.2 No improper influence	0.78
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4 Respect for due process	0.69
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.70
7.2 No discrimination	0.74
7.3 No corruption	0.72
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.63
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.53
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.80

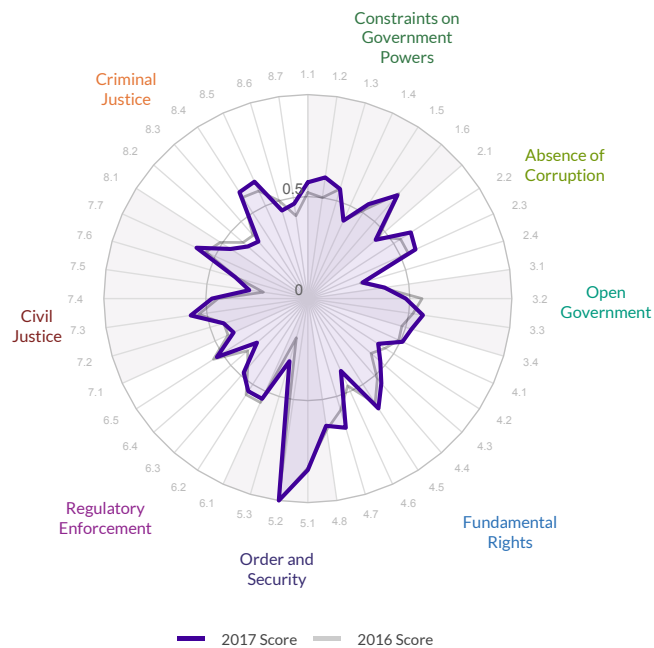
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.58
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.54
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.69
8.4 No discrimination	0.53
8.5 No corruption	0.73
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.60
8.7 Due process of law	0.77

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	2/6	6/30	59/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01▲	9▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	3/6	6/30	55/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	1/6	4/30	58/113
Open Government	—	0.49	3/6	12/30	62/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	1/6	9/30	70/113
Order and Security	▲	0.72	2/6	10/30	59/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	3/6	11/30	68/113
Civil Justice	—	0.45	2/6	18/30	91/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.48	1/6	6/30	53/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Sri Lanka — South Asia — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.60
1.3 Independent auditing	0.56
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.42
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.55
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.67

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.44
2.2 In the judiciary	0.60
2.3 In the police/military	0.58
2.4 In the legislature	0.28

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.38
3.2 Right to information	0.48
3.3 Civic participation	0.57
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.51
4.2 Right to life & security	0.41
4.3 Due process of law	0.47
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.55
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6 Right to privacy	0.39
4.7 Freedom of association	0.66
4.8 Labor rights	0.63

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.84
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2 No improper influence	0.54
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4 Respect for due process	0.33
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.40
7.2 No discrimination	0.43
7.3 No corruption	0.58
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.47
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.29
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.60

Criminal Justice

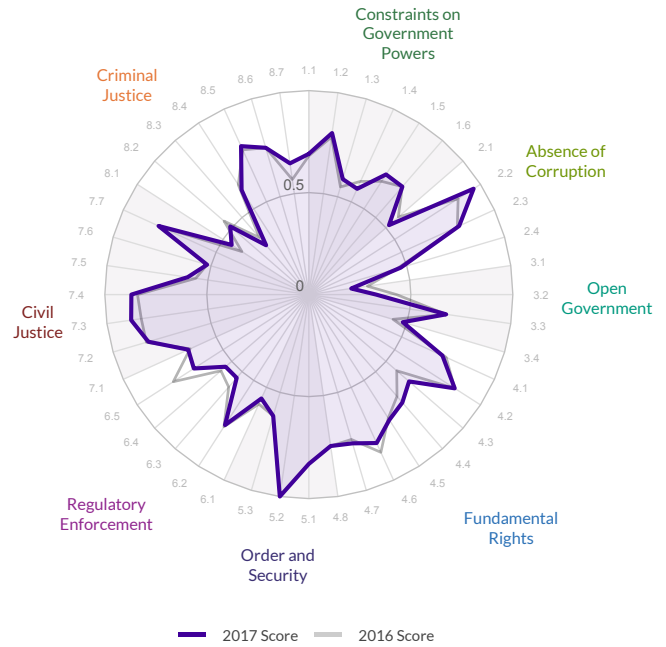
8.1 Effective investigations	0.45
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.39
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4 No discrimination	0.62
8.5 No corruption	0.63
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.45
8.7 Due process of law	0.47

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.66	4/30	27/35	28/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.68	4/30	26/35	28/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.69	2/30	24/35	25/113
Open Government	—	0.42	27/30	34/35	92/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.75	4/30	20/35	21/113
Order and Security	—	0.82	1/30	22/35	25/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.61	4/30	26/35	27/113
Civil Justice	—	0.74	2/30	17/35	17/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	6/30	29/35	32/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— St. Kitts and Nevis — Latin America & Caribbean — High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.69
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.80
1.3 Independent auditing	0.59
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.57
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.70
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.70

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.52
2.2 In the judiciary	0.96
2.3 In the police/military	0.81
2.4 In the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.21
3.2 Right to information	0.33
3.3 Civic participation	0.68
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.72
4.2 Right to life & security	0.85
4.3 Due process of law	0.65
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.70
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6 Right to privacy	0.80
4.7 Freedom of association	0.76
4.8 Labor rights	0.75

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.83
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.62

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.56
6.2 No improper influence	0.76
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.54
6.4 Respect for due process	0.54
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.67

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.65
7.2 No discrimination	0.82
7.3 No corruption	0.88
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.87
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.60
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.52
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.81

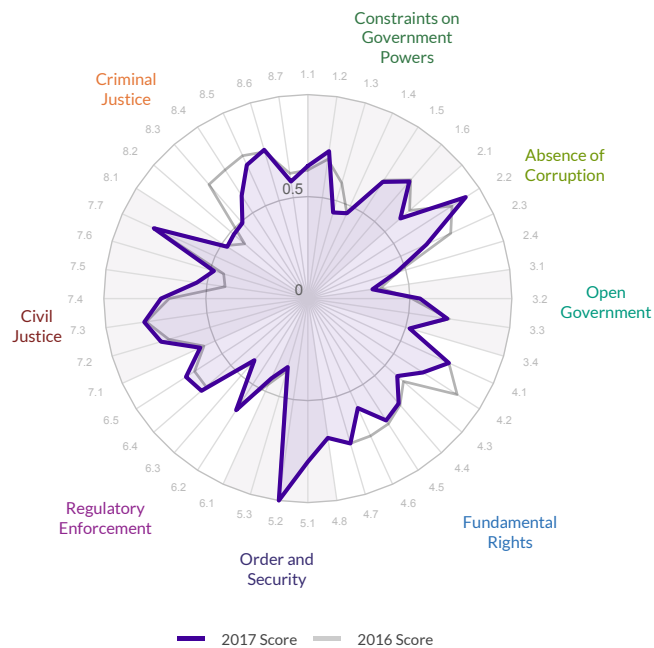
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.45
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.51
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.32
8.4 No discrimination	0.61
8.5 No corruption	0.80
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.75
8.7 Due process of law	0.65

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.63	6/30	3/36	33/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01 ▼	3 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	10/30	6/36	39/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	8/30	4/36	33/113
Open Government	—	0.52	15/30	14/36	53/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.68	9/30	5/36	33/113
Order and Security	—	0.72	9/30	18/36	61/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	6/30	3/36	34/113
Civil Justice	—	0.68	4/30	1/36	25/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.59	4/30	2/36	30/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— St. Lucia — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.65
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.73
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.76

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.60
2.2 In the judiciary	0.92
2.3 In the police/military	0.64
2.4 In the legislature	0.45

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.32
3.2 Right to information	0.55
3.3 Civic participation	0.69
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.76
4.2 Right to life & security	0.67
4.3 Due process of law	0.58
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6 Right to privacy	0.59
4.7 Freedom of association	0.74
4.8 Labor rights	0.69

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.80
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.35

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.65
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.40
6.4 Respect for due process	0.69
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.71

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.58
7.2 No discrimination	0.75
7.3 No corruption	0.81
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.72
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.55
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.48
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.83

Criminal Justice

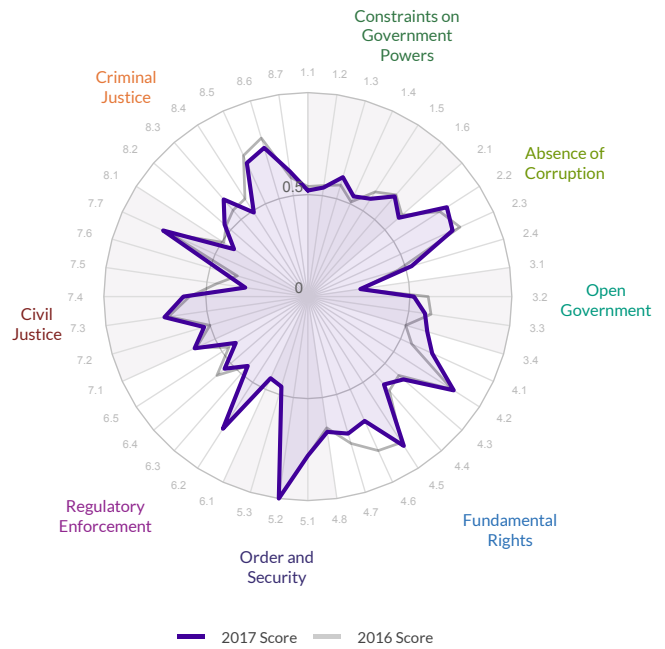
8.1 Effective investigations	0.47
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.48
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.49
8.4 No discrimination	0.60
8.5 No corruption	0.72
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.76
8.7 Due process of law	0.58

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	9/30	6/36	37/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	15/30	11/36	51/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	6/30	2/36	29/113
Open Government	—	0.49	19/30	18/36	59/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.70	7/30	4/36	30/113
Order and Security	—	0.75	6/30	13/36	48/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	10/30	10/36	47/113
Civil Justice	—	0.57	13/30	11/36	45/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.60	2/30	1/36	28/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— St. Vincent and the Grenadines — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.52
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.61
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.54
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.57
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.65

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.59
2.2 In the judiciary	0.81
2.3 In the police/military	0.78
2.4 In the legislature	0.53

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.26
3.2 Right to information	0.52
3.3 Civic participation	0.58
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.61

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.67
4.2 Right to life & security	0.85
4.3 Due process of law	0.62
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.57
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.87
4.6 Right to privacy	0.67
4.7 Freedom of association	0.70
4.8 Labor rights	0.67

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.78
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.46

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2 No improper influence	0.77
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4 Respect for due process	0.54
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.42

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.61
7.2 No discrimination	0.53
7.3 No corruption	0.71
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.61
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.31
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.44
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.78

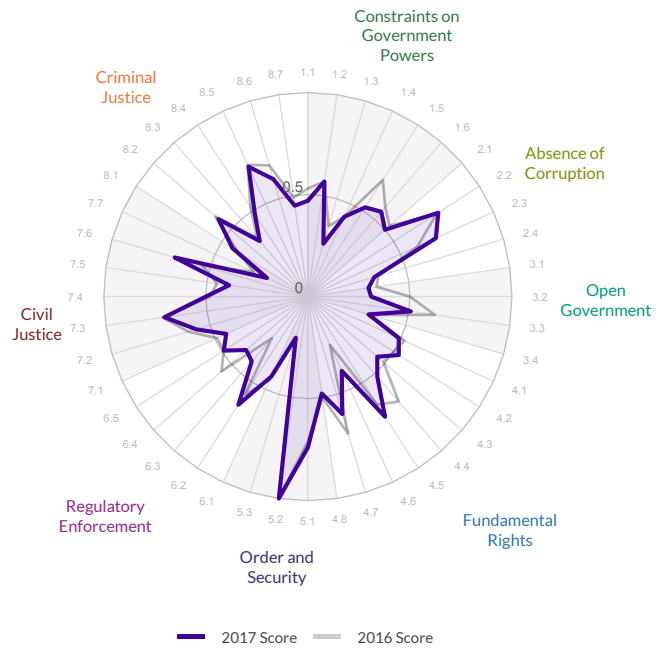
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.43
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.54
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.63
8.4 No discrimination	0.49
8.5 No corruption	0.72
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.76
8.7 Due process of law	0.62

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	18/30	22/36	69/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.02	-10

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	22/30	20/36	78/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.57	12/30	9/36	43/113
Open Government	▼	0.36	29/30	34/36	104/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	25/30	25/36	73/113
Order and Security	—	0.65	17/30	25/36	85/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	20/30	24/36	71/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	17/30	23/36	67/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.52	12/30	10/36	44/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Suriname Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.47
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.57
1.3 Independent auditing	0.27
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.50
2.2 In the judiciary	0.76
2.3 In the police/military	0.69
2.4 In the legislature	0.34

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.30
3.2 Right to information	0.31
3.3 Civic participation	0.51
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.31

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.49
4.2 Right to life & security	0.53
4.3 Due process of law	0.45
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.52
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.70
4.6 Right to privacy	0.40
4.7 Freedom of association	0.60
4.8 Labor rights	0.48

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.74
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.21

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.63
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4 Respect for due process	0.40
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.44
7.2 No discrimination	0.57
7.3 No corruption	0.71
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.50
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.39
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.68
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.22

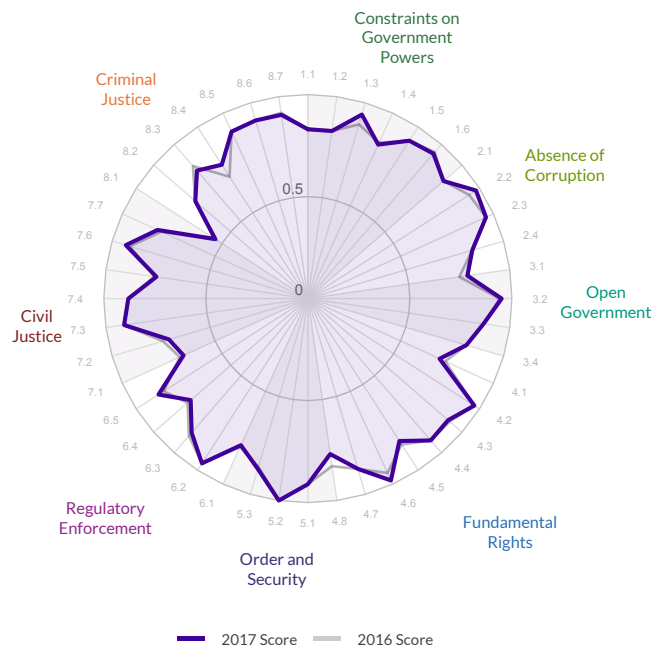
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.44
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.58
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.36
8.4 No discrimination	0.48
8.5 No corruption	0.70
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.60
8.7 Due process of law	0.45

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.86	4/24	4/35	4/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.88	5/24	5/35	5/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.91	3/24	3/35	3/113
Open Government	—	0.85	4/24	4/35	4/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.87	4/24	4/35	4/113
Order and Security	—	0.93	1/24	2/35	2/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	4/24	5/35	5/113
Civil Justice	—	0.81	5/24	6/35	6/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.80	4/24	4/35	4/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Sweden EU & EFTA & North America High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.83
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83
1.3 Independent auditing	0.94
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.83
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.92
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.94

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.88
2.2 In the judiciary	0.98
2.3 In the police/military	0.96
2.4 In the legislature	0.84

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.79
3.2 Right to information	0.95
3.3 Civic participation	0.87
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.81

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.71
4.2 Right to life & security	0.97
4.3 Due process of law	0.91
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.92
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.83
4.6 Right to privacy	0.98
4.7 Freedom of association	0.87
4.8 Labor rights	0.77

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.91
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.87

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.79
6.2 No improper influence	0.96
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.87
6.4 Respect for due process	0.76
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.87

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.67
7.2 No discrimination	0.71
7.3 No corruption	0.91
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.88
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.75
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.93
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.81

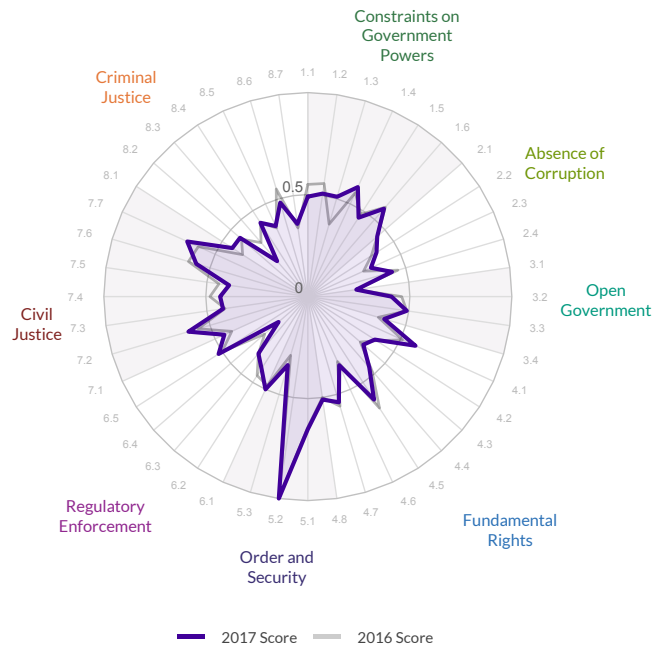
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.54
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.73
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.83
8.4 No discrimination	0.78
8.5 No corruption	0.90
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.91
8.7 Due process of law	0.91

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	9/18	5/12	86/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-2 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	10/18	7/12	71/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	9/18	6/12	84/113
Open Government	—	0.38	14/18	9/12	100/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	10/18	8/12	83/113
Order and Security	—	0.67	8/18	5/12	77/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.40	13/18	7/12	100/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	7/18	3/12	66/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	9/18	5/12	75/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Tanzania — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.49
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.51
1.3 Independent auditing		0.51
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.59
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.46
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.57

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.45
2.2 In the judiciary		0.40
2.3 In the police/military		0.34
2.4 In the legislature		0.43

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.24
3.2 Right to information		0.41
3.3 Civic participation		0.49
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.39

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.58
4.2 Right to life & security		0.39
4.3 Due process of law		0.36
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.46
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.60
4.6 Right to privacy		0.37
4.7 Freedom of association		0.54
4.8 Labor rights		0.51

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.65
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.35

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.50
6.2 No improper influence		0.42
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.37
6.4 Respect for due process		0.19
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.52

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.45
7.2 No discrimination		0.61
7.3 No corruption		0.42
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.43
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.39
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.57
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.65

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.44
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.44
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.23
8.4 No discrimination		0.43
8.5 No corruption		0.38
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.48
8.7 Due process of law		0.36

Overall Score Regional Rank Income Rank Global Rank

0.5 **10/15** **23/36** **71/113**

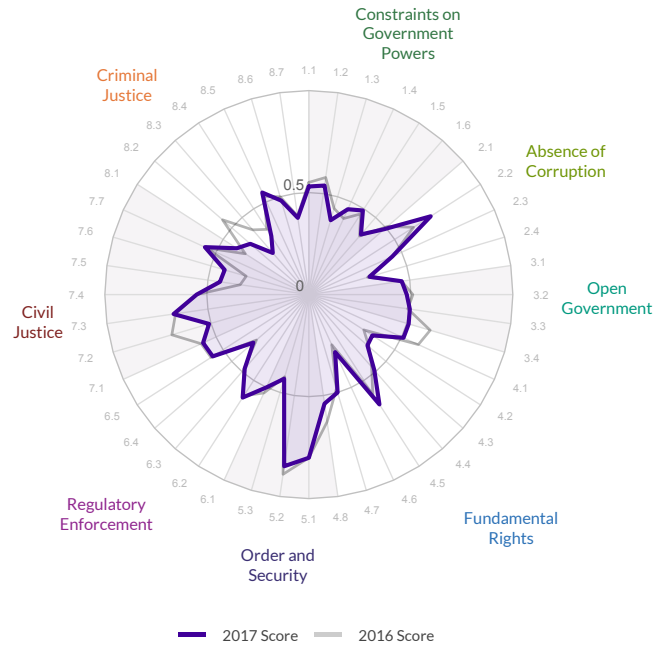
Score Change Rank Change

-0.01 **-7**

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	11/15	22/36	80/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.49	9/15	18/36	56/113
Open Government	—	0.48	10/15	21/36	68/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	11/15	29/36	88/113
Order and Security	—	0.69	13/15	20/36	69/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	9/15	17/36	59/113
Civil Justice	—	0.53	10/15	18/36	59/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.40	11/15	22/36	72/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Thailand East Asia & Pacific Upper Middle



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.53
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.54
1.3 Independent auditing	0.38
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.49
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.39

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.49
2.2 In the judiciary	0.71
2.3 In the police/military	0.45
2.4 In the legislature	0.31

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.46
3.2 Right to information	0.48
3.3 Civic participation	0.50
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.51
4.2 Right to life & security	0.37
4.3 Due process of law	0.38
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6 Right to privacy	0.31
4.7 Freedom of association	0.50
4.8 Labor rights	0.54

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.80
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.85
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.43

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.50
6.2 No improper influence	0.60
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4 Respect for due process	0.36
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.56

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.57
7.2 No discrimination	0.51
7.3 No corruption	0.67
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.55
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.44
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.56

Criminal Justice

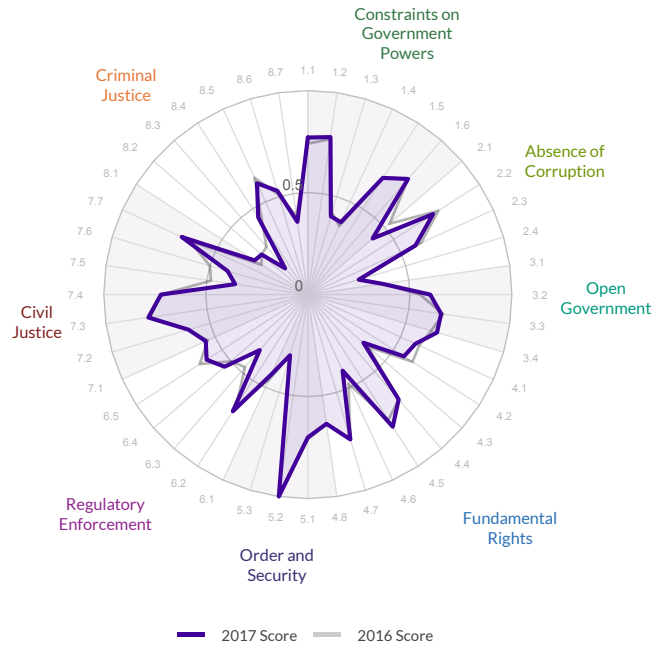
8.1 Effective investigations	0.42
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.38
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.27
8.4 No discrimination	0.34
8.5 No corruption	0.55
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.48
8.7 Due process of law	0.38

Trinidad and Tobago

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.56	14/30	34/35	48/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.63	8/30	30/35	37/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.50	15/30	35/35	55/113
Open Government	—	0.57	10/30	29/35	40/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	16/30	33/35	51/113
Order and Security	—	0.67	14/30	35/35	76/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	12/30	32/35	49/113
Civil Justice	—	0.59	10/30	31/35	40/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	16/30	35/35	77/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — Trinidad and Tobago — Latin America & Caribbean — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.77
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.78
1.3 Independent auditing	0.40
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.75

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.42
2.2 In the judiciary	0.73
2.3 In the police/military	0.58
2.4 In the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.37
3.2 Right to information	0.60
3.3 Civic participation	0.66
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.58
4.2 Right to life & security	0.56
4.3 Due process of law	0.36
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6 Right to privacy	0.41
4.7 Freedom of association	0.74
4.8 Labor rights	0.64

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.70
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.68
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.36
6.4 Respect for due process	0.54
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.59

Civil Justice

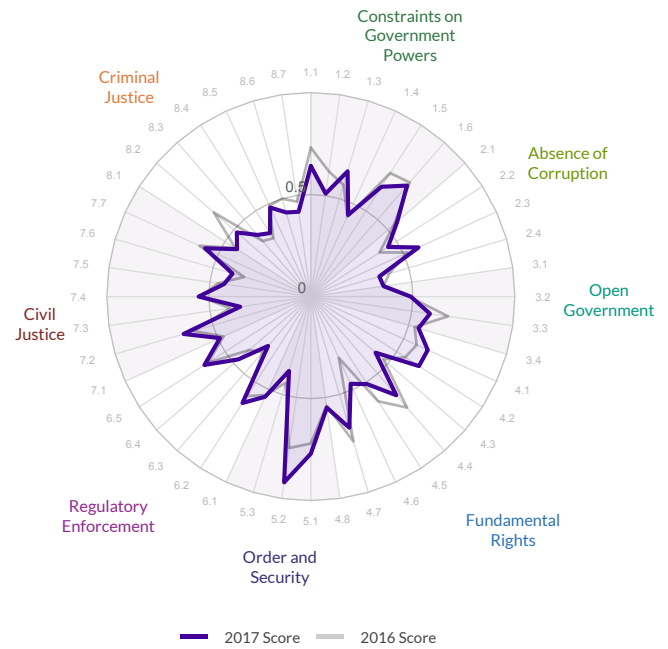
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.55
7.2 No discrimination	0.61
7.3 No corruption	0.79
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.72
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.36
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.68

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.31
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.30
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.17
8.4 No discrimination	0.45
8.5 No corruption	0.60
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.53
8.7 Due process of law	0.36

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	3/7	5/30	54/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	4▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	1/7	4/30	45/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.49	4/7	3/30	57/113
Open Government	—	0.50	1/7	10/30	57/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.57	1/7	5/30	60/113
Order and Security	▲	0.69	5/7	16/30	71/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	4/7	6/30	53/113
Civil Justice	—	0.49	5/7	10/30	73/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	4/7	8/30	65/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Tunisia — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.64
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.51
1.3 Independent auditing	0.64
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.64
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.72

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.56
2.2 In the judiciary	0.45
2.3 In the police/military	0.58
2.4 In the legislature	0.35

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.36
3.2 Right to information	0.49
3.3 Civic participation	0.59
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.55

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.63
4.2 Right to life & security	0.63
4.3 Due process of law	0.42
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.64
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.51
4.6 Right to privacy	0.47
4.7 Freedom of association	0.67
4.8 Labor rights	0.55

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.77
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.92
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2 No improper influence	0.62
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.32
6.4 Respect for due process	0.47
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.62

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49
7.2 No discrimination	0.65
7.3 No corruption	0.35
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.55
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.43
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.40
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.57

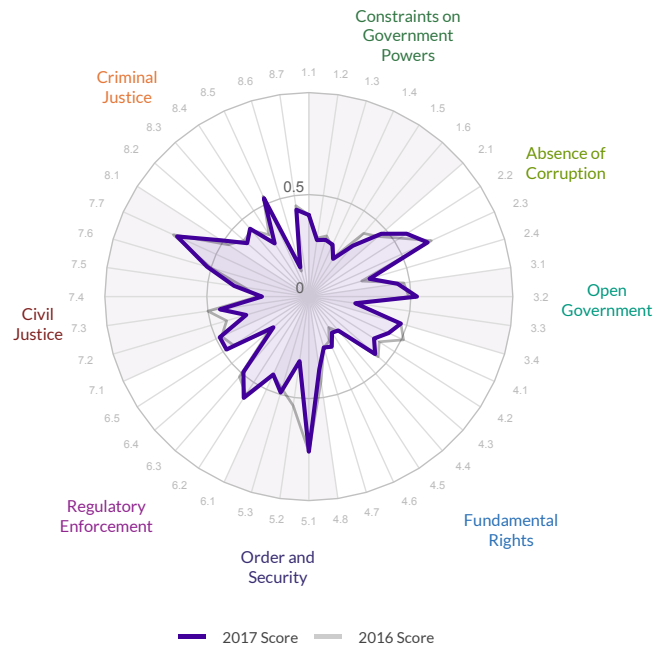
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.43
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.48
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.40
8.4 No discrimination	0.37
8.5 No corruption	0.48
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.43
8.7 Due process of law	0.42

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	13/13	35/36	101/113

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01 ▼	-2 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.30	13/13	35/36	111/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.50	3/13	17/36	54/113
Open Government	—	0.42	11/13	31/36	93/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.32	13/13	34/36	107/113
Order and Security	▼	0.52	13/13	35/36	106/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	9/13	30/36	84/113
Civil Justice	—	0.44	13/13	34/36	94/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.40	8/13	24/36	74/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Turkey — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.40
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.28
1.3 Independent auditing		0.29
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.28
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.22
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.33

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.47
2.2 In the judiciary		0.57
2.3 In the police/military		0.64
2.4 In the legislature		0.31

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.44
3.2 Right to information		0.53
3.3 Civic participation		0.23
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.43
4.2 Right to life & security		0.38
4.3 Due process of law		0.43
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.22
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.21
4.6 Right to privacy		0.27
4.7 Freedom of association		0.26
4.8 Labor rights		0.36

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.76
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		0.32
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.49

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.42
6.2 No improper influence		0.59
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.49
6.4 Respect for due process		0.23
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.48

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.48
7.2 No discrimination		0.32
7.3 No corruption		0.44
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.23
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.37
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.52
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.71

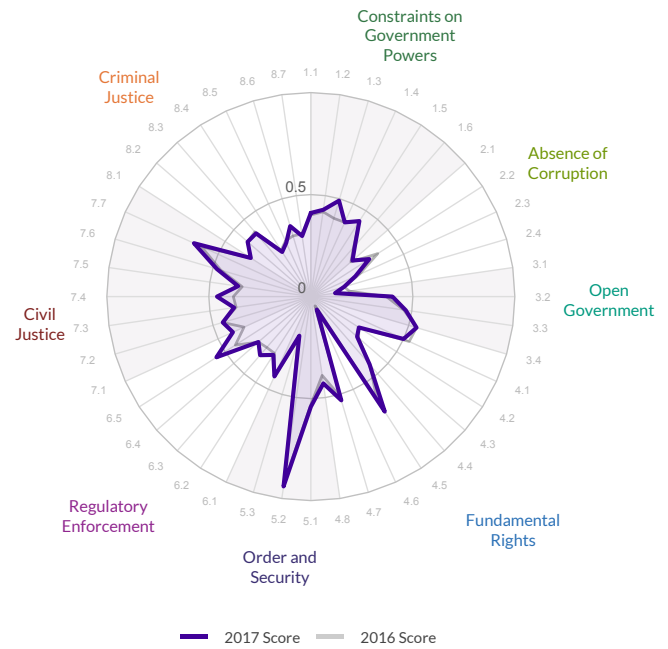
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.51
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.40
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.44
8.4 No discrimination		0.31
8.5 No corruption		0.53
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.15
8.7 Due process of law		0.43

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.4	15/18	9/12	104/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	1 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.42	15/18	10/12	99/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.26	17/18	12/12	111/113
Open Government	—	0.38	13/18	8/12	99/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.40	16/18	9/12	101/113
Order and Security	—	0.56	16/18	11/12	105/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	12/18	6/12	97/113
Civil Justice	—	0.45	12/18	6/12	89/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	15/18	9/12	94/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Uganda Sub-Saharan Africa Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.41
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43
1.3 Independent auditing	0.49
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.40
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.44
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.33

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.27
2.2 In the judiciary	0.34
2.3 In the police/military	0.24
2.4 In the legislature	0.17

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.12
3.2 Right to information	0.40
3.3 Civic participation	0.47
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.50
4.2 Right to life & security	0.28
4.3 Due process of law	0.30
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.44
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.67
4.6 Right to privacy	0.07
4.7 Freedom of association	0.53
4.8 Labor rights	0.43

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.54
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.94
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.20

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.34
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.38
6.4 Respect for due process	0.34
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.42
7.2 No discrimination	0.45
7.3 No corruption	0.38
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.46
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.36
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.48
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.63

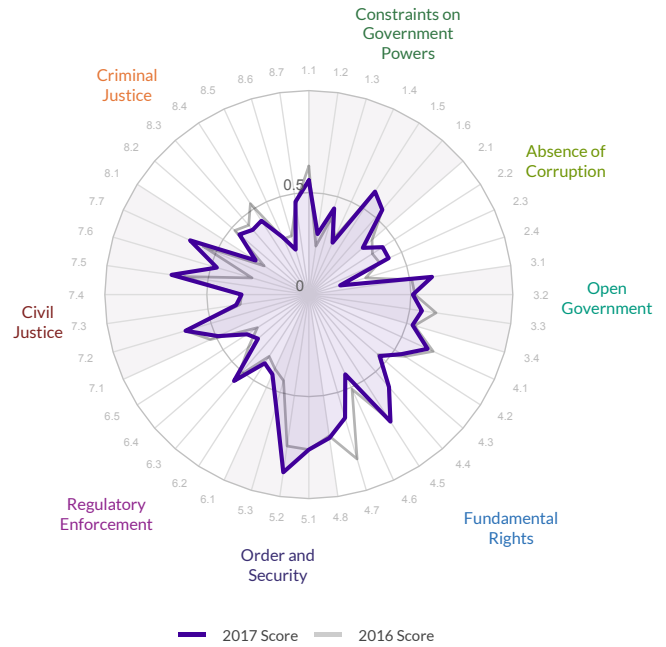
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.35
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.41
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.41
8.4 No discrimination	0.26
8.5 No corruption	0.29
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.36
8.7 Due process of law	0.30

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	8/13	11/30	77/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	1 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	6/13	20/30	86/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	10/13	20/30	95/113
Open Government	—	0.55	4/13	5/30	46/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	3/13	3/30	49/113
Order and Security	▲	0.73	11/13	9/30	53/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	13/13	23/30	96/113
Civil Justice	—	0.51	6/13	7/30	65/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	9/13	16/30	83/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Ukraine Eastern Europe & Central Asia Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.56
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.30
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.28
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.35
2.2 In the judiciary	0.43
2.3 In the police/military	0.43
2.4 In the legislature	0.16

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.61
3.2 Right to information	0.51
3.3 Civic participation	0.56
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.64
4.2 Right to life & security	0.54
4.3 Due process of law	0.46
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6 Right to privacy	0.43
4.7 Freedom of association	0.63
4.8 Labor rights	0.71

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.76
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.88
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2 No improper influence	0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.56
6.4 Respect for due process	0.33
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.36

Civil Justice

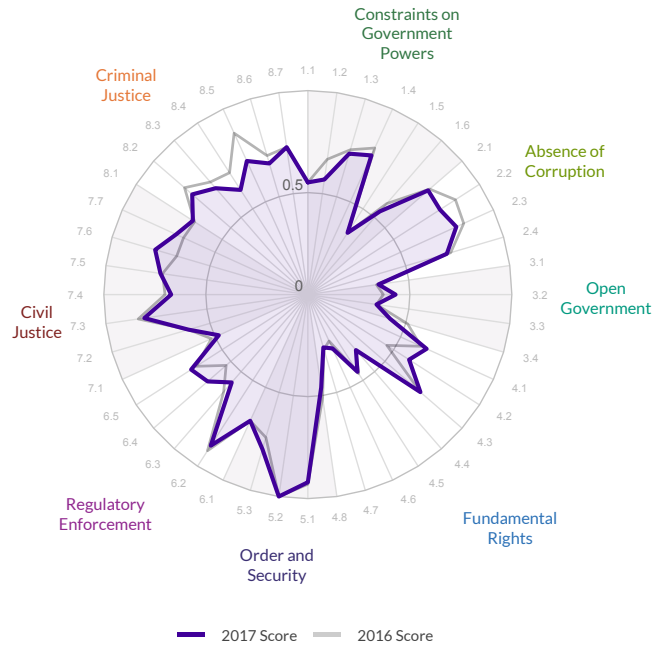
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49
7.2 No discrimination	0.63
7.3 No corruption	0.36
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.33
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.68
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.64

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.31
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.45
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.42
8.4 No discrimination	0.43
8.5 No corruption	0.31
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.23
8.7 Due process of law	0.46

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	1/7	30/35	32/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	1		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.58	2/7	34/35	49/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.76	1/7	17/35	17/113
Open Government	—	0.39	5/7	35/35	98/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	4/7	35/35	84/113
Order and Security	—	0.90	1/7	10/35	11/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.69	1/7	20/35	20/113
Civil Justice	—	0.68	1/7	24/35	24/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.69	1/7	18/35	18/113



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

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.57
1.3 Independent auditing	0.72
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.75
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.36
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.78
2.2 In the judiciary	0.77
2.3 In the police/military	0.80
2.4 In the legislature	0.71

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.35
3.2 Right to information	0.43
3.3 Civic participation	0.34
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.42

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.64
4.2 Right to life & security	0.59
4.3 Due process of law	0.73
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.36
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.45
4.6 Right to privacy	0.29
4.7 Freedom of association	0.27
4.8 Labor rights	0.46

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.92
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.79

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.68
6.2 No improper influence	0.88
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.57
6.4 Respect for due process	0.65
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.48
7.2 No discrimination	0.61
7.3 No corruption	0.81
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.67
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.73
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.78
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.71

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.67
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.75
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.69
8.4 No discrimination	0.61
8.5 No corruption	0.72
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.67
8.7 Due process of law	0.73

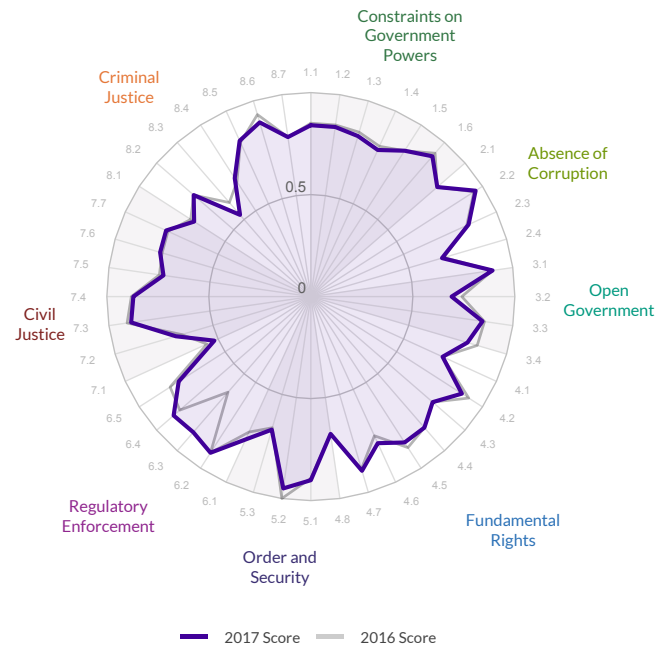
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	9/24	11/35	11/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-1

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	8/24	9/35	9/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.82	9/24	14/35	14/113
Open Government	—	0.81	7/24	8/35	8/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.81	11/24	12/35	12/113
Order and Security	—	0.84	14/24	20/35	21/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.84	6/24	9/35	9/113
Civil Justice	—	0.75	9/24	14/35	14/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	10/24	11/35	11/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

United Kingdom EU & EFTA & North America High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.84
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.84
1.3 Independent auditing	0.82
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.79
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.85
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.91

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.82
2.2 In the judiciary	0.96
2.3 In the police/military	0.85
2.4 In the legislature	0.67

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.90
3.2 Right to information	0.69
3.3 Civic participation	0.85
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.80

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.71
4.2 Right to life & security	0.88
4.3 Due process of law	0.79
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.85
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6 Right to privacy	0.79
4.7 Freedom of association	0.89
4.8 Labor rights	0.68

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.90
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.95
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.68

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.77
6.2 No improper influence	0.91
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.88
6.4 Respect for due process	0.89
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.77

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.52
7.2 No discrimination	0.69
7.3 No corruption	0.89
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.87
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.73
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.77
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.78

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.68
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.76
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.53
8.4 No discrimination	0.69
8.5 No corruption	0.84
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.89
8.7 Due process of law	0.79

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.73	14/24	19/35	19/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-1		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.77	13/24	15/35	16/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.75	12/24	19/35	19/113
Open Government	—	0.77	11/24	13/35	13/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	17/24	24/35	26/113
Order and Security	—	0.79	17/24	23/35	31/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.72	13/24	19/35	19/113
Civil Justice	—	0.67	15/24	25/35	26/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.65	13/24	20/35	20/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High
 — United States — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.83
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.80
1.3 Independent auditing	0.78
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.67
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.81
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.76

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.73
2.2 In the judiciary	0.90
2.3 In the police/military	0.83
2.4 In the legislature	0.55

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.77
3.2 Right to information	0.71
3.3 Civic participation	0.80
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.79

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.50
4.2 Right to life & security	0.84
4.3 Due process of law	0.64
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.81
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6 Right to privacy	0.80
4.7 Freedom of association	0.83
4.8 Labor rights	0.58

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.84
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.89
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.64

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.71
6.2 No improper influence	0.85
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.56
6.4 Respect for due process	0.74
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.42
7.2 No discrimination	0.48
7.3 No corruption	0.87
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.75
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.63
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.73
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.79

Criminal Justice

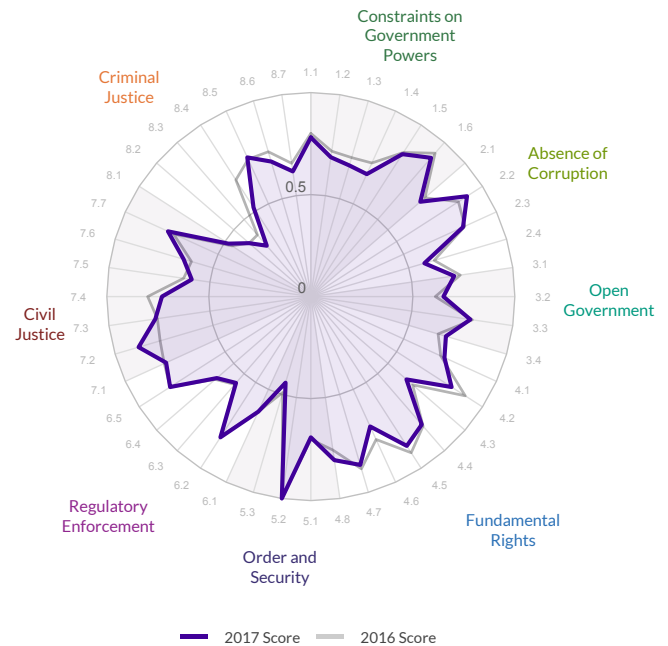
8.1 Effective investigations	0.69
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.71
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.58
8.4 No discrimination	0.37
8.5 No corruption	0.79
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.81
8.7 Due process of law	0.64

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	1/30	22/35	22/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-2		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.76	2/30	17/35	18/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.76	1/30	18/35	18/113
Open Government	—	0.71	3/30	18/35	19/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	1/30	16/35	16/113
Order and Security	—	0.71	10/30	33/35	63/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.69	1/30	21/35	21/113
Civil Justice	—	0.74	1/30	16/35	16/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	10/30	32/35	40/113

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Uruguay Latin America & Caribbean High



Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.78
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.69
1.3 Independent auditing	0.67
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.66
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.83
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.90

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.71
2.2 In the judiciary	0.91
2.3 In the police/military	0.82
2.4 In the legislature	0.58

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.71
3.2 Right to information	0.65
3.3 Civic participation	0.79
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.69

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.72
4.2 Right to life & security	0.82
4.3 Due process of law	0.62
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.83
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.87
4.6 Right to privacy	0.70
4.7 Freedom of association	0.86
4.8 Labor rights	0.81

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.69
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62
6.2 No improper influence	0.82
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.56
6.4 Respect for due process	0.61
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.82

Civil Justice

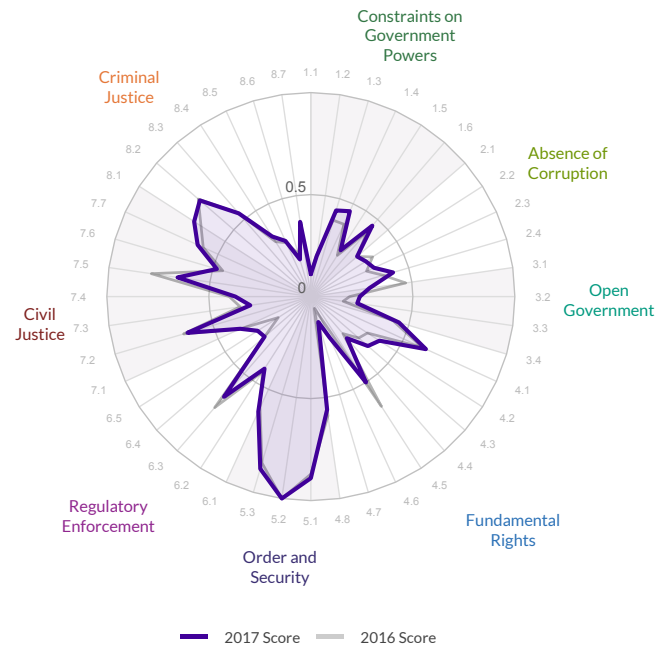
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.78
7.2 No discrimination	0.88
7.3 No corruption	0.77
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.73
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.59
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.65
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.77

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.48
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.40
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.33
8.4 No discrimination	0.52
8.5 No corruption	0.75
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.69
8.7 Due process of law	0.62

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	12/13	18/30	91/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.32	12/13	28/30	108/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	11/13	21/30	96/113
Open Government	—	0.30	13/13	28/30	108/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.38	12/13	26/30	103/113
Order and Security	—	0.92	1/13	1/30	7/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	8/13	13/30	78/113
Civil Justice	—	0.49	9/13	11/30	74/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	6/13	7/30	60/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Uzbekistan Eastern Europe & Central Asia Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.11
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.20
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.27
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.30
2.2 In the judiciary	0.32
2.3 In the police/military	0.34
2.4 In the legislature	0.42

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.29
3.2 Right to information	0.24
3.3 Civic participation	0.23
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.45

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.62
4.2 Right to life & security	0.40
4.3 Due process of law	0.37
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.27
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.50
4.6 Right to privacy	0.22
4.7 Freedom of association	0.13
4.8 Labor rights	0.56

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.89
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.88

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62
6.2 No improper influence	0.42
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.65
6.4 Respect for due process	0.30
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.31

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.38
7.2 No discrimination	0.63
7.3 No corruption	0.30
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.37
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.66
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.48
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.61

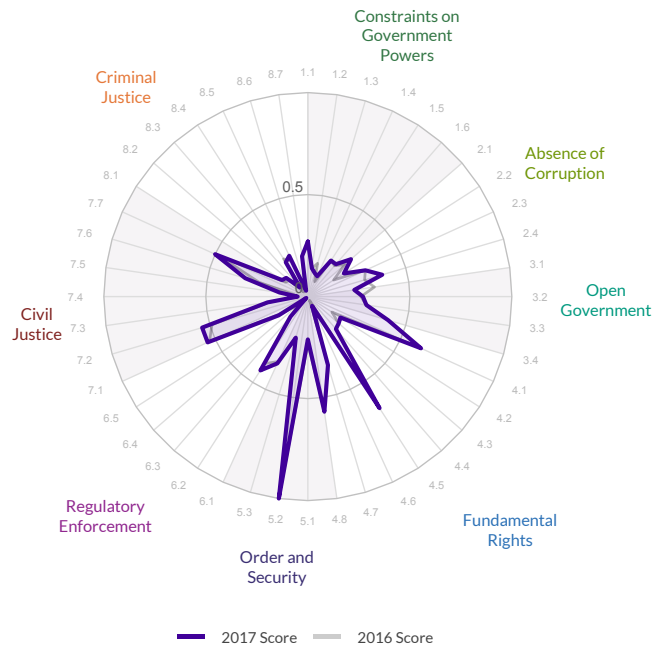
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.68
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.72
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.54
8.4 No discrimination	0.35
8.5 No corruption	0.30
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.19
8.7 Due process of law	0.37

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.29	30/30	36/36	113/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.18	30/30	36/36	113/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.30	29/30	36/36	103/113
Open Government	—	0.30	30/30	36/36	110/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.36	30/30	33/36	105/113
Order and Security	—	0.47	30/30	36/36	110/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.22	30/30	36/36	113/113
Civil Justice	—	0.33	30/30	36/36	112/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.14	30/30	36/36	113/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Venezuela — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.27
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.14
1.3 Independent auditing		0.12
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.11
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.21
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.21

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.28
2.2 In the judiciary		0.21
2.3 In the police/military		0.31
2.4 In the legislature		0.38

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.23
3.2 Right to information		0.27
3.3 Civic participation		0.29
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.41

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.61
4.2 Right to life & security		0.19
4.3 Due process of law		0.20
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.21
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.65
4.6 Right to privacy		0.05
4.7 Freedom of association		0.35
4.8 Labor rights		0.57

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.21
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.21

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.36
6.2 No improper influence		0.43
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.13
6.4 Respect for due process		0.01
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.17

Civil Justice

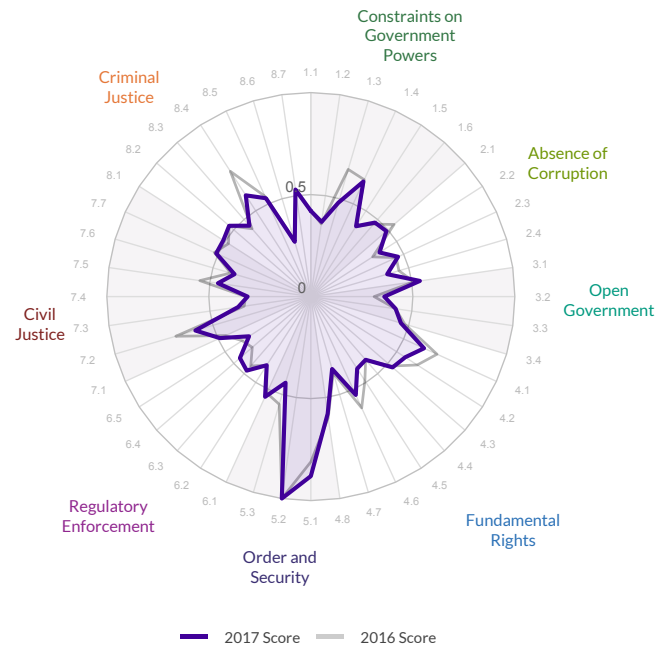
7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.54
7.2 No discrimination		0.54
7.3 No corruption		0.20
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.05
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.14
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.32
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.50

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.15
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.14
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.06
8.4 No discrimination		0.20
8.5 No corruption		0.22
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.03
8.7 Due process of law		0.20

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	11/15	10/30	74/113
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-7 ▼		

Factor	Trend	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	12/15	18/30	81/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	13/15	10/30	71/113
Open Government	—	0.44	12/15	20/30	85/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.50	9/15	13/30	79/113
Order and Security	—	0.77	10/15	6/30	42/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	14/15	16/30	83/113
Civil Justice	—	0.44	13/15	19/30	92/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.49	9/15	5/30	52/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Vietnam — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.42
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.37
1.3 Independent auditing		0.48
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.62
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.41
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.49
2.2 In the judiciary		0.40
2.3 In the police/military		0.47
2.4 In the legislature		0.39

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.54
3.2 Right to information		0.36
3.3 Civic participation		0.42
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.46

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.61
4.2 Right to life & security		0.55
4.3 Due process of law		0.53
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.41
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.42
4.6 Right to privacy		0.53
4.7 Freedom of association		0.37
4.8 Labor rights		0.58

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.88
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.54
6.2 No improper influence		0.40
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.48
6.4 Respect for due process		0.46
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.36

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.49
7.2 No discrimination		0.59
7.3 No corruption		0.36
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.31
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.46
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.39
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.51

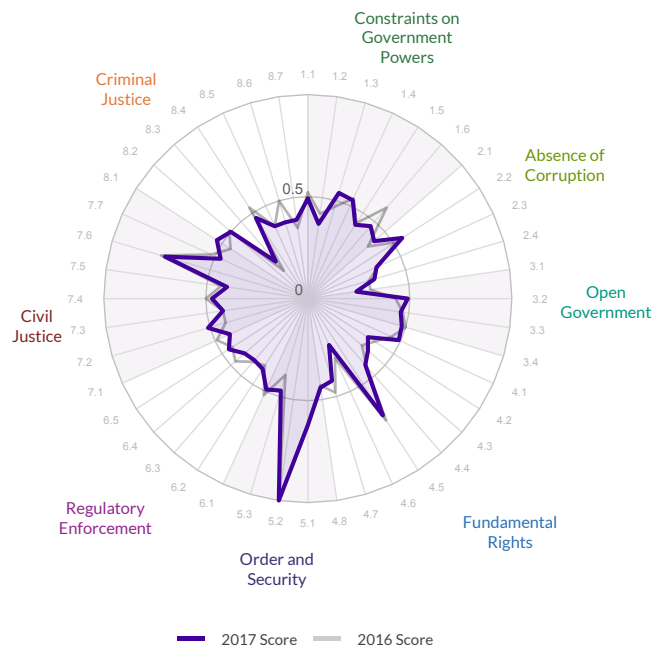
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.51
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.53
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.46
8.4 No discrimination		0.59
8.5 No corruption		0.53
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.28
8.7 Due process of law		0.53

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	7/18	15/30	83/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	-2

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	12/18	17/30	77/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	6/18	12/30	77/113
Open Government	—	0.42	11/18	23/30	94/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.43	14/18	21/30	96/113
Order and Security	—	0.69	4/18	14/30	67/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	8/18	18/30	88/113
Civil Justice	—	0.49	9/18	12/30	75/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	8/18	12/30	69/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Zambia Sub-Saharan Africa Lower Middle

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature	0.49
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.37
1.3 Independent auditing	0.54
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.53
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.43
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.47

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch	0.43
2.2 In the judiciary	0.55
2.3 In the police/military	0.37
2.4 In the legislature	0.34

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.24
3.2 Right to information	0.49
3.3 Civic participation	0.46
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination	0.49
4.2 Right to life & security	0.35
4.3 Due process of law	0.39
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.43
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6 Right to privacy	0.25
4.7 Freedom of association	0.42
4.8 Labor rights	0.44

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime	0.62
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.47

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.49
6.2 No improper influence	0.41
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.40
6.4 Respect for due process	0.41
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.42
7.2 No discrimination	0.51
7.3 No corruption	0.42
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.47
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.40
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.73
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.47

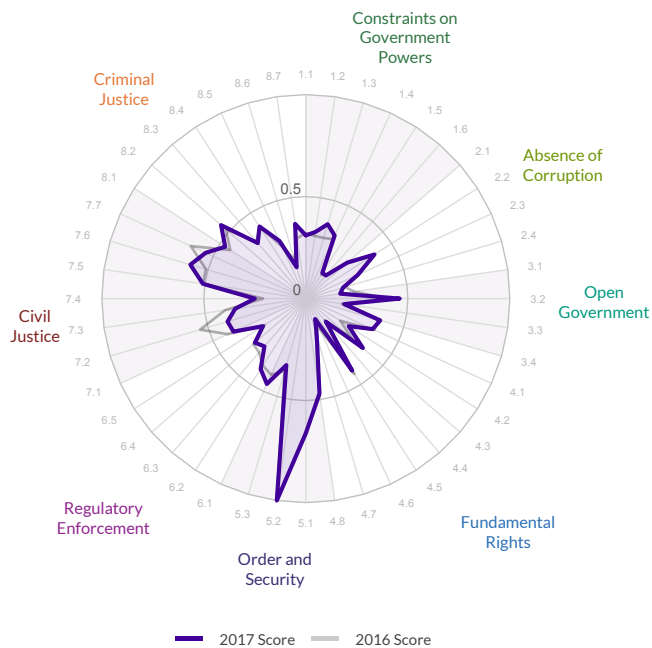
Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations	0.53
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.50
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.24
8.4 No discrimination	0.47
8.5 No corruption	0.39
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.39
8.7 Due process of law	0.39

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.37	17/18	11/12	108/113

Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.28	18/18	12/12	112/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	14/18	8/12	106/113
Open Government	—	0.30	17/18	11/12	109/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.29	18/18	12/12	113/113
Order and Security	—	0.67	9/18	6/12	79/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	16/18	9/12	107/113
Civil Justice	—	0.43	13/18	7/12	95/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	13/18	7/12	82/113



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Zimbabwe — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Limits by legislature		0.31
1.2 Limits by judiciary		0.33
1.3 Independent auditing		0.38
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct		0.34
1.5 Non-governmental checks		0.15
1.6 Lawful transition of power		0.15

Absence of Corruption

2.1 In the executive branch		0.27
2.2 In the judiciary		0.40
2.3 In the police/military		0.28
2.4 In the legislature		0.19

Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data		0.17
3.2 Right to information		0.46
3.3 Civic participation		0.19
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.38

Fundamental Rights

4.1 No discrimination		0.36
4.2 Right to life & security		0.25
4.3 Due process of law		0.37
4.4 Freedom of expression		0.15
4.5 Freedom of religion		0.42
4.6 Right to privacy		0.11
4.7 Freedom of association		0.19
4.8 Labor rights		0.47

Order and Security

5.1 Absence of crime		0.66
5.2 Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3 Absence of violent redress		0.34

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement		0.46
6.2 No improper influence		0.41
6.3 No unreasonable delay		0.31
6.4 Respect for due process		0.33
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.25

Civil Justice

7.1 Accessibility & affordability		0.39
7.2 No discrimination		0.40
7.3 No corruption		0.35
7.4 No improper gov't influence		0.25
7.5 No unreasonable delay		0.51
7.6 Effective enforcement		0.59
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs		0.54

Criminal Justice

8.1 Effective investigations		0.47
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication		0.55
8.3 Effective correctional system		0.36
8.4 No discrimination		0.42
8.5 No corruption		0.31
8.6 No improper gov't influence		0.16
8.7 Due process of law		0.37

155

Part Five

Behind the Numbers

- 156 Methodology
- 165 Contributing Experts
- 187 Acknowledgements
- 190 About the World Justice Project

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 2017-2018* report presents information on eight composite factors that are further disaggregated into 44 specific sub-factors (see pages 8–9). Factor 9, Informal Justice, is included in the conceptual framework, but has been excluded from the aggregated scores and rankings in order to provide meaningful cross-country comparisons. 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 500 variables drawn from the assessments of more than 110,000 citizens and 3,000 legal experts in 113 countries and jurisdictions, making it the most accurate portrayal of the factors that contribute to shaping the rule of law in a nation.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* systematically and comprehensively quantifies the rule of law in 113 countries around the world. The production of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* can be summarized in eleven steps:

1. The WJP developed the conceptual framework summarized in the Index's nine 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 QRQs and engaged the services of leading local polling companies to implement the household surveys.
4. Polling companies conducted pilot tests of the GPP in consultation with the Index team, and launched the final survey for full fieldwork.
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 normalized scores, which are rounded to two decimal points, and the final rankings

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 70 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. For tables organized by income group, the WJP follows the World Bank income classifications.

A detailed description of the process by which data are collected and the rule of law is measured is provided on the following pages.

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 153 perception-based questions and 191 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.⁴ Depending on the particular situation of each country, three different polling methodologies are used: face-to-face, telephone, or online. The GPP is carried out in each country every other year. The polling data used in this year's report were collected during the fall of 2017 (for 52 countries), the fall of 2016 (for 57 countries), the fall of 2014 (for 3 countries), and the fall of 2011 (for 1 country). Detailed information regarding the cities covered, the polling companies contracted to administer the questionnaire, and the polling methodology employed in each of the 113 countries is presented on [page 161](#).

The QRQs complement the household 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 on a range of topics from practitioners who frequently interact

(cont'd) ››

⁴Last year, the WJP added 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries to the Index. Due to the small populations of many of these countries and the difficulties of collecting enough respondents that met the quotas in the three largest cities, the sampling plan was adjusted accordingly in some cases. One adjustment was to decrease the sample size to 500 respondents. A second was to conduct a nationally representative poll that covered a larger portion of the country. For more information on the specific countries and sample sizes, see [page 161](#) on city coverage and polling methodology.

Part Five: Behind the Numbers

- ▶▶ with state institutions. Such topics include information on the efficacy of courts, the strength of regulatory enforcement, and the reliability of accountability mechanisms. The questionnaires contain closed-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 four languages: English, French, Russian, and Spanish. The QRQ data for this report include over 3,000 surveys, which represents an average of 26 respondents per country. These data were collected from May 2017 through early November 2017.

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 unweighted) average of all respondents.

This year, to allow for an easier comparison across years, the resulting 2017-2018 scores have been normalized using the Min-Max method with a base year of 2015. These normalized scores were then successively aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the factor level to produce the final country scores, rounded to two decimal points, 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 available on the *Rule of Law Index* page at worldjusticeproject.org.

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. Most of the third-party data sources used to cross-check the Index scores are described in Botero and Ponce (2011).⁵

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, proactive dependent interviewing techniques were used to remind respondents who participated in last year's survey of their responses in the previous year.

This year, a few changes were made to some of the indicators and questions of the Index. These changes occurred in sub-factors 2.2, 4.3, 8.1, 8.5, and 8.7.

1. In the construction of sub-factor 2.2 "Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain," five questions were added. Sub-factor 2.2 now contains 18 questions.
2. In the construction of sub-factor 4.3 "Due process of the law and rights of the accused," four questions were added. Sub-factor 4.3 now contains 35 questions.
3. In the construction of sub-factor 8.1 "Criminal investigation system is effective," seven questions were added. Sub-factor 8.1 now contains 24 questions. In the

⁵Botero, J. and Ponce, A. (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law": WJP Working Paper No.1, available at worldjusticeproject.org/publications.

construction of sub-factor 8.5 "Criminal justice system is free of corruption," five questions were added. Sub-factor 8.5 now contains 26 questions. In the construction of sub-factor 8.7 "Due process of the law and rights of the accused," four questions were added. Sub-factor 8.7 now contains 35 questions.

Overall, 96% of questions remained the same between the 2016 and 2017-2018 editions of the Index. A description of the new variables is available at worldjusticeproject.org.

In a few instances, the WJP uses data from third-party sources to measure an element of the rule of law that is not possible to measure through the GPP or QRQs. Out of more than 500 variables used to calculate the Index, five variables are from third-party sources.

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 from 2016 to 2017-2018. 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 three steps:

1. First, last year's scores are subtracted from this year's to obtain, for each country and each factor, the annual difference in scores.
2. 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.

3. 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 significance (at the 95 percent level).

Strengths & 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 only been applied in three major urban areas in each of the indexed countries for the General Population Poll. The WJP is therefore piloting the application of the methodology to rural areas. Third, given the rapid changes occurring in some

(cont'd) »»

Part Five: Behind the Numbers

- ▶▶ 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 GPP is 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: worldjusticeproject.org and in Botero, J. and Ponce, A. (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law": WJP Working Paper No.1, available at: worldjusticeproject.org/publications.

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 are 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. Policy-making 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 2017–2018*. These confidence intervals and other relevant considerations regarding measurement error are reported in Saisana and Saltelli (2015) and Botero and Ponce (2011).

The following pages (161–163) list the city coverage and polling methodology for the GPP in the 113 indexed countries and jurisdictions.

Country/Territory	Cities Covered	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Afghanistan	Kabul City, Kandahar City, Herat City	ACSOR, a subsidiary of D3 Systems, Inc.	Face-to-face	992	2017
Albania	Tirana, Durres, Fier	IDRA Research & Consulting	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Antigua & Barbuda	Nationally representative sample	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	510	2016
Argentina	Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Rosario	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1006	2016
Australia	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2016
Austria	Vienna, Graz, Linz	YouGov	Online	1008	2017
Bahamas	Nassau, Freeport, Lucaya	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	516	2016
Bangladesh	Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna	Org-Quest Research	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Barbados	Nationally representative sample	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	506	2016
Belarus*	Minsk, Gomel, Mogilev	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)/WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000/401	2014/2017
Belgium	Brussels, Antwerp, Liège	YouGov	Online	1001	2016
Belize	Belize City, Belmopan, San Ignacio/Santa Elena	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Bolivia	La Paz/El Alto, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba	CAPTURA Consulting SRL	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Tuzla	Kantar TNS MIB	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Botswana	Molepolole, Gaborone, Francistown	Intraspace Market Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face	999	2016
Brazil	São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador	Datum Internacional/About Brazil Market Research	Face-to-face	1049	2017
Bulgaria	Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna	Alpha Research	Face-to-face	1001	2016
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Koudougou	Kantar TNS	Face-to-face	1029	2017
Cambodia*	Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham	Indochina Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Cameroon	Douala, Yaoundé, Bamenda	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Canada	Toronto, Montreal, Calgary	YouGov	Online	1000	2017
Chile	Santiago, Valparaíso/Viña del Mar, Antofagasta	Datum Internacional S.A./Cadem S.A.	Face-to-face	1011	2017
China	Shanghai, Chongqing, Beijing	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1014	2016
Colombia	Bogotá, Medellín, Cali	Tempo Group	Face-to-face	1007	2016
Costa Rica	San José, Alajuela, Cartago	Dichter and Neira	Face-to-face	561	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1011	2017
Croatia	Zagreb, Split, Rijeka	Ipsos d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1004	2016
Czech Republic	Prague, Brno, Ostrava	YouGov	Online	1013	2017
Denmark	Copenhagen, Aarhus, Aalborg	YouGov	Online	1016	2017
Dominica	Nationally representative sample	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	500	2016
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo, Santiago, La Romana	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1016	2016
Ecuador	Guayaquil, Quito, Cuenca	Dichter and Neira	Face-to-face	703	2017
Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria, Giza	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2017
El Salvador	San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1004	2016
Estonia	Tallinn, Tartu, Narva	Norstat Eesti	Online	1010	2017
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa, Gonder, Nazret	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1037	2017

*Due to difficulties with data collection, the World Justice Project was unable to complete the 2017 General Population Poll in Belarus, Cambodia, the United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan. As a result, GPP data from previous years have been used for these four countries.

(cont'd) ▶▶

Country/Territory	Cities Covered	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Finland	Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere	YouGov	Online	1014	2017
France	Paris, Lyon, Marseille	YouGov	Online	1011	2016
Georgia	Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi	ACT Market Research and Consulting Company	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Germany	Berlin, Hamburg, Munich	YouGov	Online	1012	2016
Ghana	Kumasi, Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi	FACTS International Ghana Limited	Face-to-face	1016	2016
Greece	Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras	YouGov	Online	1015	2017
Grenada	Nationally representative sample	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	510	2016
Guatemala	Guatemala City, Villa Nueva, Mixco	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1036	2016
Guyana	Georgetown, Linden, New Amsterdam	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	506	2016
Honduras	Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1100	2017
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1004	2017
Hungary	Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged	Ipsos Hungary	Face-to-face	1000	2017
India	Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore	DataPrompt International Pvt. Ltd.	Face-to-face	1002	2016
Indonesia	Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung	MRI (Marketing Research Indonesia)	Face-to-face	1004	2017
Iran	Tehran, Isfahan, Mashhad	Ipsos Public Affairs	Telephone	1005	2016
Italy	Rome, Milan, Naples	YouGov	Online	1004	2017
Jamaica	Kingston, Portmore, Spanish Town	Dichter and Neira	Face-to-face	401	2017
Japan	Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2016
Jordan	Amman, Irbid, Zarqa	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Kazakhstan	Almaty, Astana, Shymkent	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Kenya	Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru	Infinite Insight	Face-to-face	1085	2016
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Lebanon	Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon	REACH SAL	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Liberia	Monrovia, Gbarnga, Kakata	FACTS International Ghana Limited	Face-to-face	1008	2016
Macedonia, FYR	Skopje, Kumanovo, Bitola	Ipsos dooel Skopje	Face-to-face	1017	2017
Madagascar	Antananarivo, Toamasina, Antsirabe	DCDM Research	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Malawi	Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1039	2017
Malaysia	Klang Valley, Johor Bahru, Ipoh	Acorn Marketing & Research Consultant (M) Sdn Bhd	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Mexico	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey	Data Opinión Pública y Mercados	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Moldova	Chisinau, Balti, Cahul	Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI)	Face-to-face	520	2017
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, Darkhan	Mongolian Marketing Consulting Group LLC	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Morocco	Casablanca, Fes, Tangier	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Myanmar	Mandalay, Yangon, Naypyidaw	APMI Partners	Face-to-face	1008	2016
Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lalitpur	Solutions Consultant	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague	YouGov	Online	1017	2016
New Zealand	Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch	Big Picture	Online	1000	2017
Nicaragua	Managua, León., Masaya	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1100	2017
Nigeria	Lagos, Kano, Ibadan	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1050	2016
Norway	Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim	YouGov	Online	1007	2017
Pakistan	Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad	Gallup Pakistan (affiliated with Gallup International)	Face-to-face	1840	2017

Country/Territory	Cities Covered	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Panama	Panama City, San Miguelito, La Cumbres	Gallup Panamá	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Peru	Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo	Datum Internacional S.A.	Face-to-face	1007	2016
Philippines	Manila, Cebu, Davao	APMI Partners	Face-to-face	1008	2016
Poland	Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz	IQS Sp. z o.o.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Portugal	Lisbon, Porto, Amadora	YouGov	Online	1016	2017
Republic of Korea	Seoul, Busan, Incheon	Survey Sampling International	Online	1025	2016
Romania	Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Timisoara	Ipsos S.R.L.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Russia	Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Senegal	Pikine, Dakar, Thiès	Kantar TNS	Face-to-face	1012	2017
Serbia	Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis	Ipsos Strategic Marketing d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1002	2017
Sierra Leone	Freetown, Bo, Kenema	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Singapore	Singapore	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2017
Slovenia	Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje	Ipsos d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1006	2017
South Africa	Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia	YouGov	Online	1005	2016
Sri Lanka	Colombo, Kaduwela, Maharagama	Kantar LMRB	Face-to-face	1010	2017
St. Kitts & Nevis	Basseterre, St. Peter, St. Thomas Middle Island	UNIMER	Face-to-face	508	2016
St. Lucia	Castries, Vieux Fort, Micoud	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1004	2016
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Calliaqua, Kingstown, Kingstown Park	UNIMER	Face-to-face	501	2016
Suriname	Paramaribo, Brokopondo, Lelydrop	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	507	2016
Sweden	Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo	YouGov	Online	1002	2016
Tanzania	Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar	Consumer Options Ltd.	Face-to-face	1017	2016
Thailand	Bangkok, Nakhon Ratchasima, Udon Thani	Infosearch Limited	Face-to-face	1005	2016
Trinidad & Tobago	Changuanas, San Fernando, Port of Spain	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1005	2016
Tunisia	Big Tunis, Sfax, Sousse	BJKA Consulting	Face-to-face	1001	2017
Turkey	Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir	TNS Turkey	Face-to-face	1011	2016
Uganda	Kampala, Kira, Mbarara	TNS-RMS Cameroon	Face-to-face	1078	2016
Ukraine	Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa	GfK Ukraine	Face-to-face	1079	2017
United Arab Emirates*	Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah	Feedback Market Research/Dolfin Market Research & Consultancy (DolfinX)	Face-to-face	1011/200	2011/2017
United Kingdom	London, Birmingham, Manchester	YouGov	Online	1024	2016
United States	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago	YouGov	Online	1004	2017
Uruguay	Montevideo, Salto, Paysandú	Datum Internacional S.A.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Uzbekistan*	Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Venezuela	Caracas, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Noi, Hai Phong	Indochina Research (Vietnam) Ltd.	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Zambia	Lusaka, Kitwe, Chipata	Intraspace Market Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face	1014	2017
Zimbabwe	Harare, Bulawayo, Chitungwiza	Intraspace Market Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face	1008	2016

*Due to difficulties with data collection, the World Justice Project was unable to complete the 2017 General Population Poll in Belarus, Cambodia, the United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan. As a result, GPP data from previous years have been used for these four countries.

Contributing Experts

The WJP Rule of Law Index 2017–2018 was made possible by the generous contributions of academics and practitioners who contributed their time and expertise. The names of those experts wishing to be acknowledged individually are listed in the following pages.

This report was also made possible by the work of the polling companies who conducted fieldwork, and the thousands of individuals who have responded to the General Population Poll around the world.

Afghanistan

Baryalai Hakimi
Kabul University

Belquis Ahmadi
USIP

Hashmat Khalil Nadirpor
Legal Education Support
Program

Khalid C. Sekander

M. Khalid Massoudi
Masnad Legal Consultancy

**Mohammad Shafiq
Hamdam**
Anti-Corruption Watch
Organization

Niamatullah Brakzai
Lex Fergana

Rahmanullah Shahab
Afghan Anglo Legal
Consultancy Services
Company

Saeq Shajjan
Shajjan & Associates P.A.

Sanzar Kakar
Afghanistan Holding Group

Sayed Ramiz Husaini
Afghanistan Sustainable
Education Organization

Selay Ghaffar

Shahrzad Shamim
Shajjan & Associates P.A.

Shamsi Maqsoodi
Shajjan & Associates P.A.

Tareq Eqtedary
G+ Generation Positive

Zabihullah
CAHPO

Zamira Saidi
Shajjan & Associates P.A.

Anonymous Contributors

Albania

Agron Alibali
Frost & Fire Consulting

Albana Fona
Legal and Professional
Services Albania

Ana Spahiu
LPA Law Firm Albania

Andi Mani
K&H Law Firm

Aurela Saliaj
Universiteti Ismail Qemali
Vlorë

Brunilda Subashi
Universiteti Ismail Qemali
Vlorë

Dorant Ekmekçiu
Hoxha, Memi & Hoxha

Drini Hakorja

Eris Hoxha
Hoxha, Memi & Hoxha

Esa Hala

Gentiana Tirana
Tirana Law Firm

Gjergji Gjika
Gjika & Associates

Irv Vaso
Kalo & Associates

Jonida Braja Melani
Wolf Theiss

Romeo Merruko
Kalo & Associates

Shirli Gorenca
Kalo & Associates

Anonymous Contributors

Antigua & Barbuda

Craig L. Jacas
Stapleton Chambers

E. Ann Henry
Henry & Burnette

Janeille Zorina Matthews
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Kema M. L. M. Benjamin
Marshall & Co.

Mark H. Harris
Marshall & Co.

Anonymous Contributors

Argentina

Adolfo Rouillon
Poder Judicial

Alberto Justo Giles

Analia Duran
MBB Abogados

Andres Sanguinetti
Estudio Moltedo

Carlos Dodds
Baker & McKenzie

Carlos María Ferrer Deheza
Estudio Ferrer Deheza

Carlos Martínez Sagasta
Universidad del Salvador

Caros José Laplacete
Cassagne Abogados

Dante Omar Graña
Fundación Avedis Donabedian

Diego Silva Ortiz
Silva Ortiz, Alfonso, Pavic &
Louge

Enrique Mariano Stile
Marval, O'Farrell & Mairal

Federico A. Borzi Cirilli
Estudio Ceballos y Ceballos

Federico M. Basile
M. & M. Bomchil Abogados

Humberto Federico Rios
Estudio Rios Abogados

Joaquín E. Zappa
J.P. O'Farrell Abogados

María Eugenia Cantenys
Marval, O'Farrell & Mairal

María Paola Trigiani
Alfaro Abogados

Marta Pardini
Estudio Pardini Abogados

Martín Langsam
Universidad Isalud

Maximo Julio Fonrouge
Será Justicia

**Mercedes Balado
Bevilacqua**
MBB Abogados

Mercedes Lorenzo
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Nicolás Soler

Omar Eidelstein
LKEC Abogados

Pablo Alejandro Pirovano
P&BA Pirovano & Bello

Sandra Guilan
De Dios & Goyena Abogados
Consultores

Santiago Legarre
Pontificia Universidad Católica
Argentina

Walter Fernando Godoy

Anonymous Contributors

Australia

Benedict Coyne
Australian Lawyers for Human
Rights

Breen Creighton
RMIT University

E. Tursan d'Espaignet
University of Newcastle

Esther Stern
Flinders University of South
Australia

Fiona McDonald
Australian Centre for Health
Law Research

Fiona McLeay
Justice Connect

Greg Patmore
University of Sydney

John Denton
Corrs Chambers Westgarth

Kate Burns
University of New South
Wales

Mary E Crock
Sydney Law School

Merrilyn Walton
University of Sydney

Neil James
Australia Defence Association

Nicholas Cowdery
University of Sydney;
University of New South
Wales

Peter Sainsbury

Roy Baker
Macquarie Law School

Sean Cooney
University of Melbourne

Simon Rice
Australian National University

Sonia Allan
Deakin University

Thomas Faunce
Australian National University

Anonymous Contributors

Austria

Andreas Hable
Binder Grösswang

Christoph Konrath
Austrian Parliamentary
Administration

Claudia Hahl
Gesundheit Österreich GmbH

Clemens Egermann
Barnert Egermann Illigasch

Gerhard Jarosch
Austrian Association of
Prosecutors

Ivo Greiter
Greiter Pegger Kofler &
Partners

Johann Brunner
Johannes Kepler University
Linz

Julian Feichtinger
CHSH

Karl Stöger
University of Graz

Manfred Ketzer
Hausmaninger Kletter

Martin Reinisch
Brauneis Klausner Prändl
Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Martin Risak
University of Vienna

Rupert Manhart
Manhart Einsle Partner
Rechtsanwälte; ÖRAK; CCBE

Stefan Schumann
Johannes Kepler University
Linz

Stefan Zleptnig
University of Vienna

Thomas Frad
Karasek Wietrzyk
Rechtsanwälte GmbH

Thomas Hofmann
PALLAS Rechtsanwälte
Partnerschaft

Anonymous Contributors

Bahamas

G Deon Thompson
Sturup, Thompson & Co.

Shavon D. Bethel
Douglas Sands & Associates

Tavares K. LaRoda
Sunshine Holdings Limited

Wayne R. Munroe
Munroe & Associates

Anonymous Contributors

Bangladesh

A. H. M. Belal Chowdhury
FM Consulting International

A. S. A. Bari
A.S & Associates

A. S. M. Alamgir
Institute of Epidemiology,
Disease Control and Research

Abu Sayeed M M Rahman
United Hospital, Dhaka

Ajmalul Hossain
A Hossain & Associates

Al Amin Rahman
FM Associates

Bilqis Amin Hoque <i>Environment and Population Research Centre</i>	Barbados	Illia Salei <i>Borovtsov & Salei Law Firm</i>	Olivier De Witte <i>Université Libre de Bruxelles</i>	Juan Pablo Alvarez Belmonte <i>Lima & Asociados</i>
Bulbul Ahmed Panna <i>Lis And Lex</i>	Jaydene O. Thomas <i>Capital Law Chambers</i>	Katerina Akinschewa	Patrick Goffaux <i>Université Libre de Bruxelles</i>	Julio César Landívar Castro <i>Guevara & Gutiérrez S.C.</i>
Farhana Islam Khan <i>Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed & Associates</i>	Jefferson O'B Cumberbatch <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Lada Maisenia <i>Borovtsov & Salei Law Firm</i>	Valerie Flohimont <i>Unamur</i>	Karen Jimena Montaña Valenzuela <i>LABIMED UMSS</i>
Ferdaus Rahman <i>A.S & Associates</i>	Lalu Hanuman <i>Synagogue Chambers</i>	Liliya Katkovskaya	Walter P. Verstrepen <i>Elegis</i>	Manuel Urenda <i>Urenda Abogados</i>
Gazi Md Rokib Bin Hossain <i>The Legal Circle</i>	Natasha D.S. Green <i>Charlton Chambers</i>	Nadezhda <i>Uridicheskaya Companiya Fact</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Miguel Guzman-Rivero <i>Universidad Mayor de San Simón</i>
Imran Anwar <i>Tanjib Alam and Associates</i>	Shazard Mohammed	Oksana Puchkovskaya <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Belize	Mirko Rojas Cortez
Imteaz Ibne Mannan <i>Save the Children</i>	T. Alafia Samuels <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Sergey Demianenko <i>Verkhovodko & Partners LLC</i>	Andrea McSweeney Mckoy <i>Mckoy Torres LLP</i>	Nicolás Soliz Peinado <i>Salazar & Asociados</i>
Kamruzzaman <i>Daffodil International University</i>	Westmin R.A. James <i>University of the West Indies, Cave Hill</i>	Tatiana Ignatovskaya <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	David S. Morales <i>Morales Peyrefitte LLP</i>	Pablo Marin <i>Lima & Asociados</i>
Khandaker Mashfique Ahmed <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Tomashevski Kirill <i>International University MITSO</i>	Marvin L. Manzanero <i>Ministry of Health</i>	Pedro Barrientos Loayza
Mir Shamsur Rahman <i>University of Asia Pacific</i>	Alesia Vladimirovna Karpitskaya <i>Legal Consultation of Dribinsky District</i>	Vadzim Samaryn <i>Belarusian State University</i>	Oneyda K. Flores Piper	Raul A Baldivia <i>Baldivia Unzaga & Asociados</i>
Mohammad Rafiqul Islam Chowdhury <i>M. R. I. Chowdhury & Associates</i>	Alexander Botian <i>Borovtsov & Salei Law Firm</i>	Valentina Ogarkova <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Rodwell R. A. Williams <i>Barrow & Williams LLP</i>	Rene Soria-Saucedo <i>University of Florida</i>
Mohammed Mutahar Hossain <i>Hossain & Khan Associates</i>	Alexander Liessem <i>BNT Legal & Tax</i>	Viachaslau Shastak	VMD Lizarraga	Rodrigo Jimenez Cusicanqui <i>Salazar & Asociados</i>
Saira Rahman Khan <i>BRAC University</i>	Alexandre Khrapoutski <i>Sysouev, Bondar, Khrapoutski Law Office</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Wayne A. Piper <i>Musa & Balderamos LLP</i>	Rosario Baptista Canedo
Sanwar Hossain <i>S Hossain & Associates</i>	Alexey Korol <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Belgium	Anonymous Contributors	Sandra Salinas <i>C.R. & F. Rojas</i>
Sayeed Abdullah Al Mamun Khan <i>A.S & Associates</i>	Alexsander Korsak <i>Arzinger Attorneys at Law</i>	Adrien Masset <i>Uliège</i>	Carlos Gerke S <i>Estudio Jurídico Gerke</i>	Victor Vargas Montaña <i>Herrera & Abogados</i>
Sheikh Abdur Rahim <i>Daffodil International University</i>	Anastasiya Bykouskaya <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Andrée Puttemans <i>Université Libre de Bruxelles</i>	Cesar Burgoa Rodriguez <i>Bufete Burgoa</i>	William Herrera Añez
Sheikh Faisal Shahrier Ziad <i>Next Legal</i>	Andrei Famenka <i>WHO Country Office Belarus</i>	Anna Gibello <i>Flinn Law</i>	Edgar Jaime Eguino <i>IT-Legal Bolivia</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Tanim Hussain Shawon <i>Supreme Court</i>	Antonina Ivanova	Christoph Van der Elst <i>Tilburg University; Gent University</i>	Ernesto Rojas Cabrera <i>Universidad Mayor de San Simón</i>	Bosnia & Herzegovina
Tanvir Quader <i>Vertex Chambers</i>	Diana Ivanova <i>Belarusian State University</i>	Delvaux <i>Elegis</i>	Gary Marcos Méndez Avilés <i>Universidad de Aquino</i>	Adis Arapovic <i>Centres for Civic Initiatives</i>
Tanzeer Ahmad <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Dmitry Kovalchik <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Emmanuel Ruchat <i>Lexial</i>	Ivan B. Cáceres Ibañez <i>Caceres & Asoc.</i>	Adnan Duraković <i>University of Zenica</i>
Tasmiah Nuhiya Ahmed <i>Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs</i>	Dmitry Semashko <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Jean Bornet	Ivan Lima Magne <i>Centro de Estudios de Justicia y Participación</i>	Andrea Zubović-Devedžić
Anonymous Contributors	Elena Sapego <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Jean François Brichant <i>CHU de Liège</i>	Javier Mir Peña <i>Mir & Asociados</i>	Darko Brkan <i>Civic Association Why Not</i>
	Elena Sheleg <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Jean Jacqmain <i>Université Libre de Bruxelles</i>	Jorge Luis Inchauste <i>Guevara & Gutiérrez S.C.</i>	Denis Pajić <i>University of Mostar Džemal Bijedić</i>
		Jean-François van Drooghenbroeck <i>Université catholique de Louvain</i>	Jorge Omar Mostajo Barrios <i>Universidad Mayor de San Andrés</i>	Edin Halapic <i>University of Sarajevo</i>
		Michel De Wolf <i>Université catholique de Louvain</i>	José Carlos Bernal Rivera <i>Guevara & Gutiérrez S.C.</i>	Goran Šimić <i>International University of Sarajevo</i>
				Hajrija Sijercic-Colic <i>University of Sarajevo</i>
				Hana Korać <i>University of Travnik</i>

Lana Bubalo <i>University of Mostar Džemal Bijedić</i>	Mphoentle Molaodi <i>Desai Law Group</i>	Elival Ramos <i>Universidade de São Paulo</i>	Luiz Guilherme Primos <i>Primos e Primos Advogados</i>	Raquel Betty de Castro Pimenta <i>Tribunal Regional do Trabalho da 3ª Região</i>
Mehmed Ganic <i>International University of Sarajevo</i>	Munyaka Wadaira Makuyana <i>Makuyana Legal Practice</i>	Emilio Peluso Neder Meyer <i>Federal University of Minas Gerais</i>	Luiz Gustavo Ribeiro Augusto <i>Tribunal Regional do Trabalho da 2ª Região</i>	Raquel Lima Scalcon <i>Uniritter School of Law</i>
Mehmed Spaho <i>Law Office Spaho Ltd.</i>	Neo Thelma Moathodi <i>Y S Moncho Attorneys</i>	Eraldo Silva Júnior <i>Defensoria Pública da União</i>	Marcelo Maciel Ramos <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>	Roberta de Freitas Campos <i>Oswaldo Cruz Foundation</i>
Miodrag N. Simović <i>Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	Patient S Thuto <i>Chibanda, Makgalemele & Co.</i>	Fabio Martins Di Jorge <i>Peixoto & Cury Advogados</i>	Maria Celina Bodin de Moraes <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro; Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Rodrigo Ghiringhelli de Azevedo <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul</i>
Mirela Cokic Dzinic <i>University of Tuzla</i>	Patrick Akhiwu <i>Pakmed Pty Ltd.</i>	Fabio Queiroz Pereira <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>	Maria Clara Oliveira Santos <i>Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei</i>	Rodrigo Giordano de Castro <i>Peixoto & Cury Advogados</i>
Mirjana Šarkinović	Piyush Sharma <i>Piyush Sharmna Attorneys & Co.</i>	Fabio Ulhoa Coelho <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo</i>	Maria-Valéria Junho Penna <i>Federal University of Rio de Janeiro</i>	Rômulo Soares Valentini <i>Universidade Federal De Minas Gerais; Tribunal Regional do Trabalho da 3ª Região</i>
Osman Sinanović <i>University of Tuzla</i>	Tshekiso Tshekiso <i>Tshekiso Ditiro & Jani</i>	Felipe Dutra Asensi <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Marília Bense Othero <i>Premier Hospital - São Paulo</i>	Sérgio Cruz Arenhart <i>Universidade Federal do Paraná</i>
Randzana Hadzibegovic Haracic <i>Općinski sud Bugojno</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Fernanda V Terrazas <i>Conselho Nacional de Secretarias Municipais de Saúde</i>	Máριο de Barros Duarte Garcia <i>Duarte Garcia, Caselli Guimarães e Terra Advogados</i>	Sergio Mannheimer
Samil Ramić <i>Basic court in Bugojno</i>	Alexandre Fragoso Silvestre <i>Briganti Advogados</i>	Fernando Aith <i>University of São Paulo</i>	Matheus Cherulli Alcantara Viana <i>Viana e Azevedo Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Soraia Ghassab Saleh <i>Saleh Advogados Associados</i>
Selma Demirović-Hamzić <i>Marić & Co. Law Firm Ltd.</i>	Ana Paula de Barcellos <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Flávia Souza Máximo Pereira <i>Federal University of Ouro Preto</i>	Maurício Faragone <i>Faragone Advogados</i>	Sueli Dallari <i>CEPEDISA, Universidade de São Paulo</i>
Slaven Dizdar	André de Melo Ribeiro <i>Dias Carneiro Advogados</i>	Gabriel Costa <i>Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.</i>	Ordelio Azevedo Sette <i>Azevedo Sette Advogados</i>	Suzana De Queiroz Alves <i>Defensoria Pública da União</i>
Tijana Milačić <i>Law Firm Sajjić</i>	André Gustavo Isola Fonseca <i>Koury Lopes Advogados</i>	Gerson Luiz Carlos Branco <i>Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul</i>	Paulo Brancher <i>Azevedo Sette Advogados</i>	Thiago Bottino <i>FGV Law School</i>
Zijad Dzafic <i>University of Tuzla</i>	Bruno Carazza dos Santos <i>Folha de S. Paulo</i>	Guilherme Bier Barcelos <i>Bier Barcelos Advogados</i>	Paulo Prado <i>Koury Lopes Advogados</i>	Victor Hugo Criscuolo Boson <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>
Zoran Dakic <i>Bijeljina</i>	Caitlin Mulholland <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Heloisa Estellita <i>FGV DIREITO SP</i>	Paulo R. Sehn <i>Trench, Rossi e Watanabe Advogados</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Anonymous Contributors	Carlos Ayres <i>Maeda, Ayres e Sarubbi Advogados</i>	Igor Parente <i>Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.</i>	Paulo Sergio João <i>Paulo Sergio João Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Bulgaria
Botswana	Carolina G. F. Korbage de Castro <i>Korbage de Castro Advocacia</i>	Isabel Franco <i>Koury Lopes Advogados</i>	Pedro Aguiar de Freitas <i>Veirano Advogados</i>	Delchev & Partners
A. R. Khan <i>Rahim Khan & Co.</i>	Carolina Haber <i>Defensoria Pública RJ</i>	José Ricardo dos Santos Luz Júnior <i>Braga Nascimento e Zilio Advogados Associados</i>	Pedro Augusto Gravatá Nicoli <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>	Denitsa Sacheva <i>International Healthcare and Health Insurance Institute</i>
Abel Modimo <i>Modimo & Associates</i>	César Rossi Machado <i>Demarest Advogados</i>	Juliana Cesario Alvim Gomes <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Rafael Villac Vicente de Carvalho <i>Peixoto & Cury Advogados</i>	Desislava Anastasova <i>CMS Sofia</i>
Angelica Bojosi <i>Desai Law Group</i>	Clara Iglesias Keller <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Leandro Bonini Farias <i>Coutinho e Farias Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Raoni Macedo Bielschowsky <i>Universidade Federal de Uberlândia</i>	Desislava Todorova <i>CMS Sofia</i>
Atang Hilton Latelang <i>Piyush Sharmna Attorneys & Co.</i>	Daniel Bushatsky <i>Advocacia Bushatsky</i>	Lília Carvalho Finelli <i>Federal University of Minas Gerais</i>	Luciano Feldens <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul</i>	Gergana Ilieva <i>Kolcheva, Smilenov, Koev & Partners</i>
Boikaego N Mogae <i>Collins Newman & Co.</i>	Daniela Muradas Reis <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>			Ivelina Vassileva and Stefana Tsekova <i>Schönherr</i>
Buhle Ncube <i>LegalWise Botswana</i>	David Braga Jr. <i>Hospital dos Servidores Públicos do Estado de São Paulo</i>			Ivo Baev <i>Ivo Baev and Partners</i>
Kagiso Jani <i>Tshekiso Ditiro & Jani</i>				
Kwadwo Osei-Ofei <i>Osei-Ofei Swabi & Co.</i>				
Lethogonolo Makgane <i>Makgane Attorneys</i>				
Motsomi Ndala Marobela <i>University of Botswana</i>				

Jean Crombois
American University in
Bulgaria

Jenia Dimitrova
CMS Cameron McKenna
Nabarro Olswang

Lachezar Raichev
Penkov, Markov & Partners

Lidia Georgieva
Medical University, Sofia

Lucia F. Miree
American University in
Bulgaria

Momyana Guneva
Burgas Free University

Nikolai Hristov
Medical University, Sofia

Pavel Petkov

Peter Petrov
Yosifova, Ivanov & Petrov

Petko Salchev
National Center of Public
Health and Analyses

Stanley B Gyoshev
University of Exeter

Stela Ivanova
Institut für Ostrecht München;
Neupert Ivanova & Koledi

Anonymous Contributors

Burkina Faso

Abdoulaye Soma
Société Burkinabé de Droit
Constitutionnel

Ali Karambiri
Barreau du Burkina Faso

Ali Neyá
Cabinet d'Avocats Ali Neyá

**Apollinaire Joachimson
Kyélem de Tambèla**
Barreau du Burkina Faso

Boubacar Nacro
CHUSS Bobo-Dioulasso

Boubakar Toure
Université Ouaga I Pr Joseph
Ki-Zerbo

Constance Kyelem-Terrah
Cabinet d'Avocat Kyelem-
Terrah

Habib Ahmed Djiga
Université Ouaga II

Koulika Arnaud Nikiema
Centre d'études et de
recherche sur les TIC et la
cyberactivité

Lalogo Julien

N. Marcellin Somé

**Ouedraogo Stephane Marie
Ibrahim**

Samuel Ibrahim Guitanga
Barreau du Burkina Faso

Wilfried Zoundi
Conseil National des OSC

Anonymous Contributors

Cambodia

Allen Prak Pheap
PSA Asia Law Office

Billy Chia-Lung Tai

Fil B. Tabayoyong, Jr.
Pannasastra University of
Cambodia

Kit Touch
Community Legal Education
Centre

Samnang Sun
Sotheaphal, Samnang, Sophy
& Partners

Sek Sophorn
Rights & Business Law Office

Sia Phearum
Housing Rights Task Force

Sopheap Chak
Cambodian Center for Human
Rights

Vichuta Ly
LSCW

Anonymous Contributors

Cameroon

Barthélemy Tchepnang
Centre d'Appui à la Justice
et d'Animation pour le
Développement

Charles Harold Kooh
The Abeng Law Firm

Etakong Tabeyang
Ministry of External Relations

Gilbert Awah Bongam
Bongam and Youmbi Law Firm

J. J. Claude Siewe
Siewe & Partners

Jean-Aimé Kounga
The Abeng Law Firm

John Esandua Morfaw
Strategic Development
Initiatives

Justin Njifack
UNV, UNDP South Sudan

**Kouagnang Nana Claude
Manuella**

Laurent Dongmo
Associé Cabinet Jing &
Partners

**Lekeanyi Nkengasong Epse
Asibong Queenta**
The Abeng Law Firm

Mbanda Epanty Agbor Nde
D. Moukouri & Partners

Njini Rose Futrih Ngong
Regional Hospital Bamenda

Nyamboli Joyce Ngwe
Destiny Chambers

Roland Abeng
The Abeng Law Firm

Serges Doumtsop

Stanley Abane
The Abeng Law Firm

Tarh Frambo
The Global Citizens' Initiative

Tsamayem Dongkeu Oscar
The Abeng Law Firm

**Woumbou Nzetchie Alain
Bruno**
Cabinet d'Avocats Josette
Kadji

**Yatchet Youndja Georges
Patric**
Prudent Law Consulting

Anonymous Contributors

Canada

Brian Etherington
University of Windsor

Brian Langille
University of Toronto

Brian M. Pukier
Stikeman Elliott LLP

Charlyn Black
University of British Columbia

Craig R. Janes
University of Waterloo

Daniel M. Campbell
Cox & Palmer

Del Atwood
Nova Scotia Judiciary

Domenic A. Crolla
Gowling WLG LLP

Dwight Newman
University of Saskatchewan

Fabien Gélinas
McGill University

Finn Makela
Université de Sherbrooke

Gaynor Roger
Shibley Righton LLP

Glen E Luther
University of Saskatchewan

Jabeur Fathally
University of Ottawa

Jason Foster
Athabasca University

John M. Buhlman
WeirFoulds LLP

Karen Busby
University of Manitoba

Lise Desmarais
Université de Sherbrooke

Louis Letellier de St-Just

Michel Drapeau
Michel Drapeau Law Office

Nayha Acharya
Schulich School of Law

Rick Molz
Concordia University

Sonny Goldstein
Goldstein Financial
Consultants

Anonymous Contributors

Chile

Alberto Alcalde H.
PUGA ORTIZ Abogados

Alfonso Canales Undurraga
Uribe, Hubner & Canales
Abogados

Andrés Milano García
CMZ Abogados

Benjamin Ferrada
Ferada y Cia.

Carlos Ossandón Salas
Eluchans y Compañía
Abogados

Catalina Salem Gesell
Pontificia Universidad Católica
de Chile

Caterina Guidi Moggia
Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez

Claudio Fuentes Maureira
Universidad Diego Portales

Daniela Horvitz Lennon
Horvitz & Cia Abogados

Daniela Pérez

Domingo Eyzaguirre
Della Maggiora Eyzaguirre
Ferrada Abogados

Eduardo González Lara
Universidad de Valparaíso y
Andrés Bello

Fabio Jordan
Poder Judicial

Fernando Lolas Stepke
Universidad de Chile

Fernando Maturana Crino
Eyzaguirre y Compañía

Gabriela Novoa
Red de Salud UC CHRISTUS

Gonzalo Hoyl M.
Hoyl Alliende & Cía. Abogados

**Humberto Sánchez
Pacheco**

Jorge A. Canales González
Peralta, Gutiérrez & Asociados

Jorge Bofill Genzsch
Bofill Escobar Abogados

**Juan Enrique Vargas
Viancos**
Universidad Diego Portales

Juan Pablo Cox Leixelard
Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez

Luis Felipe Hubner
Uribe, Hubner & Canales
Abogados

Luis Parada
BAZ | DLA Piper

**Manuel Jiménez
Pfungsthorn**
Jara del Favero Abogados

Manuel José Fernández B.

Marcelo Soto U.
UH&C; Universidad de los
Andes

**María Elena Santibáñez
Torres**
Pontificia Universidad Católica
de Chile

María Inés Horvitz Lennon
Universidad de Chile

María Norma Oliva Lagos
Corporación de Asistencia
Judicial

Martín Besio Hernández
Universidad Diego Portales

Matías Donoso Lamas
Urenda & Cia.

Michele Daroch Sagredo
Abdala & Cia. Abogados

Omar Morales
Montt y Cia. S.A.

Patricio Morales Aguirre
Estudio Jurídico Pérez Donoso

Paulo Larrain
NLD

Ramón García
Universidad Católica
Santísima Concepción

Raúl Novoa Galán

Ricardo Lillo
Universidad Diego Portales

Roberto Guerrero V.
Pontificia Universidad Católica
de Chile

Rodolfo Fuenzalida Sanhueza
GFSU Abogados

Rodrigo Zegers Reyes
Rivadeneira Colombara Zegers

Anonymous Contributors

China

Jonathan Isaacs
Baker & McKenzie

Matthew Murphy
MMLC Group

Qingjie He

Yongping Xiao
Wuhan University Institute of
International Law

Anonymous Contributors

Colombia

Alba Yaneth Rincón Méndez
Universidad Industrial de
Santander

Ana Liliana Ríos García
Universidad del Norte

Andrés Esteban Naranjo Barrera
ARI Consulting Group S.A.S.

Angela María Ruiz Sternberg
Universidad del Rosario

Camilo Torres Serna
Universidad Libre de Cali

Carlos Andrés Gómez González
Universidad Jorge Tadeo
Lozano

Carlos Mario Molina Arrubla
Molina Díaz & Abogados

Catalina Herrera von Norden
ARI Consulting Group S.A.S.

David F. Varela
Pontificia Universidad
Javeriana

Diego Felipe Valdivieso Rueda
VS+M Abogados

Eduardo Cárdenas
Dentons Cárdenas &
Cárdenas

Elizabeth Castillo Castillo
Municipio de Santiago de Cali

Enrique Alvarez P.
Lloreda Camacho & Co.

Felipe Aristizabal
Niето & Chalela Abogados

Fernando Arteaga-Suárez
Universidad del Valle

Fernando Pabon Santander
Pabon Abogados

Gustavo Tamayo
Lloreda Camacho & Co.

Ignacio Santamaría
Lloreda Camacho & Co.

Joe Bonilla Gálvez
Muñoz Tamayo & Asociados

Jorge Acosta Reyes
Universidad del Norte

Jorge Díaz Cardenas
Diaz Cardenas Abogados

Jorge Enrique Galvis Tovar
Lloreda Camacho & Co.

Jorge Lara Urbaneja
LaraConsultores

Lucas Fajardo Gutiérrez
Brigard & Urrutia Abogados

Luis Alberto Tafur Calderón
Universidad del Valle

Luis Fernando Ramírez Contreras
Sala Penal Tribunal Superior
de Bogotá

Manuel Mejía Florez
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Marcela Castro-Ruiz
Universidad de los Andes

María Transito Díaz del Castillo
Universidad del Valle; ANEC

Martha Eugenia Uribe Mutis
Universidad Libre de Cali

Miguel Angel Ramirez Gaitan
World Legal Corporation

Paula Samper Salazar
Gómez-Pinzón Zuleta
Abogados S.A.S.

Rafael Tuesca Molina
Universidad del Norte

Raúl Alberto Suárez Arcila
Suárez Arcila Abogados
Asociados

Ricardo Posada-Maya
Universidad de los Andes

Santiago Martínez Méndez
Universidad de los Andes;
Godoy Córdoba Abogados

Tatiana Gacés
Baker & McKenzie

William Javier Araque Jaimes
Gómez-Pinzón Zuleta
Abogados S.A.S.

Anonymous Contributors

Costa Rica

Adrián Alvarenga
Batalla Salto Luna

Armando A. Guardia
Guardia & Cubero

Arnoldo André
Lexincorp

Arturo Herrera Barquero
Caja Costarricense de Seguro
Social

Carlos Humberto Góngora Fuentes

Carlos José Valerio Monge

David Gutierrez
BLP Abogados

Emilia Saborio Pozuelo
Bufete Soley, Saborio &
Asociados

Enrique López Jiménez
Dentons Muñoz - Costa Rica

Erick Ramos Fallas

Fátima Porras Moya
Martínez & Porras Abogados

Fernán Vargas
Lex Counsel

Francinie Obando Porras

Francisco José Aguilar-de B. Urbina
Publicola Project

Jimmy Solano

José Antonio Muñoz
Dentons Muñoz - Costa Rica

Luis Ángel Sánchez Montero
Facio & Cañas

M. Enrique Lizano
Lizano Pacheco Abogados

María del Rocío Quirós Arroyo
Bufete AG Legal

Miguel Ruiz
Lex Counsel

Rafael Angel Rodriguez Salazar
La Firma de Abogados CR

Randall Madrigal Madrigal
Colegio de Abogados y
Abogadas de Costa Rica

René Ramos Carmon

Rodrigo Campos Esquivel
Poder Judicial

Sergio Amador Hasbun
Batalla Salto Luna

Silvia Alvarado Quijano
Bufete AG Legal

Thelma Petrucci
BLP Abogados

Vivian Liberman
BLP Abogados

Wilber Elias Montenegro Reyes
Bufete AG Legal

Anonymous Contributors

Cote d'Ivoire

Abdramane Fofana

Alexandre Baïro
SCPA
KlemetSawadogoKouadio

Arsene Dable

Assa Akoh Simone
Association des Femmes
Juristes de Côte d'Ivoire

Charles Kignima
Barreau de Côte d'Ivoire

Eric Bably
BK & Associes

Françoise Angeline Assi-Kaudjhis-Offoumou
Association Internationale
pour la Démocratie

Geneviève Diallo-Sissoko
Barreau de Côte d'Ivoire; Paix
et Sécurité pour les Femmes
de l'Espace CEDEAO

Isabelle Sokolo-Boni
Bilé-Aka, Brizoua-Bi &
Associes

Joachim Bilé-Aka
Bilé-Aka, Brizoua-Bi &
Associes

Jules Gotre
ONG Amepouh

Louis Metan

Raphael Abauleth

Séritouba Gnangue
Barreau de Côte d'Ivoire

Souleymane Sakho
SCPA Sakho-Yapobi-Fofana

Théodore Hoegah
Cabinet Théodore Hoegah &
Michel Etté

Anonymous Contributors

Croatia

Alan Bosnar
University of Rijeka

Alan Soric
Soric & Tomekovic Dunda
Attorneys

Anita Krizmanic
Macesic & Partners LLC

Arsen Bacic
University of Split

Boris Kozjak
Boris Kozjak Law Office

Boris Savoric
Savoric & Partners LLC

Darko Jurišić
General Hospital Dr. Josip
Benčević

Floriana Bulić-Jakus
University of Zagreb

Hrvoje Banfić
University of Zagreb

Hrvoje Kraljičković
Hrvoje Kraljičković Law Office

Ivan Kos
PETOŠEVIĆ

Ivan Vuljanić
Hrvoje Kraljičković Law Office

Ivo Grga
Law Office Ivo Grga

Marko Lovrić
Marko Lovrić Law Office

Neven Cirkveni
Law Office Cirkveni

Rudolf Gregurek
University of Zagreb

Višnja Drenški Lasan
Law Firm Višnja Drenški Lasan

Zoran Vujasin
Vujasin & Patners

Anonymous Contributors

Czech Republic

Hedvika Hartmanova
Hartmanova & Steininger

Helena Hangler
Schönherr

Jan Hurdík
Masaryk University Brno

Jan Hurdík
Okresní soud v Třebíči

Jan Poláček
Poláček, Tryznová & Prudlová

Lukáš Prudil
AK PRUDIL a spol., S.R.O.

Matej Smolar
Felix a spol.

Michal Peškar

Miloslav Jančík

Ondřej Dušek
Peterka & Partners

Pavel Holec
Holec, Zuska & Partners

Pavel Urban
National Institute of Public Health

Radek Matouš
Dvořák Hager & Partners

Simona Stocesova
University of West Bohemia (Pilsen)

Štěpán Holub
Holubová Advokáti S.R.O.

Tomas Cihula
Kinstellar

Tomas Matejovsky
CMS Cameron McKenna Nabarro Olswang

Vojtech Steininger
Hartmanova & Steininger

Anonymous Contributors

Denmark

Anette Storgaard
Aarhus University

Anne Brandt Christensen
Advokatfirmaet Brandt Christensen

Hans Henrik Edlund
Aarhus University

Jacob Hjortshøj
Bech-Bruun Law Firm

Jacob Schall Holberg
Bech-Bruun Law Firm;
University of Copenhagen

Jakob S. Johnsen
HjulmandKaptain

Jens Rye-Andersen
Advokatfirmaet Eurojuris Aalborg

Lars Lindencrone Petersen
Bech-Bruun Law Firm

Marianne Granhøj
Kromann Reumert

Morten Broberg
University of Copenhagen

Natalie Videbaek Munkholm
Aarhus University

Poul Hvilsted
Horten Law Firm

Anonymous Contributors

Dominica

Rose-Anne Charles
Alick Lawrence Chambers

Dominican Republic

Alberto E. Fiallo-Billini S.
Fiallo-Billini Scanlon Abogados

Alberto Hernández Herrera
Loren-Rouse-Hernández & Asoc.

Alfredo I. Lachapel
Lachapel Toribio Abogados

Arismendi Díaz Santana

Arturo J. Ramirez
Ibert & Ramirez

Domingo Suzaña Abreu
Suzaña & Asociados

Erika Julissa Suero Feliz

Francisco Alvarez Valdez
Participación Ciudadana

Georges Santoni Recio
Russin Vecchi & Heredia Bonetti

Gilberto Objío Subero
Medical Law RD

Iván A. Cunillera Albuquerque
Ivan Cunillera y Asociados

Jaime M. Senior Fernández
Headrick Rizik Alvarez & Fernández

Jaime Roca
J. J. Roca & Asociados

Jesus Feris-Iglesias
Hospital Infantil Dr. Robert Reid Cabral

Jesus Francos Rodriguez
Medina Garrigo Abogados

José Cruz Campillo
Jiménez Cruz Peña

Juan Carlos Ortiz Abreu
Ortiz & Comprés

Loraine Maldonado
Mesa & Mesa

Lupo Alfonso Hernandez Contreras

Lupo Hernández Bisonó

Magdalena Rathe
Fundación PLENITUD

Manuel E. Colomé Hidalgo
Hospital Pediátrico Dr. Hugo Mendoza

Manuel Fermín Cabral
Fermin & Guerrero

María Esther Fernandez A. de Pou

Mary Fernández
Headrick Rizik Alvarez & Fernández

Rafael Antonio Santana Goico
H.R.A.F., S.R.L.

Rodolfo Mesa Chavez
Mesa & Mesa

Rosa Ypania Burgos Minaya
Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo

Samir R. Chami Isa
Participación Ciudadana

Stalin Ciprián
Ciprián Arriaga & Asocs.

Virgilio A. Mendez Amaro
Mendez & Asociados

Yamil Musri Canalda

Anonymous Contributors

Ecuador

Alberto Vivanco Aguirre
González Peñaherrera & Asociados

Alfredo G. Brito
Brito & Pinto

Alvaro José Freile Franco
Universidad de los Hemisferios

Ana Belen Posso
Ontaneda & Posso Abogados

Avelina Ponce Gómez de la Torre
Ponce & Ponce Abogados Consultores

Carlos Carrasco Yopez
AC Abogados & Consultores

Carlos Solines Coronel
Jurídico Asociado Solines

Ciro Pazmino Zurita
P&P Abogados

Claudia Storini
Universidad Pública de Navarra

David Ponce Gómez de la Torre
Ponce & Ponce Abogados Consultores

Edgar Neira Orellana
Gallegos, Valarezo & Neira

Edmundo Boderó Cali
Estudio Jurídico Boderó & Boderó

Francisco Dávalos Morán
González Peñaherrera & Asociados

Gabriel Pinto Navarrete
Estudio Jurídico Prado

Gustavo Ortega Trujillo
Ortega Abogados & Asociados

James Stanley Pilco Luzuriaga
Universidad del Azuay

José Alberto Ontaneda Andrade
Ontaneda & Posso Abogados

Juan Carlos Riofrío Martínez-Villalba
Universidad de los Hemisferios

Juan José Campaña
SMARTLEXSERVICES S.A.

Leonardo Sempertegui
Sempertegui Ontaneda Abogados

Luis Ponce Palacios
Estudio Jurídico Quevedo & Ponce

Marcelo Guerra
Universidad Católica de Cuenca

Marcelo Proaño Paredes
Romero Arteta Ponce Asociados

María Sol Sevilla
Sempertegui Ontaneda Abogados

Mario I. Armendáriz Y. Armendáriz & Andino Abogados

Nathaly Alexandra Salazar Ulloa

Pablo Andino Fiallos
Armendáriz & Andino Abogados

Pablo Mencías Cisneros
Sempertegui Ontaneda Abogados

Santiago Solines
Solines & Asociados

Simón Santiago Dávalos Ochoa

Tatiana Villacres
Quantics Cia. Ltda.

Washington Bolívar Trujillo Realpe

Anonymous Contributors

Egypt

Abdel Aziz Zaki
Eldib & Co.

Ayman Sherif Nour
Nour & Selim in association with Al Tamimi & Co.

Bassem S Wadie
Urology & Nephrology Center

Ibrahim Ahmad Ibrahim

Khaled El Shalakany
Shalakany Law Office

Mohamed Abdelaal
Alexandria University

Mohamed Hanafi Mahmoud
Ministry of Justice

Mohamed Kandel
Ibrachy & Dermarkar Law Firm

Mohamed T. Elrafie
Alliance Law Firm

Anonymous Contributors

El Salvador

Benjamin Valdez Iraheta
Benjamin Valdez & Asociados

Carlos Enrique Castillo García
Romero Pineda & Asociados

Carlos R. Urbina Blandón
Valdes, Suárez & Velasco, Ltda.

Carolina Lazo
Arias Law

Christian Bara Cousin <i>Bara Legal Corporation</i>	Mardoqueo J. Tóchez Molina <i>Lawyers Corp</i>	Melita Sogomonjan <i>Tallinn University of Technology</i>	Tamrat Assefa <i>Tamrat Assefa Liban Law Office</i>	Elisabeth Grabli <i>Barreau de Paris</i>
David Ernesto Claros Flores <i>García & Bodán</i>	Mariana Fermina Bolaños Meardi <i>García & Bodán</i>	Merle Erikson <i>University of Tartu</i>	Tegegne Zergaw <i>Bahir Dar University</i>	Francis Tartour
David Osvaldo Toledo Marroquín <i>Universidad Católica de El Salvador</i>	Mario Cativo <i>Bufete Cativo</i>	Mihkel Gaver <i>Advokaadibüroo RS MERCATORIA</i>	Temesgen Sisay <i>Bahir Dar University</i>	Gauthier Chassang <i>Inserm</i>
Delmer Edmundo Rodríguez Cruz <i>Escuela Superior de Economía y Negocios</i>	Marta Celina Rodríguez de Parada	Rauno Ligi <i>Law Office COBALT Estonia</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Isabelle Carbuca <i>IVCH Paris Law Firm</i>
Diego Martín-Menjívar <i>Consortium Legal</i>	Oscar Torres Cañas <i>García & Bodán</i>	Senny Pello <i>Advokaadibüroo Concordia</i>	Finland	Jean Louis Brochen <i>Barreau de Lille</i>
Ernesto Sánchez <i>Arias Law</i>	Piero Rusconi <i>Central Law El Salvador</i>	Tanel Kerikmäe <i>Tallinn University of Technology</i>	Ari Miettinen <i>Fimlab Laboratories Ltd.</i>	Le Maigat Patrice <i>Université de Rennes 1</i>
Feridee Hazel Alabí <i>Romero Pineda & Asociados</i>	Porfirio Díaz Fuentes <i>DLM Abogados</i>	Tanel Küün <i>TARK Law Firm</i>	Jukka Peltonen <i>Asianajotoimisto DLA Piper Finland Oy</i>	Marie Christine Cimadevilla <i>Cimadevilla Avocats</i>
Guillermo Alexander Parada Gámez <i>Parada Josa & Asociados</i>	Rebeca Atanacio de Basagoitia <i>Escalon & Atanacio</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Jussi Tapani <i>University of Turku</i>	Nicolas Mathieu <i>Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom LLP</i>
Ivan Séassal <i>I&D Consulting</i>	Rommell Sandoval <i>I&D Consulting; SBA Firma Legal</i>	Ethiopia	Katja Lindroos <i>University of Eastern Finland</i>	Philippe Marin <i>Cabinet Imavocats</i>
Jackson Parada	Teresa Beatriz Merino Benítez <i>Romero Pineda & Asociados</i>	Abdurahman Seid	Markku Fredman <i>Asianajotoimisto Fredman & Månsson Oy</i>	Sébastien Ducamp <i>Sesame Avocats</i>
Jonathan Menjivar <i>Central Law El Salvador</i>	Yudy Aracely Jiménez Rivera <i>Gold Service S.A. de C.V.</i>	Aberra Degefa Nagawo <i>Addis Ababa University</i>	Matti Ilmari Niemi <i>University of Eastern Finland</i>	Stolowy <i>HEC PARIS</i>
José Eduardo Barrientos Aguirre <i>Sandoval-Barrientos & Asociados S.A. de C.V.</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Abiyou Girma Tamrat	Matti Reinikainen <i>Kolari & Co. Oy</i>	Anonymous Contributors
José Eduardo Tomasino Hurtado <i>Consortium Legal</i>	Andres Vutt <i>University of Tartu</i>	Abrham Yohannes Hailu <i>Abrham Law Office</i>	Matti Tolvanen <i>University of Eastern Finland</i>	Georgia
José Roberto Romero <i>Romero Pineda & Asociados</i>	Ene Soop <i>Law Firm Narlex</i>	Belay Ketema Homa	Mika J. Lehtimäki <i>Attorneys-at-Law Trust</i>	Abashidze Ana <i>NGO Partnership for Human Rights</i>
Josué Reyes <i>Arias Law</i>	Ga Gabriel Tavits	Biniam Shiferaw Ayalew <i>Global Center on Cooperative Security</i>	Mika Launiala <i>University of Eastern Finland</i>	Anna Arganashvili <i>NGO Partnership for Human Rights</i>
Juan José Piliá Alberto <i>Piliá - Santos & Asociados</i>	Hannes Küün <i>TARK Law Firm</i>	Debebe Hailegebriel <i>Debebe Hailegebriel Law Office</i>	Patrick Lindgren <i>ADVOCARE Law Office</i>	Ekaterina Aleksidze <i>BGI Legal</i>
Juan José Planas Carías <i>Escuela Superior de Economía y Negocios</i>	Janika Aben <i>Tallinn University of Technology</i>	Endalkachew Geremew Negash	Paula Bock <i>ADVISE Attorneys-at-law Olli Pohjakallio Ltd</i>	Giorgi Beraia <i>Institute for Development of Freedom of Information</i>
Karla Patricia Alas de Duarte <i>Romero Pineda & Asociados</i>	Kaimo Rääppo <i>RS MERCATORIA Law Firm</i>	G. Khalid Kebede <i>Bahir Dar University</i>	Raimo Isoaho <i>University of Turku</i>	Gocha Svanidze <i>Law Firm Svanidze & Partners</i>
Kelly Beartz Romero <i>Nassar Abogados El Salvador</i>	Kaja Põlluste <i>University of Tartu</i>	Girma Kassa Kumsa <i>Adama Science and Technology University</i>	Tatu Hyttinen <i>University of Turku</i>	Grigol Gagnidze <i>Georgian Bar Association; Georgian Barristers & Lawyers International Observatory</i>
Laura Elizabeth Urrutia Vásquez <i>Laboratorios Vijosa, S.A de C.V.</i>	Kari Käsper <i>Estonian Human Rights Centre</i>	Guadie Sharew W. <i>Bahir Dar University</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Guram Imnadze <i>Human Rights Education and Monitoring Center</i>
Lourdes Dueñas <i>Asociación Salvadoreña de Infectología</i>	Kristel Urke <i>Ellex Raidla Law Firm</i>	Hiruy Wubie Gebreegziabher <i>Monash University</i>	France	Ivdiity Chikovani <i>Curatio International Foundation</i>
Luis Hector Alberto Perez Aguirre	Margit Vutt <i>Supreme Court of Estonia</i>	Mehari Redae <i>Addis Ababa University</i>	Barral Bruno <i>CHU Lyon</i>	Kakha Sharabidze <i>Business Legal Bureau</i>
	Martin Hirvoja	Mekdem Belayneh Woldeeslassie <i>Mekdem Law Office</i>	Bien <i>Groupe ESC Clermont-Ferrand</i>	Lasha Gogiberidze <i>BGI Legal</i>
		Michael Teshome	Bottini Fabien <i>Université Le Havre-Normandie</i>	Lina Ghvinianidze <i>Human Rights Education and Monitoring Center</i>
		Tameru Wondm Agegnehu <i>Tameru Wondm Agegnehu Law Offices</i>	David Levy <i>Barreau de Paris</i>	

Mariam Tutberidze
*Institute for Development of
Freedom of Information*

Mariam Vashakidze
Business Legal Bureau

Maya Mtsariashvili
Business Legal Bureau

Nata Kazakhashvili
*lv. Javakhashvili Tbilisi State
University*

Nino Merebashvili
*N(N)LE; Institute for
Development of Freedom of
Information*

Nona Kurdovanidze
*Georgian Young Lawyers'
Association*

Revaz Beridze
McGill

Vakhtang Natsvlishvili
*Open Society Georgia
Foundation*

Anonymous Contributors

Germany

Alexander Putz
*Putz und Partner,
Steuerberater & Rechtsanwalt*

Andreas Grillo
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Anna Lindenberg

Annegret Berne
Anwaltskanzlei Berne

Antje Schwarz
Daimler AG

Bernd Weller
Heuking Kühn Lüer Wojtek

Burkhard Klüver
*Ahlers & Vogel Rechtsanwälte
PartG mbB*

Carsten Momsen
Freie Universitaet Berlin

Christian E. Naundorf

Christian Wolff
Schock Rechtsanwälte GbR

Christina Reifelsberger
HessenChemie

Christof Kerwer
*Julius-Maximilians-Universität
Würzburg*

Christoph Dirk Hexel
Heuking Kühn Lüer Wojtek

Christoph Lindner

Dirk Vielhuber
*Berufsgenossenschaft der
Bauwirtschaft*

Friederike Lemme
Kanzlei Lemme

Gernot A. Warmuth
Scheiber & Partner

Gregor Dornbusch

Helmut Jordan
Kanzlei Jordan Gaensheidestr

Henning Rosenau
*Martin-Luther-Universität
Halle-Wittenberg*

Hermann Bietz

Ingo Friedrich
*Dr. Friedrich und Partner
Rechtsanwaelte mbB*

Ingo Klaus Wamser

Jessica Jacobi
Kliemt & Vollstädt

Juergen Nazarek

Jürgen Baumann

**Kerstin Niethammer-
Jürgens**
*Jürgens
Rechtsanwalts-gesellschaft
mbH*

Lars Rieck
*IPCL Rieck & Partner
Rechtsanwältin*

Marc Seifert
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Martin Reufels
Heuking Kühn Lüer Wojtek

Martin Sträßer
*Sträßer Rehm Barfield,
Chemnitz*

Matthias Nodorf

Michael Staudenmayer

Monika Hagen

Nicola Kreutzer
Kreutzer & Kreuzau

Oliver Bolthausen
DWF

Oliver Schellbach
Schellbach Rechtsanwälte

Othmar K. Traber
*Ahlers & Vogel Rechtsanwälte
PartG mbB*

Rainer M. Hofmann
Kanzlei im Hofhaus Aachen

Reinhard Arndts
Mittelstein Rechtsanwälte

Roberto Kunz-Hallstein

Roland Gross

S. Beckmann-Koßmann

Sebastian Reinsch
*Janke & Reinsch
Rechtsanwaelte*

Stefan Huster
Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Stefan Müller-Römer

Thilo Mahnhold
Justem

Thomas Feltes
Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Thomas Jürgens
*Jürgens
Rechtsanwalts-gesellschaft
mbH*

Tobias Singelstein
Ruhr-Universität Bochum

Ulrich Keil
University of Muenster

Ulrike Köllner

Volker von Moers
Lawyers von Moers

Wolf Stahl

Wolfgang Hau
University of Passau

Anonymous Contributors

Ghana

Abena Ntrakwah-Mensah
Ntrakwah & Co.

Akosua Akoma Asiamah
Ntrakwah & Co.

Azanne Kofi Akainyah
A & A Law Consult

Clement Kojo Akapame
*Ghana Institute of
Management and Public
Administration*

Comfort Nyameba Opoku
*Ghana Health Service; Lekma
Hospital*

Dinah Baah-Odoom
Ministry of Health

Esi Tawia Addo-Ashong
*Ashong Benjamin and
Associates*

Isidore Tufuor
*Ghana Institute of
Management and Public
Administration*

Joyce Franklyn Thompson
Ntrakwah & Co.

Kwame Owusu Agyeman
University of Cape Coast

Nana Esi Aferba Ahlijah
Ariel Avery Law

Nana Tawiah Okyir
*Ghana Institute of
Management and Public
Administration*

Nii Nortey Hanson-Nortey
Ghana Health Service

Richmond Aryeetey
University of Ghana

Sam Okudzeto
Sam Okudzeto & Associates

Shirley Somuah
Ntrakwah & Co.

Anonymous Contributors

Greece

Anthony Mavrides
*Ballas, Pelecanos & Associates
L.P.C.*

Christina Papadopoulou
*Centre for Media Freedom
in the Middle East & North
Africa*

Damaskou Anna
Transparency International

Dionyssis Balourdos
*National Centre for Social
Research*

Effimia Tsangalidou
*Effimi Tsangalidou & Partners
Law Firm*

Fotini N Skopouli
Harokopio University

George Ballas
*Ballas, Pelecanos & Associates
L.P.C.*

Grace Katsoulis
*Ballas, Pelecanos & Associates
L.P.C.*

Ilias Anagnostopoulos
Anagnostopoulos Law Firm

**Konstantinos
Apostolopoulos**
Apostolopoulos Law Office

**Konstantinos Valmas-
Vloutis**

Kostoula Mazaraki
Nomos Law Firm

Magda Tazedaki Kapoti
Tazedakis Law Firm

Melina Avagianou
Klimaka Ngo

Nigel Bowen-Morris
Stephenson Harwood

Nikolaos Kondylis
*N. Kondylis & Partners Law
Office*

Panagiotis Gioulakos
e-nomos Business Consultants

Stefanos Tsimikalis
Tsimikalis Kalonarou

Stelios Grigoriou
*Gregoriou & Associates Law
Firm*

Yota Kremmida
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Anonymous Contributors

Grenada

Darshan Ramdhani
*Law Office of Ramdhani and
Associates*

Dawn De Coteau
EMA Solutions Legal Services

James Bristol
Henry, Henry & Bristol

Karen M. M. Samuel
Samuel Phillip & Associates

Martin Forde
St. George's University

Skeeta A. Chitan
Mitchell & Co.

Tanya K. Lambert

Anonymous Contributors

Guatemala

Alejandro Cofino Rodriguez
QLL+4 Abogados

Alfredo Rodríguez Mahuad
Consortium Legal

Alvaro Ricardo Cordon
Cordon & Ovalle Law Firm

Ana Gisela Castillo
Saravia y Muñoz

**Andrés Hernández
Martínez**
Bufete LITISGROUP

**Carlos Roberto Cordón
Krumme**
Cordón Krumme & Asociados

David Erales Jop
Consortium Legal

**David Ernesto Chacón
Estrada**
*Universidad de San Carlos de
Guatemala*

Diego Alejos Rivera <i>Consortium Legal</i>	Mario Roberto Guadron Rouanet <i>Palomo & Porras</i>	Melvin Tejada <i>CCSHH</i>	András Jakab <i>Pázmány Péter Catholic University</i>	Rajas Kasbekar
Edson López <i>Integrum</i>	Marvin Javier Dávila Villegas	Odir Aaron Fernández	Daniel Gera	Ruchi Sinha <i>Tata Institute of Social Sciences</i>
Emanuel Callejas A. <i>Carrillo & Asociados</i>	Pedro Mendoza Montano <i>Iurisconsulti Abogados y Notarios</i>	Patricia A. Solorzano	Gábor Baruch <i>Baruch Law Office</i>	Sachidananda Kannarnuji
Enrique Möller <i>EY Law</i>	Rodolfo Alegría Toruño <i>Carrillo & Asociados</i>	Ricardo A. Padilla P. <i>Central Law Honduras</i>	Nóra Nagy-Baranyi <i>JSLO Legal Services</i>	Sanjay R Hegde <i>Supreme Court of India</i>
Fredy Anibal Quinteros Sagastume <i>Asociación Derecho Somos Todos</i>	Vilma Chavez De Pop <i>IBFAN Guatemala</i>	Rosalinda Cruz Sequeira <i>Casco-Fortin, Cruz y Asociados</i>	Petra Bárd <i>National Institute of Criminology</i>	Saurabh Misra <i>Saurabh Misra & Associates</i>
Gabriel Arturo Muadi Garcia <i>Muadi, Murga & Jimenez</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Valerya Theodoracopoulos Lopez <i>Arias Law</i>	Réka Mező	Shankar Das <i>Tata Institute of Social Sciences</i>
Gonzalo Menendez Park <i>Lexincorp</i>	Guyana	Vanessa Oqueli <i>García & Bodán</i>	Viktor Lorincz <i>Hungarian Academy of Sciences</i>	Subhash Bhatnagar <i>Indian Institutes of Management</i>
Harvey Álvarez Pacay <i>HP Abogados</i>	Esther Sam	Anonymous Contributors	Zsolt Zengődi	Subhrarag Mukherjee <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>
Jorge Rolando Barrios <i>Bonilla, Montano, Toriello & Barrios</i>	Eusi Anderson <i>Gabriel Anderson Law</i>	Hong Kong SAR, China	Anonymous Contributors	Vipender Mann <i>KNM & Partners</i>
José Arturo Rosales Cano <i>García & Bodán</i>	Eva Rawana Scott <i>Rawana-Scott and Associates</i>	Christopher R J Hooley <i>Oldham, Li & Nie</i>	India	Yadlapalli Kusuma <i>AIIMS</i>
José Eduardo Martí Guilló <i>Universidad Rafael Landívar</i>	Mahendra Satram <i>Satram & Satram</i>	Danny Chan <i>Century Chambers</i>	A P S Narula	Yashomati Ghosh <i>National Law School of India University</i>
José Federico Zelada Cifuentes <i>Consortium Legal</i>	Anonymous Contributors	David C. Donald <i>The Chinese University of Hong Kong</i>	Amit Vijaykar <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Yazdi P Dandiwalla <i>Mulla and Mulla and Craigie Blunt and Caroe</i>
José Miguel Argueta Bone <i>Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala</i>	Honduras	Edward Alder <i>Prince's Chambers</i>	Anil Fernandes <i>Anil Fernandes & Associates</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Juan José Porras Castillo <i>Palomo & Porras</i>	Claudia Marcela Midence Soto <i>Arias Law</i>	Farzana Aslam <i>University of Hong Kong</i>	Anil Kumar K <i>Tata Institute of Social Sciences</i>	Indonesia
Juan Pablo Nimatuj Mansilla <i>Bufete Castro Basteguieta & Asociados</i>	David Israel Díaz Hernández <i>García & Bodán</i>	Ian Scott <i>City University of Hong Kong</i>	Anil Paleri	Alamo D. Laiman <i>Legisperitus Lawyers</i>
Luis Enrique Solares Larrave <i>Asensio Andrade Flores Abogados</i>	Edilka Ramos	James A. Rice <i>Lingnan University</i>	Anuvinda Varkey <i>Christian Coalition for Health</i>	Alexandra Gerungan <i>Makarim & Taira S.</i>
Luis Pedro Cazali	Ely Abel Pinto Jimenez	James L.W. Wong <i>Century Chambers</i>	Apar Gupta <i>Law Offices of Apar Gupta</i>	Erinda Resti Goesyen <i>Leks&Co</i>
Marco Antonio Palacios López <i>Palacios & Asociados</i>	Erick Fernando Lezama Lainez <i>Arias Law</i>	Michael Chai <i>Bernacchi Chambers</i>	Ashima Das <i>AHIS, Mumbai</i>	Gilang Mursito Aji <i>AM Oktarina</i>
Marco Antonio Villeda Sandoval	J. Humberto Medina Alva <i>Central Law Honduras</i>	Michael Vidler <i>Vidler & Co Solicitors</i>	Ashok N. Ramgir <i>Harsh Impex</i>	Hanim Hamzah <i>ZICOlaw</i>
Marcos Palma <i>Integrum</i>	Jessica Marleni Palma Olivares	Rick Glofcheski <i>University of Hong Kong</i>	Bontha V. Babu	Immanuel A. Indrawan <i>Indrawan Darsyah Santoso</i>
María Mercedes Castro Guerra <i>García & Bodán</i>	Jorge Lopez	Susan Kendall <i>Baker & McKenzie</i>	Damodhar Padmanabha <i>DXC Technology</i>	Marco Kumar <i>AM Oktarina</i>
Mario Archila <i>Arias Law</i>	Jorge Roberto Urmeneta Andres <i>Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras</i>	Victor Yang <i>Zhong Lun Law Firm</i>	Drushya Sridhar <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Noverizky Tri Putra Pasaribu <i>AM Oktarina</i>
	José Ángel Lara Pinto <i>Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras</i>	Yat Hung Tam	Ishwar Chandra Dwivedi	Poltak Arif <i>Bahar & Partners</i>
	Juan José Alcerro Milla <i>Aguilar Castillo Love</i>	Yun Zhao <i>University of Hong Kong</i>	Nagarathna A. <i>National Law School of India University</i>	Rahayu Ningsih Hoed <i>Makarim & Taira S.</i>
	Karla Gabriela Aguilar R. <i>BLP Abogados</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Nirmal Kanti Chakrabarti <i>Kiit University</i>	Sandi Adila <i>Mochtar Karuwin Komar</i>
	Leobildo Cabrera Cabrera	Hungary	Pramod Singh <i>Lux Veritas</i>	
		Ákos Bajorfi <i>Noerr & Partners Law Office</i>	Pravarshini Palanivel	
			Puneet Misra	

Sianti Candra
Roosdiono & Partners
(ZICOlaw)

Sunardjo Sumargono
Law Office of Semar
Suryakencana Cipta
Justiceindo

Tauvik M Soeherman

Tristam Pascal Moeliono
Catholic University of
Parahyangan-Bandung

Anonymous Contributors

Iran

Ahmad Daryani

Arash Izadi
Izadi Law Firm

Ehsan Hosseinzadeh
Educated Lawyers Law Firm

Encyeh Seyed Sadr
Bayan Emrooz Law Firm

Farhad Derhami
Bayan Emrooz Law Firm

Hamid Bagherzadeh
Farama Law Firm

Mahnaz Mehrinfar
Behrooz Akhlaghi & Associates

Mohammad Rahmani
Bayan Emrooz Law Firm

Sara Tajdini
Gheidi Law Office

Soheila Rahimi
Educated Lawyers Law Firm

Soroosh Falahati
Bayan Emrooz Law Firm

Anonymous Contributors

Italy

Alberto Fantini
Tonucci & Partners

Alessia-Ottavia Cozzi
Area Science Park

Anna Mastromarino
Università di Torino

Anna Simonati
University of Trento

Antonella Antonucci
Università degli Studi Aldo
Moro - Bari

Antonio Cassatella
University of Trento

Astolfo Di Amato
Naples University

Carlo Casonato
University of Trento

Davide Cacchioli
Pedersoli Studio Legale

Emanuele Cortesi
Caffi, Maroncelli & Associati

Emanuele Scafato
Società Italiana di Alcologia

Francesco Maria Avato
University of Ferrara

Gianfranco Di Garbo
Baker & McKenzie

Giovanni Nardulli
Legance - Avvocati Associati

Giuseppe Lorenzo Rosa
Giuseppe L. Rosa, Esq. &
Associated Counsels

Luigi Mori
Biolato Longo Ridola & Mori

Marco Esposito
Università Parthenope

Mariano Cingolani
University of Macerata

Mario Perini
Università degli Studi di Siena

Micaela Vitaletti
University of Teramo

Patrizio Ivo D'Andrea
University of Ferrara

Pierpaolo Martucci
University of Trieste

Pietro Faraguna
LUISS Guido Carli University

Riccardo Del Punta
University of Florence

Roberto Bin
Università di Ferrara

Roberto Caranta
University of Turin

Roberto Ceccon
Ceccon & Associati

Roberto Rosapepe
Salerno University

Roberto Toniatti
University of Trento

Rocchina Staiano
Università di Teramo

Sergio Bartole
University of Trieste

Simone Boneschi
UNDP

Anonymous Contributors

Jamaica

Alan T Barnett
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Anthony Clayton
University of the West Indies

Antoinette Barton-Gooden
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Audrey Brown

Carla-Anne Harris-Roper

Devine White
Westmoreland Parish Court

Emile G.R. Leiba
DunnCox

Eris Schoburgh
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Hadrian R. Christie

J Peter Figueroa
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Jacqueline D Goulbournier
University of the West Indies

Joanne Wood Rattray
DunnCox

Kevin O. Powell
Hylton Powell

Marie Freckleton
University of the West Indies

Narda Graham-Laird
DunnCox

Orville W. Beckford
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Paul D Brown
University of the West Indies

Sharon White
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Sonia Gatchair
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Verona Henry-Ferguson
University of the West Indies,
Mona

Anonymous Contributors

Japan

Daichi Kiriya
Baker & McKenzie

Hikaru Oguchi
Nishimura & Asahi

Hiroshi Nishihara
Waseda University

Junko Ogushi
Atsumi & Sakai

Junko Suetomi
Baker & McKenzie

Masanori Iwasa
The Law Offices of Takashi
Takano

Masanori Tanabe
Sakai Law Office

Nobuo Koinuma
Tohoku Medical and
Pharmaceutical University

Sayaka Hara
Japan Federation of Bar
Association

Shigeji Ishiguro
Oguri & Ishiguro Law Office

Shigetoshi (Toshi) Hirano
Oh-Ebashi LPC & Partners

Tomohisa Muranushi
Baker & McKenzie

Toshiaki Higashi
University of Occupational
and Environmental Health

Yasuhiro Fujii
Toranomon Square Law Office

Yuki Mukaeda
LTE Law Offices

Anonymous Contributors

Jordan

Ahmad Faleh Tamimi
Jordan University Hospital

Ali Mohammad Aldabbas
University of Petra

Anwar Batieha
Jordan University of Science
and Technology

George Hazboun
International Consolidated for
Legal Consultations

Hisham Ababneh
Dentons

Ibrahim Aldmour

Kamal Jamal Awad
Alawamleh
University of Petra

Khaled Atwan
Atwan & Partners

Omar Qutishat
H.Q Law Firm

Rasha Laswi
Zalloum and Laswi Law Firm

Tareef Nabeel
Nabeel Law Offices

Zaid Al-Aqaileh
Mu'tah University

Anonymous Contributors

Kazakhstan

Artem Timoshenko
Unicase Law Firm

Bolat Miyatov
GRATA International

Dmitriy Chumakov
Sayat Zholshy & Partners

Ivan Omarov
SION & Partners International
Law Firm

Larissa Orlova
Michael Wilson & Partners,
Ltd.

Maxim Sukhoterin
SION & Partners International
Law Firm

Perizat Nurlankyzy
SIGNUM Law Firm LLP

Sergei Vataev
Dechert Kazakhstan Ltd.

Sofiya Zhylkaidarova
SIGNUM Law Firm LLP

Svetlana Sylkina
Kazakh National University of
al-Farabi

Tajibaev Shamil Saginovich
Kazakh Academy of Nutrition

Vitaliy Vodolazkin
Sayat Zholshy & Partners

Yerjanov Timur
Kazakh National University

Yerzhan Yessimkhanov
GRATA International

Anonymous Contributors

Kenya

Aabid A. Ahmed
Bomu Hospital

Abbas A. Esmail
Anjarwalla & Khanna

Abdulhafeez Noorani
Daly & Inamdar Advocates

Alex Inyangu
Ameli Inyangu & Partners

Atiq S. Anjarwalla
Anjarwalla & Khanna

**Benjamin M Musau and
Teresia M Munywoki**
B M Musau & Co

Beryl Orao <i>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights</i>	Stephen Mallowah <i>TripleOKLaw Advocates, LLP</i>	Saltanat Moldoisaeva <i>Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University</i>	Wissam Kabbara <i>Lebanese American University</i>	Elena Dimova - Ivanoska <i>Cakmakova Advocates</i>
Dennis Mung'ata <i>Gichimu Mung'ata & Company Advocates</i>	Tabitha Joy Raore <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Saniia Toktogazieva <i>American University of Central Asia</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Emilija Lokvenec
Elizabeth Wangari Odhiambo <i>University of Nairobi</i>	Thomas N. Maosa <i>Maosa and Co. Advocates</i>	Sanzhar Aldashev <i>GRATA International</i>	Liberia	Ilija Nedelkoski <i>Cakmakova Advocates</i>
Eric Kibet <i>Lexlink Consulting</i>	Wangui Kaniaru and Mary Waititu <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Ulan Tilenbaev <i>Kalikova & Associates</i>	Alfred Hill <i>International Development Law Organization</i>	Katerina Atanasovska
Francis Gichuhi Kamau	Wilfred N. Nderitu <i>Nderitu & Partners Advocates; PILLARS</i>	Zhanyl Abdrakhmanova <i>Centil Law Firm</i>	Cecil B. Griffiths <i>Liberia National Law Enforcement Association</i>	Leonid Trpenoski <i>Trpenoski Law Firm</i>
Fred Ondieki Mogotu <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Yvonne Wangui Machira <i>Tafti Research Group Ltd.</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Christiana Tah	Ljupka Noveska Andonova
George Muchiri Mwangi <i>Daly & Inamdar Advocates</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Lebanon	F. Augustus Caesar <i>Caesar Architects Inc.</i>	Mišo Dokmanović <i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius University</i>
Harrison Mbori <i>Strathmore University</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Antoine G. Ghafari	Hannan J Karnley-Bestman <i>New World Partners</i>	Nikolco Lazarov <i>Law Office Lazarov</i>
Jacqueline Nyabwa <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Kyrgyzstan	Carlos Abou Jaoude <i>Abou Jaoude & Associates Law Firm</i>	Kula L. Jackson <i>Heritage Partners & Associates, Inc.</i>	Olivera Grozdanovska <i>Cakmakova Advocates</i>
John Morris Ohaga <i>TripleOKLaw Advocates, LLP</i>	Aikanysh Jeenbaeva <i>Academy of Public Administration</i>	Elias Chalhoub <i>Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity</i>	Lucia D.S. Gbala <i>Heritage Partners & Associates, Inc.</i>	Risto Novakovski <i>Godzo, Kiceec & Novakovski</i>
John Mudegu Vulule <i>Kenya Medical Research Institute</i>	Akbar Suvanbekov <i>Ministry of Health</i>	Elias Matar <i>Abou Jaoude & Associates Law Firm</i>	Malcolm W. Joseph <i>Center for Media Studies and Peacebuilding</i>	Sinisha Dimitrovski <i>Law Firm TEMIS SB</i>
Josephine L. M. Righa <i>Igeria & Ngugi Advocates</i>	Alexander Orehov	Jean E. Akl <i>Akl Law Practice</i>	Mark M. M. Marvey <i>Heritage Partners & Associates, Inc.</i>	Stefan Chichevaliev <i>Centre for Regional Policy Research and Cooperation Studiorum</i>
Karim S. Anjarwalla <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Baktygul Kubanychbekova <i>Osh oblast Collegium of Advocates</i>	Jihad Irani <i>University of Balamand</i>	Robert Numehni Gbarbea <i>The Carter Center</i>	Svetlana Veljanovska <i>St. Clement of Ohrid University</i>
Kiingati Ndirangu <i>Kairu Mbuthia & Kiingati Advocates</i>	Bekchoro Aliiaskarov	Joelle Choueifati	T. Debey Sayndee <i>Kofi Annan Institute, University of Liberia</i>	Vesna Gavriloska <i>Cakmakova Advocates</i>
Lyla Latif <i>George & Lydeen Company Advocates</i>	Chinarbek Kurmanbekov	Khatoun Haidar <i>Synergy-Takamol</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Anonymous Contributors
Marabu Fidelis Limo <i>TripleOKLaw Advocates, LLP</i>	Chynara Esengeldieva <i>Lorenz Law</i>	Mary E. Deeb <i>Lebanese American University</i>	Macedonia, FYR	Alain Ramanarivo <i>L'Ordre des Avocats de Madagascar</i>
Milly Lwanga <i>Markallan Consulting Agency</i>	Elida K. Nogoibaeva <i>American University of Central Asia</i>	Moahamad Ziad Ramadan <i>Elaref International Law Office</i>	Aleksandar Godzo <i>Godzo, Kiceec & Novakovski</i>	Alexandra Rajerison <i>Barreau de Madagascar</i>
Naeem Hirani	Elvira Maratova <i>GRATA International</i>	Pierre Obeid <i>University of Balamand</i>	Aleksandra Baleva Grozdanova <i>Godzo, Kiceec & Novakovski</i>	Andry Herisoa Andrianasolo <i>Institut Pasteur de Madagascar</i>
Njeri Wagacha and Milly Minayo Mbedi <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	ErmeK Mamaev <i>Kalikova & Associates</i>	Ramy Torbey <i>Eptalex</i>	Aleksandra Gruevska Drakulevski	Bakoly Razaiarisolo Rakotomalala
Opundo Samson Leonard	Iskender Batyrbekov <i>GRATA International</i>	Rany Sader <i>SADER & Associates</i>	Ardit Memeti	Claude Fanohiza <i>Transparency International</i>
Paul Wanjohi Kihori <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Jyldyz Tagaeva <i>Kalikova & Associates</i>	Roula Zayat <i>Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity</i>	Darko Nikodinovski <i>Trpenoski Law Firm</i>	Jean Pierre Rakotovao <i>Jhpiego Madagascar</i>
Protas Saende <i>Meritad Law Africa LLP</i>	Kanat Seidaliev <i>GRATA International</i>	Salah S. Mattar <i>Mattar Law Firm</i>	Darko Spasevski <i>Iustinianus Primus Skopje</i>	Jeannot Julien Padoue Rafanomezana <i>Barreau De Madagascar, C.A.M.M.</i>
Remigeo P. Mugambi <i>Muthoga Gaturu & Company</i>	Kerim Begaliev <i>Centil Law Firm</i>	Souraya Machnouk <i>Abou Jaoude & Associates Law Firm</i>	Deljo Kadiev	Ketakandriana Rafitoson <i>Liberty 32</i>
Salima Mohammed <i>Kenya Red Cross Society</i>	Klara Sooronkulova <i>International University of Central Asia</i>	Tony G. Zreik <i>Lebanese American University</i>	Doncho M. Donev <i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius University</i>	
Sarah Mukuhi <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Musabekova Chynara <i>Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University</i>		Dori Kimova <i>Kimova Law Office</i>	

Lala Ratsiharovala
Ministère de la Justice de
Madagascar

Lalao Rasoamiaramanana

Laza Andrianirina
Académie des Arts, Lettres et
Sciences de Madagascar

Mamy Rakolonandria

**Marie Mélanie
Rapenitrarivo**
Tribunal de Première Instance
d'Ankazobe

**Nelly Rakotobe
Ralambondrainy**
Association Magistrats –
Antananarivo

Olivia Rajerison
Cabinet RAJERISON

Rapelanoro Rabenja
Université Antananarivo
Madagascar

Raymond Rakotomanga
Jhpiego Madagascar

Rija Ramarijaona
PRIMELEX

**Rindra Hasimbelo
Rabarinirinarison**
CNM

**Saholiniaina Njivasoa
Nathalie Rambeloson**
Barreau de Madagascar

**Tsantatiana S.
Randrianarimanana**
Tribunal Administratif
d'Antananarivo

Tsarazara Andrianasoavina

Velozandry Léonard
Barreau de Madagascar

Anonymous Contributors

Malawi

Adamson S. Muula
University of Malawi

Allan Hans Muhome
Malawi Law Society

Bruno Paul Matumbi
Excellence Law Partners

Chikosa M. Silungwe
The Mizumali Foundation

Fresier Chidyaonga-Maseko
University of Malawi

Gabriel Kambale
GK Associates

Jack N'riva
Malawi Judiciary

**James Admson Peter
Mwaisemba**
Sanctuary Dental Clinic

Jean Rosemary Kayira
Malawi Judiciary

Kamudoni Nyasulu
Kamudoni Nyasulu Law
Consultants

Khumbo Bonzoe Soko
Soko & Co.

Krishna Savjani
Savjani & Co.

Mike Chinoko
Law Commission

Patrick Mphatso Chinguwo

Rachel Sophie Sikwese
High Court of Malawi

Redson E. Kapindu
High Court of Malawi

Shepher Mumba
Golden & Law

Sosten Chilumpha

**William Mtchayabweka
Chibwe Jr.**
Wilson and Morgan

William Yakuwawa Msiska
Malawi Law Commission

Wongani Mvula
Malawi Law Commission

Anonymous Contributors

Malaysia

Anand Ponnudurai
Messrs Bidipalar Ponnudurai
De Silva

Ashgar Ali Ali Mohamed
International Islamic
University

Aspalella A. Rahman
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Azmi & Associates

Harlida Abdul Wahab
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Mohd Munzil Muhamad
Universiti Kebangsaan
Malaysia

Obijiofor Aginam
International Institute for
Global Health

Rizal Rahman
Universiti Kebangsaan
Malaysia

Sharon Kaur
University of Malaya

Suganthi Singam
Shearn Delamore & Co.

Yusramizza Md Isa @ Yusuff
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Zainal A. Ayub
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Anonymous Contributors

Mexico

**Alejandra Moreno
Altamirano**
Universidad Nacional
Autónoma de México

Alfonso Rodriguez-Arana
Legalmex S.C.

Alfredo Kupfer Domínguez

Alonso González-Villalobos

**Ana Paula Berlin
Olavarrieta**
Fundación Cultural Baur

Carlos de Buen Unna
Bufete de Buen

**Christian Alan Bello
Melchor**
Notarias 92 y 145

Cinthya Castellero Vera
Gerbera Capital; Universidad
Nacional Autónoma de
México

Daniel Carranca de la Mora
IMJUS

Daniel Cruz González
Notarias 92 y 146

Emiliano Baidenbaum
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

**Enrique Camarena
Domínguez**
Maqueo, De Garay y Aguilar,
S.C.

Esteban Maqueo Barnetche
Maqueo Barnetche, Aguilar y
Camarena, S.C.

Esteban Puentes
Epidemiólogo Sanofi Pasteur

**Francisco Javier Tiburcio
Celorio**
Basham, Ringe y Correa, S.C.

Franz E. Oberarzbacher
Instituto Tecnológico
Autónomo de México

Gerardo Moheno Gallardo
Moreno Rodriguez y
Asociados, S.C.

**Gilberto Miguel Valle
Zulbarán**
Basham, Ringe y Correa, S.C.

Guillermo A. Gatt-Corona
Iteso; Universidad
Panamericana

Guillermo Piecarchic
PMC GROUP

Gustavo Morante Aguirre
Torres Morante

**Hugo Hernández-Ojeda
Alvírez**
Hogan Lovells

Iván García Gárate
Universidad del Claustro de
Sor Juana

Jorge Berlin Acosta

Jorge Luis Silva
Banco Mundial

**José Alberto Campos
Vargas**
Sánchez DeVanny, Eserverri,
S.C.

**José Rodrigo Moreno
Rodríguez**
Notaría Pública No. 108

**Juan Carlos Hernández
Martínez**
Hernández Torres Abogados

Juan Manuel Juarez Meza
Contramam Abogados

L. Alberto Balderas
Jáuregui y Del Valle, S.C.

Luciano Mendoza Cruz
Universidad Nacional
Autónoma de México

**Marco Antonio González
Reynoso**
GRND Abogados

Mario Alberto Rocha
PricewaterhouseCoopers, S.C.

**Mónica Jazmín Martínez
Pérez**
Fundación Civitas A.C.

Monica Schiaffino Perez
Littler Mexico, S.C.

Oliva López Arellano
Universidad Autónoma
Metropolitana

Pablo Medina Magallanes
Medina Abogados

Rodrigo Lazo
Lazo, Villa, Moel y García, S. C.

Salvador Pasquel Villegas
Baker & McKenzie

Sergio López Moreno
Universidad Autónoma
Metropolitana

Teresa Carmona Arcos
Consultores Jurídicos

**Valente Damián Fuentes
Tello**
Maqueo, De Garay y Aguilar,
S.C.

**Victor Manuel Ortega
Gonzalez**

Anonymous Contributors

Moldova

Adrian Belii
State University of Medicine
and Pharmacy Nicolae
Testemitanu

Alexei Croitor
Attorney Office Alexei Croitor

Ana Galus
Turcan Cazac Law Firm

Andrei Briceac
PB & Partners

Baciu Inga
Alecu Russo Balti State
University

Chifa Felicia

Constantin Etco
State University of Medicine
and Pharmacy Nicolae
Testemitanu

Corina Oprea
Efrim, Roşca și Asociații

Daniel Martin
BAA.ACI Partners

Eduard Scutaru

Galina Obreja
State University of Medicine
and Pharmacy Nicolae
Testemitanu

Graur Eugeniu
AO CISTE Certitudine

Ion Galus
IMSP SR Sangerei

Iulia Furtuna
Turcan Cazac Law Firm

Marica Dumitrasco
Academy of Sciences of
Moldova

Mihail Durnescu
CA Mihail Durnescu

Oleg Efrim
Efrim, Roşca și Asociații

Patricia Handraman
Gladei & Partners

Ropot Veaceslav Nicolae

Sergei Cozma
Sergei Cozma Law Firm

Spinei Larisa
State University of Medicine
and Pharmacy Nicolae
Testemitanu

Svetlana Doltu
NGO AFI

Vanu Jereghi
Moldovan Institute for Human
Rights

Vasile Gherasim
Popa & Associates

Victor Burac
Burac and Associates

Vieru Vadim
Promo-LEX

Vladimir Palamarcuc
Turcan Cazac Law Firm

Zama Vitalie
Lawyers for Human Rights

Anonymous Contributors

Mongolia

Ariuntuya Rentsen
MahoneyLiotta LLP

B. Enkhbat
MDS KhanLex LLP

Badamragcha Purevdorj
Open Society Forum

Batbayar Ganbayar
Batbayar and Partners LLP

Batjargal Gombosuren
MDS KhanLex LLP

Bayar Budragchaa
ELC Advocates LLP

**David C. Buxbaum and
Otgontuya Davaanyam**
Anderson and Anderson LLP

Dorjdamba Zumberelkham
Mongolian Bar Association

Erdenebalsuren Damdin
The Supreme Court of
Mongolia

Ganbat Byambaa

Gunbileg Boldbaatar
Mongolian Bar Association

Indermohan S Narula
Global Fund

Khishigsaikhan Batchuluun
Open Society Forum

Khunan Jargalsaikhan

Munkhdorj Badral
Mongol-Advocates LLP

Munkhjargal Ragchaakhuu
Batbayar and Partners LLP

Nandinchimeg Banzragch
Tsogt and Nandin LLP

Naransukh Damiran
Mongolian National University
of Medical Sciences

Nominchimeg Odsuren

Oyunchimeg Dovdoi
Public Participation for
Sustainable Development

Saranchimeg Byambaa
National Statistical Office of
Mongolia

Sugarynam Peljee
MDS KhanLex LLP

Zanaa Jurmed
Center for Citizens' Alliance

Anonymous Contributors

Morocco

Abdelaziz Bakkali
Barreau de Tanger

Abdelghani Khannous

Abdellah Bakkali
Bakkali Law Firm

Ali Badi
Association Nationale pour
la Défense des Droits de
l'Homme au Maroc

Ali Lachgar Essahili
Lachgar Essahili Law Firm

**Amin Hajji and Kaoutar
Faress**
Hajji & Associés

Anis Mouafik
Mouafik Law Firm

Azzedine Kettani
Kettani Law Firm

Benmakhlouf Abdelhamid

El Mernissi Mohamed
Figes Mernissi

Ibrahim Tanfouss

Khachie Abdelmajid

Lhassan M'Barki
South for Studies and
Sustainable Development

Mimoun Charqi
Charqi Lex Consulting

Mohamed Baske Manar
Faculté des Sciences
Juridiques, Economiques et
Sociales Marrakech

Moummi Saad

Nesrine Roudane
Nero Boutique Law Firm

S. Fenjiro

Tarik Mossadek
University Hassan I

Anonymous Contributors

Myanmar

Aung Htoo
Legal Aid Network

Chester Toh
Rajah & Tann Singapore LLP

Christophoros Politis
UNDP

**Kari Ann Rotkin and Anjali
Mohan Gelbort**
Justice Base

Kyaw Kyaw Han
DFDL Myanmar Ltd.

Lucas Chen
Thanlwin Legal

Lucy Wayne & Associates

Min Thein
Rajah & Tann NK Legal
Myanmar Co., Ltd.

Mya Thein
Constitutional Tribunal Rtd.

Nickey Diamond
Fortify Rights

Nyein Kyaw
Rajah & Tann NK Legal
Myanmar Co., Ltd.

Scott Ciment
UNDP

Thu Ya Zaw
MLE Law Firm

Tin Sein
Polastris Wint & Partners Legal
Services Ltd.

Win Naing
Win & Cho Law Firm

Anonymous Contributors

Nepal

Bijay Singh Sijapati
Tribhuvan University

Bijaya Prasad Mishra
Kalyan Law Firm

Budhi Karki

Gourish Krishna Kharel
Kto Inc.

**Legal Aid and Consultancy
Center**

Madhab Raj Ghimire
PSM Global Consultants
(P). Ltd.

Narayan Prasad Ghimire
Center for Rule of Law

Narayan Shrestha
Shrestha Legal Service Center

Nil Mani Upadhyay
Nepalese Army Institute of
Health Sciences

Nilambar Jha
B. P. Koirala Institute of
Health Sciences

Prabin Subedi
Paramount Legal Advisory
Services Pvt. Ltd.

Rabin Subedi
National Law College

Rudra Prasad Pokhrel
R P Pokhrel & Associates

Sajjan Bar Singh Thapa
Legal Research Associates

Shankar Limbu
Lawyers' Association for
Human Rights of Nepalese
Indigenous Peoples

Shirshak Ghimire
Dhakal and Ghimire Law
Offices Pvt. Ltd.

Shiva Prd. Rijal
Pioneer Law Associates

Shringa Rishi Kafle
Merit Legal Consultancy Pvt.
Ltd.

Subarna K Khatri
Nepal Nutrition Intervention
Project

Sudeep Gautam

Anonymous Contributors

Netherlands

Arnold C. Hoegen Dijkhof
Hoegen Dijkhof Attorneys &
Tax Counsellors

Arnold Versteeg
Macro & Versteeg Advocaten

Eugenie Nunes
Dentons Boekel

Gabriel Meijers
Meijers Canatan Advocaten

Gerben den Hertog
Galavazi Den Hertog

Hansko Broeksteeg
Radboud University Nijmegen

**Hoegen Dijkhof Attorneys
& Tax Counsellors**

JAC Meeuwissen
Trimbos Institute

Jacqueline van den Bosch
Ivy Advocaten

Jeroen Bijnen
DXC Technology

M.J. de Heer
Vakbond De Unie

S.F.H. Jellinghaus
Tilburg University; De Voort
Lawyers and Mediators

Thomas Timmermans
Norton Rose Fulbright LLP

Anonymous Contributors

New Zealand

AJ Forbes
Clarendon Chambers

Alan Knowsley
Rainey Collins Lawyers

Alberto Costi
Victoria University of
Wellington

Asha Stewart
Quigg Partners

Brian Keene

Campbell Roberts
The Salvation Army

D J Lyon
Lyon O'Neale Arnold Lawyers

Danny Jacobson
Employment Lawyers

Denise Arnold
Lyon O'Neale Arnold Lawyers
Project

Frances Joychild
Queens Counsel

Gay Morgan
University of Waikato

Gordon Anderson
Victoria University of
Wellington

Grace Haden
Transparency New Zealand
Ltd.

Ian Gault
Bell Gully

Jeremy N. Bioletti

Jyostana Haria
Amicus Law

Kevin Riordan
Office of the Judge Advocate
General

M B Rodriguez Ferrero
University of Otago

Malcolm Rabson
Margaret Wilson
University of Waikato
Marie Bismark
University of Melbourne
Marie J Grills
RPB Law
Mark Bennett
Victoria University of Wellington
Mark Winger
Holmden Horrocks
Mary-Rose Russell
Tauranga
Matt Berkahn
Massey University
Michael Bott
Nick Crang
Duncan Cotterill
Nigel Hampton
Pam Nuttall
Auckland University of Technology
Paul Michalik
Paul Roth
University of Otago
Penny Bright
Peter Watts
University of Auckland
Petra Butler
Victoria University of Wellington
Robin W Ord
Roderick Mulgan
Roger Brooking
VUW
Scott Wilson
Duncan Cotterill
Simon Ladd
Bell Gully
Sonja M Cooper
Cooper Legal
Stephen Eliot Smith
University of Otago
Stephen Franks
Franks Ogilvie
Steven Zindel
Zindels
Susanne Ruthven
Harbour Chambers

Trevor Daya-Winterbottom
Law University of Waikato
W. John Hopkins
University of Canterbury
W.M. Thomson
University of Otago
William Akel
Simpson Grierson
Anonymous Contributors
Nicaragua
Ana Teresa Rizo Briseño
Arias Law
Angelica María Toruño García
Universidad Evangelica Nicaraguense Martin Luther King Jr.
David Jose Sanchez Soza
Consortium Legal
Dayana Trejos Cunningham
Centro Nicaraguense de Conservación Ambiental
Edgard Leonel Torres Mendieta
Arias Law
Gerardo Martin Hernandez
Consortium Legal
John Lordsal Minnella-Romano
Minnella Romano and Associates
Juan Ramón Avilés Molina
Luis Manuel Perezalonso Lanzas
Bufete Jurídico y de Mediación
Luis Mariano Chavarria Orozco
Laboratorios Procaps
Maryeling Suyen Guevara Sequeira
Arias Law
Roger Guevara Mena
CORPLAW
Soraya Arbella Montoya Herrera
CR Consultores
Urania Ruiz Condega
Víctor Jesús Méndez Dussán
ANSAP
Yali Molina Palacios
Central Law Nicaragua
Yaser Gabriel Bonilla
Central Law Nicaragua
Anonymous Contributors

Nigeria
Abdulfattah Adewale Baker
Legal Aid Council of Nigeria
Abdulhamid Abdullahi Bagara
Community Health and Research Initiative
Adamu M. Usman
F. O. Akinrele & Co.
Adebola Sobowale
Olisa Agbakoba Legal
Adewale Akande
Auxilium Attorneys
Aina Precious Aderemi
Babalakin & Co.
Bisi Bright
LiveWell Initiative
Bolanle O. Jibogun
Legal Aid Council of Nigeria
Chioma Kanu Agomo
University of Lagos
Chukwunweike A. Ogbuabor
University of Nigeria
Enoch Mozong Azariah
Legal Aid Council of Nigeria
Felicia Nwanne Monye
University of Nigeria
Femi David Ikotun
Ikotun Temowo & Co. (Ziongates Chambers)
Festus Okechukwu Ukwueze
University of Nigeria
Festus Onyia
Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie
Gbenga Odusola
Acme Law Partners in association with Gbenga Odusola & Co.
Gbenga Oyebode
Aluko & Oyebode
Godwin Anthony Etim
AELEX
Ibrahim Imam
University of Ilorin
John Oluwole A. Akintayo
University of Ibadan
Joseph E.O. Abugu
Abugu & Co.
Keji Osilaja
Laura Omolola Ikwuagwu
George Ikoli & Okagbue

Maryam Belgore Ahmed
Kwara State Magistracy
Michael Abayomi Bisade Alliyu
Chief Yomi Alliyu & Co.
Michael C Asuzu
University of Ibadan
Nelson C.S Ogbuanya
Nocs Consults
Nnenna Ejekam
Nnenna Ejekam Associates
Obiajulu Nnamuchi
University of Nigeria
Oghogho Makinde, Aluko & Oyebode
Oladejo Olowu
American University of Nigeria
Olaniyi Felix Olayinka
The Polytechnic Ibadan
Olasupo Olaibi
Supo Olaibi & Co.
Olumide Ekisola
Adejumo & Ekisola
Oluwadamilare Yomi-Alliyu
Chief Yomi Alliyu & Co.
Osuntogun Abiodun Jacob
University of Ibadan
Ozofu Olatunde Ogiemudia
Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie
Peter K. Fogam
University of Lagos
Pontian N Okoli
University of Dundee
Seyi Akinwunmi
Akinwunmi & Busari
Taiwo Elijah Adewale
Adekunle Ajasin University
Terrumun Z. Swende
Benue State University
Titilola Ayotunde-Rotifa
Valuespeak Solicitors
Uju Obuka
University of Nigeria
Wahab Egbewole
University of Ilorin
Yomi Dare
Checkers Consultancy Services
Yusuf Ali
Yusuf Ali San
Anonymous Contributors

Norway
Arild Vaktskjold
Høgskulen i Innlandet; Sjukehuset Innlandet
Bent Endresen
EBT AS
Carl A. Christiansen
Ræder
Erling Lind
Advokatfirmaet Wiersholm
Frank S. Thrana
MedBase
Geir Steinberg
Advokatfirmaet Haavind AS
Gunnar Tellnes
University of Oslo
Harald B. Ciarlo
Ivar Alvik
University of Oslo
Jan Frich
University of Oslo
Karl Harald Søvig
University of Bergen
Magne Strandberg
University of Bergen
Niels R. Kiaer
Rime Advokatfirma DA
Ola Mestad
University of Oslo
Olaf Halvorsen Rønning
University of Oslo
Rajvinder Bains
Advokatfirmaet Haavind AS
Stella M. Tuft
Microsoft
Terje Einarsen
University of Bergen
Tor Vale
Ulf Stridbeck
University of Oslo
Anonymous Contributors
Pakistan
Agha Xaher Gul
Marie Stopes International
Asim Nasim
Orr, Dignam & Co.
Faisal Mahmood Ghani
Mahmood Abdul Ghani & Co.
Faiza Muzaffar
Punjab Health Initiative Management Company

Hasan Hameed Bhatti
Lahore Waste Management
Company

Imdad Ali Soomro
Marie Stopes International

Kausar S Khan
Aga Khan University;
Interactive Research &
Development & Indus Hospital
Network

Mohammad Akmal Wasim
Supreme Court of Pakistan

Mohammad Akram Sheikh
Akram Sheikh Law Associates

Muhammad Farhad Tirmazi
Muhammad Farhad &
Associates

**Muhammad Nouman
Shams**
Qazi Law Associates

Muzaffar Islam
The Urban Unit

Shahid Raza
Orr, Dignam & Co.

Shams ul Haq Qazi
Qazi Law Associates

Shams-ul-Haque Joiya
Right Law Company

Tariq Rahim
Tariq Rahim Law Associates

Umer Farooq
Ayub Medical College

Zahid Jamil

Anonymous Contributors

Panama

**Alberto H. Gonzalez
Herrera**
Universidad de Panama

Alcides Castillo Rivera
Acabogadopty

Alexis Carles Barraza
Carles-Barraza Abogados

Arlene Calvo
University of South Florida

Ernesto Shirley
Shirley & Asociados

Evans A. Loo
Escritorio Juridico Loo

Ibis Sánchez-Serrano
Core Model Corporation, S.A.

**Jaime A. Jácome de la
Guardia**
Jácome de la Guardia y
Asociados

**Jose Alberto Barraza
Serracin**
Universidad Metropolitana
Castro Carazo

José Rigoberto Acevedo C.
Universidad Latina

**Kurt Louis Beermann
Hermmerling**
Beermann & Bocharel
Abogados

Liriola Pérez Broce
Pérez Broce & Pino-Pinto

Mario Adolfo Rognoni
Arosemena Noriega &
Contreras

Mayte Sanchez Gonzalez
Morgan & Morgan

Ramón Ricardo Arias
Galindo, Arias & López

Roberto Moreno
Universidad Especializada de
las Américas

Xavier Saez Llorens
Hospital del Niño Dr. José
Renán Esquivel

Anonymous Contributors

Peru

Alberto Varillas C.
García Sayán Abogados

Arturo Gárate Salazar
Universidad Nacional Federico
Villareal

**Carlos Felipe Palacios
Rosado**
IREN SUR

Carlos Margary Brignole
Salas Rizo Patron & Margary
Abogados

Cecilia Melba Ma Cardenas
Ministerio de Economía y
Finanzas

César Puntriano
Estudio Muñiz

**Dennis Oswaldo Vilchez
Ramirez**
Estudio Ghersi Abogados

Eduardo Benavides
Berninzon & Benavides
Abogados

Eduardo Herrera Velarde
Escudo Azul S.A.

**Elena Victoria Timoteo
Quispe**

EsSalud

Evan E. Morgan
Evan Morgan & Asociados;
Centro de Proyeccion Legal
y Social

**Fernando Meléndez
Fernández**

Gonzalo García Calderon

**Gustavo Víctor de los Ríos
Woolls**
Rey & de los Ríos Abogados

Héctor Ignacio Zúñiga Luy
Rey & de los Ríos Abogados

Jean Paul Borit
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Manuel Villa-García
Estudio Olaechea

**Marcos Ricardo Revatta
Salas**
Universidad Nacional San Luis
Gonzaga de Ica

Marino Costa Bauer

Mario Castillo Freyre
Estudio Mario Castillo Freyre

Myriam Velarde I
Instituto Médico de Lenguaje y
Aprendizaje

**Ricardo Antonio Pauli
Montenegro**

Romy Chang Kcomt
Padilla & Chang Abogados

Rossana Maccera

**Teodoro German Jimenez
Borra**
Muñiz, Ramirez, Perez Taiman
& Olaya

Walter Albán
Transparencia Internacional

Yrma Quispe Zapana
INCEN

Anonymous Contributors

Philippines

Afdal B. Kunting
Zamboanga City Medical
Center

Alfredo Z. Pio de Roda, III
Quasha Ancheta Pena &
Nolasco

Augusto San Pedro Jr.
Villaraza & Angangco

Carmelita Gopez Nuqui
Development Action for
Women Network

Cesar L. Villanueva
Villanueva Gabionza & Dy
Law Firm

Ciriaco S. Calalang
Calalang and Associates

Emerico O. De Guzman
ACCRALAW

Enrique J. Mendoza
ROMULO Law Firm

Francis Tom Temprosa
Ateneo de Manila University

James Fulton B. Almagro
Almagro Law Office

Javier
Javier Law; Integrated Bar of
the Philippines

Jesusito G Morallos
Follosco Morillos & Herce

Jonathan Sale

Jose Cochingyan III
Cochingyan & Peralta Law
Offices

Karen S. Gomez Dumpit
Commission on Human Rights
of the Philippines

Krisanto Karlo Nicolas
Nicolas & De Vega Law
Offices

Ma. Louisa M. Viloria-Yap
García Inigo & Partners

Maita Chan-Gonzaga
Ateneo de Manila University

Ramil E. Bugayong
PJS Law

Reginald A. Tongol
TOVEN & Associates

Ronahlee A. Asuncion
University of the Philippines
Diliman

Anonymous Contributors

Poland

Agnieszka Helsztyńska

Andrzej Brodziak
Institute of Occupational
Medicine and Environmental
Health

Bogusław Lackoroński
University of Warsaw

Jacek Wierciński
Wierciński Law Office

Jerzy Lachowski
Nicolaus Copernicus
University

**Joanna Kosińska-
Wiercińska**

Krzysztof Kowalczyk
BSJP Brockhuis Jurczak Prusak
Sp. K.

Krzysztof Rastawicki
Rastawicki Mianowski Sawicki
Sp.K.

Małgorzata Grzelak
Squire Patton Boggs

Michał Bitner
Warsaw University

Michał Raczkowski
University of Warsaw

Piotr Jakub Rastawicki
Rastawicki Mianowski Sawicki
Sp.K.

**Piotr Sadownik, Krzysztof
Ciepliński, Paweł Meus, and
Aleksandra Połatyńska**
Gide Tokarczuk Grześkowiak
Sp. K.

Radosław T. Skowron
KKPW Law Office

Stefan Jaworski

Szymon Kubiak
Wardynski & Partners

Wojciech Babicki
Miller Canfield

Anonymous Contributors

Portugal

**Ana Cláudia Cavaco de
Sousa**
Universidade Atlântica

**Ana Maria de São Pedro
Pires**
Universidade Atlântica

António José Casa Nova
Escola Superior de Saúde de
Portalegre

António Vaz de Castro
Universidade de Coimbra

Carlos Pinto de Abreu
Carlos Pinto de Abreu e
Associados SP, RL

Catia Barata Martins
MDM Legal

Eduardo Buisson Loureiro

**Eduardo Correia de
Azevedo**
Chaves, Roquette, Matos,
Azevedo & Associados

Fernando Alves Correia
Universidade de Coimbra

Inês Reis
PBBR

Isabel Rocha
Rocha, Miranda, Vieira & Associados, RL

Joana Barrilero Ruas
Ferreira da Conceição, Menezes & Associados

Joao Tavares Ribeiro
JTR Advogado

José Alves do Carmo
AVM Advogados

Libertário Teixeira
LTCF Sociedade de Advogados RL

Luis Brito Correia
Luis Brito Correia Advogados

Luis Miguel Amaral
Luis Miguel Amaral Advogados

Manuel Nobre Correia
FCB Sociedade de Advogados

Margarida Lucas Rodrigues
ACE Sociedade de Advogados, RL

Maria do Rosário Anjos
Anjos, Martins & Associados SP, RL

Miguel Andrade

Paulo Sá e Cunha
Cuatrecasas, Gonçalves Pereira

Pedro Miguel Branco
PMB Advogado

Pedro Rodrigues da Mata
PRM & Associados

Raul Soares da Veiga
Raul Soares da Veiga & Associados

Rui Tavares Correia
Abreu & Marques e Associados

Sandrine Bisson Marvão
Bisson Marvão

Spencer Dohner
MDM Legal

Vânia Costa Ramos
Carlos Pinto de Abreu e Associados SP, RL

Anonymous Contributors

Republic of Korea

Changwoo Lee
Donghwa Labor Consulting Company

Duk Yeon Lee
Yonsei Law School

Haksoo Ko
Seoul National University

Hong Bok Ki
Yonsei University

Hwang Lee
Korea University

Jaehyuk Ahn
Kim & Chang

Jaeseop Song
Shin&Kim

Jeong-Oh Kim
Yonsei University

Jiyong Park
Yonsei Law School

Junsok Yang
The Catholic University of Korea

Sang hoon Han
Yonsei University

Sang Won Lee
Seoul National University

Sangbong Lee
Hwang Mok Park P.C.

Sung Kyu (Scott) Lee
Kim & Chang

Anonymous Contributors

Romania

Andrei Danciu
SCA Cataniciu & Asociatii

Andrei Mircea Zamfirescu
Gilescu, Valeanu, Nathanson & Partners

Aurora Ciuca
Ștefan cel Mare University

Batranu Ciuca Cezara
Cab. av. Cezara Batranu Ciuca

Bogdan C. Stoica
Popovici Nitu Stoica & Asociatii SCA

Campeanu Aura
PETOŠEVIĆ

Ciprian Dragomir
Țuca Zbârcea & Asociații

Dan Oancea
Dan Oancea Law Office

Daniel Nitu
Babeș-Bolyai University

Dariescu Cosmin
Alexandru Ioan Cuza University

Diana Agafitei
Țuca Zbârcea & Asociații

Diana Lavinia Botau
Babeș-Bolyai University

Dragos Daghie
Daghie & Asociatii

Felicia Rosioru
Babeș-Bolyai University

Florentin Timoianu
Rubin Meyer Doru & Trandafir Law Firm

Florin Streteanu
Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai

George Nedelcu

Ioana Maria Dumitru and Madalina-Beatrice Tatu
Popovici Nitu Stoica & Asociatii SCA

Iulian Alexander Stoia
Bucharest Bar Association

Larion Alina-Paula
Ștefan cel Mare University

Laura Lazar
Babeș-Bolyai University

Lazar Ioan
Baroul Alba

Lucian Bondoc
Bondoc si Asociatii SCA

Marius Balan
Alexandru Ioan Cuza University

Mihai Carabas
Carabas, Lungu Attorneys

Mihai Dunea
Alexandru Ioan Cuza University

Mihail Romeo Nicolescu
Romeo Nicolescu Law Office

Miloiu Ciprian
Miloiu Ciprian Cabinet de Avocat

Nestor Alina
Bar of Suceava

Nicolae-Bogdan Bulai
University of Bucharest

Ovidiu Podaru
Babeș-Bolyai University

Radu Chiita
Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai

Radu Rizoiu
University of Bucharest

Roxana Iordachescu-Nitu
Iordachescu & Associates

Sergiu Bogdan
Babeș-Bolyai University

Sergiu Golub
Babeș-Bolyai University

Simona Petrina Gavrila
Dunărea de Jos University Galati

Stefania Stanciu
Magda Volonciu and Associates

Valeriu M. Ciuca
Alexandru Ioan Cuza University

Anonymous Contributors

Russia

Alexei Kasatkin
ZKS, Attorneys-at-Law

Andrey Neznamov
Dentons

Andrey Zelenin
Lidings Law Offices

Eduard Margulyan
Margulyan & Kovalev

Elena Gerasimova
National Research University Higher School of Economics

Galina Osokina
Tomsk State University

Gleb Glinka
Glinka, Rubinstein & Partners

Maria Filatova
National Research University

Maria Voskobitova
ABA ROLI

Natalia G. Prisekina
Russin & Vecchi LLC

Natalya Morozova
Vinson & Elkins LLP

Nikolai Kostenko
Moscow Helsinki Group

Olga Fonotova
Norton Rose Fulbright LLP

Romanov Alexander
RANEPA

Sergey Stepanov
The Institute of Private Law

Sinelnikova Elena
Saint-Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University

Vladimir Dubyanskiy
Stavropol Plague Control Research Institute

Vyacheslav Chasnyk
Saint-Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University

Anonymous Contributors

St. Kitts & Nevis

Charles Wilkin
Kelsick, Wilkin and Ferdinand

Dia C. Forrester
Daniel Brantley

Leonora Walwyn
WalwynLaw

Michella Adrien
Michella Adrien Law Offices

Morton Robinson, L.P.

Rayana Dowden
WEBSTER

Theodore L. Hobson
Theodore L. Hobson & Associates

Anonymous Contributors

St. Lucia

Andie George
George & Co. Chambers

Candace Natalie Polius
Polius & Associates

Daniel E.J. Francis
Norman Francis Chambers

Leandra Gabrielle Verneuil
Jennifer Remy & Associates

Samanthia George

Tamara Foster
Andra Gokool-Foster's Chambers

Trudy O. Glasgow
Trudy O. Glasgow & Associates

Virginia Joseph
Spartan Health Sciences University School of Medicine

Anonymous Contributors

St. Vincent & the Grenadines

Israel R. Bruce
Bruce Law Chambers Inc.

J. H. Bayliss Frederick
Fredericks Attorneys & Notaries Public

Jozelle Miller
Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment

Marcia Shirlan Barnwell
Legal Ease SVG Inc.

Mikhail Charles
Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court

Roxann F. Williams <i>Knights & Co.</i>	Djordje Djurisc <i>Law Office of Djordje Djurisc</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Primož Rožman <i>Blood Transfusion Centre of Slovenia</i>	Mildred Bekink <i>University of South Africa</i>
Stephen Williams <i>Williams & Williams</i>	Dragan Nikolić <i>Institute for Public Health</i>	Singapore	Tine Mišic <i>ODI Law Firm</i>	Milton Seligson <i>Cape Bar</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Dragan Psodorov <i>Jokovic, Stojanovic & Partners</i>	Chia Boon Teck <i>Chia Wong LLP</i>	Tjasa Drgan <i>Law Office Drnovsek</i>	Mpariseni Budeli-Nemakonde <i>University of South Africa</i>
Senegal	Dušan Stojković <i>Ortačko Advokatsko Društvo Stojković</i>	Dan W. Puchniak <i>National University of Singapore</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Neil Cameron <i>Stellenbosch University</i>
Ameth Ba <i>SCP BA & TANDIAN</i>	Ivan Kovacevic <i>Lalin Law Office Novi Sad</i>	Elizabeth Ng Siew Kuan <i>National University of Singapore</i>	South Africa	Ntombikile Mtshali <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal</i>
Anta Marie Anne Diop	Ivan Krsikapa <i>Ninkovic Law Office</i>	Eric Tin Keng Seng <i>Donaldson & Burkinshaw LLP</i>	Altair Richards <i>ENSafrica</i>	Peter Jordi <i>Wits Law Clinic</i>
Christian Faye <i>Cabinet d'Avocats Christian E. Faye</i>	Liliana Ristic <i>Liliana Ristic Law Office</i>	Eugene K B Tan <i>Singapore Management University</i>	Bart Willems <i>Sellenbosch University</i>	Philip Stoop <i>University of South Africa</i>
Ciré Clédor Ly	Nadica Figar	Foo Cheow Ming <i>Templars Law LLC</i>	Birgit Kuschke <i>University of Pretoria</i>	Pierre de Vos <i>University of Cape Town</i>
Clément Diarga Basse <i>Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale</i>	Nebojsa Stankovic <i>Stankovic & Partners Law Office</i>	Harry Elias <i>Eversheds-Harryelias LLP</i>	Christa Rautenbach <i>North-West University</i>	PJ Schwikkard <i>University of Cape Town</i>
Diéne Kolly A. Ouseynou Diouf <i>Université de Ziguinchor</i>	Petar Bulat <i>University of Belgrade</i>	Scott Gordon Wheeler	Derek Adriaan Hellenberg <i>University of Cape Town</i>	René Koraan <i>North-West University</i>
Hassane Kone <i>Geni & Kébé</i>	Petar Stojanovic <i>Jokovic, Stojanovic & Partners</i>	Simon Chesterman <i>National University of Singapore</i>	Francois Venter <i>North-West University</i>	Riette du Plessis <i>University of the Witwatersrand</i>
Magna Brice Sylva <i>LPS Law</i>	Simonida Sladojevic-Stanimirovic	Stefanie Yuen Thio <i>TSMP Law Corporation</i>	Funmi Abioye <i>University of South Africa</i>	Rolien Roos <i>North-West University</i>
Mamadou Ba <i>United States African Development Foundation</i>	Srdja M. Markovic <i>Law Offices Markovic</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Gugu Mchunu <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal</i>	Rudolph Zinn <i>Unisa</i>
Meissa Toure <i>Euromed Université</i>	Violeta Mitrovic <i>Radovic & Ratkovic Attorneys</i>	Slovenia	Gusha Xolani Ngantweni <i>University of South Africa</i>	SS Terblanche <i>University of South Africa</i>
Moustapha Ndoye	Vladimir Marinkov <i>Guberina-Marinkov Law Office</i>	Alenka Sagmeister Ranzinger	Helen Kruuse <i>Rhodes University</i>	Susan Goldstein <i>Soul City Institute for Social Justice</i>
Ndeye Khoudia Tounkara <i>SCPA Me Mayacine Tounkara et Associés</i>	Zoran V. Radovic <i>Radovic & Ratkovic Attorneys</i>	Andrej Bukovnik <i>PETOŠEVIĆ</i>	Hugh Corder <i>University of Cape Town</i>	Victoria Bronstein <i>University of the Witwatersrand</i>
Ndiouma Ndour <i>Université Assane Seck de Ziguinchor</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Anton Gradišek <i>Dagra D.O.O.</i>	J. Berning <i>University of South Africa</i>	W du Plessis <i>North-West University</i>
Paul Babacar Faye <i>SCPA Sow-Seck-Diagne & Associes</i>	Sierra Leone	Borut Bernik Bogataj <i>Odvetniška Pisarna</i>	Johann Kriegler <i>Freedom Under Law</i>	Wayne Mentz
Rahimine Toure <i>Geni & Kébé</i>	Ady Macauley <i>Anti Corruption Commission Sierra Leone</i>	Grega Strban <i>University of Ljubljana</i>	John Brand <i>Bowmans</i>	Werner D. van Straaten <i>University of Pretoria</i>
Samba Cor Sarr <i>Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale</i>	Alhaji Mohamed Warisay <i>Democracy Sierra Leone</i>	Josip Sever	Lesiba Lolly Motsepe <i>University of South Africa</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Semou Ndiaye <i>Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar</i>	Augustine Sorie-Sengbe Marrah <i>Yada Williams and Associates</i>	Katja Šumah <i>Miro Senica and Attorneys, Ltd.</i>	Lourens J. Erasmus <i>North-West University</i>	Spain
Anonymous Contributors	Ibrahim Sorie Koroma <i>M.S. Turay and Associates</i>	Luka Ticar <i>University of Ljubljana</i>	Margaretha Engelbrecht <i>Johannesburg Society of Advocates</i>	Alfonso Pedrajas Herrero <i>Abdón Pedrajas & Molero</i>
Serbia	Lornard Taylor <i>Taylor & Associates</i>	Matija Repolusk <i>RepoluskLaw</i>	Marlize I van Jaarsveld <i>Fairleigh Dickinson University</i>	Alfonso Trallero <i>Bajo & Trallero Abogados</i>
Aleksandar Milosavljevic <i>Law Office Milosavljevic</i>	Patrick Ngenda Johnbull <i>Centre for Access to Justice Peace and Human Rights, Bo.</i>	Nina Persak <i>Institute for Criminal-Law Ethics and Criminology</i>	Martin Brassey	Antonio Pedrajas Quiles <i>Abdón Pedrajas & Molero</i>
Branislav Majstorović <i>Law Office Majstorovic</i>	Rowland S. V. Wright <i>Wright & Co.</i>	Peter Fašun <i>FMMS</i>	Martin van Staden <i>Free Market Foundation</i>	Araceli Peláez Rodríguez <i>De Castro Gabinete Jurídico</i>
		Peter Stanovnik <i>Institute for Economic Research</i>	Norman M. Davis <i>Free Market Foundation</i>	August Tora Barnadas <i>JAUSAS</i>

Carlos Alvarez Dardet <i>Universidad de Alicante</i>	Juan R Villalbí <i>Agència de Salut Pública de Barcelona</i>	Manuel Álvarez Feijoo <i>Uría Menéndez Abogados, S.L.P.</i>	Remedios Aranda Rodríguez <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	Raja Goonaratne <i>The Open University of Sri Lanka</i>
Carlos Campillo-Artero <i>Universitat Pompeu Fabra</i>	Jorge Medialdea Cuevas	Manuel Ángel de las Heras García <i>Universidad de Alicante</i>	Remedios Menéndez Calvo <i>Universidad de Alcalá</i>	S. Ruchira Lakshan Rosa <i>The Open University of Sri Lanka</i>
Carlos Pinilla Domínguez <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Jorge Sirvent García <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	Manuel Cachón Cadenas <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>	Roberto Mazorriaga Las Hayas <i>Rambla Abogados y Asesores S.L.</i>	S.S. Jayasundera
Carlos Ramón Fernández Liesa <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	José Cid <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>	Manuel Cancio Meliá <i>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>	Rosario Vicente Martínez Redondo <i>Hospital Universitario La Princesa</i>	Savantha De Saram <i>D. L. & F. De Saram</i>
Carmen Sáez Lara <i>Universidad de Córdoba</i>	José Fernández-Rañada <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Margarita Isabel Ramos Quintana <i>Universidad de La Laguna</i>	Santiago Fernández Redondo <i>Hospital Universitario La Princesa</i>	Sugath Hettiarachchi
César Aguado Renedo <i>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>	José Luis Cembrano Reder <i>Asociación Española de Abogados de Familia</i>	María Acale Sánchez <i>Universidad de Cádiz</i>	Sebastián Cantalops Mir <i>Rambla Abogados y Asesores S.L.</i>	Thidas Herath <i>Sudath Perera Associates</i>
Daniel Marin, Carla Palau and Ariadna Galimany <i>Gómez-Acebo & Pombo Abogados, S.L.P.</i>	José Luis de Peray	María Barberá Riera <i>Sociedad Española de Sanidad Ambiental</i>	Teresa Martín Zuriaga <i>Salud Pública del Gobierno de Aragón</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Eduardo Santamaría Moral <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	José M^a Ordóñez Iriarte <i>Sociedad Española de Sanidad Ambiental</i>	María Elena Sánchez Jordán <i>Universidad de La Laguna</i>	Xavier Castells <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>	Suriname
Elena Espinosa	José Manuel Mateo Sierra <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	María José Aguilar Idáñez <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Anne-Marel Linger <i>4 Justice Advocaten</i>
Emilio Díaz Ruiz	José María Labeaga Azcona <i>Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia</i>	María José Benítez Jiménez <i>Universidad de Málaga</i>	Ajithaa Edirimane	Araldo Codrington <i>Lim A Po Law Firm</i>
Enric Fossas Espadaler <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>	José R. Repullo <i>Escuela Nacional de Sanidad</i>	Marina Lorente Lara <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Anusha Wickramasinghe	Elleson M. Fraenk <i>Schurman Advocaten</i>
Esther Fernández Molina <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	José Vicente Martí Boscà <i>Universitat de València</i>	Martín Godino <i>Asociación Nacional de Laboralistas</i>	Ayendra Wickremesekera and Thuwaraka Ganeshan <i>Tiruchelvam Associates</i>	Eloa van der Hilst <i>N.V. 4 Justice Advocaten</i>
Federico A. Rodríguez Morata <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Josefa Cantero Martínez <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha; Asociación de Juristas de la Salud</i>	Matilde Fourey González <i>Uría Menéndez Abogados, S.L.P.</i>	Chandravathany Vasavan <i>Selvaa and Vasavan Associates</i>	Hugo. A.M. Essed <i>Law Firm Essed & Sohansingh</i>
Federico Durán López <i>Universidad de Córdoba</i>	Juan Alberto Díaz López	Montserrat Casamitjana Abella <i>Consorci Sanitari de Barcelona</i>	Chrisantha Abeysena <i>University of Kelaniya</i>	Humphrey R. Schurman <i>Schurman Advocaten</i>
Fernando Alberich Arjona <i>De Castro Gabinete Jurídico</i>	Juan Antonio Lascuráin <i>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>	Orlanda Díaz-García <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Dhanushka Dissanayake <i>Sudath Perera Associates</i>	Ramesh Malahe <i>Law Firm Malahe Advocaten</i>
Fernando Bondía Román <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	Juan Francisco Aguiar Rodríguez <i>Consejería de Sanidad del Gobierno de Canarias</i>	Oscar Morales <i>Uría Menéndez</i>	Gamini Perera <i>International Law Chambers</i>	Ruby C.A. Bleau <i>Advokatenkantoor Lim A Po</i>
Ignacio de Castro García <i>De Castro Gabinete Jurídico</i>	Juan M. Terradillos Basoco <i>Universidad de Cádiz</i>	Pablo López Ferrer <i>Uría Menéndez</i>	Kandiah Neelakandan <i>Neelakandan & Neelakandan</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Jacobo Dopico Gómez-Aller <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	Juan Oliva-Moreno <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Paz Mercedes de la Cuesta Aguado <i>Universidad de Cantabria</i>	N Sivarajah <i>University of Jaffna</i>	Sweden
Jaime Flores Pérez-Durías <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Juan Roca Guillamón <i>Universidad de Murcia</i>	Rafael Ortiz Cervello <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Nalin Kumudu Ashubodha <i>Kolonnawa Nursing Home</i>	Birgitta Nyström <i>Lund University</i>
Javier Melero <i>Melero & Gené Abogados</i>	Luis Gaité <i>Observatorio de Salud Pública de Cantabria</i>	Rebeca Benarroch Benarroch <i>Ciudad Autonoma de Ceuta</i>	Nihal Gamini Balasooriya <i>Sudath Perera Associates</i>	Björn Ohde <i>Advokataktiebolagaet Roslagen</i>
Javier Paz Esquete <i>Complejo Hospitalario Universitario de Pontevedra</i>	M. Ciprian <i>Auxmundus Abogados</i>		PB Mudannayake	Boel Flodgren <i>Lund University</i>
Jesús Padilla Gálvez <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>			R. Surenthirakumaran <i>University of Jaffna</i>	Catherine Lions <i>Umea University</i>
				Christer Thordson <i>Legal Edge</i>
				Christian Diesen <i>Stockholm University</i>
				Fredrik Gustafsson <i>Advokatfirma DLA Piper Sweden KB</i>
				Gunilla Lindmark <i>University of Uppsala</i>
				Gustaf Sjöberg <i>Stockholm University</i>

Henrik Wenander Lund University	Maulana Ayoub Ali Sharda University	Ronnakorn Bunmee Thammasat University	Aymen Zaghdoudi University of Gabes	Turkey
Jack Ågren Stockholm University	Oliva Mkula Mkanzabi Gabriel&Co.	Ruengrit Pooprasert Blumenthal Richter & Sumet Limited	Ben Nasr Mohamed Mehdi Cabinet Ben Nasr	Cagatay Yilmaz Yilmaz Law Offices
Jessika van der Sluijs Stockholm University	Patricia Bosche The Open University of Tanzania	Sumet Sirikunchoat Thammasat University	Bessem Ben Salem Ben Salem Law Firm	Esenyel Barak Bal Cailliau & Colakel Law Firm
Johan Sangborn The Swedish Bar Association	Salum Mshamu CSK Research Solutions Limited	Thananan Sangnuan Baker & McKenzie	Hamza Wajdi Hamza Wajdi Business Lawyers	Eser Tekeli Soylu Adana Bar Association
Jur Claes Sandgren Stockholm University	Saudin J. Mwakaje NexLaw Advocates	Timothy R. Wales Tilleke & Gibbins International Ltd.	Hassine Fekih Ahmed	Fatih Selim Yurdakul Yurdakul Law Office
Karl-Arne Olsson Wesslau Söderqvist Advokatbyrå	Stella Ndikimi East African Law Chambers	Woraphong Leksakulchai Hughes Krupica Consulting Ltd.	Hechmi Louzir Institut Pasteur de Tunis	Idil Isirkan Schindhelm Turkey
Karol Nowak Lund University	Thomas Mihayo Sipemba East African Law Chambers	Anonymous Contributors	Hedia Kedadi	Mahmut Kacan MK Law Office
Laura Carlson Stockholm University	Vintan Willgis Mbiro Breakthrough Attorneys	Trinidad & Tobago	Imed Oussaifi Cabinet Maître Oussaifi	Murat Volkan Dülger Dülger Law Firm
Maria Lindegård Eiderholm Advokatfirman Lindberg & Saxon	Anonymous Contributors	Asaf Hosein	Ines	Mustafa Alp Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi
Mats Hellström Hellström Law Firm	Thailand	Christopher Sieuchand M.G. Daly & Partners	Karim Ben Hamida Karim Ben Hamida Law Firm	Nuray Gökçek Karaca Anadolu University
Mauro Zamboni Stockholm University	Anant Akanisthaphichat Thai Law Firm	Gerard Hutchinson University of the West Indies, St. Augustine	Khadija Anane	Orhan Yavuz Mavioglu ADMD Law Office
Mikael Johansson Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	Apinop Atipiboonsin Thammasat University	Gina Maharaj Organization for Abused and Battered Individuals	Knani Houda Zaanouni Law Firm	Osman Hayran Istanbul Medipol University
Olle Marsater University of Uppsala	Chacrit Sitdhiwej Thammasat University	Hasine Shaikh	Lassâad Dhaouadi Institut Tunisien des Conseillers Fiscaux	Ozer Tuncay Tuncay Law Office
Reinhold Fahlbeck Lund University	Chanvit Tharathep Ministry of Health	Jonathan Walker M. Hamel-Smith & Co.	Lejmi Zied Zaanouni Law Firm	Sinan Aslan
Staffan Michelson Hellström Advokatbyrå	Chulapong Yukate ZICOlaw	Kaveeta Persad Fitzwilliam, Stone, Furness-Smith & Morgan	Mahmoud Yacoub Ordre National des Avocats de Tunisie	Teoman Akünal Akunallawfirm
Sverker Jönsson Lund University	Chusert Supasitthumrong Tilleke & Gibbins International Ltd.	Keri A. Kitson	Mounir Baatour Association Shams	Ufuk Aydin Anadolu University
Thomas G. Lindqvist Hammarskiöld & Co.	Henning Glaser German-Southeast Asian Center of Excellence for Public Policy and Good Governance	Linda A. Greene Penco Court Law Chambers	Nadhir Ben Ammou Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Politiques de Tunis	Anonymous Contributors
Ulf Maunsbach Lund University	Ittichai Prasongprasit R&T Asia (Thailand) Ltd.	M. Glenn Hamel-Smith M. Hamel-Smith & Co.	Nadhir Ben Yedder Reseau National de Lutte Contre la Corruption	Uganda
Vilhelm Persson Lund University	Jakkrit Kuanpoth Thailand Development Research Institute; Tilleke and Gibbins International	Mark Ramkerrysingh Fitzwilliam, Stone, Furness-Smith & Morgan	Nizar Sdiri Nizar Sdiri Law Firm	Adrian Jjuuko Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum
Anonymous Contributors	Jeeranun Klaewkla Mahidol University	Michelle T. Ramnarine	Rachida Jelassi Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature; Université de Tunis El Manar	Alan Shonubi Shonubi, Musoke & Co.
Tanzania	Munin Pongsapan Thammasat University	Natalie Persadie University of Trinidad and Tobago	Ridha Mezghani R. Mezghani Law Office	Albert Turyahabwe Bahemuka Agaba Muharwe & Co. Advocates
Anne Outwater Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences	Panu Patani Panu & Partners	Nisha K. Persad N. K. Persad & Co.	Radhouane Elaiba	Alexander Kibandama ENSAfrica
Asina Omari	Pisut Rakwong Pisut & Partners	Tamara Jackson	Samir Abdelly and Salma Chaari Abdelly & Associates	Augustine M Kaheeru Bahemuka M/S Kahuma, Khalayi & Kaheeru Advocates
Eliud Kitime The Open University of Tanzania	Ploynapa Julagasigorn Tilleke & Gibbins International Ltd.	Anonymous Contributors	Sarra Elloumi	Bernard Mukasa ENSAfrica
Kheri R. Mbiro Breakthrough Attorneys		Tunisia	Anonymous Contributors	Brian Kalule Bowmans
		Amel Gorbej		Brigitte Kusiima Byarugaba Sendi Shonubi, Musoke & Co.
		Amine Hamdi Barreau de Tunis		

C. K. Kalumiya
Kampala Associated
Advocates

Emmanuel Luyirika
African Palliative Care
Association

Evelyn Atim
Buwembo and Co. Advocates

Francis Gimara
Uganda Law Society

Francis Opedun
EVAMOR International Ltd.

Irene Ovonji-Odida
The Uganda Association of
Women Lawyers

Isaac Newton Kyagaba
Kampala Associated
Advocates

J.B. Rwakimari

Joaninne Nanyange
Human Rights Awareness and
Promotion Forum

Kwikiriza Benson A
Insurance Regulatory
Authority of Uganda

Laura Nyirinkindi
Pro Initiatives Agency

Lilian Keene-Mugerwa
Platform for Labour Action

Lydia Bwiite
Platform for Labour Action

Mercy Odu
AF Mpanga Advocates

Mpiima Jamir Ssenoga
Kiwanuka & Mpiima
Advocates

Naboth Muhairwe
Agaba Muhairwe & Co.
Advocates

Namusoby Salima
Initiative for Social and
Economic Rights

Rachel Musoke
ENSafrica

Ronald Tusingwire
ENSafrica

Susan Baluka
Human Rights Awareness and
Promotion Forum

Tracy Kakongi Nkwanz
ENSafrica

Anonymous Contributors

Ukraine

Armen G. Khachatryan
Asters Law Firm

Igor Svechkar
Asters Law Firm

Iryna Senyuta
Foundation of Medical Law
and Bioethics of Ukraine

Ivan Horodyskyy
Ukrainian Catholic University

Ivchuk Viktoriia
Regional Medical Center for
Health and Sports Medicine

Lyubomyr Drozdovskyy
Khasin & Drozdovskyy
Barristers Association

Oksana Voynarovska
Vasil Kisil & Partners

Oleksandr Denysenko
Ilyashev & Partners Law Firm

Oleksandr Skliarenko
Skliarenko, Sydorenko and
Partners

Olexander Martinenko
CMS Cameron McKenna
Nabarro Olswang

Pavlo Lukomskyi
Salkom Law Firm

Roman Maydanyk
Kyiv National Taras
Shevchenko University

Sergii Dvoriak
Ukrainian Institute of Public
Health Policy

Sergiy Gryshko
Redcliffe Partners

Taras Tsymbriivskyy
Ukrainian Catholic University

Tarasov Andrey
Tarasov and Partners

Valentyn Gvozdiy
GOLAW

Valeriia V. Gudiy
Partners Law Firm

Vitalii Gatseliuk
National Academy of Sciences

Yaroslav Ognevyyuk
Doubinsky & Osharova

Zoryana Chernenko
National University of Kyiv-
Mohyla Academy

Anonymous Contributors

United Arab Emirates

Bashar Malkawi
University of Sharjah

Essam Al Tamimi
Al Tamimi & Company

Mirza R. Baig
Dubai Pharmacy College

Nazanin Aleyaseen
K&L Gates LLP

Stuart Paterson

Tarek Nakkach
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Anonymous Contributors

United Kingdom

Adam Winchester
Lancaster University

Alan J. Masson
Anderson Strathern LLP

Albert Sanchez-Graells
University of Bristol

Alexander Mills
City, University of London

Christopher May
Lancaster University

J. Mulder
University of Bristol

Jill Stavert
Edinburgh Napier University

Jonathan Nguyen-Van-Tam
University of Nottingham

Katie Bales
University of Bristol

Kiron Reid
University of Liverpool

M. Reynolds and Team
Attorneys Judicial Mediators
Consulting Team

Mark Lubbock
Ashurst LLP

Marvin Hanna
Smith Bean & Co.

Nigel Duncan
City, University of London

Peter Hungerford-Welch
City, University of London

Peter McTigue
Nottingham Trent University

Richard Ashcroft
Queen Mary University of
London

Richard W Whitecross
Edinburgh Napier University

Sara Fovargue
Lancaster University

Tonia Novitz
University of Bristol

Tony Ward
Northumbria Univeristy

Anonymous Contributors

United States

A. Renee Pobjecky
Pobjecky and Pobjecky, LLP

Andrea J. Boyack
Washburn University

Arthur Hunter
Orleans Parish District Court

Barbara J. Fick
University of Notre Dame

Christopher R. Drahozal
University of Kansas

Christopher R. Kelley
University of Arkansas

Claudia Rast
Butzel Long PLLC

D. Majeeda Snead
Loyola University

Elise Groulx Diggs
Doughty Street Chambers

Foeng Toan "Bill" Tham
Global Oral, Legal & Dental
Helping Hands Foundation

H. David Kelly, Jr.
Beins, Axelrod, P.C.

Jaime Ramon
Dykema Cox Smith

James F. Cleary
UW Carbone Cancer Center

James H. Pietsch
University of Hawaii

Jason Coates
American Public Health
Association

Jeffrey Aresty
InternetBar.org Institute, Inc.

Joanne Katz
Johns Hopkins University

John Hummel
Deschutes County Oregon
District Attorney

John Pollock
Public Justice Center

John R. LaBar
Henry, McCord, Bean, Miller,
Gabriel & LaBar, P.L.L.C.

Jonathan Hiatt

Karen Lash
American University

Kepler B. Funk
Funk, Szachacz & Diamond,
LLC

Leonard A. Sandler
University of Iowa

Marcela Horvitz-Lennon
Cambridge Health Alliance

Mary Kreiner Ramirez
Washburn University

Matthew T. Lockaby
Lockaby PLLC

Michael S. Blass
Arent Fox LLP

Michele Forzley
Forzley & Associates

Paul Bender
Arizona State University

Renaldy J. Gutierrez
Gutierrez & Associates

Renée M. Landers
Suffolk University Law School

**Reynolds, Swartz, Crouse,
Anderson, Walker, Katz,
and Levine**
Attorneys Judicial Mediators
Consulting Team

Robert J. Collins Jr.
University of Pennsylvania

Roy M Poses
Brown University

Sara Elizabeth Dill
American Bar Association

Sherman L. Cohn
Georgetown University

Stephen Allan Saltzburg
George Washington University

Stephen C. Veltri
Ohio Northern University

Steven A. Ramirez
Loyola University

Taryn Vian
Boston University

Therese McGinn
Columbia University

Thomas D. Haney
Stevens and Brand LLP

Tim Ken Mackey
UC San Diego

Timothy E. Dolan
Policy Foresight

Anonymous Contributors

Uruguay

Alejandro Rey Jiménez de Aréchaga
Posadas, Posadas & Vecino

Alfredo Taullard and Sandra Garín
Hughes & Hughes

Amalia Laborde
University of the Republic

Ana Ines Alfaro De Hegedus
Fischer & Schickendantz

Beatriz Murguía
Murguía - Aguirre

Camilo Martínez Blanco
Universidad de Montevideo

Carlos Noble Tabarez
Ferrere Abogados

Carlos Pittamiglio
Bartesaghi Abogados

Escandor El Ters
Instituto Nacional de Oncología

Federico Formento
Fischer & Schickendantz

Fischer & Schickendantz

Gonzalo Gari Irureta Goyena
Posadas, Posadas & Vecino

Joaquín Reyes Puig
Estudio Reyes Rius

Juan Andrés Fuentes
Arcia Storace Fuentes Medina Abogados

Juan Diego Menghi Arburúas
Pérez del Castillo & Asociados

Julio Lens
LENS

Manuel Reyes Puig
Estudio Reyes Rius

María Durán
Hughes & Hughes

Mariana Fernández Fasciolo
Posadas, Posadas & Vecino

Martín Fridman
Ferrere Abogados

Martín Risso Ferrand
Universidad Católica del Uruguay

Nicolás Mariano Pallas
Posadas, Posadas & Vecino

Pedro Montano
Scelza & Montano

Ricardo Mezzerá
Mezzerá Abogados

Santiago Pereira Campos
Rueda Abadi Pereira; Universidad de Montevideo

Tomás Guerrero Costa
Posadas, Posadas & Vecino

Anonymous Contributors

Uzbekistan

Alisher K. Zaynutdinov
Virtus Leo Law Firm

Firuz Bobokulova Zarifovna
Westminster International University, Tashkent

M. Ahmedov

Shahin Huseynov
WHO

Anonymous Contributors

Venezuela

Alberto Blanco-Uribe Quintero
Universidad Central de Venezuela

Alberto Jurado
ALC Penal

Alexander Marcano Montero
Lawyers Group

Alexis E. Aguirre S.
ARAQUERENYA

Alvaro Badell Madrid
Badell & Grau

Andreina Peláez E.
Badell & Grau

Andrés L. Halvorsen
RDHOO Abogados

Andrés Linares Benzo
Hoet, Pelaez, Castillo & Duque Abogados

Arturo De Sola
De Sola Pate & Brown

Carlos Alberto Henríquez Salazar

Carlos Simón Bello Rengifo
Universidad Central de Venezuela

Catherina Gallardo
Gallardo Vaudo y Asociados

Eugenio Hernandez-Breton
Universidad Central de Venezuela

Gilberto A Guerrero-Rocca
Florida International University

Gonzalo Himiob Santomé
Foro Penal Venezolano

Gregory Odreman
Odreman & Asociados Abogados

Gustavo Adolfo Parra Delgado
Parra & Salas

Jaime Martínez Estévez
Rodner, Martínez & Asociados

Jennifer Jean Jahnke
Marshall Denning

Jesus Alejandro Loreto C.

Jesus Escudero
Torres, Plaz & Araujo

José Alberto Ramírez León
Hoet, Pelaez, Castillo & Duque Abogados

Juan Carlos Garantón-Blanco

Juan Manuel Raffalli
RDHOO Abogados

Leonel Alfonso Ferrer
Universidad Central de Venezuela

Luis Ortiz Alvarez

Luis Rafael Ávila López
Badell & Grau

Manuel A Gomez
Florida International University

Nathalie González
Escritorio Jurídico Rodríguez & Mendoza

Rafael de Lemos

Raul Sanchez Urribarri
La Trobe University

Ricardo J. Cruz Rincón
Escritorio Chumaceiro González

Simon Jurado-Blanco
ARAQUERENYA

Vicente González De La Vega
Universidad Central de Venezuela; Universidad Metropolitana

Anonymous Contributors

Vietnam

Chi Mai

Danny Duy Vo
Santa Lawyers Company

Derek Phan Van Cong Danh
LE & TRAN

Hannah Huynh Thi My Hanh
LE & TRAN

Hoang Quoc Nhat Trung

Huu Phuoc Nguyen
Phuoc & Partners Law Firm Ltd.

Kent Wong
VCI Legal

Kieu Anh Vu
KAV Lawyers

Lê An Hải
Phuoc & Partners Law Firm Ltd.

Ngo Huu Nhi
Thien An Law Office

Pham Van Phat
An Phat Pham Law Firm

Quang Nguyen Nhan

Stephen Le Hoang Chuong
LE & TRAN

Tran Thanh Tung
Phuoc & Partners Law Firm Ltd.

Vu Dzung

Vu Kieu Anh
Apolat Legal

Anonymous Contributors

Zambia

Anne Namakando-Phiri
University of Zambia

Chifumu K Banda

Fares Phiri
Nodi Trust School

John P. Sangwa
Simeza, Sangwa & Associates

Melvin Leslie Mbao
North-West University

Mulopa Ndalameta
Musa Dudhia & Co

Naomy Lintini
RayBeam Enterprises

Pamela Sibanda Mumbi
Charles Siamutwa Legal Practitioners

Tiziana Marietta
Sharpe & Howard

Anonymous Contributors

Zimbabwe

Abraham Mateta
Muvingi and Mugadza

Andrew Makoni
Mbidzo Muchadehama & Makoni Legal Practitioners

Ashton Mufari
Zimbabwe Human Rights Advocates

Bellinda R. Chinowawa
Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights

Brighton Mahuni
Scanlen & Holderness

Caroline Kudzai Tandii

Casper Pound
Family AIDS Support Organisation

Dzinomwa T
NUST

Edwin Isaac Manikai
Dube, Manikai and Hwacha

Emilia Mandaza
Muhonde Attorneys

Fraser Edkins
Coghlan Welsh and Guest

Gavin Gomwe
Clairwood Chambers

Godfrey Sibanda
Mbidzo Muchadehama & Makoni Legal Practitioners

Godman Chingoma
Dube, Manikai and Hwacha

Gregory Nyamupanedengu
Mageza and Nyamwanza

John T. Burombo
Maja & Associates

Mordecai Pilate Mahlangu
Gill Godlonton & Gerrans

Obey Shava
Mbidzo Muchadehama & Makoni Legal Practitioners

Patience Chair

Philemon Mutukwa
Musengi and Sigauke

Philip Givemore Nyakutombwa
Nyakutombwa Mugabe Legal Counsel

Roselyn Hanzi
Zimbabwe Lawyers for Human Rights

Simon Sadomba
Gill Godlonton & Gerrans

Simplicio Bhebhe

*Kantor & Immerman Legal
Practitioners*

Sonja Vas

Scanlen & Holderness

Tamuka Moyo

Tamuka Moyo Attorneys

Tarisai Mutangi

*Donsa-Nkomo & Mutangi
Legal Practice*

Taurai Blessed Kativu

*Kantor & Immerman Legal
Practitioners*

Tavonga George

Chigudugudze
*Chihambakwe, Mutizwa &
Partners*

Tawanda Tandi

*Kantor & Immerman Legal
Practitioners*

Terence Hussein

Hussein Ranchhod & Co.

Wellington Chimwaradze

Anonymous Contributors ■

Acknowledgements

The World Justice Project's Honorary Chairs, Directors, Officers, Staff, Financial Supporters, and Sponsoring Organizations are listed in the last section of this report.

Polling companies, research organizations, and contributing experts are listed in the Methodology section of this report.

Academic Advisors

Mark David Agrast, American Society of International Law; Jose M. Alonso, World Wide Web Foundation; Rolf Alter, OECD; Eduardo Barajas, Universidad del Rosario; Maurits Barendrecht, Tilburg University; Tonu Basu, Open Government Partnership; Lowell Bergman, University of California, Berkeley; Tim Besley, London School of Economics; Christina Biebesheimer, The World Bank; Paul Brest, Stanford University; Jose Caballero, IMD Business School; David Caron, Kings College, London; Thomas Carothers, Carnegie Endowment; Marcela Castro, Universidad de los Andes; Peter Chapman, Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI); Eduardo Cifuentes, Universidad de los Andes; Sherman Cohn, Georgetown University; Christine M. Cole, Crime & Justice Institute; Mariano-Florentino Cuellar, Stanford University; Helen Darbishire, Access Info Europe; Nicolas Dassen, Inter-American Development Bank; Larry Diamond, Stanford University; Claudia J. Dumas, Transparency International USA; Sandra Elena, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos; Brad Epperly, University of South Carolina; Julio Faundez, Warwick University; Hazel Feigenblatt, Global Integrity; Todd Foglesong, Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto; Tom Ginsburg, University of Chicago; Joseph Foti, Open Government Partnership; James Goldston, Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI); Jorge Gonzalez, Universidad Javeriana; Alejandro Gonzalez-Arriola, Open Government Partnership; Jon Gould, American University; Martin Gramatikov, HiiL; Brendan Halloran, Transparency and Accountability Initiative; Linn Hammergren; Tim Hanstad, Landesa; Wassim

Harb, Arab Center for the Development of Rule of Law and Integrity; Nathaniel Heller, Open Government Partnership; Vanessa Herringshaw, Transparency and Accountability Initiative; Susan Hirsch, George Mason University; Ronald Janse, University of Amsterdam Law School; Erik G. Jensen, Stanford University; Haroon Khadim, PAE; Rachel Kleinfeld, Carnegie Endowment; Jack Knight, Duke University; Harold H. Koh, Yale University; Margaret Levi, Stanford University; Iris Litt, Stanford University; Clare Lockhart, The Institute for State Effectiveness; Zsuzsanna Lonti, OECD; Diego Lopez, Universidad de los Andes; William T. Loris, Loyola University; Lauren E. Loveland, National Democratic Institute (NDI); Paul Maassen, Open Government Partnership; Beatriz Magaloni, Stanford University; Jenny S. Martinez, Stanford University; Toby McIntosh, FreedomInfo.org; Toby Mendel, Centre for Law and Democracy; Nicholas Menzies, The World Bank; Ghada Moussa, Cairo University; Sam Muller, HiiL; Robert L. Nelson, American Bar Foundation and Northwestern University; Alfonsina Peñaloza, Hewlett Foundation; Harris Pastides, University of South Carolina; Randal Peerenboom, La Trobe University and Oxford University; Angela Pinzon, Universidad del Rosario; Pascoe Pleasence, University College London; Shannon Portillo, George Mason University; Michael H. Posner, New York University; Roy L. Prosterman, University of Washington; Anita Ramasastry, University of Washington; Mor Rubinstein, Open Knowledge Foundation; Angela Ruiz, Universidad del Rosario; Audrey Sacks, The World Bank; Lutforahman Saeed, Kabul University; Michaela Saisana, EU-JRC; Andrea Saltelli, EU-JRC;

Moises Sanchez, Alianza Regional por la Libertad de Expresión; Andrei Shleifer, Harvard University; Jorge Luis Silva, The World Bank; Gordon Smith, University of South Carolina; Christopher Stone, Open Society Foundations; John Temple, University of California, Berkeley; Rene Uruena, Universidad de los Andes; Stefan Voigt, University of Hamburg; Barry Weingast, Stanford University; Michael Woolcock, The World Bank.

Roland Abeng; Lukman Abdul-Rahim; Mame Adjei; Priya Agarwal-Harding; Mariam Ahmed; Lina Alameddine; Sarah Alexander; Jessica Álvarez; Erica Jaye Ames; Rose Karikari Anang; Evelyn Ankumah; Jassim Alshamsi; Jessica Álvarez; Lindsay Aramayo-Lipa; Amanda Arcaya; Ekaterina Baksanova; Hamud M. Balfas; Laila El Baradei; Sophie Barral; April Baskin; Ivan Batishchev; Rachael Beitler; Laurel Bellows; Ayzada Bengel; Dounia Bennani; Clever Bere; Loveridge Bere; Rindala Beydoun; Karan K. Bhatia; Eric C. Black; Cherie Blair; Rob Boone; Juan Manuel Botero; Oussama Bouchebti; Raúl Izurieta Mora Bowen; Ariel Braunstein; Kathleen A. Bresnahan; Michael Brown; Susanna Brown; William R. Brownfield; David Brusolino; Carolina Cabrera; Ted Carrol; Javier Castro De León; John Catalfamo; Fahima Charaffeddine; David Cheyette; Nabihah Chowdhury; Jose Cochingyan, III; Kate Coffey; Sonkita Conteh; Barbara Cooperman; Hans Corell; Adriana Cosgriff; Ana Victoria Cruz; Alexander E. Davis; Beth Davis; Néstor de Buen; Bryce de Flamand; James P. DeHart; Brackett B. Denniston, III; Russell C. Deyo; Surya Dhungel; Adama Dieng; Andrew Domingoes; Alyssa Dougherty; Megan Duffy; Sandra Elena; Roger El Khoury; Sanal Enkhbaatar; Adele Ewan; Juan Farré; Fatima Fettar; Steve Fisher; Eric Florenz; Abderrahim Foukara; Kristina Fridman; Morly Frishman; Viorel Furdui; Minoru Furuyama; Daniel Gamboa Rinckoar; Amir Galván; William H. Gates, Sr.; Anna Gardner; Dorothy Garcia; Sophie Gebreselassie; Dwight Gee; Sujith George; Adam Gerstenmier; Jacqueline Gichinga; Suzanne E. Gilbert; Brian Gitau; Travis Glynn; Arturo Gomez; Felipe Gómez; Nengak Daniel Gondyi; Lindsey Graham; Deweh Gray; Michael S. Greco; Elise Groulx; Paula F. Guevara; Heena Gupta; Arkady Gutnikov; Karen Hall; Margaret Halpin; Kunio Hamada; Mohammad Hamze; Leila Hanafi; Sana Hawamdeh; Kate Helms; Alvaro Herrero; Sheila Hollis; Michael Holston; R. William Ide, III; Murtaza Jaffer; Chelsea Jaeztold; Hassan

Bubacar Jallow; Sunil Kumar Joshi; Marie-Therese Julita; Megan Kabre; Jessica Kane; Rashvin Kaur; Anne Kelley; Howard Kenison; Junaid Khalid; Elsa Khwaja; Se Hwan Kim; Stuti Kokkalera; Laurie Kontopidis; Simeon Koroma; Steven H. Kraft; Larry D. Kramer; Jack Krumholtz; Lianne Labossiere; Jeremy Levine-Drizin; Samantha Liberman; Joanna Lim; Deborah Lindholm; Hongxia Liu; Annie Livingston; Jeanne L. Long; Carlos López; Clarissa Lopez-Diarte; Stephen Lurie; Biola Macaulay; Ahna B. Machan; Maha Mahmoud; Biawakant Mainali; Andrew Makoni; Dijana Malbaša; Ermek Mamaev; Frank Mantero; Madison Marks; Roger Martella; Vivek Maru; John Mason; Elisa Massimino; Hiroshi Matsuo; Michael Maya; Bethany McGann; Matthew Mead; Sindi Medar-Gould; Ludmila Mendonça; Nathan Menon; Ellen Mignoni; Aisha Minhas; María Cristina Montaña; Jorge Antonio Morales Alfaro; Claros Morean; Liliana Moreno; Junichi Morioka; Carrie Moore; Katrina Moore; Marion Muller; Xavier Muller; Jenny Murphy; Rose Murray; Norhayati Mustapha; Reinford Mwangonde; Doreen Ndishabandi; Ilija Nedelkoski; Niku Neshati; Javier Nicolás; Daniel Nitu; Elida Nogoibaeva; Victoria Norelid; Justin Nyekan; Sean O'Brien; Peggy Ochanderena; Bolaji Olaniran; Joy Olson; Mohamed Olwan; Fernando Omedé; Gustavo Alanis Ortega; Bolaji Owasanoye; Pablo Parás; Kedar Patel; Angeles Melano Paz; Karina Pena; Valentina Pérez Botero; Ronen Plechnin; Kamal Pokhrel; John Pollock; Mercy Alejandra Portillo; Cynthia Powell; Humberto Prado Sifontes; Nathalie Rakotomalina; Javier Ramirez; Eduardo Ramos-Gómez; Daniela Rampani; Alex Randall; Richard Randerson; Claudia Rast; Yahya Rayegani; Nick Rehmus; Adrian F. Revilla; Salvador Reyes; Lopes Ribeiro; Kelly Roberts; Nigel H. Roberts; Amir Ron; Maria Rosales; Liz Ross; Steve Ross; Faith Rotich; Patricia Ruiz de Vergara; Irma Russell; Rosemarie Sandino; Marc Sepama; Adam Severance; Bruce Sewell; Uli Parmlian Sihombing; Hajrija Sijerčić-Čolić; William Sinnott; Lumba Siyanga; Brad Smith; Julie Smith; Joshua Steele; Lourdes Stein; Thomas M. Susman; Elizabeth Thomas-Hope; Jinni Tran; Laurence Tribe; Martha Uc; Christina Vachon; Patricia van Nispen; Robert Varenik; Jessica Villegas; Maria Vinot; Quinn Walker; Raymond Webster; Robin Weiss; Dorothee Wildt; Jennifer Wilmore; Jason Wilks; Malin Winbom; Russom Woldezghi; Nazgul Yergalieva; Hunter Zachwieja; Stephen Zack; Keyvan Zamani; Jorge Zapp-Glauser; Roula Zayat; Fanny Zhao.

Altus Global Alliance; APCO Worldwide; Fleishman-Hillard; The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University; The Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law, Stanford University; The German Bar Association in Brussels; Governance Data Alliance; Google Inc.; The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL); Investigative Reporting

Program, UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism; The Legal Department of Hewlett-Packard Limited; The Legal Department of Microsoft Corporation; The Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies, Yale University; Rule of Law Collaborative, University of South Carolina; The University of Chicago Law School; Vera Institute of Justice.

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 equity, opportunity, and peace—underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

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; Mexico City, Mexico; and Singapore.

Our Approach

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. Based on this, WJP's mutually-reinforcing lines of business employ a multi-disciplinary approach through original research and data, an active and global network, and practical, locally-led programs to advance the rule of law worldwide.

Research & 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*[®] provides original, impartial data on how the rule of law is experienced and perceived by the general public in 113 countries around the globe. It is the most comprehensive index of its kind. To date, more than 330,000 households and experts have been interviewed worldwide. Index findings have been referenced by heads of state, chief justices, business leaders, public officials, and the press, including media outlets in over 125 countries worldwide.

Engagement

Engagement efforts include connecting and developing a global network, organizing strategic convenings, and fostering practical, on-the-ground programs. At our World Justice Forum, regional conferences, and single-country engagements, 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.

Honorary Chairs

The World Justice Project has the support of outstanding leaders representing a range of disciplines around the world. The Honorary Chairs of the World Justice Project are:

Madeleine Albright; Giuliano Amato; Robert Badinter; James A. Baker III; Cherie Blair; Stephen G. Breyer; Sharan Burrow; David Byrne; Jimmy Carter; Maria Livanos Cattau; Arthur Chaskalson;* Emil Constantinescu; Hans Corell; Hilario G. Davide, Jr.; Hernando de Soto; Adama Dieng; William H. Gates, Sr.; Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Richard J. Goldstone; Kunio Hamada; Lee H. Hamilton; Mohamed Ibrahim; Tassaduq Hussain Jillani; Anthony M. Kennedy; Beverley McLachlin; George J. Mitchell; John Edwin Mroz;* Indra Nooyi; Sandra Day O'Connor; Ana Palacio; Colin L. Powell; Roy L. Prosterman; Richard W. Riley; Mary Robinson; Richard Trumka; Desmond Tutu; Antonio Vitorino; Paul A. Volcker; Harold Woolf; Andrew Young; Zhelyu Zhelev.*

Board of Directors

Sheikha Abdulla Al-Misnad; Kamel Ayadi; William C. Hubbard; Hassan Bubacar Jallow; Suet-Fern Lee; Mondli Makhanya; William H. Neukom; Ellen Grace Northfleet; James R. Silkenat; Petar Stoyanov.

Directors Emeritus

President Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai

Officers & Staff

William C. Hubbard, *Chairman of the Board*; William H. Neukom, *Founder and CEO*; Mark D. Agrast, *Vice President*; Deborah Enix-Ross, *Vice President*; Judy Perry Martinez, *Vice President*; James R. Silkenat, *Director and Treasurer*; Gerold W. Libby, *General Counsel and Secretary*.

Staff: Juan Carlos Botero, *Executive Director*; Alejandro Ponce, *Chief Research Officer*; Kate Adams; Rebecca Billings; Josiah Byers; Killian Dorier; Alicia Evangelides; Radha Friedman; Amy Gyskiewicz; Camilo Gutiérrez Patiño; Matthew Harman; Roberto Hernández; Alexa Hopkins; Clara Jiang; Priya Kholsa; Sarah Chamness Long; Ahna Machan; Debby Manley; Rachel Martin; Joel Martinez; Jorge Morales; Layda Negrete; Nikki Ngbichi-Moore; Afua Ofofu-Barko; Christine Pratt; Adriana Rios; Leslie Solís; Gerard Vinluan; Nancy Ward.

*deceased

World Justice Project Funders

The World Justice Project thanks the following major current funders for their generous support:

Anonymous
Anonymous
Apple, Inc.
BGC3
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
City of The Hague
European Commission
Ford Foundation
Microsoft Corporation
Neukom Family Foundation
Sally & William H. Neukom
Open Society Justice Initiative
Singapore Ministry of Law
United States Department of State
Diana Walsh & Kent Walker
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

A list of previous funders can be found at:

worldjusticeproject.org

Strategic Partners

American Bar Association; American Public Health Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity; Avocats Sans Frontières; Canadian Bar Association; Club of Madrid; Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law; Human Rights First; Human Rights Watch; Inter-American Bar Association; International Bar Association; International Chamber of Commerce; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis; International Organization of Employers; International Trade Union Confederation; Inter-Pacific Bar Association; Karamah: Muslim Women Lawyers for Human Rights; Landesa; NAFSA: Association of International Educators; Norwegian Bar Association; People to People International; Union Internationale des Avocats; Union of Turkish Bar Associations; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; The World Council of Religious Leaders; World Federation of Engineering Organisations; World Federation of Public Health Associations

"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](#)