



World Justice
Project

Human Rights in Mongolia

Insights from the
WJP Rule of Law
Index® 2015 - 2025

Acknowledgements

Human Rights in Mongolia: Insights from the WJP Rule of Law Index® 2015 – 2025 was produced by the World Justice Project under the executive direction of Alejandro Ponce.

Ana María Montoya and Santiago Pardo led the production of this report with assistance from Erin Campbell. Irene Heras was the graphic designer for this report.

The *World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index® 2025* report was prepared by the World Justice Project. 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 2025 report were performed by Erin Campbell, James Davis, Giacomo D'Urbano, Alicia Evangelides, Joshua Fuller, Lauren Littlejohn, Alejandro Ponce, Natalia Rodríguez Cajamarca, and Katrina Wanner.

The World Justice Project would like to express its sincere gratitude to the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (NHRCM) for its support throughout the development of this report. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions presented in this report do not necessarily represent the views of the Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia. We appreciate the collaboration and guidance provided by the Office of the NHRCM in making this research possible.

Cover photo provided by Brian Hammonds and edited by Irene Heras.

© Copyright 2025 by the World Justice Project.

Requests to reproduce this document should be sent to:

Alejandro Ponce
World Justice Project
11156 15th St NW, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20005, USA
Email: aponce@worldjusticeproject.org

WASHINGTON, DC

1156 15th St NW, Suite
400 Washington, DC
20005 USA
P +1 (202) 407-9330

MEXICO CITY

Culiacán 15
Col. Hipódromo
Alcaldía Cuauhtémoc
CP 06100,
Ciudad de México
worldjusticeproject.mx

 worldjusticeproject.org

 facebook.com/thewjp/

 twitter.com/TheWJP

 [@the-world-justice-project](https://www.linkedin.com/company/@the-world-justice-project)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4 Executive Summary

CHAPTER 1.

RULE OF LAW INDEX IN MONGOLIA

- 8 Defining the Rule of Law
- 9 Conceptual Framework of the WJP Rule of Law Index
- 10 Rule of Law in Mongolia 2025
- 11 Rule of Law in East Asia and the Pacific From 2023 to 2025

CHAPTER 2.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN MONGOLIA

- 13 Conceptual Framework and Insights

CHAPTER 3.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

- 19 Section I: Civil and Political Rights
- 24 Section II: Participation and Access to Information
- 28 Section III: Labor and Property Rights
- 32 Section IV: Fair and Impartial Justice

CHAPTER 4.

METHODOLOGY

- 38 Methodology

APPENDIX

- 41 Methodological materials
- 42 Other publications
- 43 About the World Justice Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Human Rights in Mongolia: Insights from the WJP Rule of Law Index 2015-2025 presents a comprehensive analysis of Mongolia's progress and challenges in rule of law issues over the past decade, including key findings related to civil justice, open government, and human rights principles. Drawing upon data collected and analyzed for the annual *WJP Rule of Law Index*® series, this report also contextualizes Mongolia's rule of law performance in relation to a selection of peer countries throughout Asia.¹

This report is organized in two sections: 1) an overview of Mongolia's rule of law performance in the 2025 WJP Rule of Law Index, including notes on the Index's conceptual framework; and 2) a multi-dimensional analysis of the human rights situation in Mongolia, covering Civil and Political Rights, Participation and Access to Information, Labor and Property Rights, and Fair and Impartial Justice.

Rule of Law Insights

The annual *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index* report series presents a comparative assessment of how the rule of law is experienced and perceived around the world. It measures eight core dimensions that together capture both the procedural and substantive meaning of the rule of law: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. The 2025 edition draws on original survey data from over 215,000 individuals and more than 4,100 expert questionnaires across 143 countries and jurisdictions, and benchmarks Mongolia's performance against year-over-year movement since 2024, its regional peers in East Asia and the Pacific, and its upper-middle income cohort.

Findings from this year's Index underscore an accelerating global rule of law recession, marked by shrinking civic space and pressure on judicial independence. Over two-thirds (68%) of countries declined between 2024 and 2025, compared to 57% in the previous cycle, and the asymmetry between gains and losses is striking: countries that improved registered average gains of roughly 0.5%, while those that declined fell by approximately -1.0%. This trend suggests that, although the process to build rule of law institutions is lengthy and incremental, actors seeking to weaken those institutions for political expediency may cause damage rapidly. Nonetheless, the Index also documents areas of progress in anti-corruption enforcement, justice-sector reforms, and stronger due process protections within criminal courts in a number of countries.

Mongolia's rule of law performance in 2025 remains stable with an overall score of 0.53, ranking 67th out of 143 countries globally, 8th out of 15 in East Asia and the Pacific, and 16th out of 41 upper-middle income peers. Order and Security remains the country's strongest pillar with a score of 0.76, followed by Fundamental Rights at 0.56 and Civil Justice at 0.54. Meanwhile, Mongolia continues to earn its lowest factor score in Absence of Corruption (0.42), followed by Regulatory Enforcement (0.48) and Open Government (0.49). Compared to its performance in 2024, Mongolia experienced marginal declines in most factors, offset by minor gains in Civil Justice and Criminal Justice,

each of which improved by less than one percent (0.4% and 0.8%, respectively).²

As the country's highest-scoring factor, Order and Security represents an area of relative strength and stability for Mongolia in 2025. At the sub-factor level, Mongolia performs best in its limitation of civil conflict and control over crime; however, its score in the sub-factor measuring whether people resort to violence to redress personal grievances trails behind regional averages. Fundamental Rights, Mongolia's second-highest scoring factor, also remained stable in 2025. The country scores highest in several key dimensions that, in the past year, have eroded on a global scale: the freedoms of expression and assembly. However, Mongolia struggles to guarantee individuals' freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy.

With a score of 0.53, Mongolia's performance in Constraints on Government Powers falls in between the country's strongest and weakest factors. At the sub-factor level, Mongolia's performs best in its limits on executive power through the legislative branch and through non-governmental checks, though its scores for these two indicators have slipped since 2024 (by -0.6% and -1.5%, respectively). The country's weaknesses in this factor emerge in scores for the indicators measuring the ability of independent auditors to review the government's actions and whether officials are sanctioned for misconduct.

While Mongolia's Civil Justice and Criminal Justice scores did not change in 2025 (at 0.54 and 0.48, respectively) the sub-factors that comprise these indicators experienced movement in opposing directions. The country improved its performance in non-discrimination, effective enforcement, and alternative dispute resolution within the civil system, but continues to struggle with delays and perceptions of government interference. Impartiality and due process within Mongolia's criminal courts both strengthened in the past year, while improper government influence deteriorated. In both systems, the key structural risk is judicial independence: low scores and sustained declines in this area point toward courtroom procedures that are improving but remain insufficiently shielded from political pressure.

Absence of Corruption, which earned Mongolia's lowest factor-level score, also experienced the greatest decline in score in 2025. In the past year, perceptions of integrity among actors in the executive branch, police and military, and legislature weakened, as people increasingly believe these officials use their positions of power for personal gain—only officials in the judicial branch were excluded from this trend. Mongolia also saw minor declines in

Regulatory Enforcement and Open Government, the country's second- and third-lowest scoring factors, respectively. As in the civil and criminal systems, the independence of Mongolia's administrative courts deteriorated in the past year. Meanwhile, the decline in Mongolia's Open Government score was driven by constrictions in civic space, which allows citizens to participate in decision-making processes and formally voice their concerns.

Amid global trends of rising authoritarianism, these findings suggest that Mongolia must strengthen accountability mechanisms and expand its protection of civic space to maintain effective checks on government power and encourage the public's participation in political processes. Additionally, the country should prioritize restoring independence to its justice system, which has been weakened by improper interference from government actors. Through these focused efforts, Mongolia may convert recent gains into durable rule of law improvements.

Human Rights in Mongolia

This analysis organizes Mongolia's human rights performance around a thematic framework that groups twenty sub-factors from the *WJP Rule of Law Index* into four domains: Civil and Political Rights, Participation and Access to Information, Labor and Property Rights, and Fair and Impartial Justice. The report draws on Index scores for three reference years—2015, 2020, and 2025—to capture both decade-long and recent five-year trends, and compares Mongolia's performance against a group of eight regional peers throughout Asia: China; Hong Kong SAR, China; Japan; Kazakhstan; the Kyrgyz Republic; Nepal; the Republic of Korea; and Uzbekistan. The highlights from this analysis are presented below.

In Civil and Political Rights, Mongolia has recovered ground in the right to life and security and in equality and non-discrimination after mid-decade declines. At the same time, four core liberties sit at their lowest levels since 2015: Mongolia's sub-factor score for freedom of opinion and expression fell by -6.0%, while freedom of assembly and association and freedom of belief and religion each declined by more than 15% (-16% and -17%, respectively). With a notable percentage drop in score of -23.0%, the indicator measuring freedom from interference with privacy earns both the lowest score and steepest decline over time in the Civil and Political Rights category. The result is a system that protects people from violence and improves equal treatment of all individuals even as the space for expression, organization, and private life narrows. Sustaining recent

gains while reversing the contraction of civic space will require targeted legal safeguards, credible oversight of restrictions, and clear limits on surveillance and other intrusive practices.

Three of the four indicators included in the Participation and Access to Information domain have deteriorated in Mongolia in the past decade, and these declines have largely accelerated in the last five years. Access to complaint mechanisms is the only measure to improve since 2015; however, despite its 12.4% rise in score, it remains Mongolia's weakest sub-factor in the domain. While Mongolia outperforms regional averages in non-governmental checks and civic participation, its lower scores in the right to information and access to complaint mechanisms fall behind regional averages, indicating that Mongolia's relative strengths in political engagement does not consistently translate into accessible records or timely remedies. Closing this gap will require enforceable information rights and responsive complaint handling, so that political participation reliably produces accountability.

Within the Labor and Property Rights domain, Mongolia's performance in the two indicators diverge in ways that matter for daily life and investment. While both sub-factors scored below 2015 levels in 2025, Mongolia has reclaimed progress in the area of labor rights in the past five years. With a score of 0.55, Mongolia now ranks among the region's top labor rights performers, behind only Hong Kong SAR, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. In contrast, the sub-factor measuring protection from expropriation without due process has not improved in the same period, and Mongolia's score remains below the regional average. These trends suggest that workplace protections and equality standards have benefited from recent policy attention, while the legal clarity, appeal mechanisms, and compensation guarantees that govern expropriation and other property interventions lag behind. Strengthening expropriation procedures and remedies would align Mongolia's property protections with its better-performing labor standards and reduce uncertainty for households and firms.

The final domain, Fair and Impartial Justice, connects Mongolia's institutional performance to its human rights outcomes. Within the civil justice system, Mongolia's scores in the indicators measuring anti-discrimination and the timeliness of administrative proceedings both reached decade highs in 2025. While the country's score in access to and affordability of civil justice is weaker than it was a decade ago (down by -3.2% since 2015), this sub-factor has stabilized in the most recent five-year period. Against these positives stand two persistent liabilities: improper government influence in civil justice, which

has declined by -8.6% since 2015, and due process in administrative proceedings, down by -15.6%. In the realm of criminal justice, Mongolia's performance in due process of law and the rights of the accused reached a ten-year high point in 2025. Despite its 13.9% rise in score since 2015, the country's score for the sub-factor measuring impartiality has fallen by -9.3% over the last five years. Meanwhile, improper government influence in criminal justice stands out as an area of weakness: this sub-factor saw the greatest percentage decline in score out of all justice indicators with a notable drop of -27.0%. Across both the civil and criminal systems, Mongolia has improved fairness inside proceedings and trimmed some delays, but independence has eroded, and the perceived reach of political influence into justice institutions remains the primary threat to the country's equal protection of rights.

Taken together, these findings present a clear agenda to improve the human rights situation in Mongolia:

- *Protect and extend the recent gains in equality, labor rights, and due process by ensuring they reach the most vulnerable users of the justice system and the labor market.*
- *Reverse the contraction in civic space by restoring confidence in the freedoms of expression, association, belief, and privacy through statutory safeguards, proportional enforcement, and independent oversight.*
- *Strengthen government transparency by coupling the publication of laws and data with an enforceable right to information and with complaint mechanisms that are accessible, timely, and binding on agencies.*
- *Restore judicial and prosecutorial independence as a human rights priority in its own right, recognizing that the decade-long decline in freedom from improper government influence in both the civil and criminal systems are the most significant structural risks to equitable access to justice.*

¹ In this report, Mongolia's rule of law performance is compared against the following regional peer countries: China; Hong Kong SAR, China; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Nepal; Republic of Korea; and Uzbekistan. Note that this group is distinct from Mongolia's regional designation (East Asia and the Pacific) in the *WJP Rule of Law Index* reports.

² Percentage changes in score are calculated based on unrounded values and rounded to one decimal point.

A large, stylized white decorative pattern, resembling a traditional Mongolian motif, is centered on a yellow background. The pattern features symmetrical, flowing lines and circular elements, creating a sense of balance and elegance. The text "RULE OF LAW INDEX IN MONGOLIA" is superimposed on this pattern.

RULE OF LAW INDEX IN MONGOLIA

Defining the Rule of Law

Our definition

The idea of rule of law, traceable to ancient scholars, resonates in most major legal traditions. WJP's definition of rule of law is built around four universal principles, developed in accordance with internationally accepted standards and norms, in consultation with a wide variety of experts worldwide.

rule · of · law

The rule of law is a durable system of laws, institutions, norms, and community commitment that delivers four universal principles: accountability, just law, open government, and accessible and impartial justice.

The Four Universal Principles

1 Accountability

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

3 Open Government

The processes by which the law is adopted, administered, adjudicated, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.

2 Just Law

The law is clear, publicized, and stable and is applied evenly. It ensures human rights as well as property, contract, and procedural rights.

4 Accessible and Impartial Justice

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.

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. These factors and sub-factors are presented below.

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

2 Absence of Corruption

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

3 Open Government

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

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

5 Order and Security

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

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

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

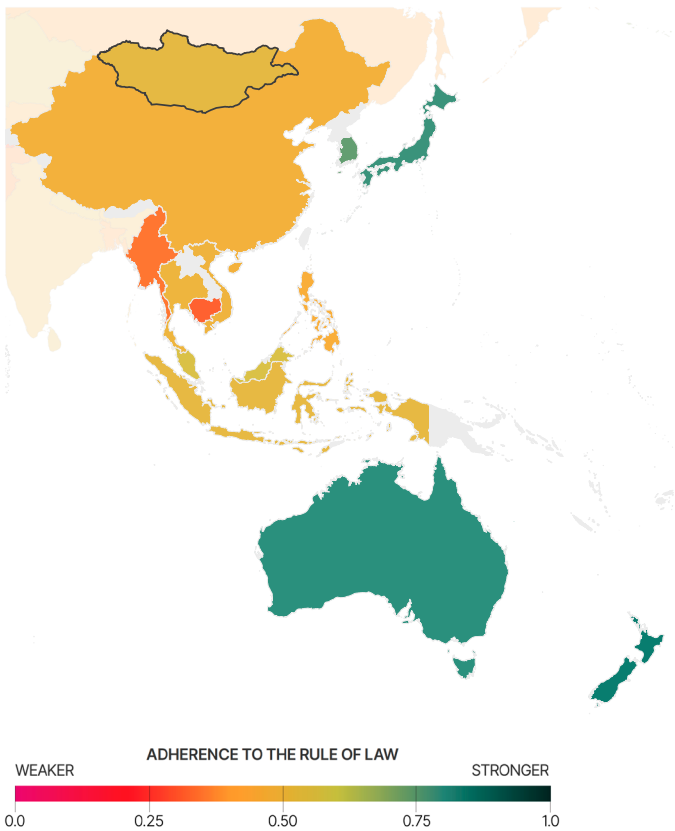
8 Criminal Justice

- 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

Rule of Law in Mongolia

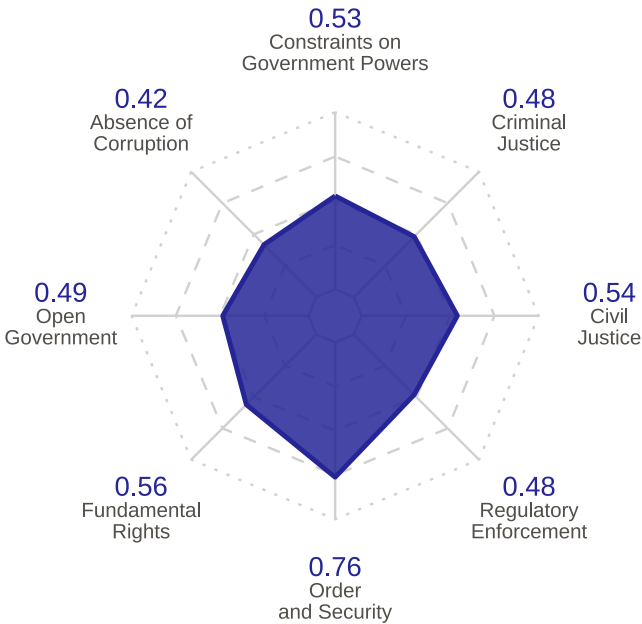
WJP Rule of Law Index 2025 Changes Over Time and Factors in Detail

I OVERALL SCORE



Country/ Jurisdiction	Overall Score	Global Rank	Regional Rank	6-Year % Change (2020-2025)
New Zealand	0.83	5/143	1/15	+1%
Australia	0.80	11/143	2/15	-1%
Japan	0.78	15/143	3/15	+1%
Singapore	0.78	16/143	4/15	-1%
Korea, Rep.	0.74	19/143	5/15	+1%
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.72	24/143	6/15	-6%
Malaysia	0.57	56/143	7/15	-2%
► Mongolia	0.53	67/143	8/15	0%
Indonesia	0.52	69/143	9/15	-1%
Thailand	0.50	77/143	10/15	-1%
Vietnam	0.50	83/143	11/15	+1%
China	0.48	92/143	12/15	0%
Philippines	0.46	97/143	13/15	-3%
Myanmar	0.34	138/143	14/15	-20%
Cambodia	0.31	141/143	15/15	-5%

I FACTORS IN DETAIL



Factor	Global Rank	Regional Rank	6-Year % Change (2020-2025)
1 Constraints on Government Powers	70/143	9/15	-1%
2 Absence of Corruption	89/143	13/15	0%
3 Open Government	72/143	8/15	-1%
4 Fundamental Rights	69/143	7/15	-2%
5 Order and Security	56/143	10/15	-1%
6 Regulatory Enforcement	78/143	10/15	+3%
7 Civil Justice	66/143	8/15	+2%
8 Criminal Justice	60/143	8/15	-2%

* Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law. Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

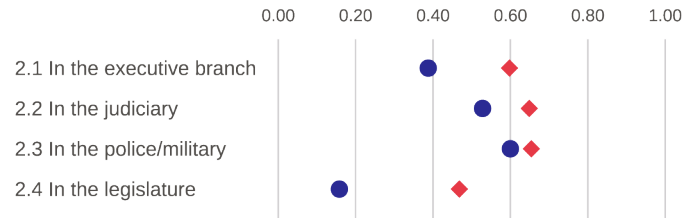
I PERFORMANCE BY SUB-FACTOR (2024-2025)

● Mongolia ◆ East Asia and the Pacific

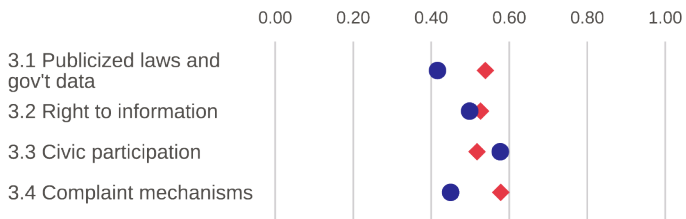
Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers



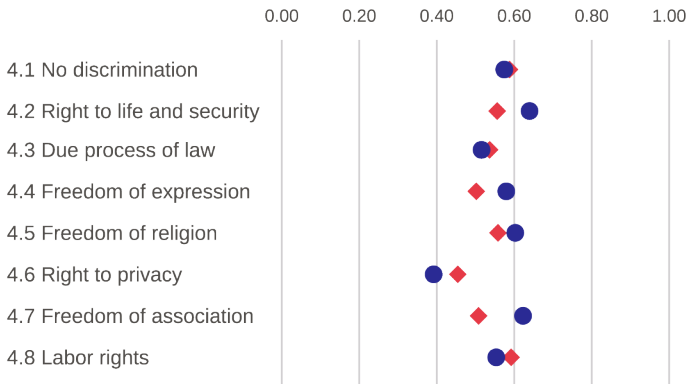
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



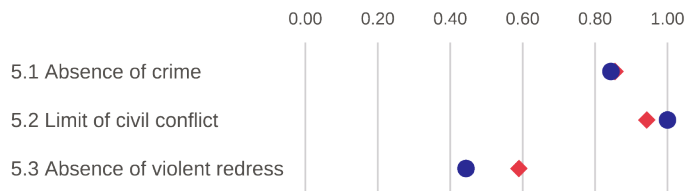
Factor 3: Open Government



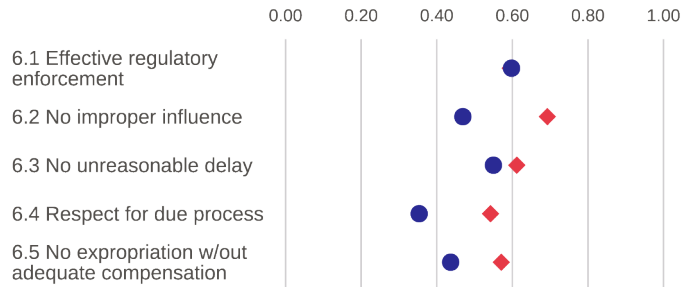
Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



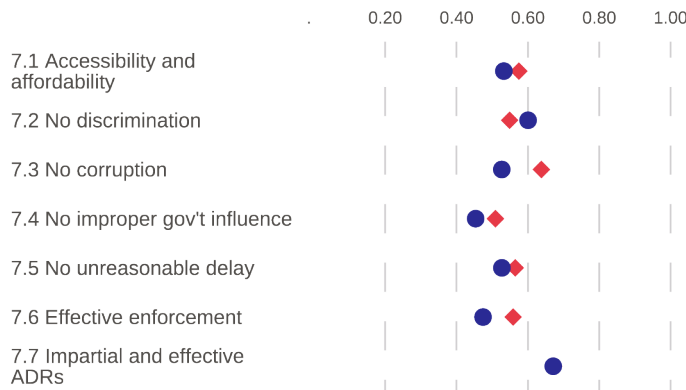
Factor 5: Order and Security



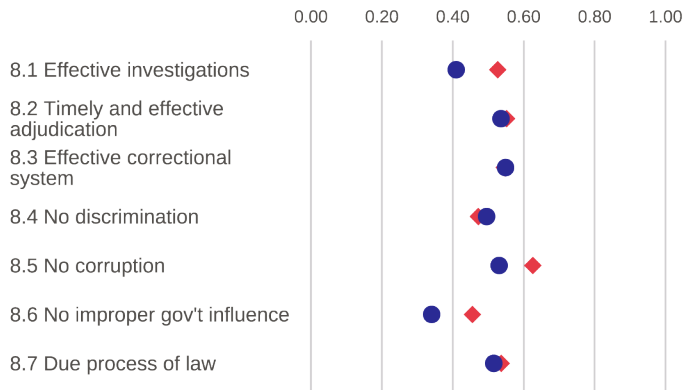
Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

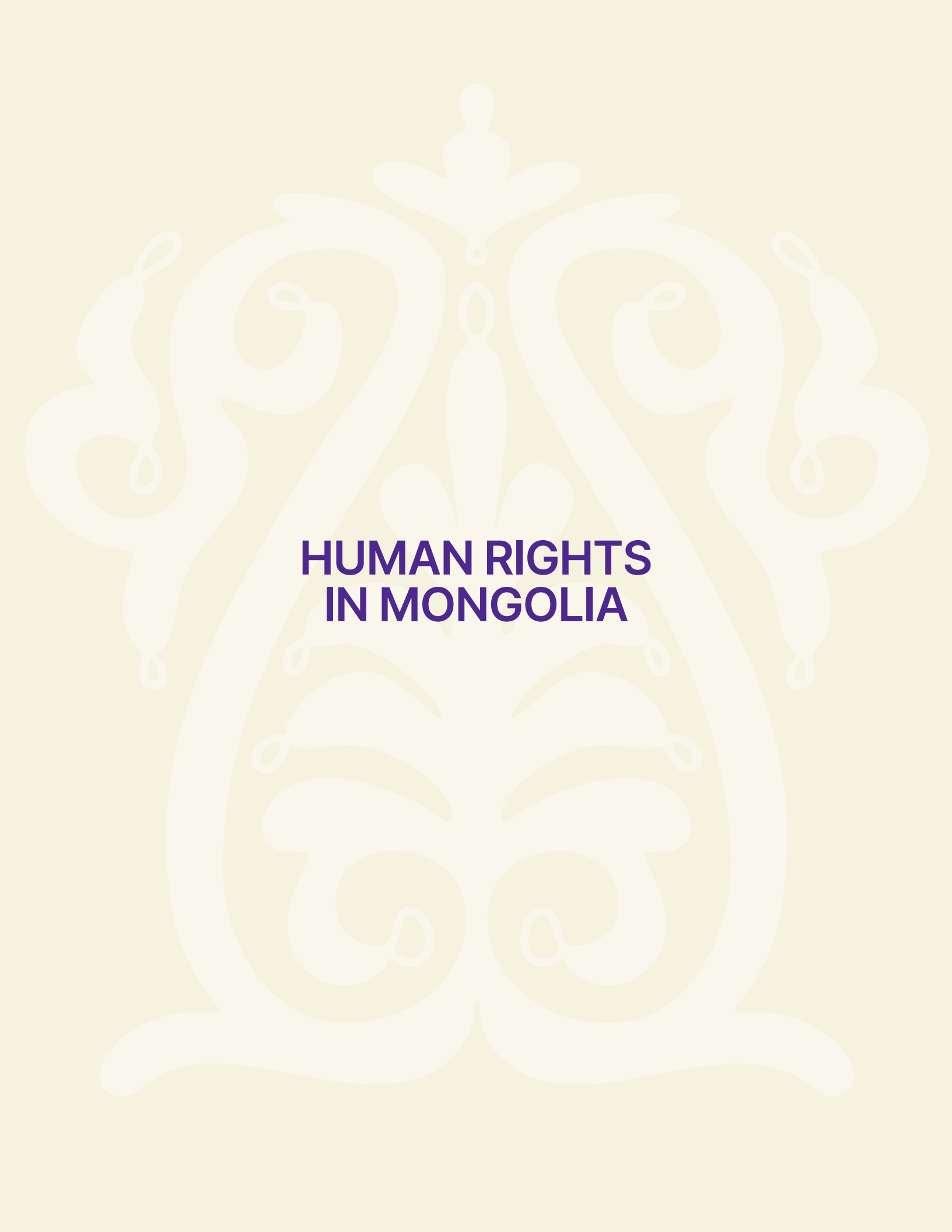


Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 8: Criminal Justice





HUMAN RIGHTS IN MONGOLIA

HUMAN RIGHTS IN MONGOLIA

The *WJP Rule of Law Index*® encompasses a broad range of governance and legal metrics. In Chapter II, we focus specifically on sub-factors directly related to Mongolia's human rights landscape. This section introduces a conceptual framework that consolidates 20 sub-factors across four categories: Civil and Political Rights, Participation and Access to Information, Labor and Property Rights, and Fair and Impartial Justice. Rather than evaluating these insights within the Index's East Asia and Pacific regional grouping, this report presents a more relevant comparison of Mongolia's performance relative to its closest regional peers throughout Asia: China; Hong Kong SAR, China; Japan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Nepal; Republic of Korea; and Uzbekistan. This approach offers an integrated overview of human rights in Mongolia, highlighting both persistent challenges and areas of improvement.

Conceptual Framework and Insights

The theoretical framework for this report is structured to assess Mongolia's rule of law and human rights situation across four key domains: Civil and Political Rights, Participation and Access to Information, Labor and Property Rights, and Fair and Impartial Justice. Each domain includes sub-factors that illustrate the strengths and weaknesses of the country's governance and legal systems, offering a comprehensive analysis of the extent to which fundamental rights and the rule of law are upheld. This framework allows for a nuanced understanding of Mongolia's legal and institutional landscape, providing insight into both areas of progress and persistent challenges.

1 Civil and political rights

- Freedom of belief and religion
- Equality and discrimination
- Freedom of expression and opinion
- Freedom of assembly and association
- The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed
- Freedom from interference with privacy

3 Labor rights and property rights

- Labor rights
- Protection from expropriation without due process

2 Participation and access to information

- Access to complaint mechanisms
- Non-governmental checks of government power
- Civic participation
- Right to information

4 Fair and impartial justice

- Access to and affordability of civil justice
- Improper government influence in criminal justice
- Discrimination in civil justice
- Improper government influence in civil justice
- Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
- Due process of the law and rights of the accused
- Impartiality in criminal justice
- Due process is respected in administrative proceedings

1. Civil and Political Rights.

Civil and Political Rights refer to the fundamental freedoms that protect individuals from undue state interference and enable active participation in social, cultural, and political life. These rights include freedom of expression, assembly, belief, and protection from unwarranted state intrusion, forming the bedrock of democratic governance and the rule of law.

Sub-factors assessed:

- Freedom of belief and religion
- Equality and discrimination
- Freedom of expression and opinion
- Freedom of assembly and association
- The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed
- Freedom from interference with privacy

The sub-factors collectively aim to depict the degree of political freedom and civil rights enjoyed by citizens. Assessing these indicators provides insight into how well the legal framework supports individual liberties in practice.

Main Insights

In the past decade, Mongolia has seen improvements in the sub-factors measuring the right to life and security and equality and non-discrimination, returning both indicators' scores closer to their highest levels observed in the period. This increase in score situates Mongolia as the regional leader in the protection of life and personal security.

In contrast, the sub-factors measuring freedom of assembly and association, freedom of belief and religion, freedom of expression and opinion, and freedom from interference with privacy all have declined over the past decade. Even with these deteriorations, Mongolia remains among the strongest performers in the region, which suggests that the country has been able to mitigate the broader declines in civil and political freedoms observed across neighboring states. However, freedom from interference with privacy stands out as a key concern. Although Mongolia leads the region in this indicator, its score is low and has seen considerable, sustained declines over the past decade, signaling ongoing risks to personal autonomy and protection from state intrusion.

Highlights

- Mongolia leads the region in the right to life and security, reflecting stronger protection from violence and physical harm. Likewise, the country shows renewed progress in equality and non-discrimination, demonstrating progress in the effort to ensure more equitable treatment across sociodemographic groups.
- Despite downward trends, Mongolia remains a top performer regionally in the freedoms of expression, association, belief, and privacy, indicating resilience in core democratic liberties compared to its neighbors.

Challenges

- Freedom from interference with privacy stands out both as Mongolia's lowest-scoring Civil and Political Rights indicator and its sub-factor with the steepest decline in score over the past decade. This suggests growing tension between the state's security practices and its protection of personal autonomy.
- Declines in freedom of assembly and association, freedom of belief and religion, and freedom of expression and opinion indicate sustained pressures on civic and political participation.
- To sustain recent gains in equality while preventing further erosion in expressive and associational freedoms, Mongolia will need to reinforce legal safeguards, oversight mechanisms, and accountability for restrictions imposed by state institutions.

2. Participation and Access to Information.

Participation and Access to Information encompasses the mechanisms that allow citizens to participate in public life and engage in civil society activities. This concept underscores the importance of transparency, open communication, and institutional responsiveness, ensuring that the government's actions align with the rule of law and respect individual rights.

Sub-factors assessed:

- Access to complaint mechanisms
- Non-governmental checks of government power
- Civic participation
- Right to information

These sub-factors gauge the extent to which citizens can access information regarding government policies and whether accountability mechanisms exist outside the formal structures of government. This domain provides a measure of how open and responsive the state is to public participation and scrutiny.

Main Insights

Over the last decade, most indicators under Participation and Access to Information have deteriorated in Mongolia, with declines accelerating in the past five years. As these indicators reflect the ability of citizens to engage in public life, monitor government actions, seek information, and pursue formal complaints, these decreases point toward an erosion of channels for public participation and government oversight. The only indicator that has improved in Mongolia since 2015 is the sub-factor measuring access to complaint mechanisms, but, despite this increase, it remains the lowest-scoring indicator in this category.

Regionally, Mongolia's Participation and Access to Information performance is varied. In 2025, the country ranks among the highest performers in non-governmental checks of government power and civic participation, reflecting an environment where citizens and civil society actors continue to engage in public life and monitor state activity at greater levels than their regional peers. At the same time, Mongolia falls below the regional average in right to information and access to complaint mechanisms, which suggests that the ability to obtain government information or pursue formal redress remains limited. This gap indicates that public voice and organization do not consistently translate into access to information or effective institutional response.

Highlights

- Mongolia is among the strongest performers in the region in non-governmental checks of government power and civic participation, indicating continued space for civil society, media, and citizens to engage in public affairs.
- Access to complaint mechanisms has improved over the decade, showing progress in the availability of formal channels to report grievances and seek redress.

Challenges

- Declines across most indicators suggest reduced opportunities for citizens to influence public decisions and monitor government action.
- Mongolia scores below the regional average in right to information and access to complaint mechanisms, indicating persistent barriers to accessing government information and securing formal remedies.

3. Labor and Property Rights.

Labor and Property Rights focus on ensuring that all individuals, regardless of socioeconomic status or background, have access to fundamental labor rights and protection from expropriation of property.

Sub-factors assessed:

- Labor rights
- Protection from expropriation without due process

These sub-factors assess whether fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed and whether the government respects the property rights of individuals and companies. This domain provides an indication of the health and integrity of the labor system and the mechanisms through which the government expropriates.

Main Insights

Over the past decade, both indicators under Labor and Property Rights have declined. However, Mongolia's labor rights score has seen a recovery in the last five years (+3.5%), bringing the country closer to the region's strongest performers. Mongolia ranks among its highest-scoring regional peers in labor rights, positioned only behind Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Japan. In contrast, protection from expropriation without due process has not improved in the same period and remains below the regional average, placing Mongolia ahead of only Uzbekistan, China, and the Kyrgyz Republic. This contrast suggests that, compared to neighboring countries, Mongolia enjoys stronger guarantees in workplace rights and conditions than in the legal protections that govern property and due process.

Highlights

- Mongolia ranks among the highest performers in the region in labor rights, reflecting stronger protections for workers in terms of fair treatment, safe working conditions, and the ability to organize.
- The country's improvement in labor rights in the last five years indicates momentum toward strengthening the enforcement of labor standards.

Challenges

- Protection from expropriation without due process remains below the regional average, signaling limited safeguards for property owners when government intervention occurs.
- The lack of improvement in this indicator over the past five years suggests persistent gaps in legal clarity, appeal mechanisms, and compensation guarantees in expropriation cases.

4. Fair and Impartial Justice

Fair and Impartial Justice encompasses the integrity of the justice system in general, including the due process of the law, freedom from influences on civil and criminal justice, impartiality, and freedom from discrimination in matters of justice, with a focus on ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their background, have the right to seek legal redress through fair, impartial, and transparent judicial processes. This domain emphasizes the principles of legal equality, non-discrimination, and judicial independence in delivering justice.

Sub-factors assessed:

- Access to and affordability of civil justice
- Improper government influence in criminal justice
- Discrimination in civil justice
- Improper government influence in civil justice
- Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
- Due process of the law and rights of the accused
- Impartiality in criminal justice
- Due process is respected in administrative proceedings

Main Insights

Over the past five years, discrimination in civil justice has improved in Mongolia, achieving its highest score in a ten-year period and ranking among the strongest in the region in 2025. In contrast, impartiality in criminal justice has declined over the same timeframe (-9.3% since 2020), reflecting a diverging pattern in which equality and fairness have strengthened in the civil system while deteriorating in the criminal system.

In relation to administrative justice, the sub-factor measuring unreasonable delays in administrative proceedings has improved, suggesting greater efficiency in Mongolia's case processing. However, the indicator on due process in administrative proceedings has declined, pointing toward widening gaps in procedural fairness and the safeguards that ensure individuals can effectively challenge administrative decisions.

Mongolia's most persistent justice challenges relate to improper government influence in both the civil and criminal systems. The country's scores for these two indicators, which have steadily eroded since 2015, both reached their lowest levels in 2025. While this trend highlights growing concerns regarding judicial independence, it also reflects a broader regional pattern: with the exception of the Republic of Korea and Japan, most countries in the region score low on this dimension.

Highlights

- In 2025, Mongolia's score for discrimination in civil justice surpassed the global average, placing the country 55th globally and positioning it among the region's strongest performers on this measure.
- Improvements in score for the sub-factor measuring delays in administrative proceedings reflect positive progress in administrative efficiency.

Challenges

- Improper government influence in both civil and criminal justice remains a major weakness, with both sub-factors reaching their lowest scores in 2025.
- Mongolia's deterioration in due process in administrative proceedings highlights growing challenges in procedural safeguards.
- Weakening impartiality in criminal justice suggests concerns about bias and unequal treatment within the criminal justice system.



DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

SECTION I
**CIVIL AND
POLITICAL RIGHTS**

Regional Comparison
Time Comparison



CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Civil and Political Rights encompass the fundamental freedoms and rights that protect individuals from undue interference by the state and enable them to participate actively in the social, cultural, and political life of their society. These rights include the ability to express opinions, practice religion freely, participate in peaceful assemblies, and maintain privacy. Recognized under various international human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, these liberties form the cornerstone of democratic governance and the rule of law.

To provide an overview of Mongolia's performance in terms of Civil and Political Rights, we gather the following sub-factors which help us to better understand the realization of these rights:

Freedom of belief and religion

This sub-factor focuses on the right of individuals to practice, change, or abandon their religion or beliefs without coercion. It evaluates the legal and social protections in place for diverse religious practices and beliefs and the extent to which individuals are free from discrimination or state control in their religious observances.

Equality and discrimination

This element focuses on the legal framework's effectiveness in ensuring that all individuals are treated equally under the law, regardless of their identity or status. It examines the presence of legal protections against discrimination and the extent to which these protections are applied consistently across all cases, fostering a justice system that respects and upholds the principle of equality. This sub-factor takes into account the following sociodemographic characteristics:

- Socioeconomic status
- Gender
- Ethnicity
- Religion
- Foreign nationality
- Sexual orientation

Freedom of expression and opinion

This indicator gauges the degree to which individuals can freely express their opinions, criticize government policies, and engage in public discourse without fear of censorship or retaliation. It considers the freedoms of the press, media, and individual speech, emphasizing the ability to communicate diverse viewpoints openly. This indicator measures the following topics:

- People are free to express political opinions alone or in peaceful association with others.
- Freedom of the media is respected.
- Freedom of civil and political organization is respected.

Freedom of assembly and association

This sub-factor assesses the extent to which individuals can freely gather in peaceful assemblies and form or join associations, including civil society organizations, unions, and political parties. It measures the ability of people to mobilize collectively for a cause or to express shared interests without facing harassment or interference from the state.

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

This sub-factor measures the extent to which the state provides protections against threats to physical security and life, both in and outside the workplace. It examines whether the government ensures safety regulations and mechanisms to protect workers from hazardous conditions and whether individuals are safeguarded against violence or abuse. It emphasizes the right to work in environments that do not pose risks to health and safety.

Freedom from interference with privacy

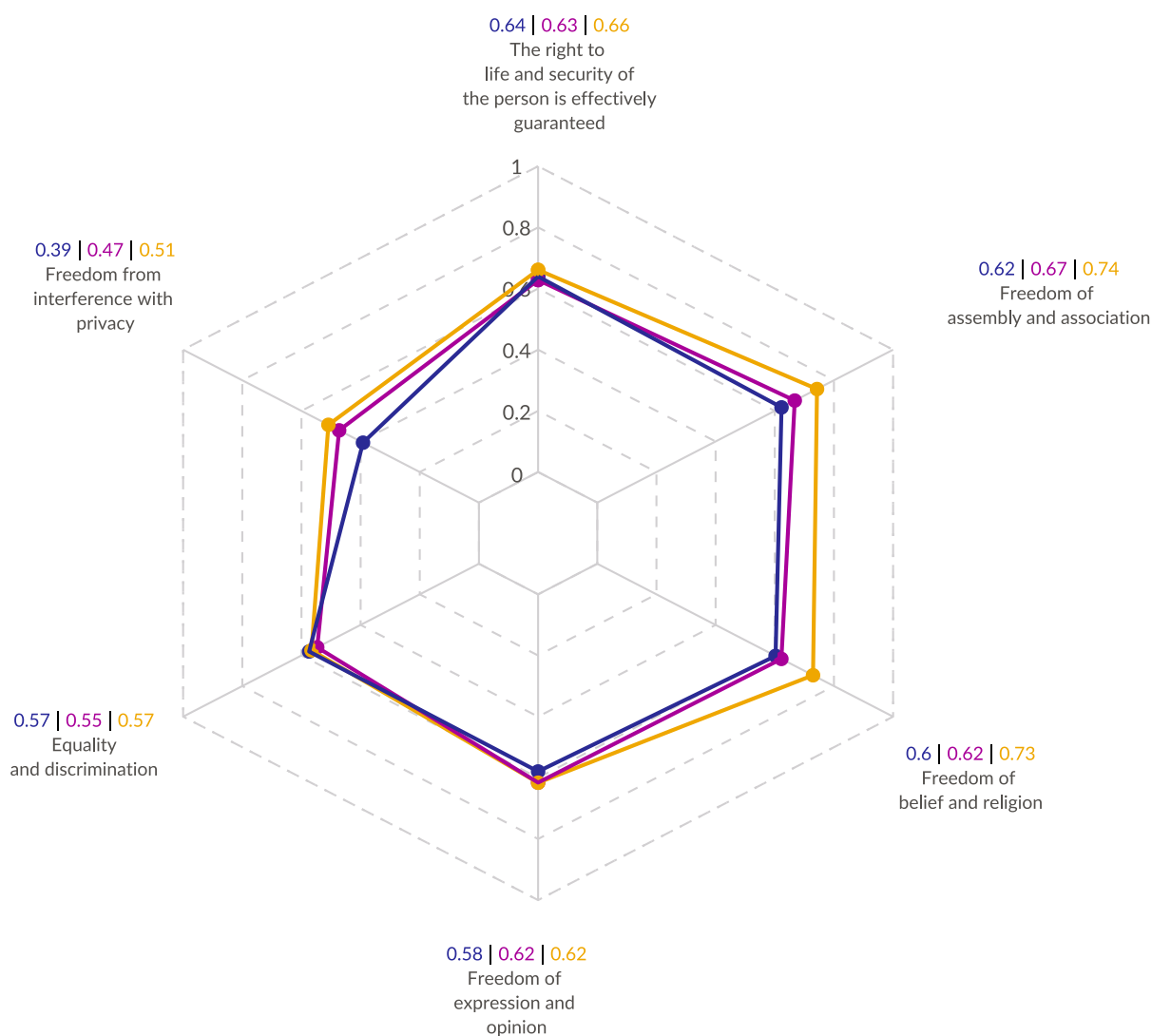
This dimension assesses the protection of individuals from unwarranted surveillance or intrusions into their private lives by the state. It includes protections against unlawful searches, wiretapping, and monitoring of personal communications. The sub-factor measures the ability of individuals to enjoy personal privacy in their homes and communication without undue governmental interference.

CHART 1.1.

Civil and Political Rights in Mongolia Over the Last Decade

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

● 2025 ● 2020 ● 2015



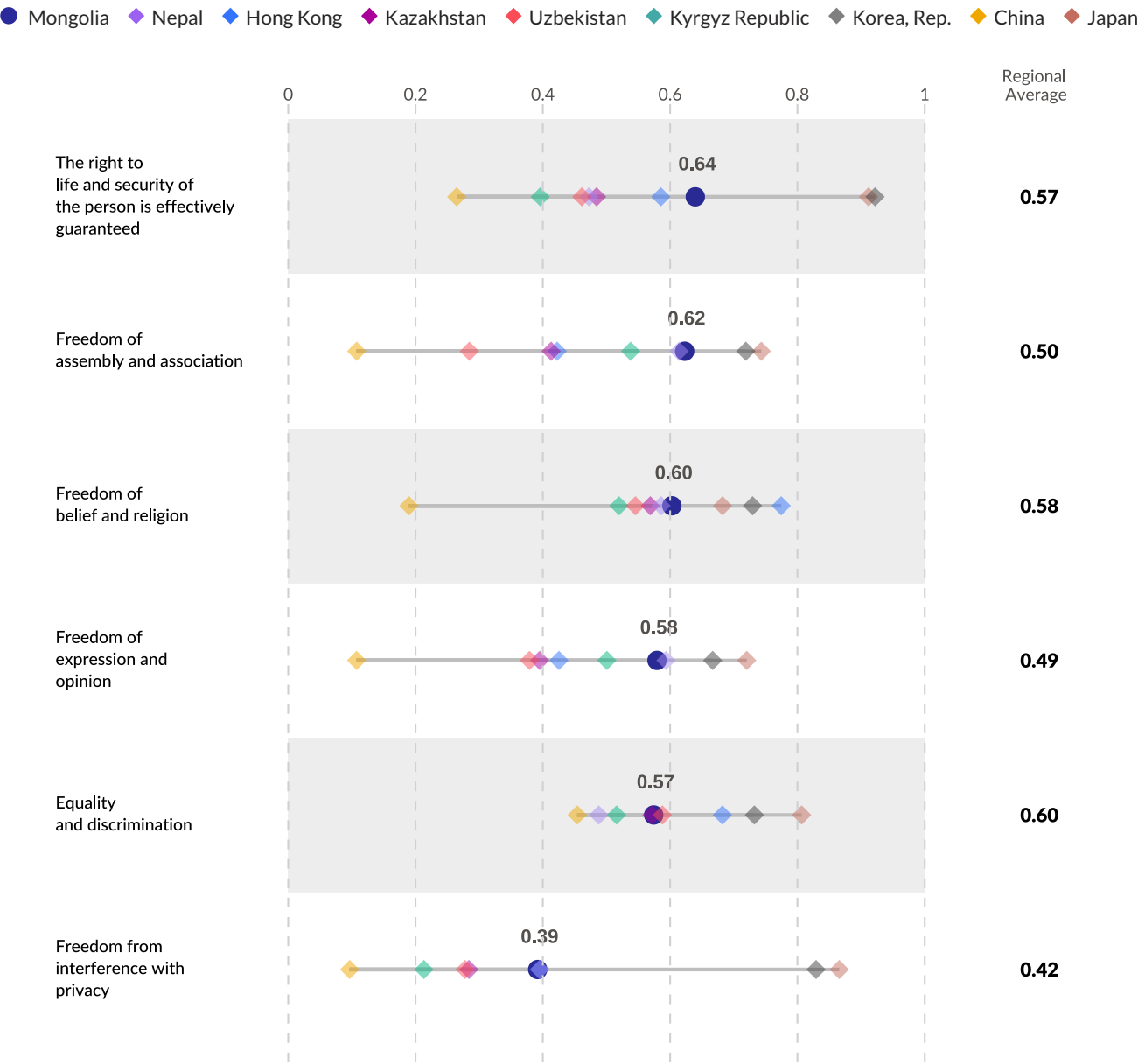
In 2025, Mongolia improved its scores in the sub-factors measuring the right to life and security and equality and non-discrimination, after both indicators declined between 2015 and 2020. These increases return Mongolia's performance in these areas closer to their highest levels in the past decade. In contrast, Mongolia's scores for the indicators on freedom of assembly and association, freedom of belief and religion, freedom of expression and opinion, and freedom from interference with privacy have reached their lowest levels in a ten-year period. Mongolia's largest declines are in freedom of assembly and association (-16.1% since 2015), freedom of belief and religion (-17.4%), and freedom from interference with privacy (-23.0%). The erosion in freedom from interference with privacy is especially concerning, as it represents Mongolia's lowest score among all Civil and Political Rights indicators during the decade.

Source: WJP Rule of Law Index 2015, 2020, and 2025

CHART 1.2.

Civil and Political Rights Among Regional Peers

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.



Mongolia generally outperforms its regional peers in the Civil and Political Rights category. The country ranks among the top performers in the sub-factors measuring the right to life and security, freedom of assembly and association, freedom of belief and religion, and freedom of expression and opinion, exceeding regional averages in each indicator. However, despite Mongolia's higher ranking in privacy guarantees, the country's score remains low and falls below the regional average; rather than demonstrating Mongolia's relative strength in this indicator, these results reflect a broader regional challenge with government interference.

Source: WJP Rule of Law Index 2025

SECTION II

PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Regional Comparison
Time Comparison



PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Participation and Access to Information refers to the mechanisms and environment that allow citizens to participate in public affairs, engage in civil society activities, and access government information. This category emphasizes the importance of transparency, open communication, and institutional responsiveness, ensuring that the actions of those in power align with the rule of law and respect the rights and interests of individuals.

The following sub-factors provide a comprehensive measure of this concept in practice:

Access to complaint mechanisms

This sub-factor assesses the availability and effectiveness of formal processes through which individuals can report grievances and seek redress against government actions or decisions. It includes mechanisms such as ombudsman offices, human rights commissions, and other complaint channels that provide a structured way for citizens to voice concerns and hold officials accountable.

Non-governmental checks of government power

This sub-factor examines the role of non-governmental entities, such as civil society organizations, media, and independent watchdogs, in monitoring and influencing government actions. It considers the extent to which these actors can freely scrutinize government behavior, report misconduct, and demand transparency without facing undue pressure or retaliation. This ensures that power is balanced and that there are effective mechanisms outside of formal government structures to prevent abuse. This indicator comprises of the following topics:

- People are free to express political opinions alone or in peaceful association with others
- Freedom of the media is respected
- Freedom of civil and political organization is respected

Civic participation

This indicator focuses on the capacity of citizens to actively engage in public life, including through voting, participating in political discussions, and contributing to policy-making processes. It highlights the opportunities available for individuals to influence decisions that affect their lives, ensuring that government remains responsive to the needs and concerns of the community. This concept is measured considering the following dimensions:

- Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed
- Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed
- Right to petition and civic engagement
- Complaint mechanisms

Right to information

This aspect examines the extent to which individuals can access information held by the government, including data on policies, budgets, and public activities. It emphasizes transparency in governance by ensuring that citizens have the right to seek, receive, and impart information about governmental actions. This indicator assesses various outcomes related to information requests, including:

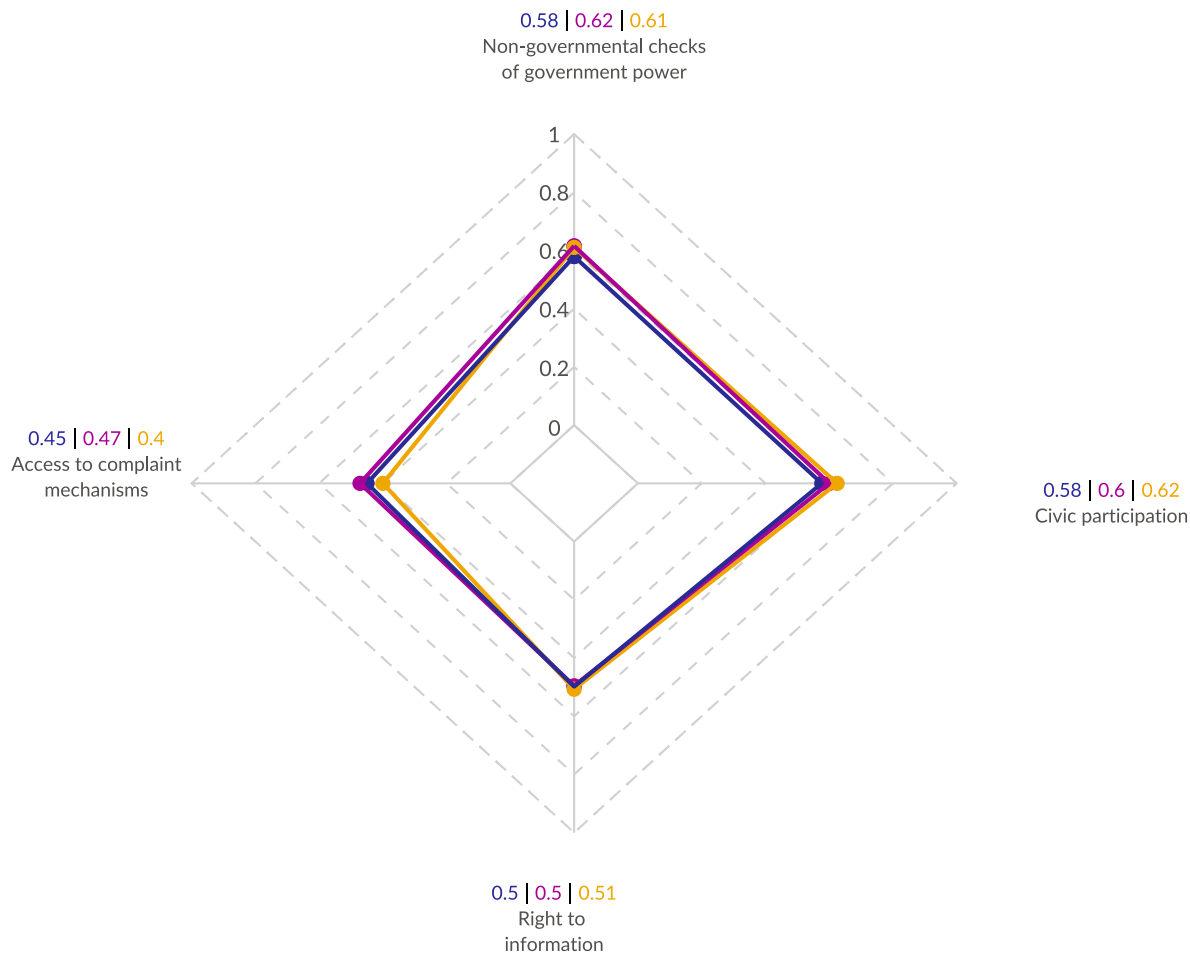
- Responsiveness of government agencies
- Quality of information
- Timeliness
- Affordability and trust
- General accessibility of information

CHART 2.1.

Participation and Access to Information in Mongolia Over the Last Decade

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

● 2025 ● 2020 ● 2015



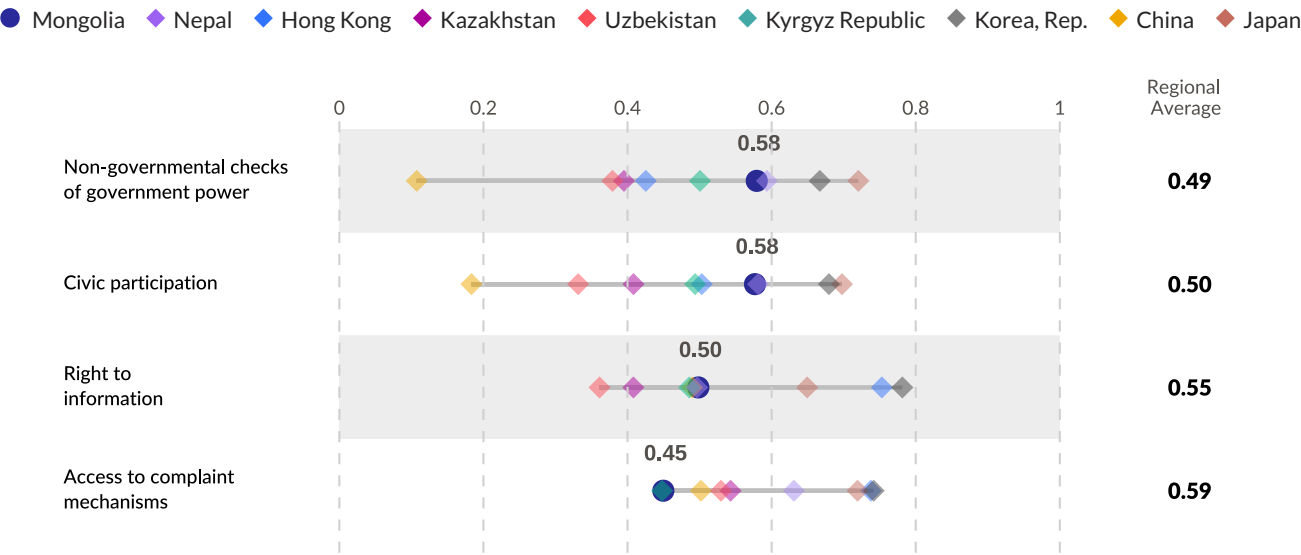
Over the past decade, Mongolia's scores in almost all indicators under Participation and Access to Information have declined, with an acceleration in this deterioration having occurred in the last five years. Compared to its performance in 2015, Mongolia saw its greatest decreases in score in the sub-factors measuring non-governmental checks of government power (-5.1%) and civic participation (-7.7%). Access to complaint mechanisms provides an exception to this negative trend, as Mongolia's score increased over the decade (+12.4% since 2015); although it remains the lowest-scoring sub-factor in this category, it is the only indicator in which Mongolia has seen sustained improvement.

Source: WJP Rule of Law Index 2015, 2020, and 2025

CHART 2.2.

Participation and Access to Information Among Regional Peers

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.



Compared to regional peers, Mongolia's performance in Participation and Access to Information is mixed. The country ranks among the top performers in non-governmental checks of government power and civic participation, positioned behind Republic of Korea and Japan, and comparable to Nepal. However, Mongolia scores below the regional average in right to information and access to complaint mechanisms, reflecting the country's relative weakness in ensuring individuals' access to public information and channels to pursue formal redress.

Source: WJP Rule of Law Index 2025

SECTION III
**LABOR AND
PROPERTY RIGHTS**

Regional Comparison
Time Comparison



LABOR AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Labor and Property Rights refer to the standards and safeguards that ensure workers are treated with dignity and fairness, and that social systems are in place to protect individuals' well-being and security. This concept highlights the importance of fair treatment in the workplace, access to due process in disputes, and the assurance of basic human rights. It is essential for creating a just society where economic and social rights are respected and upheld.

To assess Labor and Property Rights in Mongolia, we include the two following key sub-factors that illustrate the practical application of this concept:

Labor rights

This sub-factor evaluates the protection of fundamental labor rights, including the rights to fair wages, safe working conditions, freedom from forced labor, and the ability to organize and join labor unions. It considers the extent to which labor regulations are enforced and whether workers can freely exercise their rights without fear of retaliation or discrimination, thereby ensuring dignity and fairness in the workplace. This sub-factor captures the following concepts:

- Equal payment and absence of discrimination
- Freedom to form unions and bargain collectively
- Prohibition of child and forced labor

Protection from expropriation without due process

This indicator evaluates whether the government respects legal procedures when expropriating property, including property that is essential for individuals' livelihoods, such as land or businesses. It considers whether expropriation is conducted transparently with opportunities for appeal and adequate compensation. This ensures that individuals' economic rights are protected and that any state intervention in property matters is lawful and fair. This indicator is measured with respect to the following topics:

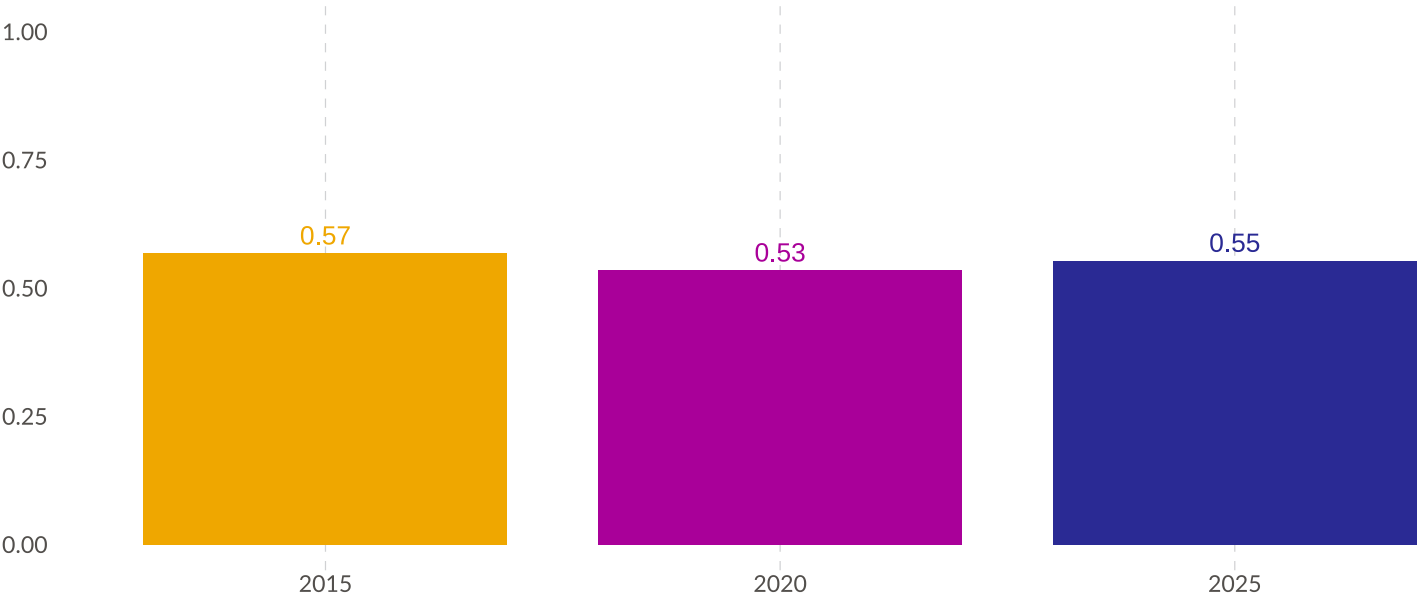
- Property rights for the people
- Property rights for companies

CHART 3.1.

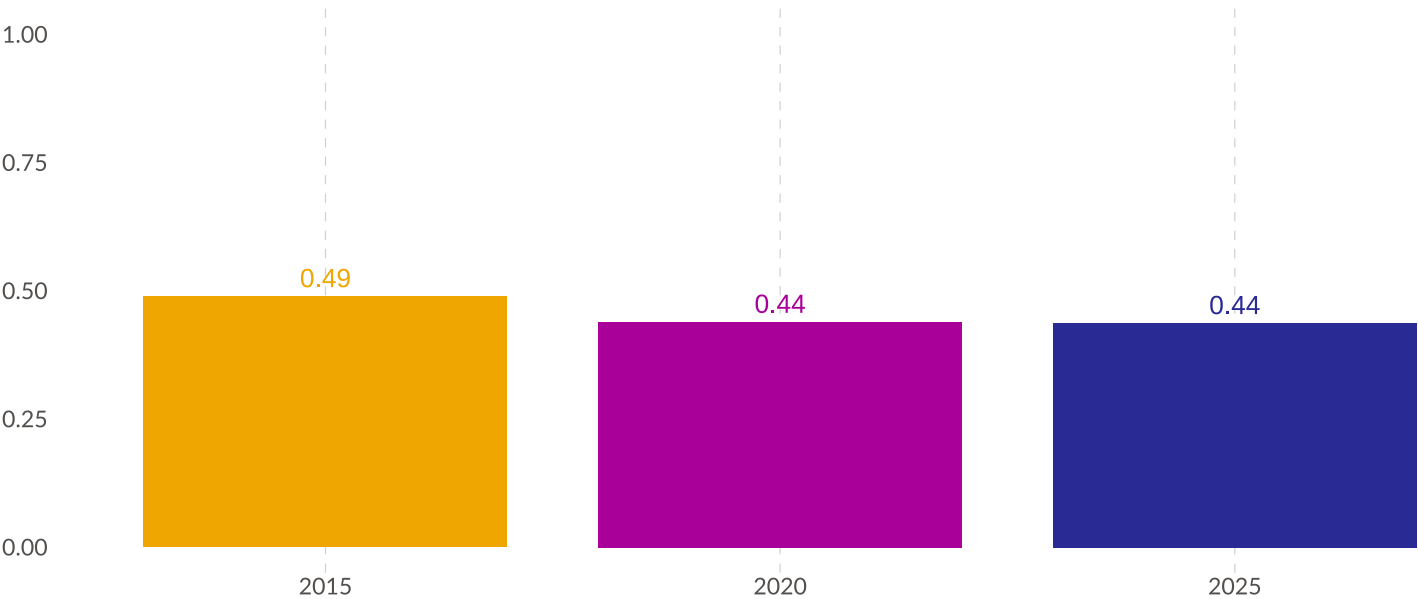
Labor and Property Rights in Mongolia Over the Last Decade

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

| Labor rights



| Protection from expropriation without due process



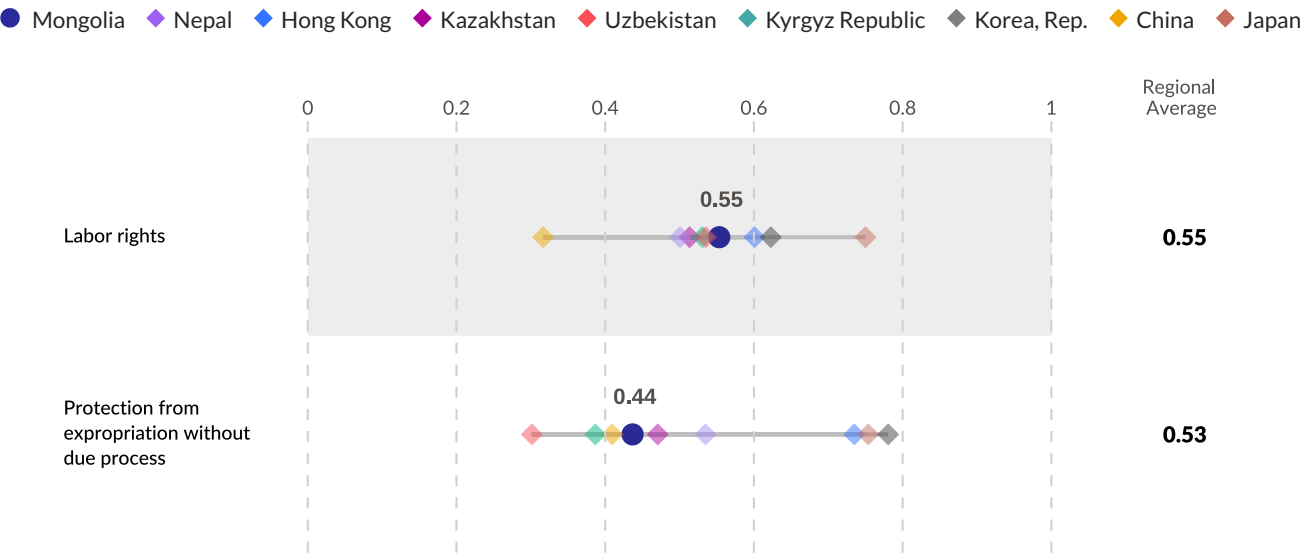
Over the past decade, both indicators under Labor and Property Rights have declined. However, Mongolia's labor rights score has shown some recovery in the last five years (+3.5%), while protection from expropriation without due process remained stagnant during this period.

Source: WJP Rule of Law Index 2015, 2020, and 2025

CHART 3.2.

Labor and Property Rights Among Regional Peers

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.



Mongolia's labor rights score matches the regional average and places the country among the region's top performers, positioned only behind Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Japan. In contrast, Mongolia scores below the regional average in the sub-factor measuring protection from expropriation without due process, only outperforming Uzbekistan, China, and the Kyrgyz Republic.

Source: WJP Rule of Law Index 2025

SECTION IV

FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE

Regional Comparison
Time Comparison



FAIR AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE

Fair and Impartial Justice refers to the principles that ensure all individuals, regardless of their background or status, have the right to seek and obtain legal redress through a fair, impartial, and transparent judicial process. This concept emphasizes the importance of legal equality, the absence of discrimination, and the independence of the judiciary in delivering justice.

To assess Fair and Impartial justice in Mongolia, we include the following key sub-factors that illustrate how this concept operates in practice:

Discrimination in civil justice

This sub-factor examines whether the civil justice system discriminates against certain groups based on factors like race, gender, socioeconomic status, or other characteristics. It evaluates whether all individuals have equal access to legal remedies and whether civil cases are adjudicated fairly without bias or preferential treatment.

Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay

This indicator measures the time judges take to reach a decision, from the moment a case is filed to the point when a verdict or settlement is achieved. It also assesses the time required by workers to enforce that decision. Additionally, it evaluates the frequency of delays in administrative proceedings at both national and local levels, particularly those without clear justification.

Access to and affordability of civil justice

This aspect evaluates how easily individuals can access civil courts to resolve disputes, including considerations of legal costs and the availability of legal aid. It emphasizes the importance of ensuring that financial barriers do not prevent individuals from seeking justice, thereby promoting an inclusive justice system where all members of society can resolve civil matters effectively. This sub-factor is measured considering the following dimensions:

- People are aware of available remedies
- People can access and afford legal advice and representation
- Procedures
- Accessibility of courts
- Costs (courts, lawyers and procedures)

Due process of the law and rights of the accused

This sub-factor evaluates the extent to which individuals are guaranteed a fair trial, legal representation, and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. It also considers whether the judicial process respects the rights of those accused of crimes, ensuring transparency, timeliness, and access to evidence. This ensures that legal procedures protect the fundamental rights of individuals and maintain fairness throughout the legal process. This indicator is composed of the following concepts:

- Presumption of innocence
- Arrest and pre-trial detention
- Torture and abusive treatment to suspects
- Legal assistance
- Rights of prisoners

Impartiality in criminal justice

This sub-factor measures the extent to which the criminal justice system is free from bias or prejudice. It considers whether judges, juries, and prosecutors treat individuals equally, without favoritism or discrimination, ensuring that criminal proceedings are conducted fairly for all parties involved. This dimension is measured considering the following actors:

- Police is impartial and does not discriminate
- Judges are impartial and do not discriminate

Improper government influence in civil justice

This element measures the independence of the civil justice system, specifically examining whether government officials exert undue influence over civil court decisions. It considers whether judges and other judicial actors can make decisions based solely on the law and evidence, free from external pressures or political interests.

Due process is respected in administrative proceedings

This element assesses the procedural fairness in administrative matters, including those that affect labor rights, environmental protections, and taxation. It considers whether individuals have the right to a fair hearing, access to evidence, and the ability to appeal decisions. This ensures that regulatory processes protect individuals' rights and maintain transparency and justice in administrative cases.

Improper government influence in criminal justice

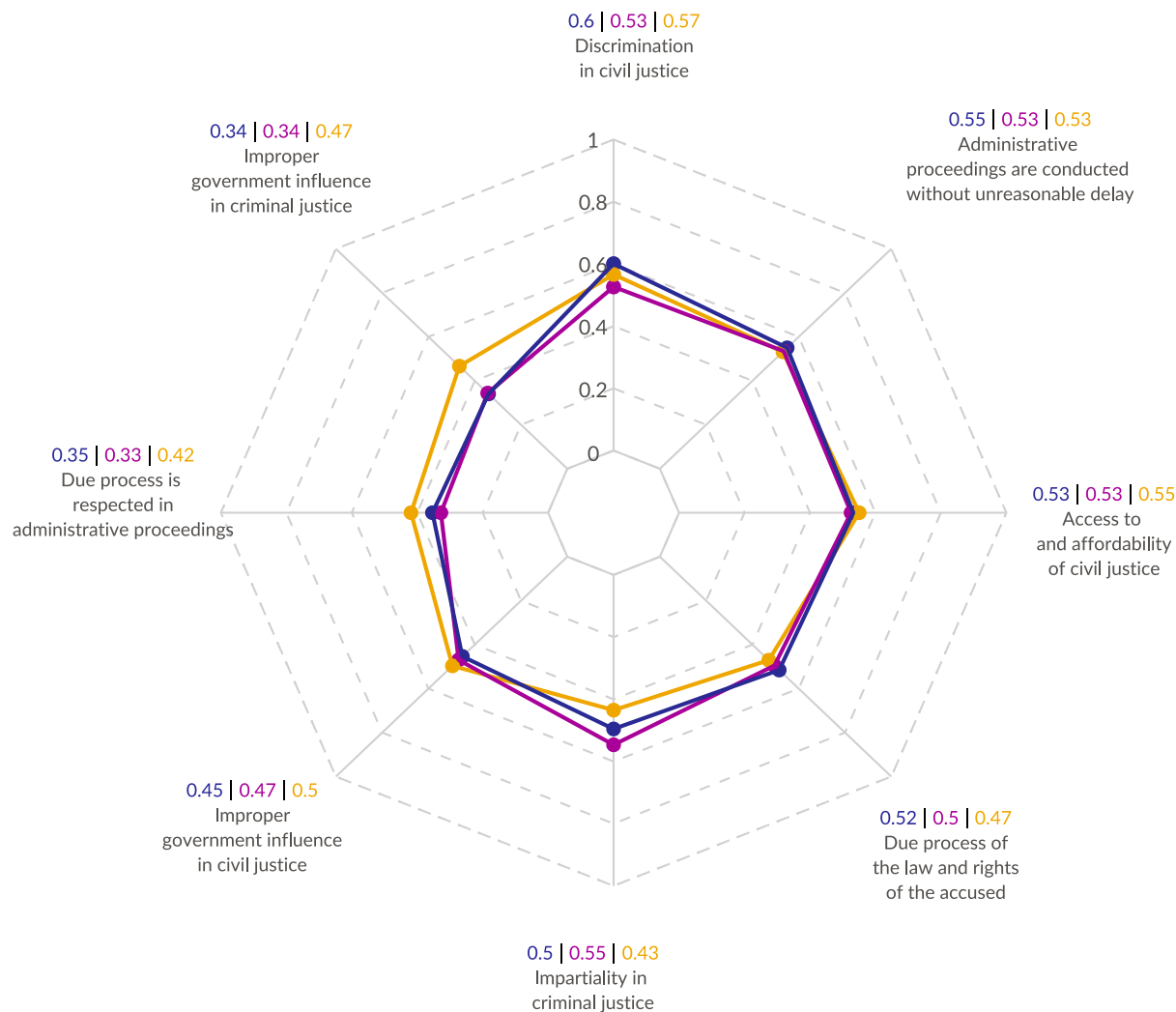
This sub-factor assesses whether the criminal justice system operates independently from the influence of government authorities. It examines the extent to which the judiciary, prosecutors, and law enforcement can carry out their roles without interference, ensuring that criminal cases are resolved based on legal standards rather than political considerations.

CHART 4.1.

Fair and Impartial Justice in Mongolia Over the Last Decade

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

● 2025 ● 2020 ● 2015



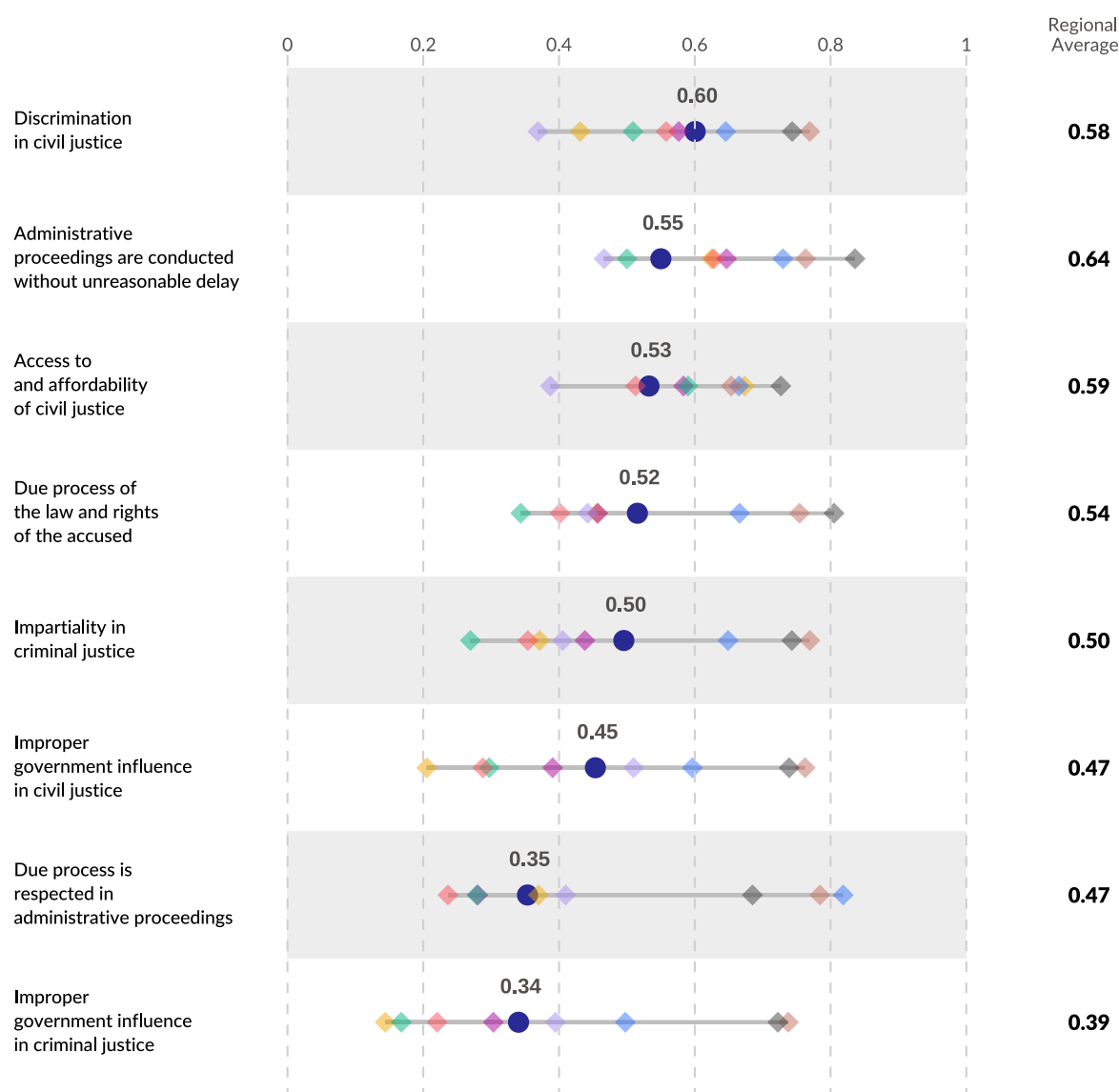
Mongolia's civil justice system demonstrates strengths in the sub-factors measuring discrimination in civil courts and unreasonable delays in administrative proceedings, both of which peaked in score in 2025. Access to and affordability of civil justice has deteriorated in the past decade (-3.2% since 2015) but the sub-factor's score has remained stable in the last five years. In contrast, the indicators on improper government influence in civil justice and due process in administrative proceedings have sustained ongoing declines throughout the past decade (-8.6% and -15.6% since 2015, respectively). Criminal justice represents a relative weakness for Mongolia, compared to its performance in areas of civil justice. The sub-factor measuring due process of law and rights of the accused is the only dimension of criminal justice that has seen steady improvement throughout the past decade, reaching its highest levels in 2025. Mongolia's score for impartiality in criminal courts is higher than it was in 2015, but the indicator has weakened since its peak in 2020 (-9.3%). Improper government influence in criminal justice remains a major concern for the country, as this sub-factor represents Mongolia's worst performance in the Fair and Impartial Justice category in 2025 and its indicator with the greatest percentage decline since 2015 (-27.0%).

CHART 4.2.

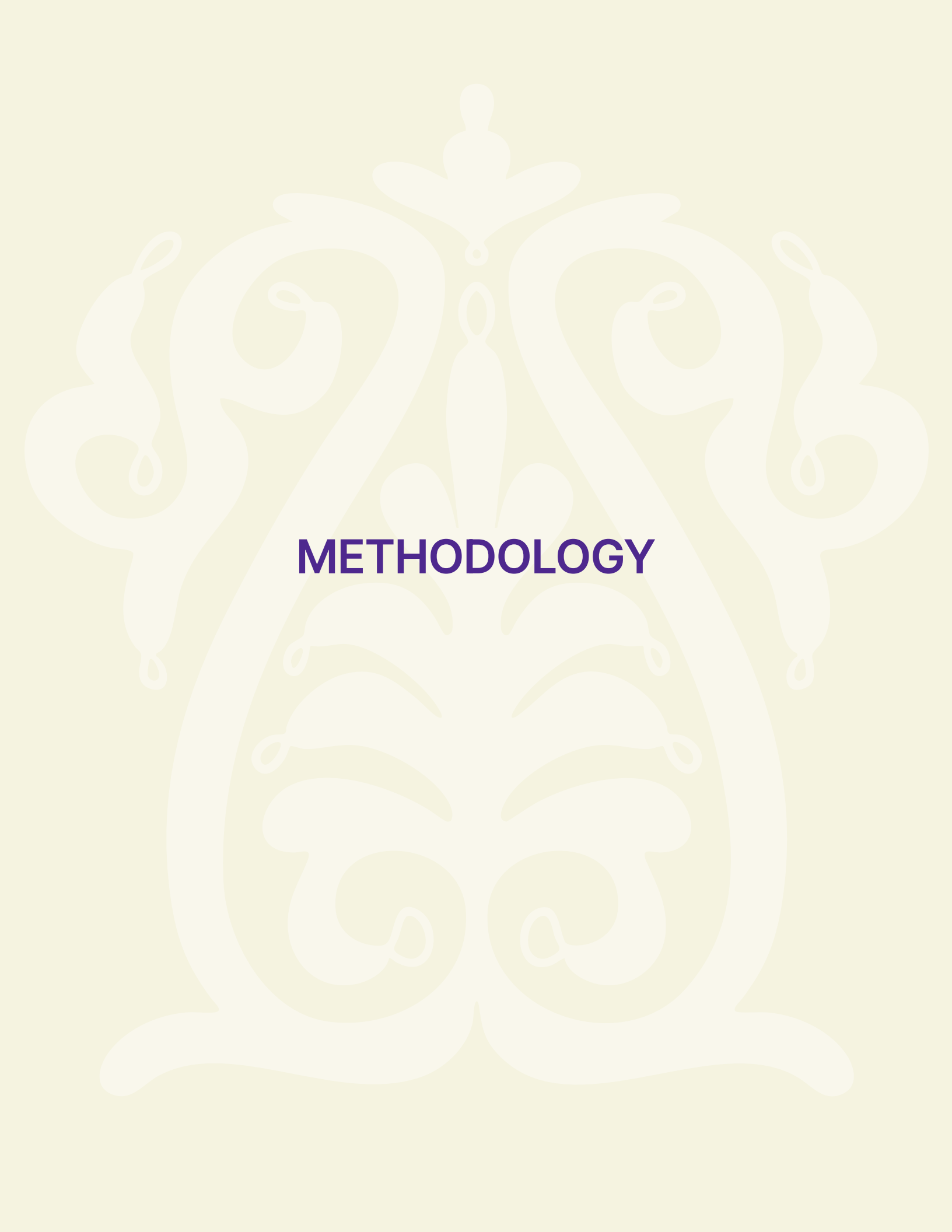
Fair and Impartial Justice Among Regional Peers

The chart ranges from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

● Mongolia ◆ Nepal ◆ Hong Kong ◆ Kazakhstan ◆ Uzbekistan ◆ Kyrgyz Republic ◆ Korea, Rep. ◆ China ◆ Japan



Mongolia's performance in Fair and Impartial Justice generally falls below peer averages, though it ranks in the middle of the regional distribution. The only exception is seen in the country's relatively high score for the indicator on discrimination in civil justice, which places Mongolia behind only Japan, Republic of Korea, and Hong Kong in rank. Mongolia's lowest-scoring sub-factor, which measures improper government influence in criminal justice, also represents a challenge for its neighboring countries—as the regional average for this indicator falls below all other aspects of Fair and Impartial Justice, Mongolia's low score is situated within a broader, regional struggle with government overreach in criminal affairs.



METHODOLOGY

Methodology



The *WJP Rule of Law Index*® is built upon an original conceptual framework, which WJP developed in consultation with academics, legal practitioners, and community leaders from around the world.

The methodology* can be broken down into the following five-step process:

1. Questionnaires

WJP administers a set of five original questionnaires to experts and the general public. These questionnaires are translated into several languages and adapted to reflect commonly used terms and expressions.



4 Expert Questionnaires

Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs)

Every year, WJP invites legal practitioners and academics from around the world to participate in expert surveys covering four disciplines: civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health.

1 Household Questionnaire

General Population Poll (GPP)

Every few years, WJP engages the services of leading local polling companies to conduct surveys of the general public in each country.



*To read more about the methodology of the WJP Rule of Law Index, please refer to the "Methodology" document available for download on WJP's website: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/Index-Methodology-2025.pdf>



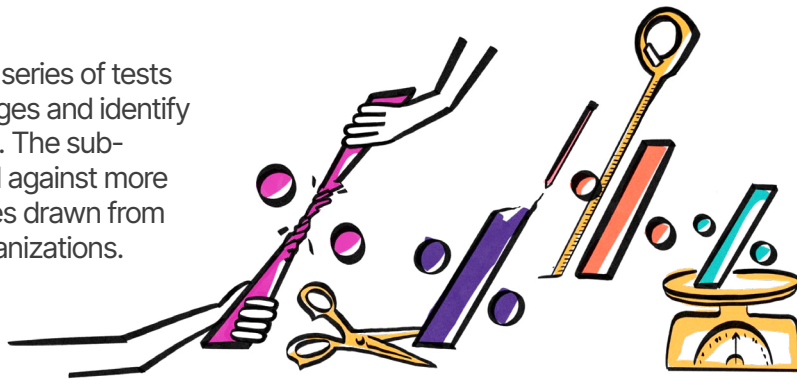
2. Codification

WJP maps collected data onto 44 rule of law sub-factors. Final scores are constructed using a five-step process:

1. Codify questionnaire items as numeric values.
2. Produce raw country scores by aggregating the individual responses.
3. Normalize raw scores.
4. Aggregate the scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages.
5. Produce the final scores and rankings.

3. Testing

The data is subjected to a series of tests to detect significant changes and identify possible biases and errors. The sub-factors are cross-checked against more than 90 third-party sources drawn from local and international organizations.



4. Presentation

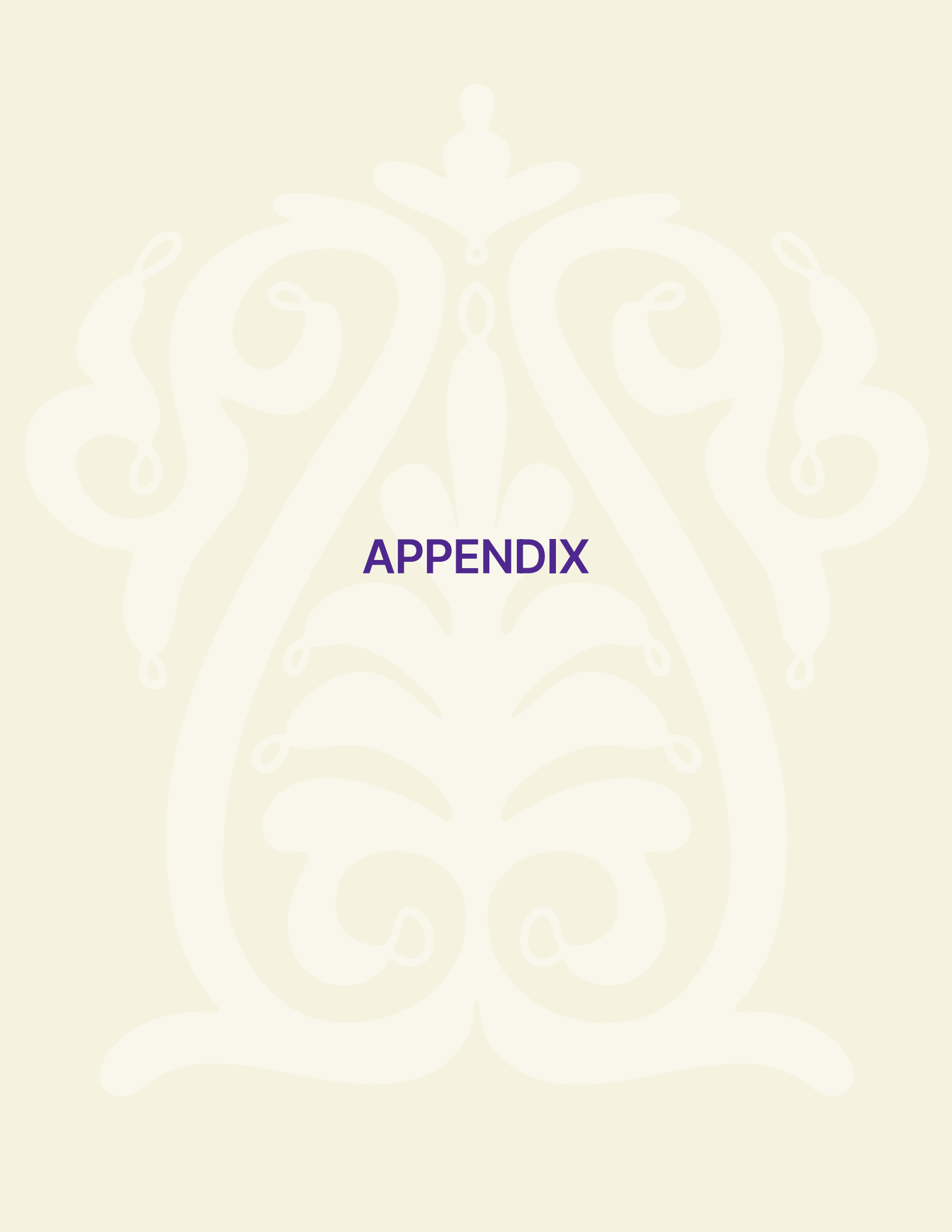
Data is organized into country profiles, tables, and figures to facilitate its presentation and interpretation. The full report, key insights, and historical datasets can be accessed on WJP's website: worldjusticeproject.org/index.



5. External Review and Validation



To assess the statistical reliability of our results, WJP periodically invites the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre to perform a sensitivity analysis of the Index. This analysis confirms that the *WJP Rule of Law Index®* is a reliable tool with statistical coherence and robust structure.



APPENDIX

Appendix

Methodological materials

WJP RULE OF LAW INDEX (ROLI)

The following documents include the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2025*^{*}, and the question-level variables from the General Population Poll and the Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires used to construct the scores and rankings of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*:

[World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2025](#)

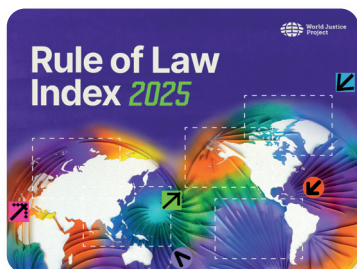
[World Justice Project Rule of Law Index Variable Map](#)

Indicator	Mongolia	Nepal	Hong Kong SAR, China	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan	Kyrgyz Republic	Korea, Rep.	China	Japan	Regional Average
Civil and Political Rights										
4.1 Equality and Discrimination	0.57	0.49	0.68	0.57	0.59	0.52	0.73	0.45	0.81	0.60
4.2 The Right to Life and Security of the Person is Effectively Guaranteed	0.64	0.47	0.59	0.48	0.46	0.40	0.92	0.26	0.91	0.57
4.4 Freedom of Expression and Opinion	0.58	0.59	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.50	0.67	0.11	0.72	0.49
4.5 Freedom of Belief and Religion	0.60	0.59	0.77	0.57	0.55	0.52	0.73	0.19	0.68	0.58
4.6 Freedom from Interference with Privacy	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.28	0.28	0.21	0.83	0.10	0.87	0.42
4.7 Freedom of Assembly and Association	0.62	0.61	0.42	0.41	0.28	0.54	0.72	0.11	0.74	0.50
Participation and Access to Information										
1.5 Non-Governmental Checks of Government Power	0.58	0.59	0.43	0.40	0.38	0.50	0.67	0.11	0.72	0.49
3.2 Right to Information	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.41	0.36	0.49	0.78	0.49	0.65	0.55
3.3 Civic Participation	0.58	0.58	0.50	0.41	0.33	0.49	0.68	0.18	0.70	0.50
3.4 Access to Complaint Mechanisms	0.45	0.63	0.74	0.54	0.53	0.45	0.74	0.50	0.72	0.59
Labor rights and Property Rights										
4.8 Labor Rights	0.55	0.50	0.60	0.51	0.54	0.53	0.62	0.32	0.75	0.55
6.5 Protection from Expropriation without Due Process	0.44	0.53	0.73	0.47	0.30	0.39	0.78	0.41	0.75	0.53
Fair and impartial justice										
4.3 Due Process of the Law and Rights of the Accused	0.52	0.44	0.67	0.46	0.40	0.34	0.81	0.46	0.75	0.54
6.2 Due Process is Respected in Administrative Proceedings	0.35	0.41	0.82	0.28	0.24	0.28	0.68	0.37	0.78	0.47
6.3 Administrative Proceedings are Conducted without Unreasonable Delay	0.55	0.47	0.73	0.65	0.63	0.50	0.84	0.62	0.76	0.64
7.1 Access to and Affordability of Civil Justice	0.53	0.39	0.66	0.58	0.51	0.59	0.73	0.67	0.65	0.59
7.2 Discrimination in Civil Justice	0.60	0.37	0.65	0.58	0.56	0.51	0.74	0.43	0.77	0.58
7.4 Improper Government Influence in Civil Justice	0.45	0.51	0.60	0.39	0.29	0.30	0.74	0.21	0.76	0.47
8.4 Impartiality in Criminal Justice	0.50	0.41	0.65	0.44	0.35	0.27	0.74	0.37	0.77	0.50
8.6 Improper Government Influence in Criminal Justice	0.34	0.39	0.50	0.30	0.22	0.17	0.72	0.14	0.74	0.39

* The sequence of factors, sub-factors, and countries in the tables follows the order of appearance in the report.

Other publications

Click to find out more



WJP Rule of Law Index
(2025)



WJP EUROVOICES Thematic Reports
(2024)



Human Rights in Thailand
Insights from the WJP Rule of Law Index 2020-2024
(2024)



The Rule of Law in Thailand
Key Findings from the General Population Poll 2025
(2025)



Environmental Governance Indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean
(2020)



Advancing Access to Justice via Information and Communications Technology: A Literature Review
(2025)



About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to create knowledge, build awareness, and stimulate action to advance the rule of law worldwide. Effective rule of law is the foundation for communities of justice, opportunity, and peace – underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

The WJP builds and supports a global, multidisciplinary movement for the rule of law through three lines of work: collecting, organizing, and analyzing original, independent rule of law data, including the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index*; supporting research, scholarship, and teaching about the importance of the rule of law, its relationship to development, and effective strategies to strengthen it; and connecting and building an engaged global network of policymakers and advocates to advance the rule of law through strategic partnerships, convenings, coordinated advocacy, and support for locally led initiatives.

Learn more at: worldjusticeproject.org.



**World Justice
Project**



worldjusticeproject.org