UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL OCTOBER 21, 2026 9AM EDT

Kyrgyzstan Ranks 99 out of 143 in the WJP Rule of Law Index

- *2026 WJP Rule of Law Index®* finds authoritarian practices have become entrenched
- Rising government interference and rollbacks in freedom of speech and participation demand urgent attention
- Kyrgyzstan's score decreased, ranks 12 out of 15 regionally

WASHINGTON (October 21, 2026) – The **global rule of law recession persists**, according to the new ***WJP Rule of Law Index® 2026***, released today by the World Justice Project (WJP). While fewer countries declined this year compared to last, the global balance remains deeply uneven—with a 62% decline continuing to outnumber improvements—including Kyrgyzstan.

Kyrgyzstan's overall rule of law score decreased by less than 1% in this year's Index. It ranks 99th out of 143 countries worldwide.

Regionally, Kyrgyzstan ranks 12th out of 15 countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.* The region's top performer is Georgia (ranked 55th out of 143 globally), followed by Montenegro and Kosovo. The three countries with the lowest scores in the region are Belarus, Türkiye, and Russia (121st globally).

In the last year, 11 out of 15 countries declined in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Of those 11 countries, 6 had also declined in the previous year.

Among lower-middle income countries, Kyrgyzstan ranks 10th out of 33.**

Kyrgyzstan and Global trends

Authoritarianism is no longer an emerging trend—it has become entrenched: over 86% of countries have suffered a sustained five-year decline in at least one safeguard against authoritarian rule: **constraints on government powers, open government**, or **fundamental rights**. This includes Kyrgyzstan.

Freedoms essential to civic space, public debate and government oversight are shrinking across most countries:

- **"Freedom of opinion and expression"** declined in **64%** of countries, including Kyrgyzstan.
- **"Freedom of assembly and association"** declined in **67%** of countries, including Kyrgyzstan.
- **"Civic participation"** declined in **65%** of countries, including Kyrgyzstan.

Across criminal and civil systems alike, **undue executive pressure and interference** have become the leading drivers of institutional decay. **Civil justice** weakened in **64%** of countries and **criminal justice** in **58%**, with **improper government influence** emerging as a central factor in both areas. Judiciaries are also losing ground to executive overreach more broadly: **government powers limited by the judiciary** fell in **63%** of countries. This includes Kyrgyzstan.

However, **civil justice is becoming more accessible, affordable, and equal:**

- **"Access and afford civil justice** improved in **54%"** of countries, but not in Kyrgyzstan.
- **"Civil justice is free of discrimination"** improved in **52%** of countries, including Kyrgyzstan.

Index data shows that **economic prosperity, price stability, and low credit risk cluster** in countries with robust rule of law:

- **GDP per capita**: Countries with a GDP per capita above the world's average ($14,406) score 0.68 or higher in the *WJP Rule of Law Index*.
- **Inflation**: Countries with inflation rates lower than the median (3.23%) have an Index score of 0.60 or above.
- **Sovereign credit ratings**: Countries with an investment-grade sovereign credit rating (AAA to BBB) maintain Index scores of 0.66 or higher.

In 2026, Kyrgyzstan's overall score is 0.45.

Global rankings

Globally, the top-ranked country in the 2026 *WJP Rule of Law Index* is Denmark, followed by Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Luxembourg. The country with the lowest score is Venezuela, followed by Afghanistan, Haiti, Cambodia, and Nicaragua.

Kyrgyzstan's WJP Rule of Law Index rankings

Overall score global rank: 99/143
Overall score regional rank: 12/15

Factor score rankings:

FACTOR	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL RANK*	INCOME RANK**
Constraints on Government Powers	105/143	9/15	15/33
Absence of Corruption	127/143	15/15	24/33
Open Government	75/143	8/15	6/33
Fundamental Rights	107/143	11/15	13/33
Order and Security	62/143	12/15	3/33
Regulatory Enforcement	121/143	15/15	19/33
Civil Justice	93/143	12/15	10/33
Criminal Justice	113/143	14/15	21/33

(1 is best in WJP Rule of Law Index *rankings)*

To see Kyrgyzstan's performance across all 44 sub-factors the Index measures, visit: www.worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2026/Kyrgyz%20Republic/

***Explore the full rankings and findings of the 2026* World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index *at: www.worldjusticeproject.org/index/*.**

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- Find graphics (regional rankings, global rankings, and comparative maps) **here.**
- Find 143 country press releases organized by region **here.**

About the WJP Rule of Law Index:

The ***World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index®*** is the world's leading source for original, independent rule of law data. Its rigorous methodology draws on expert and household surveys to measure the rule of law in 143 countries and jurisdictions, covering 95% of the world's population.

The Index relies on more than 215,000 household surveys and 3,400 practitioner and expert surveys to measure how the rule of law is experienced and perceived worldwide. Published annually since 2009, the Index is used by governments, multilateral organizations, businesses, academia, media, and civil society organizations.

About the World Justice Project:
The World Justice Project (WJP) is an independent, nonpartisan, multidisciplinary organization working to create knowledge, build awareness, and stimulate action to advance the rule of law worldwide.

*Countries and jurisdictions measured in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, North Macedonia, Russia, Serbia, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

**Lower-middle income countries and jurisdictions: Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe