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Mongolia Ranks 66 out of 142 in the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index

- The 2024 *WJP Rule of Law Index*[®] finds rule of law fell globally for the 7th consecutive year
- Progress emerges in the fight against corruption
- Mongolia's score increased, ranks 8 out of 15 regionally

WASHINGTON (23 October 2024) – For the seventh year in a row, the rule of law has eroded in a majority of countries, according to the [World Justice Project \(WJP\) Rule of Law Index 2024](#).

In the last year, the rule of law declined in 57% of countries surveyed. However, Mongolia is among the minority of countries to see its *WJP Rule of Law Index* score increase this year.

Mongolia's overall rule of law score increased by less than 1% in this year's Index. It ranks 66th out of 142 countries worldwide.

Regionally, Mongolia ranks 8th out of 15 countries in East Asia and the Pacific.* The region's top performer is New Zealand (ranked 6th out of 142 globally), followed by Australia and Japan. The three countries with the lowest scores in the region are the Philippines, Myanmar, and Cambodia (141st globally).

In the last year, 5 out of 15 countries declined in East Asia and the Pacific. Of those 5 countries, 3 had also declined in the previous year.

Among lower-middle income countries, Mongolia ranks 4th out of 38.**

Mongolia and global trends

Since 2016, a global rule of law recession has affected 77% of countries studied, including Mongolia.

Globally, the declines were largely driven by authoritarian trends. Between 2016 and 2024, the Index factor measuring Fundamental Rights fell in 81% of countries, including Mongolia.

Over the past seven years, Index scores for Constraints on Government Powers have fallen in 77% of countries—including Mongolia. Around the world, legislatures,

judiciaries, and civil society—including the media—have all lost ground on checking executive power, the Index shows.

While these and other authoritarian trends had slowed a little last year, they expanded in 2024. Mongolia is among the 63% of countries where Fundamental Rights fell in the past year. Mongolia is among the 59% of countries where Constraints on Government Powers fell in the past year.

Despite this global backsliding, a smaller majority of countries experienced overall rule of law declines this year (57%) as compared to the last two (59% and 61%).

One reason is that some progress was made globally in the fight against corruption between 2023 and 2024. This year, 59% of countries saw their Index scores for Absence of Corruption improve—including Mongolia.

“After years of rule of law declines it can be easy to focus on the negative. But to do so would ignore accomplishments in anti-corruption and the hard work occurring to improve justice systems globally,” **WJP Co-founder and President William H. Neukom** said. “We must redouble our efforts to expand these rule of law gains in all areas.”

Global rankings

Globally, the top-ranked country in the 2024 *WJP Rule of Law Index* is Denmark, followed by Norway, Finland, Sweden, and Germany. The country with the lowest score is Venezuela, followed by Cambodia, Afghanistan, Haiti, and Myanmar.

Mongolia’s WJP Rule of Law Index rankings

Overall score global rank: 66 / 142

Overall score regional rank: 8 / 15

Factor score rankings:

FACTOR	GLOBAL RANK	REGIONAL RANK*	INCOME RANK**
Constraints on Government Powers	69/142	9/15	5/38
Absence of Corruption	83/142	10/15	8/38
Open Government	73/142	8/15	8/38
Fundamental Rights	69/142	7/15	4/38
Order and Security	58/142	10/15	4/38
Regulatory Enforcement	75/142	10/15	10/38
Civil Justice	65/142	8/15	5/38
Criminal Justice	58/142	8/15	2/38

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

To see Mongolia's performance across all 44 sub-factors the Index measures, visit: www.worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/country/2024/Mongolia

Explore the full rankings and findings of the 2024 World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index at: www.worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/.

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- Find the global press release and all 142 country press releases by region [here](#).
- Access the complete 2024 *WJP Rule of Law Index* and "Insights" booklet [here](#).
- See graphics (regional rankings, global rankings, and comparative maps) [here](#).

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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 data on the rule of law. Now covering 142 countries and jurisdictions, the Index relies on more than 214,000 household surveys and 3,500 legal expert surveys to measure how the rule of law is experienced and perceived worldwide. Published annually since 2009 and subject to a rigorous methodology, the Index is used by governments, multilateral organizations, businesses, academia, media, and civil society organizations around the world to assess and address gaps in the rule of law.

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.

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

The World Justice Project defines the rule of law as a durable system of laws, institutions, norms, and community commitment that delivers: accountability, just laws, open government, and

accessible justice. Learn more about these four universal principles and our work at:
www.worldjusticeproject.org.

*Countries and jurisdictions measured in the East Asia and Pacific region: Australia, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam.

**Lower-middle income countries and jurisdictions: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.