

# THE RULE OF LAW INDEX

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# **The Rule of Law Index**

**Measuring Adherence to the Rule of Law  
around the World**

**Design and Implementation of the Index  
Country Profiles for 2009**

Mark David Agrast, Juan Carlos Botero, Alejandro Ponce

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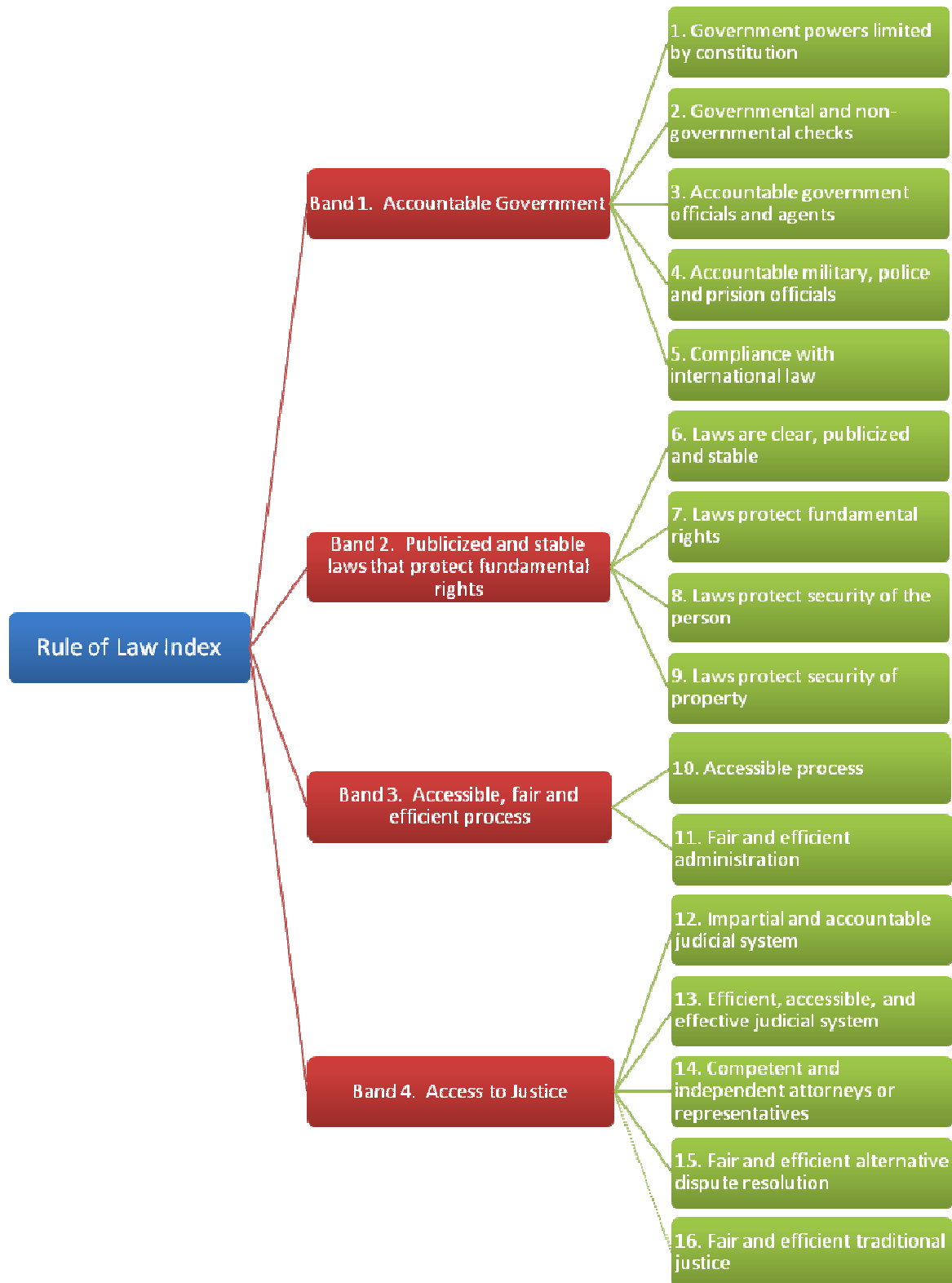
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# Rule of Law Index Version 2.0

## Factors



# Measuring Adherence to the Rule of Law around the World.

## Conceptual framework and methodology

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### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*November 2009*

## Principles

The World Justice Project (WJP) is a multinational and multidisciplinary initiative to strengthen the rule of law for the development of communities of opportunity and equity throughout the world. A key element of that initiative is the WJP's Rule of Law Index—a new quantitative assessment tool designed to offer a detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries around the world adhere to the rule of law. By measuring performance on a periodic basis across a large number of variables, the Index offers a road map that can aid governments, private actors and civil society in identifying opportunities for targeted reforms.

The Index consists of 16 factors and 68 sub-factors, organized under a set of four principles, or bands:

- The government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law;
- The laws are clear, publicized, stable and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property;
- The process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient;

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- Access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators, attorneys or representatives, and judicial officers who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

These principles are derived from a wide array of international sources that enjoy broad acceptance across countries with vastly differing social, cultural, economic, and political systems. They have been developed and continuously refined in close consultation with hundreds of academics, practitioners, and community leaders from over 100 countries and 17 professional disciplines.

## The Index

The following table illustrates the Index, which consists of four bands, 16 factors and 68 sub-factors:

Band	Factor	Sub factor	Abbreviated description
Band 1. Accountable government	1. Government powers limited by constitution	1.1	Government powers defined and limited
		1.2	Constitution amended only according to law
		1.3	Rights suspended only as constitution permits
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	2.1	Powers distributed to keep government in check
		2.2	Government subject to independent audits
		2.3	Executive shares information with other branches
		2.4	Government information publicly disclosed
		2.5	Reporters and whistleblowers free from retaliation
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	3.1	Government officials accountable for misconduct
		3.2	Government officials subject to law
		3.3	Government officials sanctioned for misconduct
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	4.1	Civilian control over police and the military
		4.2	Police and military accountable for misconduct
		4.3	Police and military subject to law
		4.4	Police and military sanctioned for misconduct
	5. Compliance with international law	5.1	Persons treated according to international law
		5.2	International relations according to law
Band 2. Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	6.1	Comprehensible laws
		6.2	Accessible laws
		6.3	Stable laws that are not changed in secret
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	7.1	Discrimination prohibited by law
		7.2	Rights of speech and association protected
		7.3	Freedom of thought and religion protected
		7.4	Forced labor and child labor prohibited
		7.5	Rights of the accused protected
		7.6	Access to remedies for violations of rights
	8. Laws protect security of the person	8.1	Unjust treatment or punishment prohibited
		8.2	Crimes against persons prohibited and punished
	9. Laws protect security of property	9.1	Right to hold and transfer property protected
		9.2	Arbitrary deprivations of property prohibited
		9.3	Crimes against property prohibited and punished
		9.4	Private economic activity protected
Band 3. Accessible, fair, and efficient process	10. Accessible process	10.1	Government proceedings open to the public
		10.2	Legislative process open to diverse views
		10.3	Administrative process open to interested parties
		10.4	Proposed rules available to the public
		10.5	Timely access to rules and decisions
		10.6	Police accessible to public
	11. Fair and efficient administration	11.1	Laws effectively enforced
		11.2	Laws not applied on an arbitrary or selective basis
		11.3	Laws enforced without improper influence
		11.4	Laws enforced without bribery or excessive fees

Band 4. Access to justice		11.5	Proceedings conducted without unreasonable delay
		11.6	Police given adequate training and resources
		11.7	Correctional facilities maintained in proper condition
	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	12.1	Judicial process free of bias or improper influence
		12.2	Judicial officers accountable
		12.3	Judiciary independent of government control
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	13.1	Judicial officers competent and of sufficient number
		13.2	Judicial proceedings without unreasonable delay
		13.3	Effective remedies for violations of law
		13.4	Safe and accessible courts
		13.5	Court access without bribery or excessive fees
		13.6	Court access without undue procedural hurdles
		13.7	Court access for defendants with disabilities
		13.8	Court access for defendants with language barriers
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	14.1	Right to legal representation in criminal cases
		14.2	Access to competent legal services for the poor
		14.3	Attorneys independent and accountable
		14.4	Attorneys competent and of sufficient number
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	15.1	ADR providers impartial and independent
		15.2	ADR providers accountable for misconduct
		15.3	ADR providers competent and of sufficient number
		15.4	ADR affords efficient access to justice
		15.5	ADR not binding without consent
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice	16.1	Traditional justice independent and impartial
		16.2	Traditional justice respects fundamental rights
		16.3	Traditional justice not binding without consent

## Uses of the Index

The Index provides original data of value to many different end-users, including governments, business leaders, civil society, and leaders in various professional disciplines. It enables policymakers and other users to:

- Assess a nation's adherence to the rule of law, not in theory but in practice.
- Identify strengths and weaknesses as compared with similarly situated countries.
- Track trends over time.

The Rule of Law Index offers:

- Accurate country-specific and comparative data for policy analysis.
- Impartial data gathered from independent sources, not self-reported by governments or interested parties.
- Comprehensive coverage of relevant rule of law dimensions.
- Timely and cost-effective implementation in a large number of countries.
- Regular, periodic administration to track incremental change.
- Information on regional variations by looking at three cities in each country.

While other indices cover certain aspects of the rule of law, such as human rights, commercial law, or corruption, the Rule of Law Index is the first to treat the rule of law comprehensively.

## Methodology

The WJP's Rule of Law Index methodology utilizes two main sources of new data: (i) A general population poll (GPP), conducted by leading local polling companies using a representative sample of

1,000 respondents in three cities per country; and (ii) a qualified respondents' questionnaire (QRQ) consisting of open and closed-ended questions completed by in-country practitioners and academics with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health.

The QRQ is administered on a yearly basis in each country surveyed, and the GPP is carried out every three years. In addition, existing domestic and cross-country data sources<sup>4</sup> and legal resources are used to cross-check the findings.

To date, 41,000 citizens and over 700 experts from 35 nations have contributed their knowledge and expertise to the Index. Data presented in this volume was collected and analyzed in the fall of 2009.

## Countries indexed in 2009

The following 35 countries were indexed in 2009.<sup>5</sup> These countries cover in the aggregate 3 billion people and account for 45 percent of the world's population. Results for these countries are included in the present volume<sup>6</sup>.

	Country	Population	% World Populat.		Country	Population	% World Populat.
	Albania	3,170,000	0.05%		Liberia	3,476,608	0.05%
	Argentina	40,134,425	0.59%		Mexico	107,550,697	1.59%
	Australia[9]	21,876,000	0.32%		Morocco	31,538,660	0.47%
	Austria	8,355,260	0.12%		Netherlands	16,528,197	0.24%
	Bolivia	9,863,000	0.15%		Nigeria	154,729,000	2.28%
	Bulgaria	7,606,551	0.11%		Pakistan	167,157,500	2.47%
	Canada	33,744,000	0.50%		Peru	29,132,013	0.43%
	Colombia	45,032,679	0.66%		Philippines	92,222,660	1.36%
	Croatia	4,435,056	0.07%		Poland	38,100,700	0.56%
	Dominican Republic	10,090,000	0.15%		Singapore	4,839,400	0.07%
	El Salvador	6,163,000	0.09%		South Africa	48,697,000	0.72%
	France	65,073,482	0.96%		South Korea	48,333,000	0.71%
	Ghana	23,837,000	0.35%		Spain	46,714,648	0.68%
	India	1,167,570,000	17.23%		Sweden	9,283,722	0.14%
	Indonesia	229,965,000	3.39%		Thailand	63,389,730	0.94%
	Japan	127,580,000	1.88%		Turkey	71,517,100	1.06%
	Jordan	6,316,000	0.09%		United States	307,136,000	4.53%
	Kenya	39,802,000	0.59%		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,090,960,088</b>	<b>45.60%</b>

<sup>4</sup> For example, Transparency International, Freedom House, the World Bank.

<sup>5</sup> The initial field tests (2008) were conducted in the largest metropolitan area in each of six countries. For the 35 countries indexed in 2009, results were obtained for three major populations centers in each country.

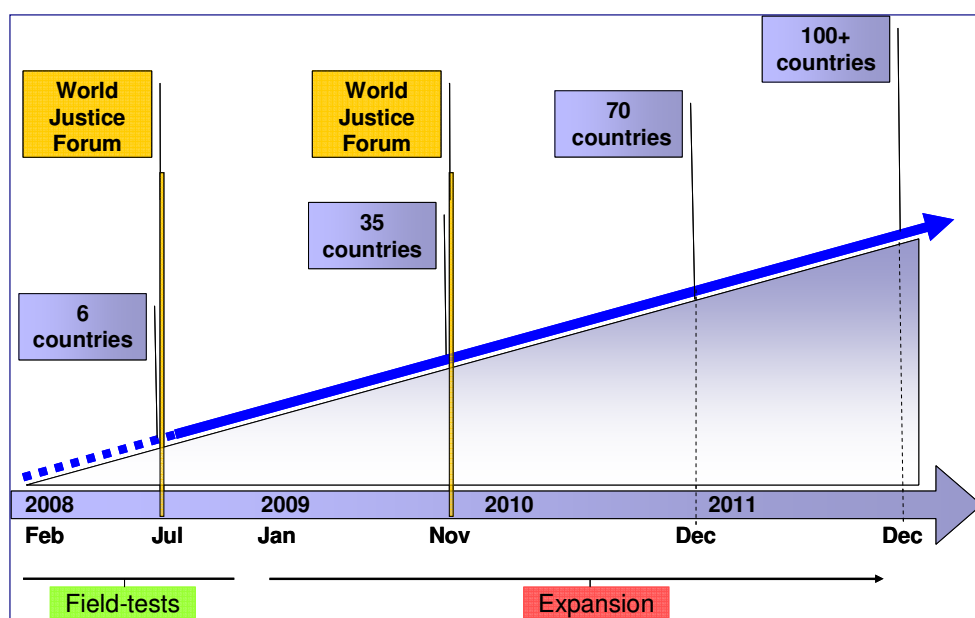
<sup>6</sup> The results presented for Jordan are based solely on the Qualified Respondents' Questionnaire (QRQ). It is anticipated that the data from the General Population Poll (GPP) will be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report, 2009*.

## Next steps

This volume presents the results and lessons learned during the WJP's implementation of Index version 2.0 in 35 countries in 2009. The Index remains a work in progress, with the next steps including:

- A sensitivity analysis conducted in collaboration with the Econometrics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, to assess the statistical reliability of the indicators.
- Publication of the complete ***Rule of Law Index Report 2009*** by the end of the first quarter of 2010.
- Publication of topic-specific reports and other comparative materials.
- Expanded coverage to include an additional 35 countries (for a total of 70) by the end of 2010 and a total of 100 countries by the end of 2011.

The following chart presents the Index's growth plan for the next two years.



# DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX AND METHODOLOGY

## Introduction

The Rule of Law Index is the first index to offer a highly detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which a given country adheres to the rule of law<sup>7</sup>.

The goal of the Index is to develop a robust and cost-effective methodology that can be deployed on a frequent and regular basis in a large number of countries, and that is sensitive enough to track incremental changes over time. It is intended to provide data that can aid governmental and nongovernmental actors in identifying strengths and weaknesses and promoting specific, targeted reforms in a variety of dimensions that are relevant to the rule of law.

In order to evaluate the rule of law in a given country, it is important to have an understanding of the country's laws and institutions. However, this is not enough. It is necessary to look not only at the laws as written (*de jure*) but at how they are actually implemented in practice and experienced by those who are subject to them (*de facto*). The WJP Index methodology focuses on adherence to the rule of law in practice.

## Defining the rule of law

The design of the Index began with the effort to formulate a set of principles that would constitute a working definition of the rule of law. Having reviewed the extensive literature on the subject, the project team was profoundly conscious of the many challenges such an effort entails. Among other things, it was recognized that for the principles to be broadly accepted, they must be culturally universal, avoiding Western, Anglo-American, or other biases. Thus, the principles were derived to the greatest extent possible from established international standards and norms, and informed by a thorough review of national constitutions and the scholarly literature. The principles (and the Index) were tested and refined through a series of consultations with experts from around the world to ensure, among other things, their cultural competence.

It also was recognized that any effort to define the rule of law must grapple with the distinction 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. On one hand, it was felt that if the Index was to have utility and gain wide acceptance, the definition must be broadly applicable to many kinds of social and political systems, including some which lack many of the features that characterize democratic nations. On the other hand, it was recognized that the rule of law must be more than merely a system of rules—that indeed, a system of positive law that fails to respect core

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<sup>7</sup> Pilots in the 6 initial countries in 2008 were limited to the country's largest city. In 2009 indexing reached the three largest cities. Over time the WJP intends to expand coverage to rural areas, within certain limitations.

human rights guarantees established under international law is at best “rule *by* law,” and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system<sup>8</sup>.

The four “universal principles” that emerged from our deliberations are as follows:

- I. The government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law.
- II. The laws are clear, publicized, stable and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.
- III. The process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient.
- IV. Access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators, attorneys or representatives, and judicial officers who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

These principles represent an effort to strike a balance between thinner and thicker conceptions of the rule of law, incorporating both substantive and procedural elements—a decision which was broadly endorsed by the many international experts whom we have consulted. A few examples may be instructive:

- The principles address the extent to which a country provides for fair participation in the making of the laws—certainly an essential attribute of self-government. But the principles do not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives.
- The principles address the extent to which a country protects fundamental human rights<sup>9</sup>. But given the impossibility of assessing adherence to the full panoply of civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, the principles treat a more modest menu of rights, primarily civil and political, that are firmly established under international law and bear the most immediate relationship to rule of law concerns.
- The principles address access to justice, but chiefly in terms of access to counsel and access to tribunals, rather than in the “thicker” sense in which access to justice is sometimes seen as synonymous with the legal empowerment of the poor and disfranchised. Access to justice in this more limited sense is a critical cornerstone for the implementation of policies and rights that empower the poor.

In limiting the scope of the principles in this fashion, we do not wish to suggest any disagreement with a more robust and inclusive vision of self-government, fundamental rights, or access to justice, all of which are addressed in other important and influential indices, as well as in various papers developed by WJP scholars. Indeed, it is among the premises of the project as a whole that a healthy rule of law is critical to advancing such goals.

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<sup>8</sup> In the words of Arthur Chaskalson, former Chief Justice of South Africa, “[t]he apartheid government, its officers and agents were accountable in accordance with the laws; the laws were clear; publicized and stable, and were upheld by law enforcement officials and judges. What was missing was the substantive component of the rule of law. The process by which the laws were made was not fair (only whites, a minority of the population, had the vote). And the laws themselves were not fair. They institutionalized discrimination, vested broad discretionary powers in the executive and failed to protect fundamental rights. Without a substantive content there would be no answer to the criticism, sometimes voiced, that the rule of law is ‘an empty vessel into which any law could be poured’” Remarks at the World Justice Forum I, Vienna, July 2008,

<sup>9</sup> See, U.N. General Assembly, Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

It should be emphasized that the Index is intended to be applied in countries with vastly differing social, cultural, economic and political systems. No society, however advanced in other respects, has ever attained—let alone sustained—a perfect realization of the rule of law. Every nation faces the perpetual challenge of building and renewing the structures, institutions, and norms that can support and sustain a rule of law culture.

## **Consultations and pilot testing**

The Index has benefited enormously from extensive consultations conducted since January 2007. From an initial conference call with five leading experts in rule of law and index development, to the formation of an expert advisory group, to seminars with rule of law scholars at Chicago, Stanford, Yale, South Carolina, George Mason, Los Andes (Colombia), El Rosario (Colombia) and the Hague, to multidisciplinary outreach meetings held on five continents, the Index has received a detailed and rigorous review.

A series of “beta test” versions has been critiqued by economists, political scientists, comparative legal scholars, business leaders, human rights advocates, and leaders from many other fields of endeavor. Their comments and questions have focused on such matters as the content and structure of the Index, rule of law definitions and applicable international standards, cultural competence, the applicability of the Index to diverse legal systems, the degree to which the Index should attempt to assess informal systems of law, the design of rule of law indicators and proxies, and methodological issues related to measurement, testing, and analysis of results.

The regional meetings have been a particularly rich source of feedback and advice. The initial draft, Beta Test Version 1.0, was presented in February 2007 in Washington, D.C. Subsequent beta versions were presented at international multidisciplinary outreach meetings in the Czech Republic, Singapore, Argentina, and Ghana between July 2007 and January 2008, bringing together some 200 individuals from more than 15 disciplines and 61 nations.

The participants in all these meetings were invited to scrutinize the principles, factors and sub-factors, and they provided a wide range of comments and criticisms that have been extraordinarily valuable in helping to ensure that the Index is applicable to societies with diverse social, political, and legal systems, to correct for cultural bias, and to anticipate and address methodological concerns.

The WJP Index methodology was developed during the first quarter of 2008, and tested in Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Spain, Sweden and the USA, including data from 6,000 individuals and over 150 experts in these countries. In July 2008 the report on Index Version 1.0 was distributed to the 450 participants from 83 countries who attended the first World Justice Forum, and the report received further discussion at a second African regional meeting in South Africa in April 2009.

The second World Justice Forum in November 2009 will provide an opportunity to present the results of this first complete administration of the Index to another diverse and distinguished gathering of leaders and professionals drawn from 100 nations. In addition to seeking their feedback, we will be inviting them to assist us in the development of the Index by assigning relative weight to the Index’s factors and sub factors from a multi-disciplinary perspective.

## Description of the Index

The following section provides a detailed description of the structure of the Index, including all 16 factors and 68 sub-factors.

### BAND I

#### **The government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law.**

The first band, which includes factors 1 through 5, comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and by which they are held accountable under the law. If there is a single litmus test for the rule of law, it is surely the notion that those who govern are subject to law.

#### FACTOR 1

1. The powers of the government and its officials and agents are defined and limited by a constitution or other fundamental law.

1.1. The powers of the government are defined and limited by a constitution or other fundamental law, whether written or unwritten.

1.2. The fundamental law may be amended only in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the fundamental law.

1.3. Rights and privileges guaranteed by the fundamental law may be suspended only in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the fundamental law.

Factor 1 speaks to the limits imposed on government and government officials by a constitution or other fundamental law which the government and its officials and agents are bound to uphold. It is understood that a constitution may be written or unwritten, and that some constitutions are intended to be more easily amended or suspended than others. As with other factors below, the text of the constitution itself does not constitute a satisfactory test for this factor. What is critical is that the constitutional definitions and the limits placed on government power are effectively observed in practice, and that the constitution is amended or suspended only by means that are themselves constitutional. While we collect data on a few *de jure* variables, it is the *de facto* efficacy of the laws that the Index methodology attempts to measure.

#### FACTOR 2

2. The powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited by governmental and nongovernmental checks.

2.1. The fundamental law distributes powers among the organs of the government in a manner that ensures that each is held in check.

2.2. The government has formal processes for independent auditing and review of government agencies.

2.3. The executive branch of the government provides up-to-date and accurate information requested and required by the legislature and the judiciary in the exercise of their responsibilities, subject to such procedures as may be reasonably necessary to protect sensitive information from further disclosure.

2.4. The government provides up-to-date and accurate information to the public and the media, subject to narrow and well justified exceptions defined by law.

2.5. Government officials and agents, members of the media and persons<sup>10</sup> who report official misconduct are protected from retaliation.

Factor 2 relates to the institutional and nongovernmental checks that operate to limit the power of the government and its officials. These include a distribution of powers among the separate organs of the government (or among the different layers of government), formal processes for auditing the actions of government agencies, access to government information, freedom of the media, and mechanisms to protect persons who report official misconduct from retaliation. Governmental checks take many forms; they do not operate solely in systems marked by a formal separation of powers, nor are they necessarily codified in law. What is essential is that authority be distributed, whether by formal rules or by convention, in a manner that ensures that no single organ of government has the practical ability to exercise unchecked power<sup>11</sup>.

This factor is particularly difficult to measure in a standardized manner across countries, since there is no single formula to distribute powers among organs of the government to ensure that each is held in check. Political systems around the world use a variety of methods to achieve this result. For instance, the separation between the executive and the legislature tends to be significantly more pronounced in “presidentialist” systems than in parliamentary democracies. Checks and balances in the latter are often guaranteed by a strong and independent judiciary, by well-established political parties, and by a free and independent media.

Factor 2 addresses five key forms of checks:

- **Distribution of powers** among the separate organs of the government (sub-factor 2.1),
- **Auditing and review** of government agencies (sub-factor 2.2),
- **Sharing of information** among government organs (sub-factor 2.3),
- **Disclosure of government information** to the public (sub-factor 2.4), and
- **Freedom of the media** and other non-governmental checks (sub-factor 2.5).

The concept of judicial independence, which is an essential component of the system of checks and balances<sup>12</sup>, is reported in factor 12 of the Index.

<sup>10</sup> As used throughout the Index, “persons” includes both natural and juridical persons.

<sup>11</sup> The Index does not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives. See page 11.

<sup>12</sup> In countries with judicial review of government acts or a constitutional court, the judiciary is a direct check on government power. But an independent judiciary is an important source of accountability even in the absence of judicial review.

## FACTOR 3

3. The government officials and agents are held accountable under the law.

3.1. Government officials and agents are held accountable for official misconduct, including abuse of office for private gain, acts that exceed their authority, and violations of fundamental rights.

3.2. Government officials and agents may be compelled to perform official duties required by law and to refrain from official acts that violate the law.

3.3. The government has formal processes for reviewing the actions of government officials and agents, and applies effective sanctions for misconduct, including removal of high officials through a process that is open to the public.

Factor 3 concerns the means by which the system ensures that government officials and agents are subordinate to the law, including rules and processes by which they are held accountable for official misconduct and can be compelled to perform official duties or refrain from illegal acts. Factor 3 refers to all government officers and agents, except for the military, police and prison officials—covered in factor 4—and judges, prosecutors and judicial officers—covered in factor 12.

## FACTOR 4

4. Military, police, prison officials, and their agents are held accountable under the law.

4.1. The fundamental law provides for civilian control over police and the military.

4.2. Military, police, prison officials, and their agents are held accountable for official misconduct, including abuse of office for private gain, acts that exceed their authority, and violations of fundamental rights.

4.3. Military, police, prison officials, and their agents may be compelled to perform official duties required by law and to refrain from official acts that violate the law.

4.4. The government has formal processes for reviewing the actions of military, police, prison officials, and their agents, and applies effective sanctions for misconduct.

Factor 4 encompasses the means by which the system ensures that the military, police and prison officials, and their agents, are subordinate to the law. This includes rules and processes by which they are held accountable for official misconduct and can be compelled to perform official duties or refrain from illegal acts. Factor 4 also relates to whether the fundamental law provides for civilian control over police and the military.

Accountability of the police and the military for violations of fundamental rights—which is covered in this factor—is better understood when considered in the broader context of the data reported on factors 7 (fundamental rights) and 8 (security of the person).

## FACTOR 5

5. The government is bound by international agreements to which it is a party and by customary international law.

5.1. The government fulfills its obligations under international law with respect to persons within its jurisdiction.

5.2. The government conducts its relations with foreign governments and nationals, and seeks to resolve international disputes, in accordance with international agreements to which it is a party and customary international law.

Factor 5 describes the role of international law in holding the government to its commitments, both in its treatment of persons and entities within its jurisdiction and in its relations with foreign governments and foreign nationals. States are bound by treaties and other international agreements to which they are a party, as well as by recognized norms of customary international law.

Since international obligations are commonly mirrored by domestic obligations, the issues covered in factor 5 are closely related to the human rights obligations of the government and its officials and agents with respect to its own citizens and other people in the territory pursuant to domestic law, as well as commercial obligations of the state with respect to its own nationals and foreign investors pursuant to domestic law. This is reported in factors 7, 8 and 9.

## **BAND II**

### **The laws are clear, publicized, stable and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.**

The second band, comprising factors 6 through 9, sets forth the elements of clarity, publicity, stability, and fairness that characterize the laws and the fundamental rights whose protection is necessary for the rule of law to flourish, including protections for the security of persons and property.

## **FACTOR 6**

6. The laws are clear, publicized, and stable.

6.1. The laws are reasonably comprehensible to the public.

6.2. The laws, including administrative rules, are published and widely accessible in a form that is up to date and available in all official languages and in formats accessible to persons with disabilities.

6.3. The laws are sufficiently stable to permit the public to ascertain what conduct is permitted and prohibited, and are not modified or circumvented in secret or by executive decree.

Factor 6 relates to the elements of clarity, publicity and stability that are required for the public to know what the law is and what conduct is permitted and prohibited. There was much discussion at the WJP multidisciplinary meetings of what is meant by laws that are “clear”. Many laws are written

in language that is complex or obscure, sometimes unavoidably so, and their meaning may be far from evident—even to those schooled in the law. The test should therefore be whether the meaning of the law can reasonably be ascertained. The requirement that the laws be publicized includes the requirement that they be widely accessible in all official languages and to persons with disabilities. The requirement of stability includes the requirement that duly enacted laws not be abrogated in secret or by decree.

## **FACTOR 7.**

### **7. The laws are fair and protect fundamental rights.**

7.1. The laws prohibit discrimination based on economic or social status, including race, color, ethnic or social origin, caste, nationality, alienage, religion, language, political opinion or affiliation, gender, marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity, age, and disability.

7.2. The laws protect the free movement of persons and ideas and the rights of privacy, opinion, expression, assembly, association and collective bargaining.

7.3. The laws protect the freedoms of thought, conscience and religion, and do not require non-adherents to submit to religious laws.

7.4. The laws prohibit forced labor and child labor.

7.5. The laws protect the rights of the accused and prohibit the retroactive application of criminal laws.

7.6. The laws protect the right to seek an effective remedy before a competent tribunal for violations of fundamental rights.

Factor 7 concerns the legal protection of fundamental rights. Sixty years after its adoption, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights remains the touchstone for determining which rights may be considered fundamental, even as newer rights continue to emerge and gain acceptance. At the regional meetings there was spirited discussion over which rights should be encompassed within the Index. Many urged that the list be confined to civil and political rights, particularly those, such as freedom of thought and opinion, which bear an essential relationship to the rule of law itself. Others argued for a broader treatment that would encompass social, economic and cultural rights. While the debate may never be fully resolved, it was determined as a practical matter that as there are many other indices that address human rights in all of these dimensions, and as it would be impossible for the Index to assess adherence to the full range of rights, the current version of the Index should focus on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under international law and are most closely related to rule of law concerns. Accordingly, factor 7 covers laws that ensure equal protection<sup>13</sup>, freedom of thought, religion and expression, freedom of association (including the right

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<sup>13</sup> The laws can be fair only if they do not make arbitrary or irrational distinctions based on economic or social status—the latter defined to include race, color, ethnic or social origin, caste, nationality, alienage, religion, language, political opinion or affiliation, gender, marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity, age, and disability. It must be acknowledged that for some societies, including some traditional societies, certain of these categories may be problematic. In addition, there may be differences both within and among such societies as to whether a given distinction is arbitrary or irrational. Despite these difficulties, it was determined that only an inclusive list would accord full respect to the principles of equality and non-discrimination embodied in the Universal Declaration and emerging norms of international law.

to collective bargaining), the prohibition of forced and child labor<sup>14</sup>, the right to privacy and religion, the rights of the accused, and the retroactive application of the criminal laws, as well as laws that provide a remedy for violations of these rights.

Many of these rights have broad applications beyond the justice system. For example, the Index methodology tests the right to equal protection against discrimination in areas such as access to health and education services. It also should be noted that these elements are not the only aspects of the Index that relate to the protection of human rights. *See, e.g.*, factors 8 and 9 (security of persons and property), factor 11 (selective or discriminatory enforcement) and factor 13 (access to justice).

## **FACTOR 8.**

8. The laws protect the security of the person.

8.1. The laws protect persons from unjust treatment or punishment by the government, including torture, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile.

8.2. The laws protect against and punish crimes against the person.

Factor 8 concerns laws that protect the security of the person, including laws that protect persons from unjust treatment or punishment and laws that protect against and punish crimes against the person. While a broad international consensus supports prohibitions that have a strong basis in customary law regarding such practices as torture, arbitrary arrest, and the execution of juveniles, whether certain other practices constitute unjust treatment or punishment remains subject to varying interpretations in different societies.

## **FACTOR 9.**

9. The laws protect the security of property and the right to engage in private economic activity.

9.1. The laws protect the right to hold, transfer, lease or license property (including real property, personal property and intellectual property).

9.2. The laws prohibit arbitrary deprivations of property, including the taking of property by the government without just compensation.

9.3. The laws protect against and punish crimes against property.

9.4. The laws protect the right to engage in private economic activity subject to reasonable regulation.

Factor 9 concerns laws which protect the security of property. These include laws that provide for the right to hold and dispose of property, prohibit arbitrary deprivations of property, and protect against and punish crimes against property. It also includes the right to engage in private economic activity subject to reasonable regulation.

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<sup>14</sup> Factor 7 includes the four fundamental principles recognized by the *ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* of 1998: 1. The freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; 2. The elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; 3. The effective abolition of child labor; 4. The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

## **BAND III**

### **The process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient.**

The third band, which comprises factors 10 and 11, describes the accessibility, fairness and efficiency of the process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced.

#### **FACTOR 10**

10. The laws are enacted, administered and enforced through a process that is accessible to the public.

10.1. Legislative and administrative proceedings are held with timely notice and are open to the public.

10.2. The legislative process provides an opportunity for diverse viewpoints to be heard and considered.

10.3. The administrative process provides an opportunity for diverse viewpoints to be heard and considered, and includes mechanisms for participation of persons affected by decisions resulting from these proceedings.

10.4. Official drafts of laws and transcripts or minutes of legislative and administrative proceedings are made available to the public on a timely basis.

10.5. Administrative and judicial decisions are published and broadly distributed on a timely basis.

10.6. The police are accessible to the public.

Factor 10 concerns the extent to which the process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible to the public. Among the indicia of access are: whether proceedings are held with timely notice and open to the public, the lawmaking process provides an opportunity for diverse viewpoints to be considered, and records of legislative and administrative proceedings and judicial decisions are available to the public.

#### **FACTOR 11**

11. The laws are fairly and efficiently administered and enforced.

11.1. The laws are effectively enforced.

11.2. The laws are not applied or enforced on an arbitrary or selective basis, for political advantage or in retaliation for lawful activities or expression.

11.3. The laws are administered and enforced without the exercise of improper influence by public officials or private interests.

11.4. Persons and entities are not subjected to excessive or unreasonable fees, or required to provide payments or other inducements to officials or their agents who administer or enforce the law in exchange for the timely discharge of their official duties other than as required by

law.

11.5. Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay and administrative decisions are enforced in a timely fashion.

11.6. Police are adequately trained, are of sufficient number, have adequate resources and broadly reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

11.7. Correctional facilities are maintained in proper condition.

Factor 11 looks at fair and efficient administration and enforcement, which demands that the laws are not applied or enforced arbitrarily or selectively, for political advantage or in retaliation for lawful activities or expression; public privileges or benefits are not granted or denied on the basis of economic or social status; the laws are administered and enforced without the exercise of improper influence by public officials or private interests, without excessive fees, improper inducements, or unreasonable delay; and the laws provide effective redress for noncompliance. This factor also looks at the efficiency and training of the police, who enforce the laws.

## **BAND IV**

**Access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators, attorneys or representatives and judicial officers who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.**

The fourth band, comprising factors 12 through 16, addresses the need for impartial and accountable adjudicators and attorneys or representatives, and a judicial system that is efficient, accessible and effective. Band IV also concerns the extent to which alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and traditional, communal and religious systems provide independent, impartial and fair access to justice.

### **FACTOR 12.**

12. Judges, prosecutors and judicial officers are impartial and accountable.

12.1. Judicial proceedings and decisions are free of bias or improper influence by public officials or private interests.

12.2. Prosecutors, judges and judicial officers adhere to high standards of conduct and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

12.3. Prosecutors, judges and judicial officers are selected, promoted, assigned, compensated, funded, dismissed and disciplined in a manner that fosters both independence and accountability, and they broadly reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

Factor 12 describes the impartiality and accountability of the judicial system. Impartiality includes absence of arbitrary or irrational distinctions based on social or economic status, and other forms of bias, as well as decisions that are free of improper influence by public officials or private interests.

Accountability is manifested in high standards of conduct and effective sanctions for misconduct. This factor also looks at whether the mechanisms of selection, promotion and dismissal of the judiciary ensure both independence and accountability.

## FACTOR 13

13. The judicial system is efficient, accessible, and effective.

13.1. Prosecutors, judges and judicial officers are competent, adequately trained, of sufficient number, and have adequate resources.

13.2. Judicial proceedings are conducted and judgments enforced without unreasonable delay.

13.3. The laws provide for timely and effective remedies to prevent and address lack of compliance with the law.

13.4. Courthouses are maintained in proper condition and in appropriate locations to ensure access and safety.

13.5. Access to justice is not subject to excessive or unreasonable fees, payments or other inducements to prosecutors, judges and judicial personnel.

13.6. Access to justice is not subject to unreasonable procedural hurdles.

13.7. Criminal defendants with physical and mental disabilities have access to the necessary aids, auxiliary services and other accommodations that enable them to fully participate in their defense.

13.8. Criminal defendants who require it have access to accurate translation services that enable them to understand the proceedings and be understood by the court.

Factor 13 looks at the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the judicial system. Effective judicial systems must possess sufficient numbers of qualified prosecutors, judges, and judicial officers, and must provide these groups with resources that are adequate to ensure that the system delivers timely and effective remedies, and that court proceedings are conducted, and judgments are enforced, without unreasonable delay.

Accessible judicial systems must ensure that individuals are not subject to excessive or unreasonable fees or procedural hurdles, that courthouses are maintained in proper condition and in appropriate locations, and that appropriate accommodations and translation services are provided to defendants who require them.

Effective judicial systems must possess proper remedies to prevent and address a lack of compliance with the law.

## FACTOR 14

14. Persons are advised or represented by competent and independent attorneys or representatives.

14.1. Persons accused of violations of the law that carry criminal penalties, have the right to be represented by a competent attorney or representative at each significant stage of the proceedings, with the court providing competent representation for defendants who cannot afford to pay.

14.2. Non-profit or government-sponsored legal services are available to ensure that all persons have access to competent advice and representation in civil and criminal cases regardless of economic or social status.

14.3. Attorneys or representatives are independent of government control, adhere to high standards of conduct, and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

14.4. Attorneys or representatives are competent, adequately trained, and of sufficient number.

Factor 14 concerns the system for provision of effective legal representation. An effective system of representation is one which ensures that attorneys or representatives are competent, adequately trained, and of sufficient number; that they are independent of government control, adhere to high standards of conduct, and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct; and that access to representation is made available to individuals who cannot afford to pay.

## **FACTOR 15**

15. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms provide independent, impartial, fair and efficient access to justice.

15.1. Mediators and arbitrators are impartial and independent of government control.

15.2. Mediators and arbitrators adhere to high standards of conduct and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

15.3. Mediators and arbitrators are competent, adequately trained, and of sufficient number.

15.4. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms provide efficient access to justice.

15.5. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms provide procedures to ensure that they are not binding on persons who have not consented to be bound, except as required by the law or a court of law.

Factor 15 describes the impartiality, fairness and efficiency of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. In an effective system for alternative dispute resolution, mediators and arbitrators are competent, adequately trained, and of sufficient number; they are impartial and independent; they adhere to high standards of conduct and they are subject to sanctions for misconduct. An effective system is one which provides efficient access to justice and, except as required by law, does not exercise jurisdiction over persons who have not consented to be bound.

## **FACTOR 16**

16. Traditional, communal and religious dispute resolution systems provide independent, impartial, and fair access to justice.

16.1. Traditional, communal and religious adjudicators are independent and impartial, adhere to high standards of conduct, and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

16.2. Traditional, communal and religious dispute resolution systems respect and protect fundamental rights.

Factor 16 concerns the role played in many countries, and particularly developing countries, by traditional or “informal” systems of law—including traditional tribal and religious courts and community-based systems for resolving disputes. These systems play a large role in many cultures in which formal legal institutions fail to provide effective remedies for large segments of the population.

The project team has devoted much attention to considering the extent to which the Index can and should take account of these informal/traditional systems of law. On one hand, it was recognized that the Index cannot provide a complete picture of the rule of law without acknowledging the important role of such systems in many societies. On the other hand, it was clear that the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of measuring their fairness and effectiveness would make assessments extraordinarily challenging. The data collection instruments used in 2009 included several questions regarding informal or traditional systems, but this is one of the areas in which substantial further work will be needed as the Index continues to evolve.

## WJP Index Methodology

The implementation of the Rule of Law Index methodology includes three stages:

- Field testing of the methodology in six countries in 2008.
- Administration of the Rule of Law Index in 35 countries in 2009.
- The achievement of global coverage through the administration of the Index in 100 countries by December 2011.

## Data Sources

The WJP’s Rule of Law Index methodology utilizes two main sources of new data to provide a detailed and comprehensive picture of the extent to which countries adhere to the rule of law:

- A general population poll (GPP) conducted by leading local polling companies using a probability sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities per country.
- Qualified respondents’ questionnaires (QRQ) of open and closed-ended questions completed by in-country experts in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health.

The systematic and periodic gathering of public opinion is a particular strength of this Index, and it reflects the WJP’s focus on testing the rule of law *in practice*, i.e., as it is experienced in real life by the people, including marginalized segments of the population.

In each country indexed the experts’ questionnaires will be deployed annually and the GPP will be repeated every three years. The text of the questions used in the general population poll and the experts’ questionnaires in 2009 will be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

Data is current as of August 2009 for all countries.

### ***The general population poll (GPP)***

The general population poll has been developed and piloted in three stages. First, the initial questionnaire, including close to 100 questions, was tested by WJP staff among respondents from diverse national, cultural and socioeconomic background in several countries, individually or in small groups. Second, a selection of 54 questions was piloted in urban areas of Bogotá, Colombia to test strengths and weaknesses of various types of questions. In particular, the pilot tested the feasibility of including experience-based questions as one of the core elements of the Index methodology. The third stage was the administration of 20 questions in the largest cities of five additional countries, by the following companies:

City, Country	Bogotá, Colombia	Sydney, Australia	New York, United States	Madrid, Spain	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Stockholm, Sweden
<b>Fieldwork by</b>	Centro Nacional de Consultoría	Roy Morgan Research	Newlink Research	Análisis e Investigación	Ifop-Latam	ScandInfo Marketing Research

Probabilistic samples were drawn in each city. The selection was performed using simple random sampling, but with an equal number of male and female respondents. A total of 1000 interviews were collected per city, among people aged 18 years or older. The set of questions was uniform across cities. The questionnaire was translated into local languages and adapted to common expressions. Socio-demographic information was collected in all cities. Polling was conducted by telephone (CATI)<sup>15</sup>.

The implementation of the Index in 35 countries in 2009 employed the same methodology, with necessary adaptations made in consultation with local researchers. In particular, face-to-face interviews (F2F) were implemented in countries with a low penetration rate of landline telephones. In all countries 1000 randomly-selected individuals were interviewed, with an equal number of male and female respondents. The target population was adults aged 18 or older and of legal age. The sample unit was the household. Distribution of respondents among the three largest cities in each country was made proportional to population.

The 2009 set of questions was uniform across all cities<sup>16</sup>. The questionnaire was translated into 29 local languages and adapted to common expressions<sup>17</sup>. Socio-demographic information was collected

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<sup>15</sup> Interviewers and supervisors in each city were trained in the proper language and words to be used during the interview as well as in the meaning of the questions asked. A parallel re-interviewing procedure of 20% of the sample was performed to control the quality of the data collected during fieldwork. Also, a post hoc revision of the data set was made to detect any possible bias. Interviewing was conducted by experienced local polling companies. Coordination of methods and content was conducted among participating organizations under the supervision of Julio Ponce-de-León, Ph.D., head of research and senior manager at the Centro Nacional de Consultoría.

<sup>16</sup> In countries where traditional justice is significant, a few questions on this subject were added to the standard questionnaire.

<sup>17</sup> Supervisors and interviewers were trained on the questionnaire, the execution of field procedures, and the interviewing script and vocabulary. Interviewers were able to properly convey the meaning of each question in all relevant languages. Interviewers and supervisors administered quality checks to ensure both the accuracy and reliability of the data collected, as well as to ensure that sound ethical procedures were utilized to collect data.

in all cities. Prior to the launching of the final survey, a pre-test survey of fifty (50) completed interviews was conducted in the largest city of each country, to test the suitability of the questions and other operational aspects of the survey.

The following table outlines the cities covered and the polling methodology employed in all 35 countries:

Country	Cities covered	Local researcher	Methodology	Sample
Albania	Tirane, Durres, Elbasan	Strategic Puls Group	F2F	1096
Argentina	Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario	Navarro Mkt Research	CATI	1000
Australia	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane	IPSOS Public Affairs Pty Ltd.	ONLINE	1030
Austria	Wien, Graz, Linz	Market Institut	ONLINE	1000
Bolivia	La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba	Encuestas y Estudios	F2F	1003
Bulgaria	Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna	Alpha Research	F2F	1024
Canada	Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver	Leger Marketing	ONLINE	1047
Colombia	Bogota, Medellin, Cali	Centro Nacional de Consultoria (CNC)	CATI	1009
Croatia	Zagreb, Split, Rijeka	Puls - Marketing, Media and Public Opinion	CATI	1006
Dominican Republic	Gran Santo Domingo, Santiago de los Caballeros, San Cristobal	Asisa Research Group Inc.	F2F	1000
El Salvador	San Salvador, Soyapango, Santa Ana	Borge y Asociados	F2F	1020
France	Paris, Marseille, Lyon	Leger Marketing with local partner	ONLINE	1000
Ghana	Accra, Kumasi, Tamale	The Steadman Group (Synovate)	F2F	1006
India	Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata	Hinduston Thompson Associates Pvt Ltd Division IMRB International	F2F	1004
Indonesia	Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung	Synovate Indonesia	F2F	1067
Japan	Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka	IBI Partners	CATI	1000
Jordan	Amman, Az Zarqa, Irbid	WJP in collaboration with local partner	F2F	1011
Kenya	Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru	Synovate Kenya	F2F	1012
Liberia	Monrovia	WJP in collaboration with local partner	F2F	200
Mexico	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey	Brand Investigation, S.A. de C.V.	CATI	1057
Morocco	Casablanca, Rabat, Fes	WJP in collaboration with local partner	F2F	1000
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, s'Gravenhage	RenMMatrix	ONLINE	1004
Nigeria	Lagos, Kano, Ibadan	The Steadman Group (Synovate)	F2F	1001
Pakistan	Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad	SB&B Marketing Research	F2F	1000
Peru	Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo	IPSOS APOYO Opinion y Mercado S.A.	F2F	1009
Philippines	Manila, Davao, Cebu	IBI Partners	F2F	1000
Poland	Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz	Synovate Spolka z ograniczona odpowiedzialnoscia	F2F	1000
Singapore	Singapore	IBI Partners	CATI	1000
South Africa	Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban	Quest Research Services	F2F	1000
South Korea	Seoul, Busan, Incheon	Nice Research and Consulting, Inc.	ONLINE	1000
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia	Leger Marketing with local partner	ONLINE	1018
Sweden	Stockholm, Goteborg, Malmo	NORSTAT	ONLINE	1003
Thailand	Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pak Kret	IBI Partners Thailand	F2F	1000
Turkey	Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir	Yontem Research Consultancy Ltd.	F2F	1000
USA	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago	Leger Marketing	ONLINE	1011

For telephone interviews a Random-Digit-Dial (RDD) method was used. In nine countries which have a very high rate of internet penetration, we used an online methodology based on panels from non-internet methods, to ensure random selection.

In all cases interviewing was conducted abiding by all applicable ethical regulations in accordance with local laws and industry standards<sup>18</sup>, including disclosure, voluntary participation and consent, and strict safeguards to ensure the anonymity of respondents<sup>19</sup>.

### ***The qualified respondent's questionnaire (QRQ)***

A Qualified Respondent's Questionnaire was designed and applied to complement polling data with expert opinion on a variety of dimensions relevant to the rule of law. The questionnaire included both open and close-ended questions (Likert scale), and several hypothetical scenarios with highly detailed factual assumptions aimed at ensuring comparability across countries.

The expert questionnaire was piloted in 2008 in two stages. First, an initial questionnaire with over 200 questions was tested by WJP staff among respondents with significant rule of law expertise in several countries. This aimed at testing various types of open and close-ended questions, as well as to determine the areas of the law to be covered by standardized questionnaires in the second stage. Based on the results of this pilot, four questionnaires were tailored to the following areas of expertise: civil and commercial law; criminal justice; labor law, and public health. These four questionnaires were piloted among over 150 highly qualified individuals in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Spain, Sweden and the U.S. Qualified respondents were selected from law professors with significant publications in at least one of the four areas of expertise<sup>20</sup>, and practicing attorneys with significant practical experience in at least one of the four areas of expertise.

The same methodology was applied to survey the opinions of legal practitioners and academics from 35 countries in 2009. A number of improvements were introduced to the questionnaires based on feedback from last year's respondents and from the extensive vetting process conducted over the past two years. All data used in this report was gathered in August and September 2009.

Based on the experience gained with the pilot conducted in six countries in 2008, in 2009 we offered participating experts the choice as to whether to be acknowledged or to remain anonymous. Individual answers to the questionnaires will be kept strictly confidential in all cases.

As an additional safeguard to ensure voluntary publication of the experts' names and affiliations based on full disclosure of all relevant information, a copy of this report will be submitted to each expert, to confirm that they wish their names to be listed in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

### ***Other sources***

The WJP Index findings are based on 100% new data collected by the WJP from independent sources, and not self-reported by governments or interested parties.

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<sup>18</sup> WJP guidelines are based on industry standards applicable in Australia, Canada and the United States.

<sup>19</sup> For the general population poll, respondents' names and addresses were rapidly discarded by the local researcher in each country, and not reported to the WJP. Respondents were identified only by a code number to protect their anonymity.

<sup>20</sup> For the public health questionnaire, in addition to health law professors, respondents also included professors of public health.

Nonetheless, as an additional mechanism to ensure the accuracy of our report, the WJP Index collects for all countries significant amounts of existing local and cross-country data from over 60 sources. This data is used solely to cross-check the WJP Index findings<sup>21</sup> to help us identify possible mistakes or inconsistencies.

No third-party data was used to calculate the WJP Index scores presented in this volume.

### ***Internal data cross-check mechanism***

The WJP's Rule of Law Index relies on experience-based questions and perception-based questions. Experience-based questions present simple cases to a broad range of individuals who relate their own recent experiences with regard to common situations that are relevant to the rule of law. Experience-based questions produce more reliable outcomes. They are also more difficult to implement due to sample size problems.

Conversely, perception-based questions ask respondents about their objective view of multiple dimensions of the rule of law, regardless of their personal familiarity with such situations. When these questions are asked of the general public, respondents relate to a wide range of sources of information, including the media and word of mouth. These questions can produce, at low cost, information on many areas, for a large sample of countries and on a yearly basis. Unfortunately, the perception of individuals may not be accurate if respondents have not had any previous experience with the situation asked. The WJP methodology also asks a broad range of perception-based questions of highly qualified individuals with expertise in one of four areas of the law.

The WJP's Rule of Law Index takes advantage of the strengths of both methodologies and combines them to overcome the possible bias that could arise due to the use of perception data.

Moreover, the combination of expert opinion with probability sampling of the general public enables us to ensure that the overall assessment of the rule of law included in our country profiles accurately reflects the conditions experienced by the majority of the urban population in the indexed countries, and not only the opinions of the elites.

### ***Differences in Perception***

A number of commentators at the regional multidisciplinary meetings asked whether we had encountered variations among respondents to the general population poll (GPP) based on gender, socioeconomic status, or region, and whether the Index attempted to measure any such differences. A preliminary analysis indicates that while there may be meaningful differences with respect to a limited number of variables, in most cases the differences are small, and in most cases they are not statistically significant. However, we are continuing to work on this issue and hope to have more to say about it when we issue our final report for 2009.

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<sup>21</sup> For instance, for sub-factor 2.5 (Reporters and whistleblowers free from retaliation) we cross-check our findings against the Reporters Without Borders' *Freedom of the Press Index*, among five sources. Similarly, for sub-factor 13.2 (Court access without unreasonable delay), we check the Enforcing Contracts indicator of the World Bank's *Doing Business Index*.

## Strengths and limitations of the methodology

The WJP methodology described above exhibits a number of significant strengths:

- It produces accurate information at a policy-level disaggregation of detail regarding a variety of dimensions relevant to the rule of law (4 bands of the Index).
- It anchors expert opinion on rigorous polling of the general public, thus ensuring that our findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.
- It generates useful information for a variety of audiences, both within the country under review and internationally.
- It enables periodic and cost-effective application of the Index in a large number of countries so that the Index can track incremental changes over time.
- It employs a standardized approach that permits comparisons among similarly situated countries.
- It enables the Index to cover a growing number of additional countries per year, attaining a truly global reach of 100 countries within three years.

With these methodological strengths come a number of limitations. First, the data will shed light on rule of law dimensions that appear comparatively strong or weak but will not be specific enough to establish causation<sup>22</sup>. 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 rule of law is an unobserved variable. Yet, it is possible to identify observable variables that are closely correlated with the rule of law. These variables are measurable and have been identified after a long process of research and discussion with experts on the subject. As with all other indices that use indicators as proxies for complex phenomena, the information conveyed by the Rule of Law Index will be a schematic approximation of reality.

Third, the methodology was applied only in three major urban areas in each of the 35 countries indexed. As the project evolves, the WJP intends to extend the application of the methodology to other urban areas and eventually to rural areas as well.

Fourth, to the extent that the Index partially relies on the perceptions of qualified respondents, their perceptions may not reflect the actual conditions faced by the general population in matters such as access to justice, discrimination, corruption or efficiency of the government, judiciary or police. This is because the respondent may not have experienced direct contact with such institutions and may base her opinion on information from third parties, newspapers or academic journals. Suppose, for example, that we are interested in the average level of corruption involved in obtaining a driver's license. If respondents have no knowledge about the actual process of getting a driver's license, their response will produce a biased estimate of the true expectation.

This limitation was partially addressed by using a sample of experienced individuals, *i.e.* people from a broad range of social backgrounds who actually have experienced the particular situation. The WJP's Index relies as much as possible on the responses of such persons by incorporating the general

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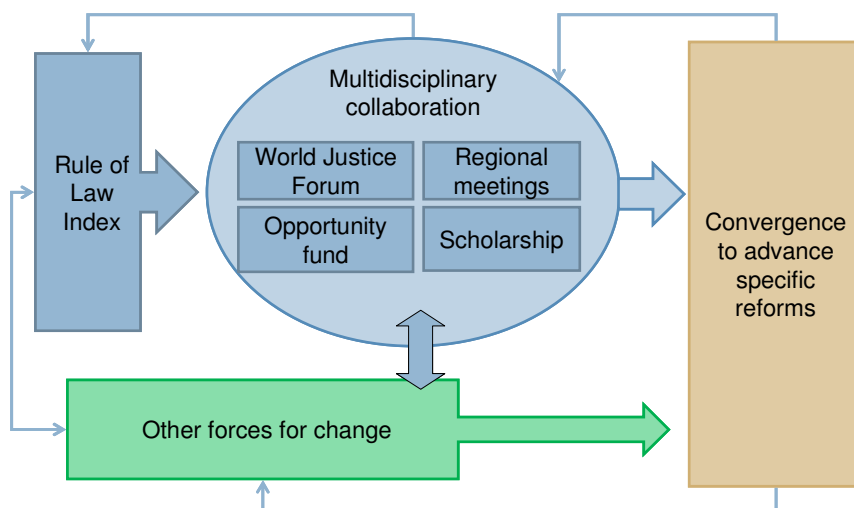
<sup>22</sup> The purpose of the Index is to produce valuable information to measure the adherence to the rule of law of a number of countries, and not to establish causal relationships among the factors considered in the Index.

population poll (probability sample of 1000 individuals per country) with respect to key dimensions of the Rule of Law Index. However, it is not feasible to perform this exercise for every dimension of the Rule of Law Index as the costs of doing so would be prohibitive.

Sixth, experience-based questions often face a sample-size limitation at the second or third ramification of the question. Nevertheless, these types of questions offer a significant advantage over other data-gathering methodologies in that data based on direct personal experience is less likely to be affected by bias when the individuals surveyed are randomly selected. Moreover, as explained above, the WJP Index relies on a combination of methods to convey the most accurate and comprehensive picture possible.

## Complementarity with other WJP initiatives

The Index development is highly integrated with other dimensions of the WJP. First, the Index findings for a growing number of countries will be presented and discussed in detail every year at successive World Justice Forums. Second, many of the issues identified by the Index in various countries will become fertile areas for the design of action plans or Opportunity Fund proposals by Forum participants. Third, the results of various Opportunity Fund programs will be presented at each World Justice Forum, enabling a more detailed discussion of concrete issues covered by the Index. In some cases, Opportunity Fund programs will serve as pilot projects to be expanded into larger-scale interventions or replicated in additional countries. Fourth, detailed discussions on Index findings at successive World Justice Forums and regional outreach meetings will generate useful information for further refinement of the Index methodology and measurement, as well as an opportunity to disseminate the results of both the Index and Opportunity Fund programs. Fifth, WJP scholars will continue providing conceptual and methodological advice for the improvement and expansion of the Index, and the Index's findings and data will be made available to researchers around the world.



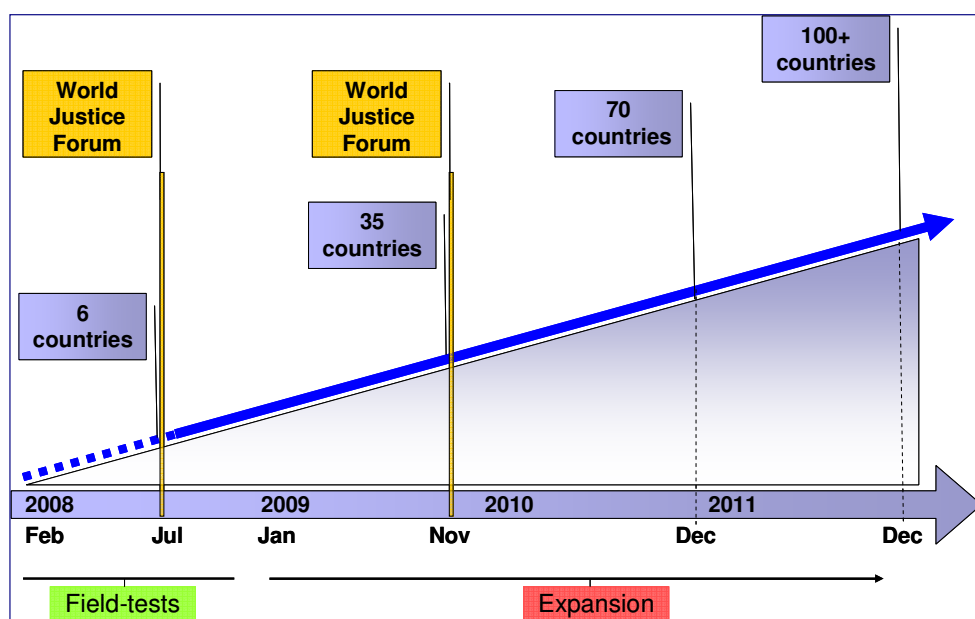
## Path Forward

We are encouraged by the steady progress we have made in building an Index that is comprehensive, robust and methodologically sound. We are gratified by the reception it has thus far received. Nonetheless, the Index remains a work in progress.

Over the course of the coming months, we plan to take a number of steps to continue to increase the utility of the Index and expand its reach:

- A sensitivity analysis conducted in collaboration with the Econometrics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, to assess the statistical reliability of the indicators.
- Publication of the complete **Rule of Law Index Report 2009** by the end of the first quarter of 2010.
- Publication of topic-specific reports and other comparative materials.
- Expanded coverage to include an additional 35 countries (for a total of 70) by the end of 2010 and a total of 100 countries by the end of 2011.

The following chart presents the Index's growth plan for the next two years.



# Acknowledgments

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## Part 2: Rule of Law Index, Version 2.0

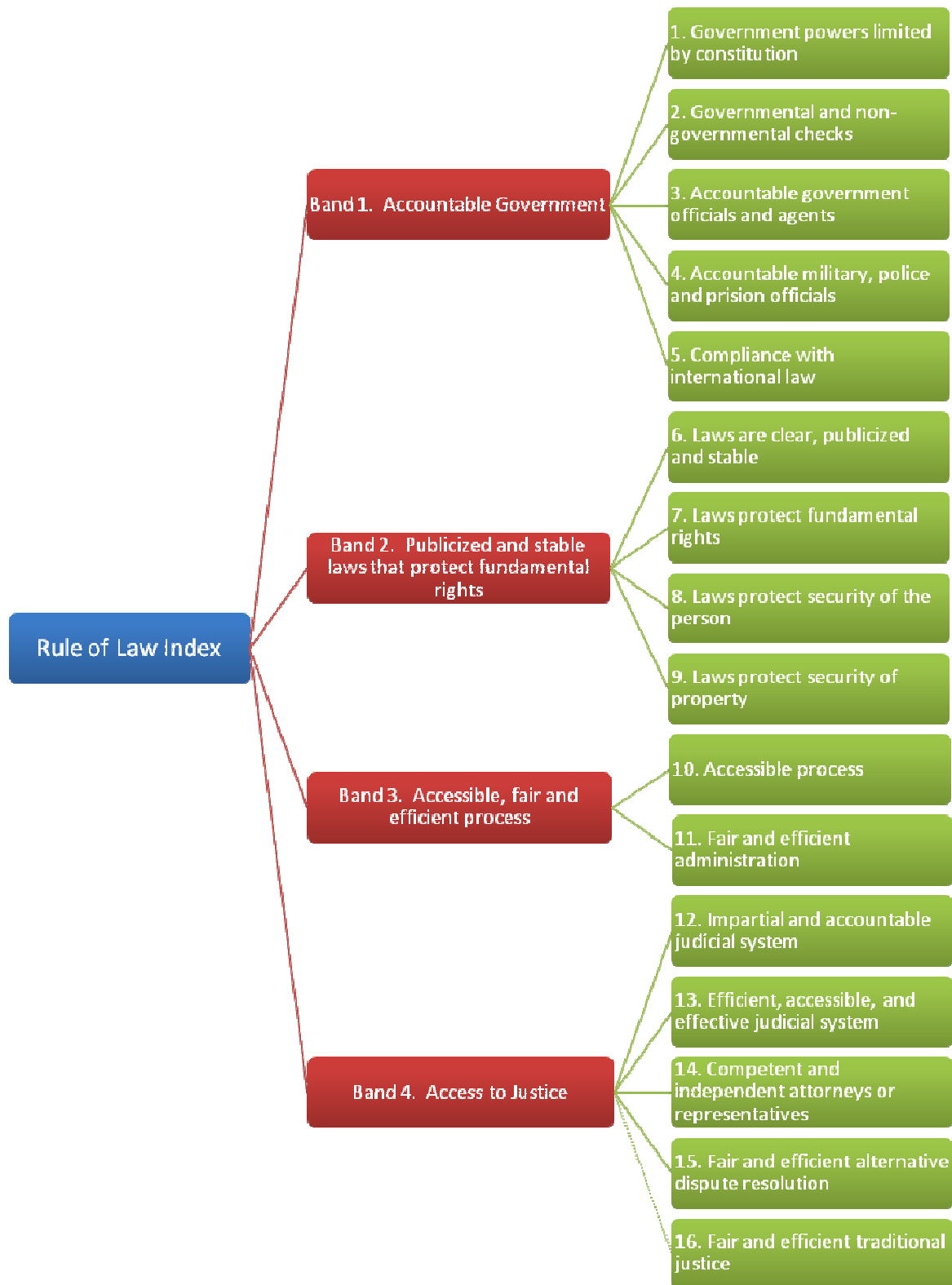
Diagram by factors

Table by sub-factors

The Index

# Rule of Law Index Version 2.0

## Diagram by factors



## Rule of Law Index 2.0 - Table by sub-factors

Rule of Law Index 2.0 (Sub-factors))	Band	Factor	Sub factor	Abbreviated description
Band 1. Accountable government	1. Government powers limited by constitution		1.1	Government powers defined and limited
			1.2	Constitution amended only according to law
			1.3	Rights suspended only as constitution permits
			2.1	Powers distributed to keep government in check
			2.2	Government subject to independent audits
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks		2.3	Executive shares information with other branches
			2.4	Government information publicly disclosed
			2.5	Reporters and whistleblowers free from retaliation
			3.1	Government officials accountable for misconduct
	3. Accountable government officials and agents		3.2	Government officials subject to law
			3.3	Government officials sanctioned for misconduct
			4.1	Civilian control over police and the military
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials		4.2	Police and military accountable for misconduct
			4.3	Police and military subject to law
			4.4	Police and military sanctioned for misconduct
			5.1	Persons treated according to international law
	5. Compliance with international law		5.2	International relations according to law
			6.1	Comprehensible laws
Band 2. Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable		6.2	Accessible laws
			6.3	Stable laws that are not changed in secret
			7.1	Discrimination prohibited by law
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights		7.2	Rights of speech and association protected
			7.3	Freedom of thought and religion protected
			7.4	Forced labor and child labor prohibited
			7.5	Rights of the accused protected
			7.6	Access to remedies for violations of rights
	8. Laws protect security of the person		8.1	Unjust treatment or punishment prohibited
			8.2	Crimes against persons prohibited and punished
	9. Laws protect security of property		9.1	Right to hold and transfer property protected
			9.2	Arbitrary deprivations of property prohibited
			9.3	Crimes against property prohibited and punished
			9.4	Private economic activity protected
Band 3. Accessible, fair, and efficient process	10. Accessible process		10.1	Government proceedings open to the public
			10.2	Legislative process open to diverse views
			10.3	Administrative process open to interested parties
			10.4	Proposed rules available to the public
			10.5	Timely access to rules and decisions
			10.6	Police accessible to public
	11. Fair and efficient administration		11.1	Laws effectively enforced
			11.2	Laws not applied on an arbitrary or selective basis
			11.3	Laws enforced without improper influence
			11.4	Laws enforced without bribery or excessive fees
			11.5	Proceedings conducted without unreasonable delay
			11.6	Police given adequate training and resources
			11.7	Correctional facilities maintained in proper condition
Band 4. Access to justice	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system		12.1	Judicial process free of bias or improper influence
			12.2	Judicial officers accountable
			12.3	Judiciary independent of government control
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system		13.1	Judicial officers competent and of sufficient number
			13.2	Judicial proceedings without unreasonable delay
			13.3	Effective remedies for violations of law
			13.4	Safe and accessible courts
			13.5	Court access without bribery or excessive fees
			13.6	Court access without undue procedural hurdles
			13.7	Court access for defendants with disabilities
			13.8	Court access for defendants with language barriers
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives		14.1	Right to legal representation in criminal cases
			14.2	Access to competent legal services for the poor
			14.3	Attorneys independent and accountable
			14.4	Attorneys competent and of sufficient number
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution		15.1	ADR providers impartial and independent
			15.2	ADR providers accountable for misconduct
			15.3	ADR providers competent and of sufficient number
			15.4	ADR affords efficient access to justice
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice		15.5	ADR not binding without consent
			16.1	Traditional justice independent and impartial
			16.2	Traditional justice respects fundamental rights
			16.3	Traditional justice not binding without consent

# Rule of Law Index

## Version 2.0

### **I. The government and its officials and agents are accountable under the law.**

1. The powers of the government and its officials and agents are defined and limited by a constitution or other fundamental law.
  - 1.1. The powers of the government are defined and limited by a constitution or other fundamental law, whether written or unwritten
  - 1.2. The fundamental law may be amended only in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the fundamental law.
  - 1.3. Rights and privileges guaranteed by the fundamental law may be suspended only in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the fundamental law.
2. The powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited by governmental and nongovernmental checks.
  - 2.1. The fundamental law distributes powers among the organs of the government in a manner that ensures that each is held in check.
  - 2.2. The government has formal processes for independent auditing and review of government agencies.
  - 2.3. The executive branch of the government provides up-to-date and accurate information requested and required by the legislature and the judiciary in the exercise of their responsibilities, subject to such procedures as may be reasonably necessary to protect sensitive information from further disclosure.
  - 2.4. The government provides up-to-date and accurate information to the public and the media, subject to narrow and well justified exceptions defined by law.
  - 2.5. Government officials and agents, members of the media and persons<sup>23</sup> who report official misconduct are protected from retaliation.
3. The government officials and agents are held accountable under the law.
  - 3.1. Government officials and agents are held accountable for official misconduct, including abuse of office for private gain, acts that exceed their authority, and violations of fundamental rights.
  - 3.2. Government officials and agents may be compelled to perform official duties required by law and to refrain from official acts that violate the law.
  - 3.3. The government has formal processes for reviewing the actions of government officials and agents, and applies effective sanctions for misconduct, including removal of high officials through a process that is open to the public.
4. Military, police, prison officials, and their agents are held accountable under the law.

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<sup>23</sup> As used throughout the Index, “persons” includes both natural and juridical persons.

- 4.1. The fundamental law provides for civilian control over police and the military.
- 4.2. Military, police, prison officials, and their agents are held accountable for official misconduct, including abuse of office for private gain, acts that exceed their authority, and violations of fundamental rights.
- 4.3. Military, police, prison officials, and their agents may be compelled to perform official duties required by law and to refrain from official acts that violate the law.
- 4.4. The government has formal processes for reviewing the actions of military, police, prison officials, and their agents, and applies effective sanctions for misconduct.
- 5. The government is bound by international agreements to which it is a party and by customary international law.
  - 5.1. The government fulfills its obligations under international law with respect to persons within its jurisdiction.
  - 5.2. The government conducts its relations with foreign governments and nationals, and seeks to resolve international disputes, in accordance with international agreements to which it is a party and customary international law.

## **II. The laws are clear, publicized, stable and fair, and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.**

- 6. The laws are clear, publicized, and stable.
  - 6.1. The laws are reasonably comprehensible to the public.
  - 6.2. The laws, including administrative rules, are published and widely accessible in a form that is up to date and available in all official languages and in formats accessible to persons with disabilities.
  - 6.3. The laws are sufficiently stable to permit the public to ascertain what conduct is permitted and prohibited, and are not modified or circumvented in secret or by executive decree.
- 7. The laws are fair and protect fundamental rights.
  - 7.1. The laws prohibit discrimination based on economic or social status, including race, color, ethnic or social origin, caste, nationality, alienage, religion, language, political opinion or affiliation, gender, marital status, sexual orientation or gender identity, age, and disability.
  - 7.2. The laws protect the free movement of persons and ideas and the rights of privacy, opinion, expression, assembly, association and collective bargaining.
  - 7.3. The laws protect the freedoms of thought, conscience and religion, and do not require non-adherents to submit to religious laws.
  - 7.4. The laws prohibit forced labor and child labor.
  - 7.5. The laws protect the rights of the accused and prohibit the retroactive application of criminal laws.

7.6. The laws protect the right to seek an effective remedy before a competent tribunal for violations of fundamental rights.

8. The laws protect the security of the person.

8.1. The laws protect persons from unjust treatment or punishment by the government, including torture, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile.

8.2. The laws protect against and punish crimes against the person.

9. The laws protect the security of property and the right to engage in private economic activity.

9.1. The laws protect the right to hold, transfer, lease or license property (including real property, personal property and intellectual property).

9.2. The laws prohibit arbitrary deprivations of property, including the taking of property by the government without just compensation.

9.3. The laws protect against and punish crimes against property.

9.4. The laws protect the right to engage in private economic activity subject to reasonable regulation.

### **III. The process by which the laws are enacted, administered and enforced is accessible, fair and efficient.**

10. The laws are enacted, administered and enforced through a process that is accessible to the public.

10.1. Legislative and administrative proceedings are held with timely notice and are open to the public.

10.2. The legislative process provides an opportunity for diverse viewpoints to be heard and considered.

10.3. The administrative process provides an opportunity for diverse viewpoints to be heard and considered, and includes mechanisms for participation of persons affected by decisions resulting from these proceedings.

10.4. Official drafts of laws and transcripts or minutes of legislative and administrative proceedings are made available to the public on a timely basis.

10.5. Administrative and judicial decisions are published and broadly distributed on a timely basis.

10.6. The police are accessible to the public.

11. The laws are fairly and efficiently administered and enforced.

11.1. The laws are effectively enforced.

11.2. The laws are not applied or enforced on an arbitrary or selective basis, for political advantage or in retaliation for lawful activities or expression.

11.3. The laws are administered and enforced without the exercise of improper influence by public officials or private interests.

11.4. Persons and entities are not subjected to excessive or unreasonable fees, or required to provide payments or other inducements to officials or their agents who administer or enforce the law in exchange for the timely discharge of their official duties other than as required by law.

11.5. Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay and administrative decisions are enforced in a timely fashion.

11.6. Police are adequately trained, are of sufficient number, have adequate resources and broadly reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

11.7. Correctional facilities are maintained in proper condition.

#### **IV. Access to justice is provided by competent, independent, and ethical adjudicators, attorneys or representatives and judicial officers who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.**

12. Judges, prosecutors and judicial officers are impartial and accountable.

12.1. Judicial proceedings and decisions are free of bias or improper influence by public officials or private interests.

12.2. Prosecutors, judges and judicial officers adhere to high standards of conduct and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

12.3. Prosecutors, judges and judicial officers are selected, promoted, assigned, compensated, funded, dismissed and disciplined in a manner that fosters both independence and accountability, and they broadly reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

13. The judicial system is efficient, accessible, and effective.

13.1. Prosecutors, judges and judicial officers are competent, adequately trained, of sufficient number, and have adequate resources.

13.2. Judicial proceedings are conducted and judgments enforced without unreasonable delay.

13.3. The laws provide for timely and effective remedies to prevent and address lack of compliance with the law.

13.4. Courthouses are maintained in proper condition and in appropriate locations to ensure access and safety.

13.5. Access to justice is not subject to excessive or unreasonable fees, payments or other inducements to prosecutors, judges and judicial personnel.

13.6. Access to justice is not subject to unreasonable procedural hurdles.

13.7. Criminal defendants with physical and mental disabilities have access to the necessary aids, auxiliary services and other accommodations that enable them to fully participate in their defense.

13.8. Criminal defendants who require it have access to accurate translation services that enable them to understand the proceedings and be understood by the court.

14. Persons are advised or represented by competent and independent attorneys or representatives.

14.1. Persons accused of violations of the law that carry criminal penalties, have the right to be represented by a competent attorney or representative at each significant stage of the proceedings, with the court providing competent representation for defendants who cannot afford to pay.

14.2. Non-profit or government-sponsored legal services are available to ensure that all persons have access to competent advice and representation in civil and criminal cases regardless of economic or social status.

14.3. Attorneys or representatives are independent of government control, adhere to high standards of conduct, and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

14.4. Attorneys or representatives are competent, adequately trained, and of sufficient number.

15. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms provide independent, impartial, fair and efficient access to justice.

15.1. Mediators and arbitrators are impartial and independent of government control.

15.2. Mediators and arbitrators adhere to high standards of conduct and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

15.3. Mediators and arbitrators are competent, adequately trained, and of sufficient number.

15.4. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms provide efficient access to justice.

15.5. Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms provide procedures to ensure that they are not binding on persons who have not consented to be bound, except as required by the law or a court of law.

16. Traditional, communal and religious dispute resolution systems provide independent, impartial, and fair access to justice.

16.1. Traditional, communal and religious adjudicators are independent and impartial, adhere to high standards of conduct, and are subject to effective sanctions for misconduct.

16.2. Traditional, communal and religious dispute resolution systems respect and protect fundamental rights.

16.3. Traditional, communal and religious dispute resolution systems provide procedures to ensure that they are not binding on persons who have not consented to be bound.

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## Part 3: Country profiles

Prepared by Juan Carlos Botero, Alejandro Ponce, Jorge Luis Silva, Chantal Bright, Joel Martinez, and Christine Pratt.

World Justice Project



# How to Read the Country Profiles

This section of the *Rule of Law Index Report 2009* presents country profiles for the 35 countries included in the administration of the Index. Each profile consists of three pages that present the country's scores by factor and sub-factor<sup>24</sup> and provide comparisons with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

## Page 1—Aggregated scores by Index factor

On page one is a table that presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country (three largest urban centers) and provides comparisons with its regional and socioeconomic peers.

The score for each factor is the simple average of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the simple average of the corresponding questions included in the general population poll (GPP) or the experts' questionnaires (QRQ).<sup>25</sup> All variables used to score each sub-factor were re-scaled to range between 0 and 1, where 1 signifies the highest score and 0 the lowest. The average scores of the re-scaled variables were later normalized using the Min-Max method<sup>26</sup>.

At the far left of the table are the four bands of the Index; to their right is the list of the 16 factors that make up the Index. To their right are three columns: the first column displays the country's aggregated scores for each factor; the second column displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within the region; and the last column shows the aggregated scores of all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.<sup>27</sup>

## Page 2—Disaggregated scores by Index sub-factor

Page two contains four graphs that display the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors contained in the Rule of Law Index.

Each graph shows a circle corresponding to one band of the Index. Each sub-factor belonging to the band is represented by a radius running from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0) and the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1).

The country scores are shown in blue. The graphs also show the average scores of all countries indexed within the region (in green) and all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels (in red). As a point of reference, the graphs show the score achieved for each sub-factor by the top performer among all countries indexed (in violet).

## Page 3—Highest and lowest scores by sub-factor

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<sup>24</sup>Factor 16 and sub-factors 3.2, 4.3, 7.4, 9.1, 10.6, 13.7 will be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

<sup>25</sup> The results presented for Jordan are based solely on the Qualified Respondents' Questionnaire (QRQ). It is anticipated that the data from the General Population Poll (GPP) will be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report, 2009*.

<sup>26</sup>Min-Max is a method used to normalize variables to have an identical range [0, 1]. For each variable, we subtract the score achieved by the worst performer, and then divide by the range of the variable values as defined by the difference between the highest and the lowest scores.

<sup>27</sup>See, <http://go.worldbank.org/K2CKM78CC0>

The two charts on page three present the country's 10 highest and 10 lowest scores by sub-factor and compare them with the regional average (represented by a green diamond) and the average of the countries with comparable per capita income levels (a red square). As a point of reference, the charts show the score achieved for each sub-factor by the top performer among all countries indexed (the violet dot).

# List of Countries

Country	Region [1]	GDP per capita 2008 [2]	Population (millions) 2008 [2]
Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	4,089.6	3.2
Argentina	Latin America and Caribbean	8,171.1	39.7
Australia	East Asia and Pacific	46,824.1	21.6
Austria	Western Europe	50,039.1	8.3
Bolivia	Latin America and Caribbean	1,655.6	10.0
Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	6,560.7	7.6
Canada	North America	45,085.3	33.3
Colombia	Latin America and Caribbean	4,988.9	48.3
Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	15,633.5	4.4
Dominican Republic	Latin America and Caribbean	4,991.8	8.9
El Salvador	Latin America and Caribbean	3,823.6	5.8
France	Western Europe	46,037.4	62.3
Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	739.1	22.5
India	South Asia	1,017.2	1,186.3
Indonesia	East Asia and Pacific	2,238.9	228.6
Japan	East Asia and Pacific	38,457.2	127.7
Jordan	Middle East and North Africa	3,625.5	5.9
Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	838.3	35.3
Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa	215.5	3.9
Mexico	Latin America and Caribbean	10,199.6	106.7
Morocco	Middle East and North Africa	2,827.3	31.4
Netherlands	Western Europe	52,499.7	16.7
Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa	1,401.2	147.8
Pakistan	South Asia	1,022.3	161.0
Peru	Latin America and Caribbean	4,447.8	28.7
Philippines	East Asia and Pacific	1,845.2	90.5
Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	13,846.4	38.1
Republic of Korea	East Asia and Pacific	19,136.2	48.6
Singapore	East Asia and Pacific	38,972.1	4.7
South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	5,684.6	48.7
Spain	Western Europe	35,116.6	45.6
Sweden	Western Europe	52,180.7	9.2
Thailand	East Asia and Pacific	4,116.3	66.4
Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	10,479.5	69.7
United States	North America	47,439.9	304.4

[1] World Bank's *World Development Indicators Online Database* (data retrieved in August 2009)

[2] International Monetary Fund's *World Economic Outlook Data: October 2009 Edition*

# ALBANIA

(Tirana, Durres, Elbasan)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Eastern Europe & Central Asia (ECA)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	3 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	46% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	29%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Albania	Eastern Europe & Central Asia <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.75	0.74	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.44	0.43	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.35	0.37	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.47	0.43	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.52	0.61	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.45	0.52	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.57	0.58	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.55	0.67	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.69	0.72	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.29	0.42	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.41	0.45	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.36	0.51	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.51	0.56	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.50	0.63	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.56	0.58	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

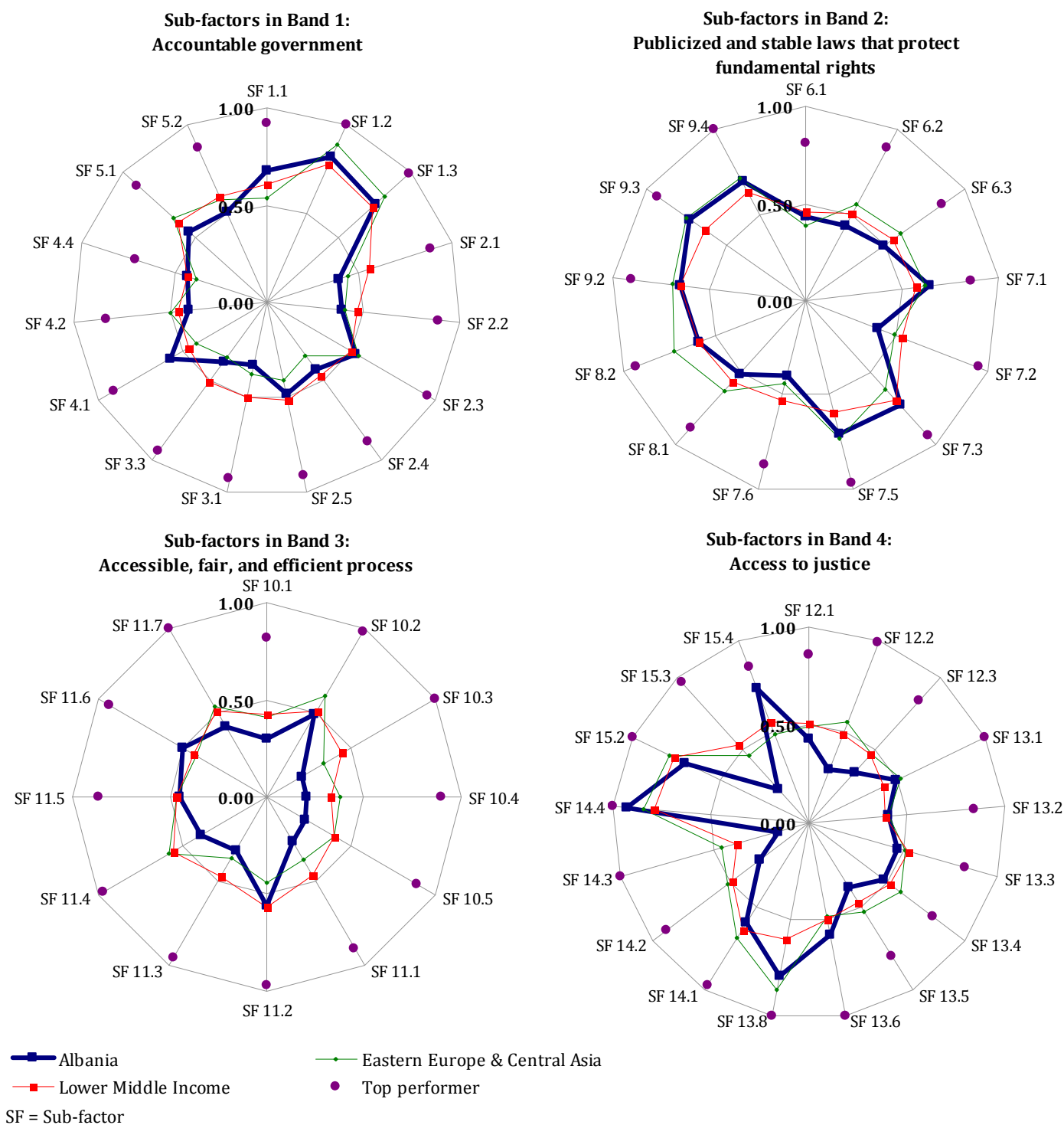
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, and Turkey.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

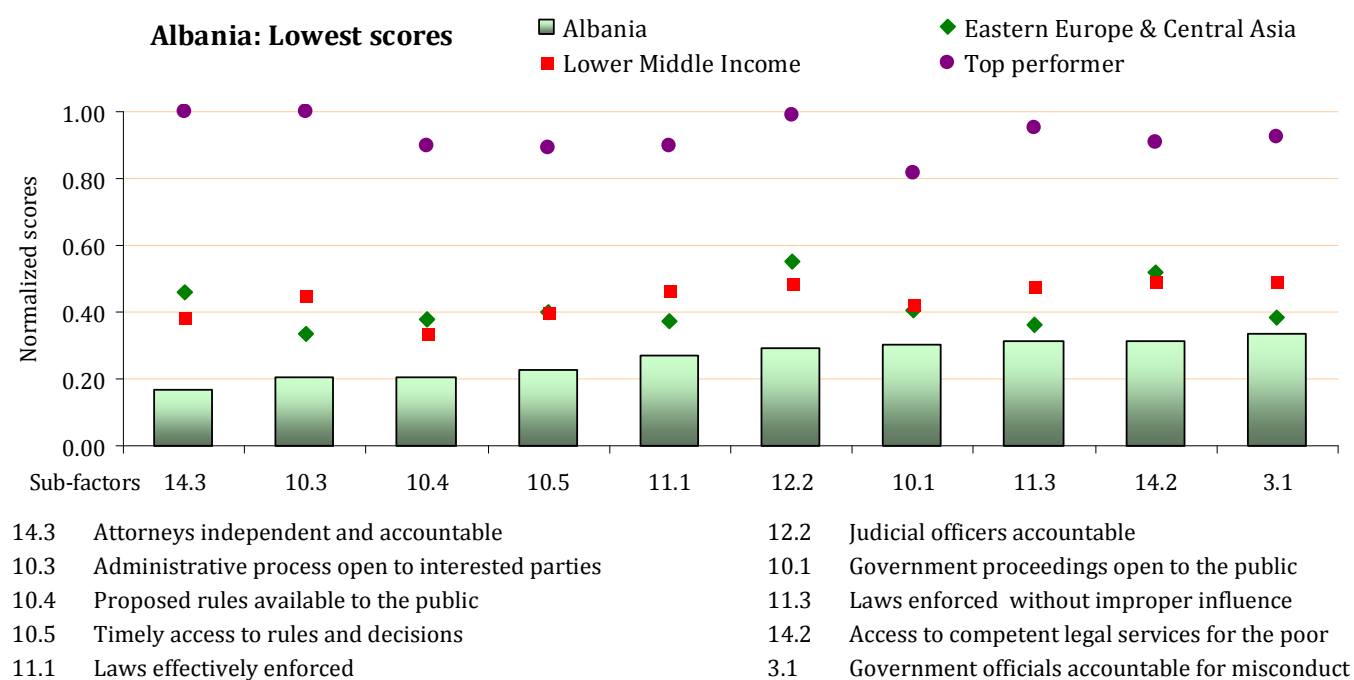
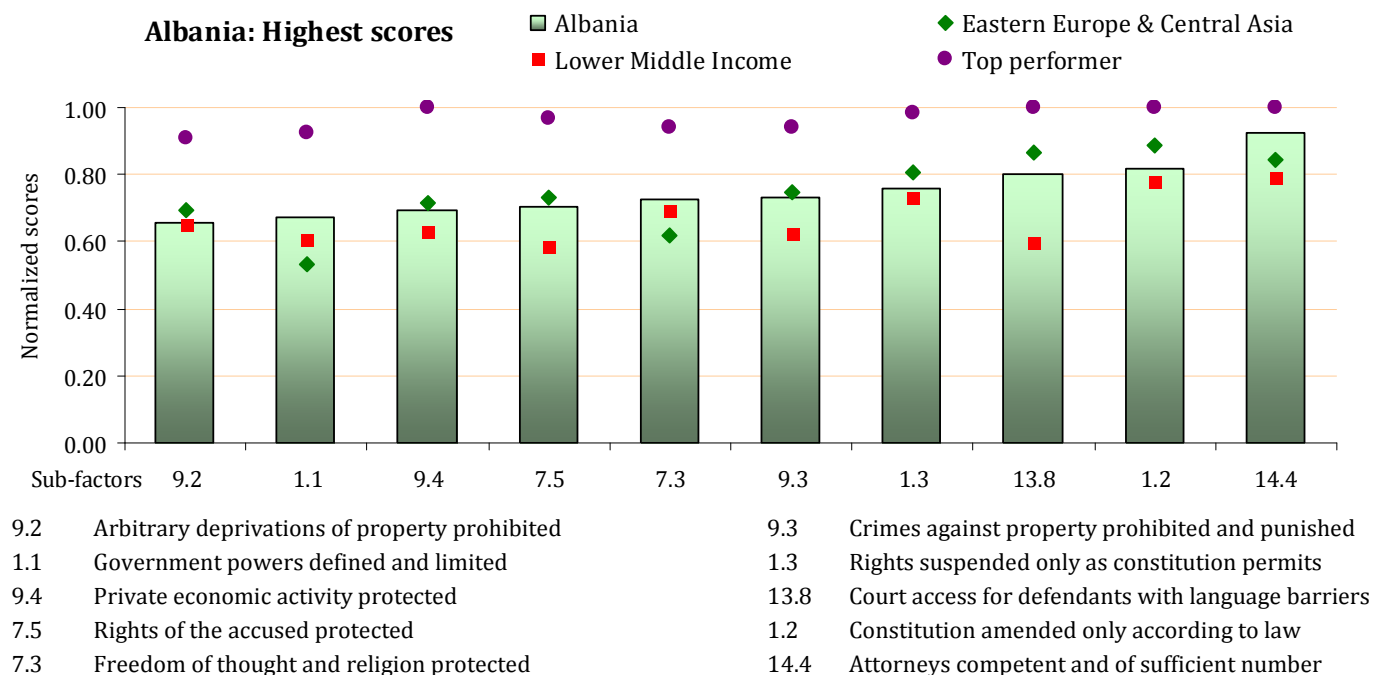
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# ARGENTINA

(Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Rosario)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Latin America (LAC)
Income level:	Upper Middle (UM)
Population:	40 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	92% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	36%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Argentina	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	Upper Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.71	0.71	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.27	0.46	0.46
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.26	0.41	0.39
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.39	0.38	0.41
	5. Compliance with international law	0.39	0.56	0.59
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.51	0.54	0.56
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.60	0.59	0.59
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.65	0.51	0.63
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.54	0.55	0.65
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.40	0.44	0.47
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.37	0.43	0.45
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.50	0.49	0.52
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.58	0.50	0.53
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.73	0.60	0.63
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.73	0.59	0.57
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

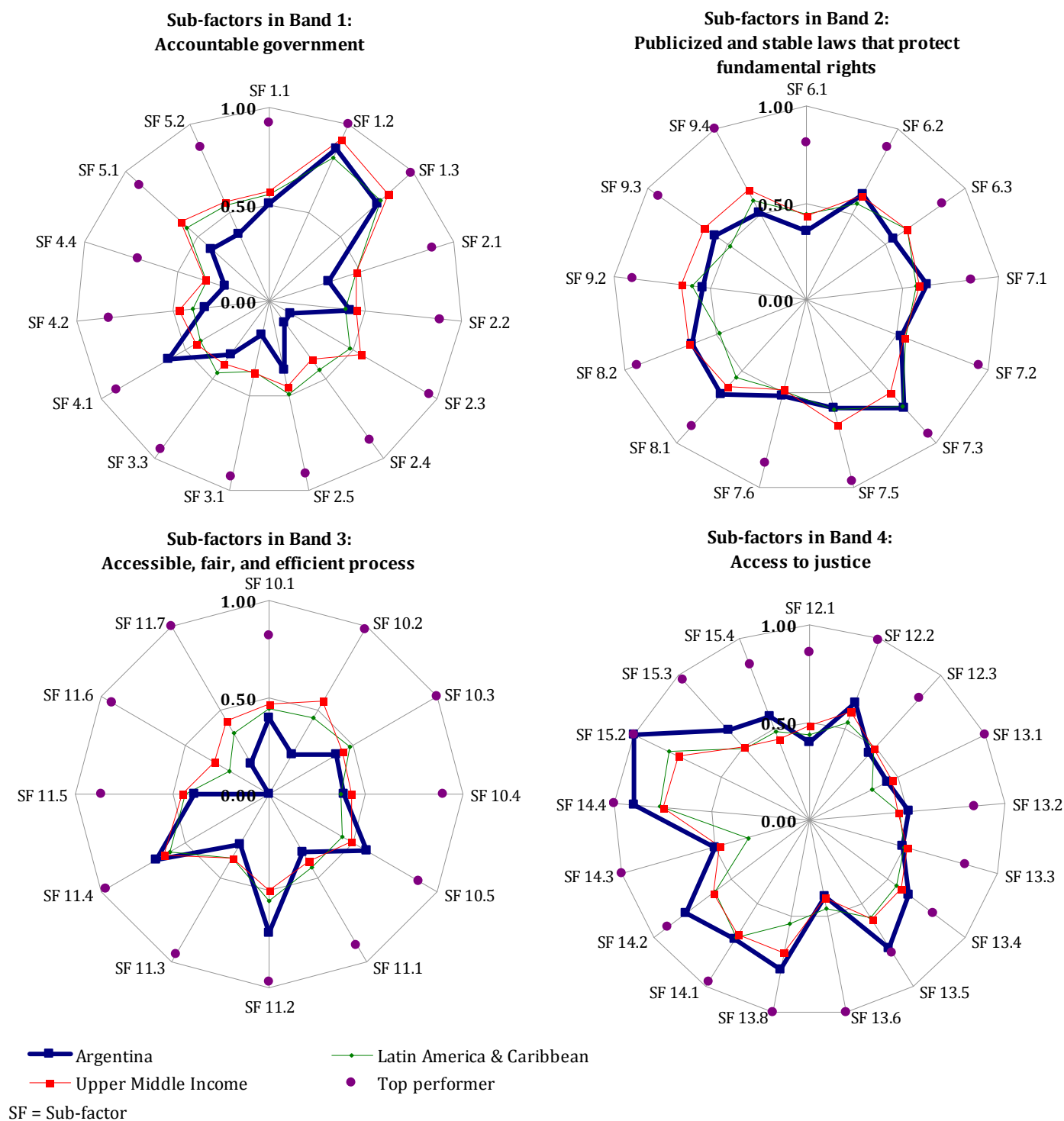
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper middle income countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

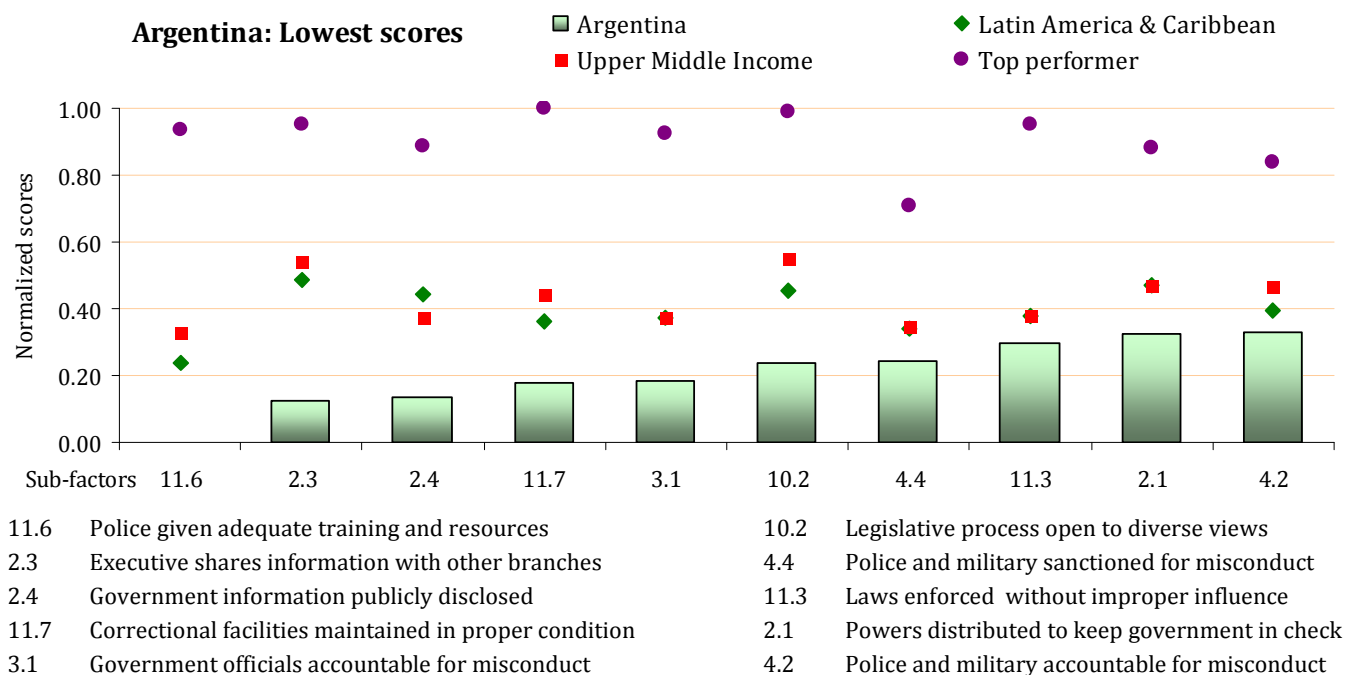
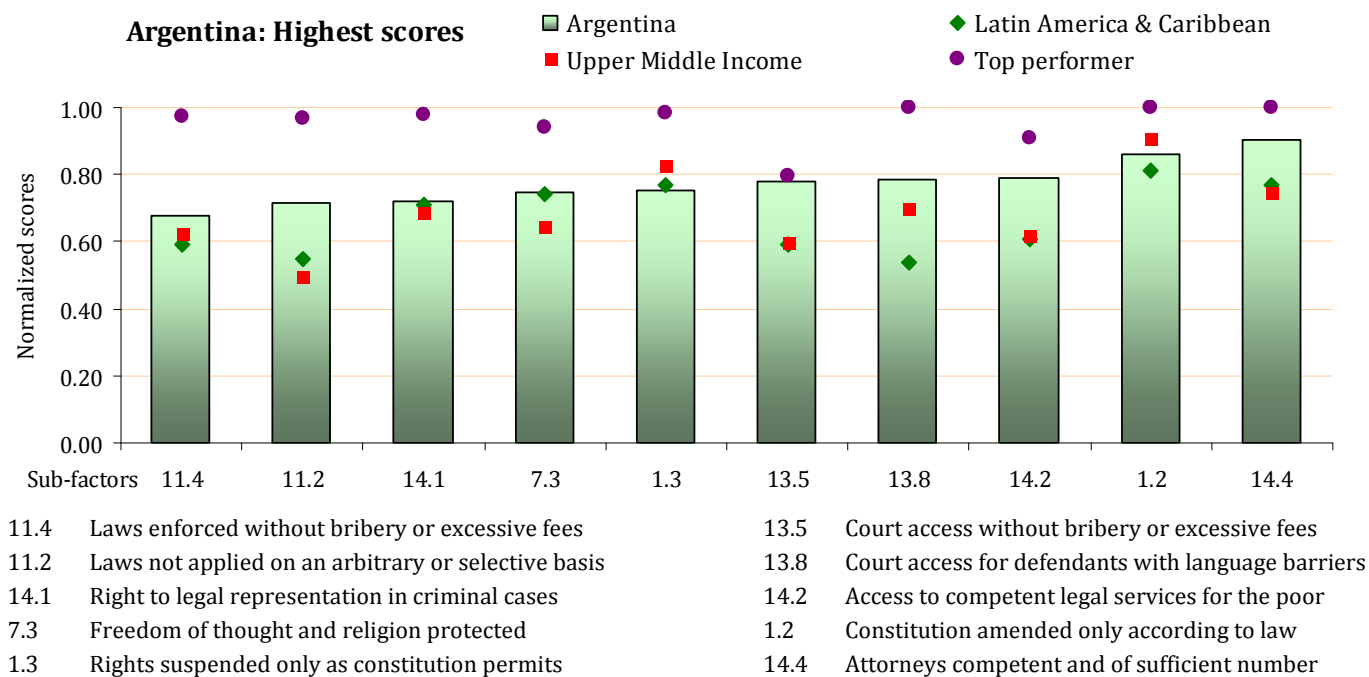
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# AUSTRALIA

(Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	22 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	89% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	46%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Australia	East Asia and Pacific <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.81	0.73	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.69	0.58	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.80	0.68	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.66	0.58	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.41	0.63	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.79	0.61	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.81	0.67	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.86	0.75	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.81	0.76	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.72	0.53	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.72	0.65	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.82	0.66	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.67	0.57	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.76	0.63	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.77	0.73	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

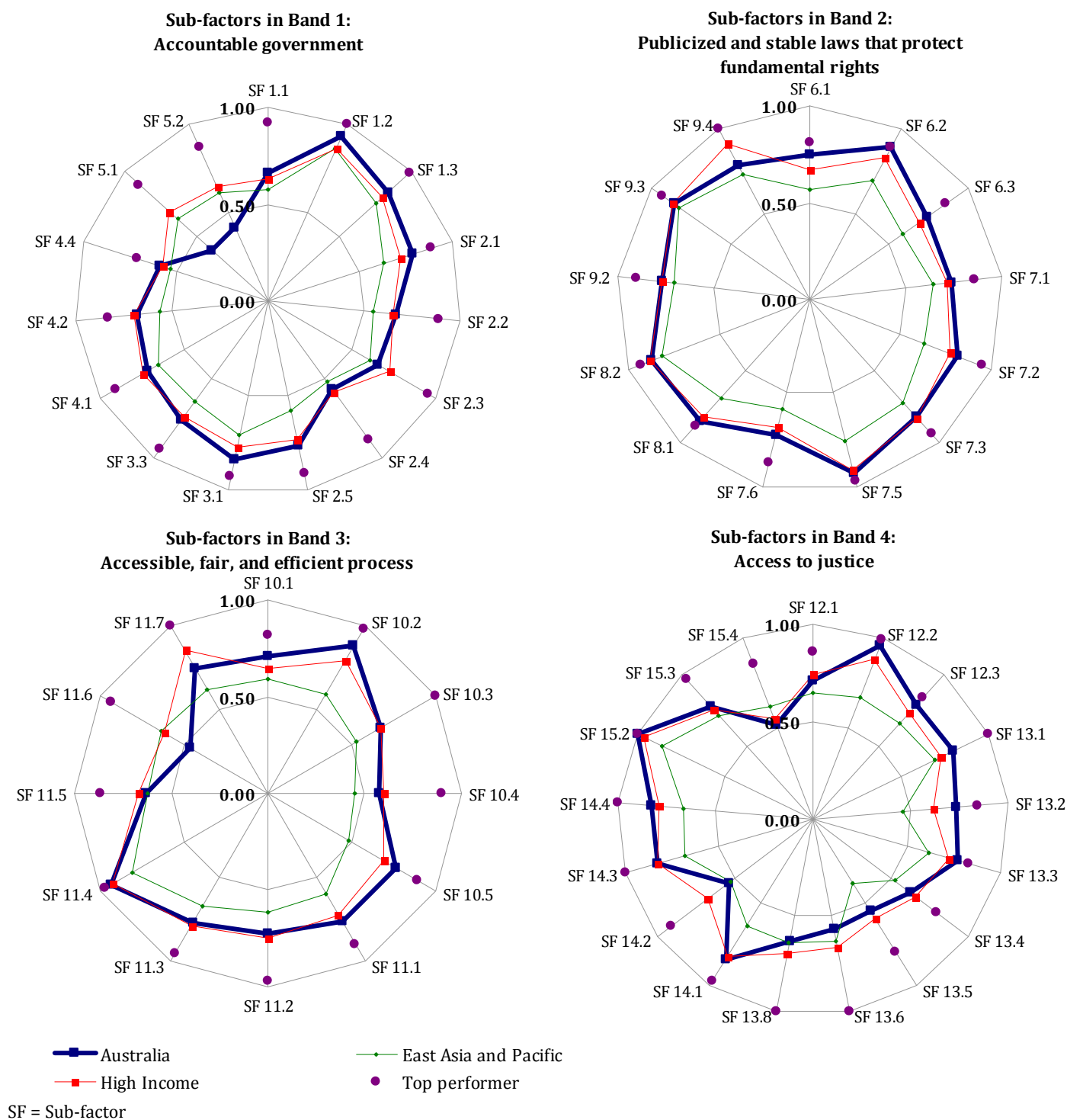
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

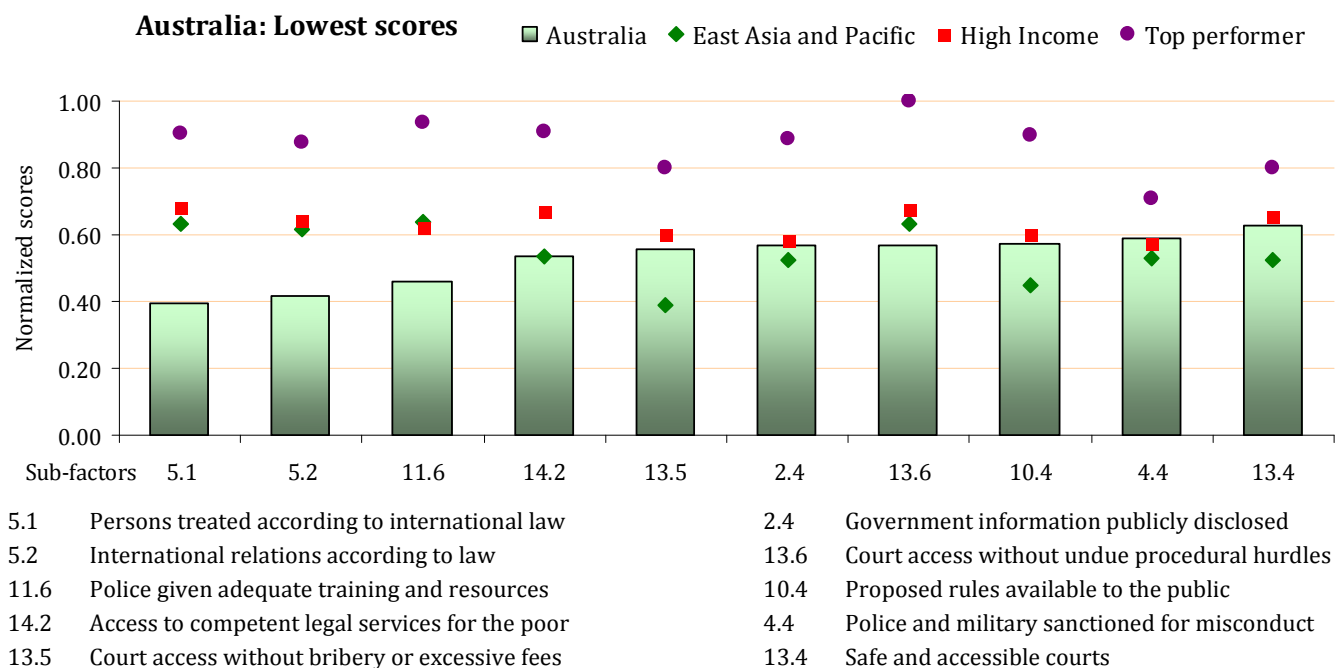
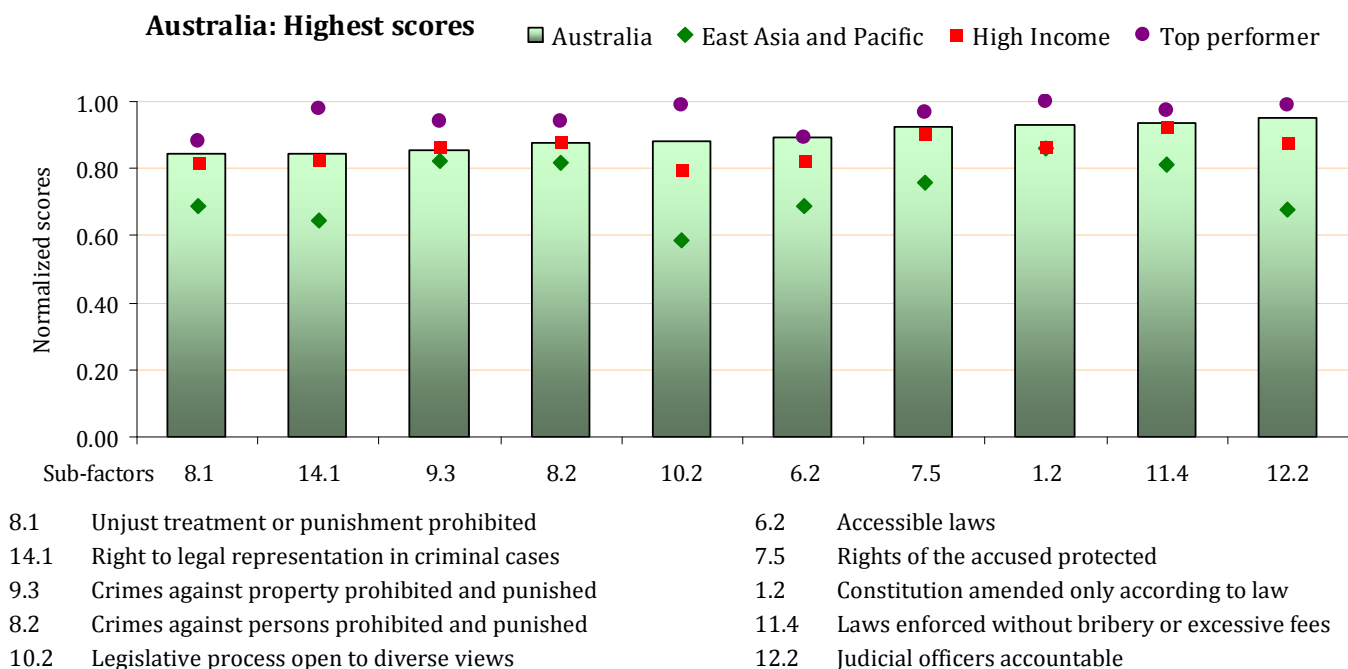
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# AUSTRIA

(Wien, Graz, Linz)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Western Europe (EUR)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	8 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	67% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	35%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Austria	Western Europe <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.80	0.80	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.74	0.74	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.68	0.76	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.66	0.69	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.83	0.75	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.77	0.74	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.85	0.82	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.89	0.87	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.88	0.84	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.69	0.73	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.82	0.78	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.85	0.78	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.77	0.68	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.90	0.86	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.79	0.76	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

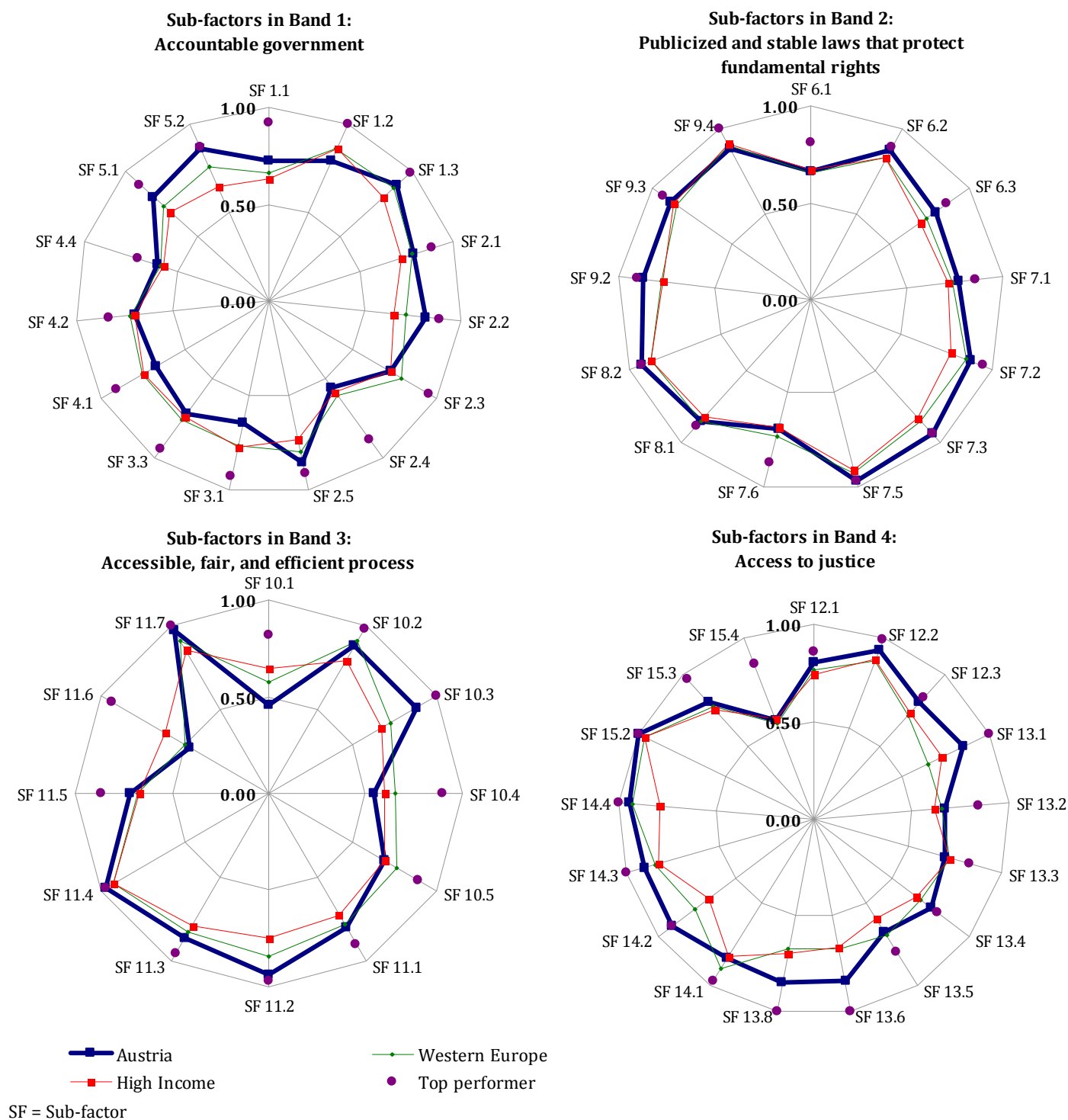
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Austria, France, Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

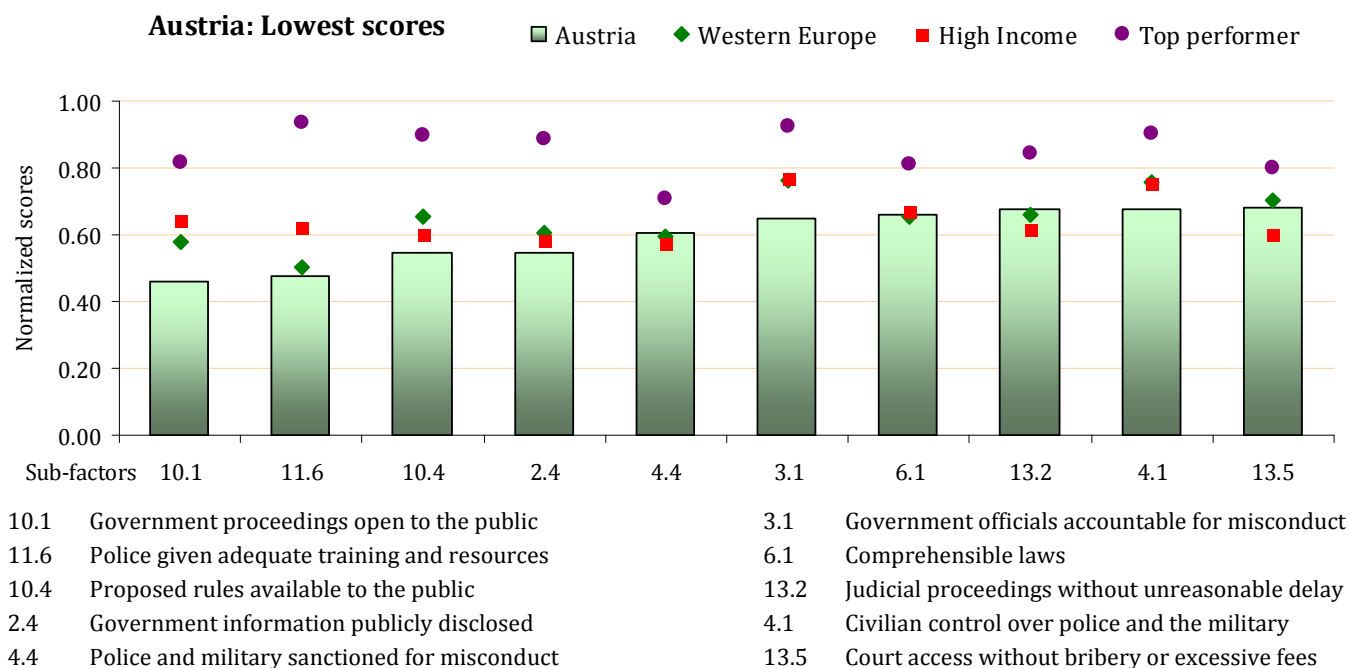
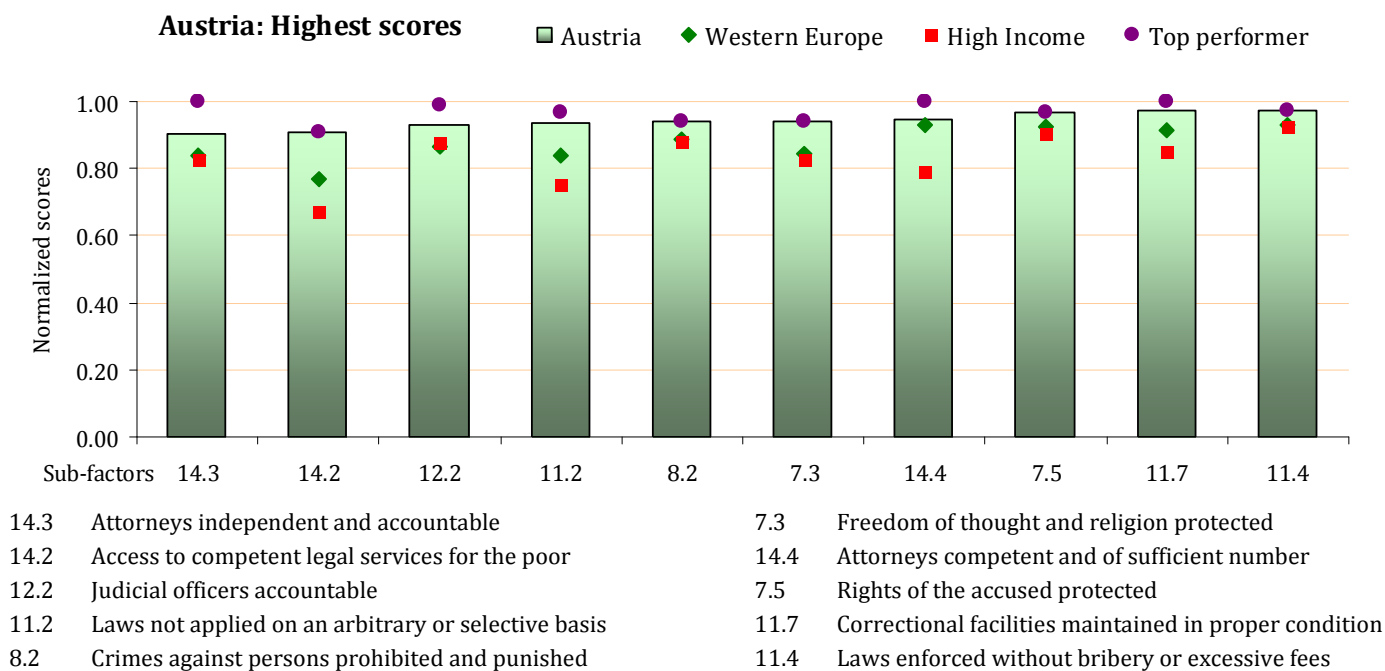
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# BOLIVIA

(La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Latin America (LAC)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	10 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	65% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	39%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Bolivia	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.29	0.71	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.32	0.46	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.34	0.41	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.24	0.38	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.19	0.56	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.37	0.54	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.48	0.59	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.35	0.51	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.48	0.55	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.27	0.44	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.36	0.43	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.36	0.49	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.45	0.50	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.56	0.60	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.66	0.59	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

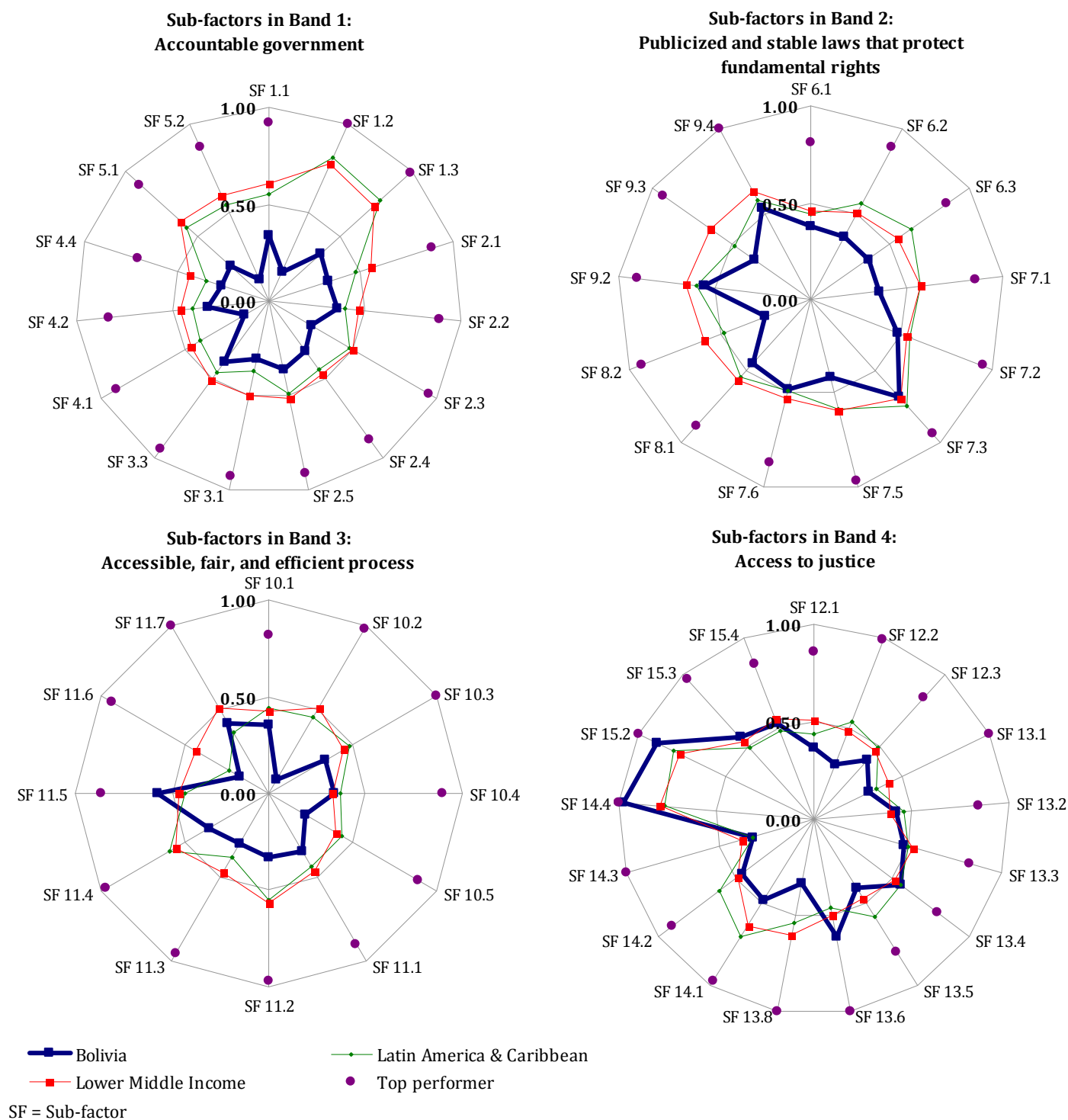
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

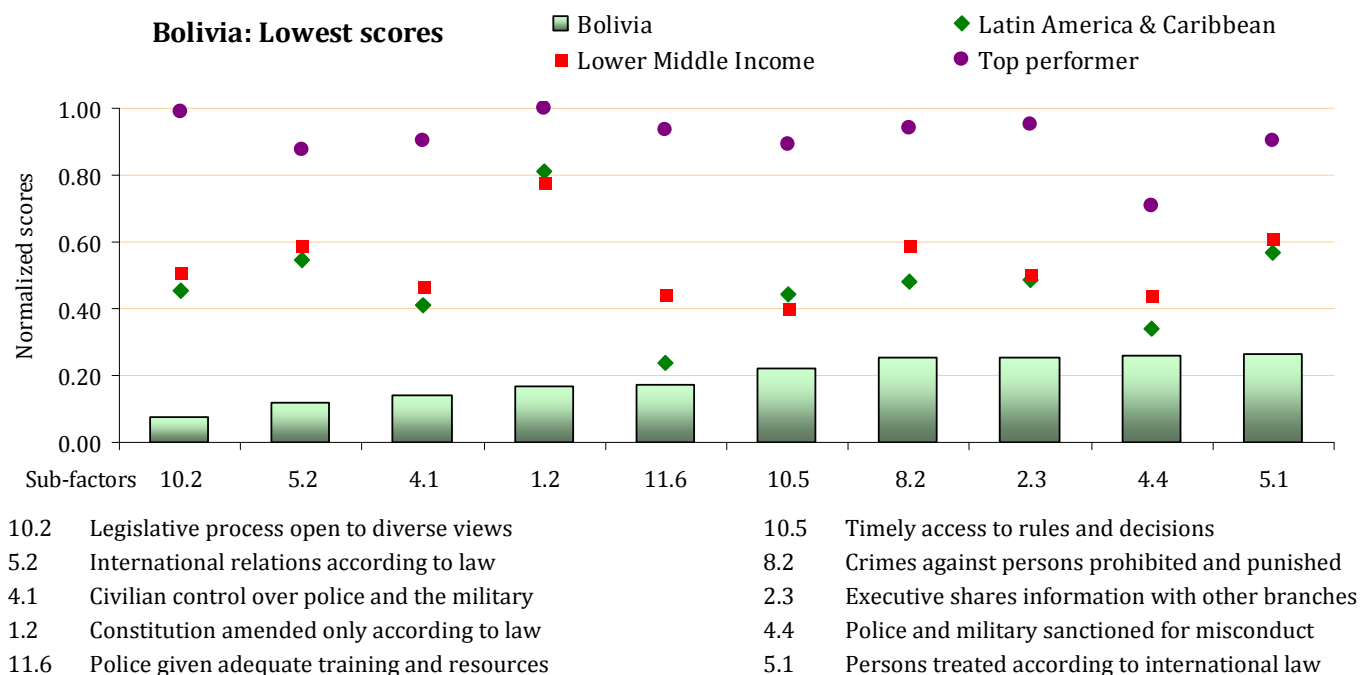
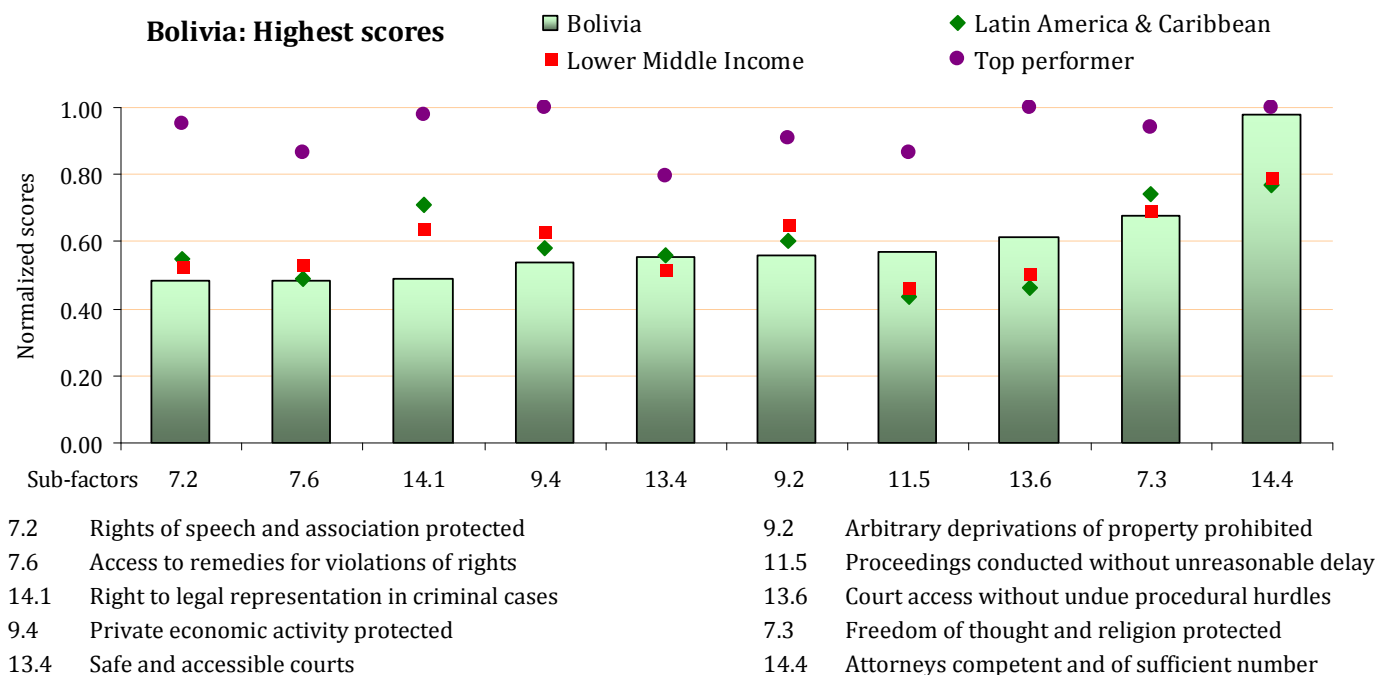
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# BULGARIA

(Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Eastern Europe & Central Asia (ECA)
Income level:	Upper Middle (UM)
Population:	8 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	71% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	24%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Bulgaria	Eastern Europe & Central Asia <sup>3</sup>	Upper Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.80	0.74	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.48	0.43	0.46
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.39	0.37	0.39
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.31	0.43	0.41
	5. Compliance with international law	0.70	0.61	0.59
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.55	0.52	0.56
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.69	0.58	0.59
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.62	0.67	0.63
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.74	0.72	0.65
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.50	0.42	0.47
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.51	0.45	0.45
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.58	0.51	0.52
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.59	0.56	0.53
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.62	0.63	0.63
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.51	0.58	0.57
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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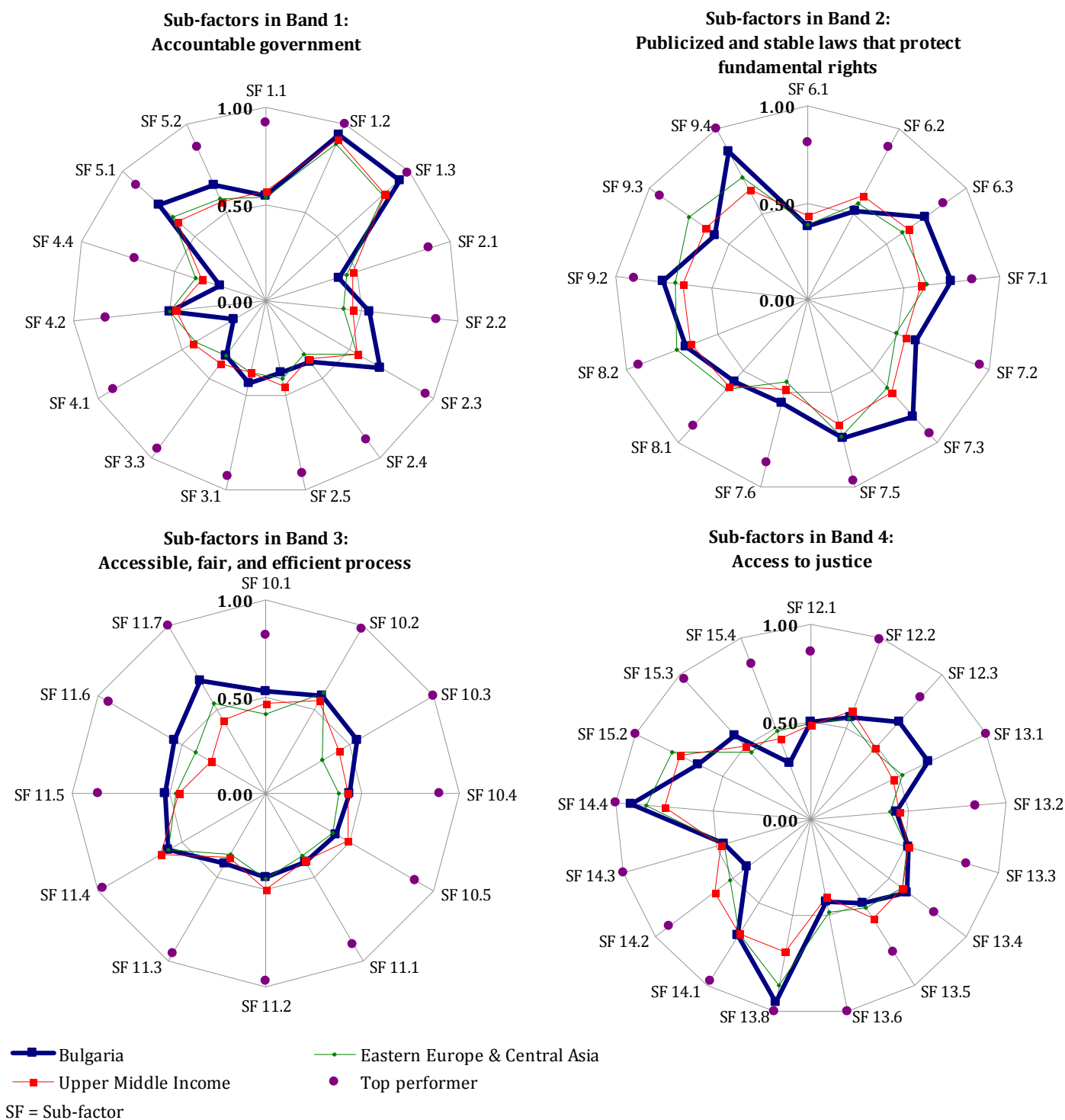
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, and Turkey.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper-middle income countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

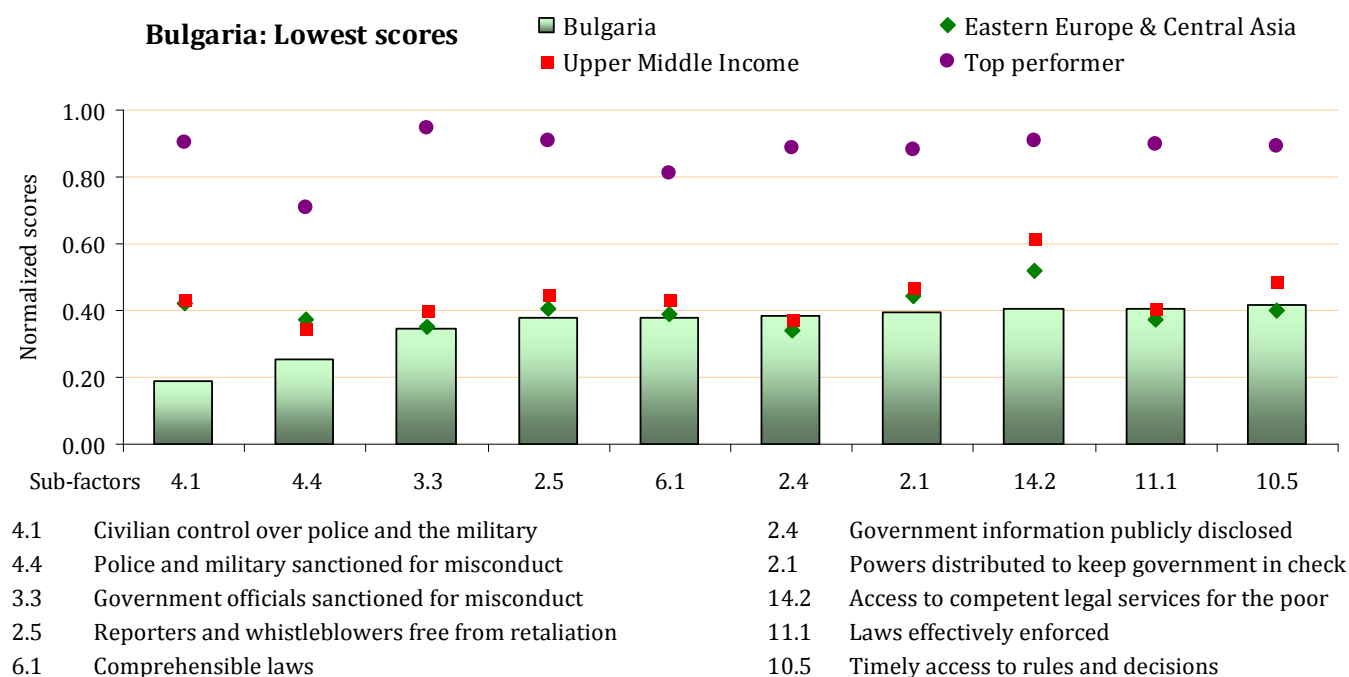
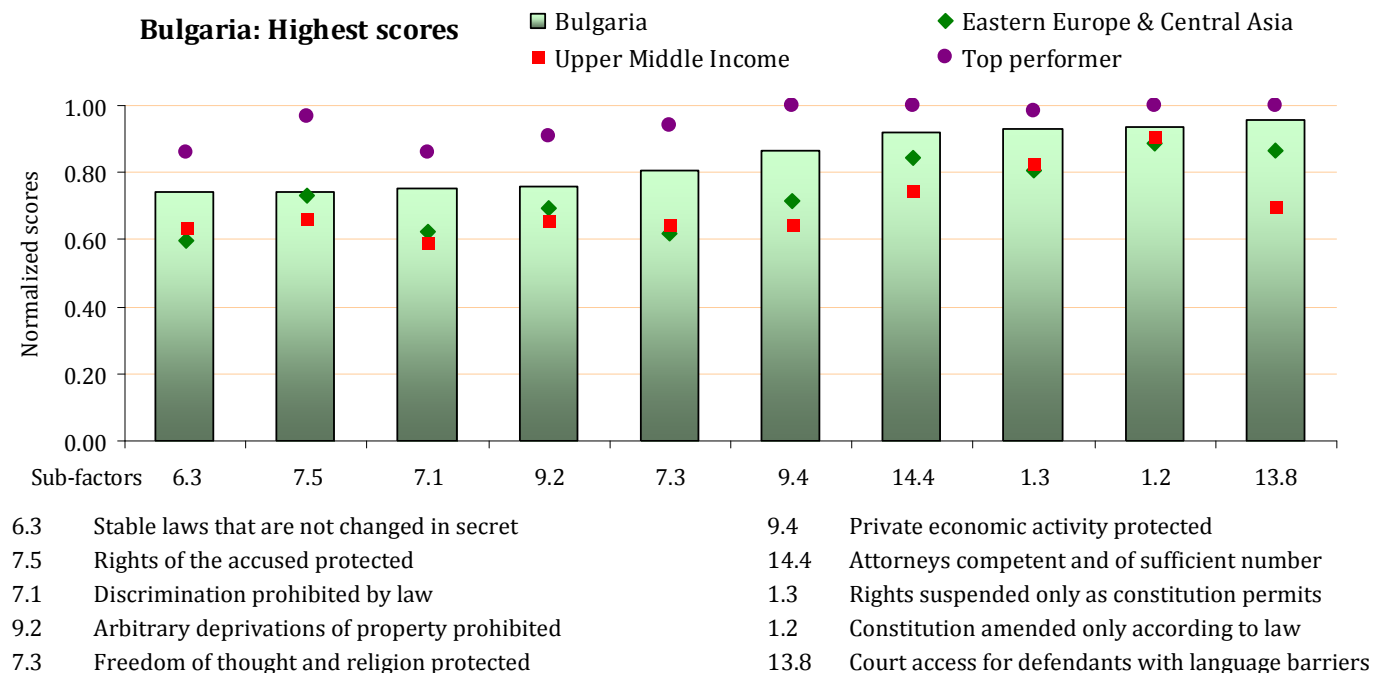
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<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# CANADA

(Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	North America (NA)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	33 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	80% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	33%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Canada	North America <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.74	0.74	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.72	0.66	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.71	0.72	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.62	0.63	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.62	0.51	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.77	0.73	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.83	0.79	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.87	0.85	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.84	0.85	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.75	0.73	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.81	0.76	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.83	0.77	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.65	0.63	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.75	0.70	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.84	0.74	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

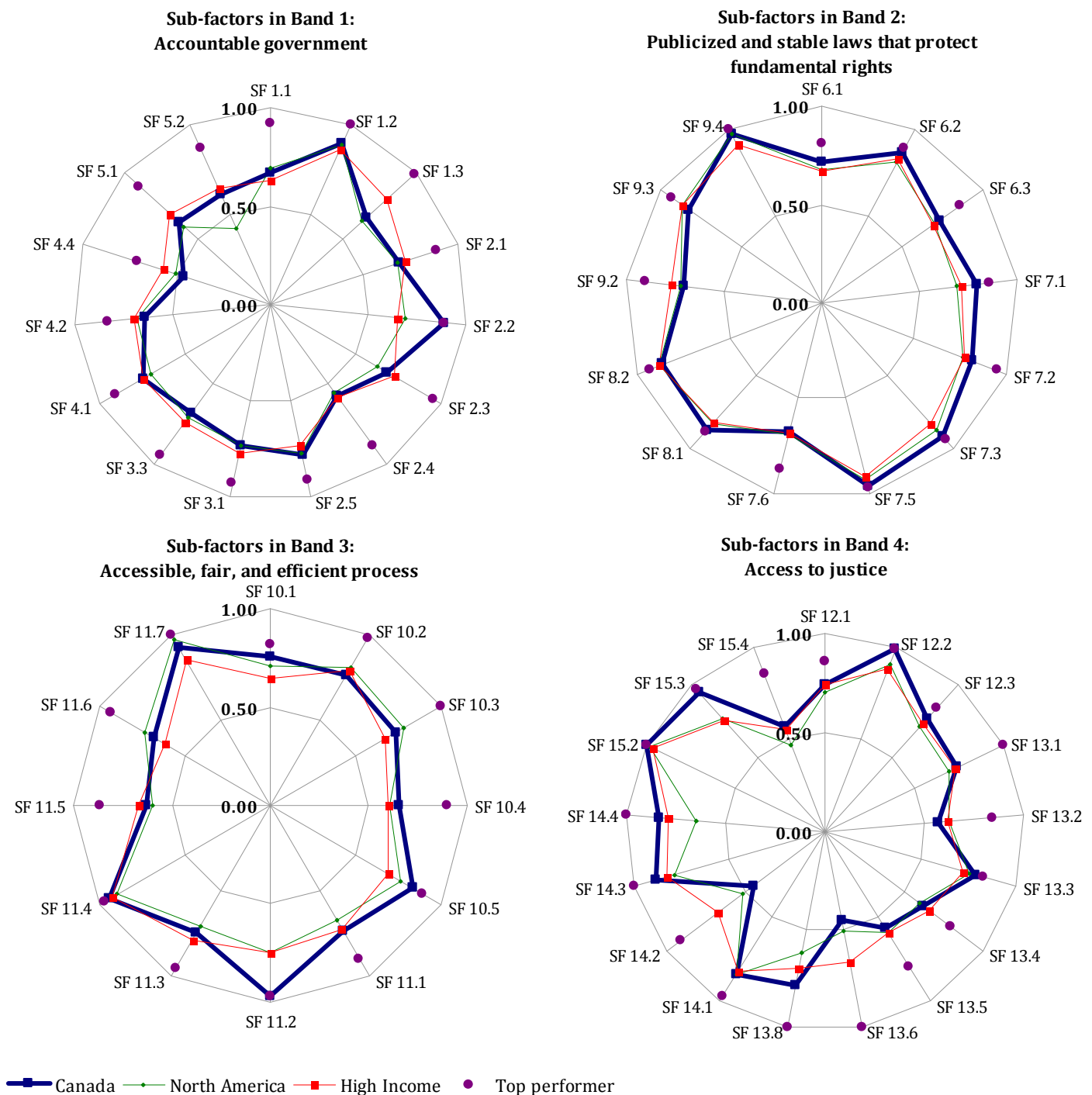
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Canada and the United States.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

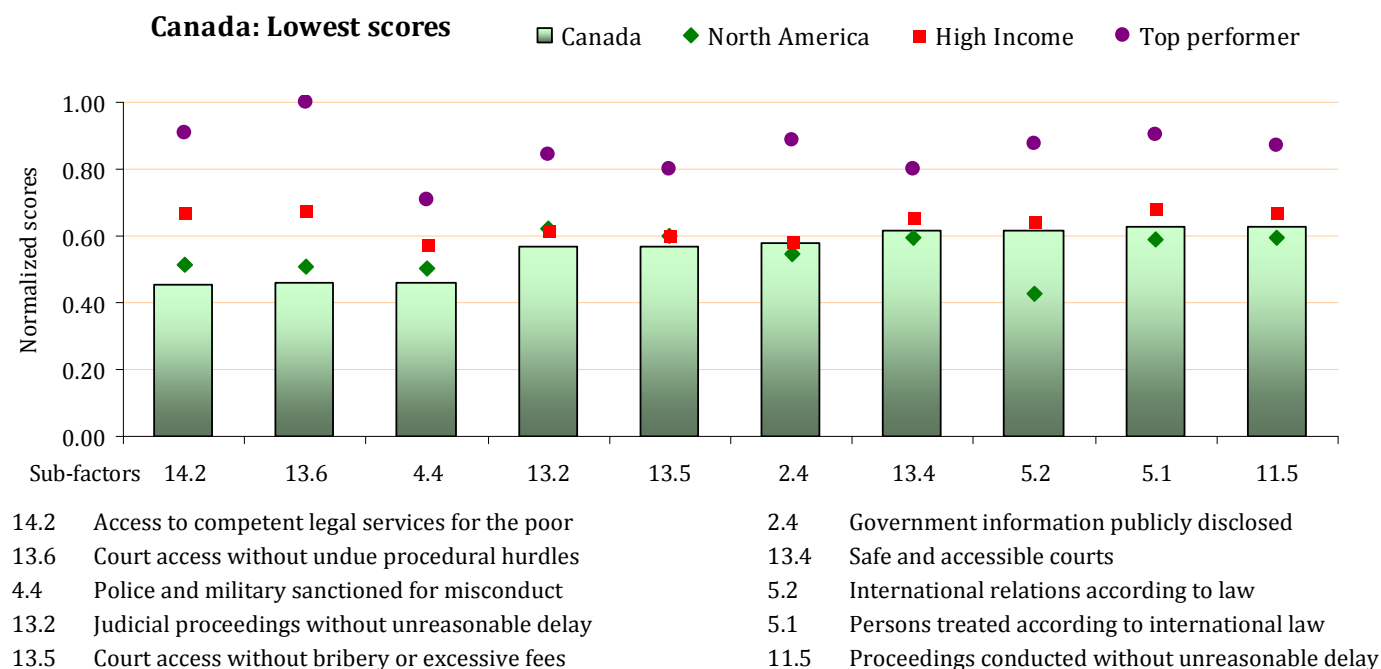
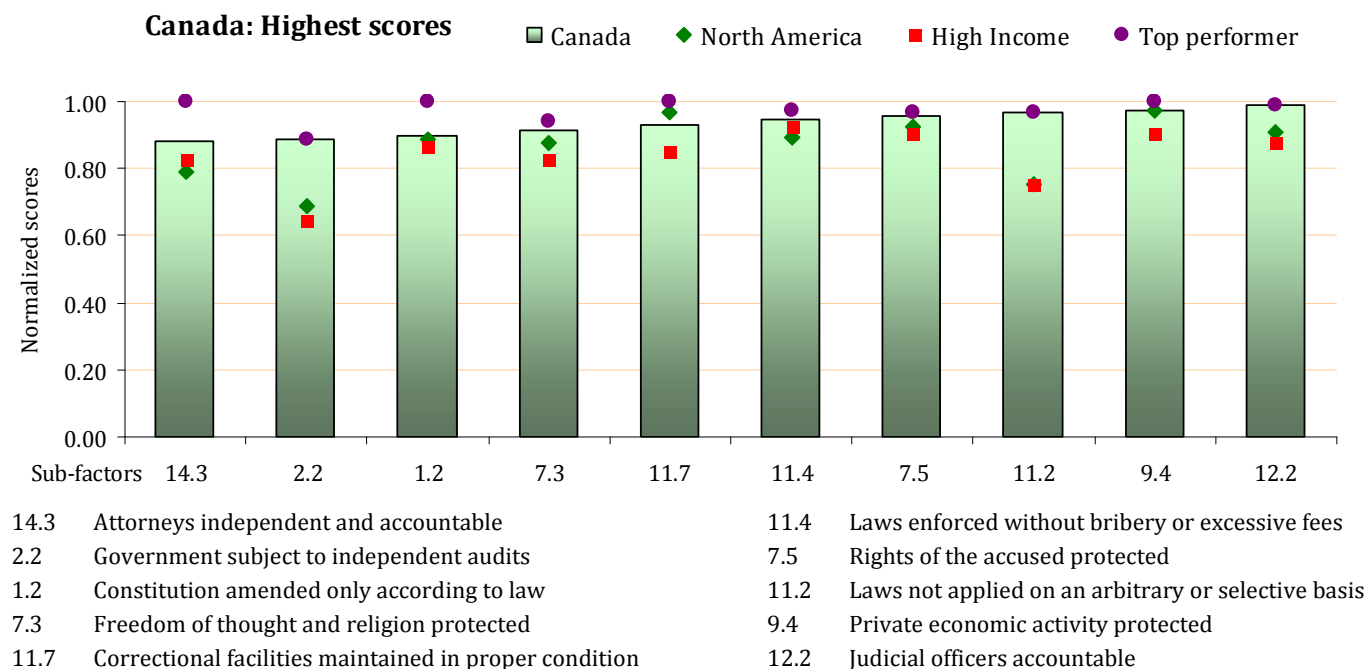
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# COLOMBIA

(Bogota, Medellín, Cali)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Latin America (LAC)
Income level:	Lower Middle (UM)
Population:	48 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	74% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	28%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Colombia	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.68	0.71	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.54	0.46	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.50	0.41	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.28	0.38	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.67	0.56	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.58	0.54	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.60	0.59	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.42	0.51	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.63	0.55	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.49	0.44	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.48	0.43	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.60	0.49	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.50	0.50	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.69	0.60	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.72	0.59	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

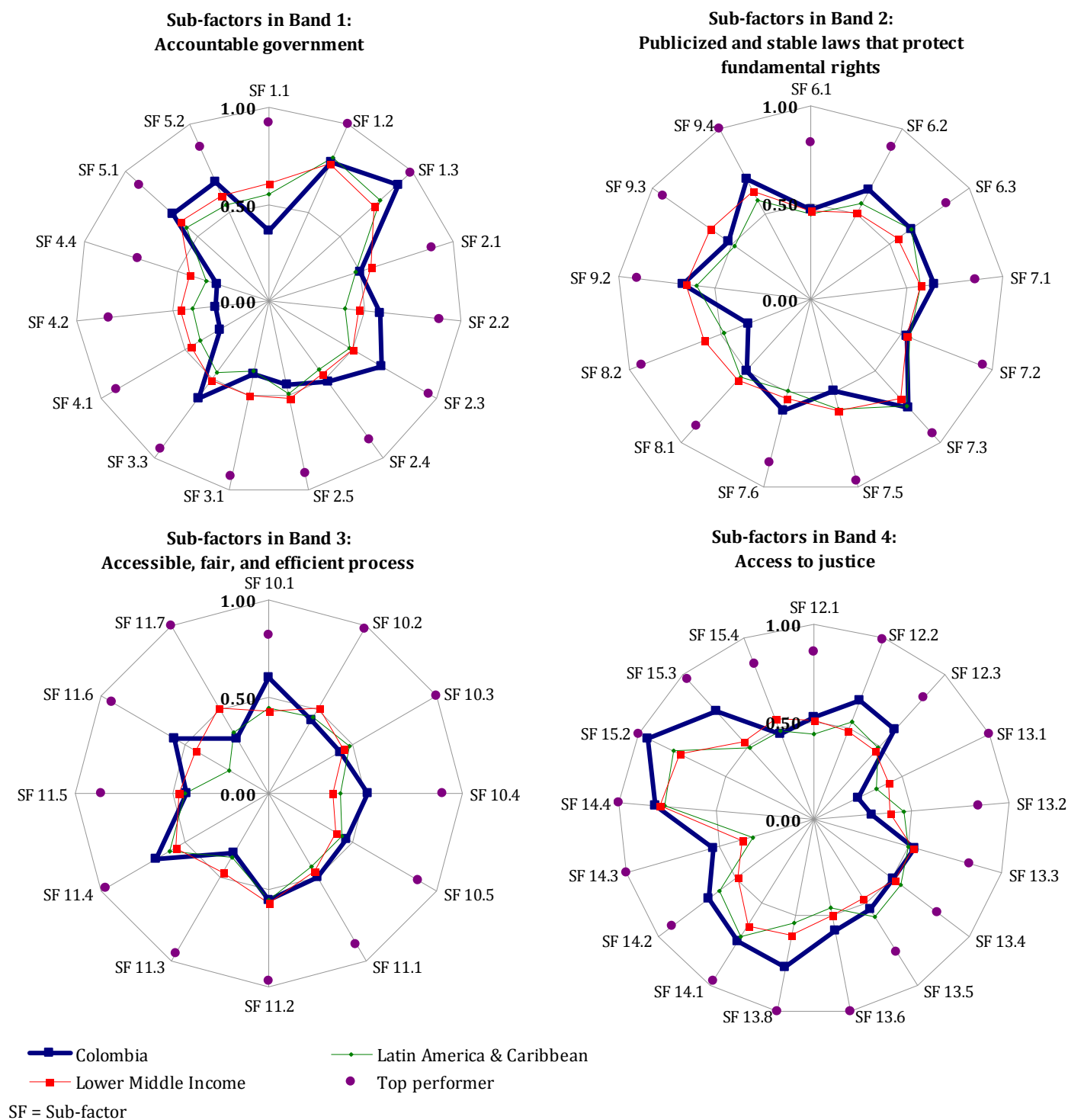
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

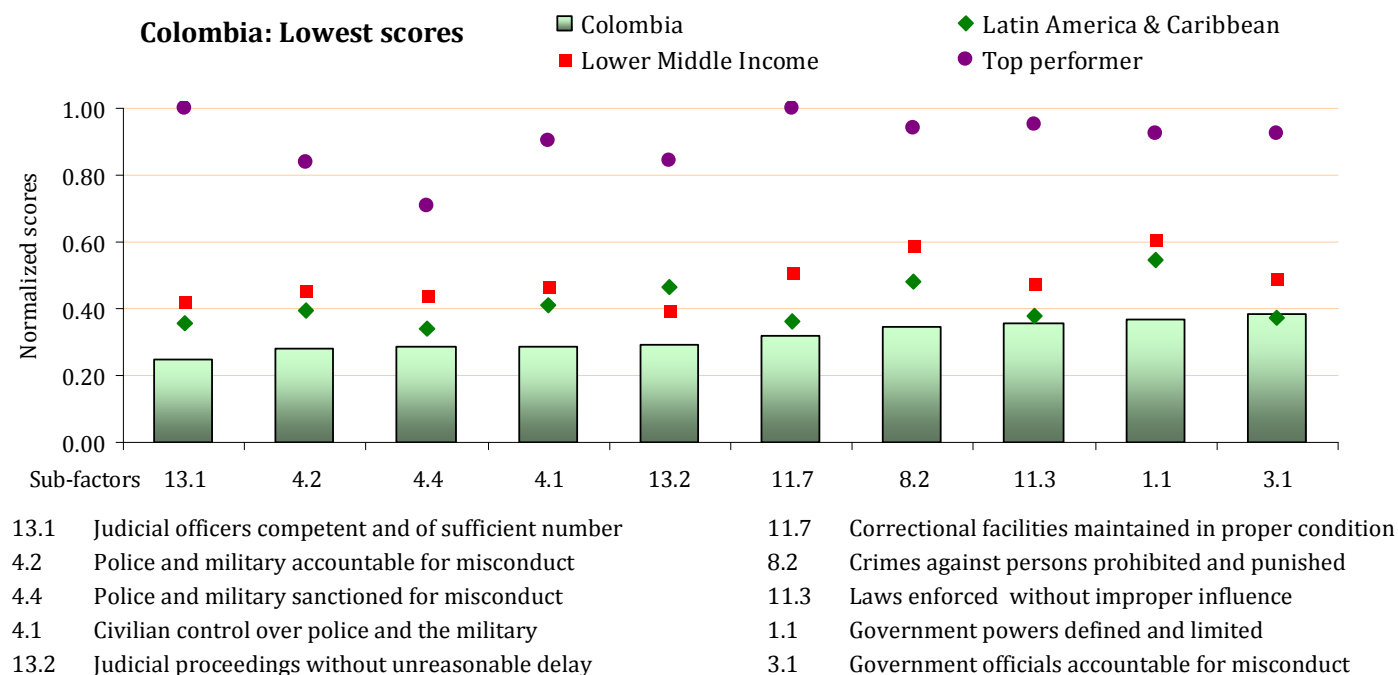
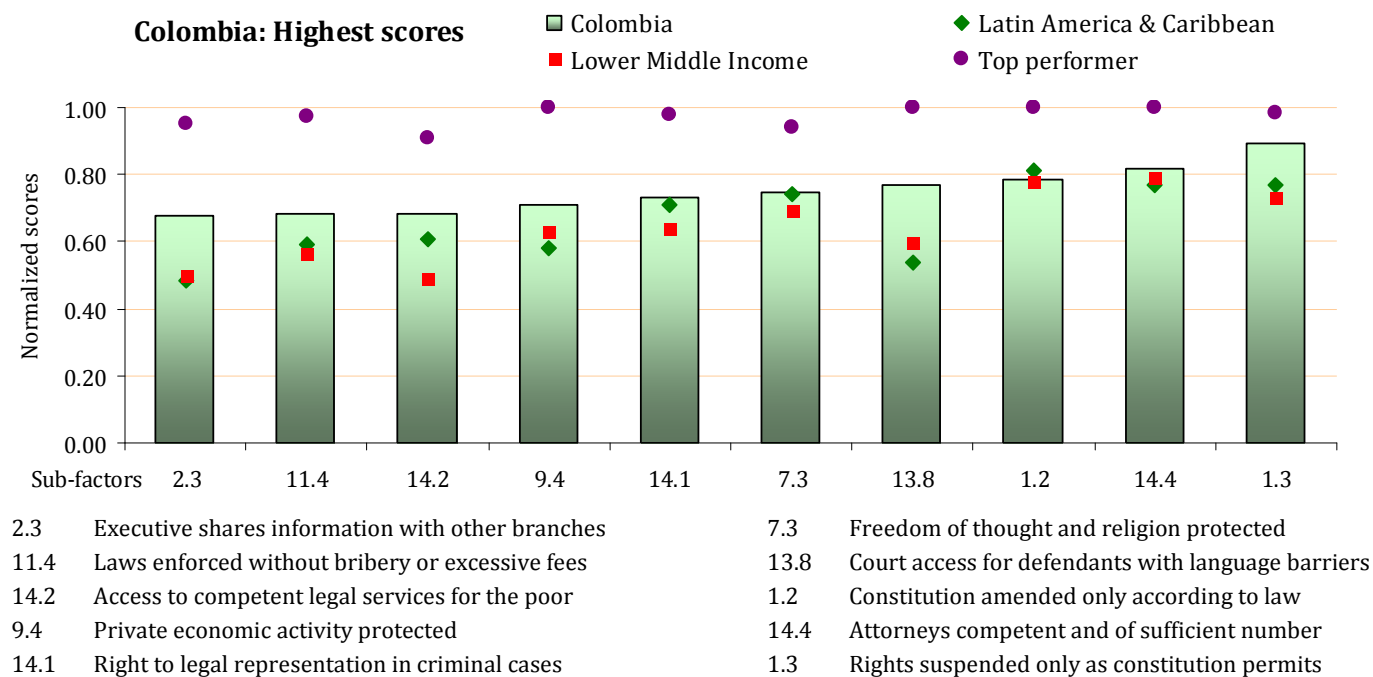
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# CROATIA

(Zagreb, Split, Rijeka)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Eastern Europe & Central Asia (ECA)
Income level:	Upper Middle (UM)
Population:	4 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	57% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	35%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Croatia	Eastern Europe & Central Asia <sup>3</sup>	Upper Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.72	0.74	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.28	0.43	0.46
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.14	0.37	0.39
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.40	0.43	0.41
	5. Compliance with international law	0.59	0.61	0.59
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.52	0.52	0.56
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.52	0.58	0.59
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.67	0.67	0.63
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.68	0.72	0.65
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.35	0.42	0.47
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.35	0.45	0.45
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.40	0.51	0.52
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.55	0.56	0.53
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.59	0.63	0.63
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.64	0.58	0.57
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

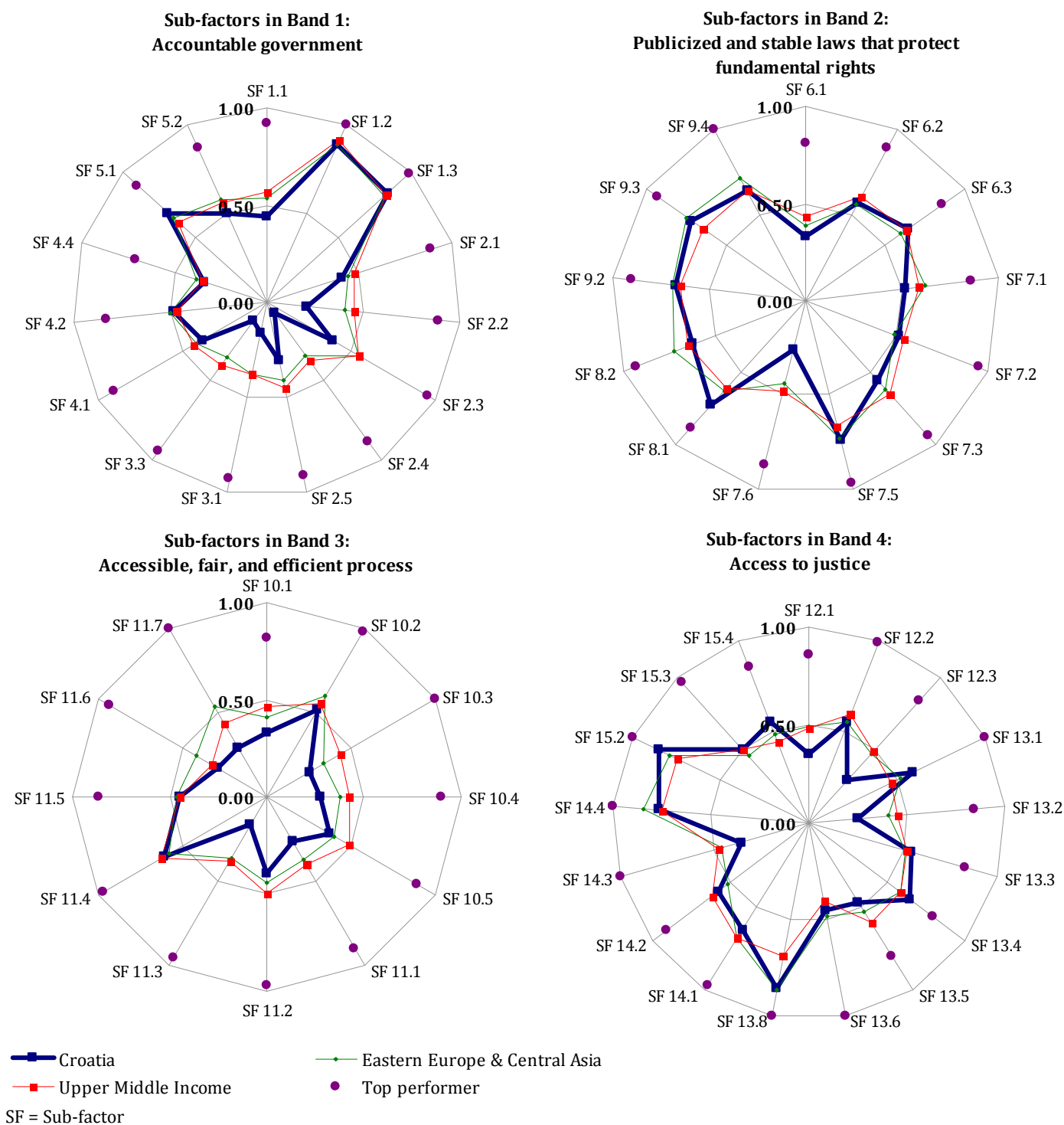
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, and Turkey.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper middle income countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

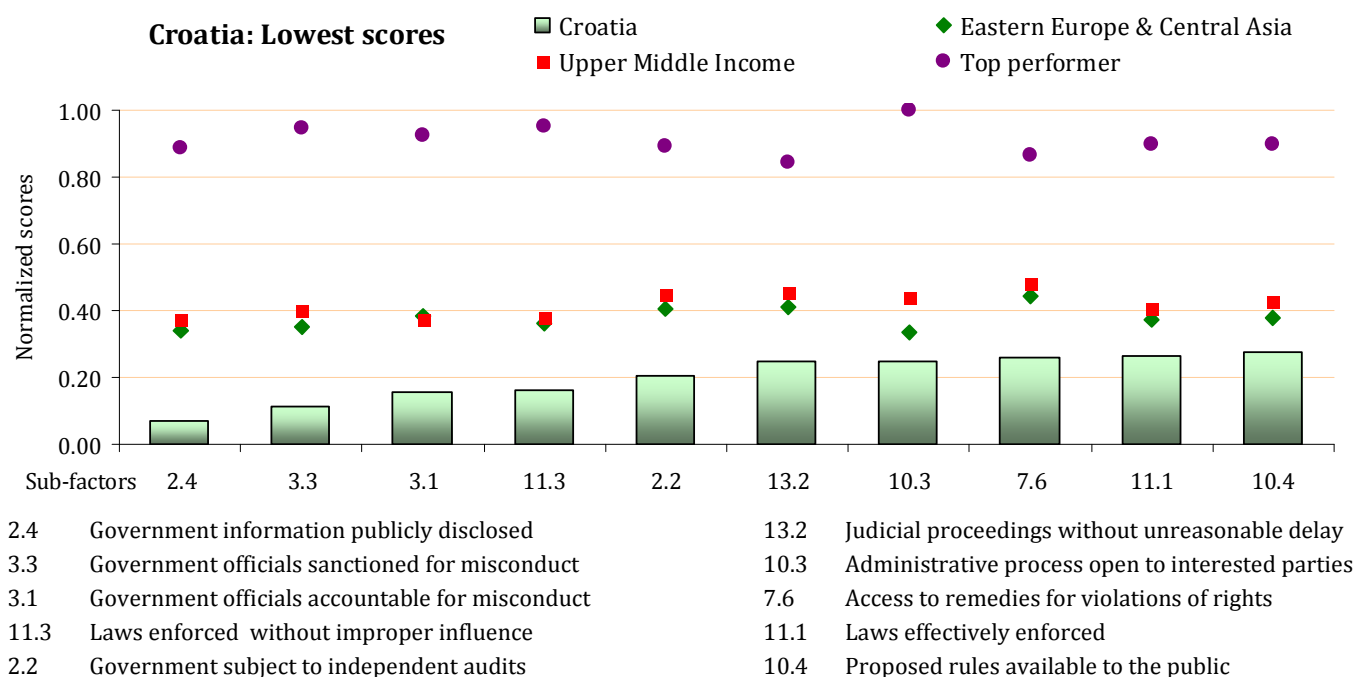
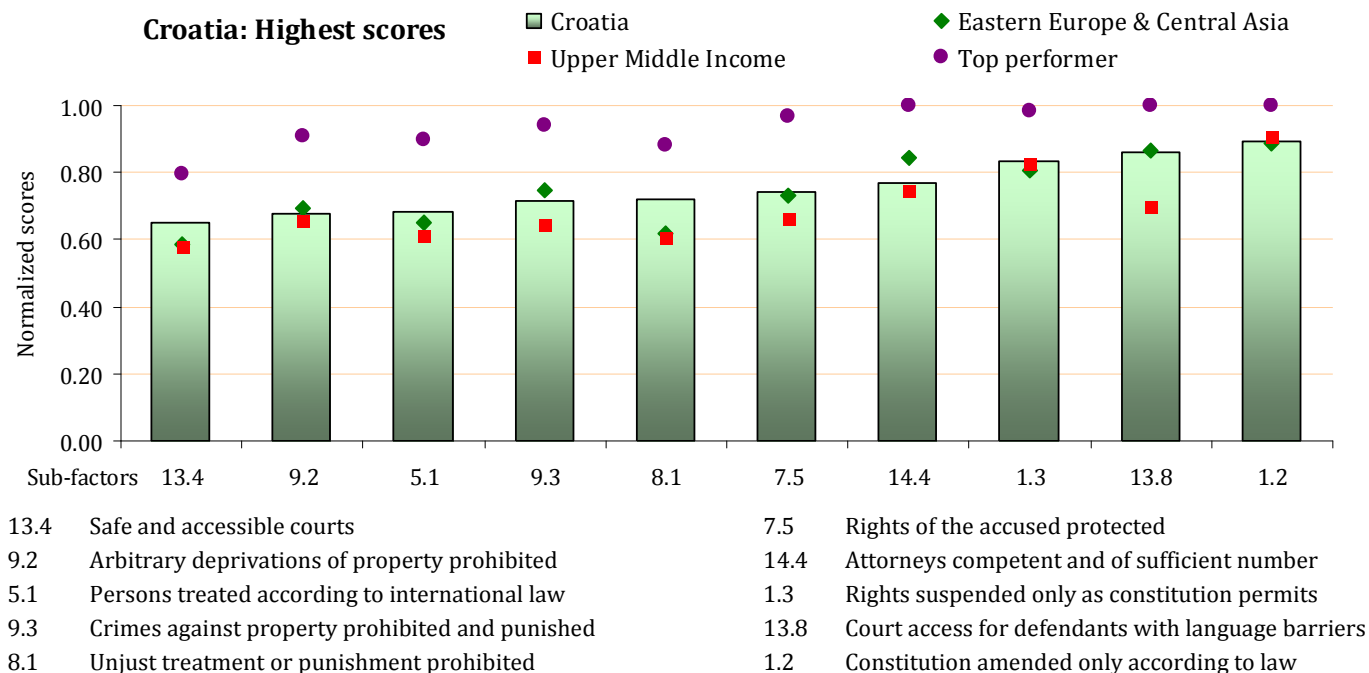
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(Gran Santo Domingo, Santiago de los Caballeros, San Cristóbal)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Latin America (LAC)
Income level:	Lower Middle (UM)
Population:	9 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	68% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	31%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Dominican Republic	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.82	0.71	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.52	0.46	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.50	0.41	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.53	0.38	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.55	0.56	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.61	0.54	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.62	0.59	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.62	0.51	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.49	0.55	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.51	0.44	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.48	0.43	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.69	0.49	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.55	0.50	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.68	0.60	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.47	0.59	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

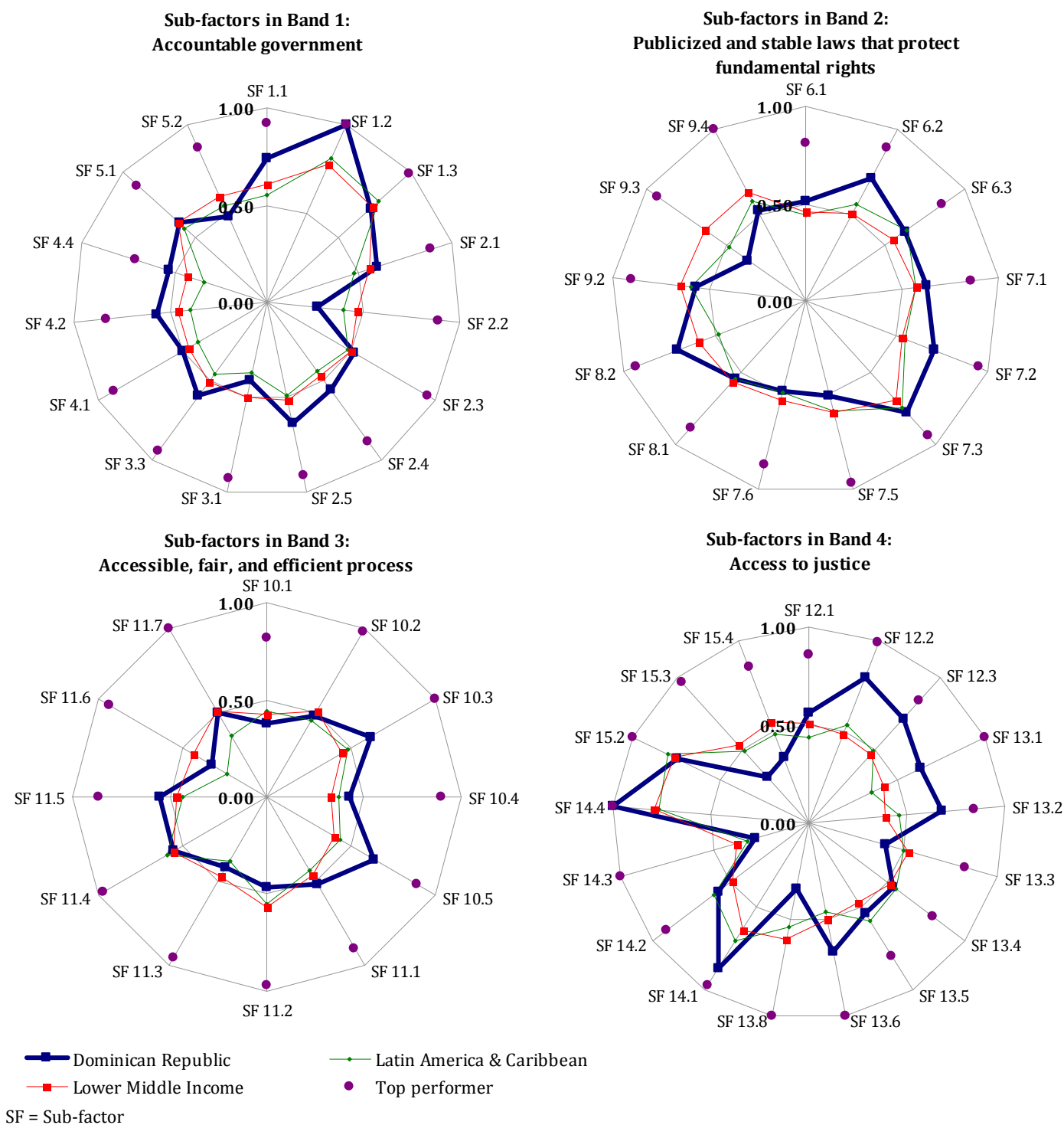
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower-middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

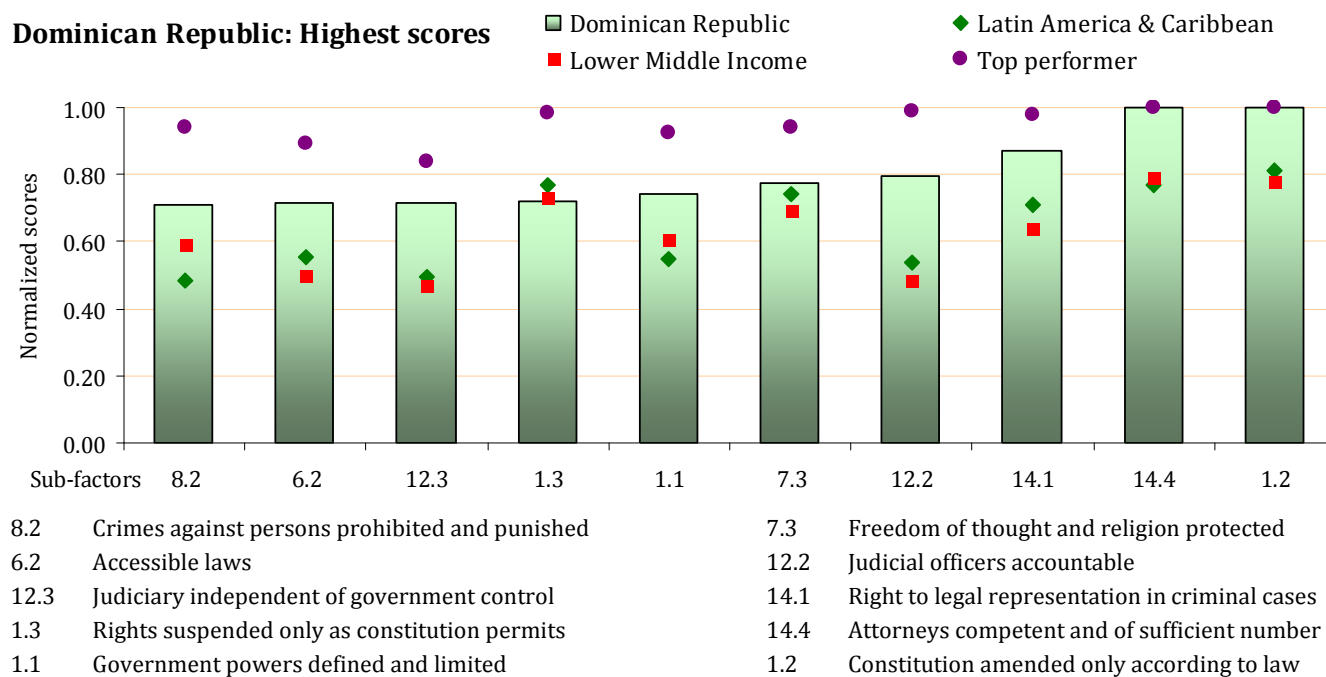


<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

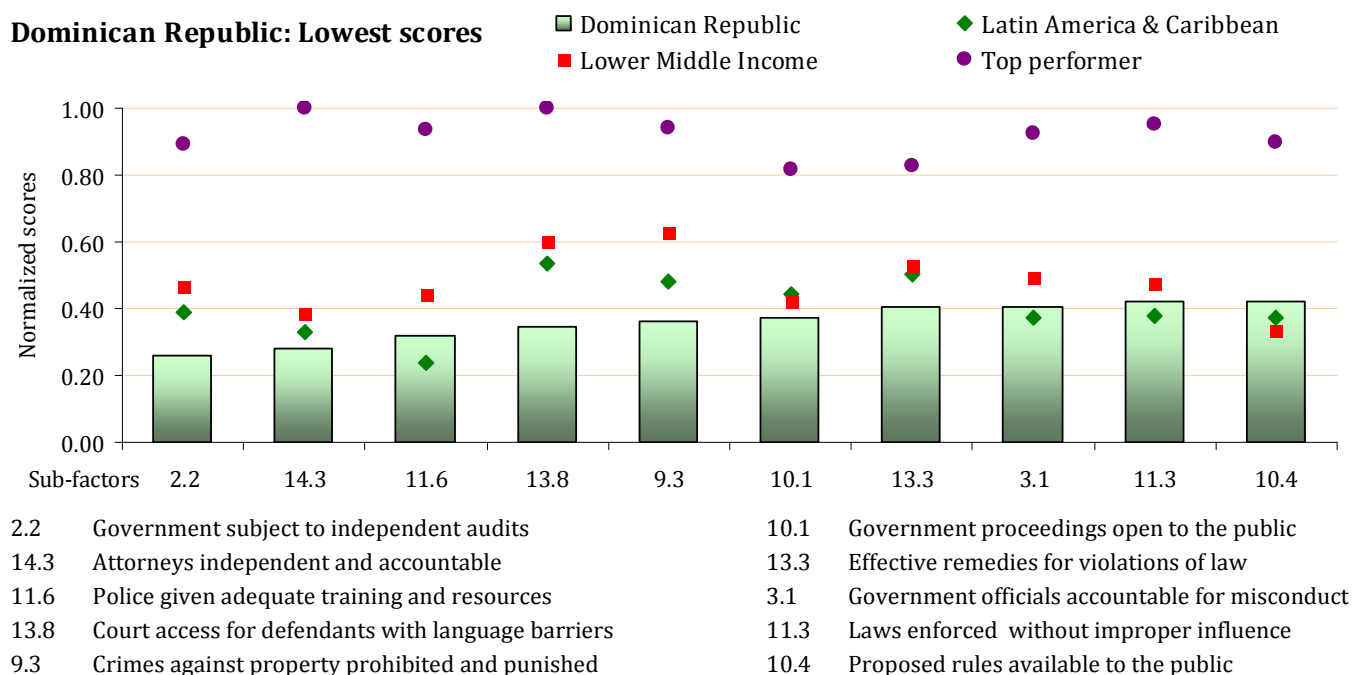
### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.

#### Dominican Republic: Highest scores



#### Dominican Republic: Lowest scores



# EL SALVADOR

(San Salvador, Soyapango, Santa Ana)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Latin America (LAC)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	6 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	60% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	32%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		El Salvador	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.90	0.71	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.47	0.46	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.45	0.41	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.45	0.38	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.69	0.56	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.59	0.54	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.67	0.59	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.45	0.51	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.63	0.55	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.48	0.44	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.53	0.43	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.41	0.49	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.53	0.50	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.46	0.60	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.50	0.59	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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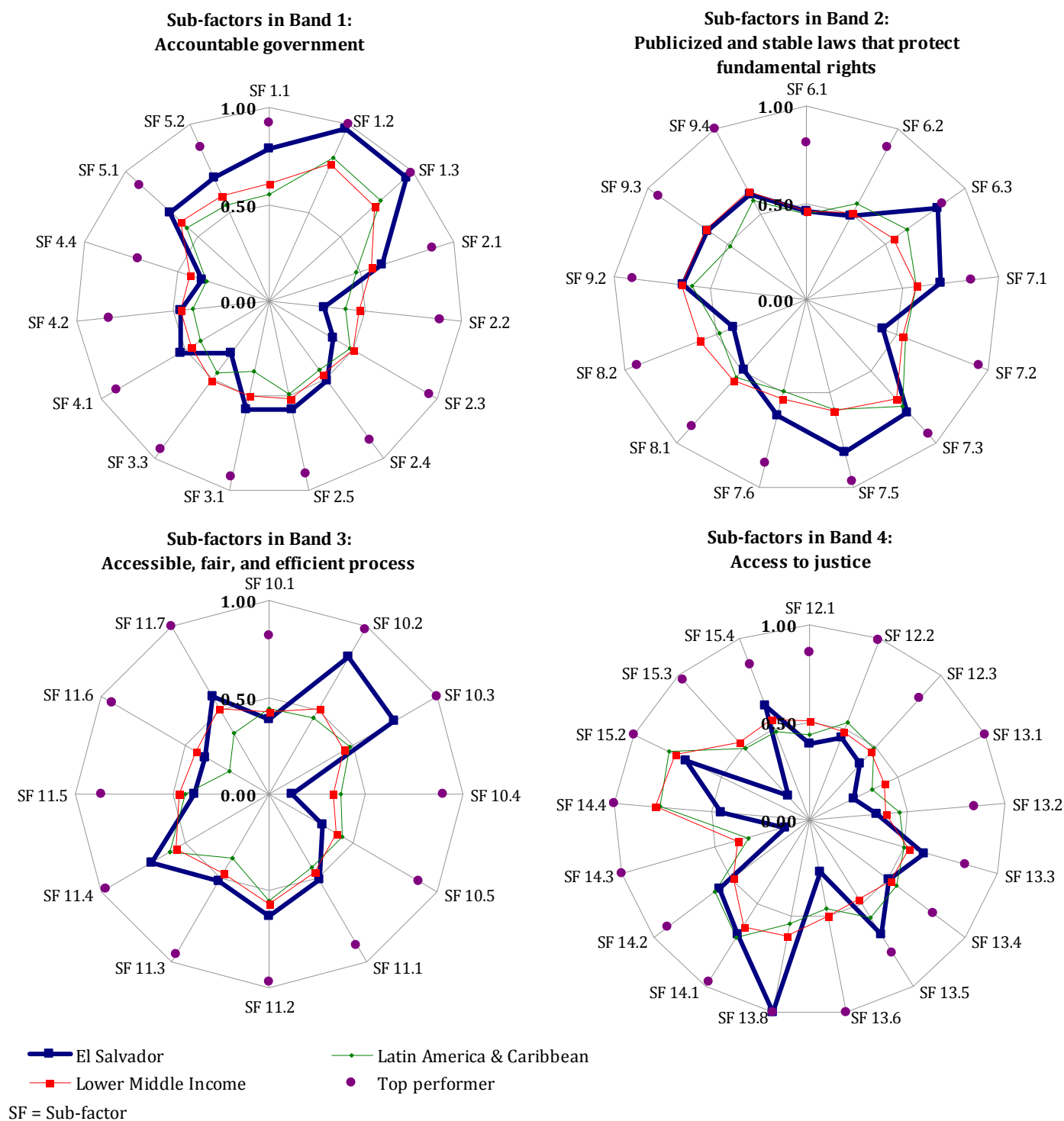
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<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

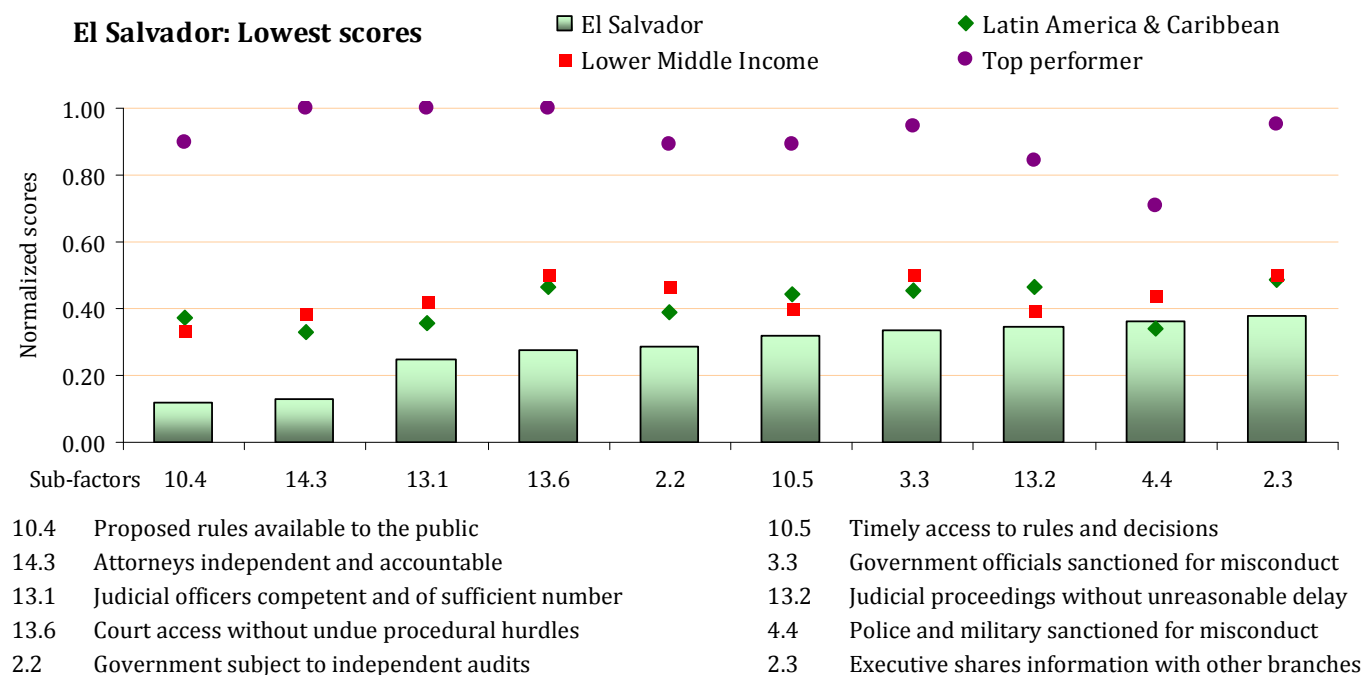
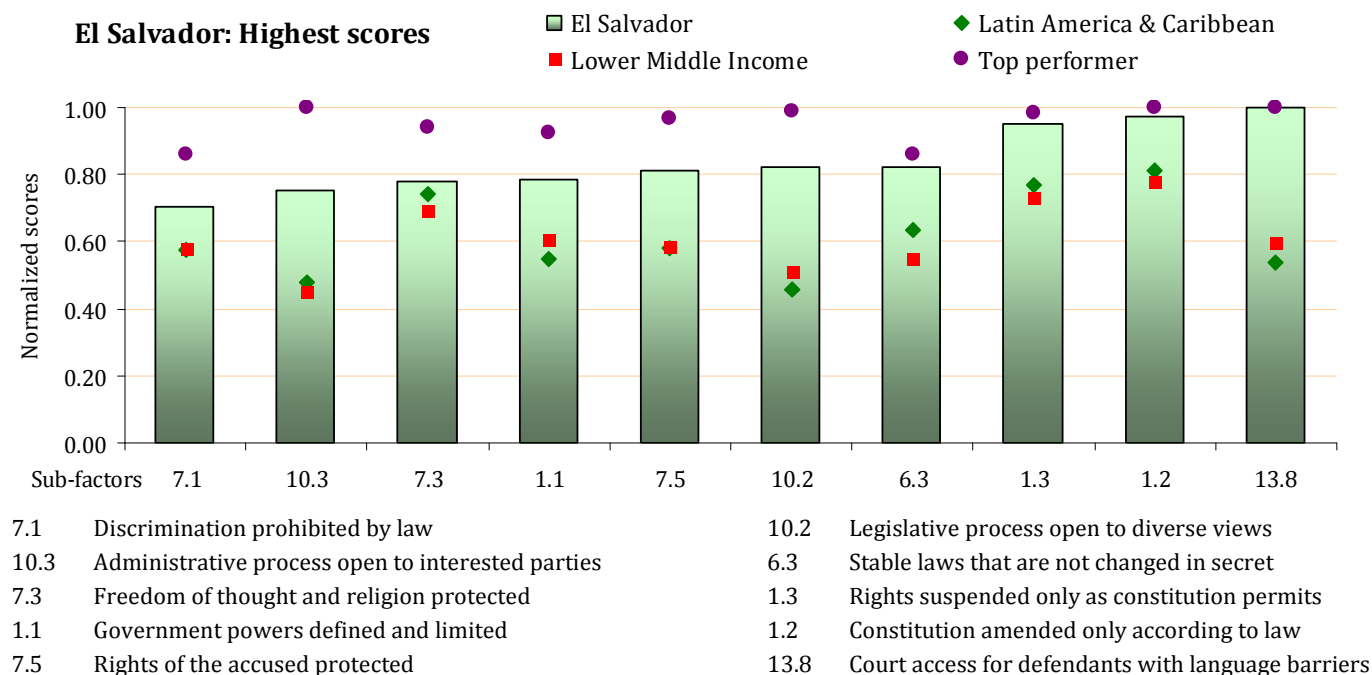
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<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# FRANCE

(Paris, Marseille, Lyon)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Western Europe (EUR)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	62 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	77% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	20%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		France	Western Europe <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.75	0.80	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.66	0.74	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.75	0.76	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.66	0.69	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.80	0.75	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.69	0.74	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.74	0.82	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.90	0.87	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.77	0.84	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.65	0.73	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.80	0.78	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.74	0.78	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.58	0.68	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.85	0.86	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.68	0.76	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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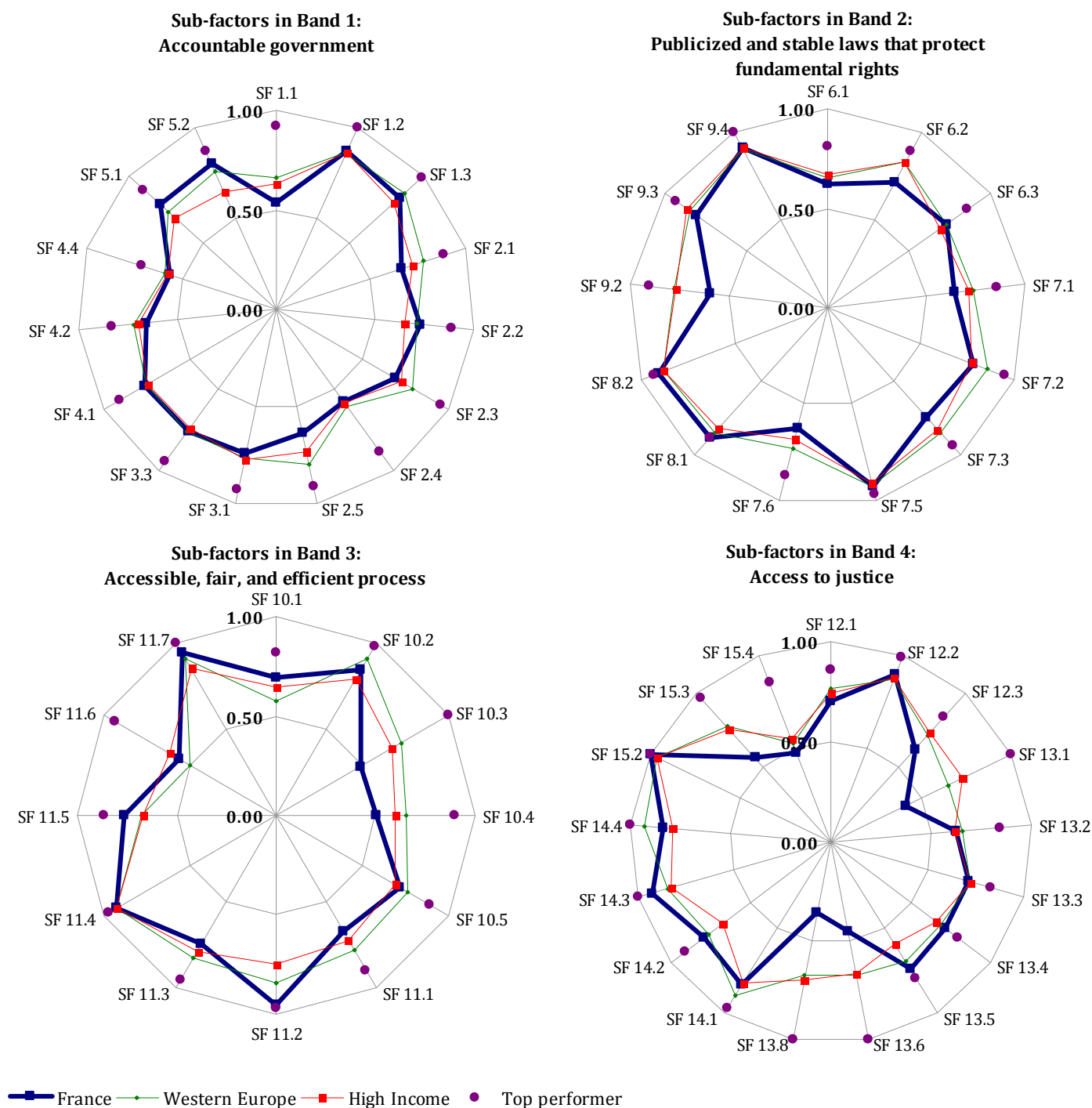
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Austria, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

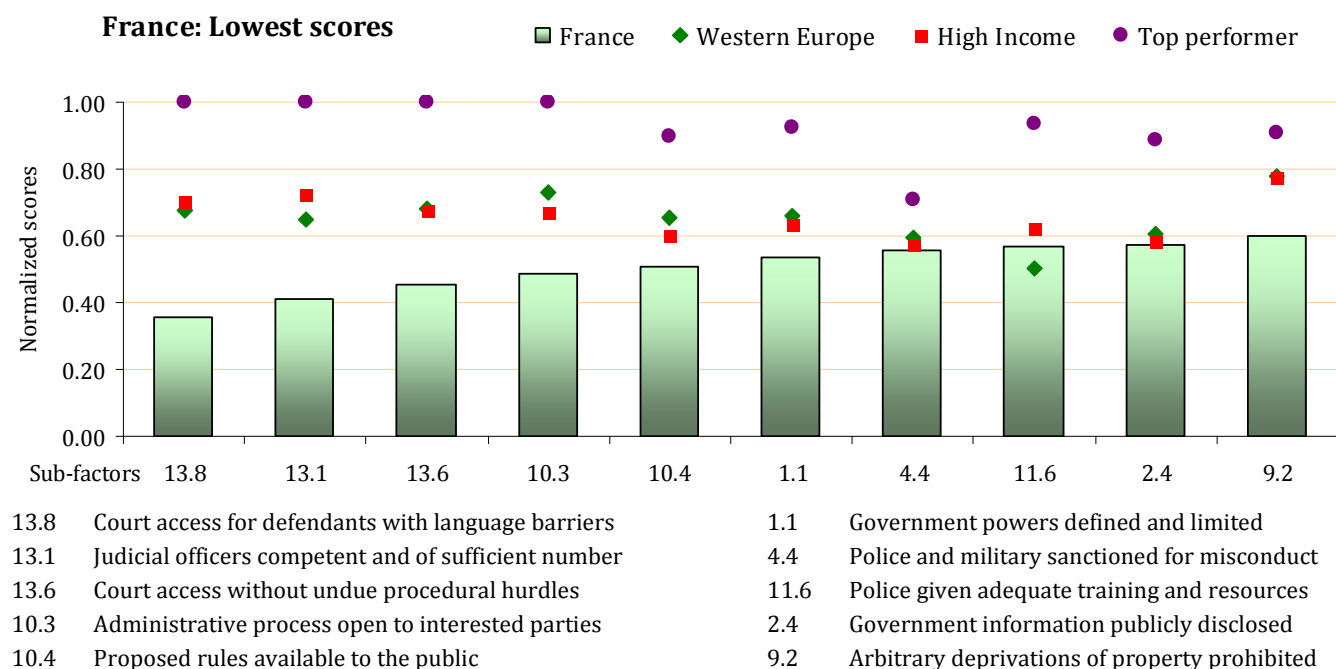
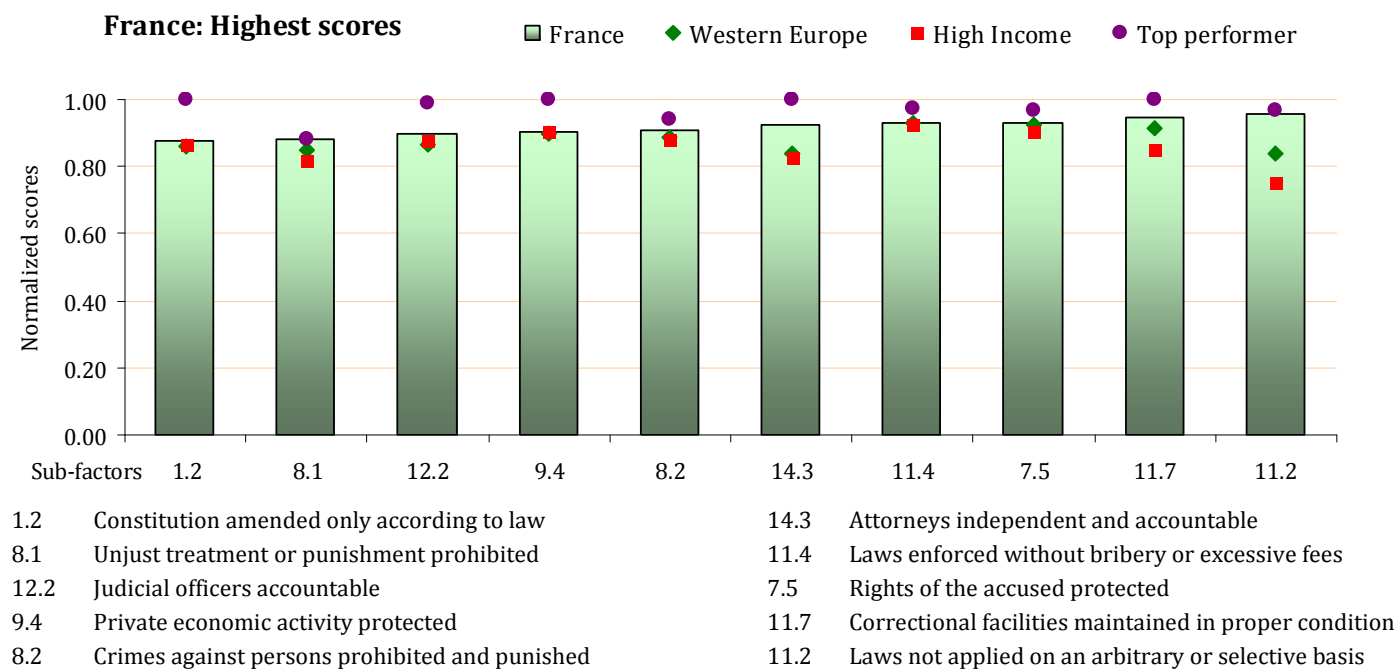
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<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

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# GHANA

(Accra, Kumasi, Tamale)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)
Income level:	Low (L)
Population:	23 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	49% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	18%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	Low <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.94	0.84	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.60	0.49	0.42
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.53	0.38	0.31
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.48	0.39	0.35
	5. Compliance with international law	0.69	0.57	0.52
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.57	0.51	0.44
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.60	0.51	0.47
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.66	0.52	0.53
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.74	0.62	0.57
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.46	0.50	0.44
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.52	0.40	0.35
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.56	0.46	0.40
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.48	0.44	0.40
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.41	0.44	0.38
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.48	0.50	0.45
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

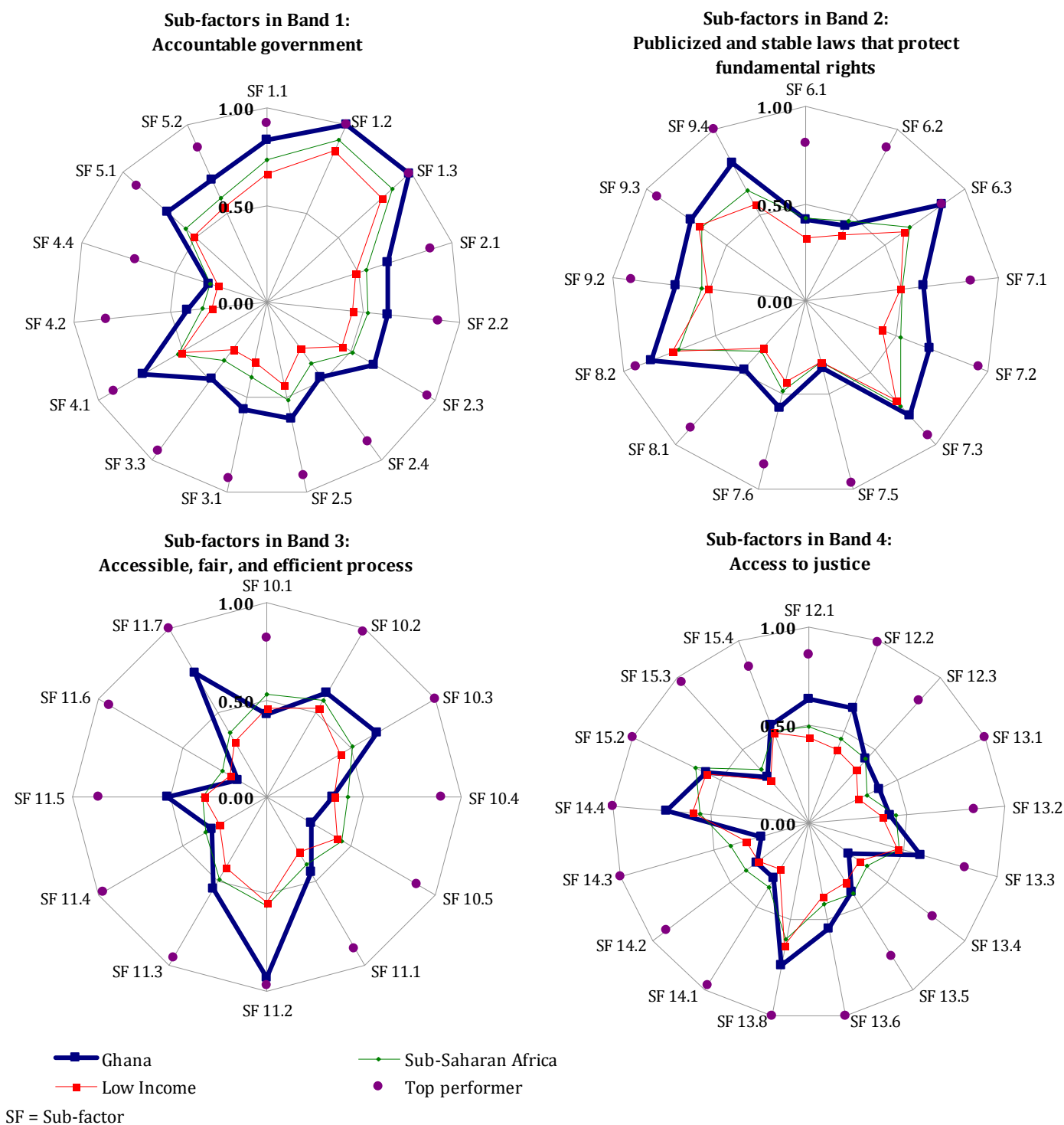
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following low income countries: Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

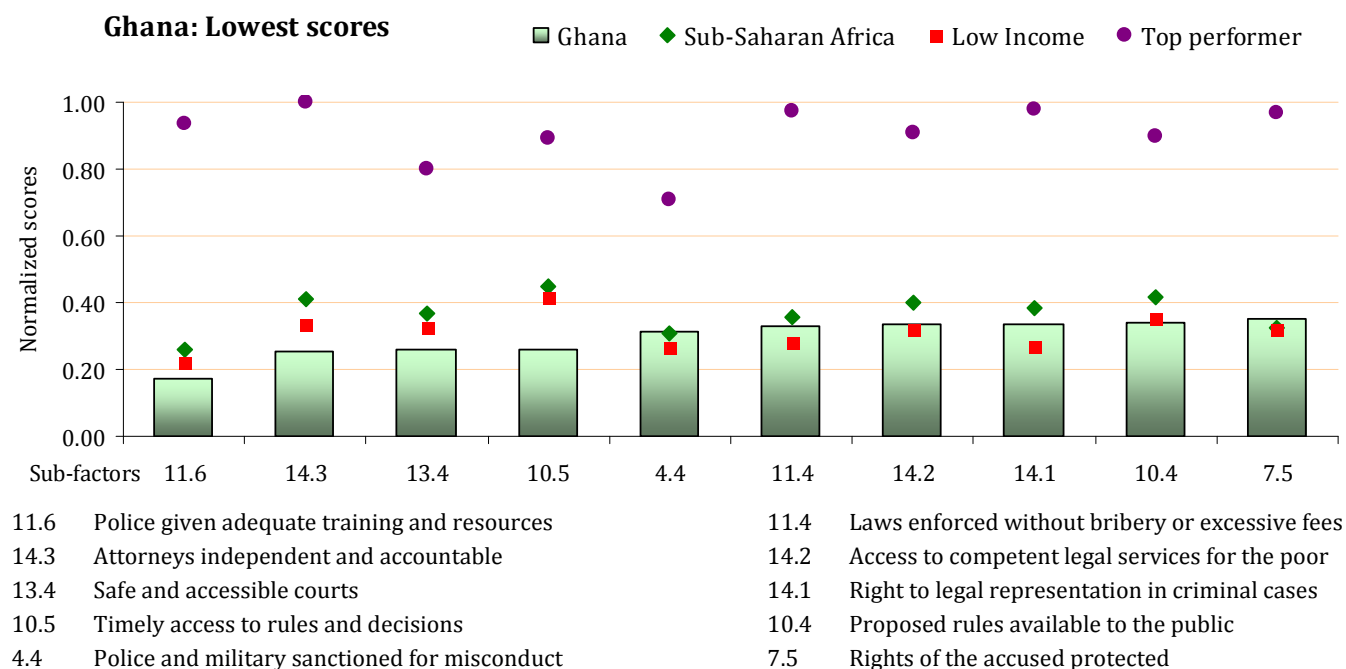
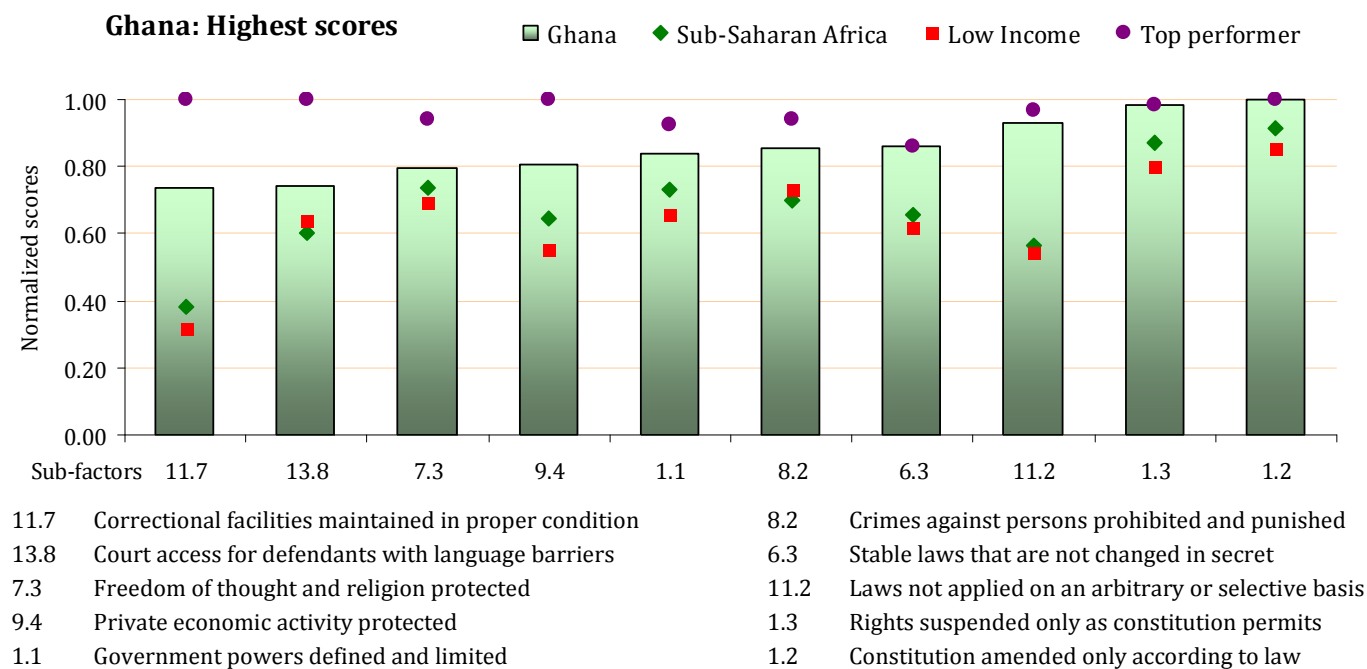
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# INDIA

(Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	South Asia (SA)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	1,186 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	29% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	4%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		India	South Asia <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.85	0.68	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.67	0.48	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.55	0.38	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.63	0.47	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.65	0.47	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.50	0.39	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.65	0.54	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.58	0.53	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.60	0.51	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.64	0.46	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.49	0.41	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.57	0.43	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.48	0.39	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.65	0.51	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.60	0.45	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

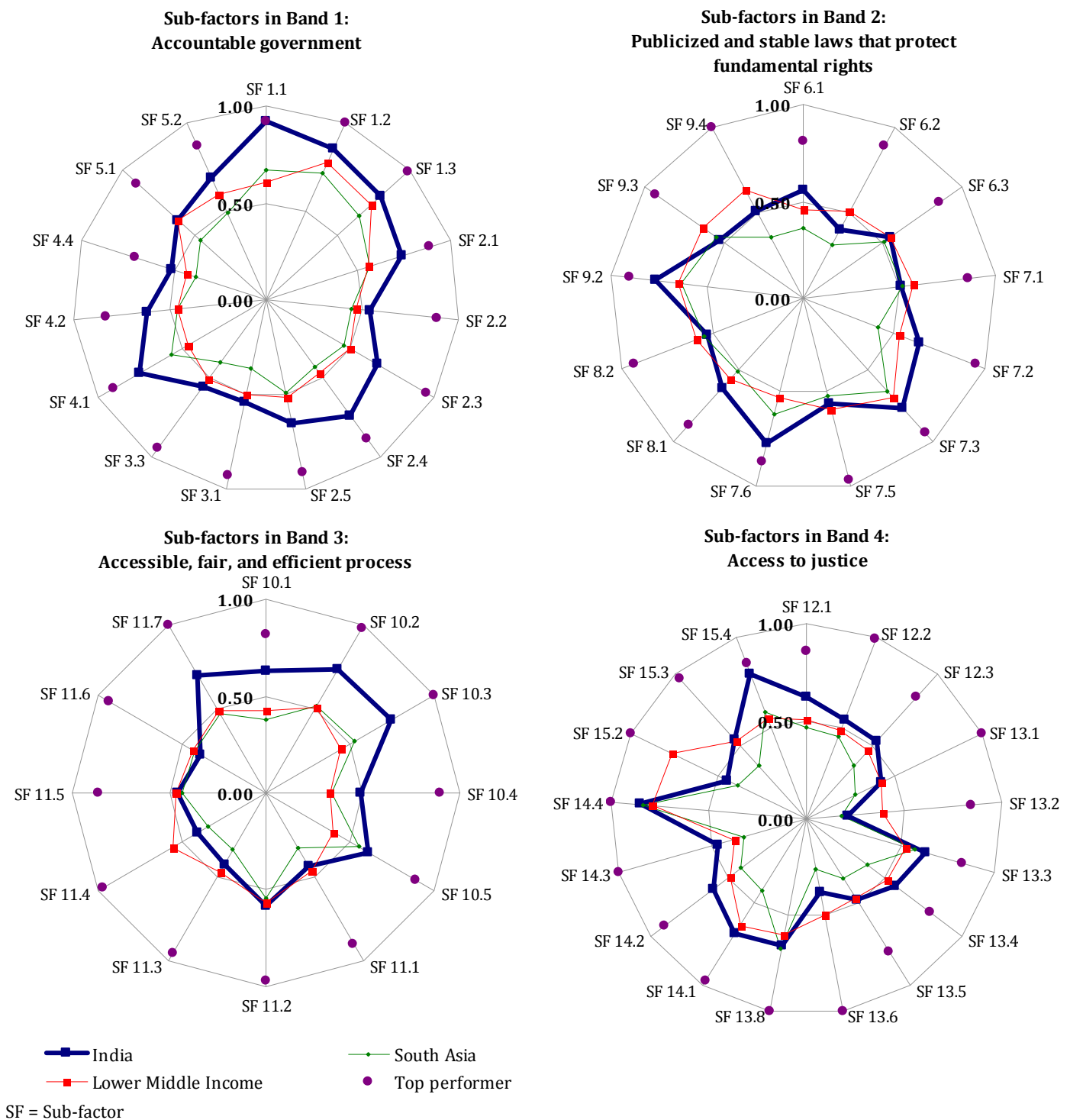
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for India and Pakistan.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

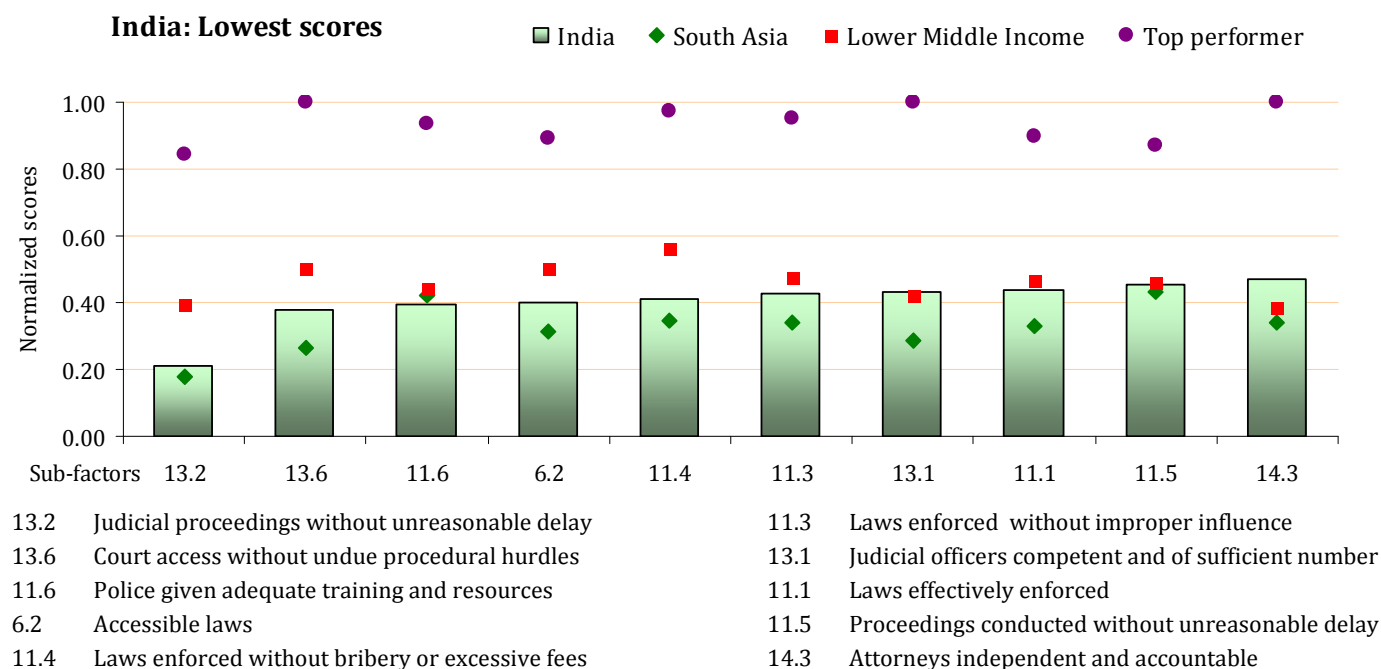
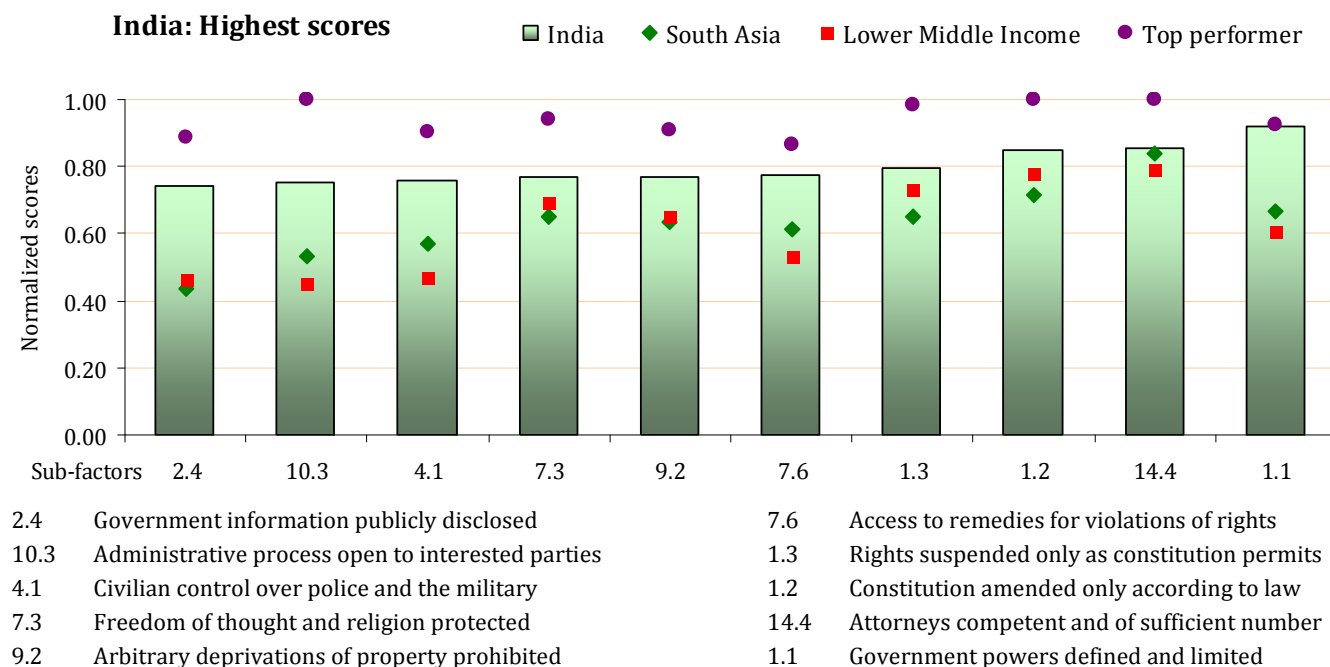
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# INDONESIA

(Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	229 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	50% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	6%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Indonesia	East Asia and Pacific <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.76	0.73	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.57	0.58	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.59	0.68	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.44	0.58	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.62	0.63	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.55	0.61	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.51	0.67	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.62	0.75	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.61	0.76	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.45	0.53	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.53	0.65	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.30	0.66	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.34	0.57	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.49	0.63	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.72	0.73	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

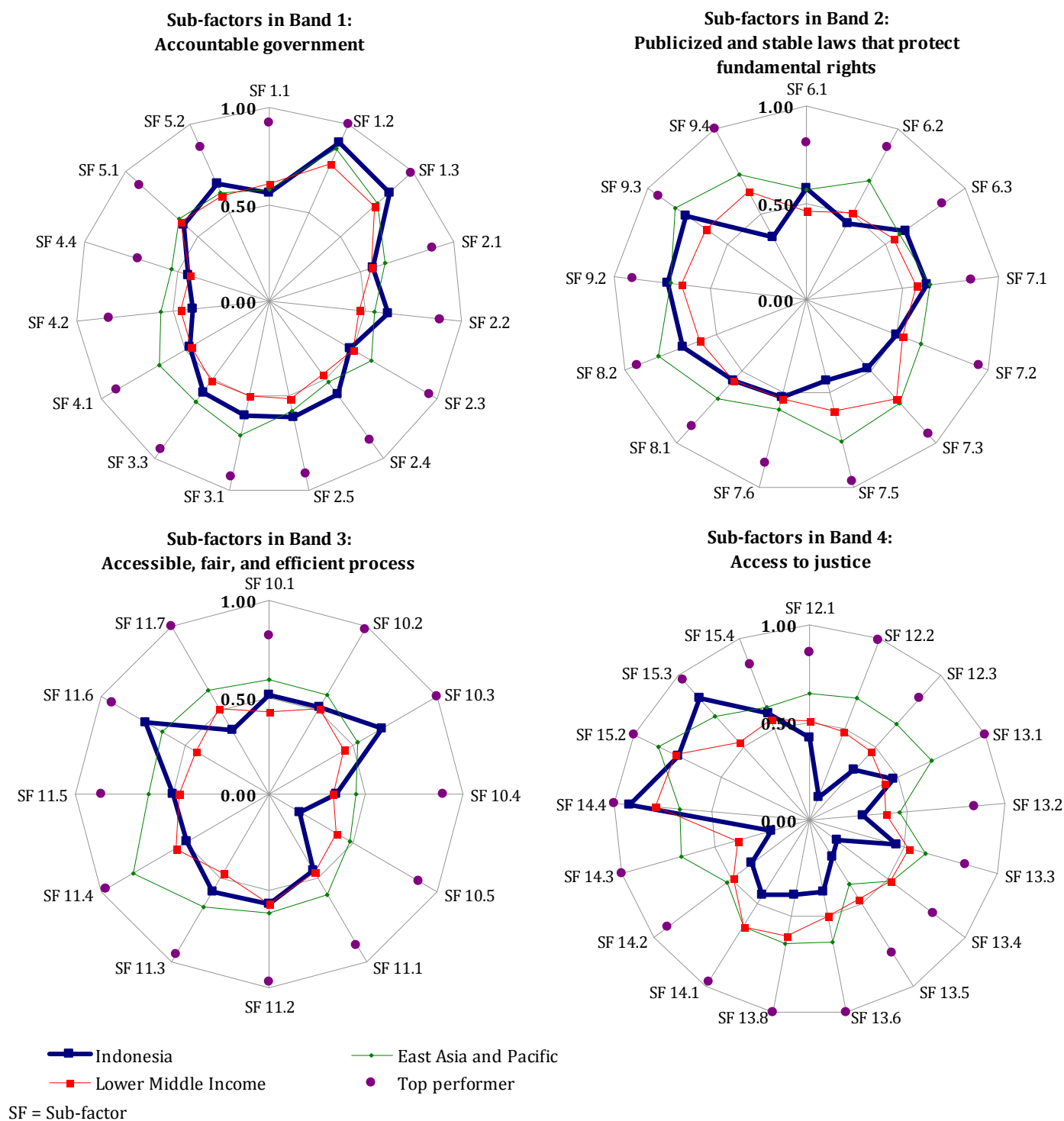
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Australia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

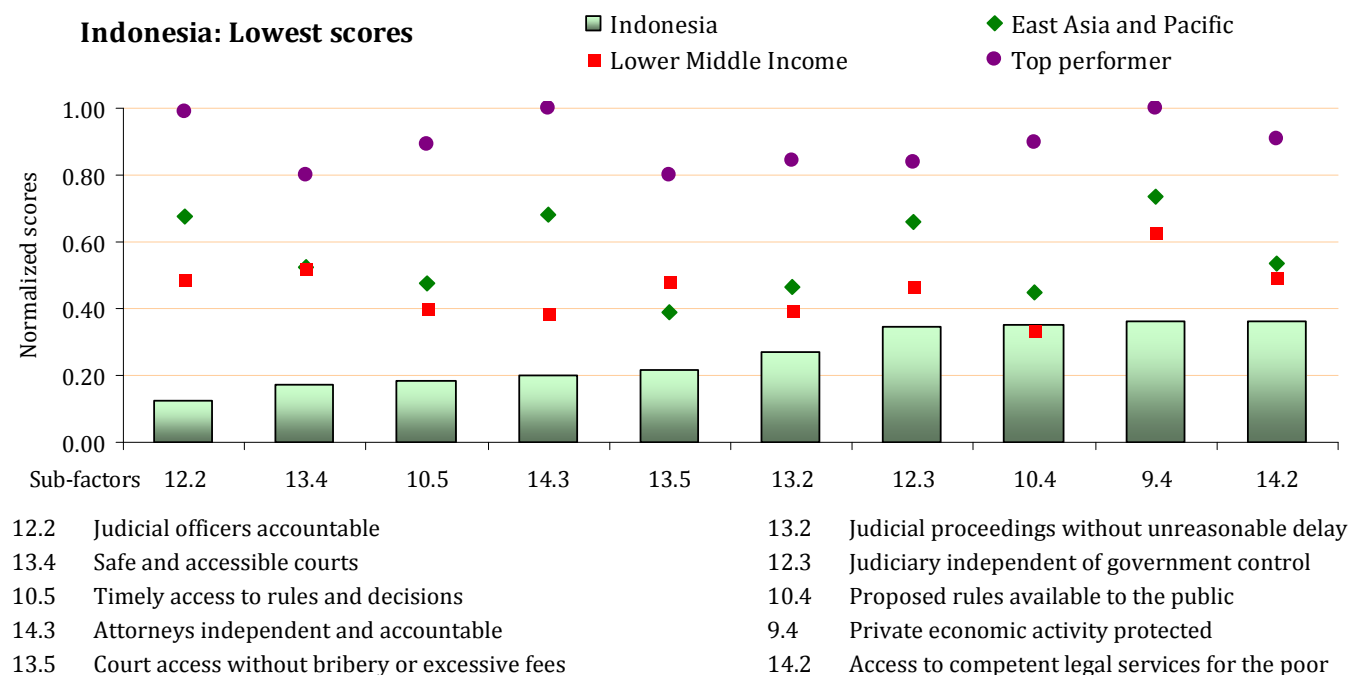
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# JAPAN

(Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	128 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	66% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	37%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Japan	East Asia and Pacific <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.88	0.73	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.77	0.58	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.79	0.68	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.81	0.58	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.64	0.63	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.71	0.61	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.74	0.67	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.85	0.75	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.91	0.76	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.61	0.53	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.74	0.65	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.83	0.66	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.62	0.57	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.82	0.63	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.72	0.73	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

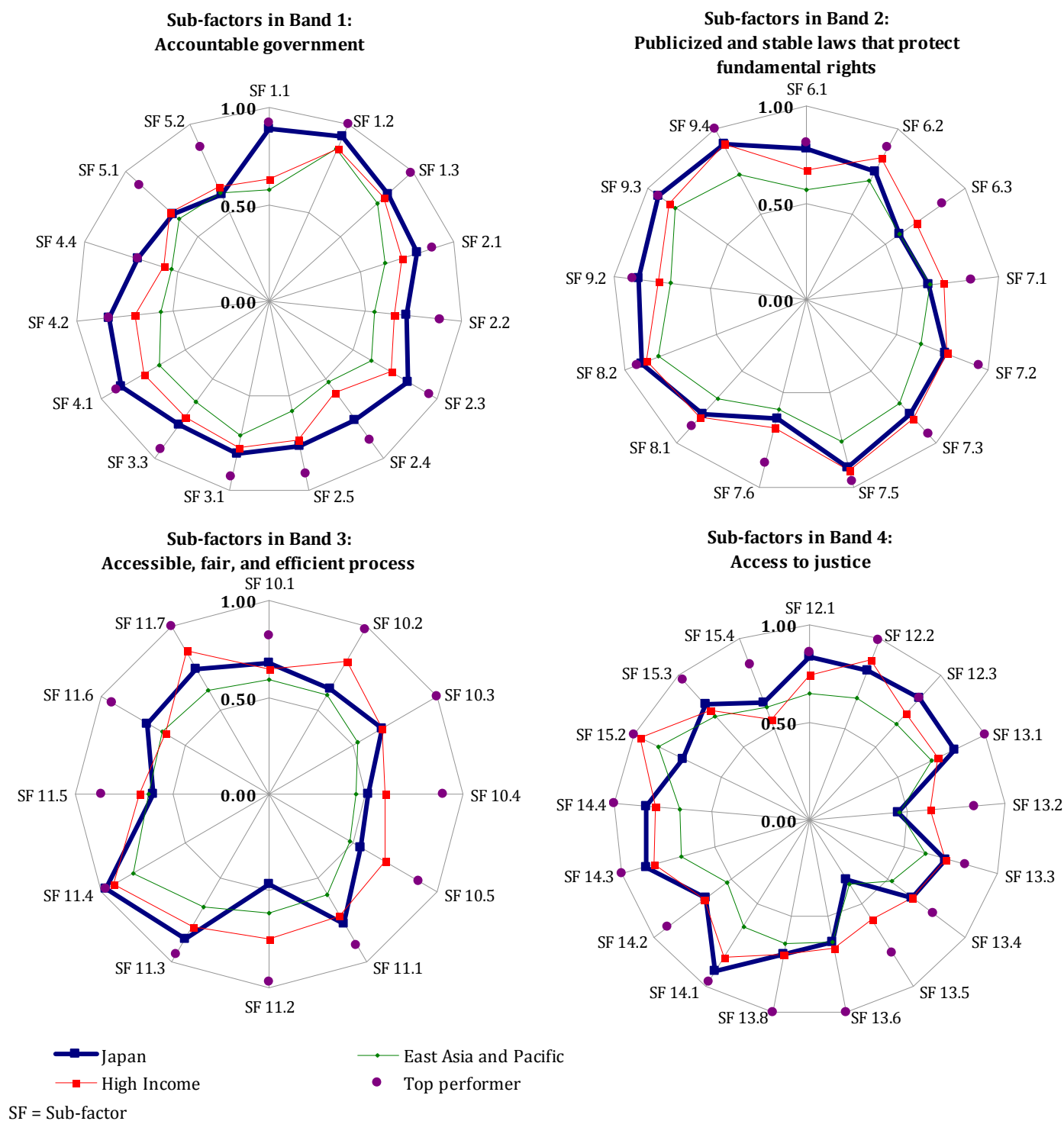
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Australia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

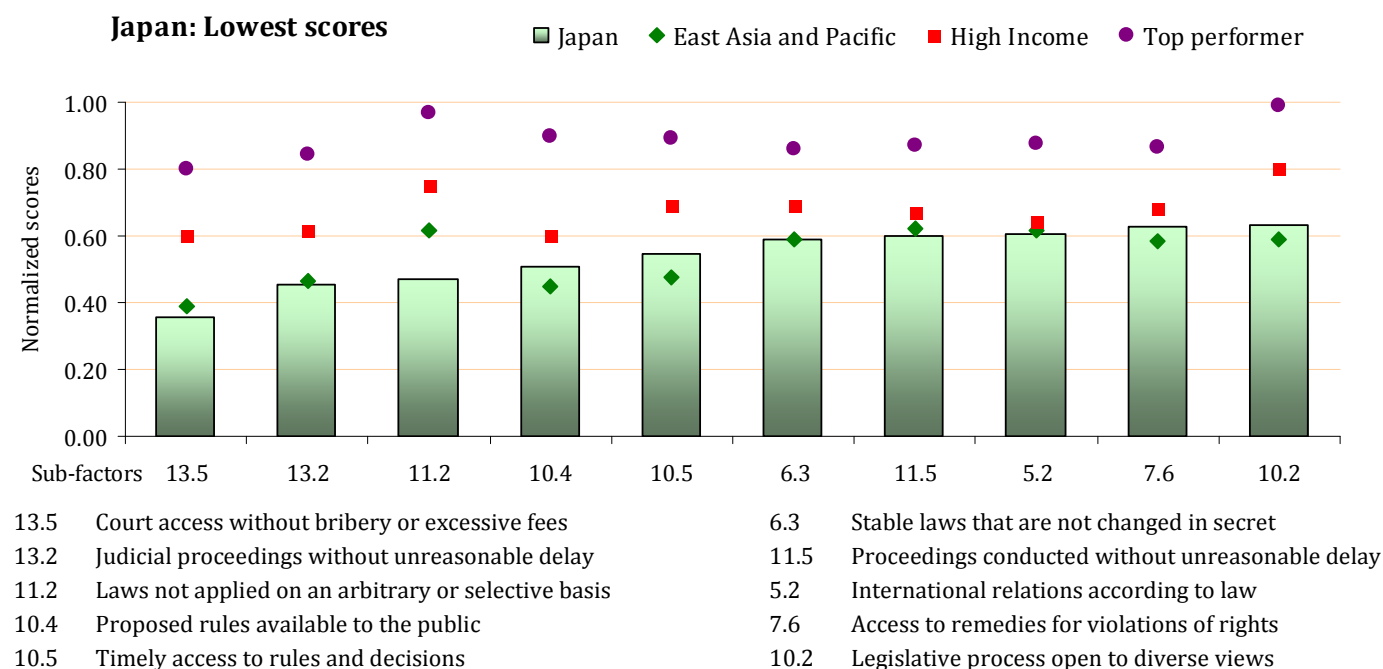
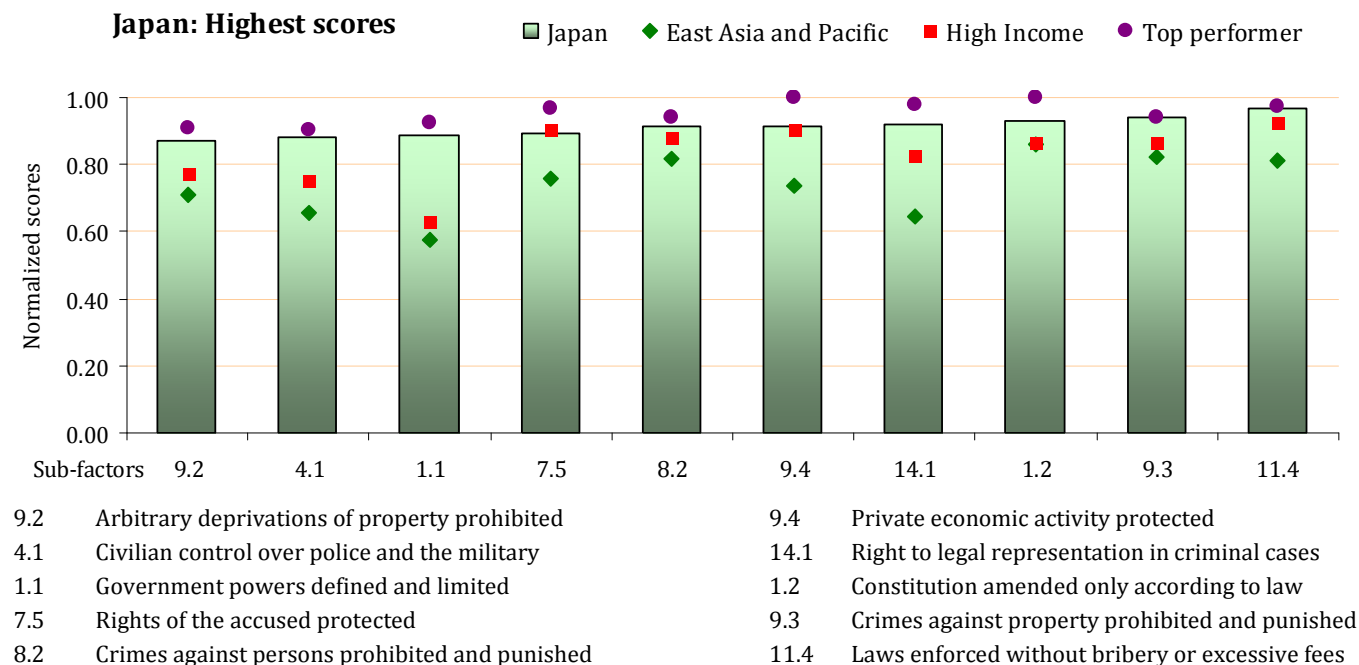
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# JORDAN<sup>1</sup>

(Amman, Az Zarqa, Irbid)<sup>2</sup>

Region:	Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	6 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	78% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	29%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>3</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Jordan	Middle East and North Africa <sup>4</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>5</sup>
Accountable Government	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.70	0.67	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.50	0.47	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.52	0.55	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.58	0.51	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.74	0.67	0.60
Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.48	0.48	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.54	0.53	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.60	0.67	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.80	0.78	0.63
Accessible, fair, and efficient process	10. Accessible process	0.39	0.34	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.64	0.55	0.50
Access to Justice	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.57	0.46	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.64	0.58	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.60	0.57	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.71	0.57	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>6</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup>The results presented for Jordan are based solely on the Qualified Respondents' Questionnaire (QRQ). It is anticipated that the data from the General Population Poll (GPP) will be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report, 2009*.

<sup>2</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>3</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

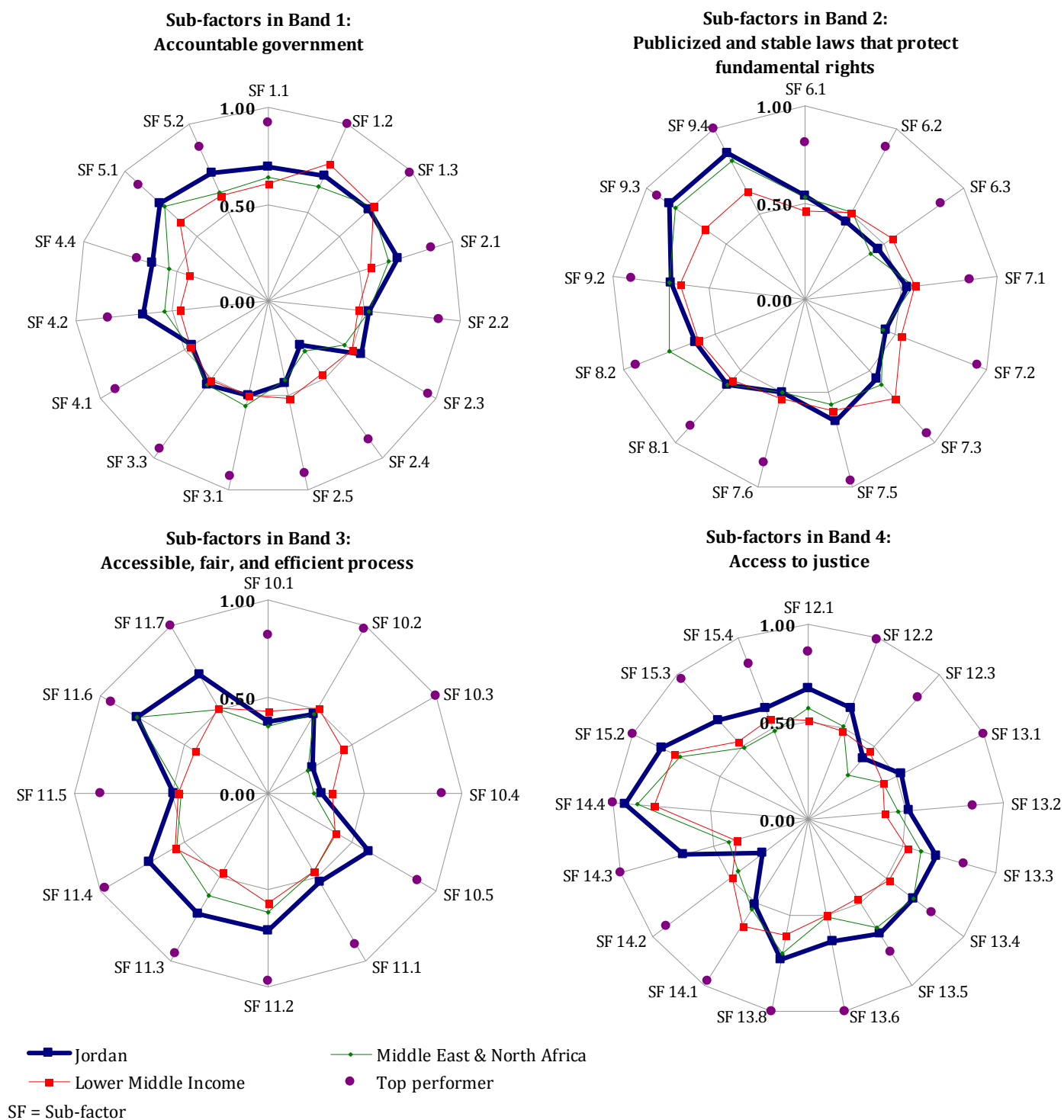
<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for Jordan and Morocco.

<sup>5</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>6</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>7</sup>

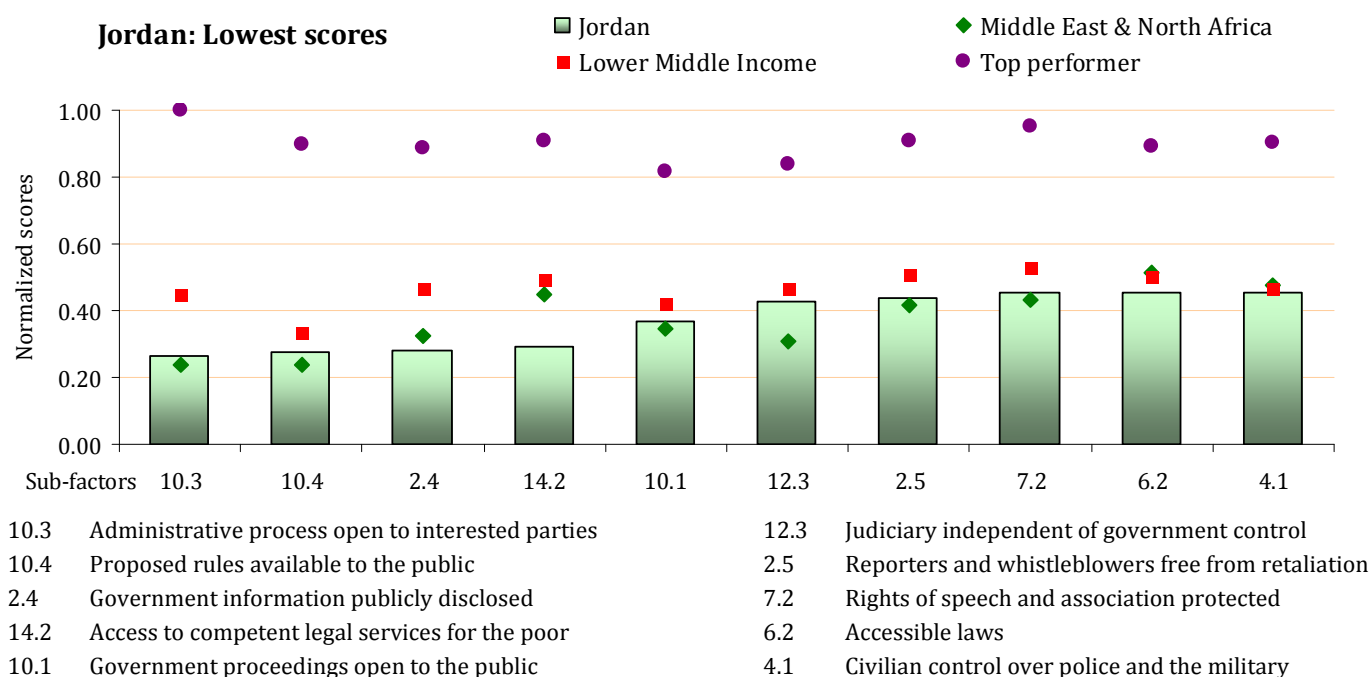
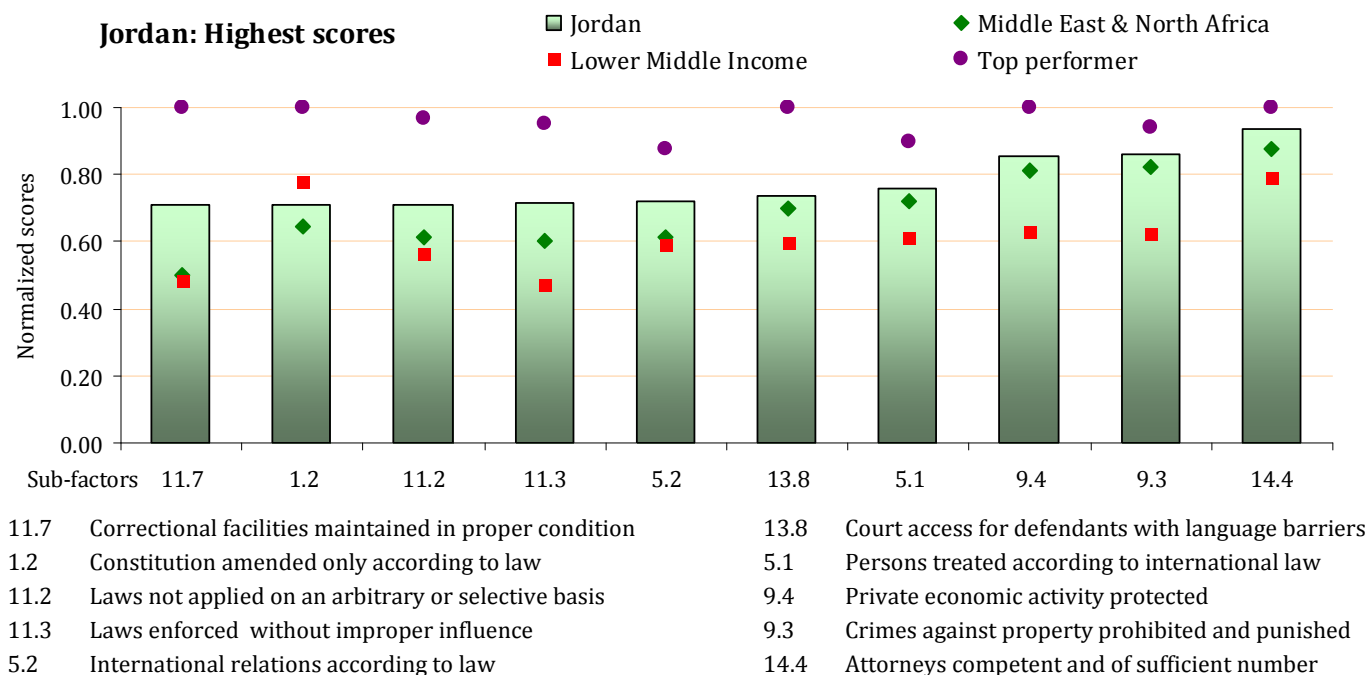
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>7</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# KENYA

(Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)
Income level:	Low (L)
Population:	35 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	21% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	11%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	Low <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.66	0.84	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.31	0.49	0.42
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.12	0.38	0.31
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.29	0.39	0.35
	5. Compliance with international law	0.49	0.57	0.52
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.35	0.51	0.44
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.43	0.51	0.47
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.57	0.52	0.53
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.57	0.62	0.57
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.44	0.50	0.44
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.32	0.40	0.35
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.25	0.46	0.40
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.42	0.44	0.40
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.35	0.44	0.38
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.57	0.50	0.45
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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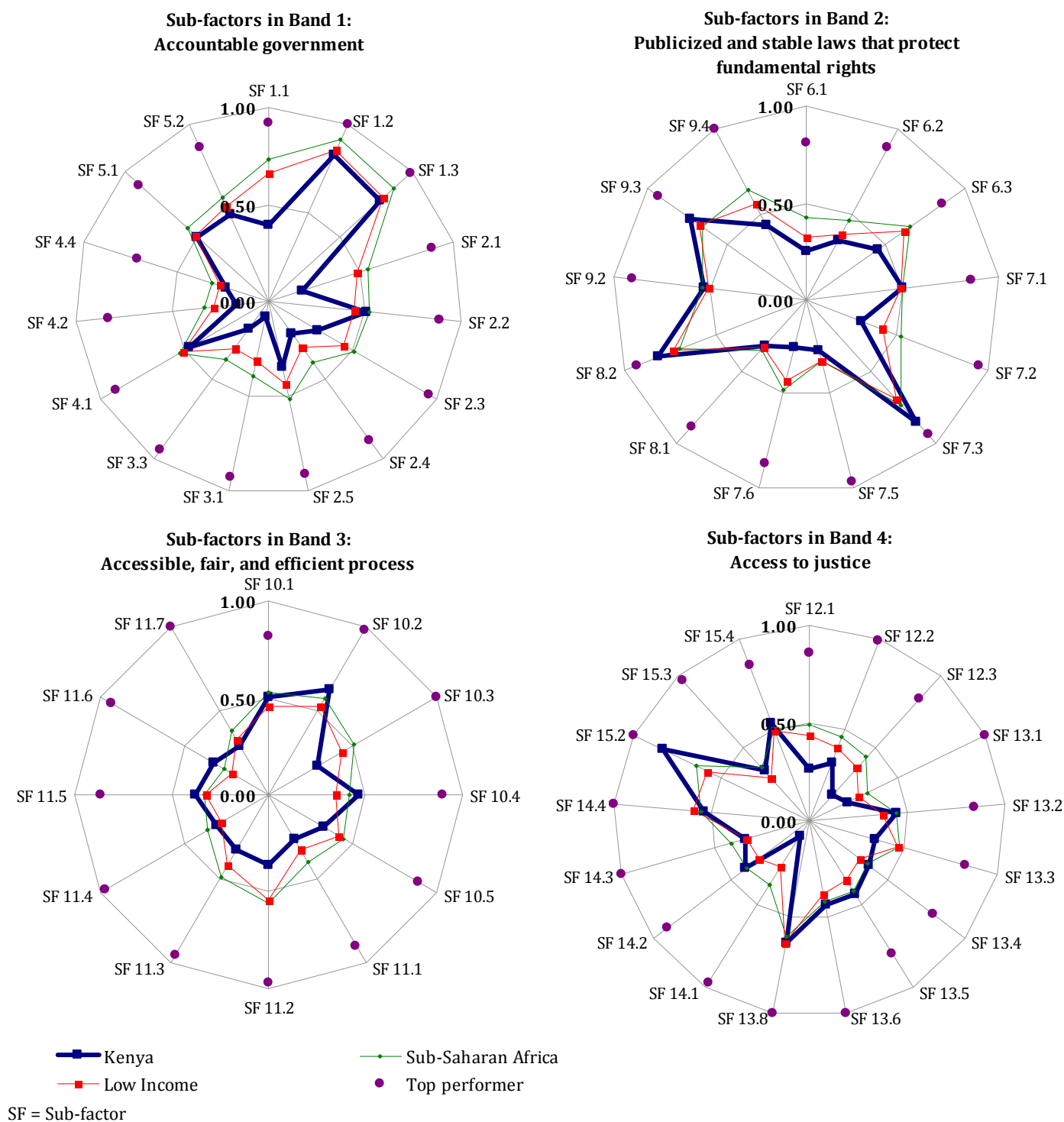
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following low income countries: Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

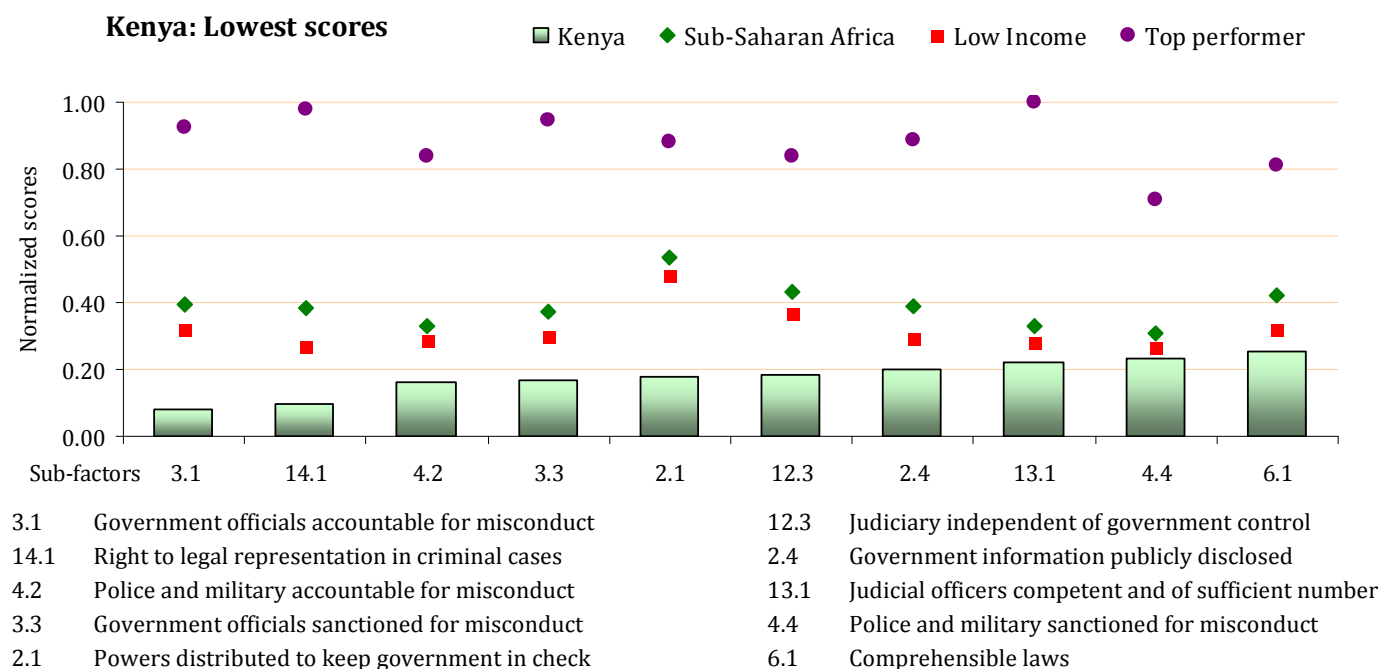
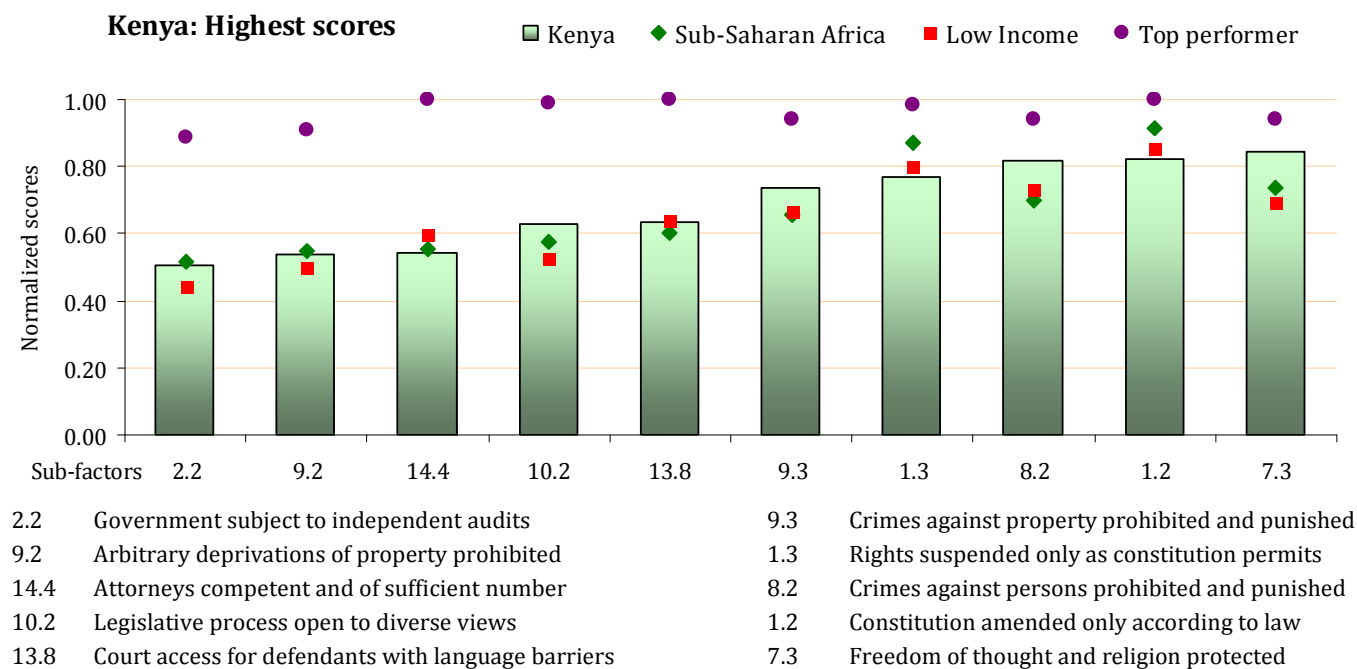
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### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# LIBERIA

(Monrovia)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)
Income level:	Low (L)
Population:	4 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	60% urban
Percentage of total population in the largest city:	26%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Liberia	Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	Low <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.86	0.84	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.54	0.49	0.42
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.33	0.38	0.31
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.33	0.39	0.35
	5. Compliance with international law	0.63	0.57	0.52
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.53	0.51	0.44
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.44	0.51	0.47
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.47	0.52	0.53
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.46	0.62	0.57
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.64	0.50	0.44
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.16	0.40	0.35
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.26	0.46	0.40
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.22	0.44	0.40
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.21	0.44	0.38
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.23	0.50	0.45
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the largest urban center in Liberia. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

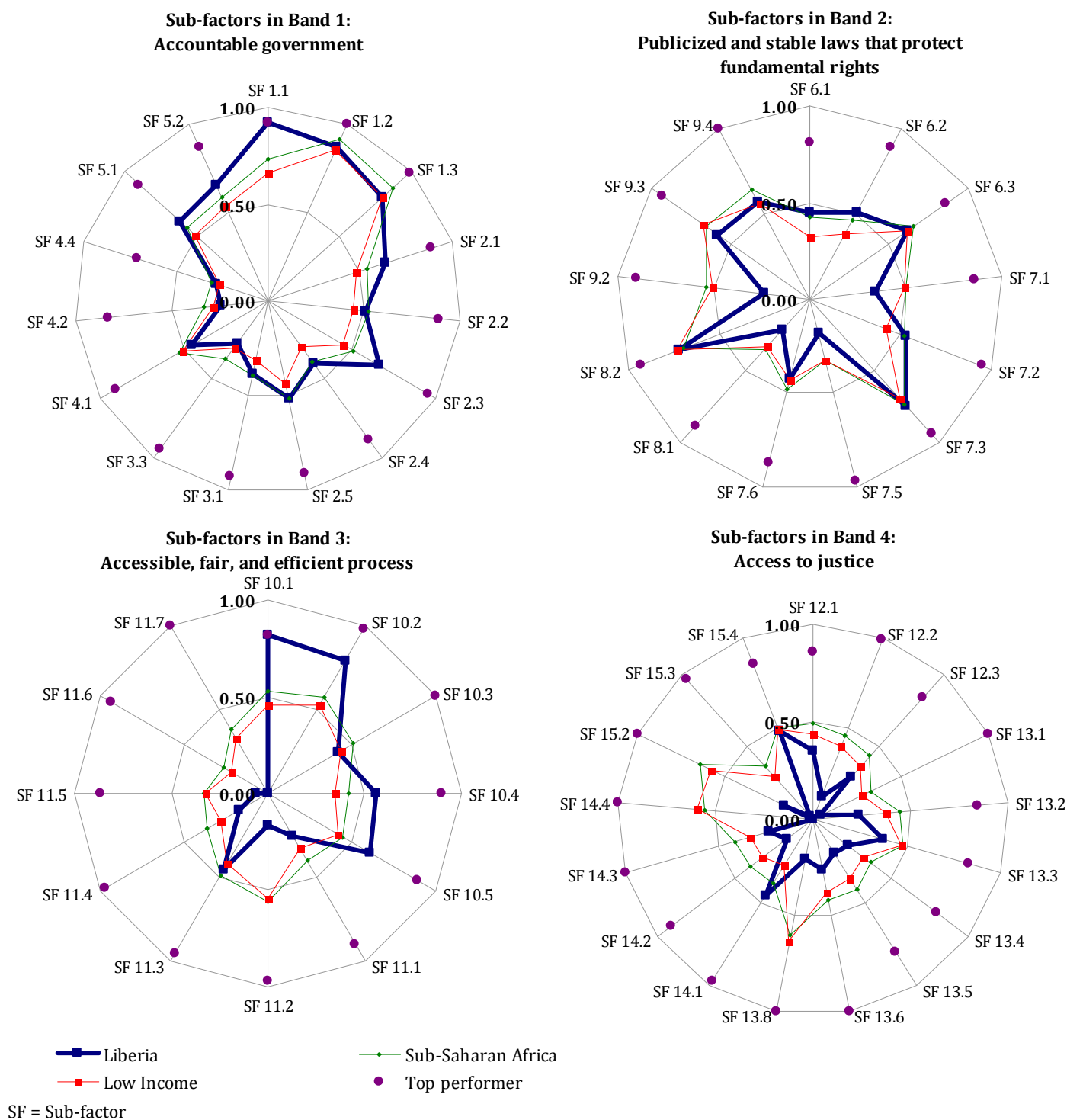
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following low income countries: Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

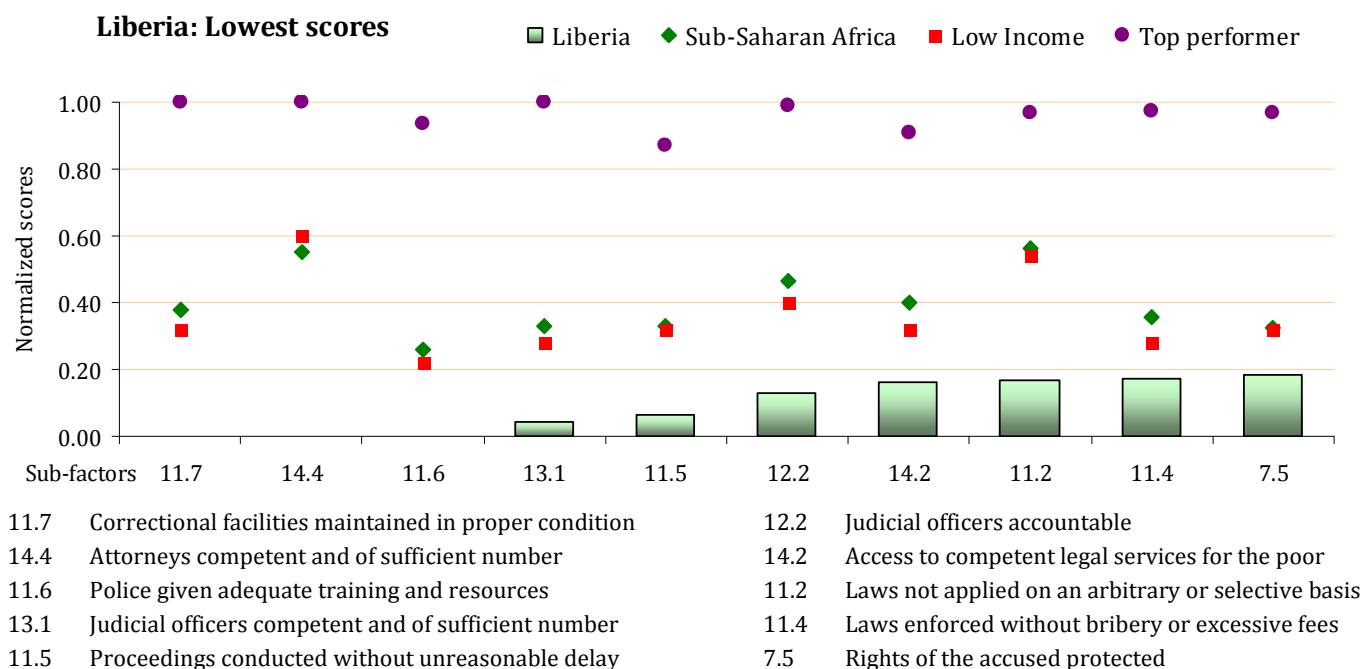
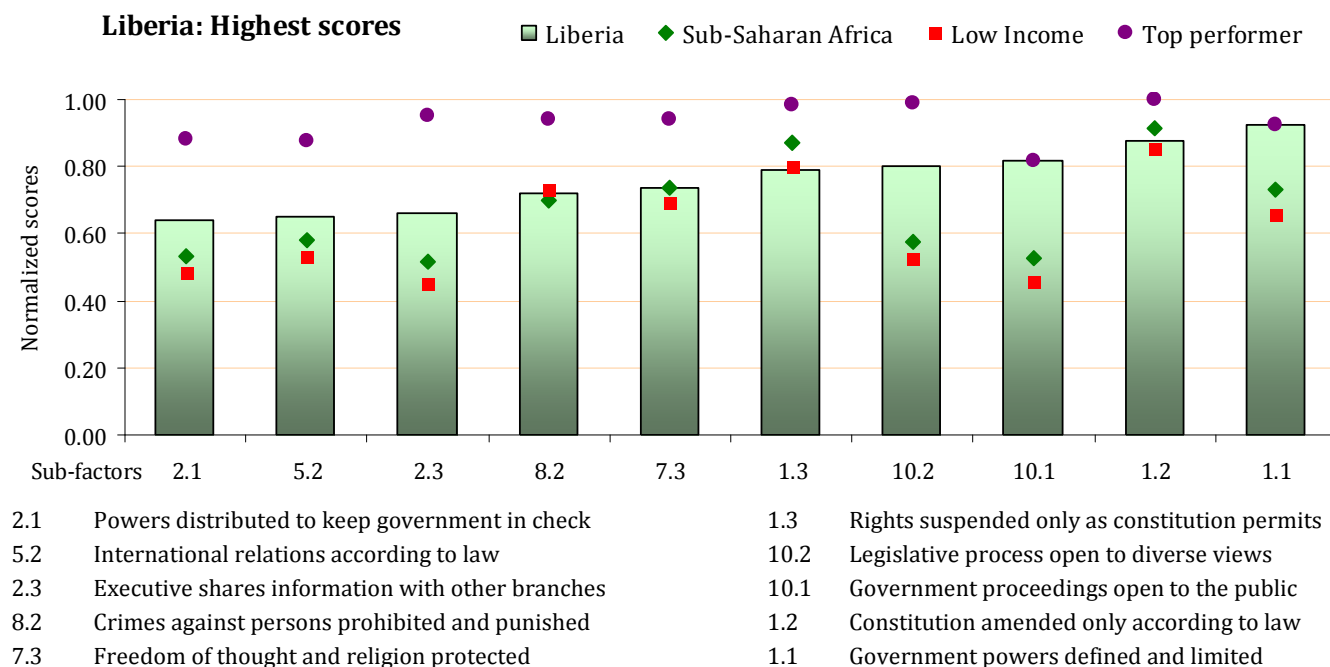
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# MEXICO

(México, D.F., Guadalajara, Monterrey)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Latin America (LAC)
Income level:	Upper Middle (UM)
Population:	110 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	77% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	25%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Mexico	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	Upper Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.87	0.71	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.56	0.46	0.46
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.38	0.41	0.39
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.36	0.38	0.41
	5. Compliance with international law	0.63	0.56	0.59
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.62	0.54	0.56
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.55	0.59	0.59
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.50	0.51	0.63
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.47	0.55	0.65
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.50	0.44	0.47
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.31	0.43	0.45
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.39	0.49	0.52
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.40	0.50	0.53
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.41	0.60	0.63
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.34	0.59	0.57
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

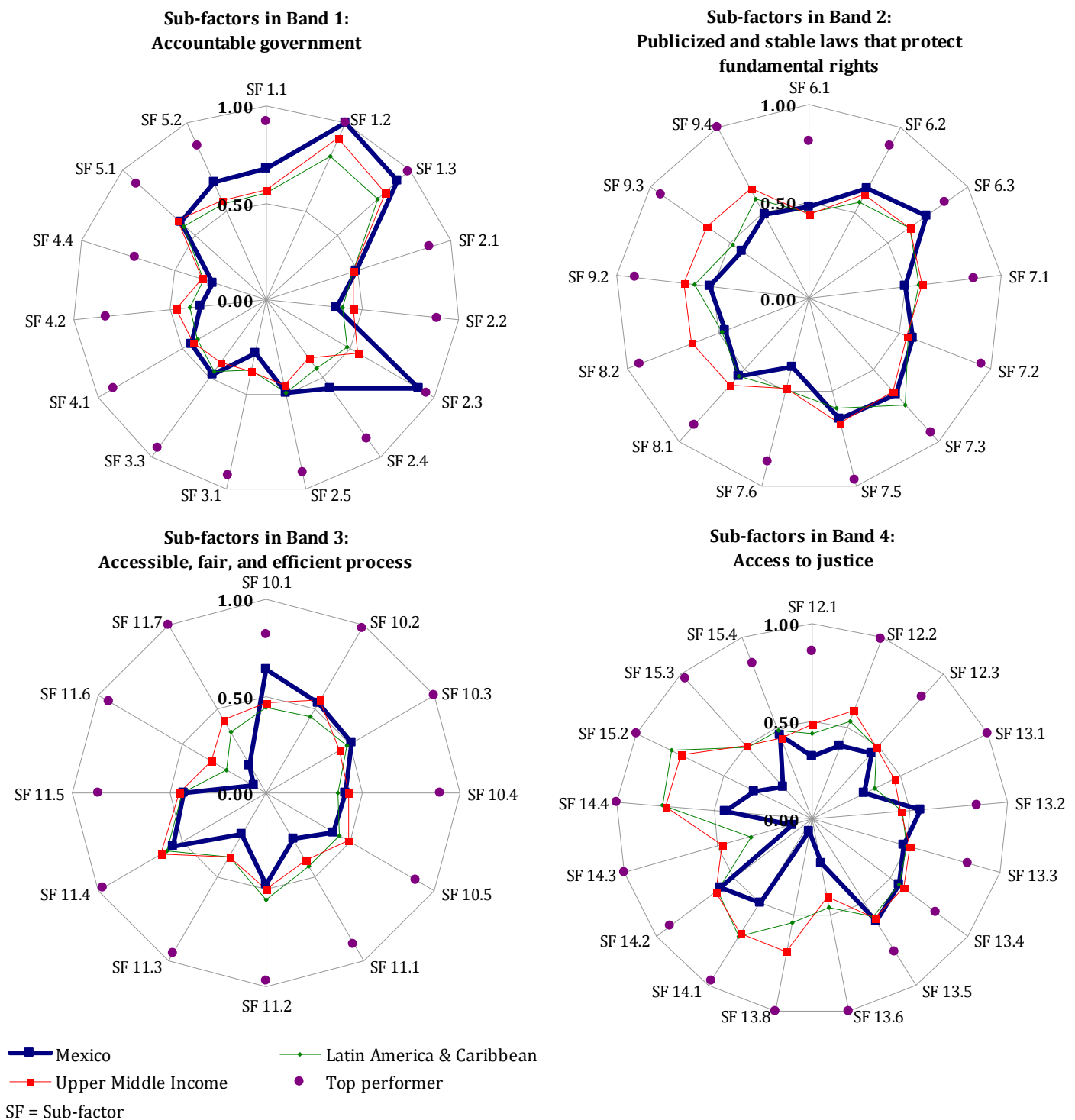
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper middle income countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

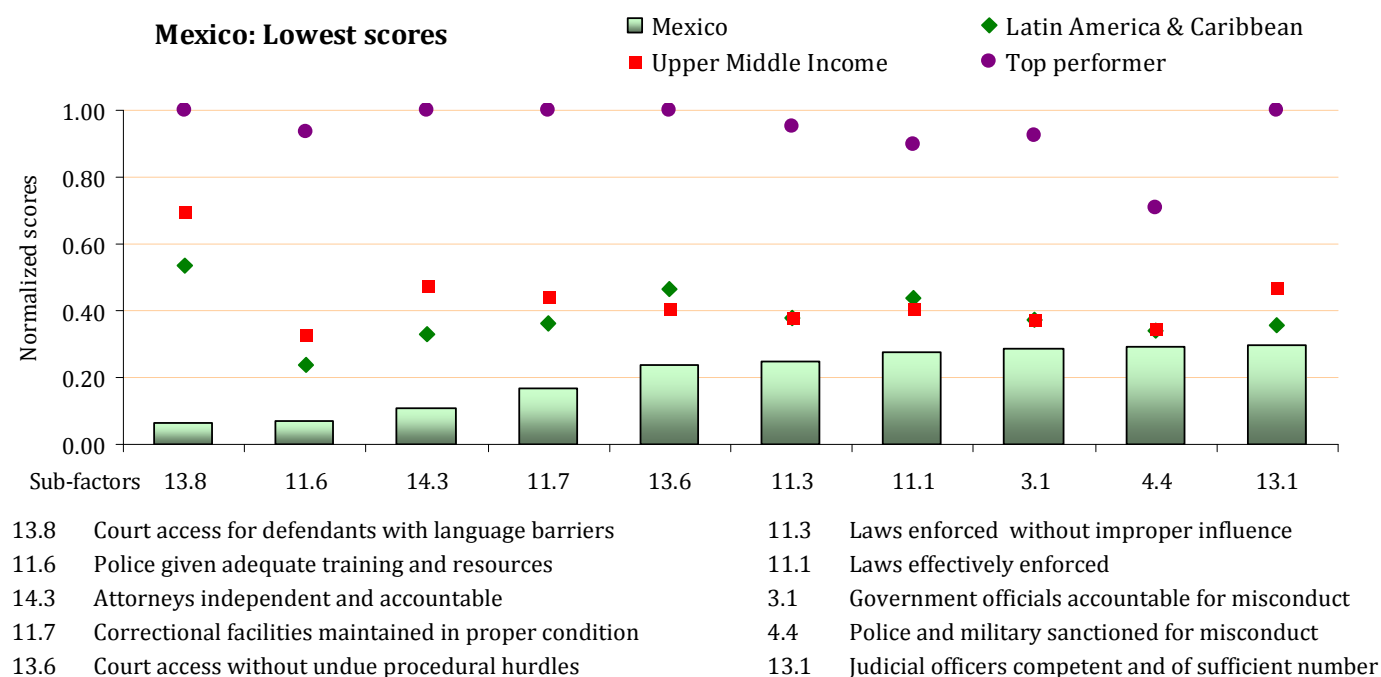
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# MOROCCO

(Casablanca, Rabat, Fes)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Middle East and North Africa (MENA)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	31 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	56% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	19%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Morocco	Middle East and North Africa <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.64	0.67	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.45	0.47	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.58	0.55	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.45	0.51	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.59	0.67	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.48	0.48	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.52	0.53	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.74	0.67	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.75	0.78	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.29	0.34	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.47	0.55	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.36	0.46	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.51	0.58	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.55	0.57	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.43	0.57	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

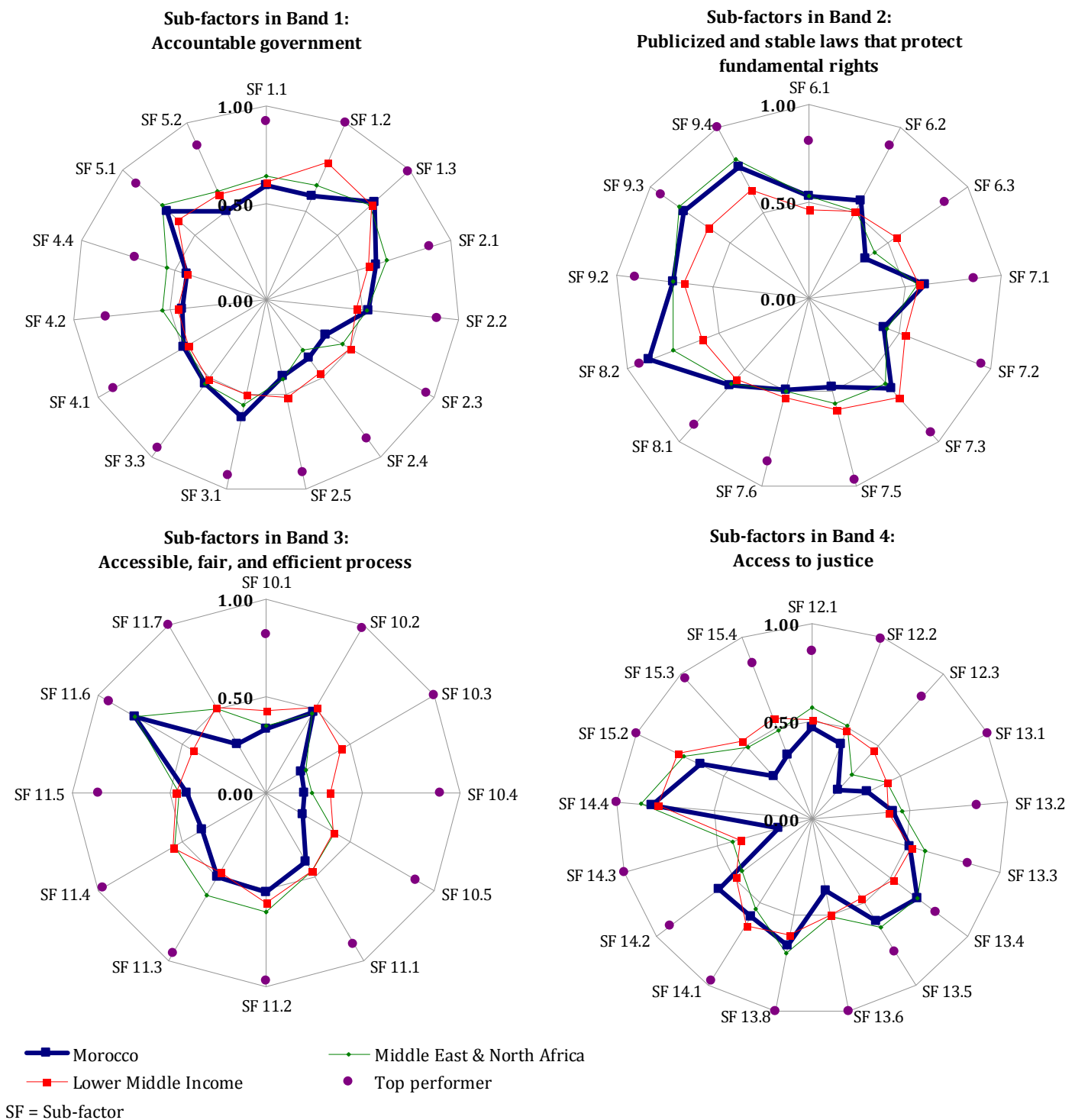
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Jordan and Morocco.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper-middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

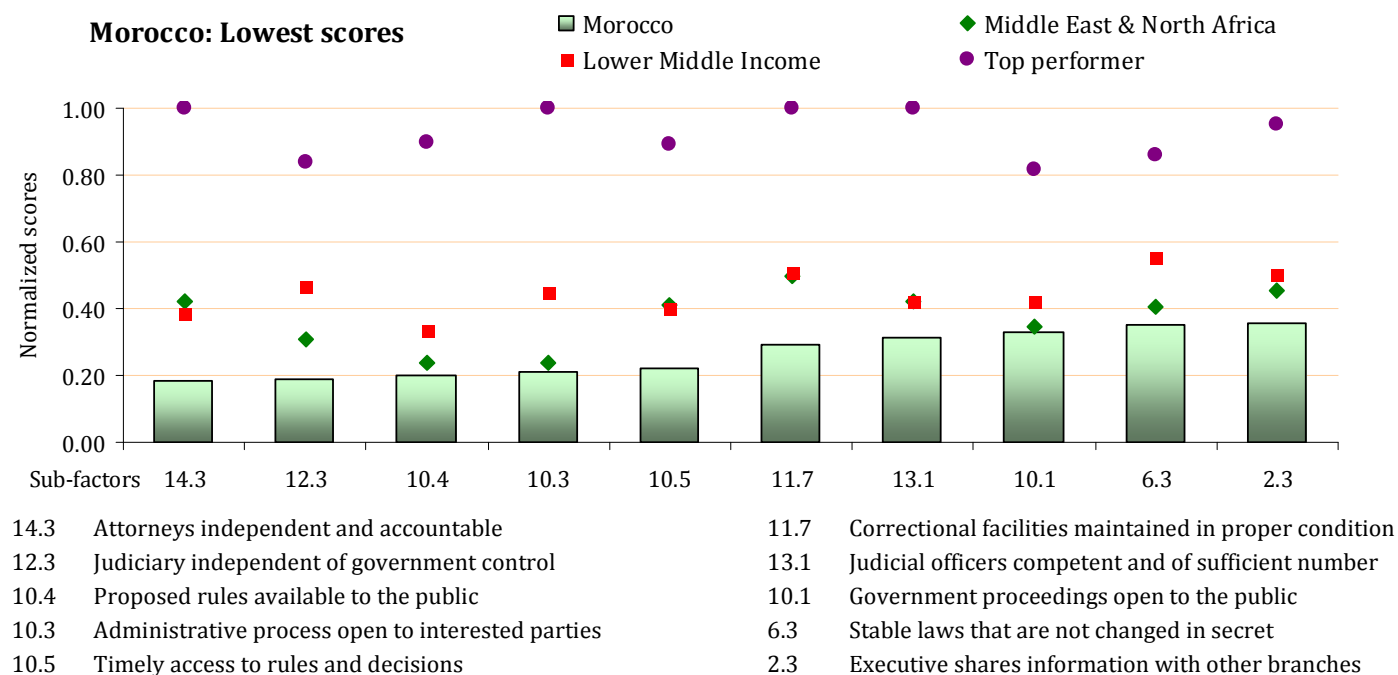
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# NETHERLANDS

(Amsterdam, Rotterdam, s'Gravenhage)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Western Europe (EUR)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	17 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	81% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	16%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Netherlands	Western Europe <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.81	0.80	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.78	0.74	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.76	0.76	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.68	0.69	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.82	0.75	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.75	0.74	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.83	0.82	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.87	0.87	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.83	0.84	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.84	0.73	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.80	0.78	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.83	0.78	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.72	0.68	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.87	0.86	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.76	0.76	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

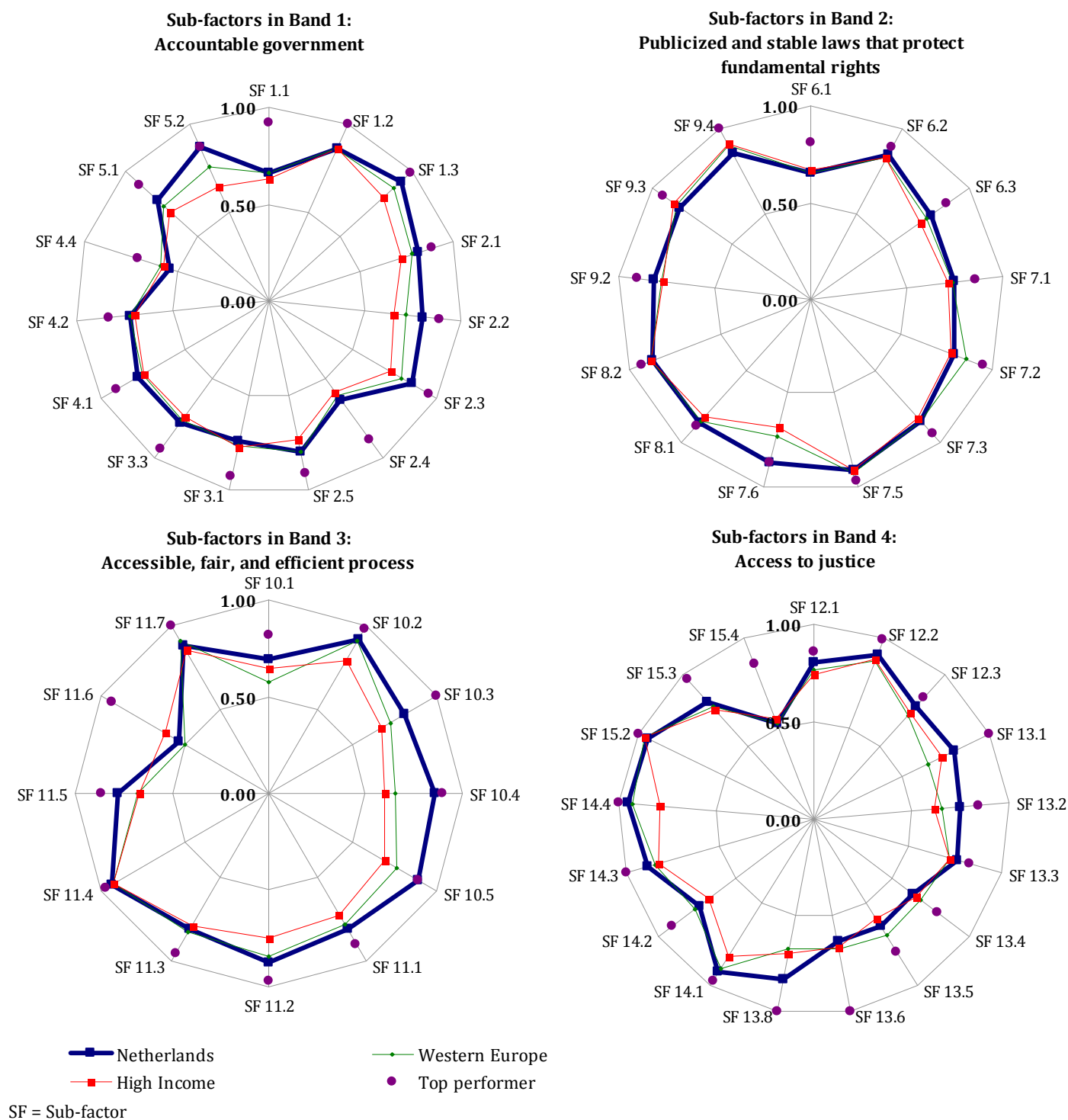
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Austria, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper-middle income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

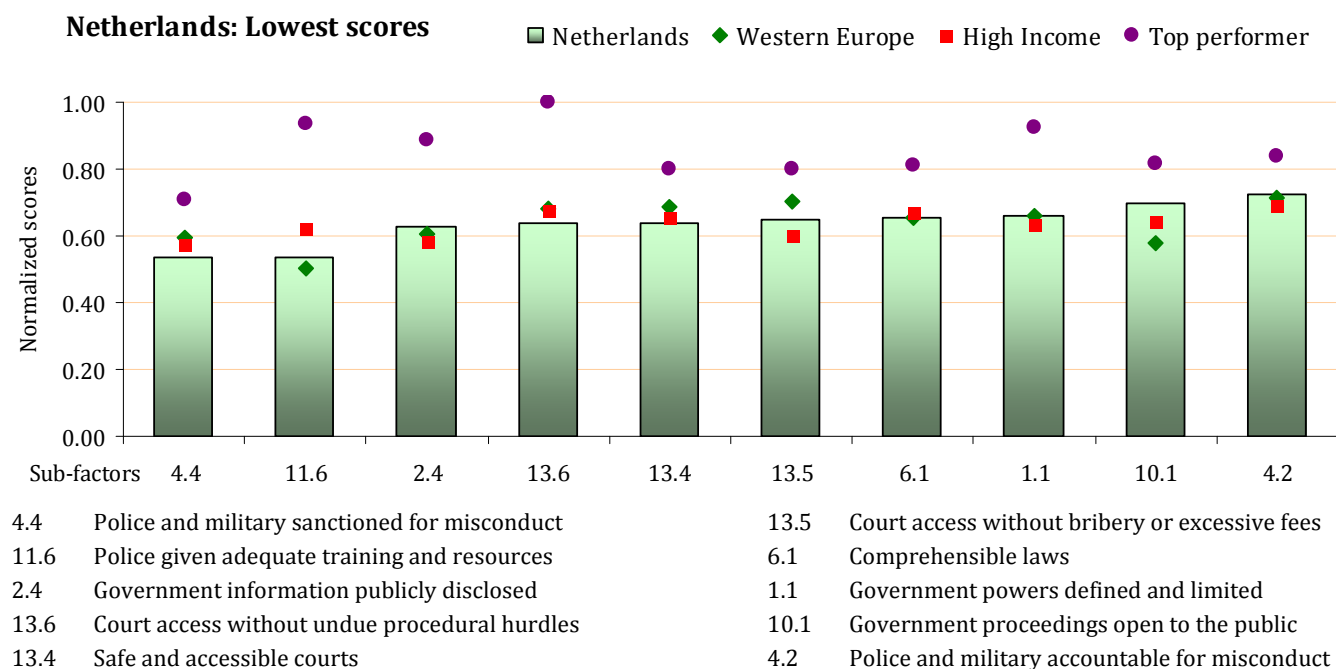
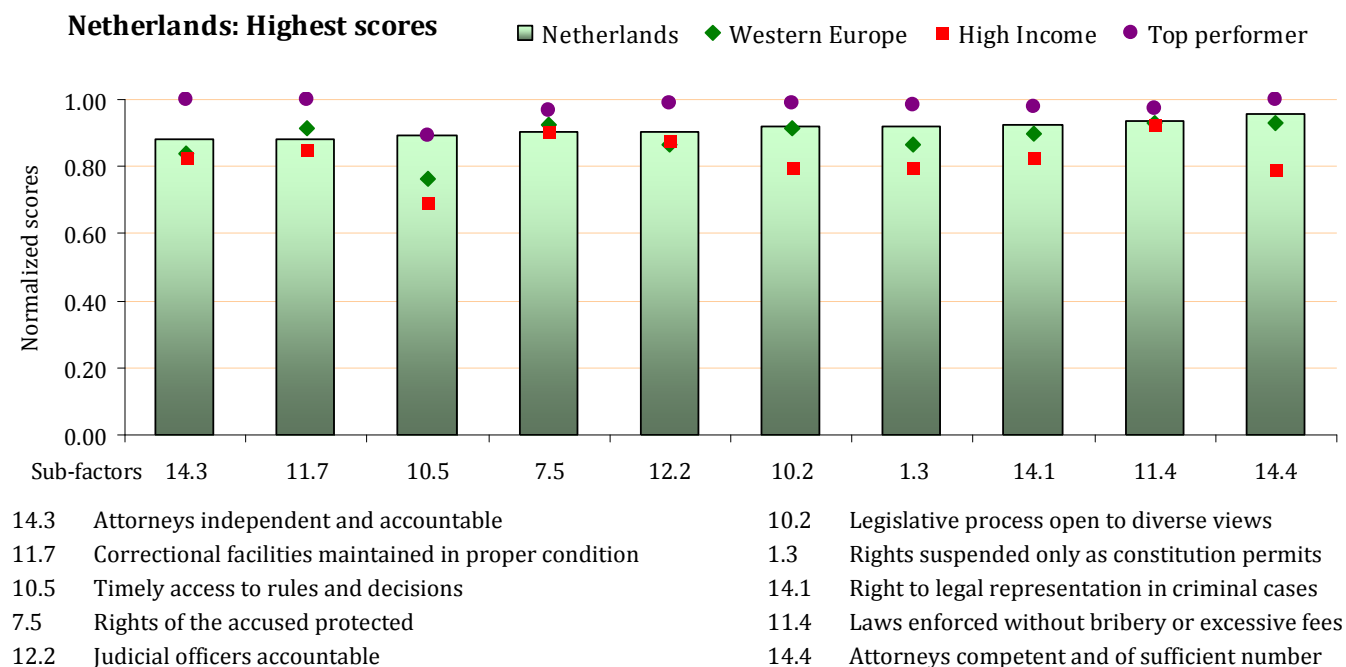
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# NIGERIA

(Lagos, Kano, Ibadan)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)
Income level:	Low (L)
Population:	148 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	48% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	10%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Nigeria	Sub-Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	Low <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.88	0.84	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.36	0.49	0.42
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.34	0.38	0.31
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.37	0.39	0.35
	5. Compliance with international law	0.50	0.57	0.52
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.48	0.51	0.44
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.45	0.51	0.47
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.47	0.52	0.53
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.68	0.62	0.57
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.35	0.50	0.44
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.39	0.40	0.35
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.64	0.46	0.40
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.59	0.44	0.40
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.56	0.44	0.38
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.70	0.50	0.45
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

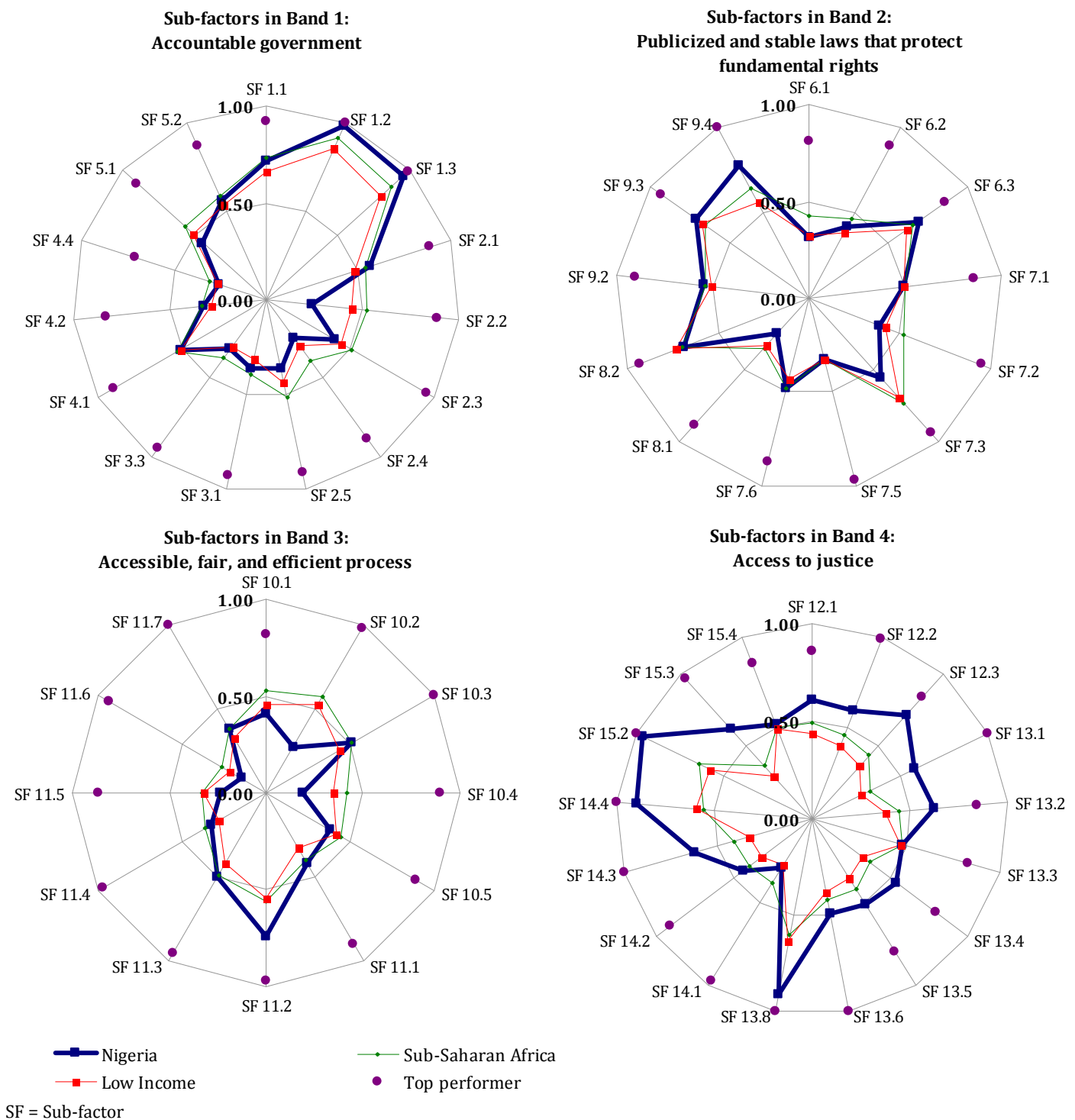
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper-middle income countries: Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

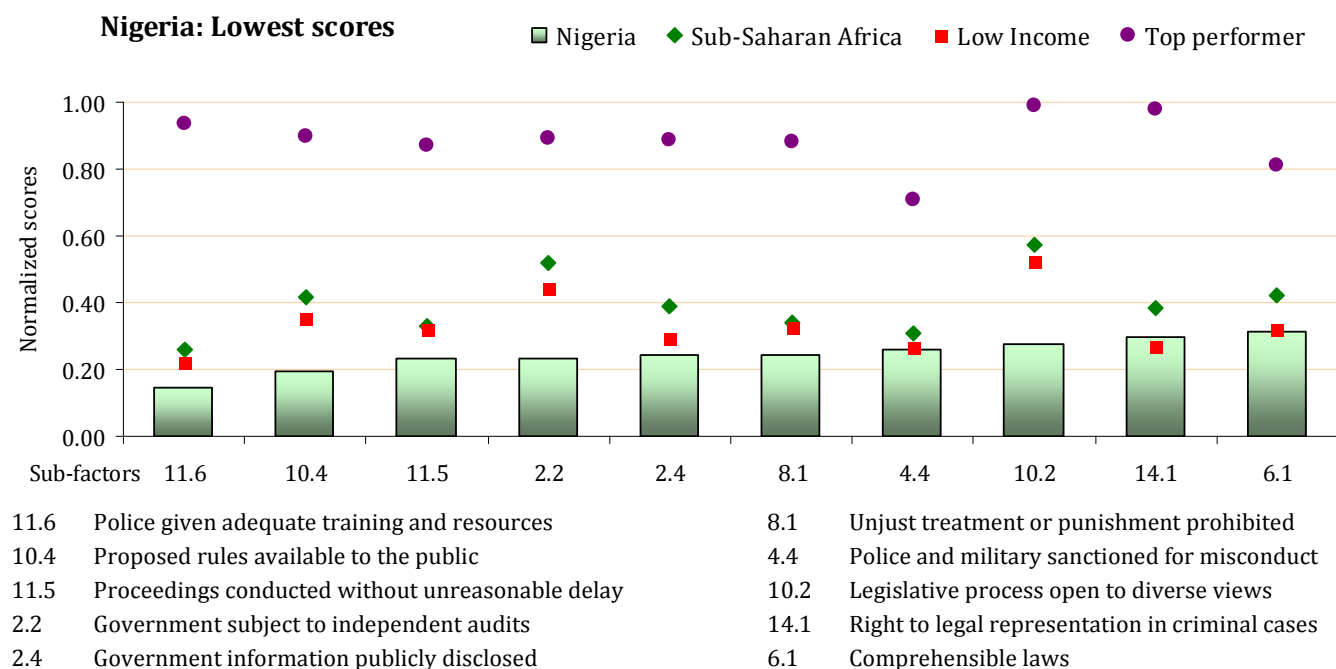
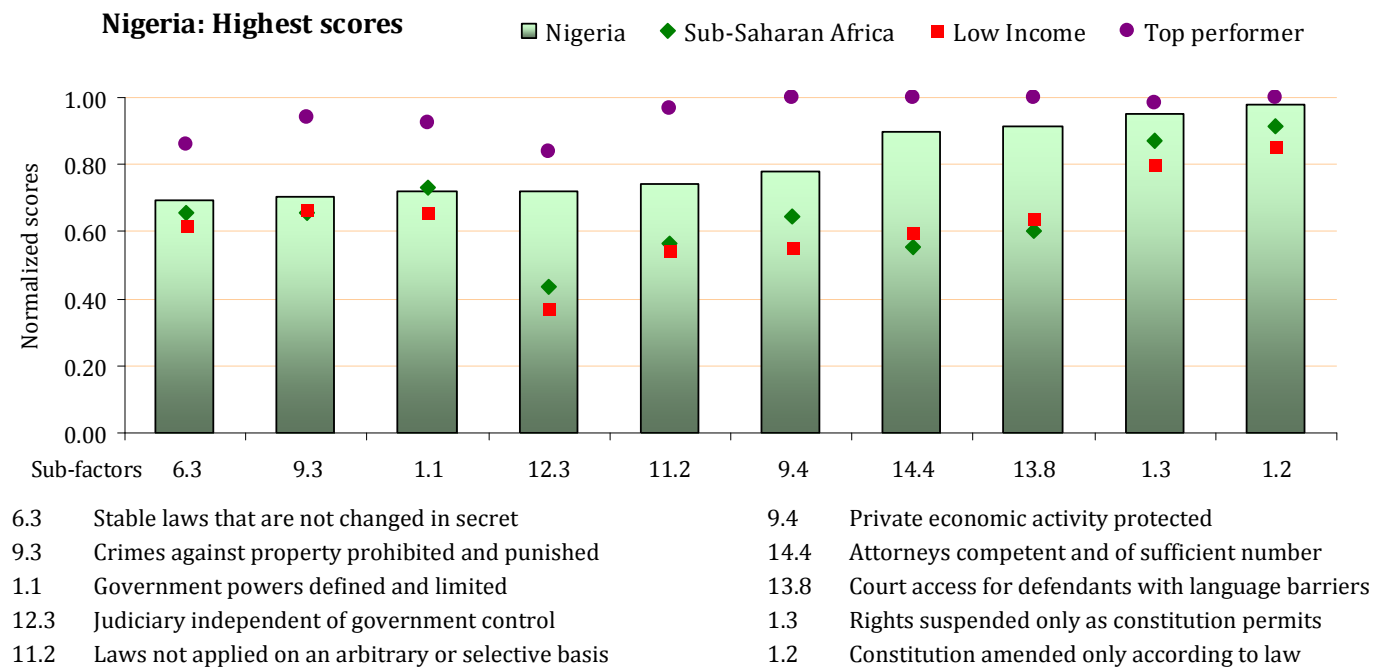
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<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# PAKISTAN

(Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	South Asia (SA)
Income level:	Low (L)
Population:	161 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	36% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	13%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Pakistan	South Asia <sup>3</sup>	Low <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.50	0.68	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.29	0.48	0.42
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.22	0.38	0.31
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.31	0.47	0.35
	5. Compliance with international law	0.29	0.47	0.52
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.29	0.39	0.44
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.44	0.54	0.47
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.48	0.53	0.53
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.43	0.51	0.57
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.29	0.46	0.44
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.34	0.41	0.35
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.29	0.43	0.40
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.30	0.39	0.40
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.36	0.51	0.38
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.30	0.45	0.45
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

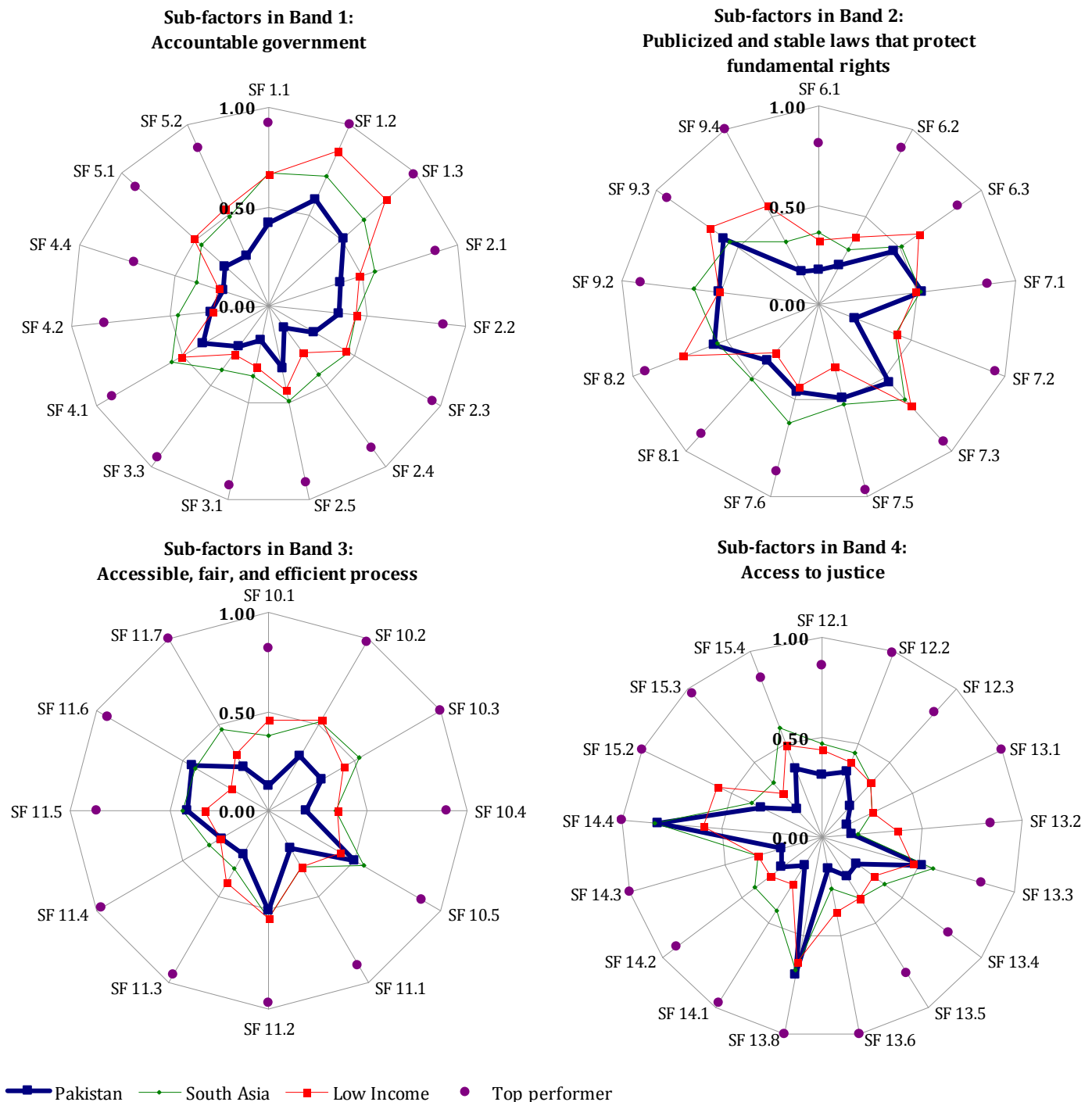
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for India and Pakistan.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following low income countries: Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

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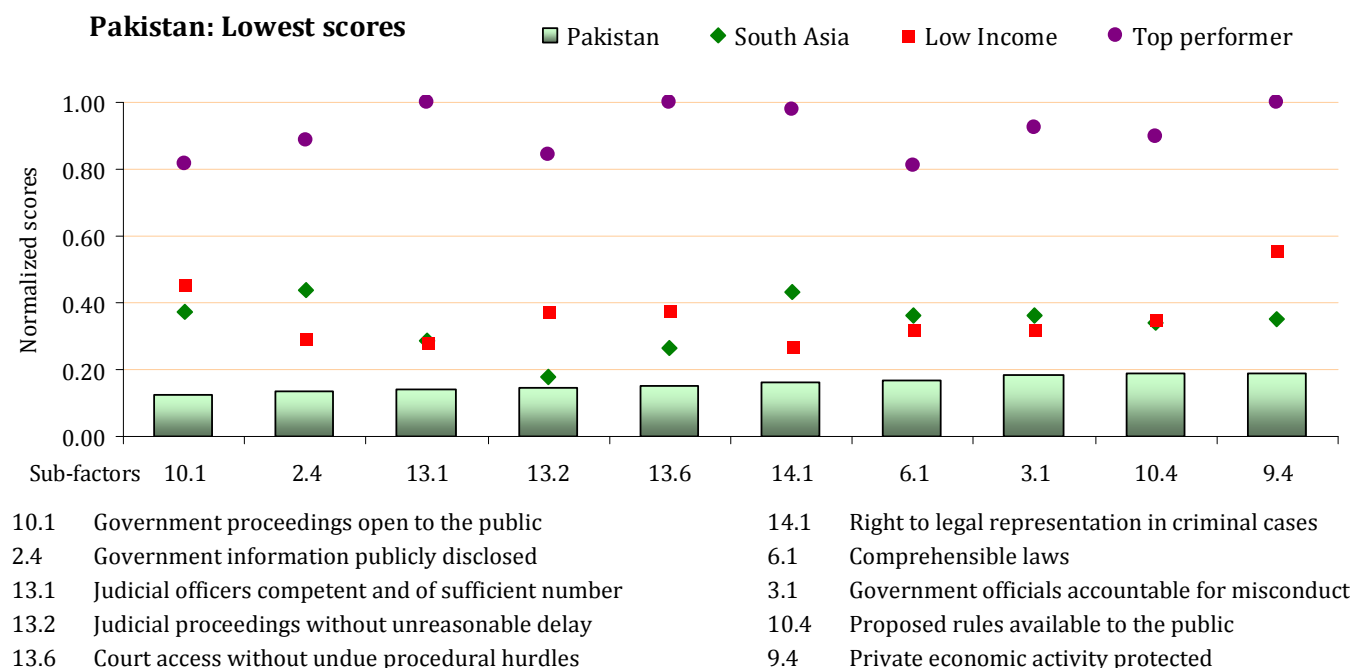
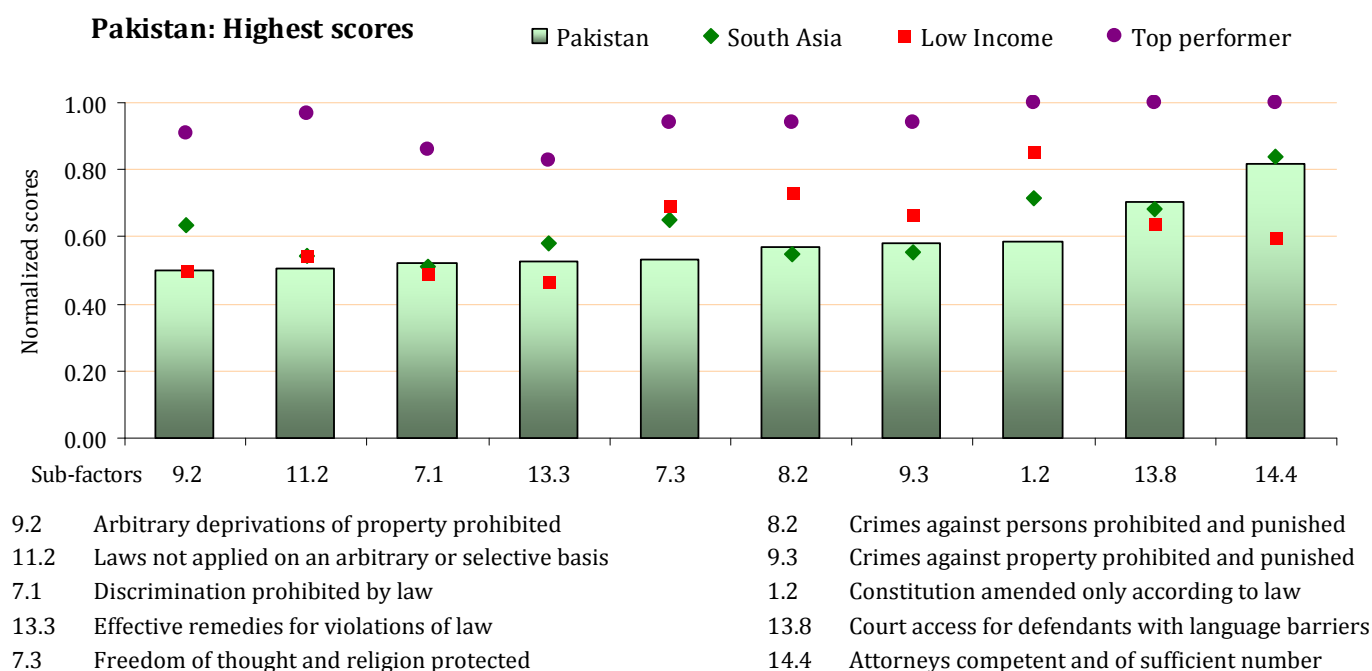


<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

SF = Sub-factor

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# PERU

(Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Latin America (LAC)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	29 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	71% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	32%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Peru	Latin America <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.70	0.71	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.50	0.46	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.46	0.41	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.42	0.38	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.76	0.56	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.53	0.54	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.60	0.59	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.60	0.51	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.63	0.55	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.44	0.44	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.46	0.43	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.47	0.49	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.48	0.50	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.67	0.60	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.71	0.59	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

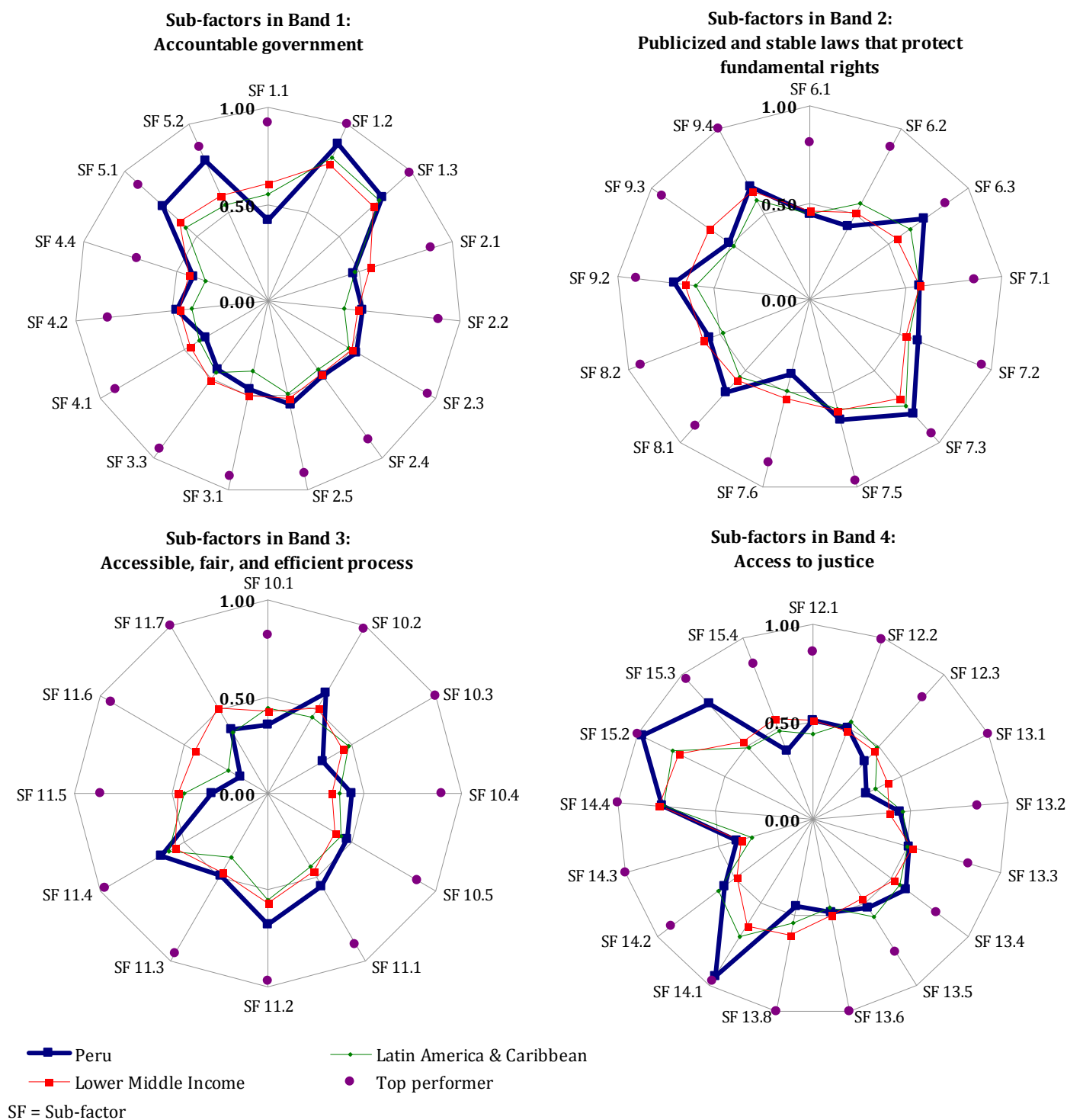
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, and Peru.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

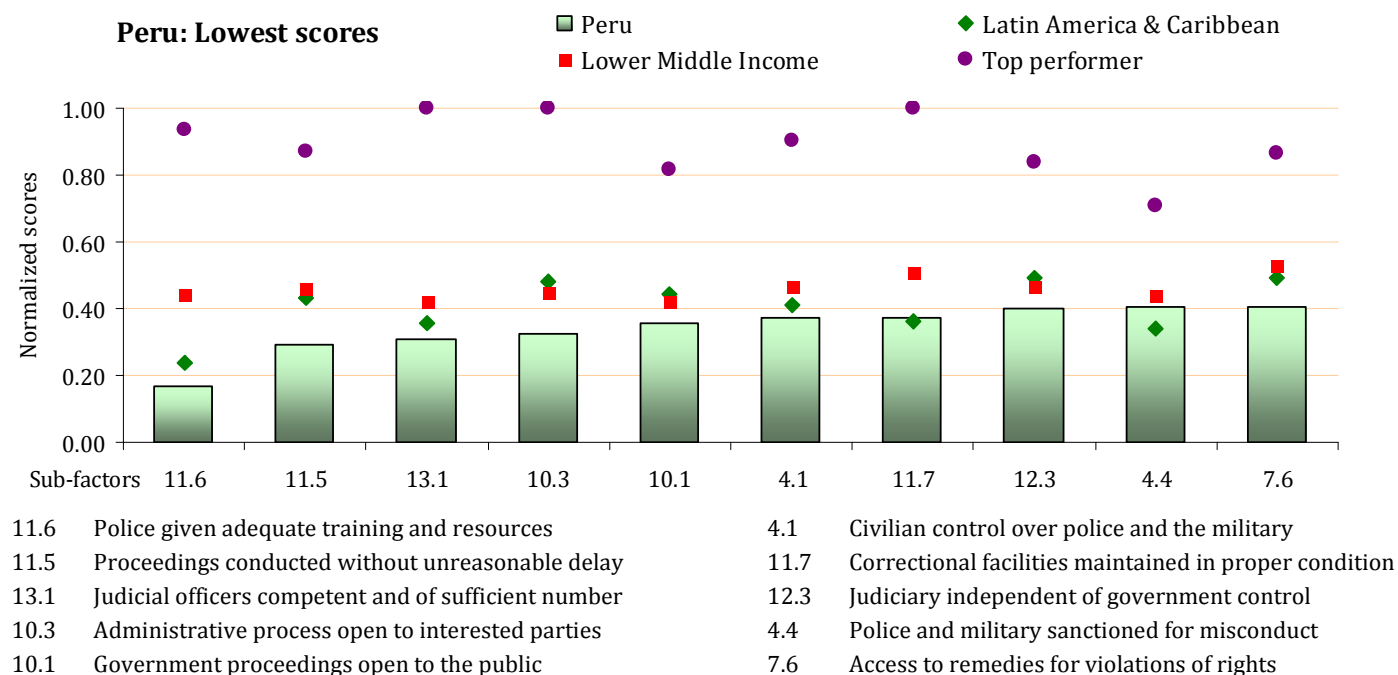
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# PHILIPPINES

(Manila, Davao, Cebu)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	90 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	64% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	14%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Philippines	East Asia and Pacific <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.79	0.73	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.46	0.58	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.54	0.68	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.48	0.58	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.62	0.63	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.46	0.61	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.58	0.67	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.59	0.75	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.63	0.76	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.40	0.53	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.46	0.65	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.46	0.66	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.37	0.57	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.46	0.63	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.54	0.73	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

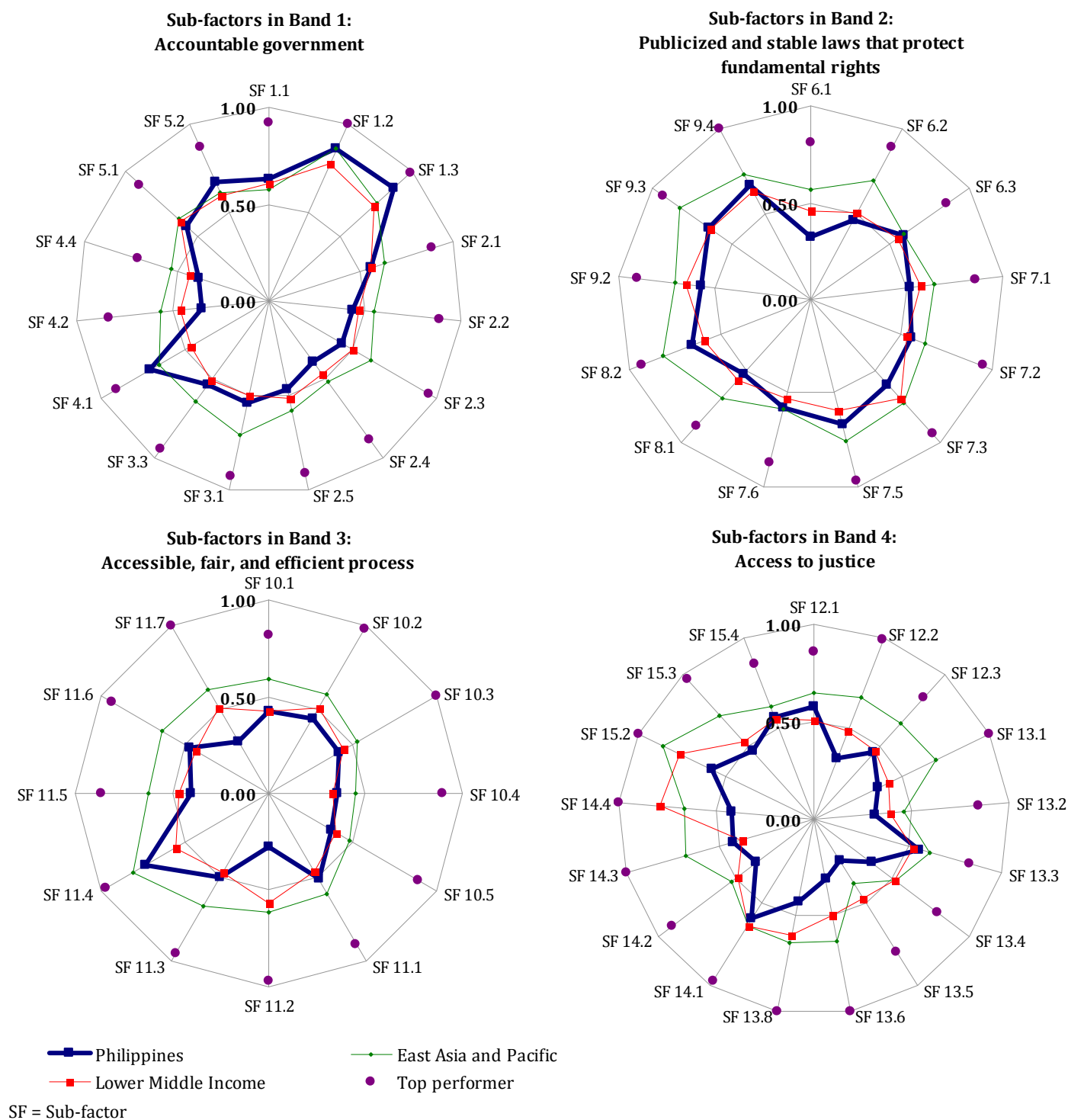
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Australia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper-middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

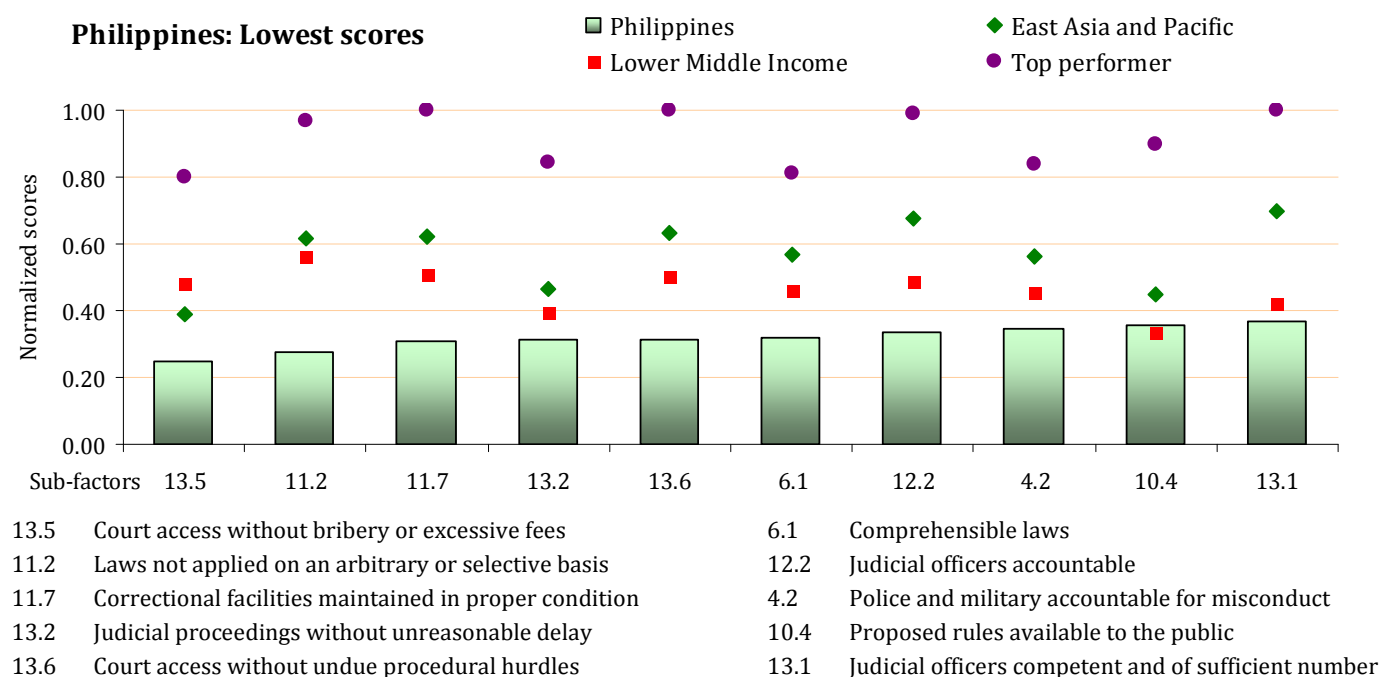
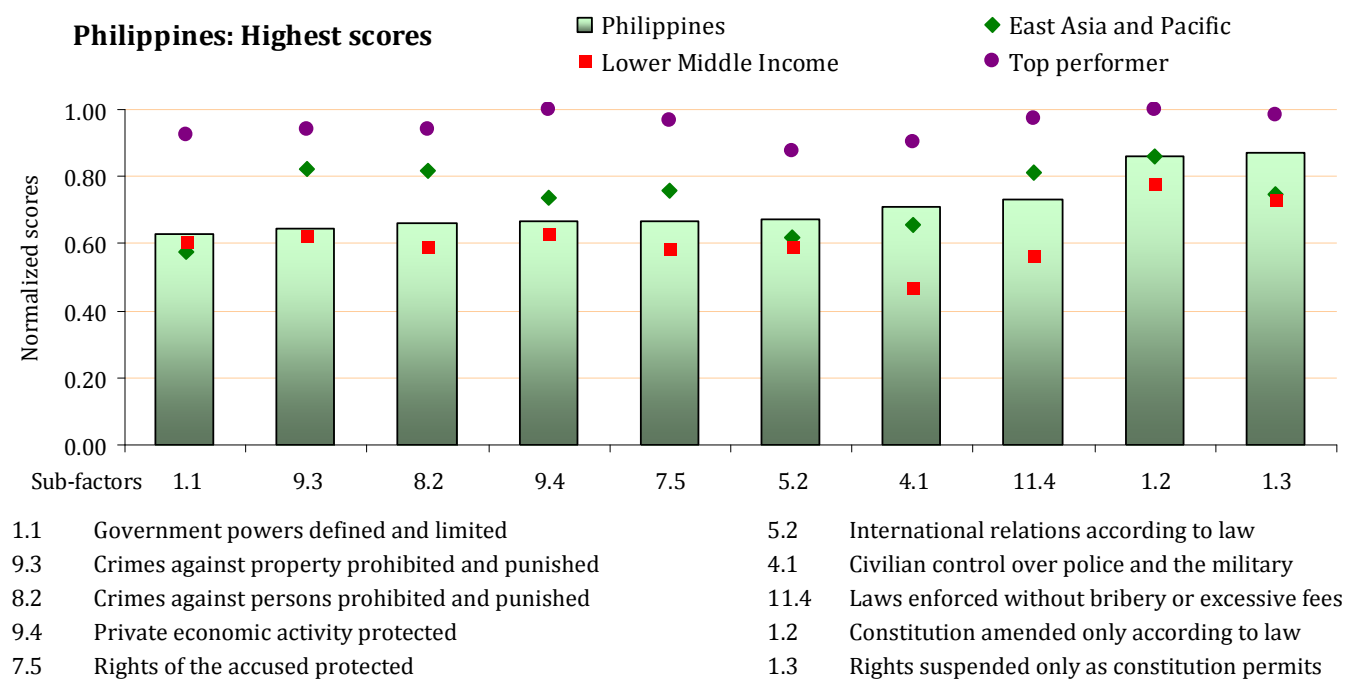
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# POLAND

(Warsaw, Cracow, Lodz)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Eastern Europe & Central Asia (ECA)
Income level:	Upper Middle (UM)
Population:	38 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	61% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	8%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Poland	Eastern Europe & Central Asia <sup>3</sup>	Upper Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.81	0.74	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.57	0.43	0.46
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.51	0.37	0.39
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.49	0.43	0.41
	5. Compliance with international law	0.72	0.61	0.59
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.58	0.52	0.56
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.71	0.58	0.59
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.80	0.67	0.63
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.79	0.72	0.65
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.55	0.42	0.47
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.53	0.45	0.45
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.71	0.51	0.52
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.56	0.56	0.53
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.69	0.63	0.63
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.65	0.58	0.57
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

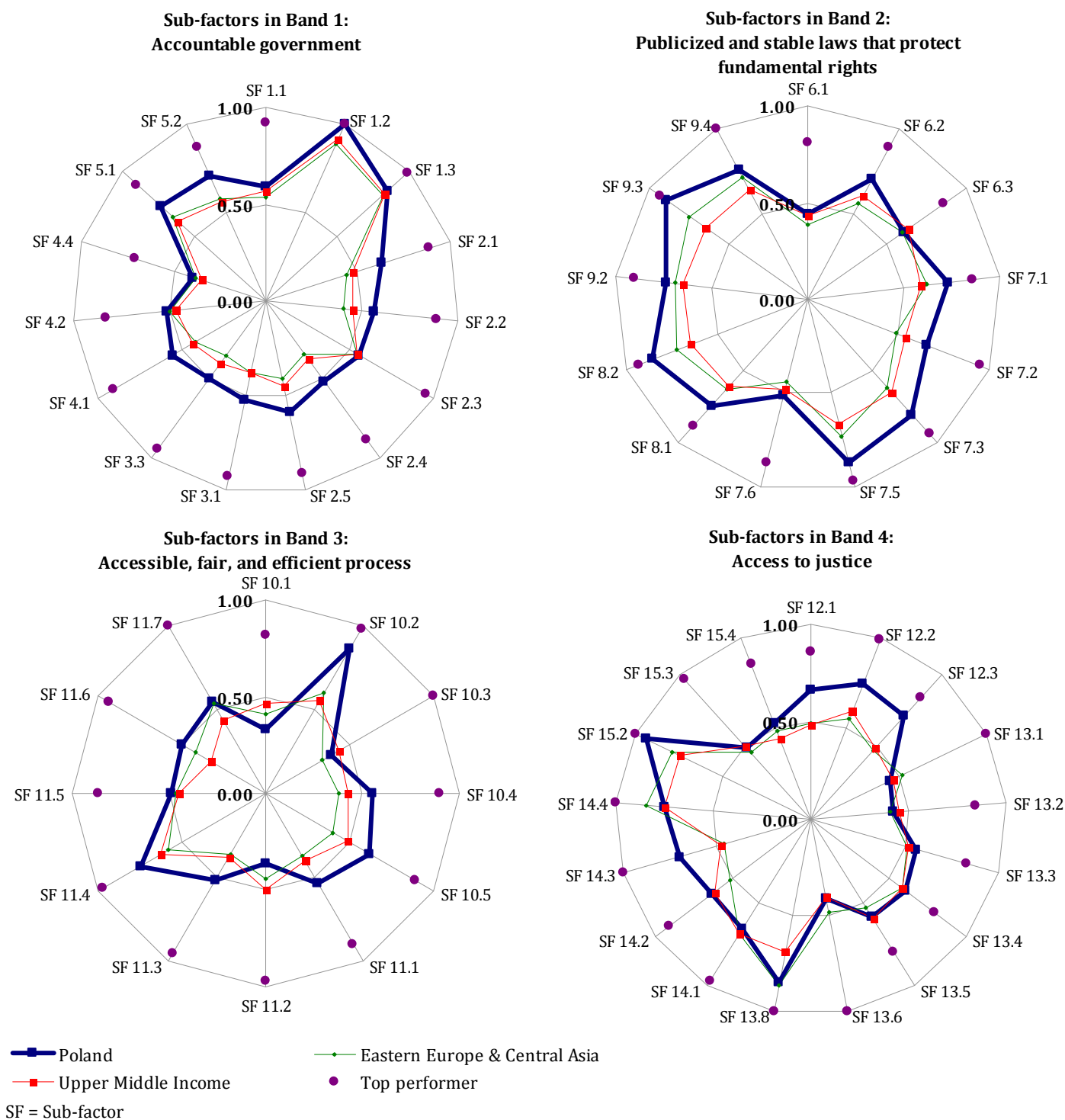
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, and Turkey.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper middle income countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

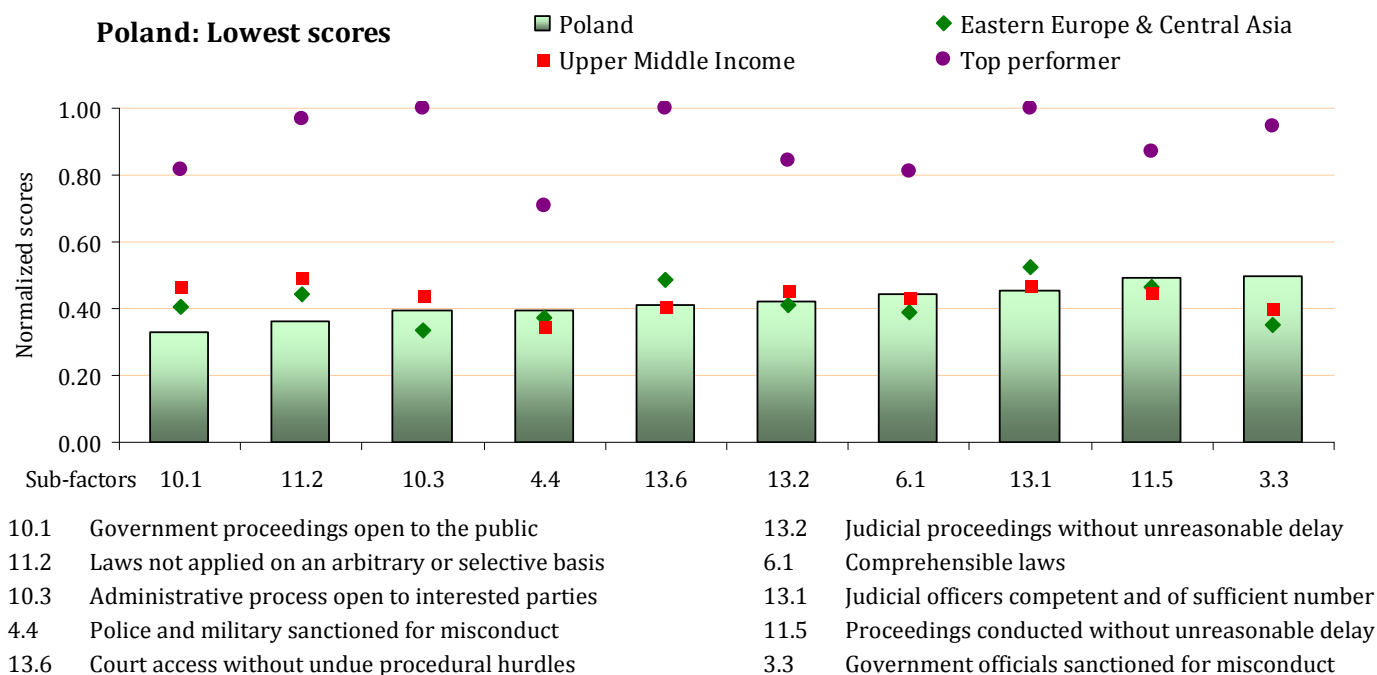
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Seoul, Busan, Incheon)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	49 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	81% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	33%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Republic of Korea	East Asia and Pacific <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.77	0.73	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.46	0.58	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.51	0.68	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.48	0.58	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.68	0.63	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.74	0.61	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.70	0.67	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.74	0.75	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.79	0.76	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.63	0.53	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.65	0.65	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.69	0.66	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.63	0.57	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.53	0.63	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.63	0.73	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

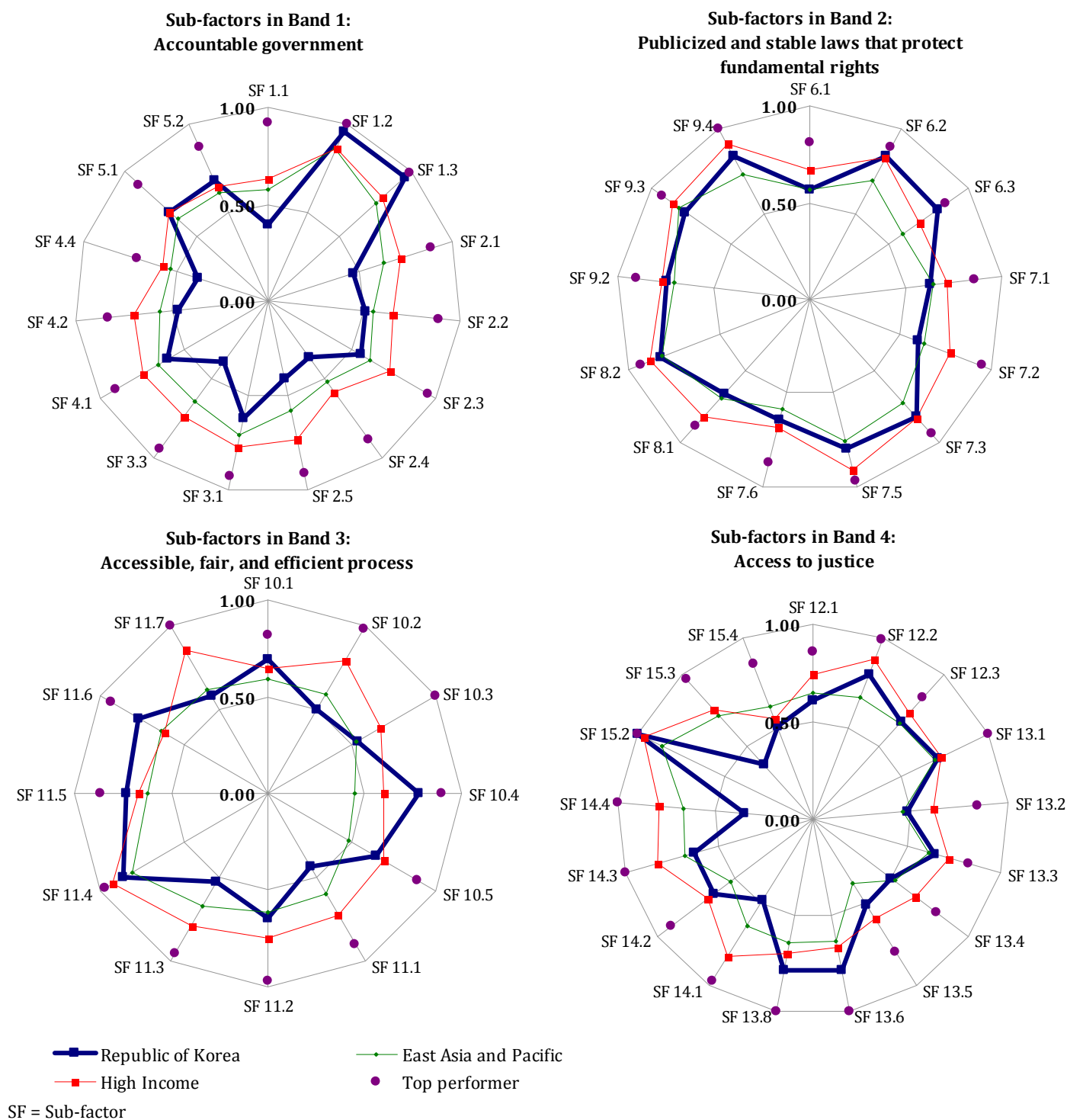
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Australia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper-middle income countries: Austria, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

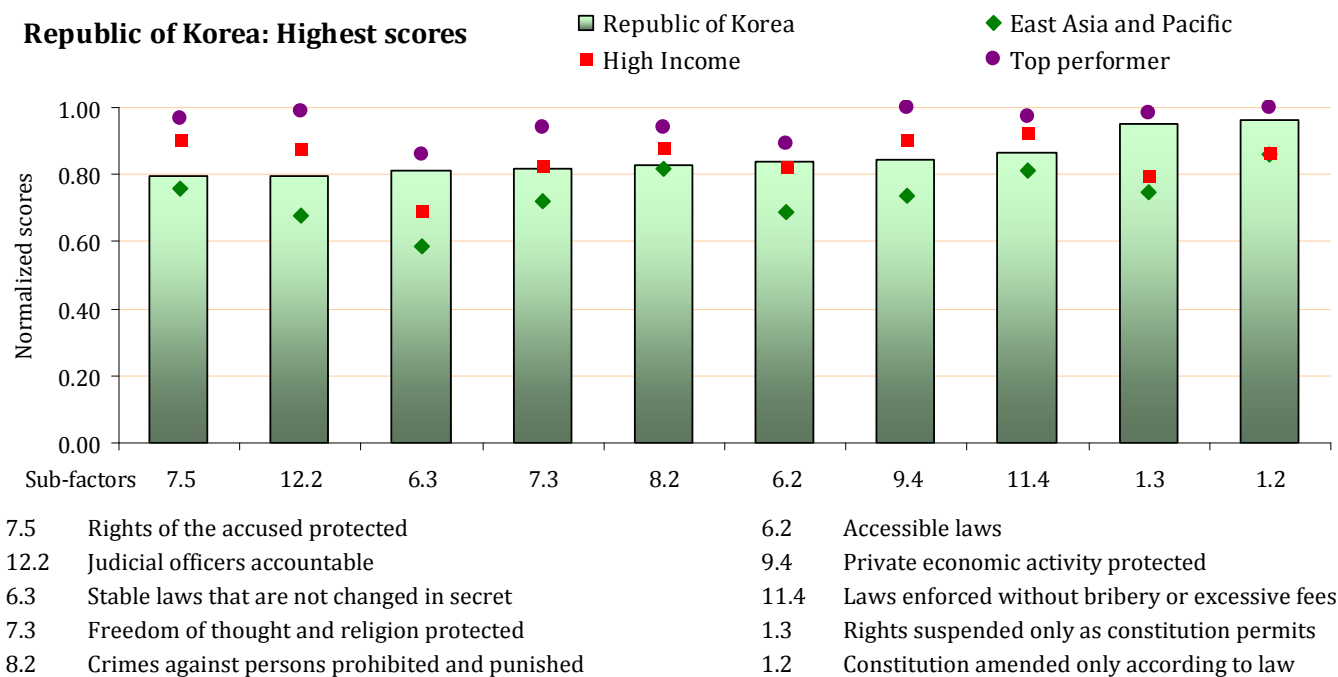


<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

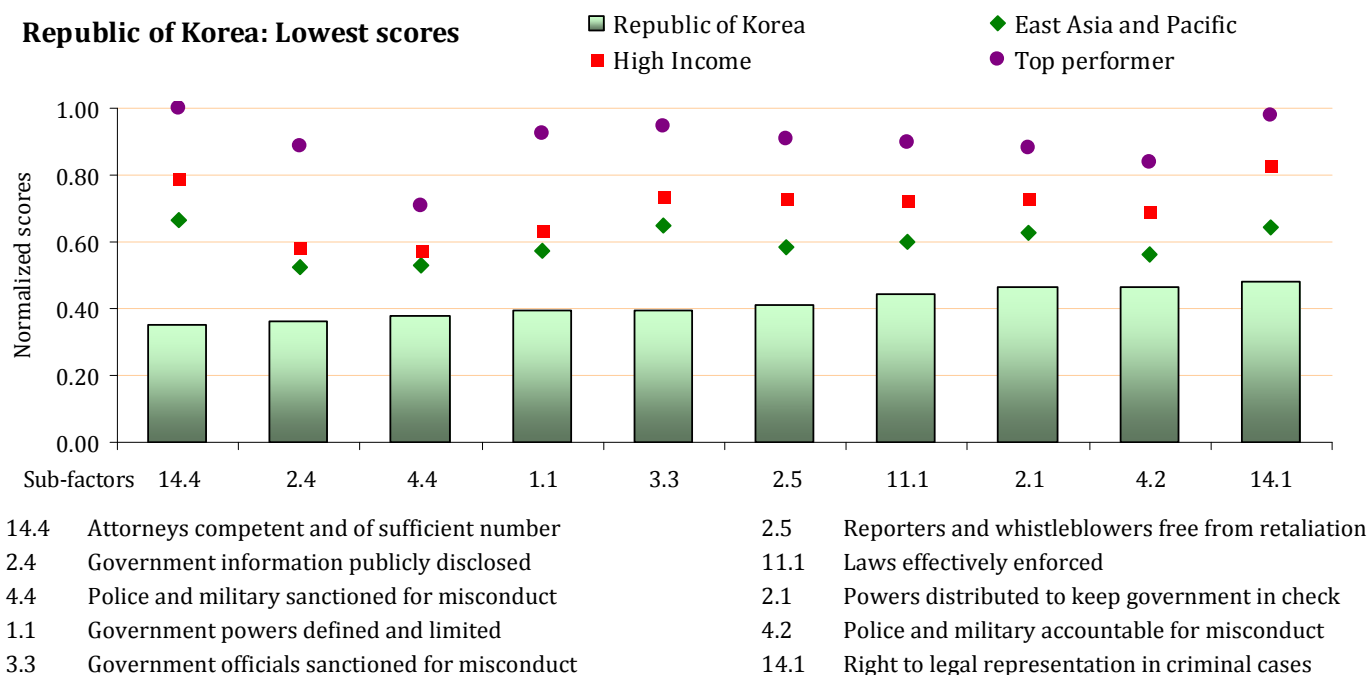
### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.

**Republic of Korea: Highest scores**



**Republic of Korea: Lowest scores**



# SINGAPORE

(Singapore)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	5 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	100% urban
Percentage of total population in the largest city:	100%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Singapore	East Asia and Pacific <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.51	0.73	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.57	0.58	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.94	0.68	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.74	0.58	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.83	0.63	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.63	0.61	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.66	0.67	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.83	0.75	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.88	0.76	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.43	0.53	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.84	0.65	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.82	0.66	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.79	0.57	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.75	0.63	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.94	0.73	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the largest urban centers in Singapore. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

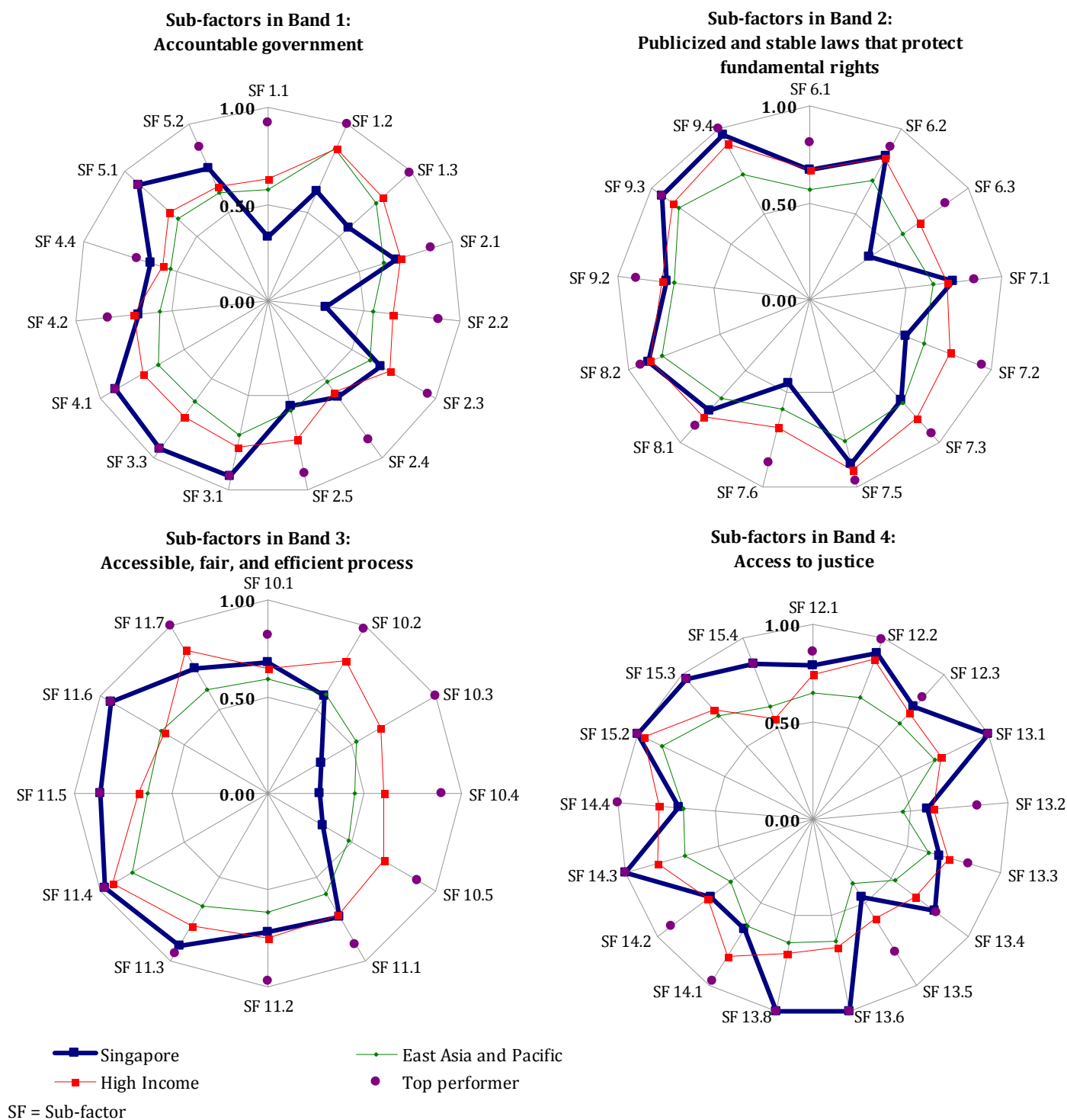
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Australia, Indonesia, Japan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).

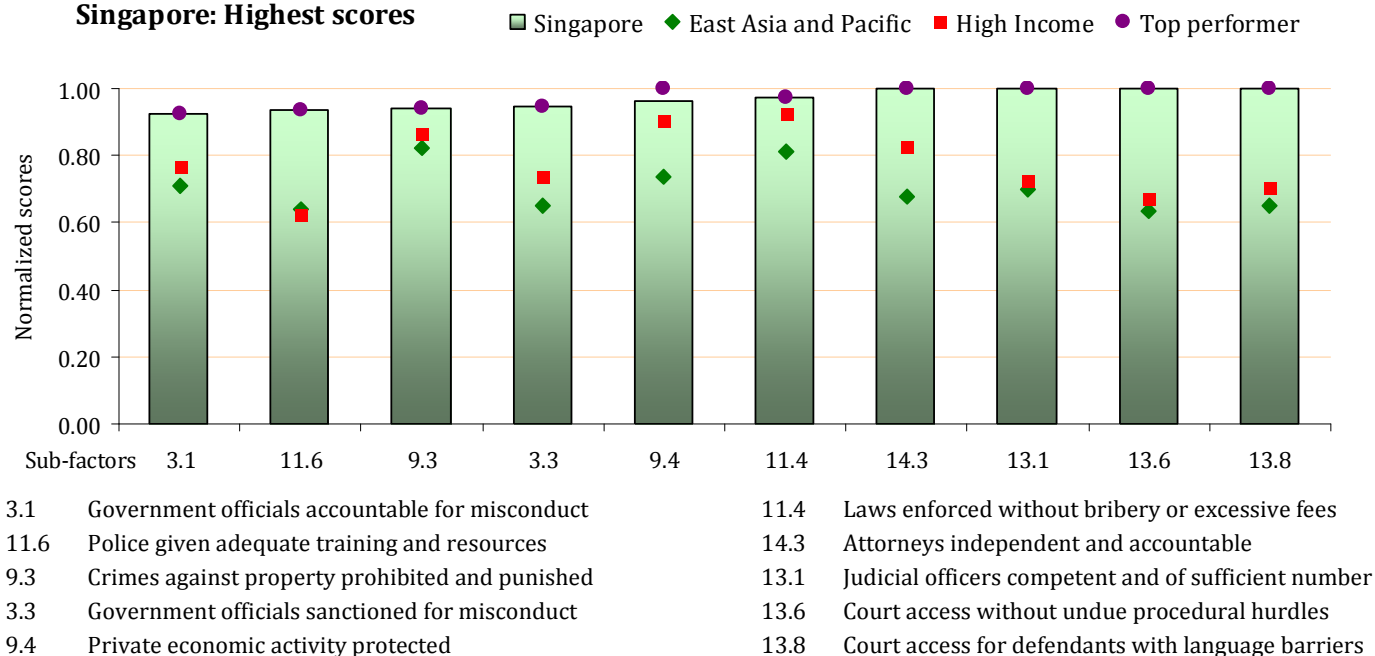


<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

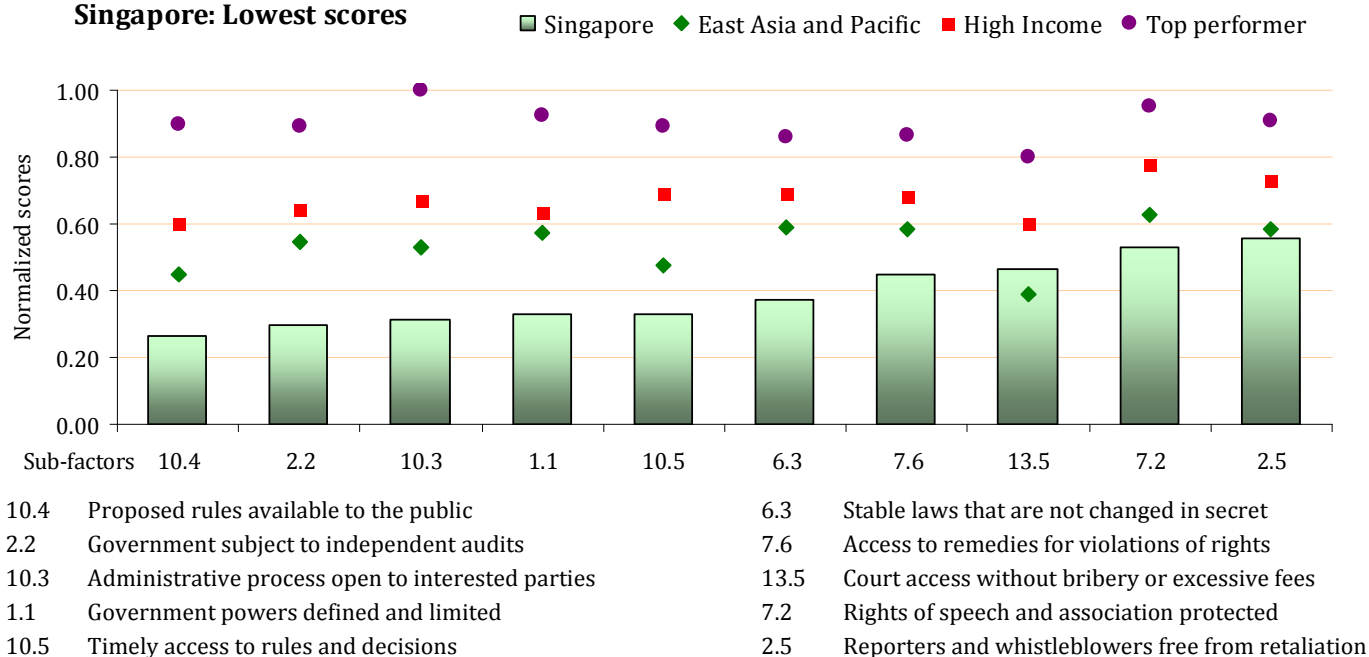
### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.

**Singapore: Highest scores**



**Singapore: Lowest scores**



# SOUTH AFRICA

(Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)
Income level:	Upper Middle (UM)
Population:	49 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	60% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	19%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		South Africa	Sub- Saharan Africa <sup>3</sup>	Upper Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.84	0.84	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.66	0.49	0.46
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.60	0.38	0.39
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.47	0.39	0.41
	5. Compliance with international law	0.54	0.57	0.59
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.65	0.51	0.56
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.63	0.51	0.59
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.44	0.52	0.63
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.63	0.62	0.65
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.58	0.50	0.47
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.58	0.40	0.45
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.60	0.46	0.52
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.48	0.44	0.53
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.65	0.44	0.63
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.54	0.50	0.57
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

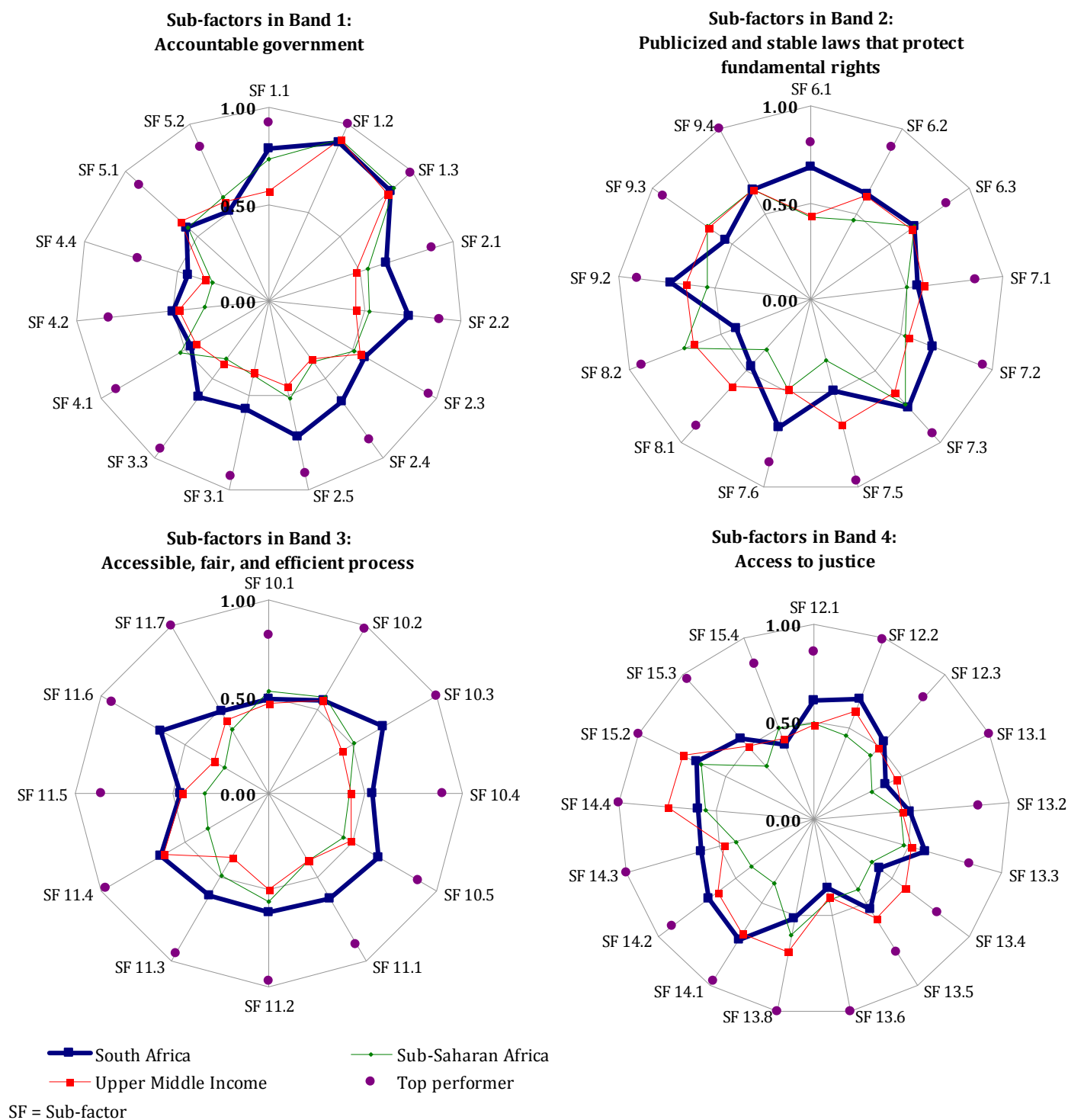
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper middle income countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

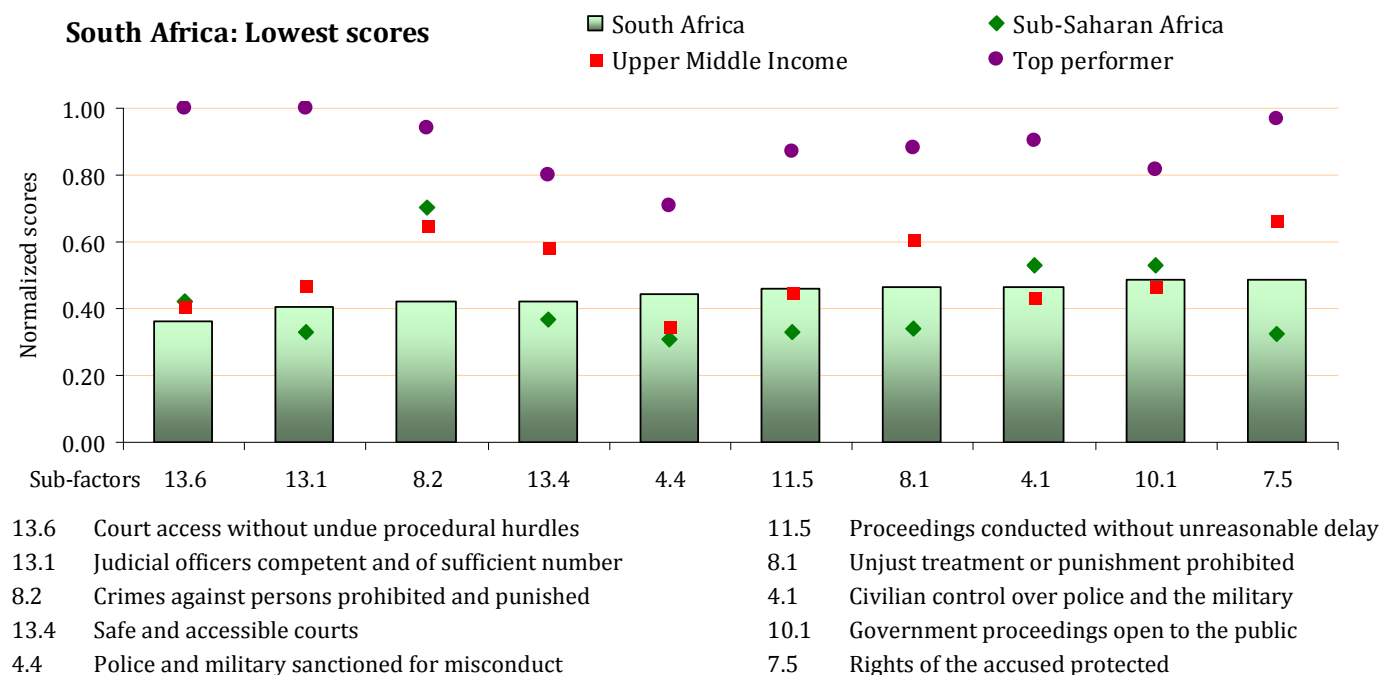
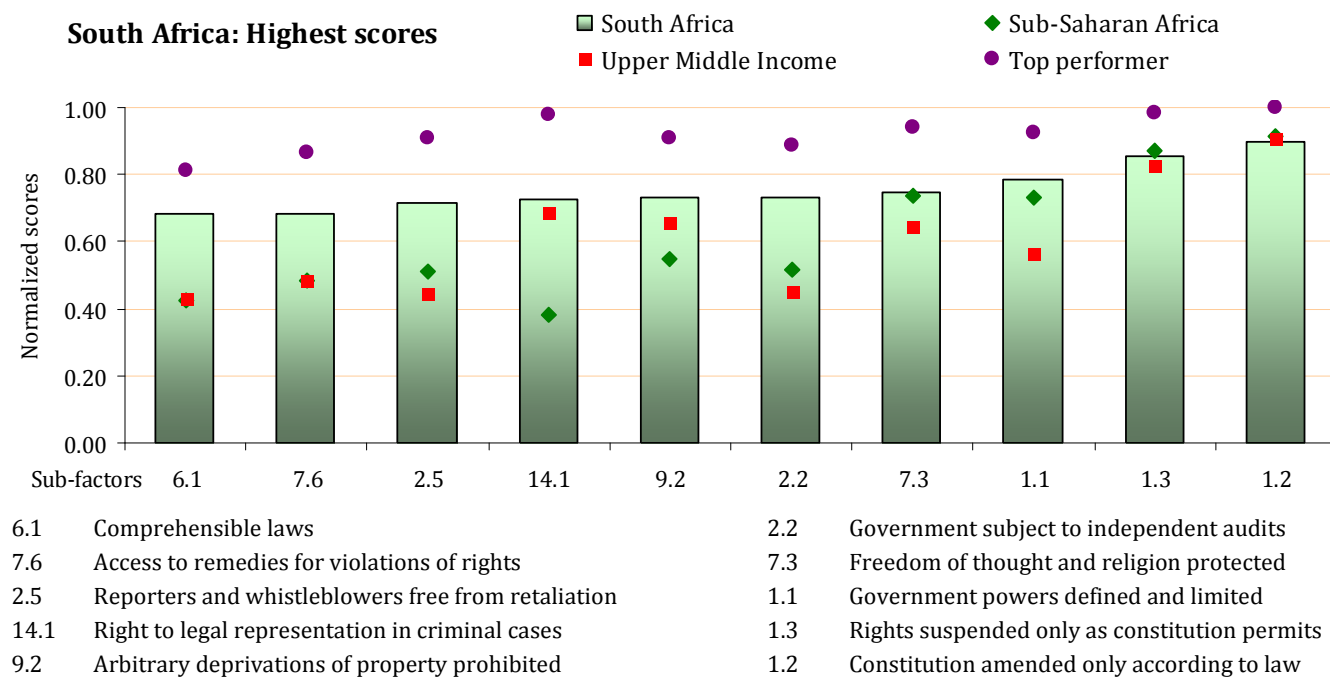
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<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# SPAIN

(Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Western Europe (EUR)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	46 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	77% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	25%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Spain	Western Europe <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.83	0.80	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.62	0.74	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.79	0.76	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.73	0.69	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.54	0.75	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.66	0.74	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.79	0.82	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.83	0.87	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.78	0.84	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.60	0.73	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.71	0.78	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.65	0.78	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.53	0.68	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.82	0.86	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.70	0.76	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

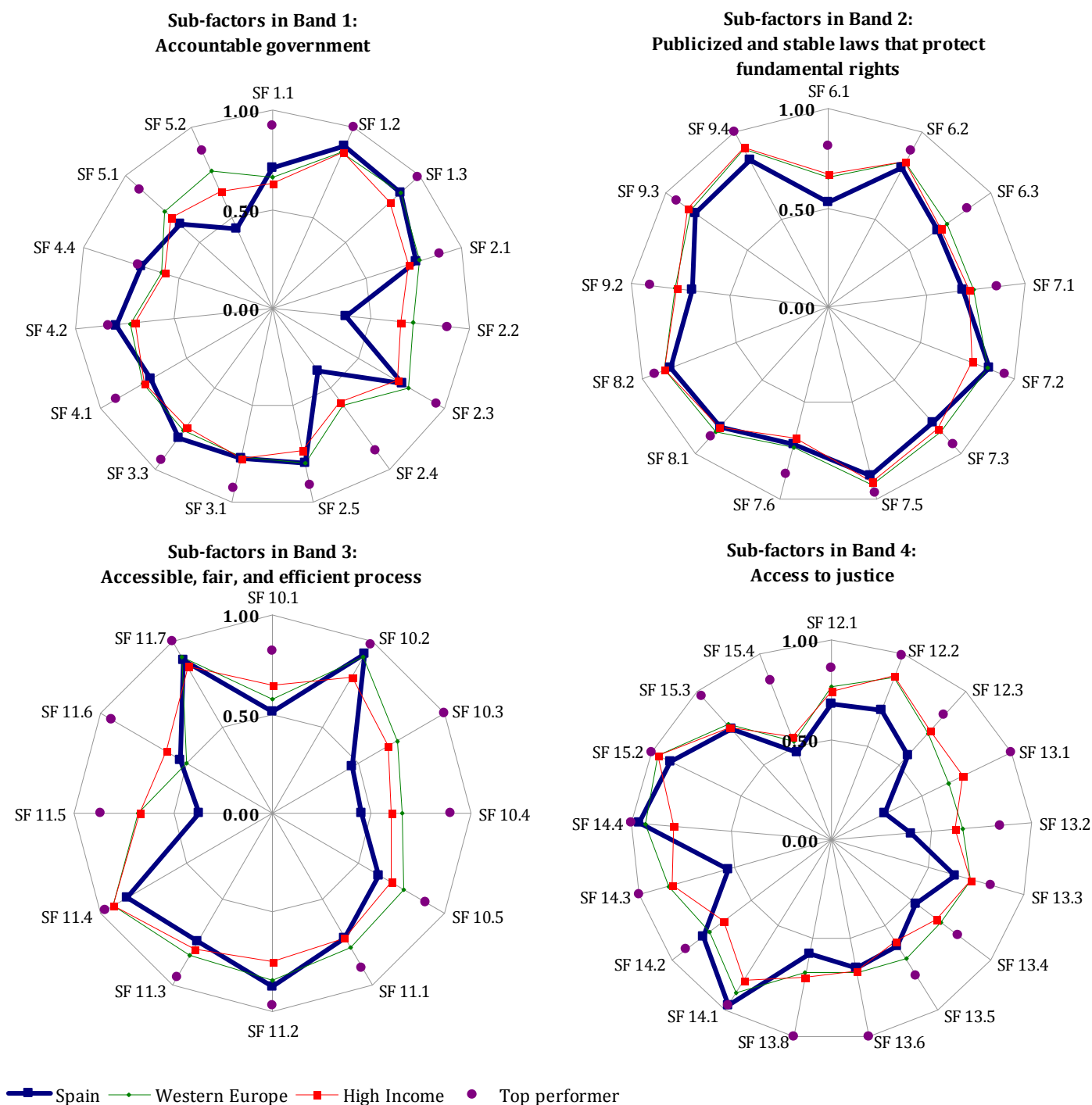
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Austria, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

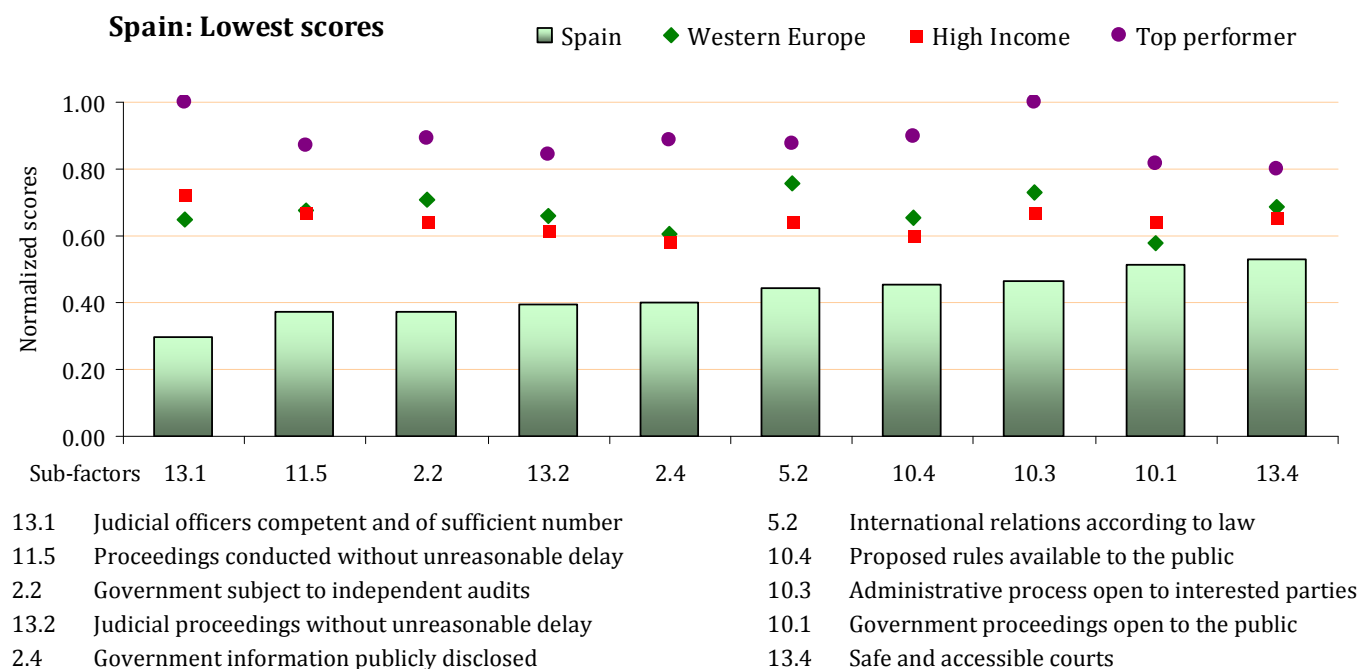
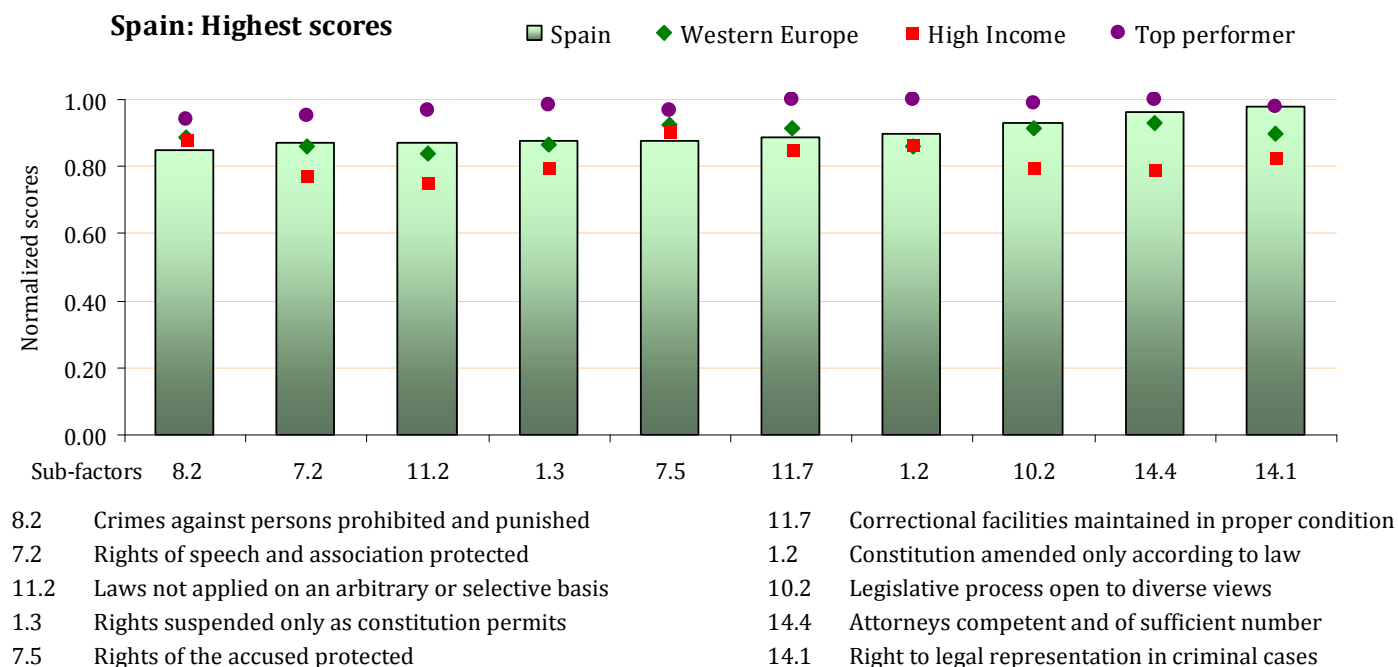
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# SWEDEN

(Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Western Europe (EUR)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	9 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	84% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	22%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Sweden	Western Europe <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.78	0.80	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.89	0.74	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.82	0.76	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.71	0.69	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.74	0.75	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.81	0.74	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.89	0.82	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.86	0.87	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.94	0.84	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.86	0.73	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.77	0.78	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.85	0.78	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.82	0.68	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.86	0.86	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.86	0.76	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

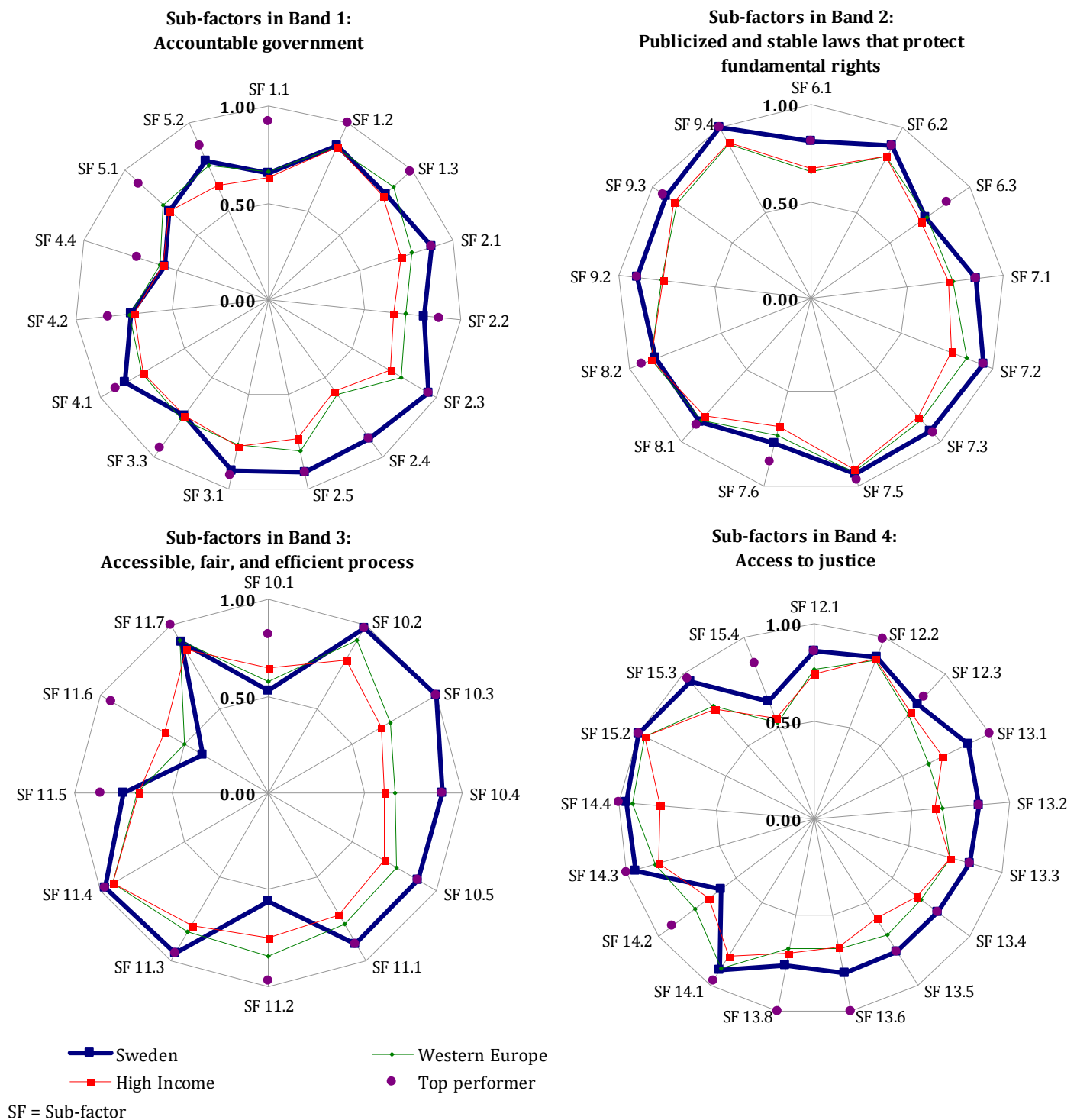
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Austria, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

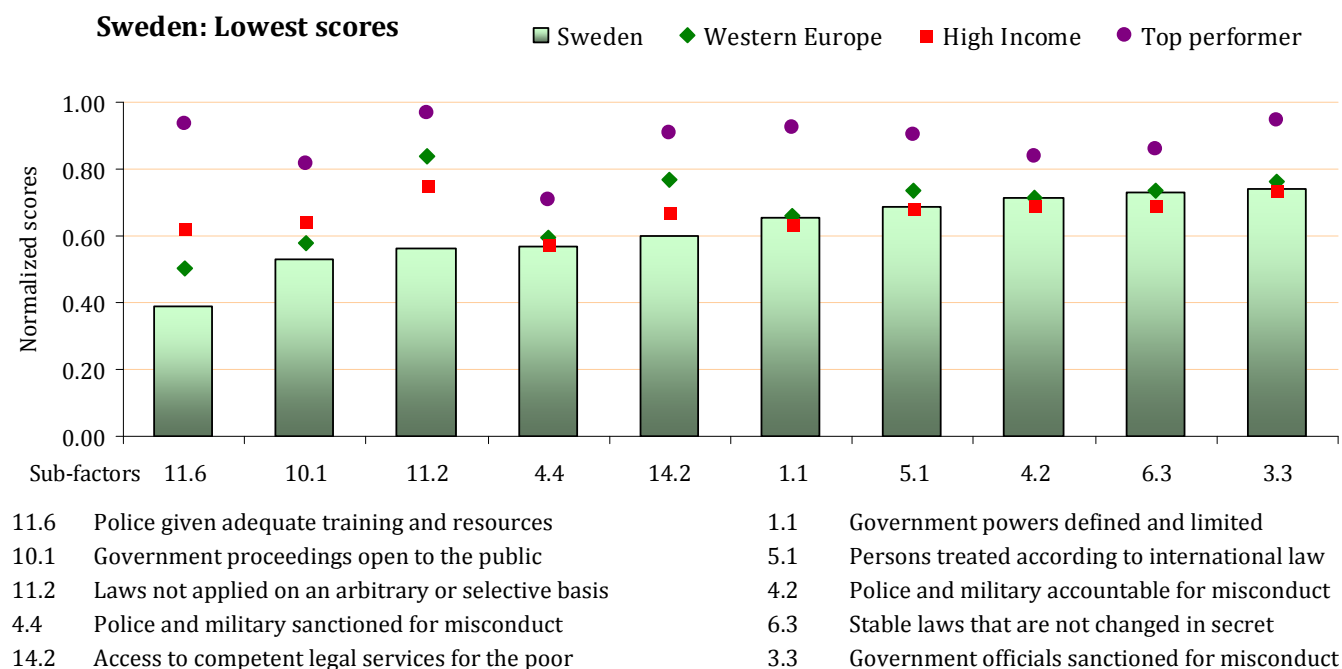
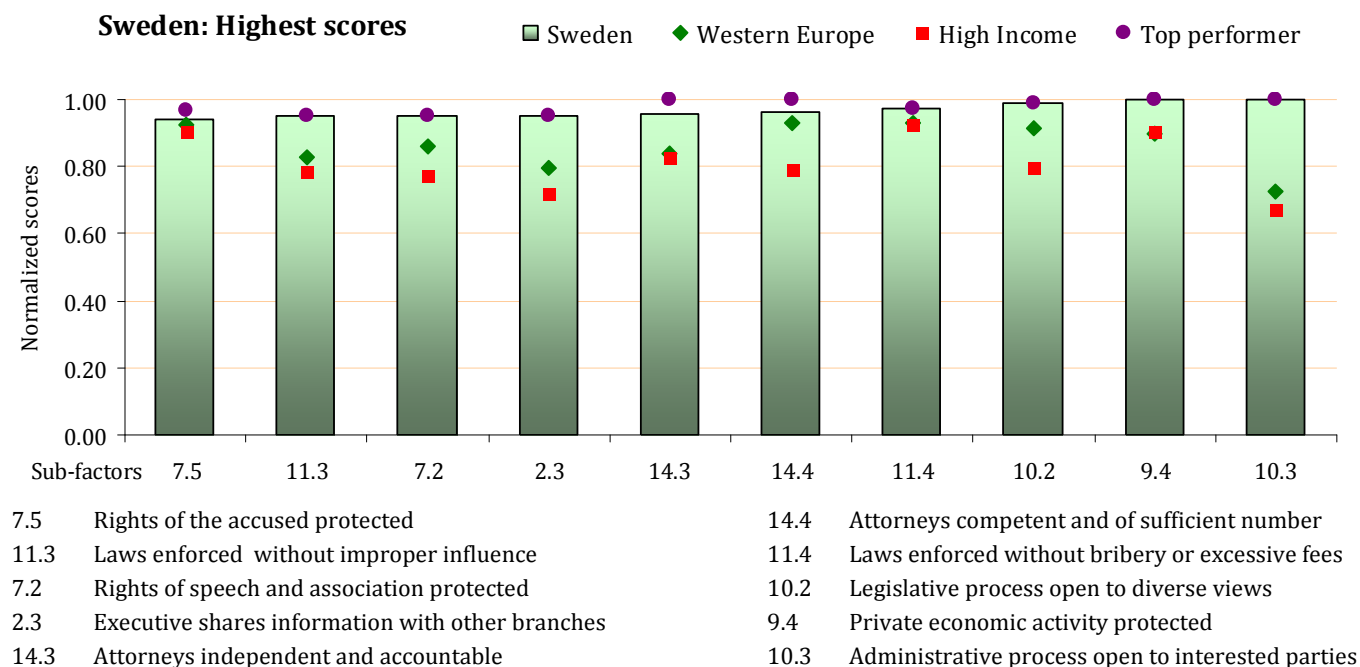
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# THAILAND

(Bangkok, Nonthaburi, Pak Kret)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	East Asia and Pacific (EAP)
Income level:	Lower Middle (LM)
Population:	66 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	33% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	11%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Thailand	East Asia and Pacific <sup>3</sup>	Lower Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.57	0.73	0.71
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.53	0.58	0.50
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.59	0.68	0.50
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.47	0.58	0.45
	5. Compliance with international law	0.58	0.63	0.60
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.43	0.61	0.50
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.66	0.67	0.58
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.77	0.75	0.57
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.66	0.76	0.63
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.45	0.53	0.42
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.65	0.65	0.50
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.70	0.66	0.49
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.56	0.57	0.49
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.60	0.63	0.58
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.81	0.73	0.62
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

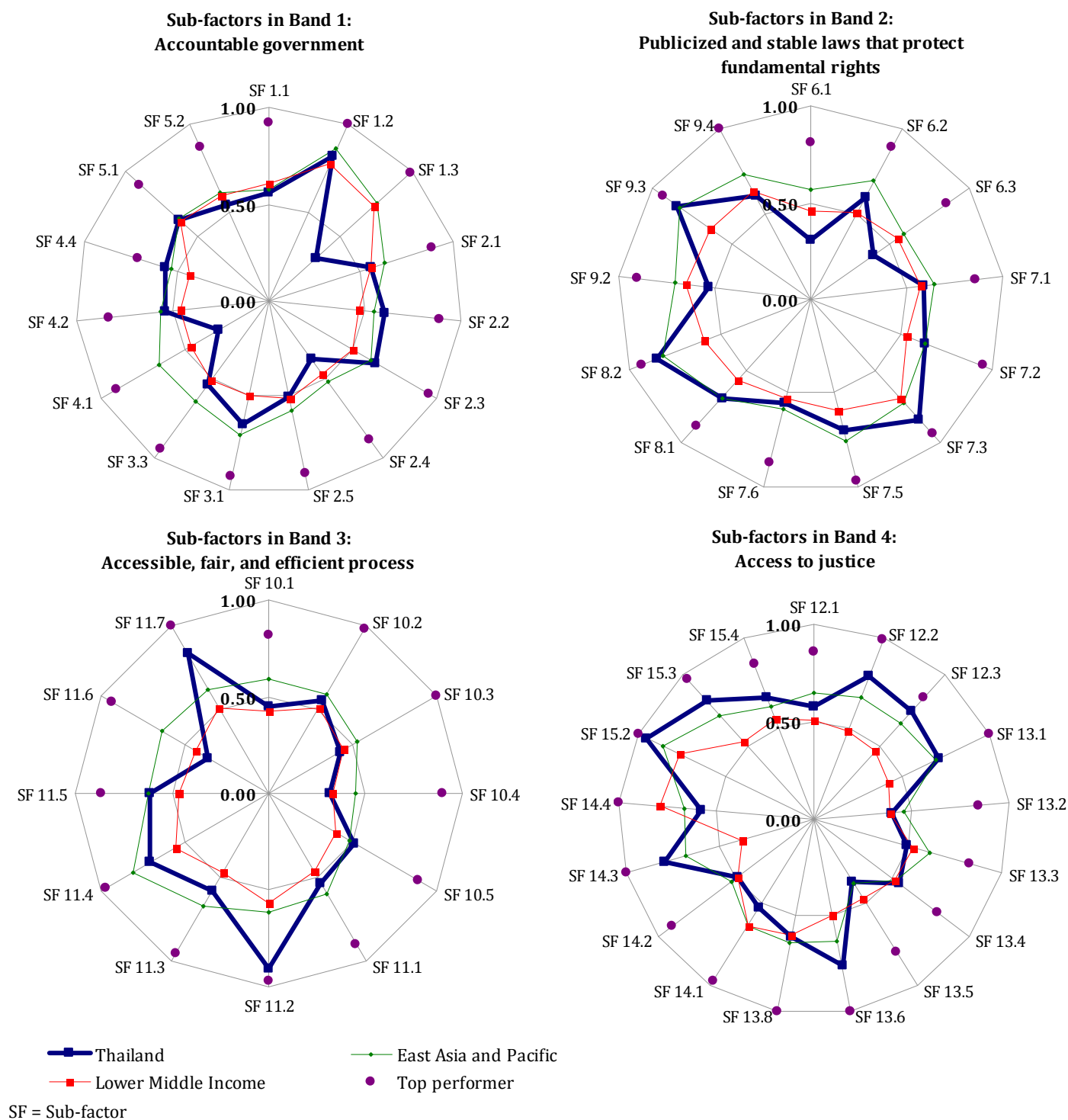
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, and Thailand.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following lower middle income countries: Albania, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, and Thailand.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

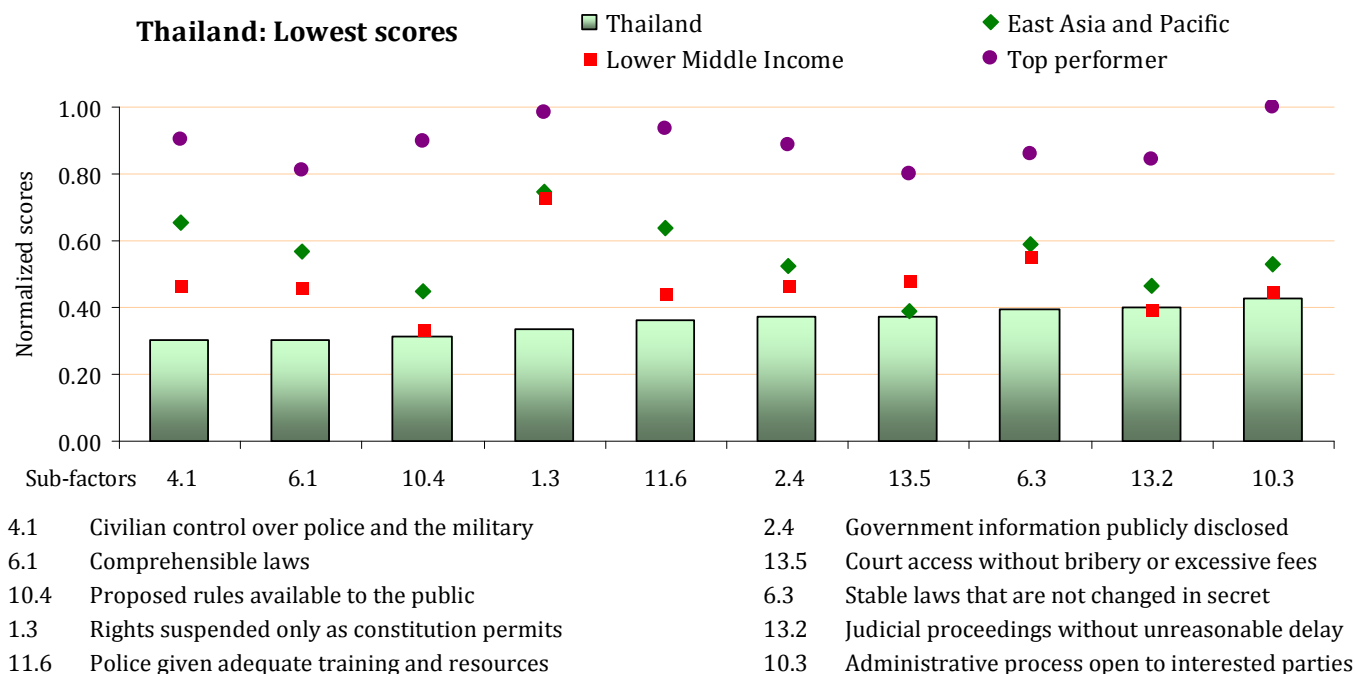
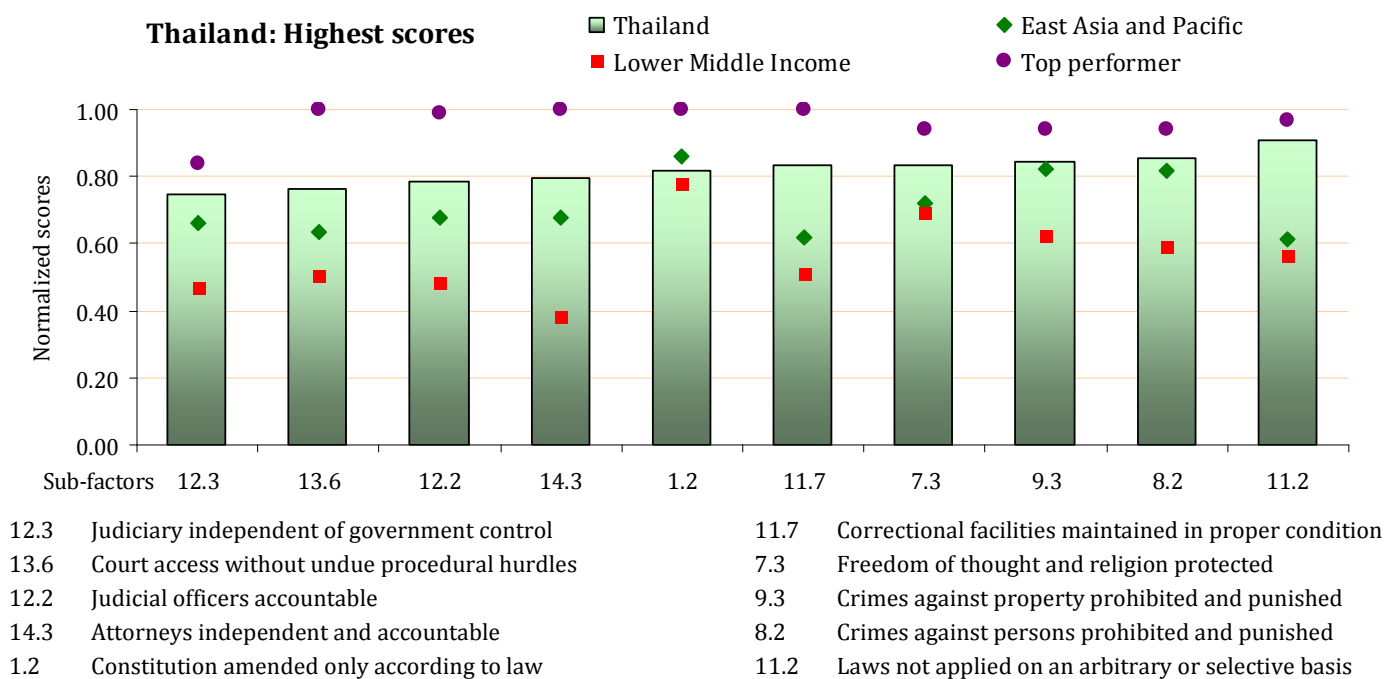
Each of the four circles corresponds to one band of the Index. In each graph, a sub-factor is represented by a radius from the center of the circle to the periphery. The center of each circle corresponds to the lowest possible score for each sub-factor (0.00); the outer edge of the circle marks the highest possible score (1.00).



<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# TURKEY

(Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	Eastern Europe & Central Asia (ECA)
Income level:	Upper Middle (UM)
Population:	70 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	68% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	23%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		Turkey	Eastern Europe & Central Asia <sup>3</sup>	Upper Middle <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.63	0.74	0.77
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.37	0.43	0.46
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.44	0.37	0.39
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.48	0.43	0.41
	5. Compliance with international law	0.53	0.61	0.59
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.48	0.52	0.56
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.41	0.58	0.59
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.71	0.67	0.63
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.69	0.72	0.65
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.43	0.42	0.47
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.47	0.45	0.45
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.50	0.51	0.52
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.59	0.56	0.53
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.75	0.63	0.63
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.55	0.58	0.57
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

<sup>2</sup> This table summarizes the scores for the factors that compose the Rule of Law Index. Each score is the unweighted arithmetic mean of the sub-factors that compose it. Scores for the sub-factors are the unweighted arithmetic mean of the corresponding individual questions included in the general population poll (GPP) and the experts' questionnaires (QRQ). Column 3 represents the country's aggregated scores; Column 4 displays the aggregated scores for all countries indexed within its region; Column 5 shows the aggregated scores of countries included in the Index with comparable per capita income levels as defined by the World Bank.

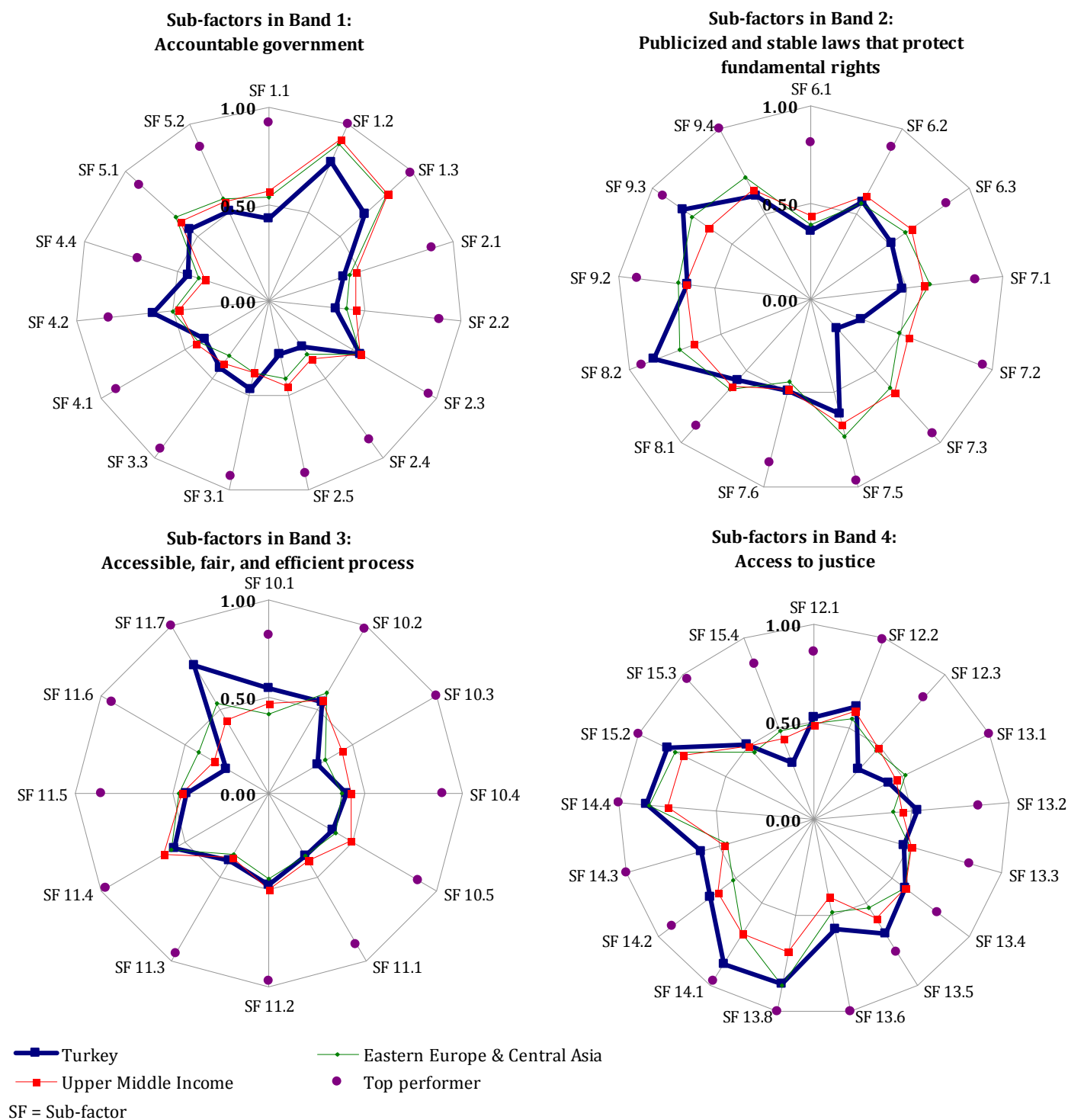
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland, and Turkey.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following upper middle income countries: Argentina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Mexico, Poland, South Africa, and Turkey.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

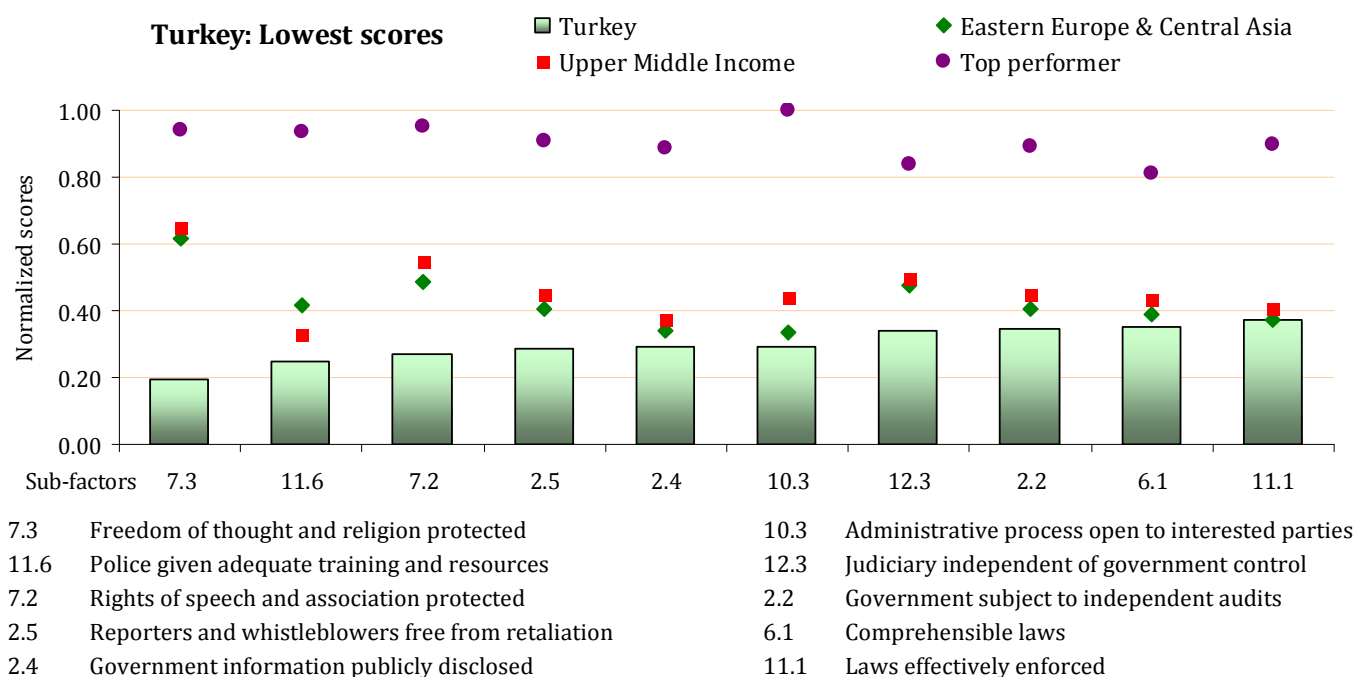
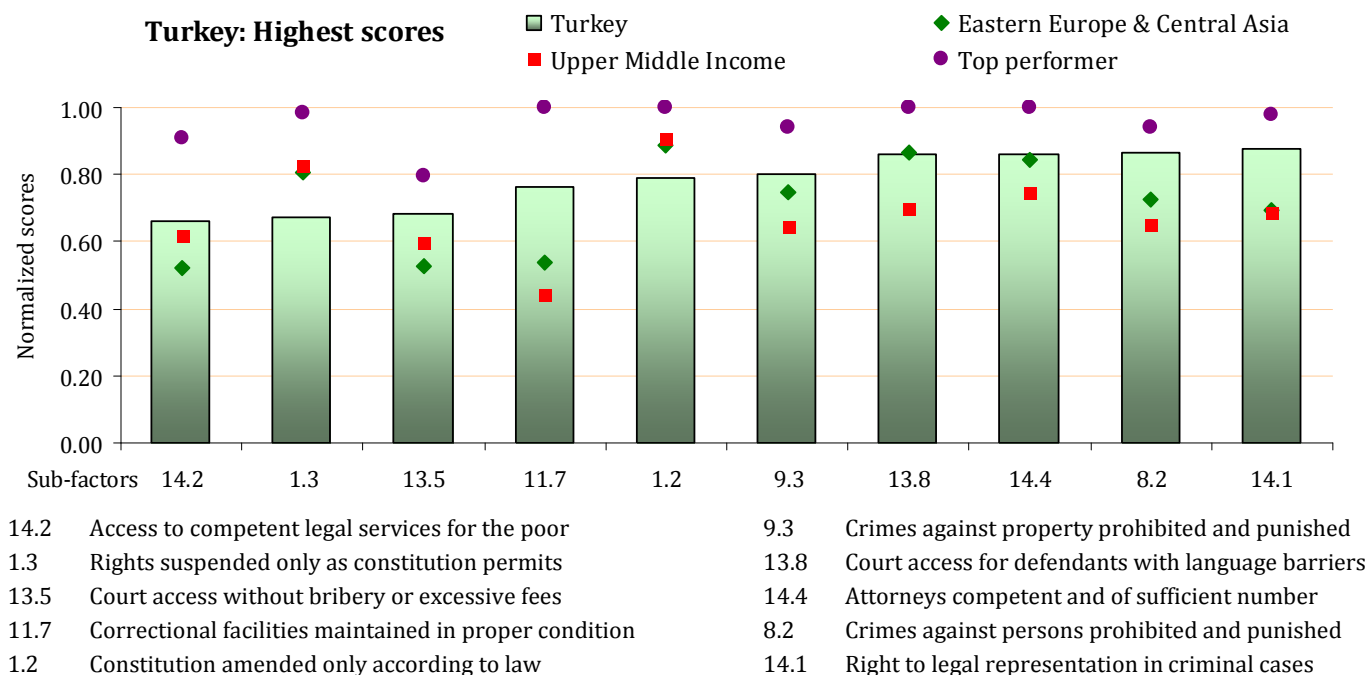
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<sup>6</sup> These four charts display the country's score for each of the sub-factors in the Rule of Law Index. Each variable was normalized using the Min-Max method. A score of zero for a given sub-factor signifies that the country obtained the lowest score among the 35 countries indexed for every indicator composing that sub-factor. The chart also shows the average score of all countries indexed within its region; all countries indexed with comparable per capita income levels; and the score achieved by the top performer among all countries indexed.

### 3. High and low scores by Rule of Law Index sub-factor, 2009

These charts show the highest and lowest scores by Index sub-factor for each country, and compare them with its regional and socioeconomic peers as well as the leader among all countries indexed.



# UNITED STATES

(New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago)<sup>1</sup>

Region:	North America (NA)
Income level:	High (H)
Population:	304 million (2008)
Urban/rural distribution:	81% urban
Percentage of total population in the three largest cities:	13%

## 1. Rule of Law Index, 2009<sup>2</sup>

This table presents aggregate scores by Index factor for each country in comparison with its regional and socioeconomic peers

		USA	North America <sup>3</sup>	High <sup>4</sup>
<b>Accountable Government</b>	1. Government powers limited by constitution	0.73	0.74	0.76
	2. Governmental and non-governmental checks	0.60	0.66	0.68
	3. Accountable government officials and agents	0.73	0.72	0.75
	4. Accountable military, police, and prison officials	0.64	0.63	0.67
	5. Compliance with international law	0.39	0.51	0.66
<b>Publicized and stable laws that protect fundamental rights</b>	6. Laws are clear, publicized and stable	0.69	0.73	0.73
	7. Laws protect fundamental rights	0.75	0.79	0.78
	8. Laws protect security of the person	0.84	0.85	0.85
	9. Laws protect security of property	0.87	0.85	0.85
<b>Accessible, fair, and efficient process</b>	10. Accessible process	0.72	0.73	0.68
	11. Fair and efficient administration	0.72	0.76	0.76
<b>Access to Justice</b>	12. Impartial and accountable judicial system	0.71	0.77	0.78
	13. Efficient, accessible and effective judicial system	0.61	0.63	0.67
	14. Competent and independent attorneys or representatives	0.64	0.70	0.78
	15. Fair and efficient alternative dispute resolution	0.64	0.74	0.76
	16. Fair and efficient traditional justice <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> This report summarizes the findings of the WJP Rule of Law Index in the three largest urban centers in each country. For a full description of the methodology and definitions of the variables, see Section 1 and the Appendix of this report. All figures are normalized from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies higher adherence to the rule of law.

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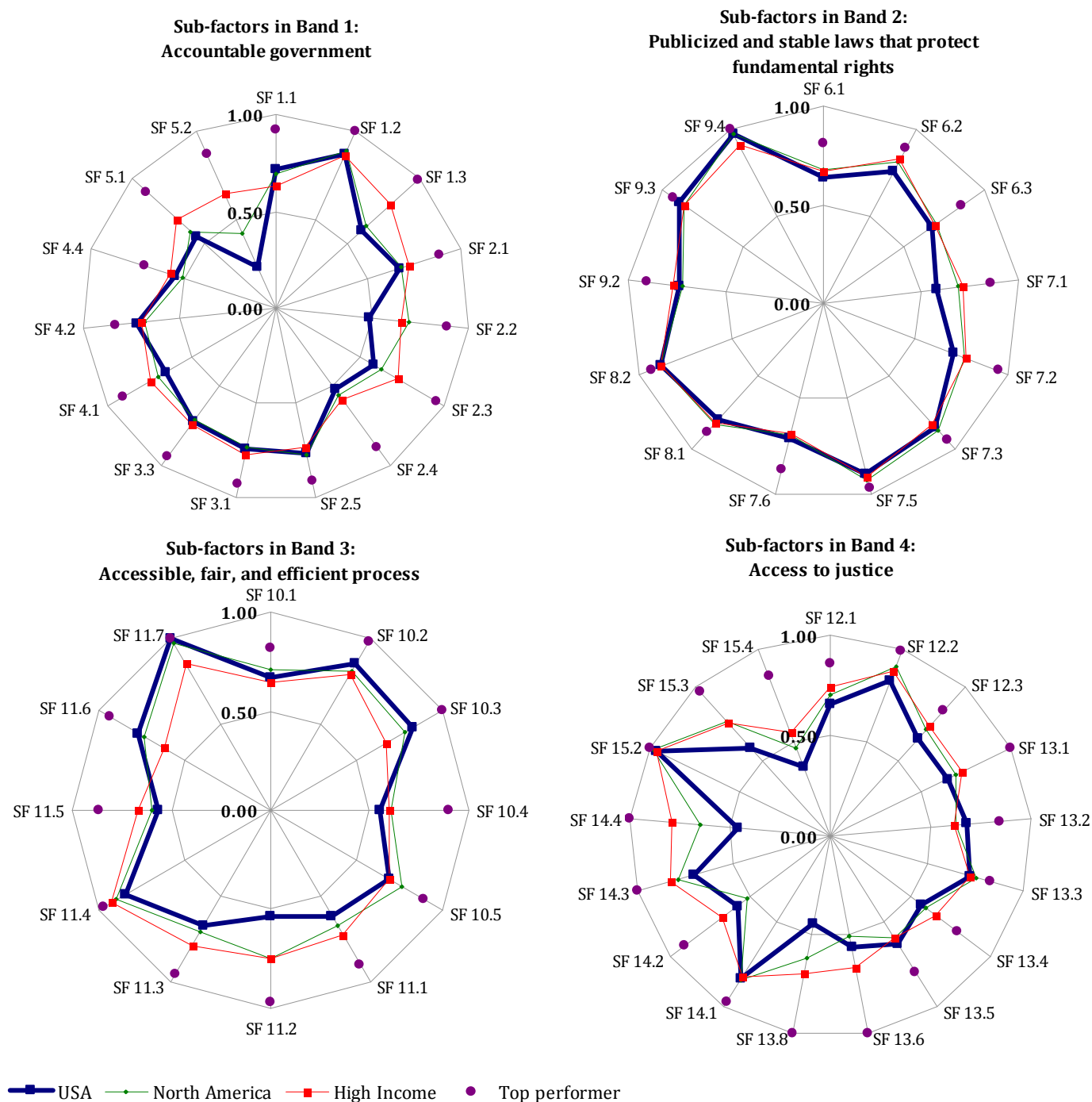
<sup>3</sup> This column includes results for Canada and the United States.

<sup>4</sup> This column includes results for the following high income countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Japan, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

<sup>5</sup> To be included in the final *Rule of Law Index Report 2009*.

## 2. Scores for all Rule of Law Index sub-factors, 2009<sup>6</sup>

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