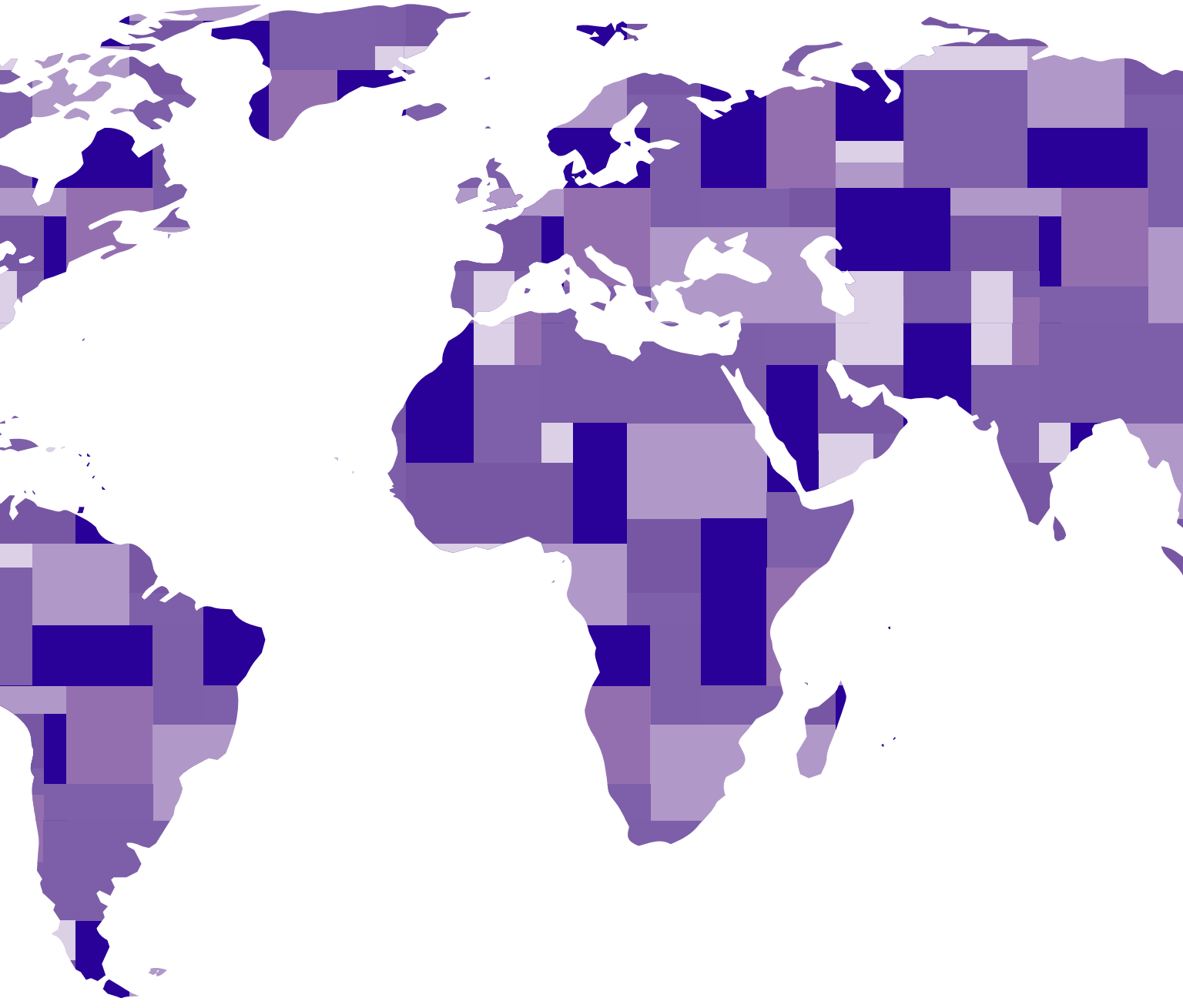
World Justice Project



World Justice Project

Rule of Law Index ®

2016

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WJP Rule of Law Index report was made possible by the generous supporters of the work of the World Justice Project listed in this report on pages 193 and 194.

ISBN (print version): 978-0-9882846-0-9 **ISBN (online version):** 978-0-9882846-1-6

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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

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

The World Justice Project (WJP) joins efforts to produce reliable data on rule of law through the *WJP Rule of Law Index® 2016*, the sixth report in an annual series, which measures rule of law based on the experiences and perceptions of the general public and in-country experts worldwide. We hope this annual publication, anchored in actual experiences, will help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country under review and encourage policy choices that strengthen the rule of law.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016* presents a portrait of the rule of law in each country by providing scores and rankings organized around eights factors: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. A ninth factor, informal justice, is measured but not included in aggregated scores and rankings. These factors are intended to reflect how people experience rule of law in everyday life.

The country scores and rankings for the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016* are derived from more than 110,000 households and 2,700 expert surveys in 113 countries and jurisdictions. The *Index* is the world's most comprehensive data set of its kind and the only to rely solely on primary data, measuring a nation's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of how ordinary people experience it. These features make the *Index* a powerful tool that can help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country, and help to inform policy debates, both within and across countries, that advance the rule of law.

Rule of Law Around the World: Scores and Rankings

The table below presents the scores and rankings of the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016*. Scores range from 0 to 1 (with 1 indicating strongest adherence to the rule of law). Scoring is based on answers drawn from a representative sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities per country and a set of in-country legal practitioners and academics. Tables organized by region and income group, along with disaggregated data for each factor, can be found in the "Scores and Rankings" section of this report. The methodology used to compute the scores and determine the mapping of survey questions to the conceptual framework is available in the "Methodology" section of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* website (worldjusticeproject.org/methodology).

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING	RANK CHANGE[1]
Afghanistan	0.35	111	1 ▲
Albania	0.5	72	9 ▼
Antigua & Barbuda	0.67	29	–
Argentina	0.55	51	12 ▲
Australia	0.81	11	1 ▼
Austria	0.83	7	–
Bahamas	0.61	38	–
Bangladesh	0.41	103	1 ▲
Barbados	0.67	28	–
Belarus	0.54	57	2 ▲
Belgium	0.79	13	3 ▲
Belize	0.47	82	5 ▼
Bolivia	0.4	104	1 ▲
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.56	50	1 ▼
Botswana	0.58	45	6 ▼
Brazil	0.55	52	3 ▲
Bulgaria	0.54	53	1 ▲
Burkina Faso	0.48	79	10 ▲
Cambodia	0.33	112	2 ▼
Cameroon	0.37	109	1 ▼
Canada	0.81	12	2 ▲
Chile	0.68	26	–
China	0.48	80	2 ▲
Colombia	0.51	71	1 ▲
Costa Rica	0.68	25	–
Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	87	–
Croatia	0.61	39	3 ▲
Czech Republic	0.75	17	3 ▲
Denmark	0.89	1	–
Dominica	0.6	40	–
Dominican Republic	0.47	85	7 ▼
Ecuador	0.45	91	3 ▼
Egypt	0.37	110	13 ▼
El Salvador	0.49	75	8 ▼
Estonia	0.79	14	1 ▲
Ethiopia	0.38	107	5 ▼
Finland	0.87	3	1 ▲
France	0.72	21	3 ▼
Georgia	0.65	34	1 ▼
Germany	0.83	6	2 ▲
Ghana	0.58	44	2 ▼
Greece	0.6	41	–
Grenada	0.66	31	–
Guatemala	0.44	97	1 ▼
Guyana	0.49	76	–
Honduras	0.42	102	1 ▼
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16	1 ▲
Hungary	0.57	49	3 ▼
India	0.51	66	3 ▲
Indonesia	0.52	61	1 ▲
Iran	0.47	86	13 ▲
Italy	0.64	35	1 ▼
Jamaica	0.57	47	3 ▲
Japan	0.78	15	2 ▼
Jordan	0.59	42	7 ▲
Kazakhstan	0.5	73	2 ▲
Kenya	0.43	100	5 ▼
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	83	2 ▲
Lebanon	0.46	89	10 ▼
Liberia	0.45	94	–
Macedonia, FYR	0.54	54	1 ▼
Madagascar	0.45	90	3 ▲
Malawi	0.51	69	2 ▲
Malaysia	0.54	56	8 ▼
Mexico	0.46	88	2 ▲
Moldova	0.49	77	3 ▲
Mongolia	0.54	55	1 ▲
Morocco	0.53	60	5 ▲
Myanmar	0.43	98	5 ▲
Nepal	0.52	63	5 ▼
Netherlands	0.86	5	–
New Zealand	0.83	8	2 ▼
Nicaragua	0.42	101	1 ▼
Nigeria	0.44	96	11 ▲
Norway	0.88	2	–
Pakistan	0.38	106	3 ▲
Panama	0.52	62	3 ▼
Peru	0.51	65	8 ▲
Philippines	0.51	70	9 ▼
Poland	0.71	22	1 ▼
Portugal	0.71	23	–
Republic of Korea	0.73	19	8 ▼
Romania	0.66	32	4 ▲
Russia	0.45	92	6 ▼
Senegal	0.57	46	–
Serbia	0.5	74	4 ▼
Sierra Leone	0.45	95	3 ▲
Singapore	0.82	9	–
Slovenia	0.67	27	1 ▲
South Africa	0.59	43	1 ▲
Spain	0.7	24	–
Sri Lanka	0.51	68	–
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	30	–
St. Lucia	0.64	36	–
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	37	–
Suriname	0.53	59	–
Sweden	0.86	4	1 ▼
Tanzania	0.47	84	1 ▼
Thailand	0.51	64	2 ▲
Trinidad & Tobago	0.57	48	–
Tunisia	0.53	58	6 ▼
Turkey	0.43	99	8 ▼
Uganda	0.39	105	1 ▲
Ukraine	0.49	78	3 ▲
United Arab Emirates	0.66	33	2 ▼
United Kingdom	0.81	10	2 ▲
United States	0.74	18	1 ▲
Uruguay	0.72	20	2 ▲
Uzbekistan	0.45	93	1 ▼
Venezuela	0.28	113	–
Vietnam	0.51	67	7 ▲
Zambia	0.48	81	3 ▲
Zimbabwe	0.37	108	3 ▲

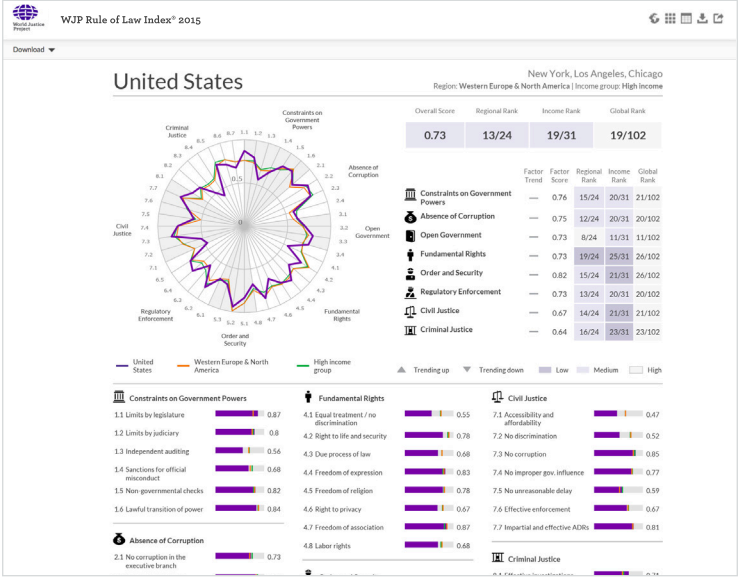
[1]The change in rankings was calculated by comparing the positions of the 102 countries measured in 2015 with the rankings of the same 102 countries in 2016, exclusive of the 11 new countries indexed in 2016.

The 11 new countries added to the *Index* are Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Country Specific Data and Online Tools

In addition to this written report, an interactive online platform for country-specific *WJP Rule of Law Index* data is available at data.worldjusticeproject.org.

The interactive data site invites viewers to browse each of the 113 country profiles and explore country scores for the eight aggregated factors of the rule of law: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice.



Discover each country's overall rule of law scores. The site features the *Index's* entire dataset, as well as global, regional, and income group rankings.

The WJP Rule of Law Index®

The WJP Rule of Law Index

The World Justice Project (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world. The rule of law provides the foundation for communities of peace, opportunity, and equity – underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights.

Where the rule of law is weak, medicines fail to reach health facilities, criminal violence goes unchecked, laws are applied unequally, and foreign investments are held back. Effective rule of law reduces corruption, improves public health, enhances education, alleviates poverty, and protects people from injustices and dangers large and small.

Strengthening the rule of law is a major goal of governments, donors, businesses, and civil society organizations around the world. To be effective, however, rule of law development requires clarity about the fundamental features of the rule of law, as well as an adequate basis for its evaluation and measurement. In response to this need, the World Justice Project has developed the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, a quantitative measurement tool that offers a comprehensive picture of the rule of law in practice.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* presents a portrait of the rule of law in each country by providing scores and rankings organized around eight themes: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice. A ninth factor, informal justice, is measured but not included in aggregated scores and rankings. These country scores and rankings are based on answers drawn from more than 110,000 households and 2,700 expert surveys in 113 countries and jurisdictions.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016* is the sixth report in an annual series, and is the product of years of development, intensive consultation, and vetting with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from over 100 countries and 17 professional disciplines. The *Index* is intended for a broad audience of policy makers, civil society practitioners, academics, and others. The rule of law is not the rule of lawyers and judges: all elements of society are stakeholders. It is our hope that, over time, this diagnostic tool will help identify strengths and weaknesses in each country under review and encourage policy choices that strengthen the rule of law.

Defining the Rule of Law

The rule of law is notoriously difficult to define and measure. A simple way of approaching it is in terms of some of the outcomes that the rule of law brings to societies – such as accountability, respect for fundamental rights, or access to justice – each of which reflects one aspect of the complex concept of the rule of law. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* seeks to embody these outcomes within a simple and coherent framework to measure the extent to which countries attain these outcomes *in practice* by means of performance indicators.

Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

The WJP uses a working definition of the rule of law based on four universal principles, derived from internationally accepted standards. The rule of law is a system in which the following four universal principles are upheld:

1. The government and its officials and agents as well as individuals and private entities are accountable under the law.
2. The laws are clear, publicized, stable and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons and property.
3. The process by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced is accessible, fair, and efficient.
4. Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are of sufficient number, have adequate resources and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* captures adherence to the rule of law (as defined by the WJP's universal principles above) through a comprehensive and multi-dimensional set of outcome indicators, each of which reflects a particular aspect of this complex concept. The theoretical framework linking these outcome indicators draws on two main ideas pertaining to the relationship between the state and the governed: first, that the law imposes limits on the exercise of power by the state and its agents, as well as individuals and private entities. This is measured in factors 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the *Index*. Second, that the state limits the actions of members of society and fulfills its basic duties towards its population, so that the public interest is served, people are protected from violence and members of society have access to mechanisms to settle disputes and redress grievances. This is captured in factors 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the *Index*. Although broad in scope, this framework assumes very little about the functions of the state, and when it does, it incorporates functions that are recognized by practically all societies, such as the provisions of justice or the guarantee of order and security.

The resulting set of indicators is also an effort to strike a balance between what scholars call a "thin" or minimalist conception of the rule of law that focuses on formal, procedural rules, and a "thick" conception that includes substantive characteristics, such as self-government and various fundamental rights and freedoms. Striking this balance between "thin" and "thick" conceptions of the rule of law enables the *Index* to apply to different types of social and political systems, including those which lack many of the features that characterize democratic nations, while including sufficient substantive characteristics to render the rule of law as more than merely a system of rules. Indeed, the *Index* recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights guaranteed under international law is at best "rule by law" and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is comprised of nine factors further disaggregated into 47 specific sub-factors. These sub-factors are presented on page 13 and are described in detail in the section below.

Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

Factor 1 measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press.

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, however, is that authority is 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.[1] This factor addresses the effectiveness of the institutional checks on government power by the legislature (1.1), the judiciary (1.2), and independent auditing and review agencies (1.3),[2] as well as the effectiveness of non-governmental oversight by the media and civil society (1.5), which serve an important role in monitoring government actions and holding officials accountable. The extent to which transitions of power occur in accordance with the law is also examined (1.6).[3] In addition to these checks, this factor also measures the extent to which government officials are held accountable for official misconduct (1.4).

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

Factor 2 measures the absence of corruption in a number of government agencies. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch (2.1), the judiciary (2.2), the military and police (2.3), and the legislature (2.4), and encompass a wide range of possible situations in which corruption — from petty bribery to major kinds of fraud — can occur.

Factor 3: Open Government

Factor 3 measures the openness of government defined as a government that shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations.

The factor measures whether basic laws and information in legal rights are publicized, and evaluates the quality of information published by the government (3.1). It also measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are properly granted (3.2). Finally it assesses the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms –including the protection of freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition (3.3), and whether people can bring specific complaints to the government (3.4).

[1] The *Index* does not address the further question of whether the laws are enacted by democratically elected representatives.

[2] This includes a wide range of institutions, from financial comptrollers and auditing agencies to the diverse array of entities that monitor human rights compliance (e.g. "Human Rights Defender", "Ombudsman", "People's Advocate", "Defensor del Pueblo", "Ouvidoria", "Human Rights Commissioner", "Oiguskantsler", "Mediateur de la Republique", "Citizen's Advocate", "Avocatul Poporului"). In some countries these functions are performed by judges or other state officials; in others, they are carried out by independent agencies.

[3] This sub-factor does not address the issue of whether transitions of political power take place through democratic elections. Rather, it examines whether the rules for the orderly transfer of power are actually observed. This sub-factor looks at the prevalence of electoral fraud and intimidation (for those countries in which elections are held), the frequency of coups d'etat, and the extent to which transition processes are open to public scrutiny

Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

Factor 4 measures the protection of fundamental human rights. It recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights established under international law is at best "rule by law," and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. Since there are many other indices that address human rights, and as it would be impossible for the *Index* to assess adherence to the full range of rights, this factor focuses on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are most closely related to rule of law concerns. Accordingly, Factor 4 encompasses adherence to the following fundamental rights: effective enforcement of laws that ensure equal protection (4.1),[4] the right to life and security of the person (4.2),[5] due process of law and the rights of the accused (4.3),[6] freedom of opinion and expression (4.4), freedom of belief and religion (4.5), the right to privacy (4.6), freedom of assembly and association (4.7), and fundamental labor rights, including the right to collective bargaining, the prohibition of forced and child labor, and the elimination of discrimination (4.8).[7]

Factor 5: Order & Security

Factor 5 measures how well the society assures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of the rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance. This factor includes three dimensions that cover various threats to order and security: crime (5.1 particularly conventional crime),[8] political violence (5.2 including terrorism, armed conflict, and political unrest), and violence as a socially acceptable means to redress personal grievances (5.3 vigilante justice).

Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

Factor 6 measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. Strong rule of law requires that these regulations and administrative provisions are enforced effectively (6.1) and are applied and enforced without improper influence by public officials or private interests (6.2). Additionally, strong rule of law requires that administrative proceedings are conducted in a timely manner, without unreasonable delays (6.4), that due process is respected in administrative proceedings (6.3), and that there is no expropriation of private property without adequate compensation (6.5).

This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced. To facilitate comparisons, this factor considers areas that all countries regulate to one degree or another, such as public health, workplace safety, environmental protection, and commercial activity.

[4] 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 of Human Rights and emerging norms of international law.

[5] Sub-factor 4.2 concerns police brutality and other abuses – including arbitrary detention, torture and extrajudicial execution – perpetrated by agents of the state against criminal suspects, political dissidents, members of the media, and ordinary people.

[6] This includes the presumption of innocence and the opportunity to submit and challenge evidence before public proceedings; freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and abusive treatment, and access to legal counsel and translators.

[7] Sub-factor 4.8 includes the four fundamental principles recognized by the ILO Declaration of 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, and 4) the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

[8] In this category, we include measures of criminal victimization, such as homicide, kidnapping, burglary, armed robbery, extortion, and fraud.

Factor 7: Civil Justice

Factor 7 measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. The delivery of effective civil justice requires that the system be accessible and affordable (7.1), free of discrimination (7.2), free of corruption (7.3), and without improper influence by public officials (7.4). The delivery of effective civil justice also necessitates that court proceedings are conducted in a timely manner, not subject to unreasonable delays, and are effectively enforced (7.5 and 7.6). Finally, recognizing the value of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (ADRs), this factor also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and efficiency of mediation and arbitration systems that enable parties to resolve civil disputes (7.7).

Factor 8: Criminal Justice

Factor 8 evaluates the criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. Effective criminal justice systems are capable of investigating and adjudicating criminal offenses successfully and in a timely manner (8.1 and 8.2), through a system that is impartial and non-discriminatory (8.4), and that is free of corruption and improper government influence (8.5 and 8.6), all while ensuring that the rights of both victims and the accused are effectively protected (8.7).[9] The delivery of effective criminal justice also necessitates correctional systems that effectively reduce criminal behavior (8.3). Accordingly, an assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, the lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.

Factor 9: Informal Justice

Finally, Factor 9 concerns the role played in many countries by customary and 'informal' systems of justice – including traditional, tribal, and religious courts, and community-based systems – in resolving disputes. These systems often play a large role in cultures in which formal legal institutions fail to provide effective remedies for large segments of the population, or when formal institutions are perceived as remote, corrupt, or ineffective. This factor covers three concepts: whether these dispute resolution systems are timely and effective (9.1), whether they are impartial and free of improper influence (9.2), and the extent to which these systems respect and protect fundamental rights (9.3).[10]

[9] Sub-factor 8.7 includes the presumption of innocence and the opportunity to submit and challenge evidence before public proceedings, freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and abusive treatment, and access to legal counsel and translators.

[10] WJP has devoted significant effort to collecting data on informal justice in a dozen countries. Nonetheless, the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of measuring their fairness and effectiveness in a manner that is both systematic and comparable across countries, make assessments extraordinarily challenging. Although the WJP has collected data on this dimension, they are not included in the aggregated scores and rankings.

The Nine Factors of the Rule of Law

Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature
1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary
1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review
1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct
1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks
1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

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

Factor 3: Open Government

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

Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination
4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed
4.3 Due process of law and the rights of the accused
4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed
4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed
4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed
4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed
4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed

Factor 5: Order & Security

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

Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced
6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence
6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings
6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation

Factor 7: Civil Justice

7.1 People can access and afford civil justice
7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination
7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption
7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence
7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay
7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced
7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective

Factor 8: Criminal Justice

8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective
8.2 Criminal adjucation system is timely and effective
8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior
8.4 Criminal system is impartial
8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption
8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence
8.7 Due process of law and the rights of the accused

Factor 9: Informal Justice

9.1 Informal justice is timely and effective
9.2 Informal justice is impartial and free of improper influence
9.3 Informal justice respects and protects fundamental rights

The Rule of Law in Everyday Life

The rule of law affects all of us in our everyday lives. Although we may not be aware of it, the rule of law is profoundly important – and not just to lawyers or judges. It is the foundation for a system of rules to keep us safe, resolve disputes, and enable us to prosper. In fact, every sector of society is a stakeholder in the rule of law. Below are a few examples:

Business environment. Imagine an investor seeking to commit resources abroad. She would probably think twice before investing in a country where corruption is rampant, property rights are ill-defined, and contracts are difficult to enforce. Uneven enforcement of regulations, corruption, insecure property rights, and ineffective means to settle disputes undermine legitimate business and drive away both domestic and foreign investment.

Public works. Consider the bridges, roads, or runways we traverse daily — or the offices and buildings in which we live, work, and play. What if building codes governing their design and safety were not enforced, or if government officials and contractors employed low-quality materials in order to pocket the surplus? Weak regulatory enforcement and corruption decrease the security of physical infrastructures and waste scarce resources, which are essential to a thriving economy.

Public health and environment. Consider the implications of pollution, wildlife poaching, and deforestation for public health, the economy, and the environment. What if a company was pouring harmful chemicals into a river in a highly populated area and the environmental inspector turned a blind eye in exchange for a bribe? While countries around the world have laws to protect the public's health and the environment, these laws are not always enforced. Adherence to the rule of law is essential to effective enforcement of public health and environmental regulations and to hold government, businesses, civil society organizations, and communities accountable for protecting the environment without unduly constraining economic opportunities.

Public participation. What if residents of a neighborhood were not informed of an upcoming construction project commissioned by the government that would cause disruptions to their community? Or what if they did not have the opportunity to present their objections to the relevant government authorities prior to the start of the construction project? Being able to voice opinions about government decisions that directly impact the lives of ordinary people is a key aspect of the rule of law. Public participation ensures that all stakeholders have the chance to be heard and provide valuable input in the decision-making process.

Civil Justice. Imagine an individual having a dispute with another party. What if the system to settle the dispute and obtain a remedy was largely inaccessible, unreliable, or corrupt? Without a well-functioning justice system – a core element of the rule of law – individuals faced with a dispute have few options other than giving up or resorting to violence to settle the conflict.

Measuring the Rule of Law

This conceptual framework provides the basis for measuring the rule of law.

The scores and rankings of the 44 sub-factors (factors 1 through 8)[1] draw from two data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: 1) a general population poll (GPP) conducted by leading local polling companies using a representative sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities,[2] and 2) qualified respondents' questionnaires (QRQs) consisting of closed-ended questions completed by in-country practitioners and academics with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health. Taken together, these two data sources provide up-to-date firsthand information from a large number of people on their experiences and perceptions concerning their dealings with the government, the police, and the courts, as well as the openness and accountability of the state, the extent of corruption, and the magnitude of common crimes to which the general public is exposed.

These data are processed, normalized on a 0 to 1 scale, and aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the dimension level for each country, and then to an overall score and ranking using the data map and weights reported in the "Methodology" section of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* website. Finally, these scores are validated and cross-checked against qualitative and quantitative third-party sources to identify possible mistakes or inconsistencies within the data.

The WJP has produced the *Rule of Law Index* for each of the last six years. During this time, the number of countries covered has increased, and the surveys and indicators have evolved to better reflect the rule of law landscape of countries around the world. While this year's indicators are closely aligned with those used in the previous edition, new questions pertaining to open government and dispute resolution have been added to the surveys.[3] The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016* report also includes 11 new countries: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines¸ Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. In total, this year's report covers 113 countries and jurisdictions that account for more than 90 percent of the world's population.

The country scores and rankings presented in this report are based on data collected and analyzed during the second and third quarters of 2016, with the exception of general population data for countries indexed in 2015, which were gathered during the fall of 2014.

The scores and rankings have been organized into 113 country profiles, which are available at data.worldjusticeproject.org. Each of these profiles displays 1) the country's overall rule of law score and ranking; 2) the score of each of the eight dimensions of the rule of law as well as the global, regional, and income group rankings; 3) the score of each of the 44 sub-factors together with the average score of the country's region and the country's income group. A detailed description of the process by which data are collected and the rule of law is measured is available online at worldjusticeproject.org.

[1] Significant effort has been devoted during the last four years to collecting data on informal justice in a dozen countries. Nonetheless, the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of measuring their fairness and effectiveness in a manner that is both systematic and comparable across countries, make assessments extraordinarily challenging. Although the WJP has collected data on this dimension, they are not included in the aggregated scores and rankings.

[2] In order to achieve a representative sample in some Caribbean countries, nationally representative polls were conducted outside of the three largest cities using a sample of 500 respondents. Please see the "Methodology" section for a full explanation and polling methodology by country.

[3] Please see the "Methodology" section for a complete description of survey updates.

The WJP Rule of Law Index Methodology in a Nutshell

The production of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* may be summarized in eleven steps:

1. The WJP developed the conceptual framework summarized in the *Index's* 8 factors and 44 sub-factors, in consultation with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from around the world.

2. The *Index* team developed a set of five questionnaires based on the *Index's* conceptual framework, to be administered to experts and the general public. Questionnaires were translated into several languages and adapted to reflect commonly used terms and expressions.

3. The team identified, on average, more than 300 potential local experts per country to respond to the experts' questionnaires, and engaged the services of leading local polling companies to implement the household surveys.

4. Polling companies conducted pre-test pilot surveys of the general public in consultation with the *Index* team, and launched the final survey.

5. The team sent the questionnaires to local experts and engaged in continual interaction with them.

6. The *Index* team collected and mapped the data onto the 44 sub-factors with global comparability.

7. The *Index* team constructed the final scores using a five-step process:
   a. Codified the questionnaire items as numeric values.
   b. Produced raw country scores by aggregating the responses from several individuals (experts or general public).
   c. Normalized the raw scores.
   d. Aggregated the normalized scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages.
   e. Produced the final rankings using the normalized scores.

8. The data were subject to a series of tests to identify possible biases and errors. For example, the *Index* team cross-checked all sub-factors against more than 60 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations.

9. A sensitivity analysis was conducted to assess the statistical reliability of the results.

10. To illustrate whether the rule of law in a country significantly changed over the course of the past year, a measure of change over time was produced based on the annual difference in the country-level factor scores, the standard errors of these scores (estimated from a set of 100 bootstrap samples), and the results of the corresponding t-tests.

11. The data were organized into country reports, tables, and figures to facilitate their presentation and interpretation.

*A detailed description of the process by which data are collected and the rule of law is measured is provided in the "Methodology" section of this report.

Features of the Rule of Law Index

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* includes several features that set it apart from other indices and make it useful for a large number of countries:

Rule of law in practice

The *Index* measures adherence to the rule of law by looking at policy outcomes (such as whether people have access to courts or whether crime is effectively controlled). This stands in contrast to efforts that focus on the laws on the books, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.

Comprehensive/Multi-dimensional

While other indices cover particular aspects of the rule of law, such as absence of corruption or human rights, they do not yield a full picture of rule of law compliance. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is the only global instrument that looks at the rule of law comprehensively.

Perspective of the ordinary people

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* puts people at its core by looking at a nation's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary individuals who are directly affected by the degree of adherence to the rule of law in their societies. The *Index* examines practical, everyday situations, such as whether people can access public services and whether a dispute among neighbors can be resolved peacefully and cost-effectively by an independent adjudicator.

New data anchored in actual experiences

The *Index* is the only comprehensive set of indicators on the rule of law that is based on primary data. The *Index's* scores are built from the assessments of local residents (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts, which ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population, including marginalized sectors of society.

Culturally competent

The *Index* has been designed to be applied in countries with vastly different social, cultural, economic, and political systems. No society has ever attained — let alone sustained — a perfect realization of the rule of law. Every nation faces the perpetual challenge of building and renewing the structures, institutions, and norms that can support and sustain a rule of law culture.

Using the WJP Rule of Law Index

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* has been designed to offer a reliable and independent data source for policy makers, businesses, non-governmental organizations, and other constituencies to assess a nation's adherence to the rule of law as perceived and experienced by the average person, identify a nation's strengths and weaknesses in comparison to similarly situated countries, and track changes over time. The *Index* has been designed to include several features that set it apart from other indices and make it valuable for a large number of countries, thus providing a powerful resource that can inform policy debates both within and across countries. However, the *Index's* findings must be interpreted in light of certain inherent limitations.

1. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* does not identify priorities for reform and is not intended to establish causation or to ascertain the complex relationship among different rule of law dimensions in various countries.

2. The *Index's* rankings and scores are the product of a rigorous data collection and aggregation methodology. Nonetheless, as with all measures, they are subject to measurement error.

3. Given the uncertainty associated with picking a particular sample of respondents, standard errors have been calculated using bootstrapping methods to test whether the annual changes in the factor scores are statistically significant.

4. Indices and indicators are subject to potential abuse and misinterpretation. Once released to the public, they can take on a life of their own and be used for purposes unanticipated by their creators. If data are taken out of context, it can lead to unintended or erroneous policy decisions.

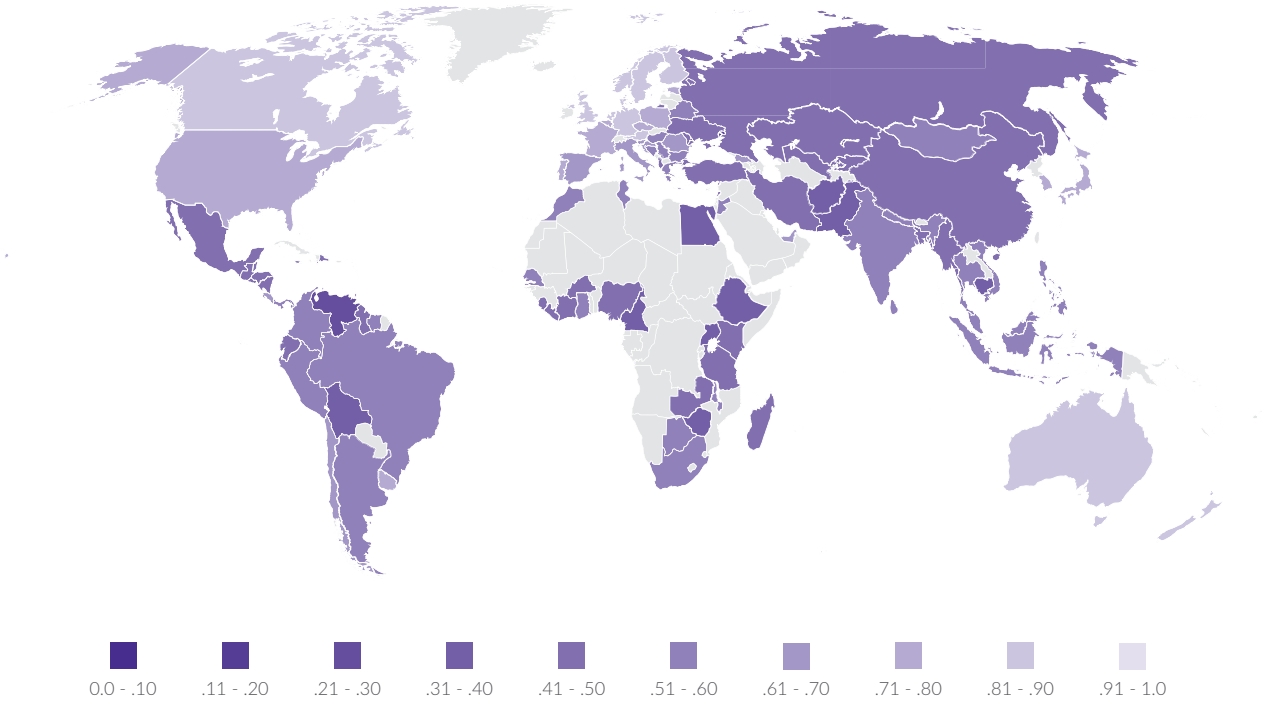
5. Rule of law concepts measured by the *Index* may have different meanings across countries. Users are encouraged to consult the specific definitions of the variables employed in the construction of the *Index*, which are discussed in greater detail in the "Methodology" section of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* website.

6. The *Index* is generally intended to be used in combination with other instruments, both quantitative and qualitative. Just as in the areas of health or economics, no single index conveys a full picture of a country's situation. Policymaking in the area of rule of law requires careful consideration of all relevant dimensions – which may vary from country to country – and a combination of sources, instruments, and methods.

7. Pursuant to the sensitivity analysis of the *Index* data conducted in collaboration with the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, confidence intervals have been calculated for all figures included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index*. These confidence intervals and other relevant considerations regarding measurement error are reported in Saisana and Saltelli (2015) and Botero and Ponce (2011).

Scores and Rankings

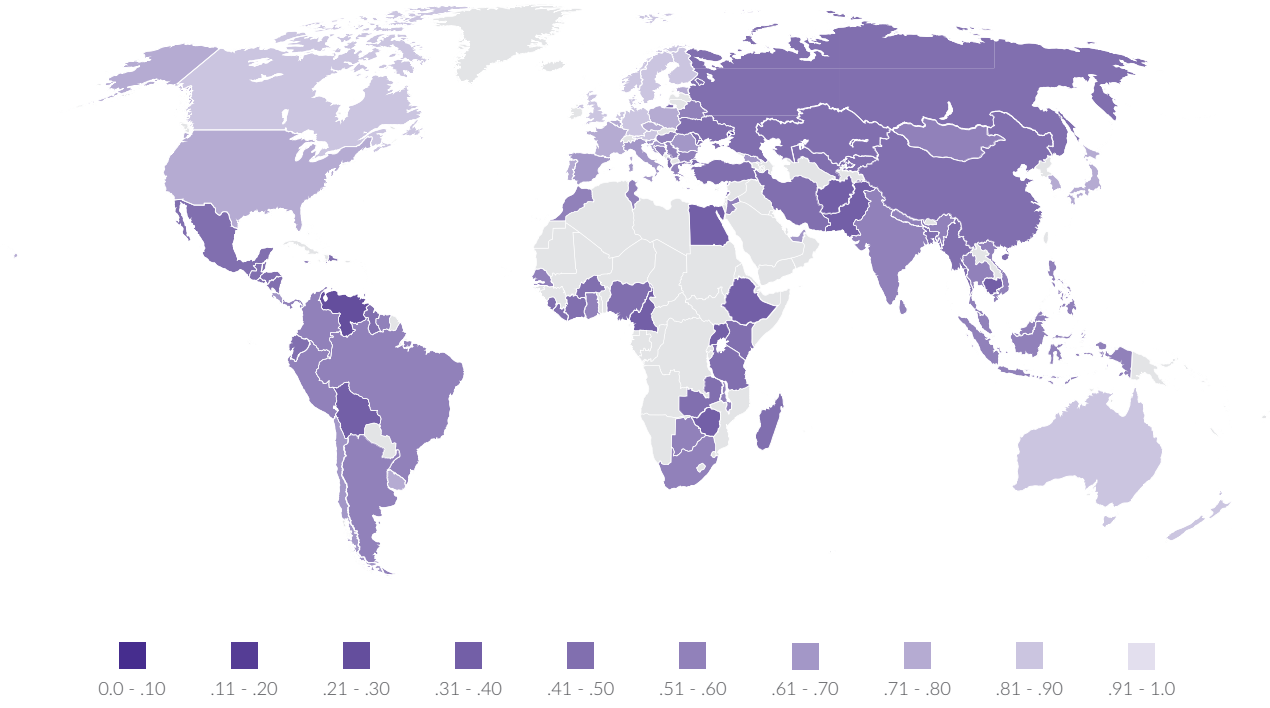
Rule of Law Around the World



The *Rule of Law Index* measures a country's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of how ordinary people experience it. The following pages in this section highlight the overall rule of law scores and rankings for 113 countries and jurisdictions, as well as scores and rankings by income, region, and each of the eight aggregated factors of the *Index*. This section also features an analysis of whether a country's primary rule of law factors experienced significant change over the past year.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.89	1
Norway	0.88	2
Finland	0.87	3
Sweden	0.86	4
Netherlands	0.86	5
Germany	0.83	6
Austria	0.83	7
New Zealand	0.83	8
Singapore	0.82	9
United Kingdom	0.81	10
Australia	0.81	11
Canada	0.81	12
Belgium	0.79	13
Estonia	0.79	14
Japan	0.78	15
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16
Czech Republic	0.75	17
United States	0.74	18
Republic of Korea	0.73	19
Uruguay	0.72	20
France	0.72	21
Poland	0.71	22
Portugal	0.71	23
Spain	0.70	24
Costa Rica	0.68	25
Chile	0.68	26
Slovenia	0.67	27
Barbados	0.67	28
Antigua & Barbuda	0.67	29
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	30
Grenada	0.66	31
Romania	0.66	32
United Arab Emirates	0.66	33
Georgia	0.65	34
Italy	0.64	35
St. Lucia	0.64	36
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	37
Bahamas	0.61	38
Croatia	0.61	39
Dominica	0.60	40
Greece	0.60	41
Jordan	0.59	42
South Africa	0.59	43
Ghana	0.58	44
Botswana	0.58	45
Senegal	0.57	46
Jamaica	0.57	47
Trinidad & Tobago	0.57	48
Hungary	0.57	49
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.56	50
Argentina	0.55	51
Brazil	0.55	52
Bulgaria	0.54	53
Macedonia, FYR	0.54	54
Mongolia	0.54	55
Malaysia	0.54	56
Belarus	0.54	57
Tunisia	0.53	58
Suriname	0.53	59
Morocco	0.53	60
Indonesia	0.52	61
Panama	0.52	62
Nepal	0.52	63
Thailand	0.51	64
Peru	0.51	65
India	0.51	66
Vietnam	0.51	67
Sri Lanka	0.51	68
Malawi	0.51	69
Philippines	0.51	70
Colombia	0.51	71
Albania	0.50	72
Kazakhstan	0.50	73
Serbia	0.50	74
El Salvador	0.49	75
Guyana	0.49	76
Moldova	0.49	77
Ukraine	0.49	78
Burkina Faso	0.48	79
China	0.48	80
Zambia	0.48	81
Belize	0.47	82
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	83
Tanzania	0.47	84
Dominican Republic	0.47	85
Iran	0.47	86
Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	87
Mexico	0.46	88
Lebanon	0.46	89
Madagascar	0.45	90
Ecuador	0.45	91
Russia	0.45	92
Uzbekistan	0.45	93
Liberia	0.45	94
Sierra Leone	0.45	95
Nigeria	0.44	96
Guatemala	0.44	97
Myanmar	0.43	98
Turkey	0.43	99
Kenya	0.43	100
Nicaragua	0.42	101
Honduras	0.42	102
Bangladesh	0.41	103
Bolivia	0.40	104
Uganda	0.39	105
Pakistan	0.38	106
Ethiopia	0.38	107
Zimbabwe	0.37	108
Cameroon	0.37	109
Egypt	0.37	110
Afghanistan	0.35	111
Cambodia	0.33	112
Venezuela	0.28	113

Rule of Law Around the World By Region



East Asia & Pacific

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
New Zealand	0.83	8
Singapore	0.82	9
Australia	0.81	11
Japan	0.78	15
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16
Republic of Korea	0.73	19
Mongolia	0.54	55
Malaysia	0.54	56
Indonesia	0.52	61
Thailand	0.51	64
Vietnam	0.51	67
Philippines	0.51	70
China	0.48	80
Myanmar	0.43	98
Cambodia	0.33	112

Eastern Europe & Central Asia

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Georgia	0.65	34
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.56	50
Macedonia, FYR	0.54	54
Belarus	0.54	57
Albania	0.50	72
Kazakhstan	0.50	73
Serbia	0.50	74
Moldova	0.49	77
Ukraine	0.49	78
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	83
Russia	0.45	92
Uzbekistan	0.45	93
Turkey	0.43	99

Latin America & Caribbean

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Uruguay	0.72	20
Costa Rica	0.68	25
Chile	0.68	26
Barbados	0.67	28
Antigua & Barbuda	0.67	29
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	30
Grenada	0.66	31
St. Lucia	0.64	36
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	37
Bahamas	0.61	38
Dominica	0.60	40
Jamaica	0.57	47
Trinidad & Tobago	0.57	48
Argentina	0.55	51
Brazil	0.55	52
Suriname	0.53	59
Panama	0.52	62
Peru	0.51	65
Colombia	0.51	71
El Salvador	0.49	75
Guyana	0.49	76
Belize	0.47	82
Dominican Republic	0.47	85
Mexico	0.46	88
Ecuador	0.45	91
Guatemala	0.44	97
Nicaragua	0.42	101
Honduras	0.42	102
Bolivia	0.40	104
Venezuela	0.28	113

Sub-Saharan Africa

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
South Africa	0.59	43
Ghana	0.58	44
Botswana	0.58	45
Senegal	0.57	46
Malawi	0.51	69
Burkina Faso	0.48	79
Zambia	0.48	81
Tanzania	0.47	84
Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	87
Madagascar	0.45	90
Liberia	0.45	94
Sierra Leone	0.45	95
Nigeria	0.44	96
Kenya	0.43	100
Uganda	0.39	105
Ethiopia	0.38	107
Zimbabwe	0.37	108
Cameroon	0.37	109

EU, EFTA, & NA

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.89	1
Norway	0.88	2
Finland	0.87	3
Sweden	0.86	4
Netherlands	0.86	5
Germany	0.83	6
Austria	0.83	7
United Kingdom	0.81	10
Canada	0.81	12
Belgium	0.79	13
Estonia	0.79	14
Czech Republic	0.75	17
United States	0.74	18
France	0.72	21
Poland	0.71	22
Portugal	0.71	23
Spain	0.70	24
Slovenia	0.67	27
Romania	0.66	32
Italy	0.64	35
Croatia	0.61	39
Greece	0.60	41
Hungary	0.57	49
Bulgaria	0.54	53

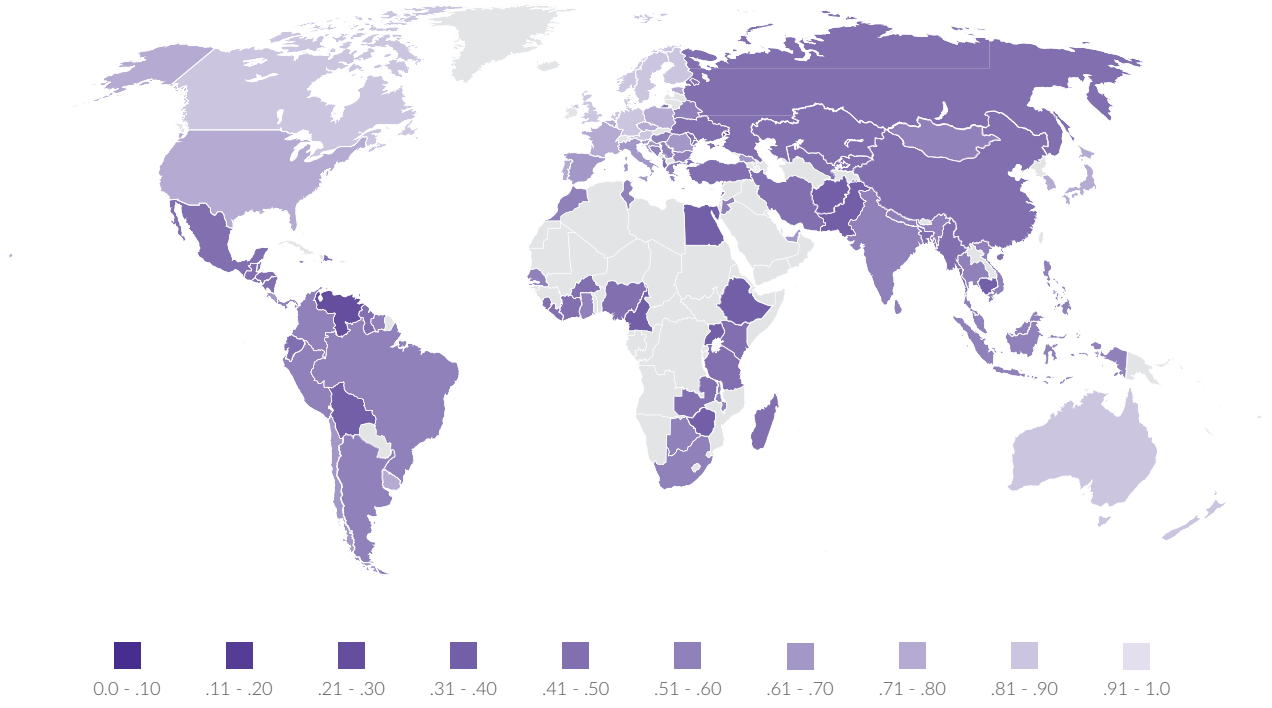
Middle East & North Africa

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
United Arab Emirates	0.66	33
Jordan	0.59	42
Tunisia	0.53	58
Morocco	0.53	60
Iran	0.47	86
Lebanon	0.46	89
Egypt	0.37	110

South Asia

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Nepal	0.52	63
India	0.51	66
Sri Lanka	0.51	68
Bangladesh	0.41	103
Pakistan	0.38	106
Afghanistan	0.35	111

Rule of Law Around the World By Income Group



Low Income

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Senegal	0.57	46
Nepal	0.52	63
Malawi	0.51	69
Burkina Faso	0.48	79
Tanzania	0.47	84
Madagascar	0.45	90
Liberia	0.45	94
Sierra Leone	0.45	95
Uganda	0.39	105
Ethiopia	0.38	107
Zimbabwe	0.37	108
Afghanistan	0.35	111

Lower Middle Income

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Ghana	0.58	44
Mongolia	0.54	55
Tunisia	0.53	58
Morocco	0.53	60
Indonesia	0.52	61
India	0.51	66
Vietnam	0.51	67
Sri Lanka	0.51	68
Philippines	0.51	70
El Salvador	0.49	75
Moldova	0.49	77
Ukraine	0.49	78
Zambia	0.48	81
Kyrgyzstan	0.47	83
Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	87
Uzbekistan	0.45	93
Nigeria	0.44	96
Guatemala	0.44	97
Myanmar	0.43	98

Lower Middle Income

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Kenya	0.43	100
Nicaragua	0.42	101
Honduras	0.42	102
Bangladesh	0.41	103
Bolivia	0.40	104
Pakistan	0.38	106
Cameroon	0.37	109
Egypt	0.37	110
Cambodia	0.33	112

Upper Middle Income

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Costa Rica	0.68	25
Grenada	0.66	31
Romania	0.66	32
Georgia	0.65	34
St. Lucia	0.64	36
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	37
Dominica	0.60	40
Jordan	0.59	42
South Africa	0.59	43
Botswana	0.58	45
Jamaica	0.57	47
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.56	50
Argentina	0.55	51
Brazil	0.55	52
Bulgaria	0.54	53
Macedonia, FYR	0.54	54
Malaysia	0.54	56
Belarus	0.54	57
Suriname	0.53	59
Panama	0.52	62
Thailand	0.51	64
Peru	0.51	65
Colombia	0.51	71
Albania	0.50	72
Kazakhstan	0.50	73
Serbia	0.50	74
Guyana	0.49	76
China	0.48	80
Belize	0.47	82
Dominican Republic	0.47	85
Iran	0.47	86
Mexico	0.46	88
Lebanon	0.46	89
Ecuador	0.45	91
Russia	0.45	92
Turkey	0.43	99
Venezuela	0.28	113

High Income

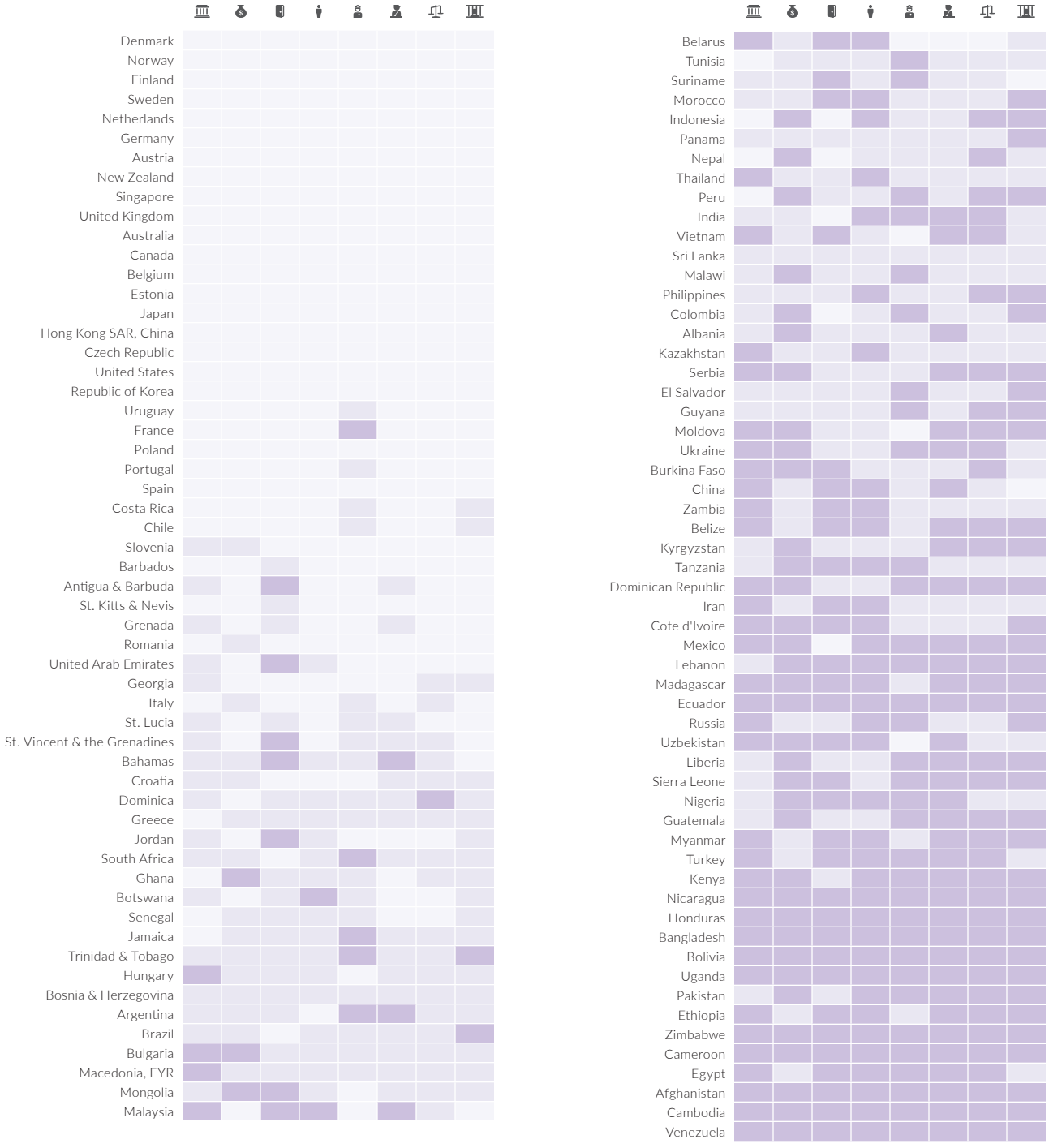
COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.89	1
Norway	0.88	2
Finland	0.87	3
Sweden	0.86	4
Netherlands	0.86	5
Germany	0.83	6
Austria	0.83	7
New Zealand	0.83	8
Singapore	0.82	9
United Kingdom	0.81	10
Australia	0.81	11
Canada	0.81	12
Belgium	0.79	13
Estonia	0.79	14
Japan	0.78	15
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16
Czech Republic	0.75	17
United States	0.74	18
Republic of Korea	0.73	19
Uruguay	0.72	20
France	0.72	21
Poland	0.71	22
Portugal	0.71	23
Spain	0.70	24
Chile	0.68	26
Slovenia	0.67	27
Barbados	0.67	28
Antigua & Barbuda	0.67	29
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	30
United Arab Emirates	0.66	33
Italy	0.64	35
Bahamas	0.61	38
Croatia	0.61	39
Greece	0.60	41
Trinidad & Tobago	0.57	48
Hungary	0.57	49

The Eight Factors of the WJP Rule of Law Index

The following chart presents country performance on the eight aggregated factors of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*.

- Constraints on Government Powers
- Open Government
- Order & Security
- Civil Justice
- Absence of Corruption
- Fundamental Rights
- Regulatory Enforcement
- Criminal Justice

Top Tercile — Bottom Tercile

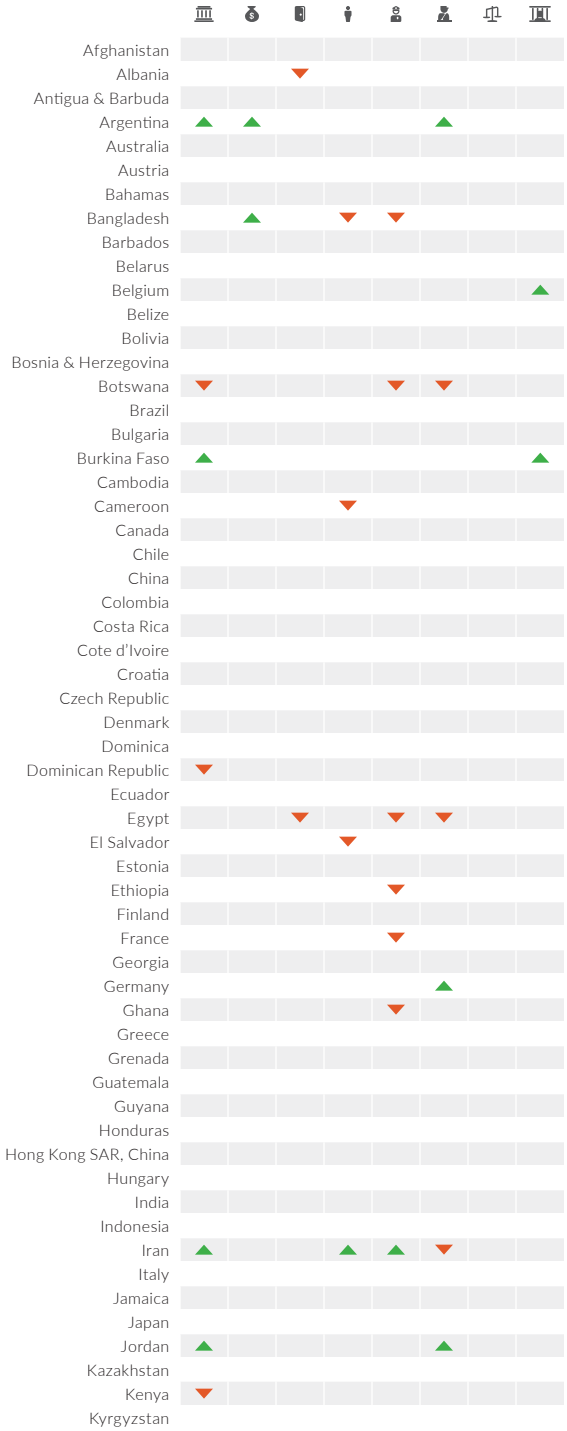


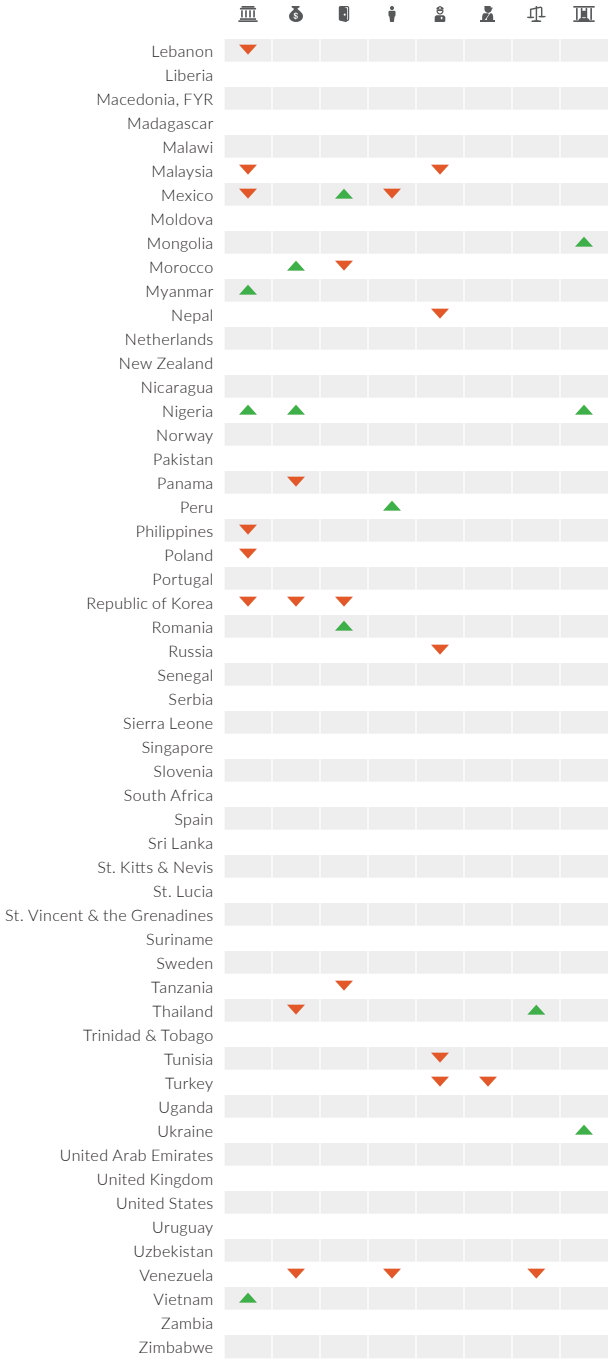
Rule of Law Trends

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016* features analysis of whether a country's primary rule of law indicators experienced significant change over the past year. An arrow pointing up indicates a statistically significant improvement, while an arrow pointing down represents a statistically significant decline. A detailed explanation of these measures can be found in the "Methodology" section of this report.

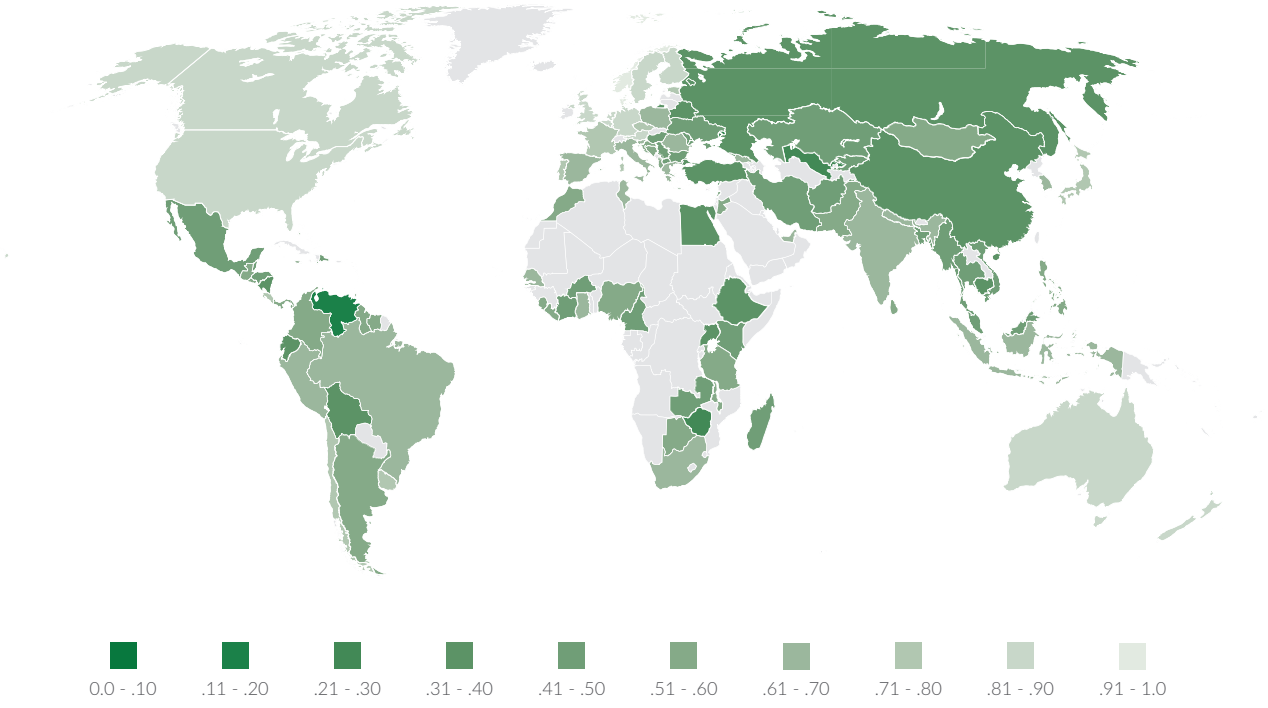
Constraints on Government Powers
Absence of Corruption
Open Government
Fundamental Rights
Order & Security
Regulatory Enforcement
Civil Justice
Criminal Justice

Trending down
Trending up





Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

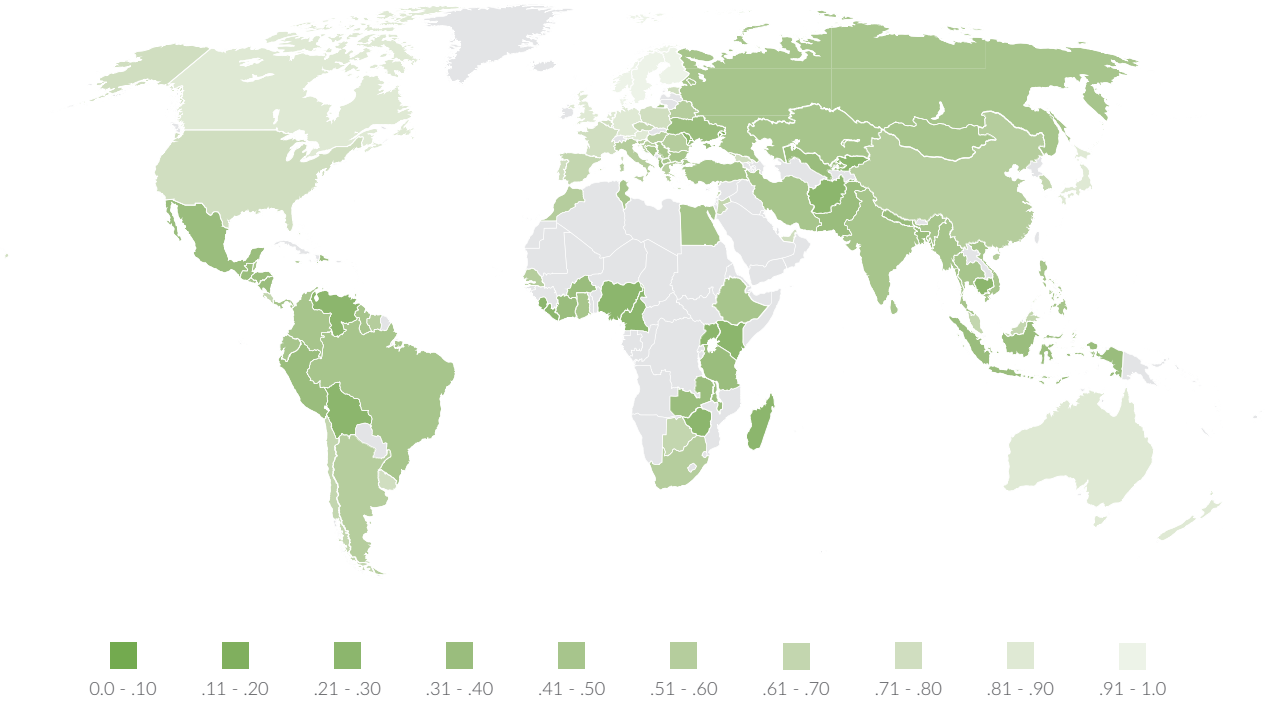


Factor 1 measures the effectiveness of the institutional checks on government power by the legislature, the judiciary, and independent auditing and review agencies, as well as the effectiveness of non-governmental oversight by the media and civil society, which serve an important role in monitoring government actions and holding officials accountable. This factor also measures the extent to which transitions of power occur in accordance with the law and whether government officials are held accountable for official misconduct.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.93	1
Norway	0.91	2
Finland	0.89	3
Netherlands	0.89	4
Sweden	0.88	5
New Zealand	0.86	6
Austria	0.86	7
United Kingdom	0.85	8
Germany	0.85	9
Canada	0.84	10
Australia	0.83	11
Belgium	0.83	12
United States	0.81	13
Portugal	0.80	14
Estonia	0.80	15
Uruguay	0.79	16
Costa Rica	0.78	17
France	0.77	18
Czech Republic	0.76	19
Singapore	0.75	20
Japan	0.74	21
Chile	0.73	22
Spain	0.70	23
Italy	0.70	24
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.70	25
Romania	0.69	26
Republic of Korea	0.68	27
Poland	0.68	28
Ghana	0.67	29
Senegal	0.67	30
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.67	31
Barbados	0.66	32
Indonesia	0.64	33
Jamaica	0.64	34
India	0.64	35
Greece	0.64	36
St. Lucia	0.64	37
Antigua & Barbuda	0.64	38
Tunisia	0.64	39
Nepal	0.63	40
Grenada	0.63	41
Peru	0.63	42
Georgia	0.62	43
Trinidad & Tobago	0.62	44
United Arab Emirates	0.61	45
Slovenia	0.61	46
South Africa	0.61	47
Brazil	0.61	48
Bahamas	0.60	49
Croatia	0.60	50
Philippines	0.59	51
Argentina	0.59	52
Morocco	0.57	53
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.57	54
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.57	55
Dominica	0.57	56
Malawi	0.57	57
Liberia	0.56	58

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Panama	0.56	59
Botswana	0.55	60
Nigeria	0.54	61
Jordan	0.53	62
Colombia	0.53	63
Mongolia	0.53	64
Guatemala	0.53	65
Sri Lanka	0.53	66
Guyana	0.53	67
Albania	0.53	68
Suriname	0.52	69
Sierra Leone	0.52	70
Tanzania	0.52	71
Pakistan	0.52	72
Lebanon	0.51	73
El Salvador	0.51	74
Kyrgyzstan	0.50	75
Myanmar	0.50	76
Kenya	0.50	77
Malaysia	0.50	78
Zambia	0.50	79
Bulgaria	0.49	80
Vietnam	0.49	81
Thailand	0.47	82
Mexico	0.47	83
Serbia	0.46	84
Burkina Faso	0.46	85
Madagascar	0.46	86
Hungary	0.46	87
Ukraine	0.45	88
Cote d'Ivoire	0.45	89
Belize	0.45	90
Kazakhstan	0.44	91
Honduras	0.44	92
Dominican Republic	0.44	93
Iran	0.44	94
Moldova	0.43	95
Macedonia, FYR	0.43	96
Afghanistan	0.43	97
Bangladesh	0.43	98
Cameroon	0.41	99
Russia	0.40	100
Uganda	0.40	101
Bolivia	0.39	102
Ecuador	0.39	103
China	0.38	104
Belarus	0.36	105
Ethiopia	0.35	106
Nicaragua	0.32	107
Turkey	0.32	108
Cambodia	0.31	109
Egypt	0.31	110
Uzbekistan	0.30	111
Zimbabwe	0.26	112
Venezuela	0.18	113

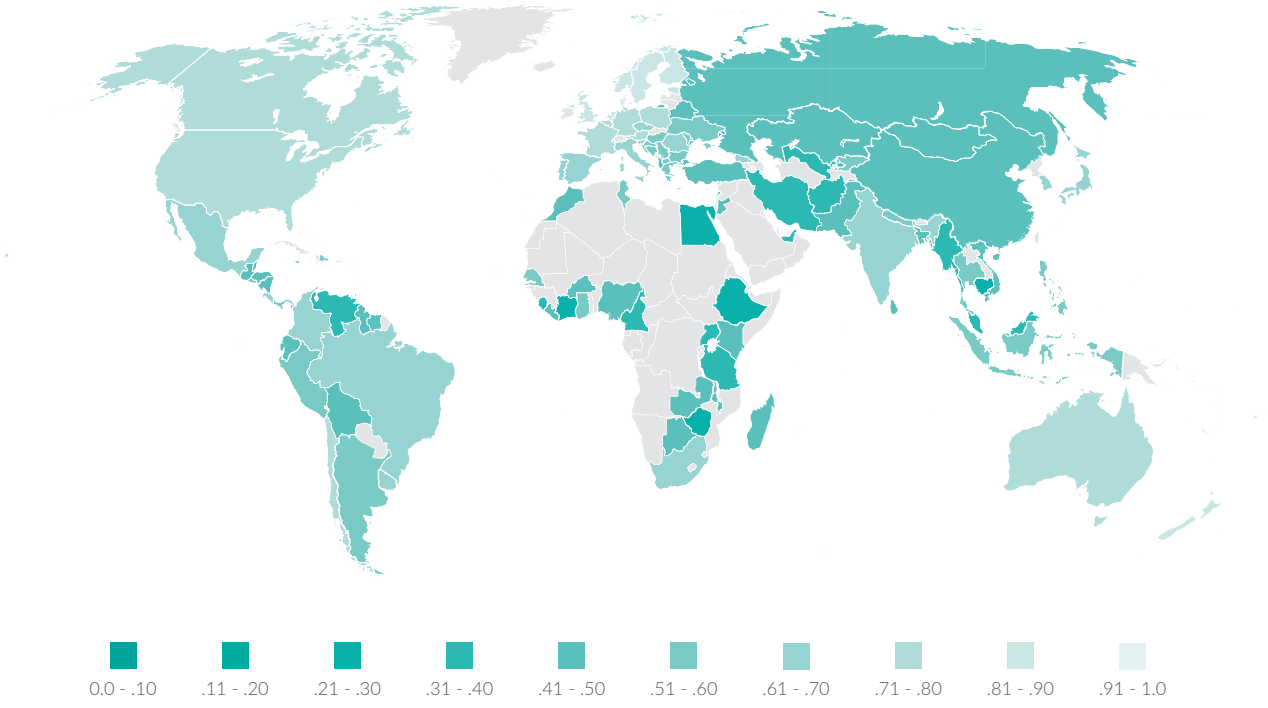
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption



Factor 2 measures the absence of corruption in government. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military, police, and the legislature.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.96	1
Singapore	0.93	2
Norway	0.92	3
Finland	0.92	4
Sweden	0.91	5
New Zealand	0.90	6
Netherlands	0.88	7
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.85	8
Austria	0.84	9
Germany	0.84	10
Canada	0.83	11
Australia	0.83	12
Japan	0.83	13
United Kingdom	0.82	14
United Arab Emirates	0.80	15
Belgium	0.78	16
Estonia	0.78	17
Uruguay	0.77	18
France	0.74	19
United States	0.73	20
Poland	0.73	21
Georgia	0.73	22
Portugal	0.72	23
Barbados	0.70	24
Chile	0.70	25
Grenada	0.69	26
Costa Rica	0.69	27
Spain	0.69	28
St. Lucia	0.68	29
Czech Republic	0.68	30
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.68	31
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.67	32
Jordan	0.66	33
Antigua & Barbuda	0.66	34
Republic of Korea	0.65	35
Dominica	0.65	36
Bahamas	0.64	37
Botswana	0.62	38
Malaysia	0.61	39
Slovenia	0.60	40
Italy	0.60	41
Croatia	0.57	42
Suriname	0.56	43
Romania	0.55	44
South Africa	0.55	45
Greece	0.55	46
Jamaica	0.55	47
Senegal	0.55	48
Trinidad & Tobago	0.54	49
Morocco	0.54	50
Belarus	0.52	51
China	0.52	52
Hungary	0.51	53
Argentina	0.51	54
Macedonia, FYR	0.50	55
Philippines	0.48	56
Iran	0.48	57
Turkey	0.48	58
Belize	0.48	59
Tunisia	0.47	60
Thailand	0.47	61
Guyana	0.46	62
Brazil	0.45	63
Sri Lanka	0.45	64
Panama	0.45	65
Egypt	0.45	66
Vietnam	0.45	67
Ethiopia	0.44	68
India	0.44	69
Myanmar	0.44	70
Kazakhstan	0.43	71
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.43	72
El Salvador	0.42	73
Ecuador	0.42	74
Serbia	0.41	75
Ghana	0.41	76
Colombia	0.41	77
Russia	0.41	78
Bulgaria	0.41	79
Mongolia	0.41	80
Zambia	0.40	81
Tanzania	0.39	82
Nepal	0.38	83
Indonesia	0.38	84
Cote d'Ivoire	0.38	85
Burkina Faso	0.38	86
Nicaragua	0.37	87
Lebanon	0.36	88
Ukraine	0.36	89
Malawi	0.36	90
Peru	0.36	91
Honduras	0.36	92
Dominican Republic	0.34	93
Bangladesh	0.34	94
Guatemala	0.34	95
Uzbekistan	0.33	96
Pakistan	0.33	97
Albania	0.33	98
Mexico	0.32	99
Nigeria	0.30	100
Sierra Leone	0.30	101
Madagascar	0.30	102
Bolivia	0.29	103
Zimbabwe	0.29	104
Moldova	0.28	105
Kyrgyzstan	0.28	106
Uganda	0.27	107
Kenya	0.26	108
Liberia	0.26	109
Venezuela	0.25	110
Cambodia	0.24	111
Cameroon	0.24	112
Afghanistan	0.23	113

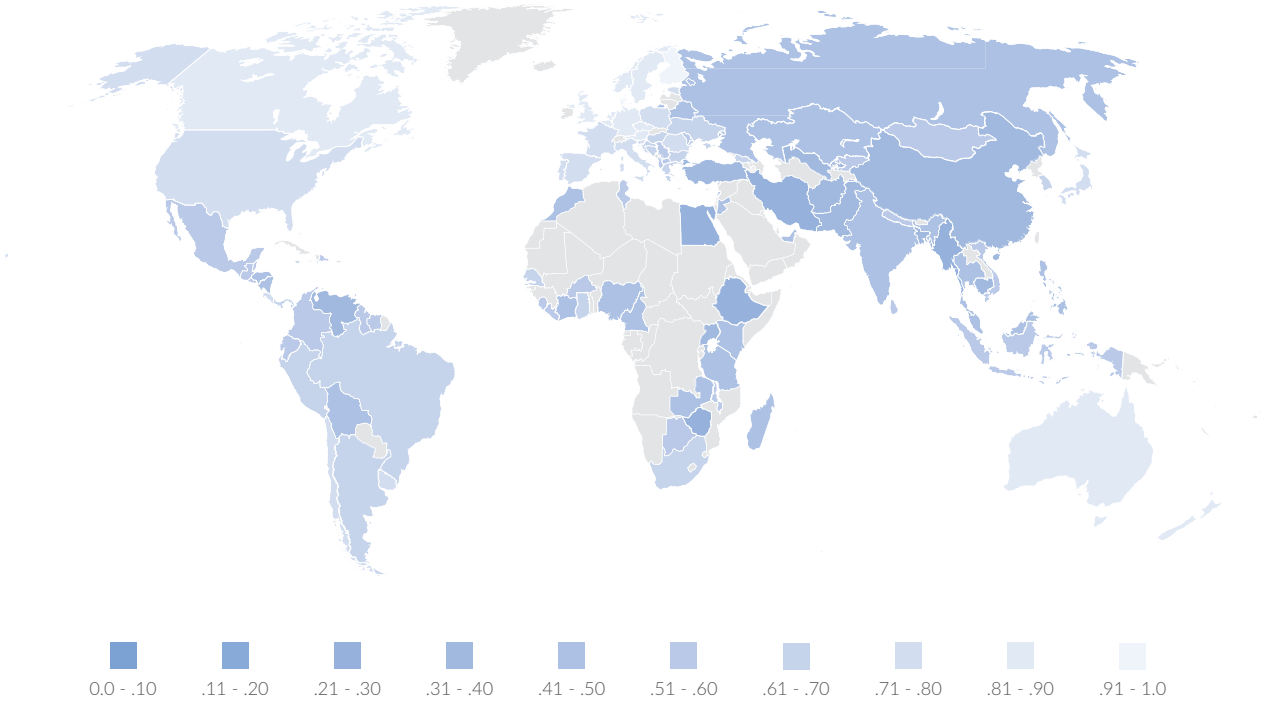
Factor 3: Open Government



Factor 3 measures whether basic laws and information in legal rights are publicized, and assesses the quality of information published by the government. It also measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are properly granted. Finally, it evaluates the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms and whether people can bring specific complaints to the government.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Norway	0.87	1
Denmark	0.86	2
Finland	0.85	3
Netherlands	0.85	4
Sweden	0.84	5
New Zealand	0.84	6
United Kingdom	0.84	7
Estonia	0.81	8
Canada	0.80	9
Germany	0.79	10
Australia	0.78	11
United States	0.78	12
France	0.77	13
Austria	0.75	14
Belgium	0.73	15
Poland	0.72	16
Chile	0.72	17
Uruguay	0.70	18
Costa Rica	0.69	19
Czech Republic	0.69	20
Japan	0.68	21
Republic of Korea	0.68	22
Spain	0.68	23
Singapore	0.67	24
Romania	0.67	25
Portugal	0.67	26
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.66	27
India	0.66	28
Slovenia	0.66	29
Colombia	0.64	30
Georgia	0.63	31
Italy	0.63	32
Brazil	0.62	33
Mexico	0.61	34
South Africa	0.61	35
Croatia	0.59	36
Indonesia	0.58	37
Moldova	0.58	38
Jamaica	0.58	39
Bulgaria	0.58	40
Panama	0.58	41
Greece	0.57	42
Argentina	0.57	43
Serbia	0.56	44
Macedonia, FYR	0.56	45
Peru	0.56	46
Grenada	0.56	47
Trinidad & Tobago	0.55	48
Kyrgyzstan	0.55	49
Ukraine	0.55	50
Ghana	0.55	51
Nepal	0.54	52
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.54	53
Dominican Republic	0.54	54
Hungary	0.52	55
Barbados	0.52	56
Thailand	0.52	57
Senegal	0.52	58
St. Lucia	0.52	59
Tunisia	0.51	60
El Salvador	0.51	61
Antigua & Barbuda	0.51	62
Philippines	0.51	63
Malawi	0.50	64
Dominica	0.50	65
Guatemala	0.49	66
Russia	0.49	67
Botswana	0.49	68
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.49	69
Kenya	0.49	70
Sri Lanka	0.48	71
Liberia	0.48	72
Kazakhstan	0.48	73
Mongolia	0.48	74
Guyana	0.47	75
Morocco	0.47	76
Honduras	0.46	77
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.46	78
Pakistan	0.46	79
Madagascar	0.46	80
Bahamas	0.45	81
Burkina Faso	0.45	82
Albania	0.45	83
Bangladesh	0.45	84
Ecuador	0.45	85
Suriname	0.45	86
Belize	0.45	87
Bolivia	0.44	88
China	0.44	89
Belarus	0.43	90
Zambia	0.43	91
Vietnam	0.43	92
Lebanon	0.43	93
Jordan	0.43	94
Nigeria	0.43	95
Turkey	0.42	96
Nicaragua	0.41	97
Sierra Leone	0.40	98
Afghanistan	0.40	99
Uganda	0.39	100
Tanzania	0.39	101
United Arab Emirates	0.39	102
Cote d'Ivoire	0.37	103
Cameroon	0.35	104
Malaysia	0.35	105
Iran	0.34	106
Myanmar	0.33	107
Venezuela	0.32	108
Uzbekistan	0.31	109
Zimbabwe	0.30	110
Ethiopia	0.27	111
Cambodia	0.24	112
Egypt	0.23	113

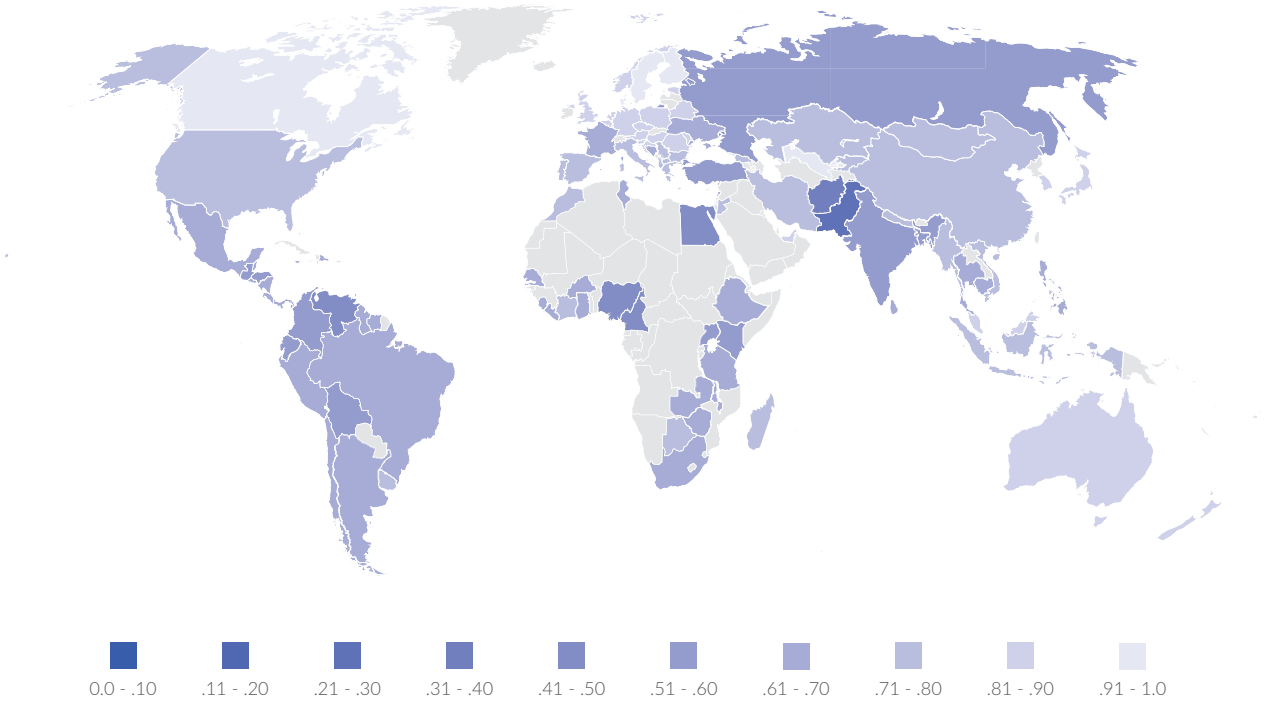
Factor 4: Fundamental Rights



Factor 4 measures the protection of fundamental human rights, including effective enforcement of laws that ensure equal protection, the right to life and security of the person, due process of law and the rights of the accused, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of belief and religion, the right to privacy, freedom of assembly and association, and fundamental labor rights, including the right to collective bargaining, the prohibition of forced and child labor, and the elimination of discrimination.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Denmark	0.92	1
Finland	0.92	2
Norway	0.89	3
Austria	0.88	4
Sweden	0.88	5
Netherlands	0.86	6
Germany	0.85	7
Belgium	0.84	8
Canada	0.82	9
New Zealand	0.82	10
Czech Republic	0.81	11
United Kingdom	0.81	12
Australia	0.81	13
Uruguay	0.80	14
Estonia	0.80	15
Barbados	0.79	16
Costa Rica	0.79	17
Portugal	0.79	18
Slovenia	0.77	19
Spain	0.77	20
United States	0.75	21
Chile	0.75	22
Japan	0.75	23
France	0.75	24
Antigua & Barbuda	0.74	25
Poland	0.74	26
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.74	27
Romania	0.73	28
St. Lucia	0.73	29
Italy	0.72	30
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.71	31
Republic of Korea	0.70	32
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.70	33
Croatia	0.69	34
Argentina	0.69	35
Singapore	0.69	36
Dominica	0.68	37
Grenada	0.68	38
Georgia	0.68	39
Bahamas	0.67	40
Greece	0.65	41
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.65	42
Ghana	0.65	43
Peru	0.64	44
Bulgaria	0.64	45
Jamaica	0.63	46
Ukraine	0.63	47
South Africa	0.63	48
Panama	0.63	49
Hungary	0.62	50
Senegal	0.62	51
Brazil	0.61	52
Trinidad & Tobago	0.61	53
Mongolia	0.60	54
Albania	0.60	55
Dominican Republic	0.60	56
Serbia	0.58	57
Malawi	0.58	58
Moldova	0.58	59
El Salvador	0.57	60
Sierra Leone	0.57	61
Tunisia	0.57	62
Burkina Faso	0.56	63
Liberia	0.56	64
Colombia	0.55	65
Guatemala	0.55	66
Macedonia, FYR	0.54	67
Vietnam	0.54	68
Kyrgyzstan	0.54	69
Guyana	0.54	70
Suriname	0.53	71
Nepal	0.53	72
Sri Lanka	0.52	73
Indonesia	0.52	74
Mexico	0.51	75
Ecuador	0.51	76
Lebanon	0.51	77
Botswana	0.51	78
Belize	0.51	79
Bolivia	0.50	80
India	0.50	81
Jordan	0.50	82
Philippines	0.50	83
Madagascar	0.49	84
Belarus	0.48	85
Tanzania	0.48	86
Kenya	0.47	87
Thailand	0.47	88
Nigeria	0.46	89
United Arab Emirates	0.46	90
Morocco	0.45	91
Kazakhstan	0.45	92
Nicaragua	0.45	93
Cote d'Ivoire	0.45	94
Zambia	0.45	95
Honduras	0.44	96
Russia	0.44	97
Malaysia	0.44	98
Cameroon	0.43	99
Afghanistan	0.40	100
Pakistan	0.39	101
Uganda	0.39	102
Cambodia	0.39	103
Uzbekistan	0.36	104
Turkey	0.34	105
Bangladesh	0.34	106
Venezuela	0.33	107
China	0.32	108
Myanmar	0.30	109
Egypt	0.29	110
Ethiopia	0.29	111
Iran	0.29	112
Zimbabwe	0.28	113

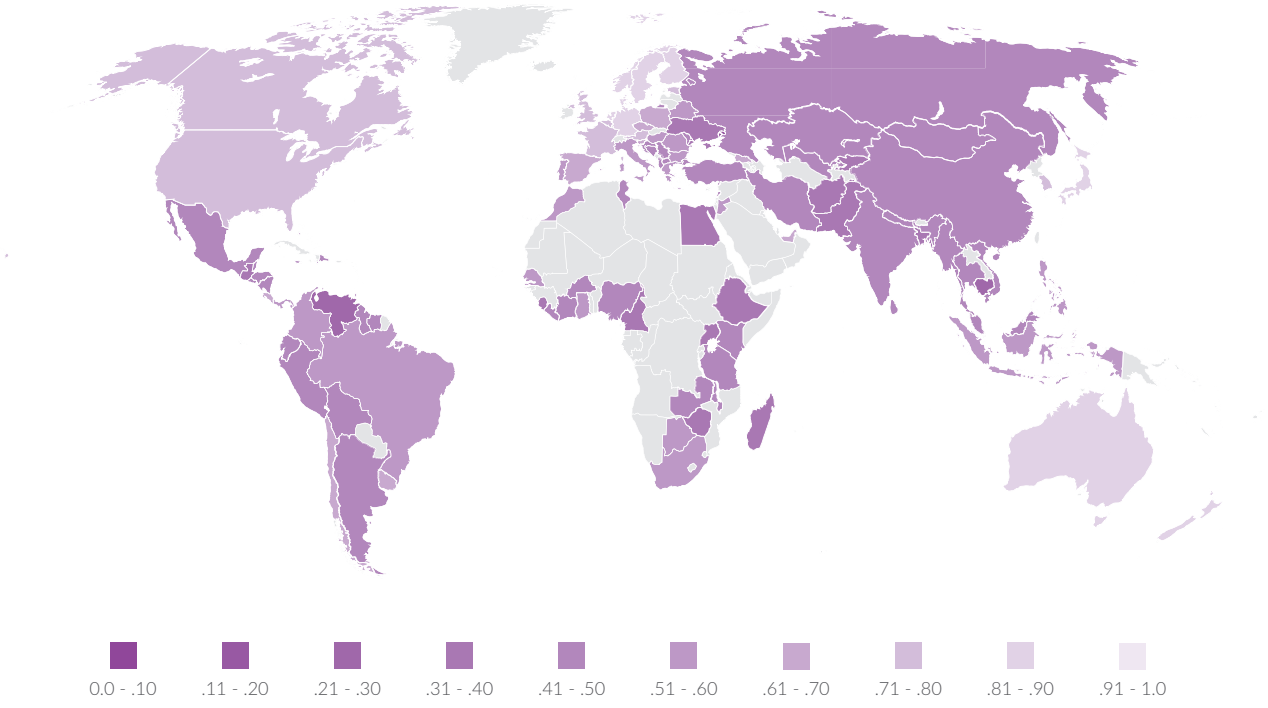
Factor 5: Order & Security



Factor 5 measures various threats to order and security including conventional crime, political violence, and violence as a means to redress personal grievances.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Singapore	0.93	1
Finland	0.93	2
Sweden	0.92	3
Denmark	0.92	4
Uzbekistan	0.91	5
Canada	0.91	6
Austria	0.90	7
Norway	0.90	8
Japan	0.90	9
Czech Republic	0.89	10
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.89	11
United Arab Emirates	0.89	12
Australia	0.87	13
Germany	0.87	14
New Zealand	0.86	15
Hungary	0.86	16
United Kingdom	0.85	17
Estonia	0.85	18
Poland	0.85	19
Netherlands	0.85	20
Belgium	0.84	21
Romania	0.84	22
Republic of Korea	0.83	23
Slovenia	0.83	24
Croatia	0.82	25
Malaysia	0.82	26
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.82	27
Antigua & Barbuda	0.82	28
Belarus	0.81	29
Moldova	0.81	30
United States	0.80	31
Mongolia	0.79	32
Grenada	0.79	33
Jordan	0.79	34
Vietnam	0.79	35
Spain	0.79	36
Georgia	0.78	37
Barbados	0.78	38
Portugal	0.77	39
Kazakhstan	0.76	40
China	0.76	41
Albania	0.75	42
Greece	0.75	43
Dominica	0.75	44
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.75	45
Kyrgyzstan	0.75	46
Bulgaria	0.74	47
Macedonia, FYR	0.74	48
Nepal	0.74	49
Morocco	0.73	50
Madagascar	0.73	51
Uruguay	0.73	52
Myanmar	0.73	53
Serbia	0.73	54
Indonesia	0.73	55
Bahamas	0.72	56
St. Lucia	0.72	57
Italy	0.72	58
Iran	0.72	59
Botswana	0.71	60
Cote d'Ivoire	0.71	61
Ghana	0.70	62
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.70	63
Thailand	0.70	64
Belize	0.70	65
Costa Rica	0.68	66
Chile	0.68	67
Sri Lanka	0.68	68
Burkina Faso	0.67	69
Zambia	0.67	70
Zimbabwe	0.67	71
Trinidad & Tobago	0.67	72
Panama	0.67	73
Senegal	0.67	74
Brazil	0.67	75
Ethiopia	0.67	76
Philippines	0.67	77
Sierra Leone	0.66	78
Nicaragua	0.66	79
Ukraine	0.65	80
Cambodia	0.65	81
Tanzania	0.64	82
Lebanon	0.64	83
Peru	0.64	84
Suriname	0.64	85
Jamaica	0.64	86
Guyana	0.64	87
Tunisia	0.63	88
France	0.63	89
El Salvador	0.63	90
South Africa	0.63	91
Malawi	0.62	92
Argentina	0.62	93
Mexico	0.61	94
Dominican Republic	0.61	95
Liberia	0.61	96
Ecuador	0.60	97
Turkey	0.59	98
Guatemala	0.59	99
Bangladesh	0.58	100
Bolivia	0.58	101
Russia	0.56	102
Honduras	0.56	103
India	0.56	104
Uganda	0.56	105
Colombia	0.55	106
Kenya	0.51	107
Egypt	0.49	108
Nigeria	0.48	109
Venezuela	0.48	110
Cameroon	0.47	111
Afghanistan	0.34	112
Pakistan	0.29	113

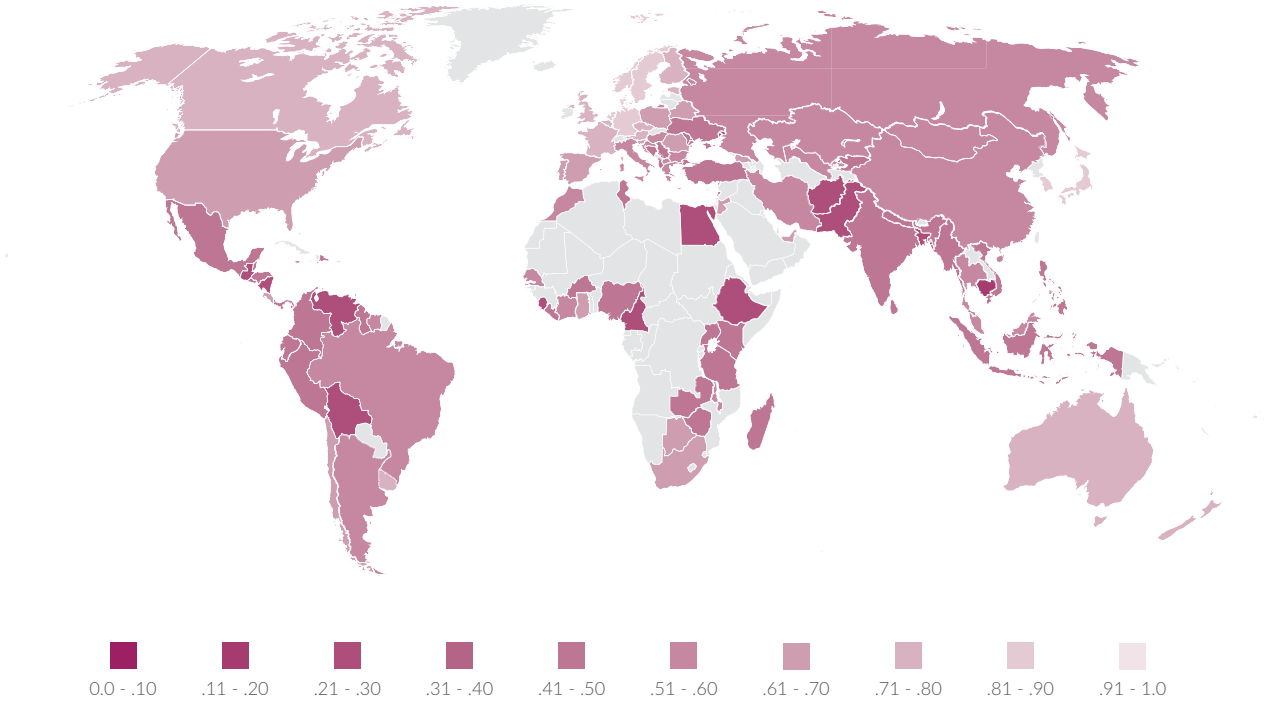
Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement



Factor 6 measures the extent to which regulations are effectively implemented and enforced without improper influence by public officials or private interests. It also includes whether administrative proceedings are conducted in a timely manner without unreasonable delays and whether due process is respected in administrative proceedings. This factor also addresses whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Singapore	0.90	1
Netherlands	0.88	2
Norway	0.86	3
Sweden	0.85	4
Germany	0.85	5
Denmark	0.85	6
Finland	0.83	7
New Zealand	0.82	8
Australia	0.82	9
Japan	0.82	10
Austria	0.80	11
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.80	12
Canada	0.79	13
United Kingdom	0.79	14
Estonia	0.78	15
Belgium	0.77	16
Republic of Korea	0.75	17
France	0.72	18
United States	0.71	19
Uruguay	0.69	20
United Arab Emirates	0.68	21
Czech Republic	0.68	22
Costa Rica	0.67	23
Spain	0.67	24
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.66	25
Chile	0.66	26
Poland	0.62	27
Georgia	0.62	28
Slovenia	0.62	29
Barbados	0.61	30
Portugal	0.60	31
Botswana	0.59	32
Jordan	0.58	33
Grenada	0.58	34
Italy	0.57	35
Romania	0.57	36
St. Lucia	0.56	37
Senegal	0.56	38
Ghana	0.56	39
Greece	0.56	40
Morocco	0.54	41
Brazil	0.54	42
Trinidad & Tobago	0.54	43
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.54	44
South Africa	0.54	45
Antigua & Barbuda	0.54	46
Jamaica	0.54	47
Belarus	0.53	48
Panama	0.52	49
Dominica	0.52	50
Colombia	0.52	51
Bulgaria	0.51	52
Indonesia	0.51	53
Hungary	0.51	54
Philippines	0.51	55
Thailand	0.50	56
Kazakhstan	0.50	57
Sri Lanka	0.50	58
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.50	59
Iran	0.50	60
Croatia	0.50	61
Peru	0.50	62
El Salvador	0.50	63
Tunisia	0.49	64
Cote d'Ivoire	0.49	65
Guyana	0.48	66
Nepal	0.48	67
Argentina	0.47	68
Bahamas	0.47	69
Macedonia, FYR	0.47	70
Russia	0.47	71
Mongolia	0.47	72
Suriname	0.47	73
Malaysia	0.47	74
Nicaragua	0.46	75
Ecuador	0.46	76
India	0.46	77
Serbia	0.46	78
Malawi	0.45	79
China	0.45	80
Uzbekistan	0.45	81
Burkina Faso	0.45	82
Zambia	0.45	83
Turkey	0.44	84
Mexico	0.44	85
Albania	0.44	86
Myanmar	0.44	87
Belize	0.43	88
Nigeria	0.43	89
Bolivia	0.43	90
Vietnam	0.43	91
Kenya	0.43	92
Tanzania	0.42	93
Honduras	0.41	94
Dominican Republic	0.41	95
Lebanon	0.41	96
Moldova	0.41	97
Liberia	0.41	98
Bangladesh	0.40	99
Ukraine	0.40	100
Guatemala	0.39	101
Madagascar	0.38	102
Cameroon	0.38	103
Kyrgyzstan	0.38	104
Uganda	0.37	105
Afghanistan	0.36	106
Sierra Leone	0.35	107
Zimbabwe	0.35	108
Pakistan	0.34	109
Egypt	0.33	110
Ethiopia	0.31	111
Cambodia	0.28	112
Venezuela	0.21	113

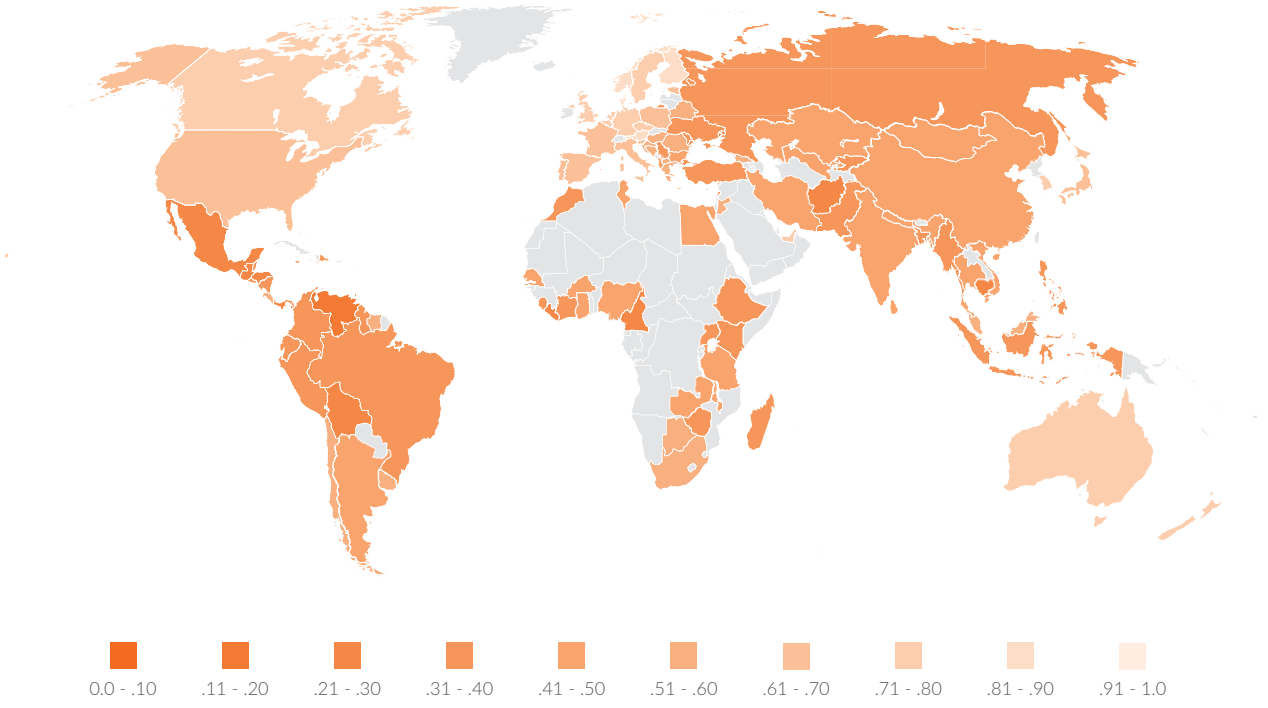
Factor 7: Civil Justice



Factor 7 measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable, free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays, and if decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Netherlands	0.88	1
Germany	0.86	2
Norway	0.85	3
Singapore	0.85	4
Denmark	0.84	5
Japan	0.82	6
Sweden	0.81	7
Republic of Korea	0.81	8
Austria	0.80	9
Finland	0.80	10
New Zealand	0.78	11
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	12
Estonia	0.77	13
Australia	0.77	14
Belgium	0.76	15
United Kingdom	0.75	16
Uruguay	0.73	17
Czech Republic	0.73	18
Canada	0.72	19
Grenada	0.72	20
Antigua and Barbuda	0.72	21
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.71	22
France	0.71	23
Barbados	0.68	24
United Arab Emirates	0.68	25
Portugal	0.66	26
Poland	0.66	27
United States	0.65	28
Spain	0.65	29
Belarus	0.65	30
Romania	0.65	31
Chile	0.64	32
Slovenia	0.64	33
St. Lucia	0.63	34
Jordan	0.63	35
Botswana	0.62	36
Bahamas	0.62	37
Costa Rica	0.62	38
Georgia	0.61	39
Dominica	0.61	40
Ghana	0.61	41
Trinidad and Tobago	0.61	42
South Africa	0.61	43
Greece	0.57	44
Bulgaria	0.57	45
Italy	0.57	46
Senegal	0.57	47
Argentina	0.57	48
Malaysia	0.56	49
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.56	50
Macedonia, FYR	0.56	51
Iran	0.55	52
Kazakhstan	0.55	53
Jamaica	0.54	54
Mongolia	0.54	55
Malawi	0.54	56
Morocco	0.53	57
Brazil	0.53	58
Thailand	0.53	59
Croatia	0.53	60
Hungary	0.52	61
China	0.52	62
Russia	0.52	63
Uzbekistan	0.51	64
Suriname	0.51	65
Cote d'Ivoire	0.51	66
Zambia	0.50	67
Tanzania	0.50	68
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.50	69
Colombia	0.50	70
Tunisia	0.49	71
Panama	0.48	72
Guyana	0.48	73
Albania	0.48	74
Nigeria	0.48	75
El Salvador	0.48	76
Lebanon	0.48	77
Ukraine	0.47	78
Belize	0.47	79
Vietnam	0.47	80
Burkina Faso	0.47	81
Moldova	0.46	82
Serbia	0.46	83
Zimbabwe	0.46	84
Dominican Republic	0.46	85
Turkey	0.46	86
Philippines	0.45	87
Liberia	0.45	88
Ecuador	0.44	89
Peru	0.44	90
Kenya	0.43	91
Indonesia	0.43	92
India	0.43	93
Kyrgyzstan	0.43	94
Honduras	0.43	95
Sri Lanka	0.42	96
Uganda	0.42	97
Myanmar	0.42	98
Nepal	0.41	99
Madagascar	0.41	100
Mexico	0.41	101
Sierra Leone	0.40	102
Bangladesh	0.39	103
Egypt	0.38	104
Ethiopia	0.37	105
Pakistan	0.37	106
Nicaragua	0.37	107
Bolivia	0.35	108
Cameroon	0.35	109
Afghanistan	0.34	110
Guatemala	0.33	111
Venezuela	0.29	112
Cambodia	0.19	113

Factor 8: Criminal Justice



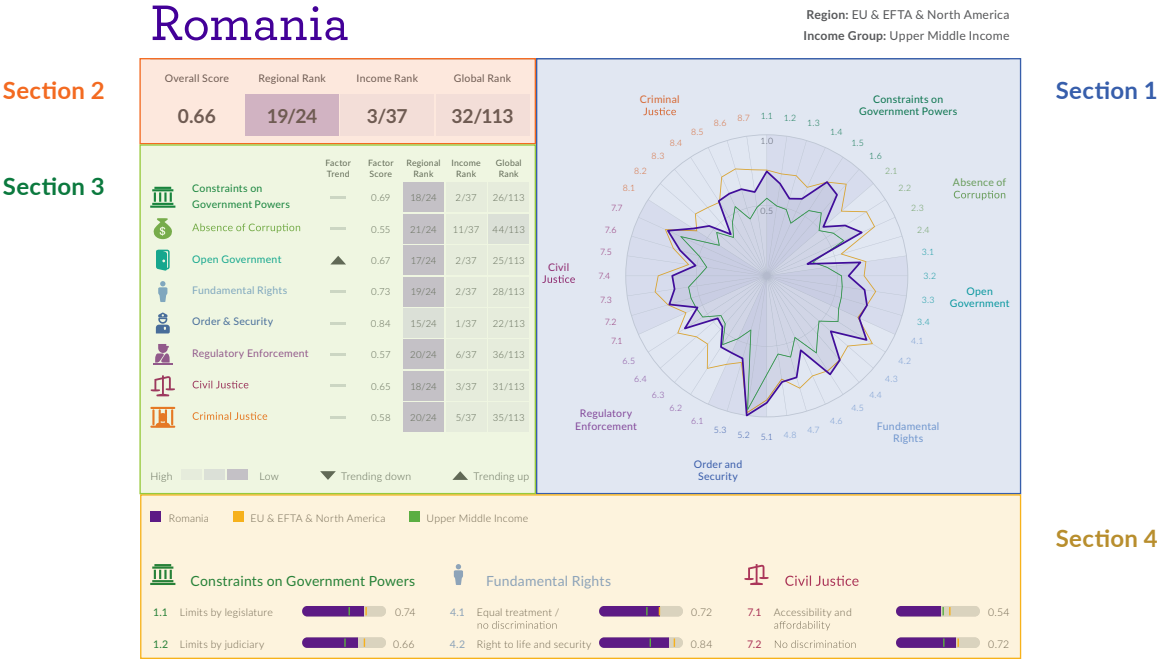
Factor 8 measures whether the criminal investigation, adjudication, and correctional systems are effective, and whether the criminal justice system is impartial, free of corruption, free of improper influence, and protective of due process and the rights of the accused.

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	SCORE	GLOBAL RANKING
Finland	0.85	1
Norway	0.83	2
Austria	0.83	3
Singapore	0.83	4
Denmark	0.82	5
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.80	6
Netherlands	0.80	7
Sweden	0.79	8
Germany	0.77	9
United Kingdom	0.76	10
Belgium	0.76	11
Australia	0.75	12
New Zealand	0.75	13
United Arab Emirates	0.74	14
Canada	0.74	15
Czech Republic	0.73	16
Republic of Korea	0.71	17
Antigua and Barbuda	0.70	18
Estonia	0.70	19
Poland	0.69	20
Japan	0.68	21
United States	0.68	22
Bahamas	0.68	23
Portugal	0.67	24
Slovenia	0.66	25
Grenada	0.65	26
France	0.65	27
St. Lucia	0.64	28
Italy	0.64	29
Spain	0.63	30
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.62	31
Barbados	0.61	32
Jordan	0.59	33
Uruguay	0.58	34
Romania	0.58	35
St. Kitts and Nevis	0.58	36
Chile	0.58	37
Georgia	0.56	38
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.56	39
Dominica	0.56	40
Malaysia	0.56	41
Costa Rica	0.55	42
Hungary	0.54	43
Suriname	0.54	44
Croatia	0.54	45
South Africa	0.52	46
Botswana	0.52	47
Macedonia, FYR	0.51	48
Belarus	0.51	49
Greece	0.51	50
Vietnam	0.50	51
Sri Lanka	0.49	52
Mongolia	0.48	53
Ghana	0.47	54
China	0.47	55
Tunisia	0.46	56
Albania	0.46	57
Jamaica	0.45	58
Thailand	0.45	59
Nepal	0.44	60
Malawi	0.44	61
Uzbekistan	0.44	62
Egypt	0.43	63
Burkina Faso	0.43	64
Iran	0.43	65
Senegal	0.43	66
Argentina	0.43	67
Nigeria	0.42	68
Zambia	0.42	69
Bulgaria	0.41	70
India	0.41	71
Tanzania	0.41	72
Kazakhstan	0.41	73
Trinidad and Tobago	0.40	74
Turkey	0.40	75
Madagascar	0.40	76
Ukraine	0.40	77
Brazil	0.39	78
Moldova	0.38	79
Indonesia	0.38	80
Pakistan	0.38	81
Morocco	0.37	82
Cote d'Ivoire	0.37	83
Philippines	0.36	84
Zimbabwe	0.36	85
Ecuador	0.36	86
Sierra Leone	0.36	87
Kenya	0.35	88
Guyana	0.35	89
Peru	0.34	90
Colombia	0.34	91
Serbia	0.34	92
Uganda	0.34	93
Dominican Republic	0.34	94
El Salvador	0.34	95
Kyrgyzstan	0.33	96
Bangladesh	0.33	97
Russia	0.33	98
Ethiopia	0.33	99
Belize	0.32	100
Myanmar	0.32	101
Nicaragua	0.32	102
Lebanon	0.31	103
Cambodia	0.30	104
Cameroon	0.30	105
Guatemala	0.29	106
Panama	0.29	107
Mexico	0.29	108
Afghanistan	0.28	109
Liberia	0.26	110
Honduras	0.25	111
Bolivia	0.24	112
Venezuela	0.13	113

Country Profiles

How to Read the Country Profiles

This section presents profiles for the 113 countries and jurisdictions included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016* report. Each country profile presents the featured country's scores for each of the *WJP Rule of Law Index's* factors and sub-factors, and draws comparisons between the scores of the featured country and the scores of other indexed countries that share regional and income level similarities. The scores range between 0 and 1, where 1 signifies the highest score (high rule of law adherence) and 0 signifies the lowest score (low rule of law adherence). The country profiles consist of four sections, outlined below.



1. Displays the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors that compose the *WJP Rule of Law Index*. Each of the 44 sub-factors is represented by a gray line drawn from the center to the periphery of the circle. The center of the circle corresponds to the worst possible score for each sub-factor (0), and the outer edge of the circle marks the best possible score for each sub-factor (1).

   The featured country's scores are shown in purple. The average score of the country's region is represented with a yellow line. The average score of the country's income group is represented with a green line.

2. Displays the country's overall rule of law score, along with its overall global, income and regional ranks. The overall rule of law score is calculated by taking the simple average of the eight individual factors listed in the table in Section 3 of the country profile.

3. Displays the featured country's individual factor scores, along with the global, regional and income group rankings. The distribution of scores for the global rank, regional rank, and income rank is spread amongst three tiers — high, medium, and low as indicated by the color of the box in which the score is found.

   It also features upward and downward arrows to illustrate whether the rule of law in a country changed in the past year. Further information about the statistical procedure to construct these arrows can be found in the "Methodology" section of this report.

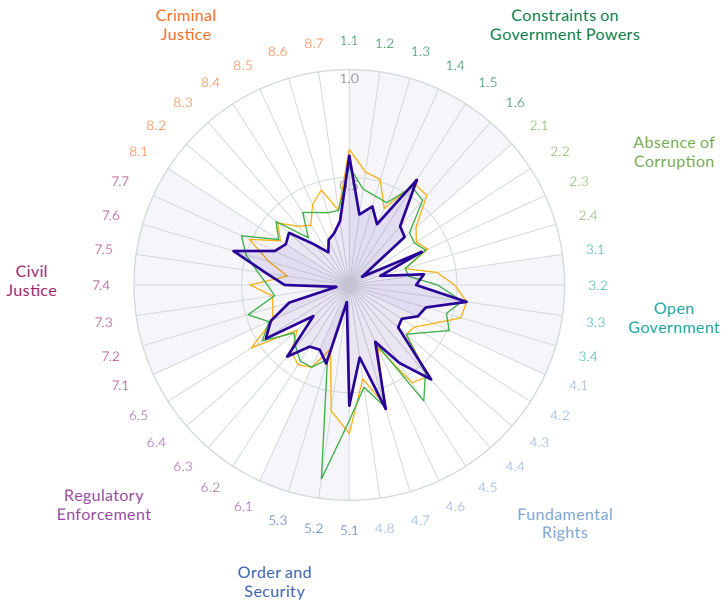
4. Presents the individual sub-factor scores underlying each of the factors listed in Section 3 of the country profile. The featured country's score is represented by the purple bar and labeled at the end of the bar. The average score of the country's region is represented by the yellow line. The average score of the country's income group is represented by the green line. Each sub-factor score is scaled between 0 and 1, where 1 is the highest score and 0 is the lowest score.

Afghanistan

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.35	6/6	12/12	111/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	5/6	9/12	97/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.23	6/6	12/12	113/113
Open Government	—	0.40	6/6	8/12	99/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.40	4/6	9/12	100/113
Order & Security	—	0.34	5/6	12/12	112/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.36	5/6	9/12	106/113
Civil Justice	—	0.34	6/6	12/12	110/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	6/6	11/12	109/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Afghanistan South Asia Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.60
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.33
1.3	Independent auditing	0.38
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.58
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.36

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.34
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.07
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.37
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.15

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.35
3.2	Right to information	0.31
3.3	Civic participation	0.55
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.37

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.35
4.2	Right to life and security	0.29
4.3	Due process of law	0.30
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.58
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.43
4.6	Right to privacy	0.29
4.7	Freedom of association	0.60
4.8	Labor rights	0.34

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.56
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.08
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	No improper influence	0.34
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4	Respect for due process	0.22
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.40
7.2	No discrimination	0.29
7.3	No corruption	0.06
7.4	No improper government influence	0.30
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.39
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.56
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.38

Criminal Justice

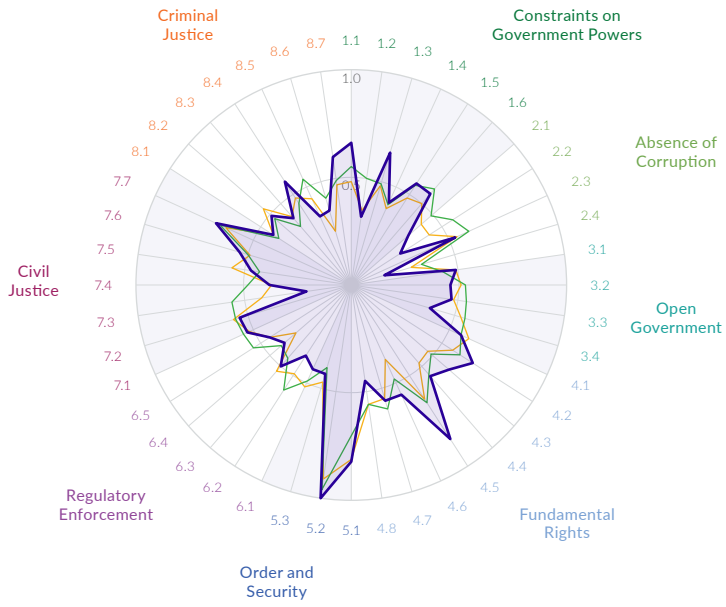
8.1	Effective investigations	0.35
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.37
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.25
8.4	No discrimination	0.18
8.5	No corruption	0.23
8.6	No improper government influence	0.25
8.7	Due process of law	0.30

Albania

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.50	5/13	24/37	72/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	3/13	19/37	68/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.33	11/13	35/37	98/113
Open Government	▼	0.45	10/13	26/37	83/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.60	4/13	16/37	55/113
Order & Security	—	0.75	6/13	9/37	42/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	10/13	33/37	86/113
Civil Justice	—	0.48	8/13	28/37	74/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.46	5/13	17/37	57/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Albania · Eastern Europe & Central Asia · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.66
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.32
1.3	Independent auditing	0.64
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.42
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.56

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.35
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.27
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.53
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.16

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.49
3.2	Right to information	0.46
3.3	Civic participation	0.47
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.38

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.56
4.2	Right to life and security	0.67
4.3	Due process of law	0.60
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.56
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6	Right to privacy	0.56
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.45

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.82
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.43

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	No improper influence	0.39
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.50
6.4	Respect for due process	0.41
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.45

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.53
7.2	No discrimination	0.54
7.3	No corruption	0.21
7.4	No improper government influence	0.38
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.47
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.54
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.69

Criminal Justice

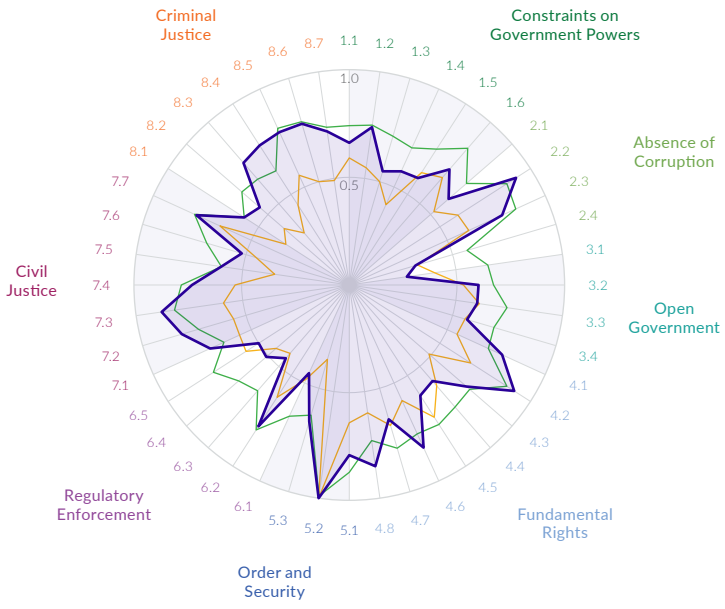
8.1	Effective investigations	0.43
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.49
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.41
8.4	No discrimination	0.57
8.5	No corruption	0.35
8.6	No improper government influence	0.36
8.7	Due process of law	0.60

Antigua & Barbuda

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	5/30	28/36	29/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	8/30	30/36	38/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	9/30	28/36	34/113
Open Government	—	0.51	17/30	33/36	62/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	5/30	24/36	25/113
Order & Security	—	0.82	2/30	25/36	28/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	11/30	33/36	46/113
Civil Justice	—	0.72	3/30	20/36	21/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.70	1/30	18/36	18/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Antigua & Barbuda Latin America & Carribbean High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.66
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.74
1.3	Independent auditing	0.55
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.58
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.71

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.61
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.92
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.78
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.32

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.27
3.2	Right to information	0.60
3.3	Civic participation	0.60
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.78
4.2	Right to life and security	0.91
4.3	Due process of law	0.72
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6	Right to privacy	0.83
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.85

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.79
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.66

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.45
6.2	No improper influence	0.78
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4	Respect for due process	0.51
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.71
7.2	No discrimination	0.81
7.3	No corruption	0.88
7.4	No improper government influence	0.73
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.60
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.52
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.78

Criminal Justice

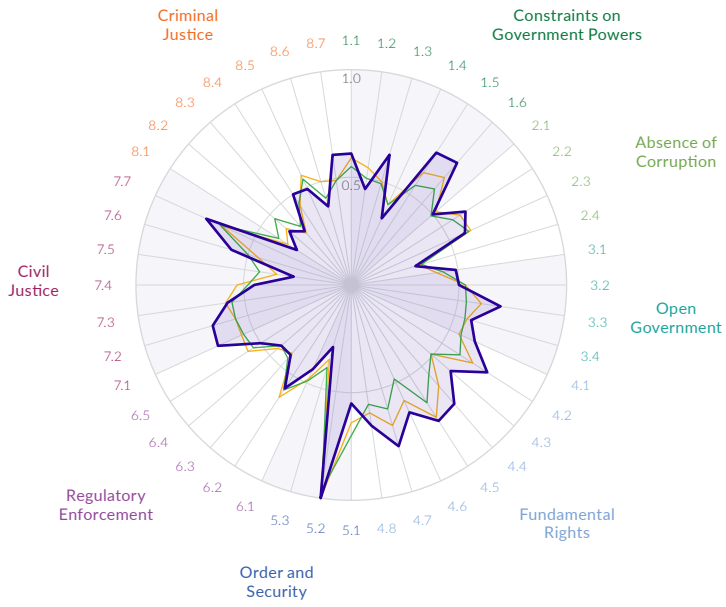
8.1	Effective investigations	0.58
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.55
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.75
8.4	No discrimination	0.77
8.5	No corruption	0.78
8.6	No improper government influence	0.78
8.7	Due process of law	0.72

Argentina

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	14/30	13/37	51/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.59	14/30	10/37	52/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.51	15/30	16/37	54/113
Open Government	—	0.57	9/30	11/37	43/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.69	9/30	5/37	35/113
Order & Security	—	0.62	22/30	30/37	93/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.47	19/30	23/37	68/113
Civil Justice	—	0.57	12/30	12/37	48/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	14/30	21/37	67/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

■ Argentina ■ Latin America & Carribbean ■ Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.45
1.3	Independent auditing	0.63
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.73
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.75

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.50
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.63
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.58
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.31

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.49
3.2	Right to information	0.50
3.3	Civic participation	0.70
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.63
4.2	Right to life and security	0.75
4.3	Due process of law	0.61
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.73
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.65
4.7	Freedom of association	0.78
4.8	Labor rights	0.66

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.55
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.30

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	No improper influence	0.57
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.43
6.4	Respect for due process	0.43
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.68
7.2	No discrimination	0.67
7.3	No corruption	0.58
7.4	No improper government influence	0.45
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.27
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.58
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.74

Criminal Justice

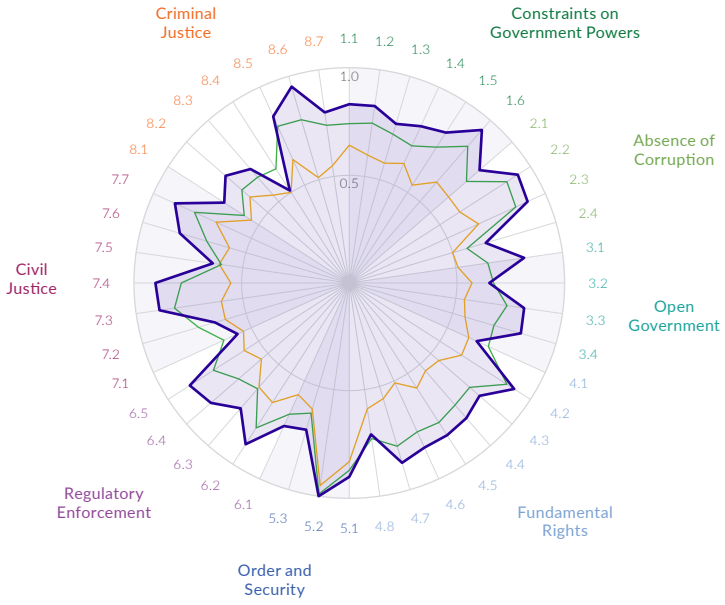
8.1	Effective investigations	0.30
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.38
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.33
8.4	No discrimination	0.50
8.5	No corruption	0.49
8.6	No improper government influence	0.38
8.7	Due process of law	0.61

Australia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	3/15	11/36	11/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.83	2/15	11/36	11/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	4/15	12/36	12/113
Open Government	—	0.78	2/15	11/36	11/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.81	2/15	13/36	13/113
Order & Security	—	0.87	4/15	12/36	13/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	3/15	9/36	9/113
Civil Justice	—	0.77	6/15	14/36	14/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.75	3/15	12/36	12/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Australia East Asia & Pacific High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.83
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.83
1.3	Independent auditing	0.77
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.80
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.83
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.94

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.80
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.93
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.91
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.66

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.82
3.2	Right to information	0.65
3.3	Civic participation	0.82
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.83

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.65
4.2	Right to life and security	0.91
4.3	Due process of law	0.80
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.83
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.84
4.6	Right to privacy	0.84
4.7	Freedom of association	0.87
4.8	Labor rights	0.71

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.90
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.71

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.73
6.2	No improper influence	0.89
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.77
6.4	Respect for due process	0.85
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.88

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.57
7.2	No discrimination	0.65
7.3	No corruption	0.89
7.4	No improper government influence	0.90
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.64
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.82
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.89

Criminal Justice

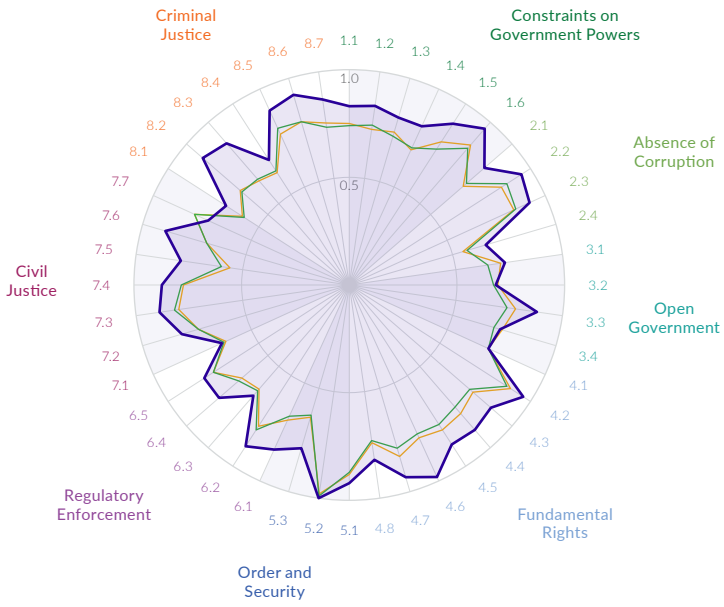
8.1	Effective investigations	0.69
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.76
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.70
8.4	No discrimination	0.51
8.5	No corruption	0.85
8.6	No improper government influence	0.95
8.7	Due process of law	0.80

Austria

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.83	7/24	7/36	7/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.86	6/24	7/36	7/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.84	6/24	9/36	9/113
Open Government	—	0.75	12/24	14/36	14/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.88	4/24	4/36	4/113
Order & Security	—	0.90	5/24	6/36	7/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.80	7/24	11/36	11/113
Civil Justice	—	0.80	6/24	9/36	9/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.83	3/24	3/36	3/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

■ Austria ■ EU & EFTA & North America ■ High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.83
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.84
1.3	Independent auditing	0.81
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.81
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.89
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.96

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.83
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.95
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.92
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.66

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.73
3.2	Right to information	0.68
3.3	Civic participation	0.88
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.73

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.71
4.2	Right to life and security	0.96
4.3	Due process of law	0.87
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.89
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.88
4.6	Right to privacy	0.98
4.7	Freedom of association	0.93
4.8	Labor rights	0.82

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.92
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.79

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.84
6.2	No improper influence	0.89
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.68
6.4	Respect for due process	0.80
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.80

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.65
7.2	No discrimination	0.81
7.3	No corruption	0.89
7.4	No improper government influence	0.87
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.79
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.89
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

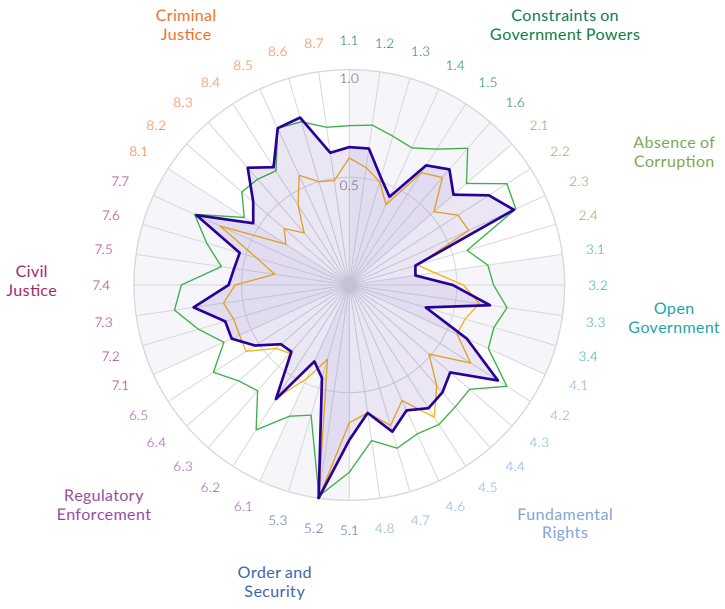
8.1	Effective investigations	0.68
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.90
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.87
8.4	No discrimination	0.69
8.5	No corruption	0.89
8.6	No improper government influence	0.92
8.7	Due process of law	0.87

Bahamas

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	10/30	32/36	38/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	13/30	34/36	49/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.64	11/30	30/36	37/113
Open Government	—	0.45	24/30	35/36	81/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.67	12/30	32/36	40/113
Order & Security	—	0.72	8/30	32/36	56/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	20/30	36/36	69/113
Civil Justice	—	0.62	8/30	31/36	37/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.68	2/30	23/36	23/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Bahamas Latin America & Carribbean High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.64	0.64
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.64	0.64
1.3	Independent auditing	0.52	0.52
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45	0.45
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.66	0.66
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.71	0.71

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.64	0.64
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.77	0.77
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.84	0.84
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.32	0.32

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.31	0.31
3.2	Right to information	0.48	0.48
3.3	Civic participation	0.66	0.66
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.37	0.37

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.60	0.60
4.2	Right to life and security	0.82	0.82
4.3	Due process of law	0.62	0.62
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.66	0.66
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.68	0.68
4.6	Right to privacy	0.64	0.64
4.7	Freedom of association	0.71	0.71
4.8	Labor rights	0.60	0.60

Order & Security

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

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.39	0.39
6.2	No improper influence	0.63	0.63
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.41	0.41
6.4	Respect for due process	0.42	0.42
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.52	0.52

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.60	0.60
7.2	No discrimination	0.60	0.60
7.3	No corruption	0.73	0.73
7.4	No improper government influence	0.56	0.56
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.54	0.54
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.53	0.53
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.78	0.78

Criminal Justice

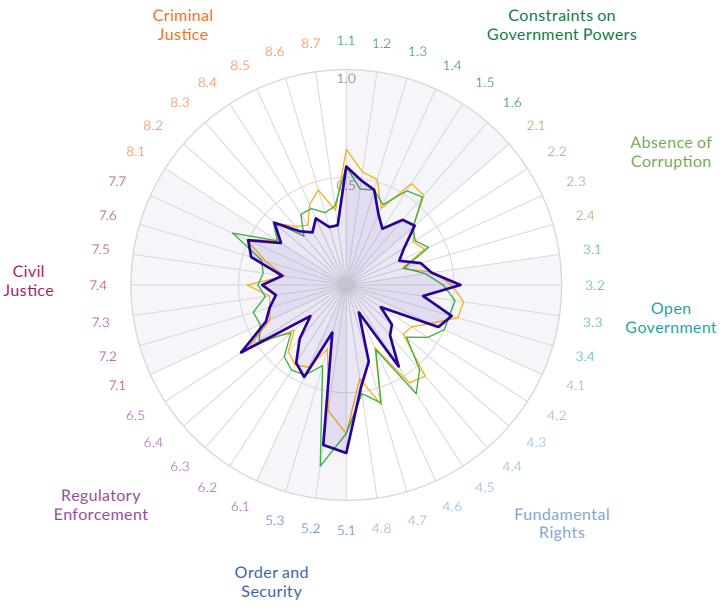
8.1	Effective investigations	0.53	0.53
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.59	0.59
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.72	0.72
8.4	No discrimination	0.65	0.65
8.5	No corruption	0.80	0.80
8.6	No improper government influence	0.81	0.81
8.7	Due process of law	0.62	0.62

Bangladesh

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.41	4/6	23/28	103/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	6/6	22/28	98/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.34	4/6	18/28	94/113
Open Government	—	0.45	5/6	17/28	84/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.34	6/6	26/28	106/113
Order & Security	▼	0.58	3/6	20/28	100/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.40	4/6	21/28	99/113
Civil Justice	—	0.39	4/6	21/28	103/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	5/6	21/28	97/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Bangladesh South Asia Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.49
1.3	Independent auditing	0.46
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.31
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.40

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.42
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.32
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.27
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.36

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.40
3.2	Right to information	0.53
3.3	Civic participation	0.36
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.47
4.2	Right to life and security	0.19
4.3	Due process of law	0.28
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.31
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.45
4.6	Right to privacy	0.14
4.7	Freedom of association	0.37
4.8	Labor rights	0.48

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.78
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.75
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.23

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47
6.2	No improper influence	0.43
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.33
6.4	Respect for due process	0.22
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.58

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.37
7.3	No corruption	0.33
7.4	No improper government influence	0.39
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.30
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.46
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.50

Criminal Justice

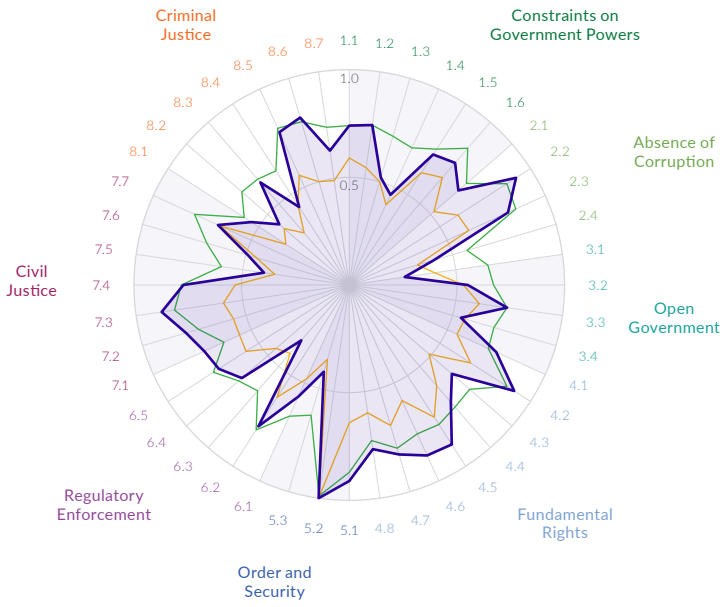
8.1	Effective investigations	0.36
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.44
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.33
8.4	No discrimination	0.29
8.5	No corruption	0.34
8.6	No improper government influence	0.28
8.7	Due process of law	0.28

Barbados

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	4/30	27/36	28/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.66	5/30	28/36	32/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.70	2/30	23/36	24/113
Open Government	—	0.52	14/30	32/36	56/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	2/30	16/36	16/113
Order & Security	—	0.78	4/30	28/36	38/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.61	5/30	28/36	30/113
Civil Justice	—	0.68	5/30	23/36	24/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.61	6/30	29/36	32/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Barbados Latin America & Carribbean High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.74
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.75
1.3	Independent auditing	0.52
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.72
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.75

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.67
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.92
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.81
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.41

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.26
3.2	Right to information	0.55
3.3	Civic participation	0.74
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.75
4.2	Right to life and security	0.91
4.3	Due process of law	0.63
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.72
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.88
4.6	Right to privacy	0.87
4.7	Freedom of association	0.82
4.8	Labor rights	0.77

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.91
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.42

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.57
6.2	No improper influence	0.78
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.34
6.4	Respect for due process	0.66
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.72

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.74
7.2	No discrimination	0.79
7.3	No corruption	0.88
7.4	No improper government influence	0.77
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.40
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.49
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

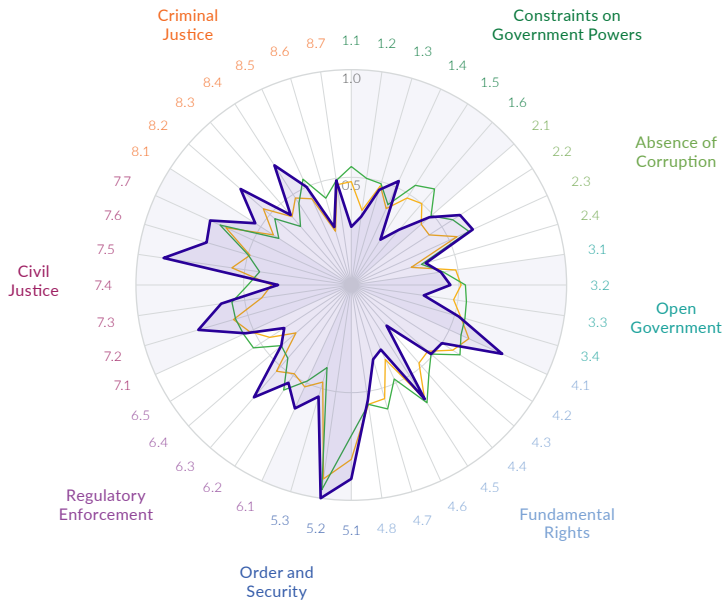
8.1	Effective investigations	0.54
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.43
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.63
8.4	No discrimination	0.43
8.5	No corruption	0.78
8.6	No improper government influence	0.81
8.7	Due process of law	0.63

Belarus

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	4/13	18/37	57/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.36	11/13	35/37	105/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.52	2/13	14/37	51/113
Open Government	—	0.43	11/13	31/37	90/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	9/13	29/37	85/113
Order & Security	—	0.81	2/13	3/37	29/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	2/13	12/37	48/113
Civil Justice	—	0.65	1/13	2/37	30/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	4/13	15/37	49/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Belarus · Eastern Europe & Central Asia · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.27
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.32
1.3	Independent auditing	0.46
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.53
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.25
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.34

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.48
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.60
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.62
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.36

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.42
3.2	Right to information	0.46
3.3	Civic participation	0.34
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.77
4.2	Right to life and security	0.50
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.25
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6	Right to privacy	0.33
4.7	Freedom of association	0.36
4.8	Labor rights	0.54

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.90
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.54

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.63
6.2	No improper influence	0.54
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.69
6.4	Respect for due process	0.43
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.37

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.54
7.2	No discrimination	0.74
7.3	No corruption	0.61
7.4	No improper government influence	0.34
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.88
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.70
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

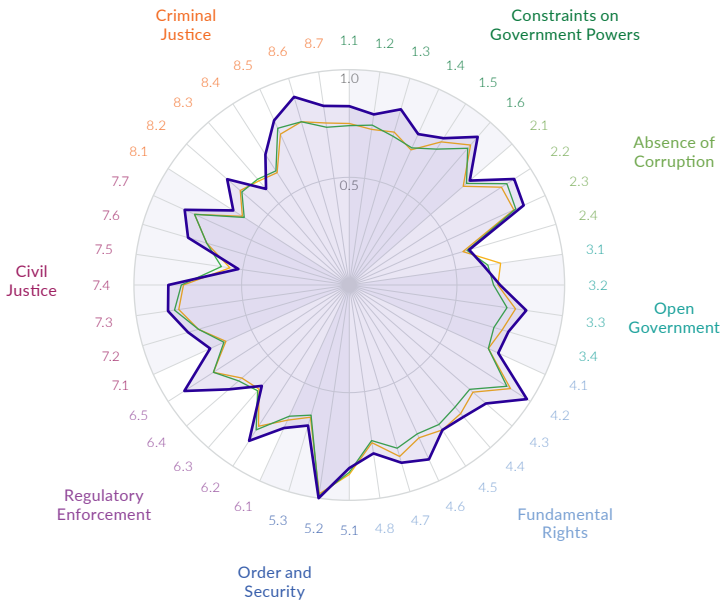
8.1	Effective investigations	0.53
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.68
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.43
8.4	No discrimination	0.66
8.5	No corruption	0.50
8.6	No improper government influence	0.28
8.7	Due process of law	0.49

Belgium

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.79	10/24	13/36	13/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.83	10/24	12/36	12/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.78	10/24	16/36	16/113
Open Government	—	0.73	13/24	15/36	15/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.84	8/24	8/36	8/113
Order & Security	—	0.84	14/24	20/36	21/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.77	11/24	16/36	16/113
Civil Justice	—	0.76	9/24	15/36	15/113
Criminal Justice	▲	0.76	9/24	11/36	11/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Belgium · EU & EFTA & North America · High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.83
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.80
1.3	Independent auditing	0.85
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.77
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.81
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.91

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.74
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.91
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.89
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.58

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.63
3.2	Right to information	0.70
3.3	Civic participation	0.83
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.77

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.76
4.2	Right to life and security	0.98
4.3	Due process of law	0.84
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.81
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.80
4.6	Right to privacy	0.89
4.7	Freedom of association	0.86
4.8	Labor rights	0.79

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.85
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.68

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.73
6.2	No improper influence	0.86
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.62
6.4	Respect for due process	0.74
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.91

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.71
7.2	No discrimination	0.78
7.3	No corruption	0.85
7.4	No improper government influence	0.84
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.52
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.78
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.84

Criminal Justice

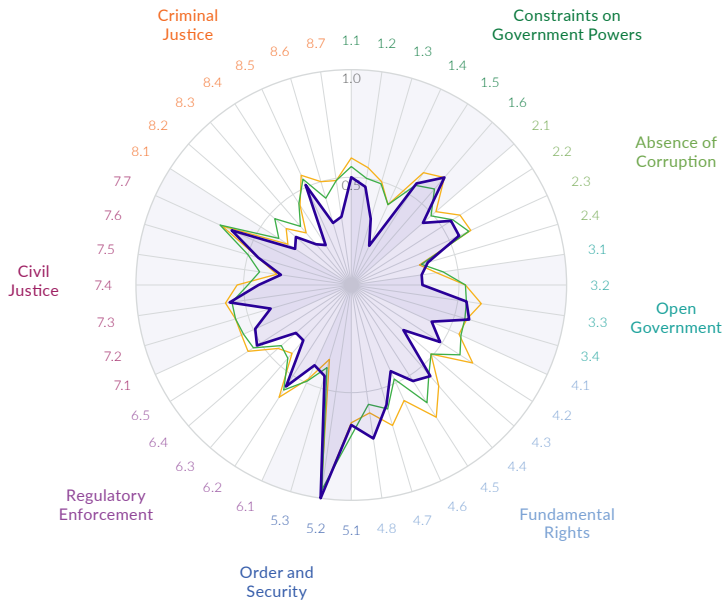
8.1	Effective investigations	0.64
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.75
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.59
8.4	No discrimination	0.72
8.5	No corruption	0.84
8.6	No improper government influence	0.91
8.7	Due process of law	0.84

Belize

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	22/30	29/37	82/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	24/30	27/37	90/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	16/30	20/37	59/113
Open Government	—	0.45	27/30	29/37	87/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	26/30	27/37	79/113
Order & Security	—	0.70	10/30	20/37	65/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	25/30	34/37	88/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	21/30	30/37	79/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	23/30	33/37	100/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Belize Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.50
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.46
1.3	Independent auditing	0.32
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.20
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.56
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.66

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.44
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.55
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.55
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.33
3.2	Right to information	0.33
3.3	Civic participation	0.54
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.41
4.2	Right to life and security	0.49
4.3	Due process of law	0.32
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.56
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.53
4.6	Right to privacy	0.44
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.72

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.65
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2	No improper influence	0.56
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.34
6.4	Respect for due process	0.34
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.52

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49
7.2	No discrimination	0.39
7.3	No corruption	0.57
7.4	No improper government influence	0.43
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.33
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.45
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.61

Criminal Justice

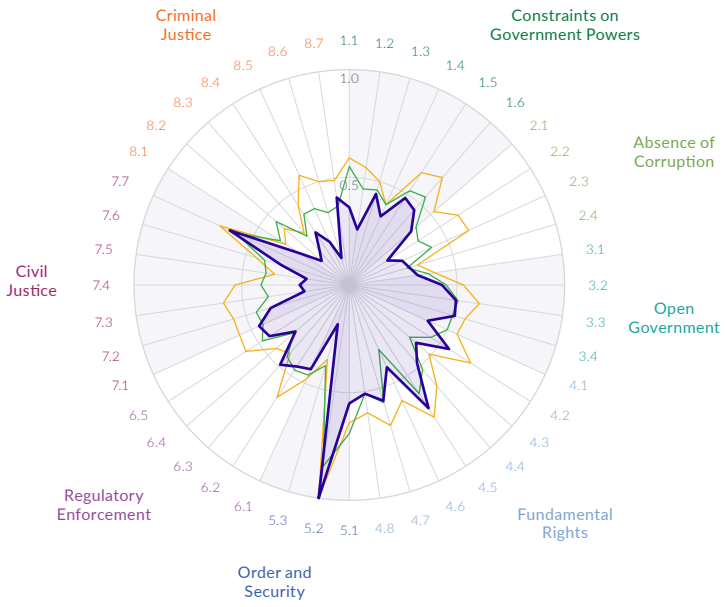
8.1	Effective investigations	0.31
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.34
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.25
8.4	No discrimination	0.22
8.5	No corruption	0.51
8.6	No improper government influence	0.30
8.7	Due process of law	0.32

Bolivia

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.40	29/30	24/28	104/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	27/30	24/28	102/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.29	29/30	23/28	103/113
Open Government	—	0.44	28/30	18/28	88/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.5	27/30	12/28	80/113
Order & Security	—	0.58	27/30	21/28	101/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	26/30	16/28	90/113
Civil Justice	—	0.35	28/30	25/28	108/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.24	29/30	28/28	112/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Bolivia Latin America & Carribbean Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.36
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.26
1.3	Independent auditing	0.44
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.38
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.21
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.27
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.32
3.2	Right to information	0.43
3.3	Civic participation	0.50
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.40
4.2	Right to life and security	0.55
4.3	Due process of law	0.41
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.48
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6	Right to privacy	0.42
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.51

Order & Security

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

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	No improper influence	0.45
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.49
6.4	Respect for due process	0.33
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.46
7.2	No discrimination	0.38
7.3	No corruption	0.21
7.4	No improper government influence	0.23
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.20
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.33
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.61

Criminal Justice

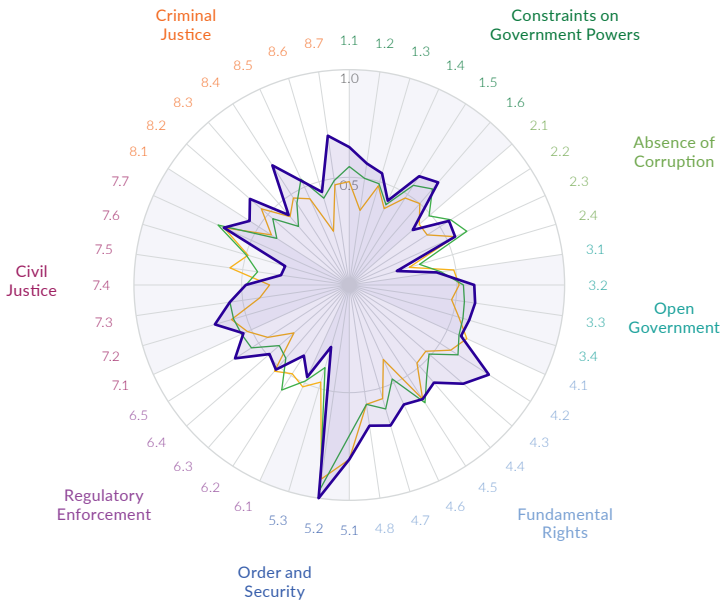
8.1	Effective investigations	0.27
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.17
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.21
8.4	No discrimination	0.29
8.5	No corruption	0.22
8.6	No improper government influence	0.13
8.7	Due process of law	0.41

Bosnia & Herzegovina

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.56	2/13	12/37	50/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	2/13	12/37	55/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	6/13	26/37	72/113
Open Government	—	0.54	7/13	16/37	53/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.65	2/13	9/37	42/113
Order & Security	—	0.70	10/13	18/37	63/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	4/13	19/37	59/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	7/13	24/37	69/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	2/13	7/37	39/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Bosnia & Herzegovina Eastern Europe & Central Asia Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.64
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.57
1.3	Independent auditing	0.54
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.63

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.39
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.55
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.54
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.41
3.2	Right to information	0.58
3.3	Civic participation	0.59
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.57
4.2	Right to life and security	0.77
4.3	Due process of law	0.70
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6	Right to privacy	0.61
4.7	Freedom of association	0.68
4.8	Labor rights	0.66

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.81
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.30

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47
6.2	No improper influence	0.39
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.52
6.4	Respect for due process	0.49
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.54
7.2	No discrimination	0.65
7.3	No corruption	0.56
7.4	No improper government influence	0.48
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.32
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.31
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64

Criminal Justice

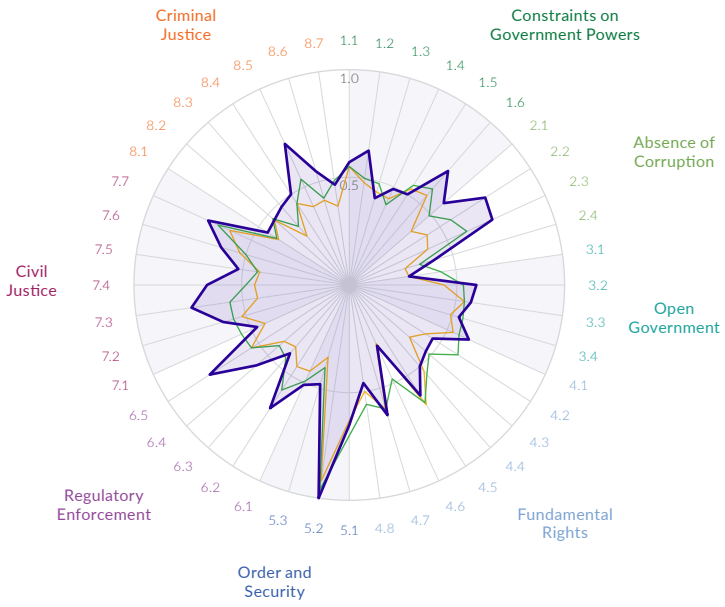
8.1	Effective investigations	0.55
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.61
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.43
8.4	No discrimination	0.66
8.5	No corruption	0.53
8.6	No improper government influence	0.45
8.7	Due process of law	0.70

Botswana

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	3/18	10/37	45/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.55	6/18	15/37	60/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.62	1/18	8/37	38/113
Open Government	—	0.49	5/18	22/37	68/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	8/18	26/37	78/113
Order & Security	▼	0.71	2/18	17/37	60/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.59	1/18	3/37	32/113
Civil Justice	—	0.62	1/18	6/37	36/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.52	2/18	13/37	47/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Botswana · Sub-Saharan Africa · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.63
1.3	Independent auditing	0.42
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.49
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.50
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.70

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.58
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.75
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.73
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.41

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.28
3.2	Right to information	0.59
3.3	Civic participation	0.57
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.61
4.2	Right to life and security	0.46
4.3	Due process of law	0.47
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.50
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6	Right to privacy	0.31
4.7	Freedom of association	0.63
4.8	Labor rights	0.46

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.65
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.48

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51
6.2	No improper influence	0.68
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4	Respect for due process	0.57
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.77

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.47
7.2	No discrimination	0.61
7.3	No corruption	0.74
7.4	No improper government influence	0.66
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.52
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.62
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

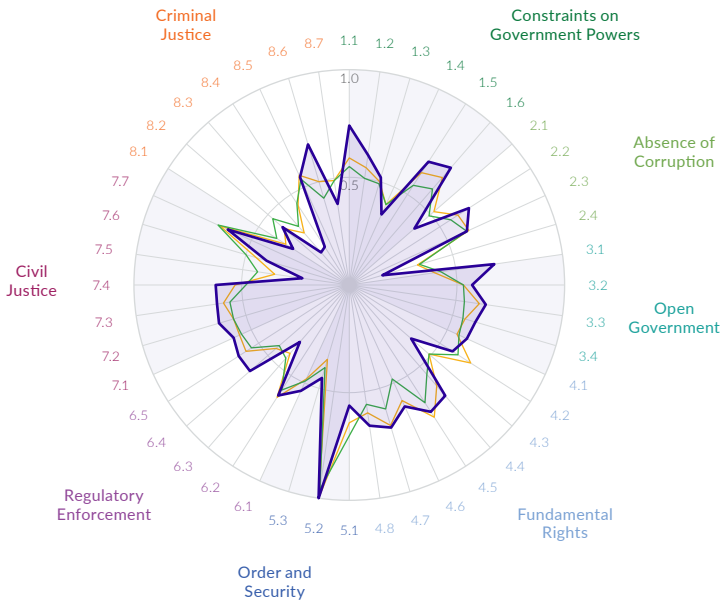
8.1	Effective investigations	0.45
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.46
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.48
8.4	No discrimination	0.50
8.5	No corruption	0.72
8.6	No improper government influence	0.55
8.7	Due process of law	0.47

Brazil

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	15/30	14/37	52/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	12/30	9/37	48/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	18/30	23/37	63/113
Open Government	—	0.62	5/30	5/37	33/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.61	16/30	15/37	52/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	15/30	23/37	75/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	8/30	8/37	42/113
Civil Justice	—	0.53	15/30	19/37	58/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.39	16/30	25/37	78/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Brazil Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.74	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.61	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.52	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.68	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.72	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.40	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.66	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.60	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.16	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.68	
3.2	Right to information	0.57	
3.3	Civic participation	0.64	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.61	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.60	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.57	
4.3	Due process of law	0.38	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.68	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.70	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.62	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.69	
4.8	Labor rights	0.66	

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.56	
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00	
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.45	

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54	
6.2	No improper influence	0.61	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.35	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.61	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.59	
7.2	No discrimination	0.63	
7.3	No corruption	0.62	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.62	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.22	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.40	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.62	

Criminal Justice

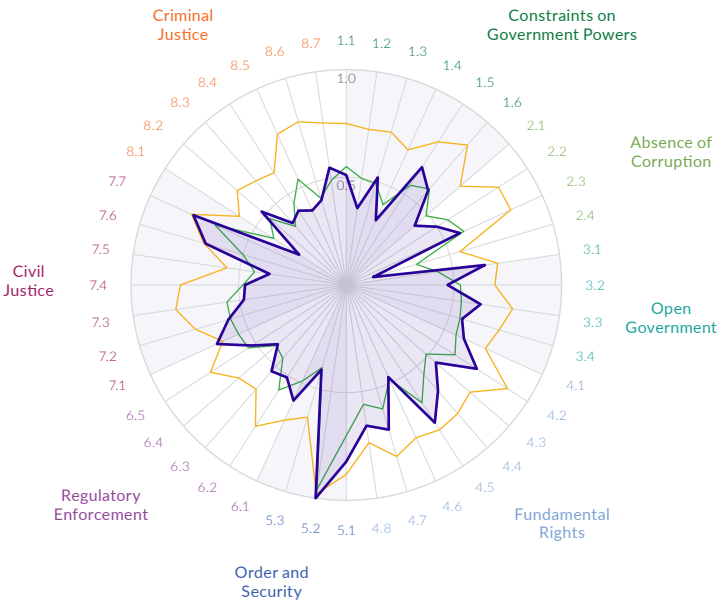
8.1	Effective investigations	0.31	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.41	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.20	
8.4	No discrimination	0.21	
8.5	No corruption	0.55	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.68	
8.7	Due process of law	0.38	

Bulgaria

Region: EU & EFTA & North America
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	24/24	15/37	53/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	23/24	23/37	80/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	24/24	31/37	79/113
Open Government	—	0.58	22/24	9/37	40/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.64	23/24	11/37	45/113
Order & Security	—	0.74	22/24	12/37	47/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	22/24	16/37	52/113
Civil Justice	—	0.57	21/24	11/37	45/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.41	24/24	22/37	70/113



High — Low — Trending down — Trending up

Bulgaria — EU & EFTA & North America — Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.51
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.36
1.3	Independent auditing	0.52
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.33
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.65
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.58

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.42
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.50
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.58
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.13

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.65
3.2	Right to information	0.47
3.3	Civic participation	0.63
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.60
4.2	Right to life and security	0.72
4.3	Due process of law	0.55
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.65
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.76
4.6	Right to privacy	0.47
4.7	Freedom of association	0.70
4.8	Labor rights	0.66

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.82
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.41

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.59
6.2	No improper influence	0.51
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4	Respect for due process	0.42
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.52

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.66
7.2	No discrimination	0.57
7.3	No corruption	0.48
7.4	No improper government influence	0.47
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.36
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.68
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.78

Criminal Justice

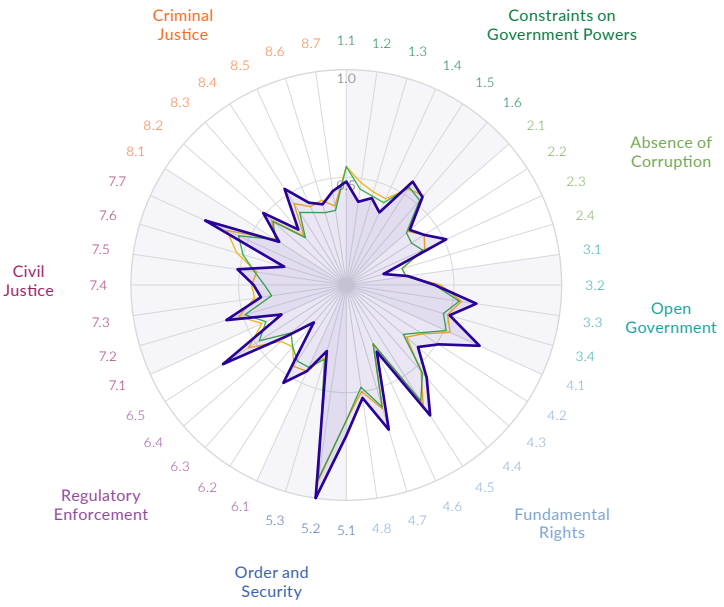
8.1	Effective investigations	0.26
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.52
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.38
8.4	No discrimination	0.41
8.5	No corruption	0.38
8.6	No improper government influence	0.41
8.7	Due process of law	0.55

Burkina Faso

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	6/18	4/12	79/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.46	12/18	7/12	85/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	9/18	5/12	86/113
Open Government	—	0.45	9/18	6/12	82/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	6/18	4/12	63/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	5/18	3/12	69/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	7/18	4/12	82/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	10/18	4/12	81/113
Criminal Justice	▲	0.43	5/18	3/12	64/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Burkina Faso · Sub-Saharan Africa · Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.48
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.39
1.3	Independent auditing	0.42
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.57
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.39
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.43
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.51
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.18

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.29
3.2	Right to information	0.41
3.3	Civic participation	0.61
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.50

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.68
4.2	Right to life and security	0.51
4.3	Due process of law	0.44
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.57
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6	Right to privacy	0.34
4.7	Freedom of association	0.7
4.8	Labor rights	0.53

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.70
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2	No improper influence	0.54
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.23
6.4	Respect for due process	0.36
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.33
7.2	No discrimination	0.58
7.3	No corruption	0.40
7.4	No improper government influence	0.43
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.3
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.72

Criminal Justice

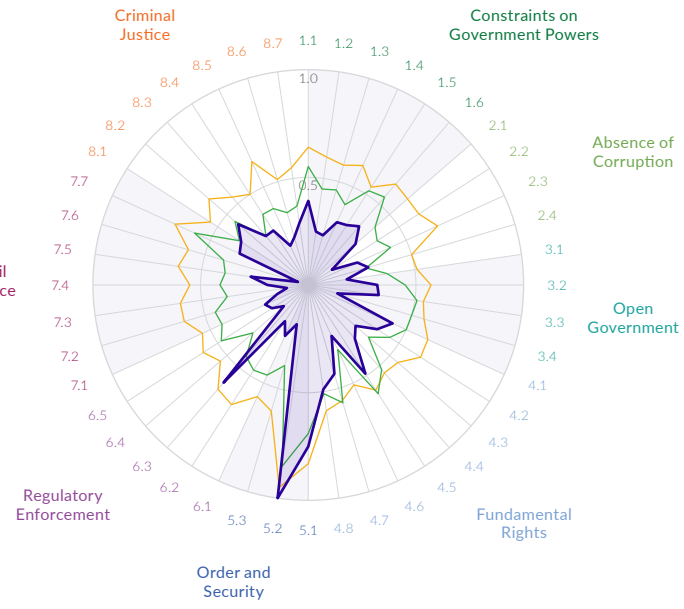
8.1	Effective investigations	0.37
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.51
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.34
8.4	No discrimination	0.53
8.5	No corruption	0.42
8.6	No improper government influence	0.39
8.7	Due process of law	0.44

Cambodia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.33	15/15	28/28	112/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.31	15/15	26/28	109/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.24	15/15	27/28	111/113
Open Government	—	0.24	15/15	27/28	112/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	13/15	24/28	103/113
Order & Security	—	0.65	15/15	16/28	81/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.28	15/15	28/28	112/113
Civil Justice	—	0.19	15/15	28/28	113/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.30	15/15	24/28	104/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Cambodia East Asia & Pacific Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.39
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.25
1.3	Independent auditing	0.24
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.33
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.36

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.29
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.13
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.25
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.18
3.2	Right to information	0.32
3.3	Civic participation	0.33
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.14

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.43
4.2	Right to life and security	0.38
4.3	Due process of law	0.29
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.33
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.49
4.6	Right to privacy	0.26
4.7	Freedom of association	0.43
4.8	Labor rights	0.49

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.75
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.19

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.26
6.2	No improper influence	0.20
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.60
6.4	Respect for due process	0.15
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.20

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.22
7.2	No discrimination	0.15
7.3	No corruption	0.10
7.4	No improper government influence	0.19
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.27
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.05
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.35

Criminal Justice

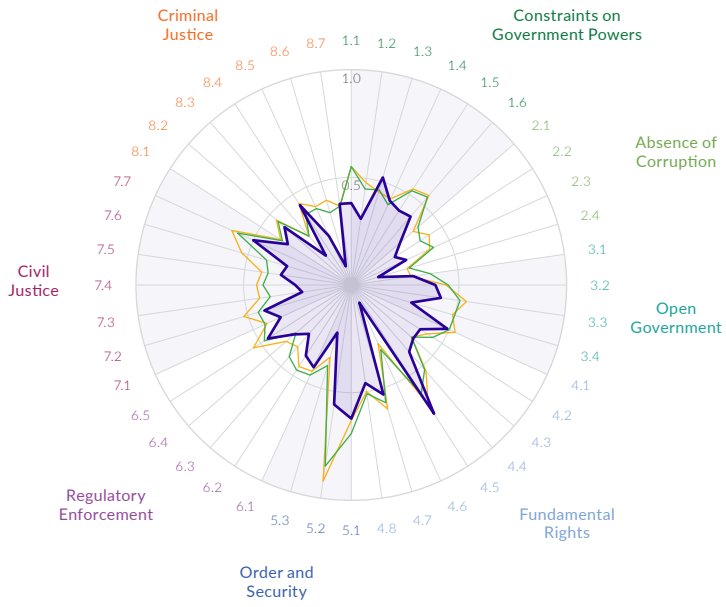
8.1	Effective investigations	0.37
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.43
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.30
8.4	No discrimination	0.30
8.5	No corruption	0.20
8.6	No improper government influence	0.23
8.7	Due process of law	0.29

Cameroon

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.37	18/18	26/28	109/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.41	15/18	23/28	99/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.24	18/18	28/28	112/113
Open Government	—	0.35	16/18	24/28	104/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.43	15/18	22/28	99/113
Order & Security	—	0.47	18/18	27/28	111/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.38	14/18	24/28	103/113
Civil Justice	—	0.35	18/18	26/28	109/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.30	17/18	25/28	105/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Cameroon — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.38
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.31
1.3	Independent auditing	0.52
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.41
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.30
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.24
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.28
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.13

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.29
3.2	Right to information	0.39
3.3	Civic participation	0.42
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.29

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49
4.2	Right to life and security	0.38
4.3	Due process of law	0.38
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.41
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.09
4.7	Freedom of association	0.53
4.8	Labor rights	0.46

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.62
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.56
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.23

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2	No improper influence	0.39
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.30
6.4	Respect for due process	0.35
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.36
7.2	No discrimination	0.42
7.3	No corruption	0.23
7.4	No improper government influence	0.26
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.33
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.31
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.5

Criminal Justice

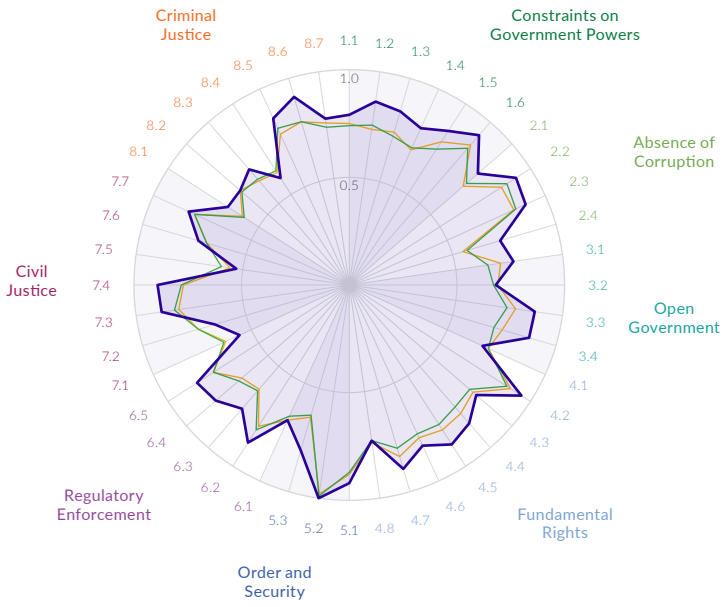
8.1	Effective investigations	0.35
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.41
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.18
8.4	No discrimination	0.44
8.5	No corruption	0.25
8.6	No improper government influence	0.09
8.7	Due process of law	0.38

Canada

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	9/24	12/36	12/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	9/24	10/36	10/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	8/24	11/36	11/113
Open Government	—	0.80	8/24	9/36	9/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.82	9/24	9/36	9/113
Order & Security	—	0.91	4/24	5/36	6/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.79	8/24	13/36	13/113
Civil Justice	—	0.72	12/24	19/36	19/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	10/24	15/36	15/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Canada EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.79	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.86	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.84	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.80	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.85	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.92	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.79	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.92	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.90	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.73	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.77	
3.2	Right to information	0.68	
3.3	Civic participation	0.87	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.87	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.68	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.95	
4.3	Due process of law	0.78	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.85	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.88	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.82	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.89	
4.8	Labor rights	0.73	

Order & Security

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

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.69	
6.2	No improper influence	0.87	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.76	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.82	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.84	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.56	
7.2	No discrimination	0.65	
7.3	No corruption	0.88	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.89	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.53	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.73	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.82	

Criminal Justice

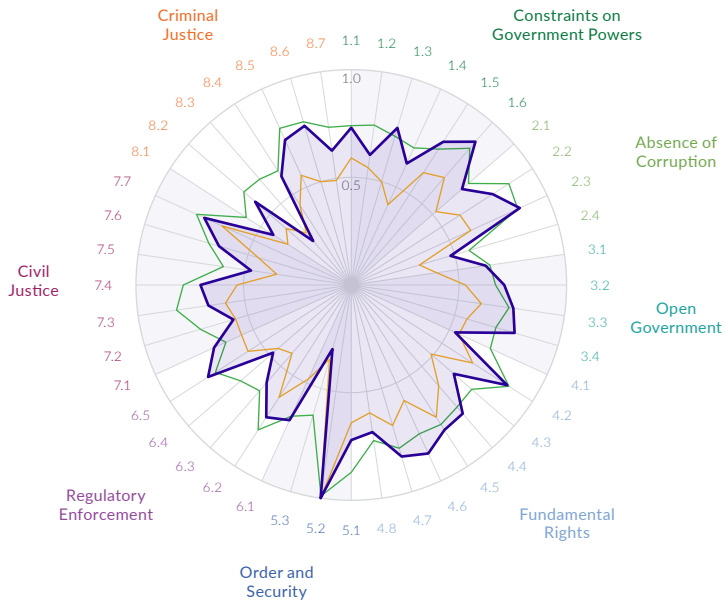
8.1	Effective investigations	0.67	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.67	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.71	
8.4	No discrimination	0.59	
8.5	No corruption	0.85	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.91	
8.7	Due process of law	0.78	

Chile

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.68	3/30	25/36	26/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.73	3/30	21/36	22/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.70	3/30	24/36	25/113
Open Government	—	0.72	1/30	17/36	17/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.75	4/30	21/36	22/113
Order & Security	—	0.68	12/30	34/36	67/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.66	4/30	25/36	26/113
Civil Justice	—	0.64	6/30	29/36	32/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	9/30	32/36	37/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Chile Latin America & Caribbean High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.73
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.61
1.3	Independent auditing	0.76
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.62
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.79
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.88

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.68
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.78
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.86
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.48

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.63
3.2	Right to information	0.71
3.3	Civic participation	0.76
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.79

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.53
4.2	Right to life and security	0.86
4.3	Due process of law	0.63
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.79
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.80
4.6	Right to privacy	0.86
4.7	Freedom of association	0.83
4.8	Labor rights	0.69

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.72
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.69
6.2	No improper influence	0.73
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.60
6.4	Respect for due process	0.48
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.79

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.70
7.2	No discrimination	0.57
7.3	No corruption	0.67
7.4	No improper government influence	0.70
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.47
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.64
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.75

Criminal Justice

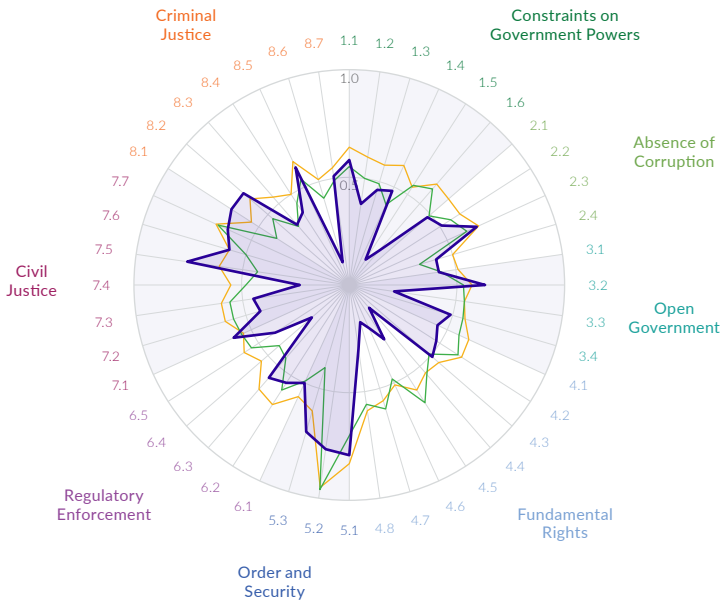
8.1	Effective investigations	0.43
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.59
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.27
8.4	No discrimination	0.60
8.5	No corruption	0.74
8.6	No improper government influence	0.77
8.7	Due process of law	0.63

China

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	13/15	28/37	80/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.38	14/15	34/37	104/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.52	8/15	15/37	52/113
Open Government	—	0.44	11/15	30/37	89/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.32	14/15	36/37	108/113
Order & Security	—	0.76	10/15	8/37	41/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	12/15	30/37	80/113
Civil Justice	—	0.52	10/15	21/37	62/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	10/15	16/37	55/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

China East Asia & Pacific Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.58
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.38
1.3	Independent auditing	0.46
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.14
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.21

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.48
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.51
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.65
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.42

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.42
3.2	Right to information	0.63
3.3	Civic participation	0.21
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.45
4.2	Right to life and security	0.48
4.3	Due process of law	0.51
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.14
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.30
4.6	Right to privacy	0.22
4.7	Freedom of association	0.18
4.8	Labor rights	0.30

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.79
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.77
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.71

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.5
6.2	No improper influence	0.54
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.57
6.4	Respect for due process	0.23
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.41

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.59
7.2	No discrimination	0.43
7.3	No corruption	0.45
7.4	No improper government influence	0.23
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.76
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.58
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective investigations	0.65
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.65
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4	No discrimination	0.40
8.5	No corruption	0.60
8.6	No improper government influence	0.11
8.7	Due process of law	0.51

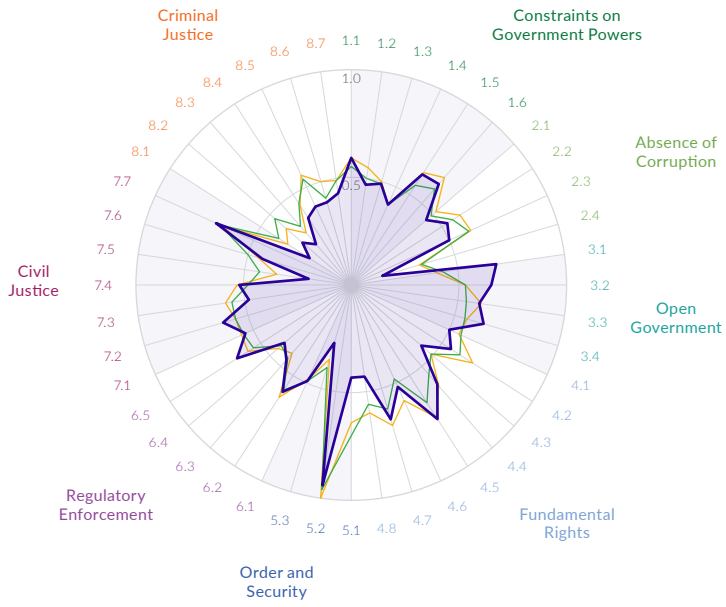
Colombia

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	19/30	23/37	71/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	18/30	17/37	63/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	22/30	29/37	77/113
Open Government	—	0.64	4/30	3/37	30/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	20/30	19/37	65/113
Order & Security	—	0.55	29/30	36/37	106/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	15/30	15/37	51/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	17/30	25/37	70/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	20/30	29/37	91/113

High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up



Colombia | Latin America & Carribbean | Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.59
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.47
1.3	Independent auditing	0.49
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.61
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.62

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.46
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.53
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.50
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.15

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.68
3.2	Right to information	0.65
3.3	Civic participation	0.60
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.64

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.50
4.2	Right to life and security	0.55
4.3	Due process of law	0.43
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.61
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.52
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.43

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.43
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.94
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.28

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.49
6.2	No improper influence	0.59
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.46
6.4	Respect for due process	0.41
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.54
7.2	No discrimination	0.62
7.3	No corruption	0.48
7.4	No improper government influence	0.52
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.20
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.69

Criminal Justice

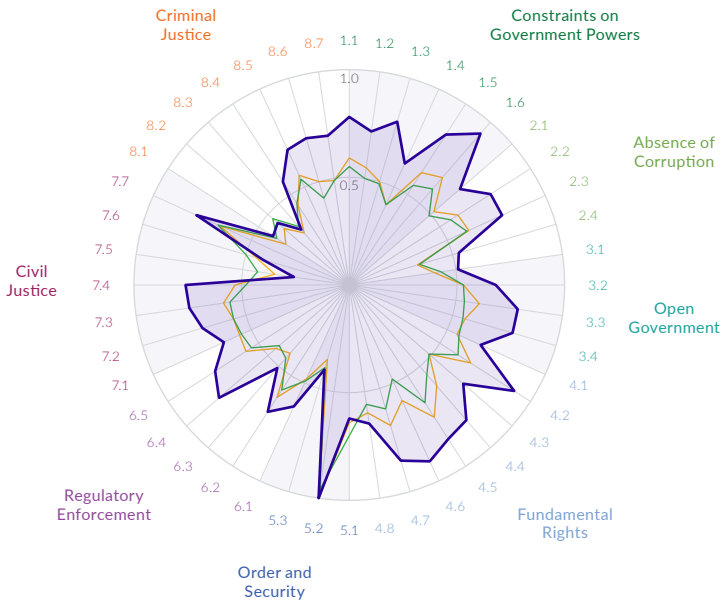
8.1	Effective investigations	0.23
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.30
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.25
8.4	No discrimination	0.37
8.5	No corruption	0.40
8.6	No improper government influence	0.40
8.7	Due process of law	0.43

Costa Rica

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.68	2/30	1/37	25/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.78	2/30	1/37	17/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.69	5/30	3/37	27/113
Open Government	—	0.69	3/30	1/37	19/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	3/30	1/37	17/113
Order & Security	—	0.68	11/30	21/37	66/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.67	2/30	1/37	23/113
Civil Justice	—	0.62	9/30	7/37	38/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	11/30	10/37	42/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Costa Rica Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.78
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.72
1.3	Independent auditing	0.79
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.62
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.83
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.93

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.68
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.78
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.78
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.53

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.51
3.2	Right to information	0.68
3.3	Civic participation	0.79
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.79

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.67
4.2	Right to life and security	0.91
4.3	Due process of law	0.70
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.83
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6	Right to privacy	0.90
4.7	Freedom of association	0.85
4.8	Labor rights	0.65

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.62
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.41

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62
6.2	No improper influence	0.70
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.51
6.4	Respect for due process	0.80
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.64
7.2	No discrimination	0.71
7.3	No corruption	0.75
7.4	No improper government influence	0.76
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.26
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.42
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.78

Criminal Justice

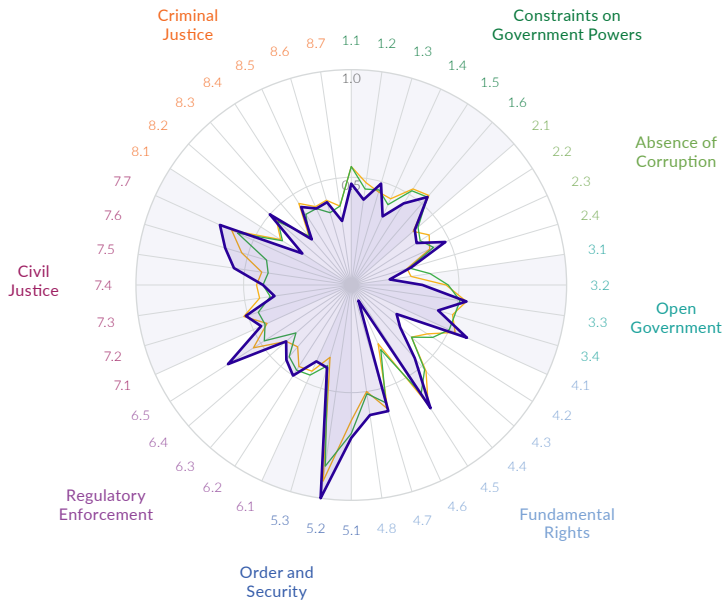
8.1	Effective investigations	0.42
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.44
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.34
8.4	No discrimination	0.57
8.5	No corruption	0.69
8.6	No improper government influence	0.71
8.7	Due process of law	0.70

Cote d'Ivoire

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	9/18	15/28	87/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	14/18	19/28	89/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	8/18	14/28	85/113
Open Government	—	0.37	15/18	23/28	103/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	13/18	19/28	94/113
Order & Security	—	0.71	3/18	9/28	61/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	5/18	8/28	65/113
Civil Justice	—	0.51	6/18	5/28	66/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	11/18	16/28	83/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Cote d'Ivoire Sub-Saharan Africa Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.47
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.40
1.3	Independent auditing	0.49
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.45
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.54

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.39
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.36
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.48
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.18
3.2	Right to information	0.33
3.3	Civic participation	0.54
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.42

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.59
4.2	Right to life and security	0.25
4.3	Due process of law	0.30
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.45
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6	Right to privacy	0.08
4.7	Freedom of association	0.61
4.8	Labor rights	0.61

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.71
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.40

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.39
6.2	No improper influence	0.50
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.46
6.4	Respect for due process	0.40
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.46
7.2	No discrimination	0.51
7.3	No corruption	0.36
7.4	No improper government influence	0.41
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.55
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.61
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

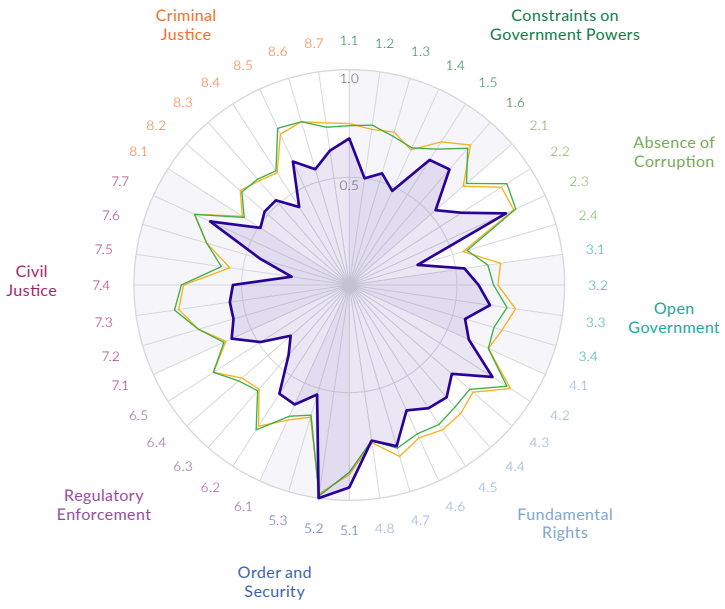
8.1	Effective investigations	0.27
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.50
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.28
8.4	No discrimination	0.43
8.5	No corruption	0.39
8.6	No improper government influence	0.40
8.7	Due process of law	0.30

Croatia

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	21/24	33/36	39/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	22/24	35/36	50/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.57	20/24	33/36	42/113
Open Government	—	0.59	21/24	28/36	36/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.69	21/24	30/36	34/113
Order & Security	—	0.82	17/24	23/36	25/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	24/24	35/36	61/113
Civil Justice	—	0.53	23/24	35/36	60/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	22/24	34/36	45/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Croatia EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.68
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.54
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.69
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.71

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.53
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.62
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.80
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.33

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.54
3.2	Right to information	0.60
3.3	Civic participation	0.66
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.61
4.2	Right to life and security	0.79
4.3	Due process of law	0.63
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.69
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6	Right to privacy	0.64
4.7	Freedom of association	0.78
4.8	Labor rights	0.73

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.94
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.53

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.61
6.2	No improper influence	0.60
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.43
6.4	Respect for due process	0.36
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.60
7.2	No discrimination	0.56
7.3	No corruption	0.56
7.4	No improper government influence	0.54
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.27
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.71

Criminal Justice

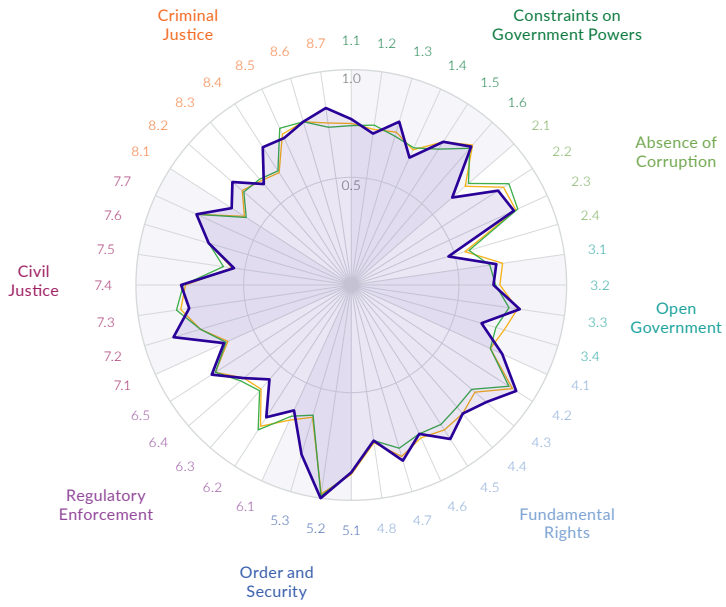
8.1	Effective investigations	0.49
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.52
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.52
8.4	No discrimination	0.43
8.5	No corruption	0.63
8.6	No improper government influence	0.56
8.7	Due process of law	0.63

Czech Republic

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.75	12/24	17/36	17/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.76	15/24	18/36	19/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	17/24	26/36	30/113
Open Government	—	0.69	15/24	19/36	20/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.81	10/24	11/36	11/113
Order & Security	—	0.89	7/24	9/36	10/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.68	14/24	22/36	22/113
Civil Justice	—	0.73	11/24	18/36	18/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.73	11/24	16/36	16/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Czech Republic EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.77
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.71
1.3	Independent auditing	0.79
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.65
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.79
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.85

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.62
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.81
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.83
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.68
3.2	Right to information	0.66
3.3	Civic participation	0.79
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.77
4.2	Right to life and security	0.91
4.3	Due process of law	0.83
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.79
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6	Right to privacy	0.76
4.7	Freedom of association	0.85
4.8	Labor rights	0.73

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.87
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.82

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.64
6.2	No improper influence	0.73
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.58
6.4	Respect for due process	0.66
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.77

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.65
7.2	No discrimination	0.86
7.3	No corruption	0.76
7.4	No improper government influence	0.79
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.55
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.69
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.79

Criminal Justice

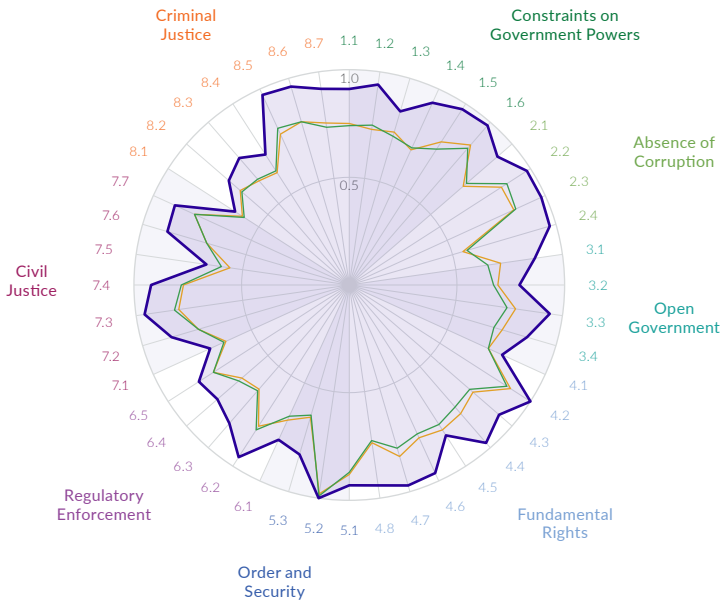
8.1	Effective investigations	0.66
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.73
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.62
8.4	No discrimination	0.76
8.5	No corruption	0.75
8.6	No improper government influence	0.79
8.7	Due process of law	0.83

Denmark

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.89	1/24	1/36	1/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.93	1/24	1/36	1/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.96	1/24	1/36	1/113
Open Government	—	0.86	2/24	2/36	2/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.92	1/24	1/36	1/113
Order & Security	—	0.92	3/24	4/36	4/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	5/24	6/36	6/113
Civil Justice	—	0.84	4/24	5/36	5/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.82	4/24	5/36	5/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Denmark EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.91
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.94
1.3	Independent auditing	0.84
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.93
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.97
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.98

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.91
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.98
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.98
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.97

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.87
3.2	Right to information	0.79
3.3	Civic participation	0.94
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.86

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.78
4.2	Right to life and security	1.00
4.3	Due process of law	0.92
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.97
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.83
4.6	Right to privacy	0.96
4.7	Freedom of association	0.97
4.8	Labor rights	0.94

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.93
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.82

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.79
6.2	No improper influence	0.95
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.85
6.4	Respect for due process	0.81
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.83

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.71
7.2	No discrimination	0.86
7.3	No corruption	0.96
7.4	No improper government influence	0.92
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.67
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.88
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.89

Criminal Justice

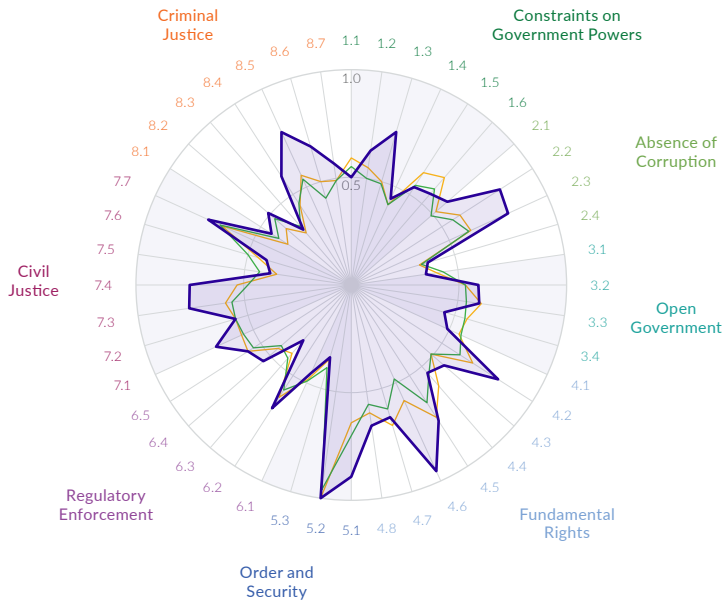
8.1	Effective investigations	0.63
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.74
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.78
8.4	No discrimination	0.72
8.5	No corruption	0.97
8.6	No improper government influence	0.96
8.7	Due process of law	0.92

Dominica

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.60	11/30	7/37	40/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	16/30	13/37	56/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.65	10/30	7/37	36/113
Open Government	—	0.50	18/30	20/37	65/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.68	10/30	6/37	37/113
Order & Security	—	0.75	5/30	10/37	44/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	14/30	14/37	50/113
Civil Justice	—	0.61	10/30	9/37	40/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	10/30	8/37	40/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Dominica Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.50	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.63	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.74	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.54	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.56	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.59	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.82	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.80	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.37	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.35	
3.2	Right to information	0.59	
3.3	Civic participation	0.60	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.45	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.81	
4.3	Due process of law	0.57	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.54	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.95	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.64	
4.8	Labor rights	0.66	

Order & Security

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

Regulatory Enforcement

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

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.69	
7.2	No discrimination	0.56	
7.3	No corruption	0.76	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.75	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.38	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.41	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73	

Criminal Justice

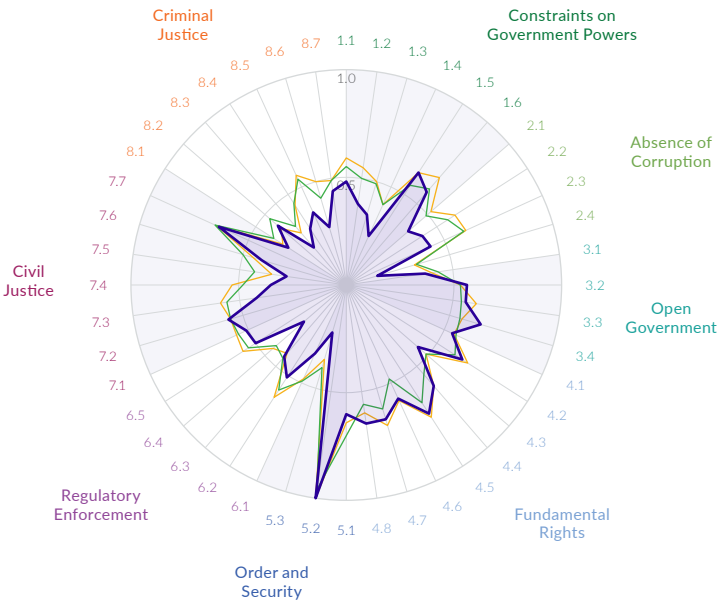
8.1	Effective investigations	0.44	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.51	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.34	
8.4	No discrimination	0.60	
8.5	No corruption	0.78	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.67	
8.7	Due process of law	0.57	

Dominican Republic

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	23/30	30/37	85/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.44	26/30	29/37	93/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	26/30	34/37	93/113
Open Government	—	0.54	13/30	17/37	54/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.60	18/30	17/37	56/113
Order & Security	—	0.61	24/30	32/37	95/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	28/30	35/37	95/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	22/30	32/37	85/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	21/30	31/37	94/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Dominican Republic · Latin America & Carribbean · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.48
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.38
1.3	Independent auditing	0.34
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.25
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.62
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.57

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.38
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.42
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.43
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.15

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.56
3.3	Civic participation	0.56
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.65

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54
4.2	Right to life and security	0.64
4.3	Due process of law	0.44
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.62
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.58
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.65

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.60
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.23

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.35
6.2	No improper influence	0.51
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4	Respect for due process	0.26
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.51
7.2	No discrimination	0.57
7.3	No corruption	0.42
7.4	No improper government influence	0.35
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.28
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.65

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective investigations	0.32
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.42
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.23
8.4	No discrimination	0.31
8.5	No corruption	0.37
8.6	No improper government influence	0.28
8.7	Due process of law	0.44

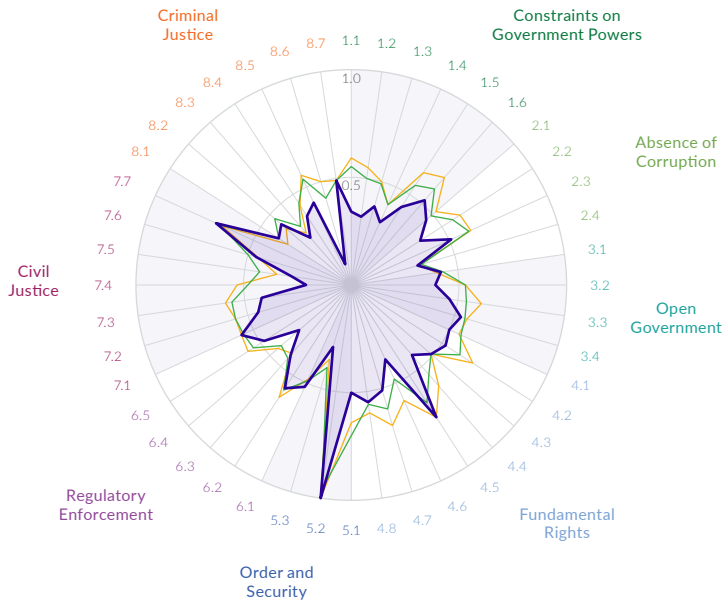
Ecuador

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	25/30	34/37	91/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	28/30	33/37	103/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	21/30	27/37	74/113
Open Government	—	0.45	25/30	27/37	85/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	25/30	24/37	76/113
Order & Security	—	0.60	25/30	33/37	97/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	23/30	28/37	76/113
Civil Justice	—	0.44	23/30	34/37	89/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	17/30	26/37	86/113

High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up



Ecuador Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.34
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.32
1.3	Independent auditing	0.38
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.43
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.52

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.46
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.38
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.51
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.32

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.42
3.2	Right to information	0.39
3.3	Civic participation	0.46
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.50
4.2	Right to life and security	0.52
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.43
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.38
4.7	Freedom of association	0.51
4.8	Labor rights	0.55

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.50
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.30

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2	No improper influence	0.57
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.43
6.4	Respect for due process	0.32
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.48

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.56
7.2	No discrimination	0.45
7.3	No corruption	0.42
7.4	No improper government influence	0.21
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.28
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.46
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.69

Criminal Justice

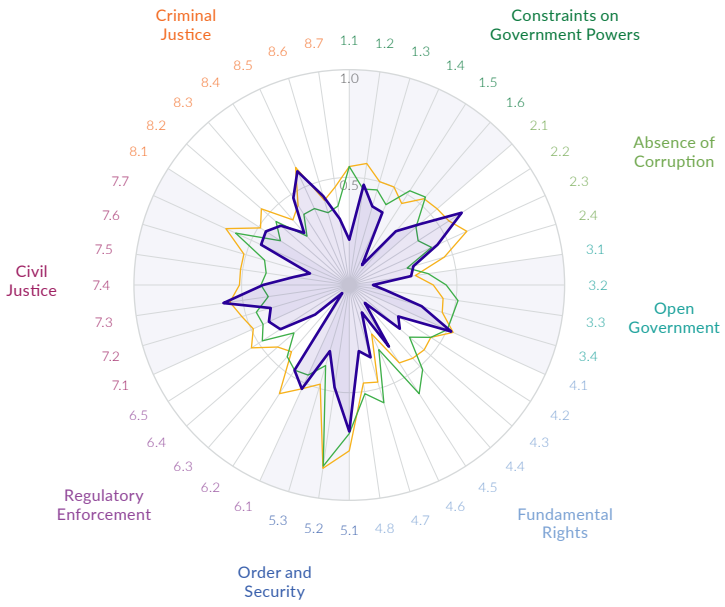
8.1	Effective investigations	0.40
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.43
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.29
8.4	No discrimination	0.38
8.5	No corruption	0.42
8.6	No improper government influence	0.10
8.7	Due process of law	0.49

Egypt

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.37	7/7	27/28	110/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.31	7/7	27/28	110/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	6/7	5/28	66/113
Open Government	▼	0.23	7/7	28/28	113/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.29	6/7	28/28	110/113
Order & Security	▼	0.49	7/7	25/28	108/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.33	7/7	27/28	110/113
Civil Justice	—	0.38	7/7	22/28	104/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	4/7	7/28	63/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Egypt — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.21
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.47
1.3	Independent auditing	0.38
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.11
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.33

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.43
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.62
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.45
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.31

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.29
3.2	Right to information	0.11
3.3	Civic participation	0.17
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.35

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52
4.2	Right to life and security	0.27
4.3	Due process of law	0.31
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.11
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.34
4.6	Right to privacy	0.14
4.7	Freedom of association	0.35
4.8	Labor rights	0.31

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.68
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.48
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2	No improper influence	0.47
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.05
6.4	Respect for due process	0.21
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.38

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.38
7.3	No corruption	0.59
7.4	No improper government influence	0.40
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.26
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.19
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.45

Criminal Justice

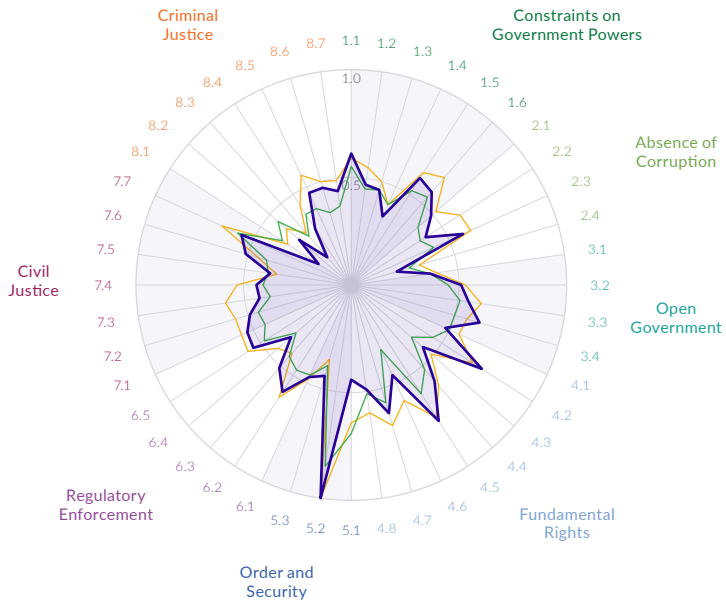
8.1	Effective investigations	0.46
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.42
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.32
8.4	No discrimination	0.48
8.5	No corruption	0.58
8.6	No improper government influence	0.43
8.7	Due process of law	0.31

El Salvador

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	20/30	10/28	75/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.51	22/30	12/28	74/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	20/30	9/28	73/113
Open Government	—	0.51	16/30	8/28	61/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.57	19/30	5/28	60/113
Order & Security	—	0.63	21/30	18/28	90/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	17/30	6/28	63/113
Civil Justice	—	0.48	20/30	9/28	76/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	22/30	19/28	95/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

El Salvador — Latin America & Carribbean — Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.47
1.3	Independent auditing	0.46
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.57

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.49
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.41
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.57
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.51
3.3	Civic participation	0.55
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.48
4.2	Right to life and security	0.72
4.3	Due process of law	0.44
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.46
4.7	Freedom of association	0.62
4.8	Labor rights	0.49

Order & Security

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

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47
6.2	No improper influence	0.59
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.51
6.4	Respect for due process	0.37
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.53
7.2	No discrimination	0.49
7.3	No corruption	0.43
7.4	No improper government influence	0.44
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.38
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.51
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.56

Criminal Justice

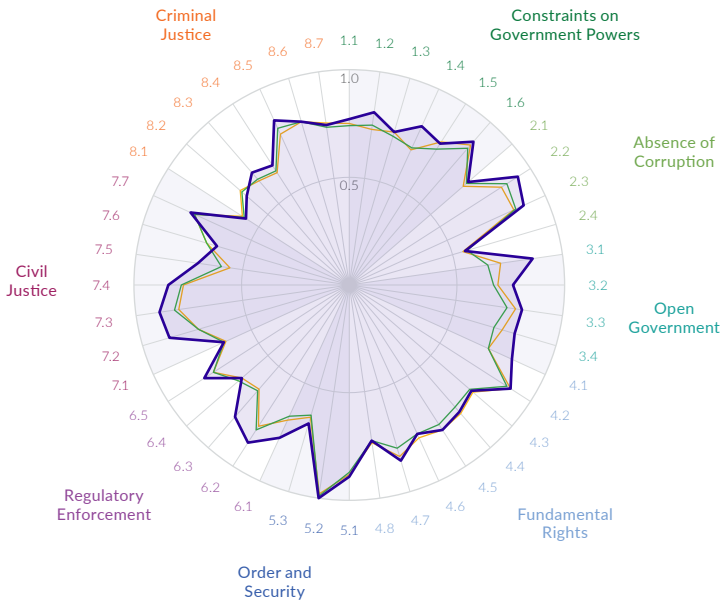
8.1	Effective investigations	0.18
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.32
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.17
8.4	No discrimination	0.31
8.5	No corruption	0.47
8.6	No improper government influence	0.47
8.7	Due process of law	0.44

Estonia

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.79	11/24	14/36	14/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.80	13/24	15/36	15/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.78	11/24	17/36	17/113
Open Government	—	0.81	7/24	8/36	8/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.80	12/24	15/36	15/113
Order & Security	—	0.85	11/24	17/36	18/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.78	10/24	15/36	15/113
Civil Justice	—	0.77	8/24	13/36	13/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.70	12/24	19/36	19/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Estonia EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.77
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.81
1.3	Independent auditing	0.74
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.81
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.78
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.88

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.73
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.93
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.89
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.56

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.86
3.2	Right to information	0.76
3.3	Civic participation	0.81
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.80

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.83
4.2	Right to life and security	0.89
4.3	Due process of law	0.75
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.78
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.80
4.6	Right to privacy	0.76
4.7	Freedom of association	0.85
4.8	Labor rights	0.73

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.89
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.67

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.78
6.2	No improper influence	0.87
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.81
6.4	Respect for due process	0.66
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.80

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.64
7.2	No discrimination	0.87
7.3	No corruption	0.89
7.4	No improper government influence	0.84
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.71
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.64
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.81

Criminal Justice

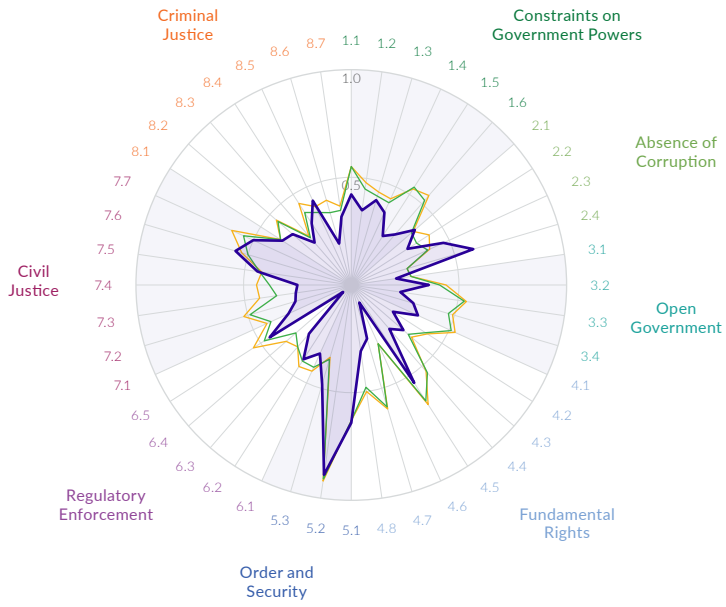
8.1	Effective investigations	0.57
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.63
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.69
8.4	No discrimination	0.66
8.5	No corruption	0.84
8.6	No improper government influence	0.79
8.7	Due process of law	0.75

Ethiopia

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

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

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.35	17/18	11/12	106/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	4/18	2/12	68/113
Open Government	—	0.27	18/18	12/12	111/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.29	17/18	11/12	111/113
Order & Security	▼	0.67	9/18	6/12	76/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.31	18/18	12/12	111/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	17/18	11/12	105/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	16/18	10/12	99/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Ethiopia — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.42	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.35	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.41	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.27	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.31	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.39	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.31	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.47	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.59	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.21	
3.2	Right to information	0.36	
3.3	Civic participation	0.23	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.30	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.34	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.23	
4.3	Due process of law	0.32	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.27	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.54	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.09	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.26	
4.8	Labor rights	0.31	

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.64	
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.89	
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.48	

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.35	
6.2	No improper influence	0.41	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.30	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.05	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.45	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.32	
7.2	No discrimination	0.27	
7.3	No corruption	0.26	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.25	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.44	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.56	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.50	

Criminal Justice

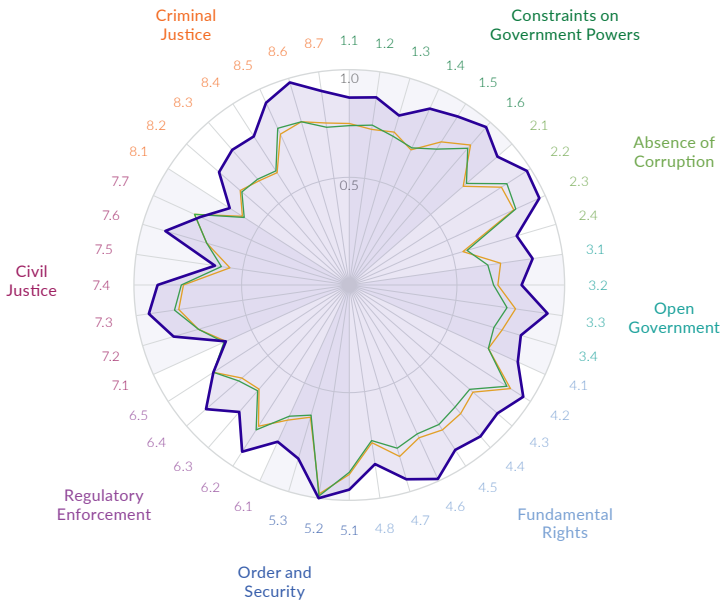
8.1	Effective investigations	0.38	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.36	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.26	
8.4	No discrimination	0.34	
8.5	No corruption	0.43	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.20	
8.7	Due process of law	0.32	

Finland

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.87	3/24	3/36	3/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.89	3/24	3/36	3/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.92	3/24	4/36	4/113
Open Government	—	0.85	3/24	3/36	3/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.92	2/24	2/36	2/113
Order & Security	—	0.93	1/24	2/36	2/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.83	6/24	7/36	7/113
Civil Justice	—	0.80	7/24	10/36	10/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.85	1/24	1/36	1/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Finland EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.87
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.88
1.3	Independent auditing	0.82
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.90
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.93
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.97

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.91
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.98
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.97
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.81

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.86
3.2	Right to information	0.80
3.3	Civic participation	0.93
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.83

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.86
4.2	Right to life and security	0.96
4.3	Due process of law	0.91
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.93
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.91
4.6	Right to privacy	0.99
4.7	Freedom of association	0.94
4.8	Labor rights	0.84

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.95
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.84

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.80
6.2	No improper influence	0.92
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.78
6.4	Respect for due process	0.88
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.75

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.63
7.2	No discrimination	0.85
7.3	No corruption	0.94
7.4	No improper government influence	0.89
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.63
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.89
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.76

Criminal Justice

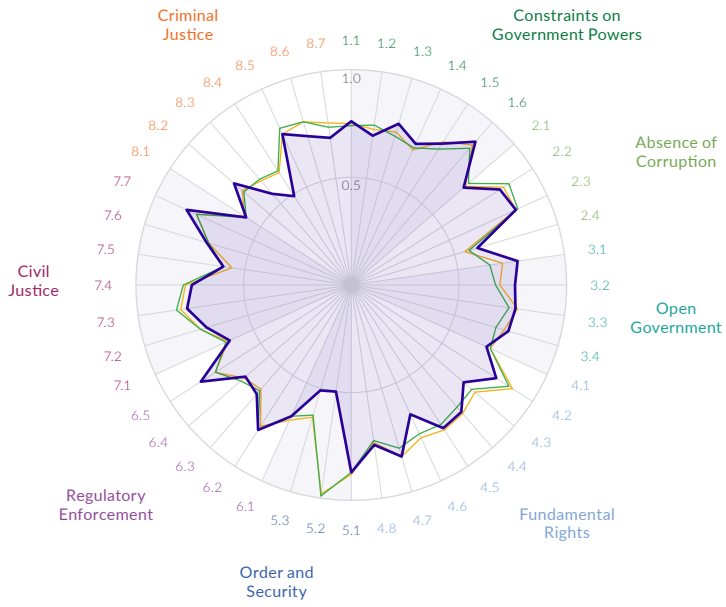
8.1	Effective investigations	0.66
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.80
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.83
8.4	No discrimination	0.82
8.5	No corruption	0.93
8.6	No improper government influence	0.98
8.7	Due process of law	0.91

France

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.72	14/24	21/36	21/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.77	14/24	17/36	18/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.74	12/24	19/36	19/113
Open Government	—	0.77	11/24	13/36	13/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.75	17/24	23/36	24/113
Order & Security	▼	0.63	24/24	36/36	89/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.72	12/24	18/36	18/113
Civil Justice	—	0.71	13/24	22/36	23/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.65	17/24	26/36	27/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

France — EU & EFTA & North America — High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.76
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.70
1.3	Independent auditing	0.78
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.72
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.78
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.88

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.69
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.82
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.84
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.61

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.78
3.2	Right to information	0.76
3.3	Civic participation	0.77
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.76

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.69
4.2	Right to life and security	0.80
4.3	Due process of law	0.69
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.78
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6	Right to privacy	0.66
4.7	Freedom of association	0.83
4.8	Labor rights	0.75

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.87
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.50
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.51

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.67
6.2	No improper influence	0.80
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.67
6.4	Respect for due process	0.65
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.83

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.62
7.2	No discrimination	0.70
7.3	No corruption	0.77
7.4	No improper government influence	0.74
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.60
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.70
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.84

Criminal Justice

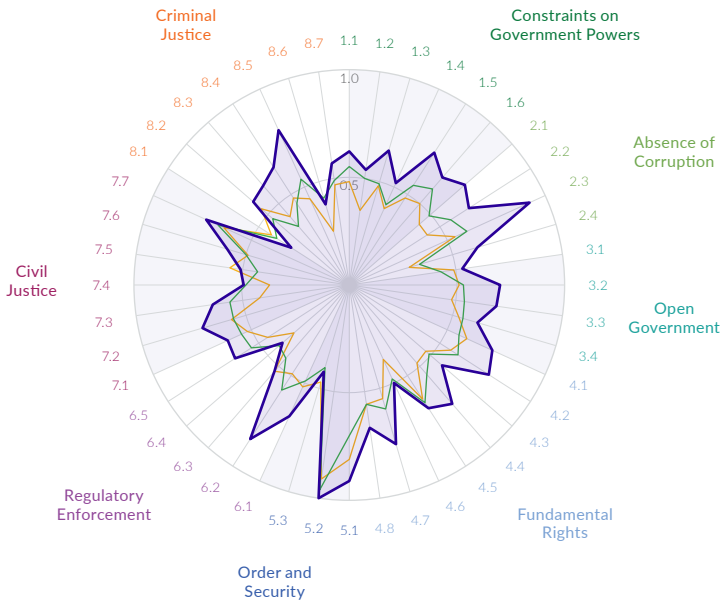
8.1	Effective investigations	0.58
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.72
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.56
8.4	No discrimination	0.49
8.5	No corruption	0.77
8.6	No improper government influence	0.72
8.7	Due process of law	0.69

Georgia

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	1/13	4/37	34/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	1/13	7/37	43/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.73	1/13	1/37	22/113
Open Government	—	0.63	1/13	4/37	31/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.68	1/13	8/37	39/113
Order & Security	—	0.78	4/13	6/37	37/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	1/13	2/37	28/113
Civil Justice	—	0.61	2/13	8/37	39/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	1/13	6/37	38/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Georgia Eastern Europe & Central Asia Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.62
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.54
1.3	Independent auditing	0.65
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.52
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.73
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.66

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.71
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.66
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.92
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.62

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.53
3.2	Right to information	0.70
3.3	Civic participation	0.69
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.73
4.2	Right to life and security	0.77
4.3	Due process of law	0.57
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.73
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6	Right to privacy	0.50
4.7	Freedom of association	0.77
4.8	Labor rights	0.67

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.91
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.42

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.67
6.2	No improper influence	0.85
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4	Respect for due process	0.41
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.62
7.2	No discrimination	0.71
7.3	No corruption	0.64
7.4	No improper government influence	0.49
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.59
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73

Criminal Justice

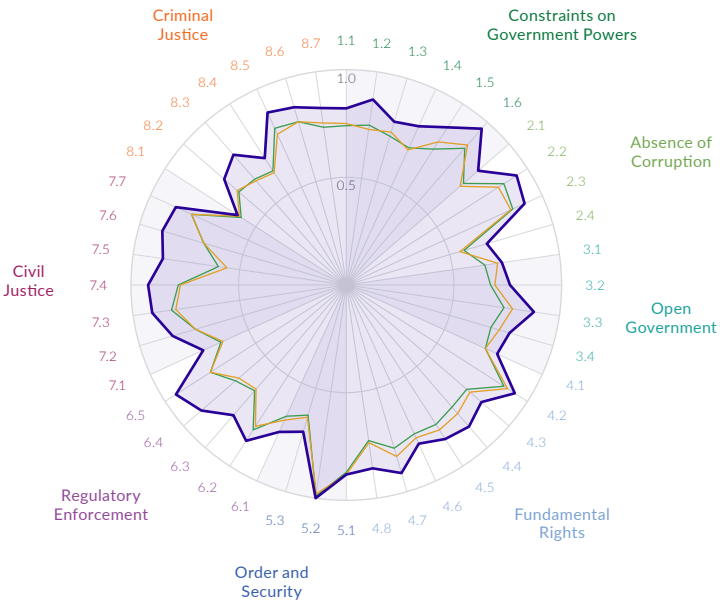
8.1	Effective investigations	0.32
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.59
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.61
8.4	No discrimination	0.65
8.5	No corruption	0.79
8.6	No improper government influence	0.39
8.7	Due process of law	0.57

Germany

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.83	6/24	6/36	6/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	8/24	9/36	9/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.84	7/24	10/36	10/113
Open Government	—	0.79	9/24	10/36	10/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.85	7/24	7/36	7/113
Order & Security	—	0.87	8/24	13/36	14/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.85	4/24	5/36	5/113
Civil Justice	—	0.86	2/24	2/36	2/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.77	7/24	9/36	9/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

■ Germany ■ EU & EFTA & North America ■ High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.82
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.87
1.3	Independent auditing	0.79
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.81
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.87
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.96

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.81
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.94
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.91
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.68

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.73
3.2	Right to information	0.76
3.3	Civic participation	0.88
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.79

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.77
4.2	Right to life and security	0.93
4.3	Due process of law	0.83
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.87
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6	Right to privacy	0.81
4.7	Freedom of association	0.91
4.8	Labor rights	0.86

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.88
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.71

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.75
6.2	No improper influence	0.86
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.80
6.4	Respect for due process	0.89
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.94

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.73
7.2	No discrimination	0.84
7.3	No corruption	0.91
7.4	No improper government influence	0.92
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.86
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.89
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.87

Criminal Justice

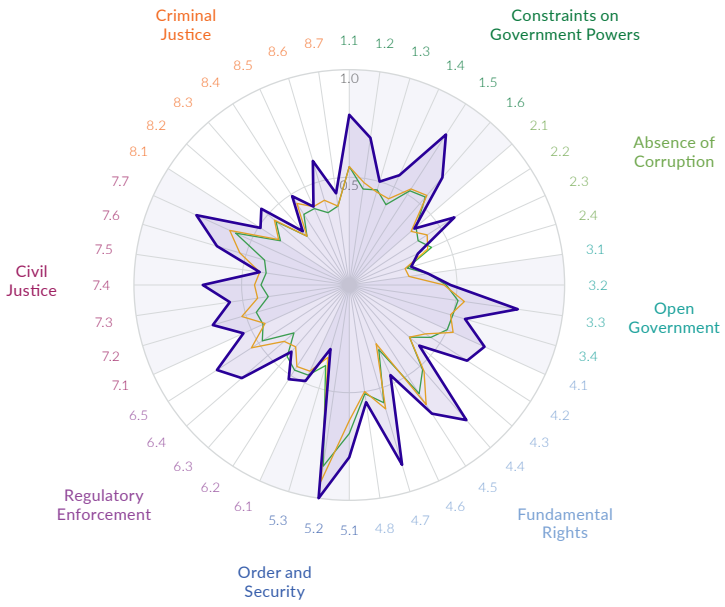
8.1	Effective investigations	0.60
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.75
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.80
8.4	No discrimination	0.70
8.5	No corruption	0.88
8.6	No improper government influence	0.86
8.7	Due process of law	0.83

Ghana

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	2/18	1/28	44/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.67	1/18	1/28	29/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	5/18	10/28	76/113
Open Government	—	0.55	2/18	6/28	51/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.65	1/18	1/28	43/113
Order & Security	▼	0.70	4/18	10/28	62/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	3/18	1/28	39/113
Civil Justice	—	0.61	2/18	1/28	41/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	3/18	4/28	54/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Ghana · Sub-Saharan Africa · Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.79
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.69
1.3	Independent auditing	0.50
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.83
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.66

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.40
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.58
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.35
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.30

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.47
3.3	Civic participation	0.79
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.69
4.2	Right to life and security	0.65
4.3	Due process of law	0.43
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.83
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.46
4.7	Freedom of association	0.87
4.8	Labor rights	0.55

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.80
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.49
6.2	No improper influence	0.52
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.41
6.4	Respect for due process	0.66
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.73

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.54
7.2	No discrimination	0.66
7.3	No corruption	0.56
7.4	No improper government influence	0.68
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.42
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.64
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.78

Criminal Justice

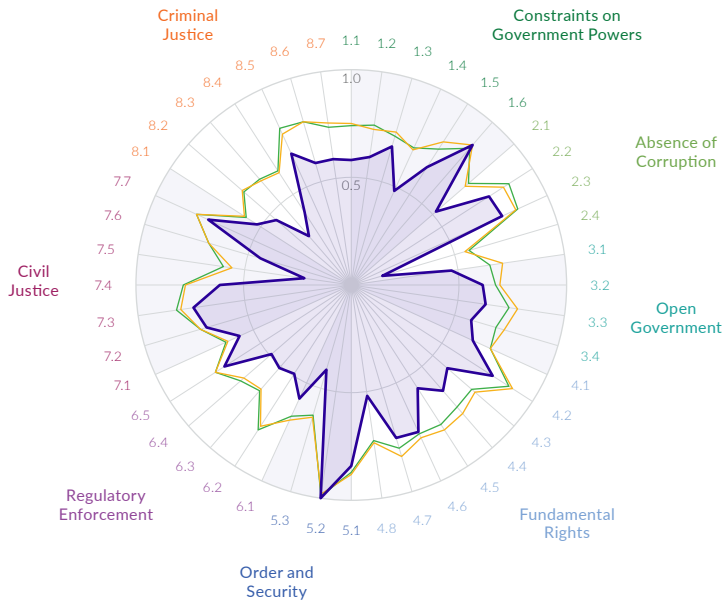
8.1	Effective investigations	0.49
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.54
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.33
8.4	No discrimination	0.49
8.5	No corruption	0.40
8.6	No improper government influence	0.60
8.7	Due process of law	0.43

Greece

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.60	22/24	34/36	41/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	20/24	29/36	36/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	22/24	34/36	46/113
Open Government	—	0.57	23/24	29/36	42/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.65	22/24	33/36	41/113
Order & Security	—	0.75	21/24	30/36	43/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	21/24	31/36	40/113
Civil Justice	—	0.57	20/24	33/36	44/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	23/24	35/36	50/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Greece EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.58
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.60
1.3	Independent auditing	0.67
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.65
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.86

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.52
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.76
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.77
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.15

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.47
3.2	Right to information	0.61
3.3	Civic participation	0.63
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.62
4.2	Right to life and security	0.78
4.3	Due process of law	0.59
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.65
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.57
4.6	Right to privacy	0.75
4.7	Freedom of association	0.74
4.8	Labor rights	0.52

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.84
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.41

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.58
6.2	No improper influence	0.49
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.51
6.4	Respect for due process	0.49
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.70

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.57
7.2	No discrimination	0.70
7.3	No corruption	0.74
7.4	No improper government influence	0.61
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.22
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.44
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73

Criminal Justice

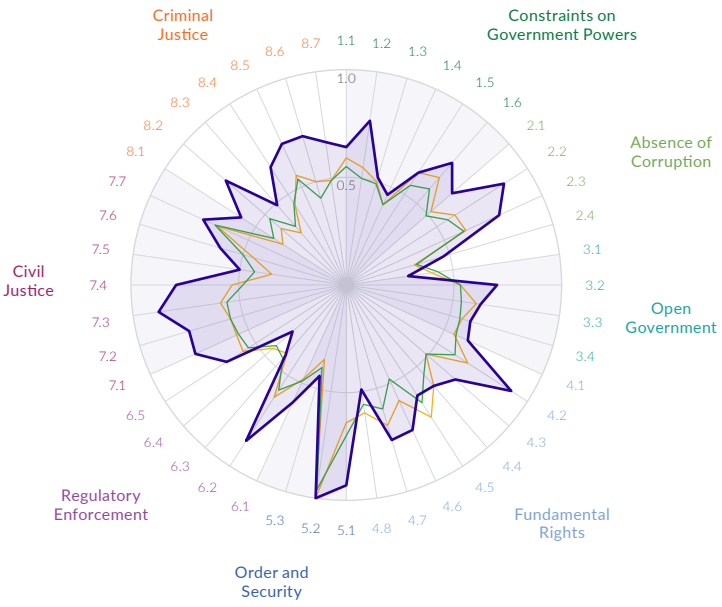
8.1	Effective investigations	0.52
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.46
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.30
8.4	No discrimination	0.40
8.5	No corruption	0.67
8.6	No improper government influence	0.59
8.7	Due process of law	0.59

Grenada

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.66	7/30	2/37	31/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.63	9/30	5/37	41/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.69	4/30	2/37	26/113
Open Government	—	0.56	11/30	15/37	47/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.68	11/30	7/37	38/113
Order & Security	—	0.79	3/30	4/37	33/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	6/30	5/37	34/113
Civil Justice	—	0.72	2/30	1/37	20/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.65	3/30	1/37	26/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Grenada Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.64
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.77
1.3	Independent auditing	0.52
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.62
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.75

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.65
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.87
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.78
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.29
3.2	Right to information	0.70
3.3	Civic participation	0.63
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.60

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.62
4.2	Right to life and security	0.91
4.3	Due process of law	0.67
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.62
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6	Right to privacy	0.74
4.7	Freedom of association	0.75
4.8	Labor rights	0.49

Order & Security

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

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.60
6.2	No improper influence	0.86
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.43
6.4	Respect for due process	0.33
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.66

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.77
7.2	No discrimination	0.76
7.3	No corruption	0.88
7.4	No improper government influence	0.79
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.50
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.61
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73

Criminal Justice

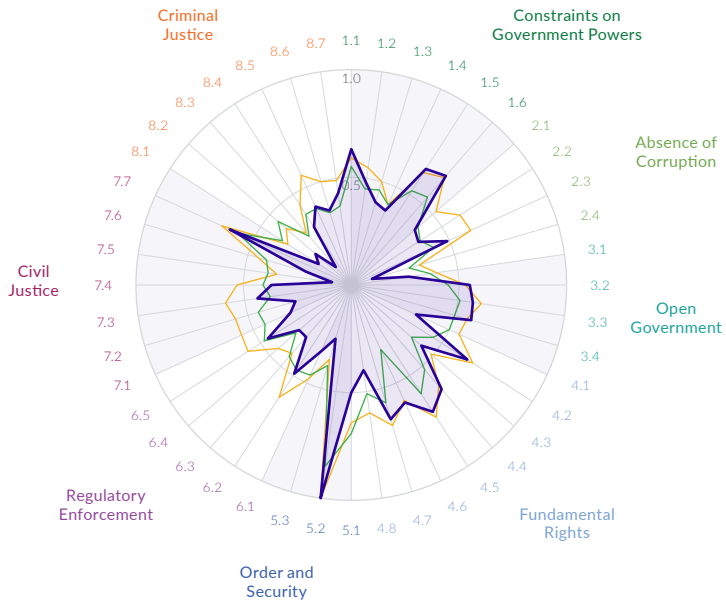
8.1	Effective investigations	0.58
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.74
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.49
8.4	No discrimination	0.65
8.5	No corruption	0.72
8.6	No improper government influence	0.72
8.7	Due process of law	0.67

Guatemala

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	26/30	18/28	97/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	19/30	9/28	65/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	27/30	19/28	95/113
Open Government	—	0.49	19/30	10/28	66/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	21/30	7/28	66/113
Order & Security	—	0.59	26/30	19/28	99/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.39	29/30	23/28	101/113
Civil Justice	—	0.33	29/30	27/28	111/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	25/30	26/30	106/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Guatemala Latin America & Carribbean Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.63
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.48
1.3	Independent auditing	0.40
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.64
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.67

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.39
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.37
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.49
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.10

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.27
3.2	Right to information	0.55
3.3	Civic participation	0.57
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.33
4.2	Right to life and security	0.64
4.3	Due process of law	0.43
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.64
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.70
4.6	Right to privacy	0.60
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.40

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.50
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.26

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.34
6.2	No improper influence	0.49
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.32
6.4	Respect for due process	0.32
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.31
7.2	No discrimination	0.27
7.3	No corruption	0.44
7.4	No improper government influence	0.37
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.09
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.22
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

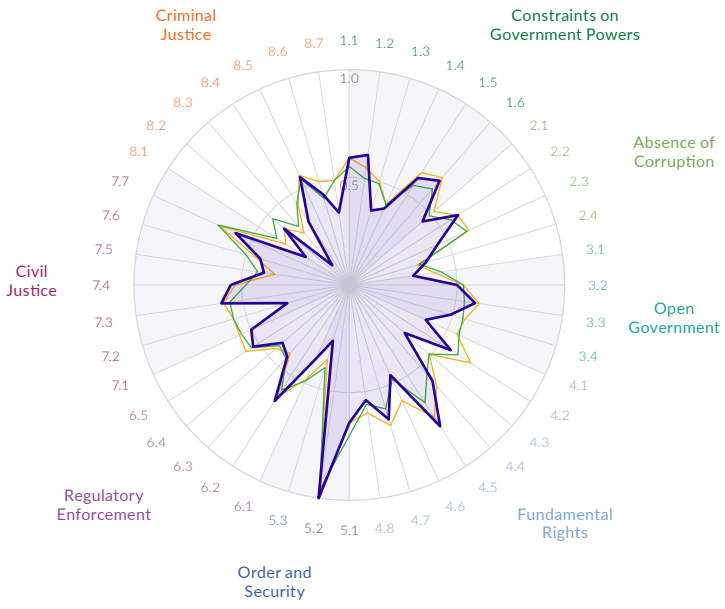
8.1	Effective investigations	0.18
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.22
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.11
8.4	No discrimination	0.32
8.5	No corruption	0.40
8.6	No improper government influence	0.36
8.7	Due process of law	0.43

Guyana

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	21/30	27/37	76/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	20/30	18/37	67/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	17/30	22/37	62/113
Open Government	—	0.47	21/30	25/37	75/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	22/30	21/37	70/113
Order & Security	—	0.64	20/30	28/37	87/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	18/30	22/37	66/113
Civil Justice	—	0.48	19/30	27/37	73/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	18/30	27/37	89/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Guyana · Latin America & Carribbean · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.59
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.61
1.3	Independent auditing	0.36
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.64

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.45
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.60
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.45
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.30
3.2	Right to information	0.50
3.3	Civic participation	0.59
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.39
4.2	Right to life and security	0.56
4.3	Due process of law	0.34
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6	Right to privacy	0.46
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.54

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.64
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.27

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.38
6.2	No improper influence	0.64
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4	Respect for due process	0.41
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.53

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.50
7.2	No discrimination	0.30
7.3	No corruption	0.60
7.4	No improper government influence	0.55
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.40
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.58

Criminal Justice

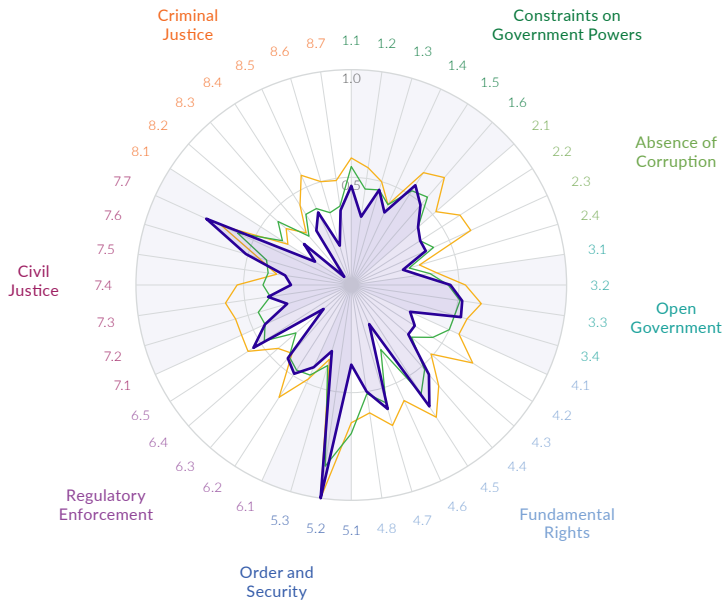
8.1	Effective investigations	0.24
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.40
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.12
8.4	No discrimination	0.35
8.5	No corruption	0.55
8.6	No improper government influence	0.44
8.7	Due process of law	0.34

Honduras

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	28/30	22/28	102/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	25/30	20/28	92/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	25/30	17/28	92/113
Open Government	—	0.46	22/30	15/28	77/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.44	29/30	21/28	96/113
Order & Security	—	0.56	28/30	22/28	103/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	27/30	19/28	94/113
Civil Justice	—	0.43	25/30	18/28	95/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.25	28/30	27/28	111/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Honduras Latin America & Carribbean Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.46
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.32
1.3	Independent auditing	0.46
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.55
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.49

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.41
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.38
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.38
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.32
3.2	Right to information	0.46
3.3	Civic participation	0.52
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.30
4.2	Right to life and security	0.35
4.3	Due process of law	0.35
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.55
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.67
4.6	Right to privacy	0.20
4.7	Freedom of association	0.60
4.8	Labor rights	0.50

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.37
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2	No improper influence	0.49
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4	Respect for due process	0.17
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.44
7.2	No discrimination	0.31
7.3	No corruption	0.39
7.4	No improper government influence	0.28
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.31
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.51
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.74

Criminal Justice

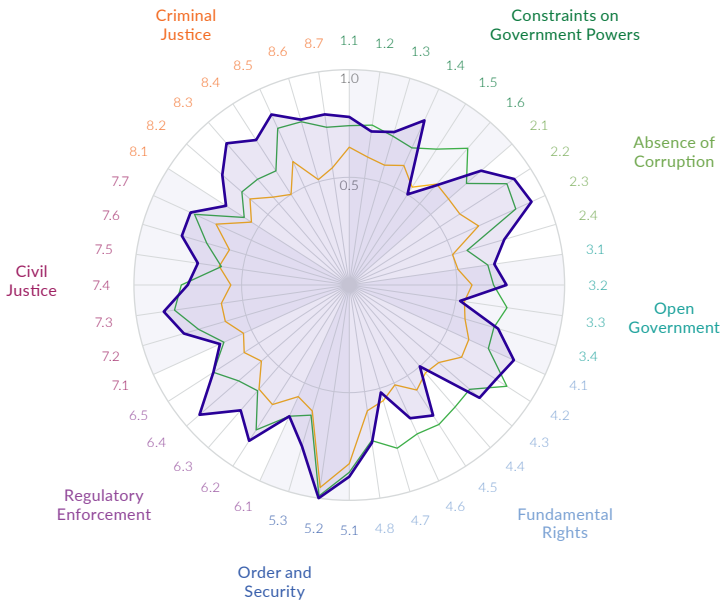
8.1	Effective investigations	0.20
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.29
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.05
8.4	No discrimination	0.30
8.5	No corruption	0.37
8.6	No improper government influence	0.19
8.7	Due process of law	0.35

Hong Kong SAR, China

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.77	5/15	16/36	16/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.70	5/15	24/36	25/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.85	3/15	8/36	8/113
Open Government	—	0.66	6/15	25/36	27/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.70	5/15	29/36	33/113
Order & Security	—	0.89	3/15	10/36	11/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.80	5/15	12/36	12/113
Civil Justice	—	0.77	5/15	12/36	12/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.80	2/15	6/36	6/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Hong Kong SAR, China East Asia & Pacific High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.78
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.72
1.3	Independent auditing	0.74
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.84
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.50
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.61

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.81
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.91
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.93
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.75

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.68
3.2	Right to information	0.73
3.3	Civic participation	0.52
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.72

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.84
4.2	Right to life and security	0.81
4.3	Due process of law	0.80
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.50
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6	Right to privacy	0.68
4.7	Freedom of association	0.52
4.8	Labor rights	0.74

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.89
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.78

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.67
6.2	No improper influence	0.86
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.77
6.4	Respect for due process	0.92
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.75

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.66
7.2	No discrimination	0.80
7.3	No corruption	0.87
7.4	No improper government influence	0.75
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.71
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.81
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.81

Criminal Justice

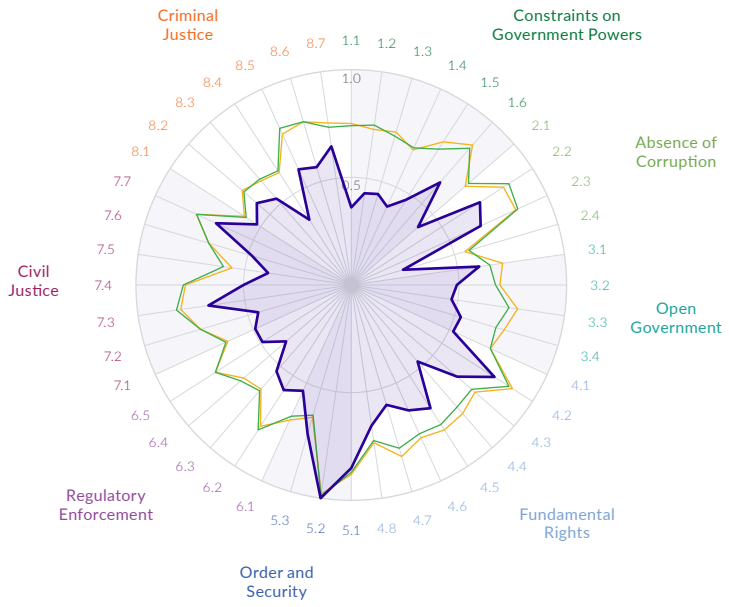
8.1	Effective investigations	0.68
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.78
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.87
8.4	No discrimination	0.80
8.5	No corruption	0.87
8.6	No improper government influence	0.80
8.7	Due process of law	0.80

Hungary

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.57	23/24	36/36	49/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	24/24	36/36	87/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.51	23/24	36/36	53/113
Open Government	—	0.52	24/24	31/36	55/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.62	24/24	34/36	50/113
Order & Security	—	0.86	9/24	15/36	16/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	23/24	34/36	54/113
Civil Justice	—	0.52	24/24	36/36	61/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	21/24	33/36	43/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Hungary EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.36
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.43
1.3	Independent auditing	0.44
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.40
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.63

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.41
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.71
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.66
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.25

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.60
3.2	Right to information	0.49
3.3	Civic participation	0.47
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52
4.2	Right to life and security	0.79
4.3	Due process of law	0.65
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.68
4.6	Right to privacy	0.64
4.7	Freedom of association	0.58
4.8	Labor rights	0.66

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.85
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.72

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2	No improper influence	0.58
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4	Respect for due process	0.40
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49
7.2	No discrimination	0.45
7.3	No corruption	0.67
7.4	No improper government influence	0.50
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.39
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.48
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.69

Criminal Justice

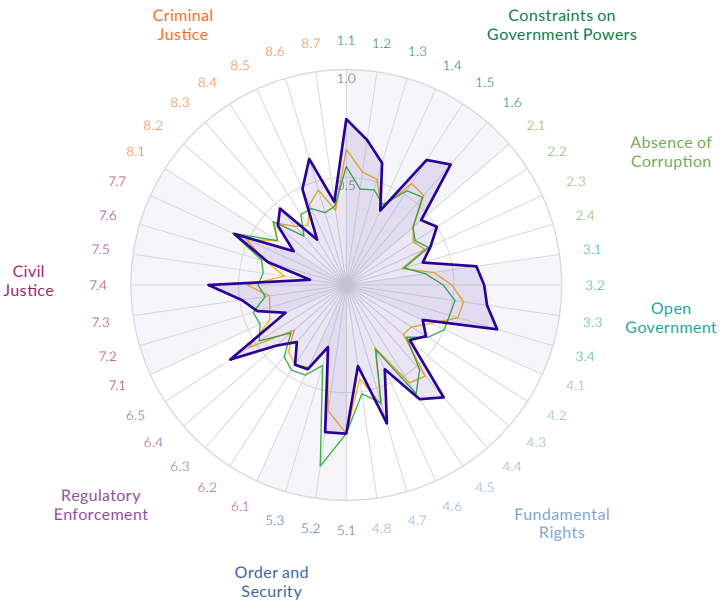
8.1	Effective investigations	0.52
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.58
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.53
8.4	No discrimination	0.36
8.5	No corruption	0.59
8.6	No improper government influence	0.57
8.7	Due process of law	0.65

India

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	2/6	6/28	66/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	1/6	3/28	35/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	2/6	7/28	69/113
Open Government	—	0.66	1/6	1/28	28/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.5	3/6	13/28	81/113
Order & Security	—	0.56	4/6	23/28	104/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	3/6	11/28	77/113
Civil Justice	—	0.43	1/6	16/28	93/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.41	3/6	10/28	71/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

India South Asia Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.77
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.68
1.3	Independent auditing	0.59
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.69
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.74

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.46
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.50
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.43
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.61
3.2	Right to information	0.64
3.3	Civic participation	0.66
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.73

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.39
4.2	Right to life and security	0.44
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.69
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6	Right to privacy	0.43
4.7	Freedom of association	0.67
4.8	Labor rights	0.38

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.69
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.69
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.30

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	No improper influence	0.44
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.35
6.4	Respect for due process	0.43
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.31
7.2	No discrimination	0.43
7.3	No corruption	0.49
7.4	No improper government influence	0.64
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.17
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.38
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.57

Criminal Justice

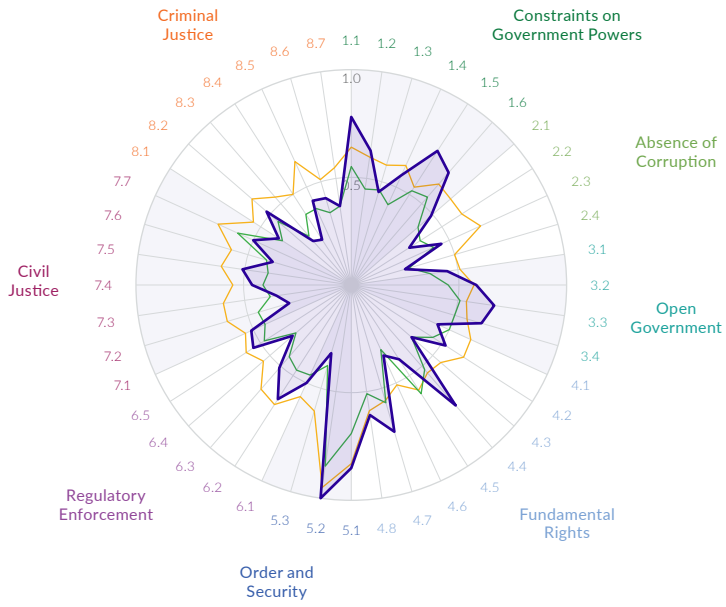
8.1	Effective investigations	0.29
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.42
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.47
8.4	No discrimination	0.25
8.5	No corruption	0.49
8.6	No improper government influence	0.61
8.7	Due process of law	0.39

Indonesia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	9/15	5/28	61/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	7/15	2/28	33/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	14/15	13/28	84/113
Open Government	—	0.58	7/15	2/28	37/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	9/15	11/28	74/113
Order & Security	—	0.73	12/15	8/28	55/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	7/15	3/28	53/113
Civil Justice	—	0.43	13/15	15/28	92/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	12/15	13/28	80/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Indonesia East Asia & Pacific Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.78
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.63
1.3	Independent auditing	0.45
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.74
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.69

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.49
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.32
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.46
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.45
3.2	Right to information	0.58
3.3	Civic participation	0.67
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.44
4.2	Right to life and security	0.52
4.3	Due process of law	0.37
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.74
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.41
4.6	Right to privacy	0.36
4.7	Freedom of association	0.71
4.8	Labor rights	0.61

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.85
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.33

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.50
6.2	No improper influence	0.63
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.51
6.4	Respect for due process	0.36
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.51
7.2	No discrimination	0.30
7.3	No corruption	0.35
7.4	No improper government influence	0.46
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.38
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.50

Criminal Justice

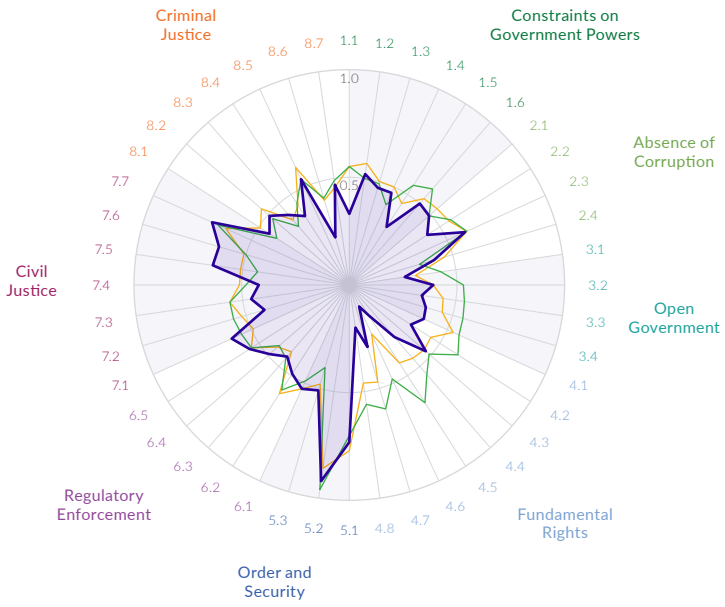
8.1	Effective investigations	0.40
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.52
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.27
8.4	No discrimination	0.25
8.5	No corruption	0.43
8.6	No improper government influence	0.42
8.7	Due process of law	0.37

Iran

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	5/7	31/37	86/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.44	6/7	30/37	94/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	4/7	18/37	57/113
Open Government	—	0.34	6/7	36/37	106/113
Fundamental Rights	▲	0.29	7/7	37/37	112/113
Order & Security	▲	0.72	4/7	16/37	59/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.50	4/7	20/37	60/113
Civil Justice	—	0.55	3/7	16/37	52/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	5/7	20/37	65/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Iran — Middle East & North Africa — Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.33
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.52
1.3	Independent auditing	0.47
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.47
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.32
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.5

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.49
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.43
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.59
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.41

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.26
3.2	Right to information	0.39
3.3	Civic participation	0.34
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.37

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.38
4.2	Right to life and security	0.34
4.3	Due process of law	0.47
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.32
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.17
4.6	Right to privacy	0.11
4.7	Freedom of association	0.30
4.8	Labor rights	0.20

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.73
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.92
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.51

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2	No improper influence	0.49
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4	Respect for due process	0.49
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.60
7.2	No discrimination	0.41
7.3	No corruption	0.46
7.4	No improper government influence	0.42
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.64
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.63
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.70

Criminal Justice

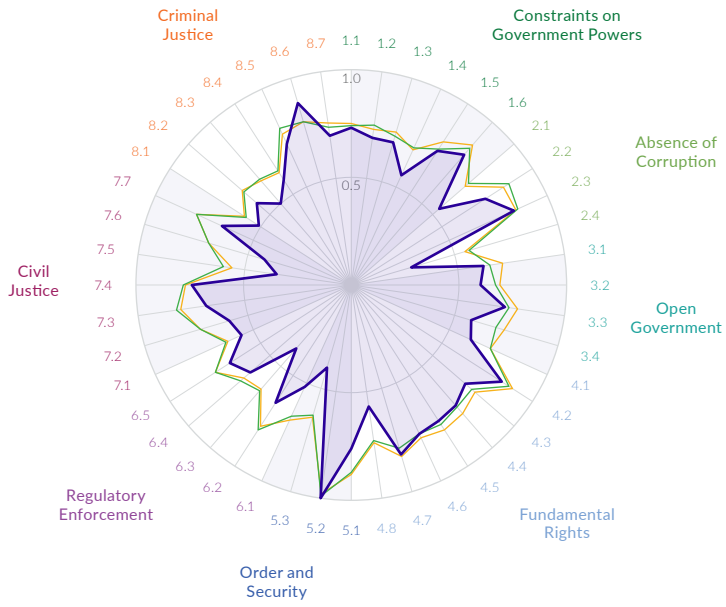
8.1	Effective investigations	0.44
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.49
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.43
8.4	No discrimination	0.38
8.5	No corruption	0.54
8.6	No improper government influence	0.23
8.7	Due process of law	0.47

Italy

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.64	20/24	31/36	35/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.70	17/24	23/36	24/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.60	19/24	32/36	41/113
Open Government	—	0.63	20/24	27/36	32/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	20/24	27/36	30/113
Order & Security	—	0.72	23/24	33/36	58/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	19/24	30/36	35/113
Civil Justice	—	0.57	22/24	34/36	46/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.64	18/24	27/36	29/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Italy EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.73
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.69
1.3	Independent auditing	0.69
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.74
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.80

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.54
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.74
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.83
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.62
3.2	Right to information	0.60
3.3	Civic participation	0.72
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.61
4.2	Right to life and security	0.83
4.3	Due process of law	0.70
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.74
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.76
4.7	Freedom of association	0.82
4.8	Labor rights	0.57

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.76
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.40

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2	No improper influence	0.65
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.39
6.4	Respect for due process	0.62
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.67

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.56
7.2	No discrimination	0.59
7.3	No corruption	0.68
7.4	No improper government influence	0.74
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.35
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.42
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.66

Criminal Justice

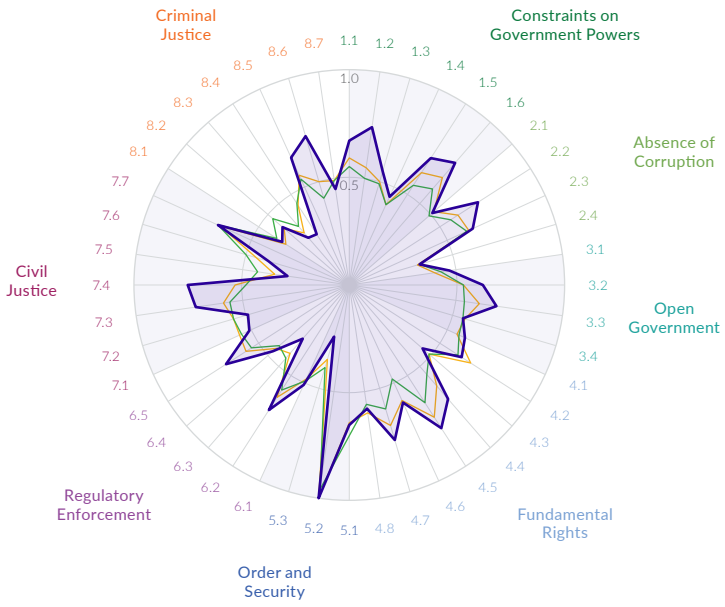
8.1	Effective investigations	0.51
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.58
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.50
8.4	No discrimination	0.58
8.5	No corruption	0.72
8.6	No improper government influence	0.88
8.7	Due process of law	0.70

Jamaica

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.57	12/30	11/37	47/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	6/30	3/37	34/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	13/30	13/37	47/113
Open Government	—	0.58	7/30	8/37	39/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	14/30	12/37	46/113
Order & Security	—	0.64	19/30	27/37	86/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	12/30	11/37	47/113
Civil Justice	—	0.54	14/30	18/37	54/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	13/30	18/37	58/113



High — Low — Trending down — Trending up

Jamaica — Latin America & Carribbean — Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.67
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.74
1.3	Independent auditing	0.55
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.70
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.75

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.51
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.71
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.63
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.34

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.47
3.2	Right to information	0.62
3.3	Civic participation	0.69
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.55

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.59
4.2	Right to life and security	0.62
4.3	Due process of law	0.45
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.70
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.79
4.6	Right to privacy	0.60
4.7	Freedom of association	0.75
4.8	Labor rights	0.58

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.65
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.25

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51
6.2	No improper influence	0.69
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.33
6.4	Respect for due process	0.47
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.51
7.2	No discrimination	0.49
7.3	No corruption	0.72
7.4	No improper government influence	0.75
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.29
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.39
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

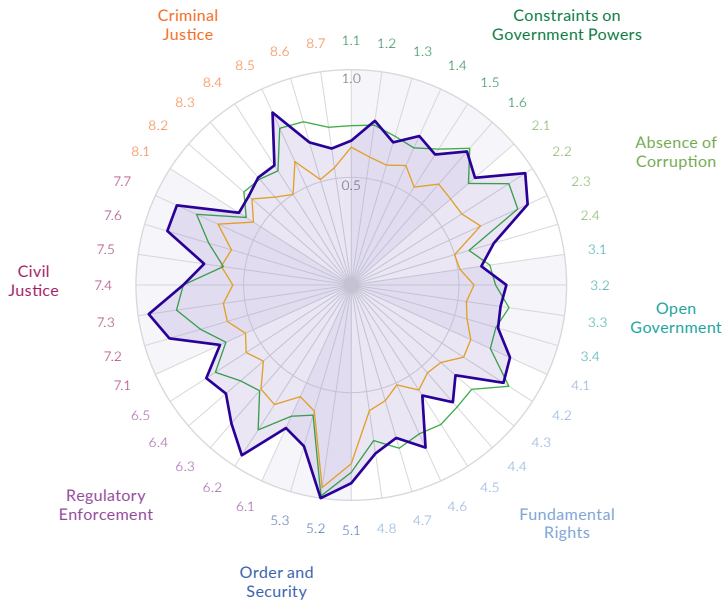
8.1	Effective investigations	0.37
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.41
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.29
8.4	No discrimination	0.28
8.5	No corruption	0.65
8.6	No improper government influence	0.72
8.7	Due process of law	0.45

Japan

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.78	4/15	15/36	15/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.74	4/15	20/36	21/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	5/15	13/36	13/113
Open Government	—	0.68	3/15	20/36	21/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.75	3/15	22/36	23/113
Order & Security	—	0.90	2/15	8/36	9/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	4/15	10/36	10/113
Civil Justice	—	0.82	2/15	6/36	6/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.68	6/15	21/36	21/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Japan East Asia & Pacific High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.67
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.77
1.3	Independent auditing	0.69
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.76
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.72
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.82

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.76
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.96
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.90
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.69

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.61
3.2	Right to information	0.72
3.3	Civic participation	0.70
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.71

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.81
4.2	Right to life and security	0.84
4.3	Due process of law	0.64
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.72
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6	Right to privacy	0.83
4.7	Freedom of association	0.74
4.8	Labor rights	0.79

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.92
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.78

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.73
6.2	No improper influence	0.94
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.85
6.4	Respect for due process	0.77
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.80

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.67
7.2	No discrimination	0.88
7.3	No corruption	0.95
7.4	No improper government influence	0.78
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.69
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.89
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.89

Criminal Justice

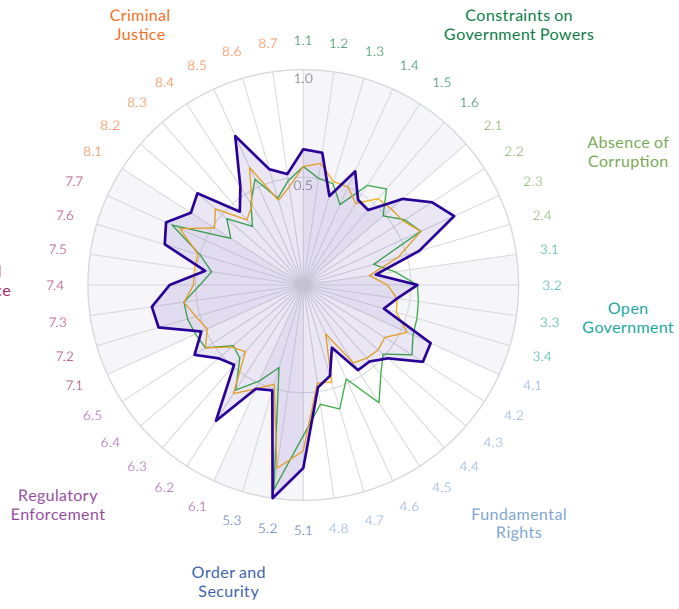
8.1	Effective investigations	0.62
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.63
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.66
8.4	No discrimination	0.66
8.5	No corruption	0.88
8.6	No improper government influence	0.69
8.7	Due process of law	0.64

Jordan

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.59	2/7	8/37	42/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.53	4/7	16/37	62/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	2/7	6/37	33/113
Open Government	—	0.43	4/7	33/37	94/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.50	3/7	28/37	82/113
Order & Security	—	0.79	2/7	5/37	34/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.58	2/7	4/37	33/113
Civil Justice	—	0.63	2/7	5/37	35/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.59	2/7	4/37	33/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Jordan · Middle East & North Africa · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.63
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.62
1.3	Independent auditing	0.43
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.58
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.61
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.71
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.77
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.56

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.34
3.2	Right to information	0.53
3.3	Civic participation	0.44
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.39

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.65
4.2	Right to life and security	0.66
4.3	Due process of law	0.52
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.47
4.6	Right to privacy	0.32
4.7	Freedom of association	0.44
4.8	Labor rights	0.48

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.85
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.51

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2	No improper influence	0.75
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.49
6.4	Respect for due process	0.52
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.60

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.52
7.2	No discrimination	0.70
7.3	No corruption	0.71
7.4	No improper government influence	0.62
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.46
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.67
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.70

Criminal Justice

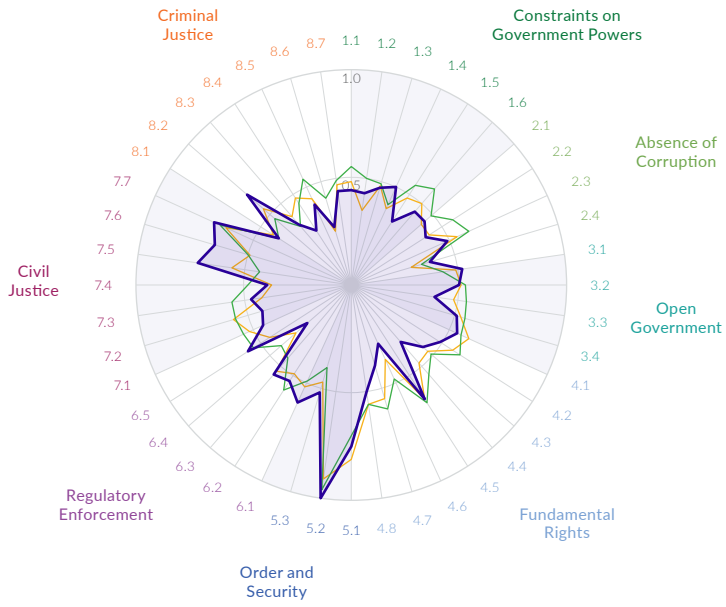
8.1	Effective investigations	0.62
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.65
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.45
8.4	No discrimination	0.54
8.5	No corruption	0.76
8.6	No improper government influence	0.56
8.7	Due process of law	0.52

Kazakhstan

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.50	6/13	25/37	73/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	7/13	28/37	91/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	5/13	25/37	71/113
Open Government	—	0.48	9/13	24/37	73/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	10/13	31/37	92/113
Order & Security	—	0.76	5/13	7/37	40/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	3/13	18/37	57/113
Civil Justice	—	0.55	4/13	17/37	53/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.41	7/13	23/37	73/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Kazakhstan · Eastern Europe & Central Asia · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.44
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.43
1.3	Independent auditing	0.47
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.35
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.45

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.45
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.41
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.49
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.38

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.52
3.2	Right to information	0.50
3.3	Civic participation	0.39
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54
4.2	Right to life and security	0.49
4.3	Due process of law	0.44
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.35
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6	Right to privacy	0.30
4.7	Freedom of association	0.39
4.8	Labor rights	0.50

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.75
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.52

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.60
6.2	No improper influence	0.53
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.55
6.4	Respect for due process	0.27
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.57

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.45
7.2	No discrimination	0.43
7.3	No corruption	0.47
7.4	No improper government influence	0.39
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.72
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.66
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.70

Criminal Justice

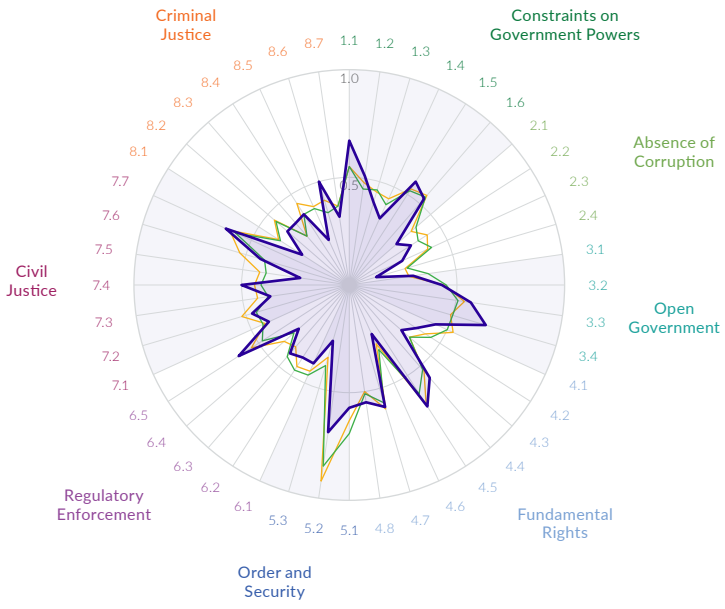
8.1	Effective investigations	0.40
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.64
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4	No discrimination	0.30
8.5	No corruption	0.41
8.6	No improper government influence	0.28
8.7	Due process of law	0.44

Kenya

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	14/18	20/28	100/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.50	10/18	15/28	77/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.26	16/18	26/28	108/113
Open Government	—	0.49	6/18	11/28	70/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	11/18	15/28	87/113
Order & Security	—	0.51	16/18	24/28	107/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	10/18	18/28	92/113
Civil Justice	—	0.43	13/18	14/28	91/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	14/18	18/28	88/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Kenya · Sub-Saharan Africa · Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.67
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.51
1.3	Independent auditing	0.40
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.57
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.53

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.29
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.34
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.27
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.13

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.30
3.2	Right to information	0.43
3.3	Civic participation	0.57
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.44
4.2	Right to life and security	0.37
4.3	Due process of law	0.32
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.57
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.67
4.6	Right to privacy	0.25
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.55

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.57
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.69
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.27

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.40
6.2	No improper influence	0.40
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4	Respect for due process	0.31
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.47
7.3	No corruption	0.37
7.4	No improper government influence	0.50
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.23
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.43
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.63

Criminal Justice

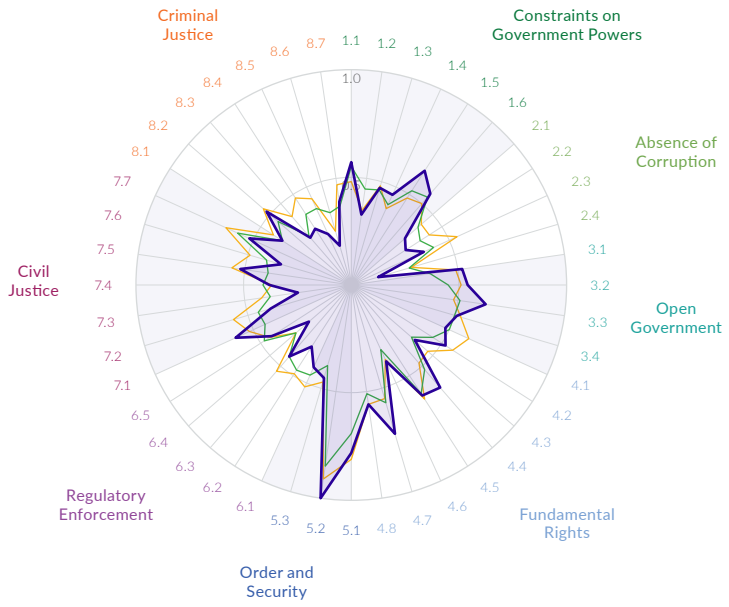
8.1	Effective investigations	0.26
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.38
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.38
8.4	No discrimination	0.39
8.5	No corruption	0.23
8.6	No improper government influence	0.50
8.7	Due process of law	0.32

Kyrgyzstan

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	10/13	14/28	83/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.50	4/13	13/28	75/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	13/13	25/28	106/113
Open Government	—	0.55	5/13	4/28	49/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	8/13	9/28	69/113
Order & Security	—	0.75	7/13	5/28	46/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.38	13/13	25/28	104/113
Civil Justice	—	0.43	13/13	17/28	94/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	12/13	20/28	96/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Kyrgyzstan Eastern Europe & Central Asia Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.33
1.3	Independent auditing	0.47
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.63
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.56

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.33
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.30
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.37
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.13

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.52
3.2	Right to information	0.54
3.3	Civic participation	0.63
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.48
4.2	Right to life and security	0.52
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.63
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6	Right to privacy	0.39
4.7	Freedom of association	0.72
4.8	Labor rights	0.56

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.78
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.45

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2	No improper influence	0.34
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4	Respect for due process	0.26
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.59
7.2	No discrimination	0.39
7.3	No corruption	0.25
7.4	No improper government influence	0.38
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.52
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.34
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.52

Criminal Justice

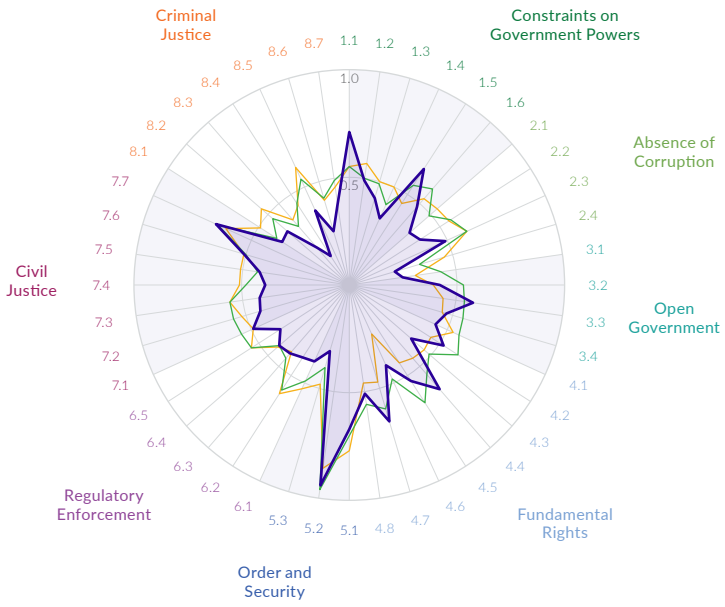
8.1	Effective investigations	0.38
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.52
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.29
8.4	No discrimination	0.31
8.5	No corruption	0.26
8.6	No improper government influence	0.19
8.7	Due process of law	0.39

Lebanon

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	6/7	33/37	89/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.51	5/7	21/37	73/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	7/7	32/37	88/113
Open Government	—	0.43	3/7	32/37	93/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.51	2/7	25/37	77/113
Order & Security	—	0.64	5/7	24/37	83/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	6/7	36/37	96/113
Civil Justice	—	0.48	6/7	29/37	77/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.31	7/7	34/37	103/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Lebanon · Middle East & North Africa · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.71
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.49
1.3	Independent auditing	0.42
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.64
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.48

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.37
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.39
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.49
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.25
3.2	Right to information	0.42
3.3	Civic participation	0.58
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.44
4.2	Right to life and security	0.52
4.3	Due process of law	0.38
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.64
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.53
4.6	Right to privacy	0.41
4.7	Freedom of association	0.66
4.8	Labor rights	0.51

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.67
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.94
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.32

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.39
6.2	No improper influence	0.40
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4	Respect for due process	0.43
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.38

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49
7.2	No discrimination	0.43
7.3	No corruption	0.42
7.4	No improper government influence	0.39
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.42
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.51
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68

Criminal Justice

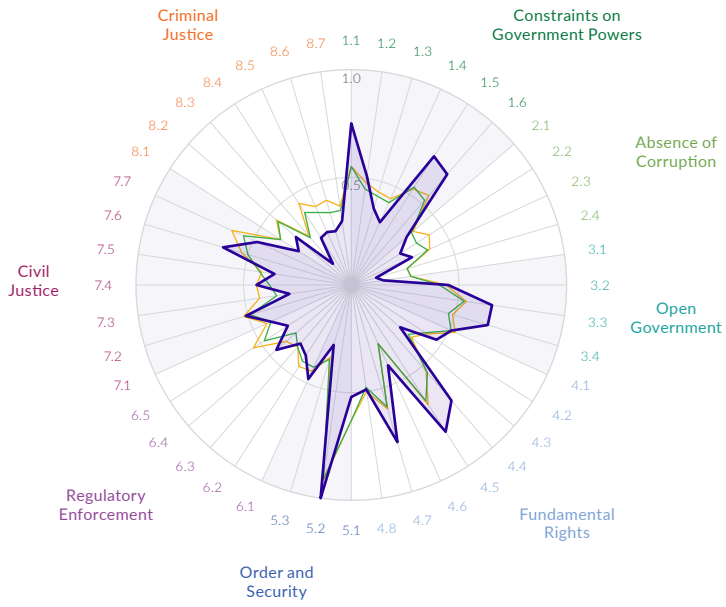
8.1	Effective investigations	0.37
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.38
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.23
8.4	No discrimination	0.16
8.5	No corruption	0.38
8.6	No improper government influence	0.26
8.7	Due process of law	0.38

Liberia

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

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

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	5/18	4/12	58/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.26	17/18	11/12	109/113
Open Government	—	0.48	7/18	4/12	72/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	7/18	5/12	64/113
Order & Security	—	0.61	14/18	10/12	96/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	12/18	6/12	98/113
Civil Justice	—	0.45	12/18	6/12	88/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.26	18/18	12/12	110/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Liberia Sub-Saharan Africa Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.75
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.51
1.3	Independent auditing	0.37
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.71
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.68

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.34
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.27
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.31
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.12

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.15
3.2	Right to information	0.45
3.3	Civic participation	0.66
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.66

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.51
4.2	Right to life and security	0.47
4.3	Due process of law	0.30
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.71
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.81
4.6	Right to privacy	0.41
4.7	Freedom of association	0.76
4.8	Labor rights	0.49

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.52
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.29

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.48
6.2	No improper influence	0.39
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.36
6.4	Respect for due process	0.46
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.35

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.51
7.3	No corruption	0.29
7.4	No improper government influence	0.44
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.36
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.62
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.48

Criminal Justice

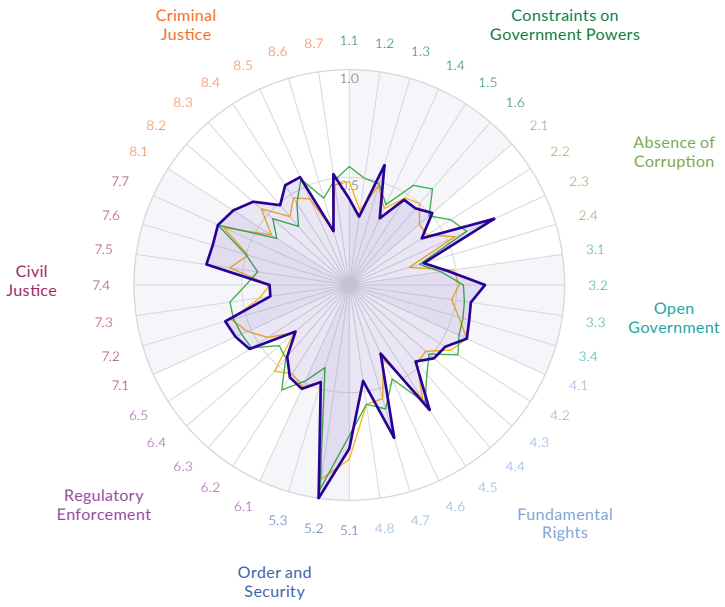
8.1	Effective investigations	0.29
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.34
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.13
8.4	No discrimination	0.26
8.5	No corruption	0.27
8.6	No improper government influence	0.26
8.7	Due process of law	0.30

Macedonia, FYR

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	3/13	16/37	54/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	9/13	31/37	96/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.50	3/13	17/37	55/113
Open Government	—	0.56	4/13	13/37	45/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	7/13	20/37	67/113
Order & Security	—	0.74	8/13	13/37	48/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	5/13	24/37	70/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	3/13	15/37	51/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	3/13	14/37	48/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Macedonia, FYR Eastern Europe & Central Asia Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.40
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.32
1.3	Independent auditing	0.58
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.34
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.47

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.51
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.40
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.74
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.36

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.46
3.2	Right to information	0.63
3.3	Civic participation	0.57
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.58

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.60
4.2	Right to life and security	0.53
4.3	Due process of law	0.52
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.69
4.6	Right to privacy	0.35
4.7	Freedom of association	0.74
4.8	Labor rights	0.45

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.76
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.47

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2	No improper influence	0.51
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.44
6.4	Respect for due process	0.33
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.58
7.2	No discrimination	0.60
7.3	No corruption	0.37
7.4	No improper government influence	0.37
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.67
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.66
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

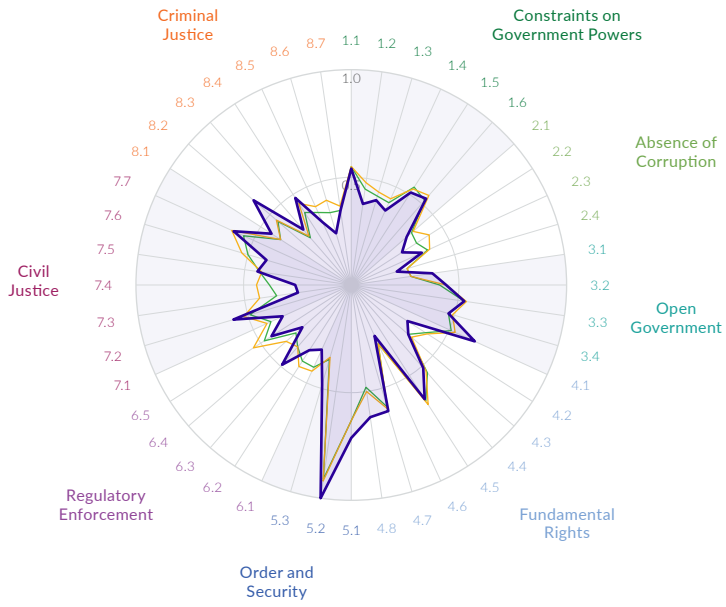
8.1	Effective investigations	0.64
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.59
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.49
8.4	No discrimination	0.55
8.5	No corruption	0.55
8.6	No improper government influence	0.26
8.7	Due process of law	0.52

Madagascar

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	10/18	6/12	90/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	13/18	8/12	86/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.30	13/18	8/12	102/113
Open Government	—	0.46	8/18	5/12	80/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	9/18	7/12	84/113
Order & Security	—	0.73	1/18	2/12	51/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.38	13/18	7/12	102/113
Civil Justice	—	0.41	15/18	9/12	100/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.40	10/18	6/12	76/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Madagascar Sub-Saharan Africa Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.54
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.38
1.3	Independent auditing	0.41
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.53

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.34
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.28
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.36
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.38
3.2	Right to information	0.44
3.3	Civic participation	0.53
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.63
4.2	Right to life and security	0.31
4.3	Due process of law	0.35
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.51
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6	Right to privacy	0.26
4.7	Freedom of association	0.61
4.8	Labor rights	0.62

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.71
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.48

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.33
6.2	No improper influence	0.36
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.49
6.4	Respect for due process	0.30
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.35
7.2	No discrimination	0.57
7.3	No corruption	0.25
7.4	No improper government influence	0.26
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.44
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.60

Criminal Justice

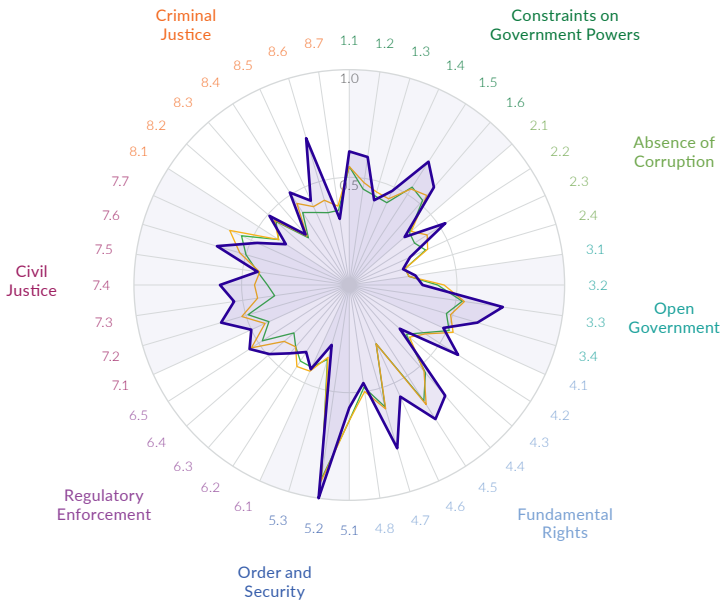
8.1	Effective investigations	0.44
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.60
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.34
8.4	No discrimination	0.48
8.5	No corruption	0.32
8.6	No improper government influence	0.25
8.7	Due process of law	0.35

Malawi

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	5/18	3/12	69/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	4/18	3/12	57/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	10/18	6/12	90/113
Open Government	—	0.50	4/18	3/12	64/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	4/18	2/12	58/113
Order & Security	—	0.62	13/18	9/12	92/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	6/18	3/12	79/113
Civil Justice	—	0.54	5/18	2/12	56/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	4/18	2/12	61/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Malawi Sub-Saharan Africa Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.62
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.60
1.3	Independent auditing	0.41
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.60

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.34
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.53
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.31
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.31
3.2	Right to information	0.34
3.3	Civic participation	0.72
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.48
4.2	Right to life and security	0.60
4.3	Due process of law	0.31
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.57
4.7	Freedom of association	0.79
4.8	Labor rights	0.46

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.57
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.29

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	No improper influence	0.37
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.42
6.4	Respect for due process	0.49
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.50
7.2	No discrimination	0.62
7.3	No corruption	0.54
7.4	No improper government influence	0.60
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.43
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.64
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

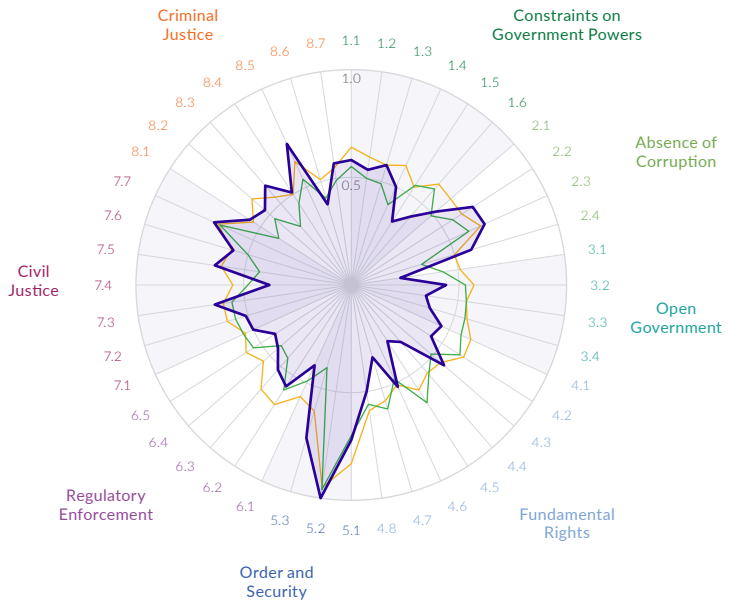
8.1	Effective investigations	0.35
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.49
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.31
8.4	No discrimination	0.51
8.5	No corruption	0.43
8.6	No improper government influence	0.71
8.7	Due process of law	0.31

Malaysia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	8/15	17/37	56/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.50	11/15	22/37	78/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.61	7/15	9/37	39/113
Open Government	—	0.35	13/15	35/37	105/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.44	12/15	33/37	98/113
Order & Security	▼	0.82	7/15	2/37	26/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	11/15	27/37	74/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	7/15	13/37	49/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	7/15	9/37	41/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Malaysia · East Asia & Pacific · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature		0.58
1.2	Limits by judiciary		0.54
1.3	Independent auditing		0.58
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct		0.50
1.5	Non-governmental checks		0.35
1.6	Lawful transition of power		0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch		0.52
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary		0.67
2.3	No corruption in the police/military		0.68
2.4	No corruption in the legislature		0.58

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data		0.23
3.2	Right to information		0.44
3.3	Civic participation		0.35
3.4	Complaint mechanisms		0.38

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination		0.46
4.2	Right to life and security		0.44
4.3	Due process of law		0.57
4.4	Freedom of expression		0.35
4.5	Freedom of religion		0.31
4.6	Right to privacy		0.52
4.7	Freedom of association		0.35
4.8	Labor rights		0.50

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime		0.72
5.2	Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress		0.74

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement		0.41
6.2	No improper influence		0.56
6.3	No unreasonable delay		0.52
6.4	Respect for due process		0.45
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.42

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability		0.50
7.2	No discrimination		0.51
7.3	No corruption		0.64
7.4	No improper government influence		0.38
7.5	No unreasonable delay		0.64
7.6	Effective enforcement		0.57
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs		0.70

Criminal Justice

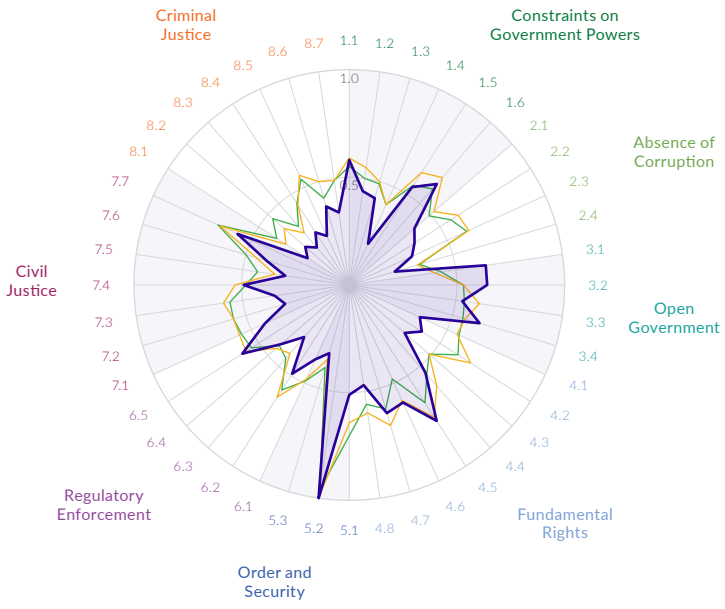
8.1	Effective investigations		0.56
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation		0.53
8.3	Effective correctional system		0.61
8.4	No discrimination		0.51
8.5	No corruption		0.72
8.6	No improper government influence		0.39
8.7	Due process of law		0.57

Mexico

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	24/30	32/37	88/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.47	23/30	25/37	83/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.32	28/30	36/37	99/113
Open Government	▲	0.61	6/30	6/37	34/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.51	24/30	23/37	75/113
Order & Security	—	0.61	23/30	31/37	94/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	24/30	32/37	85/113
Civil Justice	—	0.41	26/30	36/37	101/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	27/30	36/37	108/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Mexico · Latin America & Carribbean · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.58
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.44
1.3	Independent auditing	0.42
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.21
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.54
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.62

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.40
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.36
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.32
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.64
3.2	Right to information	0.64
3.3	Civic participation	0.53
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.36
4.2	Right to life and security	0.40
4.3	Due process of law	0.34
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.54
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.75
4.6	Right to privacy	0.60
4.7	Freedom of association	0.62
4.8	Labor rights	0.47

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.51
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.33

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.38
6.2	No improper influence	0.49
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.32
6.4	Respect for due process	0.42
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.59

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.43
7.2	No discrimination	0.31
7.3	No corruption	0.35
7.4	No improper government influence	0.49
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.30
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.40
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.57

Criminal Justice

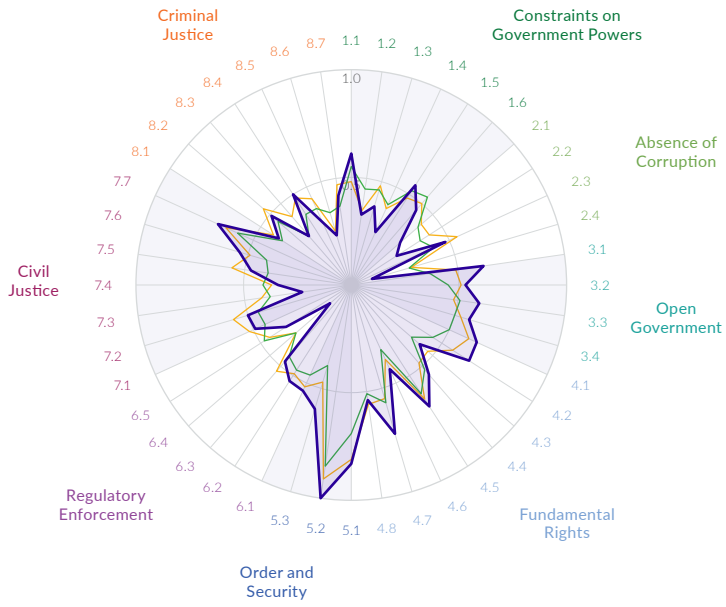
8.1	Effective investigations	0.23
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.27
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.23
8.4	No discrimination	0.29
8.5	No corruption	0.25
8.6	No improper government influence	0.38
8.7	Due process of law	0.34

Moldova

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	8/13	11/28	77/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	8/13	21/28	95/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	12/13	24/28	105/113
Open Government	—	0.58	2/13	3/28	38/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	6/13	4/28	59/113
Order & Security	—	0.81	3/13	2/28	30/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	11/13	20/28	97/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	10/13	12/28	82/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	10/13	12/28	79/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Moldova · Eastern Europe & Central Asia · Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.61
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.33
1.3	Independent auditing	0.38
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.27
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.55
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.46

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.30
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.25
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.48
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.10

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.62
3.2	Right to information	0.53
3.3	Civic participation	0.60
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.57

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.64
4.2	Right to life and security	0.65
4.3	Due process of law	0.42
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.55
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.67
4.6	Right to privacy	0.43
4.7	Freedom of association	0.72
4.8	Labor rights	0.54

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.83
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.60

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2	No improper influence	0.53
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4	Respect for due process	0.13
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.36

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49
7.2	No discrimination	0.50
7.3	No corruption	0.23
7.4	No improper government influence	0.34
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.47
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.54
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68

Criminal Justice

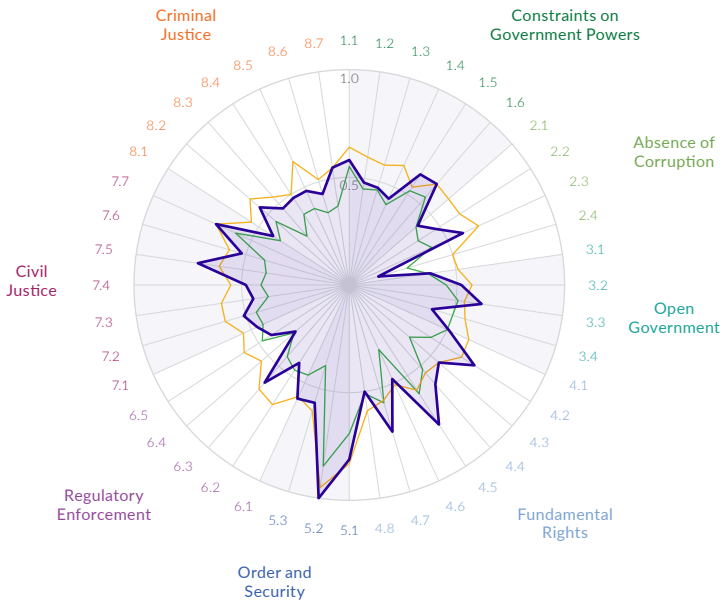
8.1	Effective investigations	0.40
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.49
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.30
8.4	No discrimination	0.50
8.5	No corruption	0.32
8.6	No improper government influence	0.24
8.7	Due process of law	0.42

Mongolia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	7/15	2/28	55/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	9/15	8/28	64/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	13/15	11/28	80/113
Open Government	—	0.48	10/15	13/28	74/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.60	7/15	3/28	54/113
Order & Security	—	0.79	8/15	3/28	32/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	10/15	9/28	72/113
Civil Justice	—	0.54	8/15	2/28	55/113
Criminal Justice	▲	0.48	9/15	3/28	53/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Mongolia · East Asia & Pacific · Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.58
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.48
1.3	Independent auditing	0.47
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.44
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.61
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.62

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.42
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.48
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.58
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.14

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.38
3.2	Right to information	0.52
3.3	Civic participation	0.62
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.40

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.51
4.2	Right to life and security	0.69
4.3	Due process of law	0.55
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.61
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6	Right to privacy	0.48
4.7	Freedom of association	0.71
4.8	Labor rights	0.50

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.81
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.58
6.2	No improper influence	0.43
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.60
6.4	Respect for due process	0.33
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.43

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.47
7.2	No discrimination	0.51
7.3	No corruption	0.45
7.4	No improper government influence	0.48
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.71
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.52
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective investigations	0.42
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.55
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.47
8.4	No discrimination	0.48
8.5	No corruption	0.48
8.6	No improper government influence	0.44
8.7	Due process of law	0.55

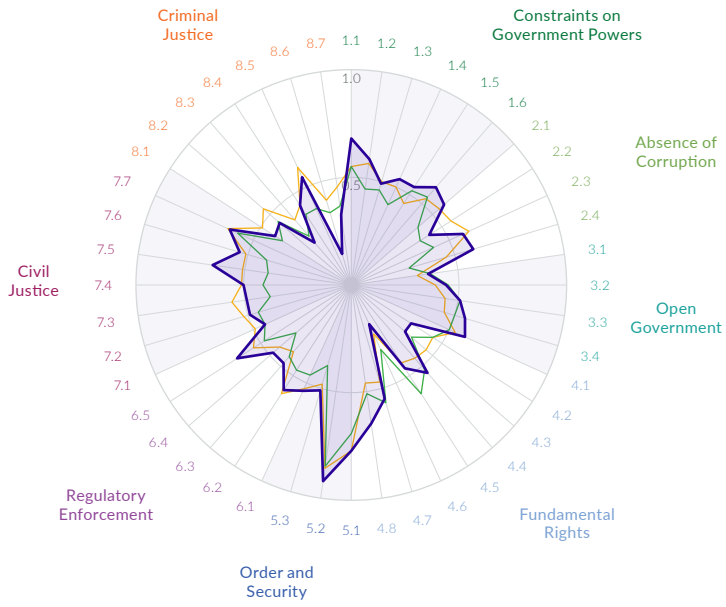
Morocco

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	4/7	4/28	60/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	3/7	6/28	53/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.54	3/7	1/28	50/113
Open Government	▼	0.47	2/7	14/28	76/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	5/7	17/28	91/113
Order & Security	—	0.73	3/7	6/28	50/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	3/7	2/28	41/113
Civil Justice	—	0.53	4/7	3/28	57/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	6/7	15/28	82/113

High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up



Morocco — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.68
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.59
1.3	Independent auditing	0.49
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.54
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.54
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.60

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.57
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.43
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.57
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.59

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.36
3.2	Right to information	0.44
3.3	Civic participation	0.51
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.55

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.58
4.2	Right to life and security	0.33
4.3	Due process of law	0.33
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.54
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.46
4.6	Right to privacy	0.20
4.7	Freedom of association	0.55
4.8	Labor rights	0.65

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.77
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.92
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.51

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.54
6.2	No improper influence	0.58
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4	Respect for due process	0.48
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.44
7.2	No discrimination	0.49
7.3	No corruption	0.49
7.4	No improper government influence	0.50
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.65
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.54
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

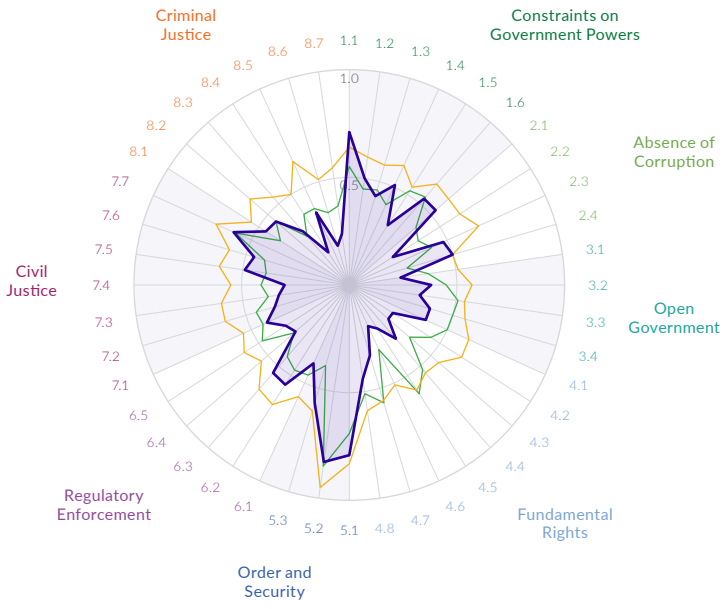
8.1	Effective investigations	0.42
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.44
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.26
8.4	No discrimination	0.44
8.5	No corruption	0.55
8.6	No improper government influence	0.15
8.7	Due process of law	0.33

Myanmar

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	14/15	19/28	98/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.50	10/15	14/28	76/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	12/15	8/28	70/113
Open Government	—	0.33	14/15	25/28	107/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.30	15/15	27/28	109/113
Order & Security	—	0.73	11/15	7/28	53/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	13/15	14/28	87/113
Civil Justice	—	0.42	14/15	20/28	98/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	14/15	22/28	101/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Myanmar East Asia & Pacific Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.71	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.5	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.43	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.51	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.33	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.53	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.53
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.24
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.48
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.50

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.24
3.2	Right to information	0.38
3.3	Civic participation	0.33
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.39

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.39
4.2	Right to life and security	0.24
4.3	Due process of law	0.24
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.33
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.24
4.6	Right to privacy	0.21
4.7	Freedom of association	0.34
4.8	Labor rights	0.44

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.79
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.83
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.40
6.2	No improper influence	0.55
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.54
6.4	Respect for due process	0.33
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.35

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.42
7.2	No discrimination	0.36
7.3	No corruption	0.33
7.4	No improper government influence	0.30
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.49
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.46
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59

Criminal Justice

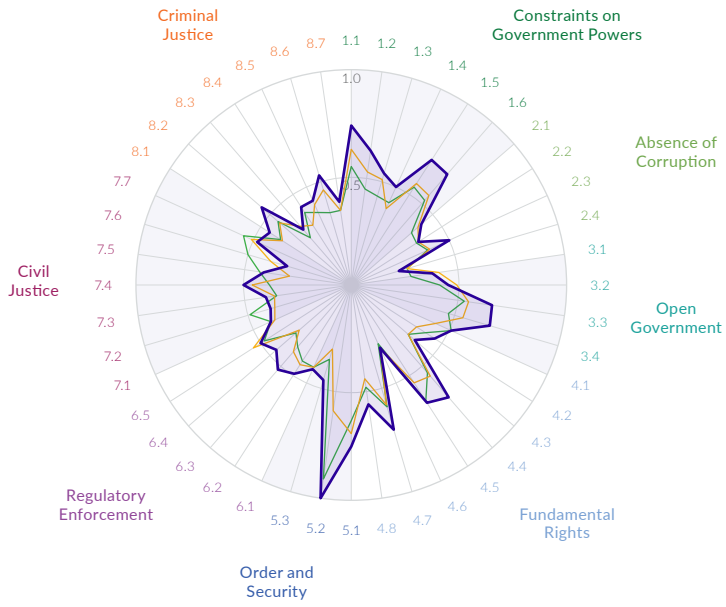
8.1	Effective investigations	0.46
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.45
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.33
8.4	No discrimination	0.18
8.5	No corruption	0.37
8.6	No improper government influence	0.19
8.7	Due process of law	0.24

Nepal

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	1/6	2/12	63/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.63	2/6	2/12	40/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	3/6	4/12	83/113
Open Government	—	0.54	2/6	1/12	52/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	1/6	6/12	72/113
Order & Security	▼	0.74	1/6	1/12	49/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	2/6	2/12	67/113
Civil Justice	—	0.41	3/6	8/12	99/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	2/6	1/12	60/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Nepal South Asia Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.74
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.63
1.3	Independent auditing	0.54
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.69
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.68

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.43
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.37
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.50
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.38
3.2	Right to information	0.45
3.3	Civic participation	0.66
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.67

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.51
4.2	Right to life and security	0.46
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.69
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6	Right to privacy	0.32
4.7	Freedom of association	0.70
4.8	Labor rights	0.56

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.75
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.46

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	No improper influence	0.49
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.52
6.4	Respect for due process	0.46
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.39
7.3	No corruption	0.40
7.4	No improper government influence	0.50
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.41
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.31
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.48

Criminal Justice

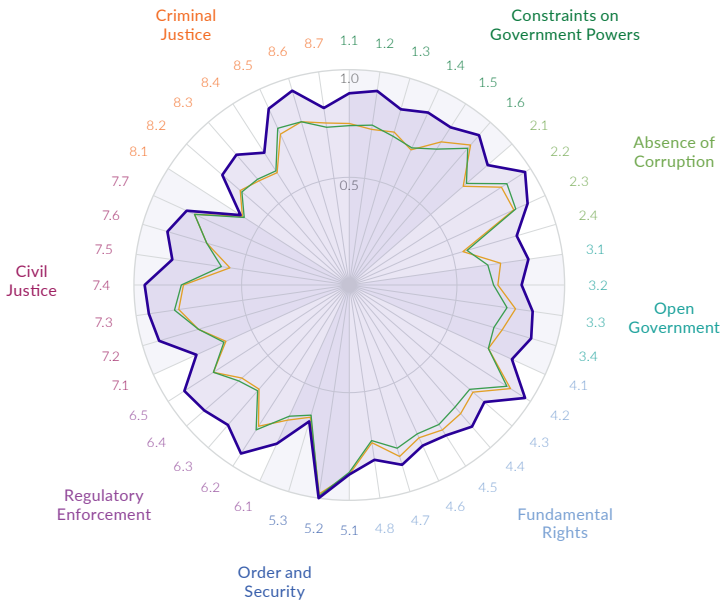
8.1	Effective investigations	0.45
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.55
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.34
8.4	No discrimination	0.43
8.5	No corruption	0.43
8.6	No improper government influence	0.53
8.7	Due process of law	0.39

Netherlands

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.86	5/24	5/36	5/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.89	4/24	4/36	4/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.88	5/24	7/36	7/113
Open Government	—	0.85	4/24	4/36	4/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.86	6/24	6/36	6/113
Order & Security	—	0.85	13/24	19/36	20/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.88	1/24	2/36	2/113
Civil Justice	—	0.88	1/24	1/36	1/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.80	5/24	7/36	7/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Netherlands EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.89
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.91
1.3	Independent auditing	0.85
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.88
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.87
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.92

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.85
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.97
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.91
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.81

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.84
3.2	Right to information	0.80
3.3	Civic participation	0.86
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.88

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.83
4.2	Right to life and security	0.97
4.3	Due process of law	0.83
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.87
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.83
4.6	Right to privacy	0.82
4.7	Freedom of association	0.87
4.8	Labor rights	0.82

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.88
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.66

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.81
6.2	No improper influence	0.93
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.86
6.4	Respect for due process	0.89
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.91

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.78
7.2	No discrimination	0.92
7.3	No corruption	0.94
7.4	No improper government influence	0.95
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.83
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.88
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.83

Criminal Justice

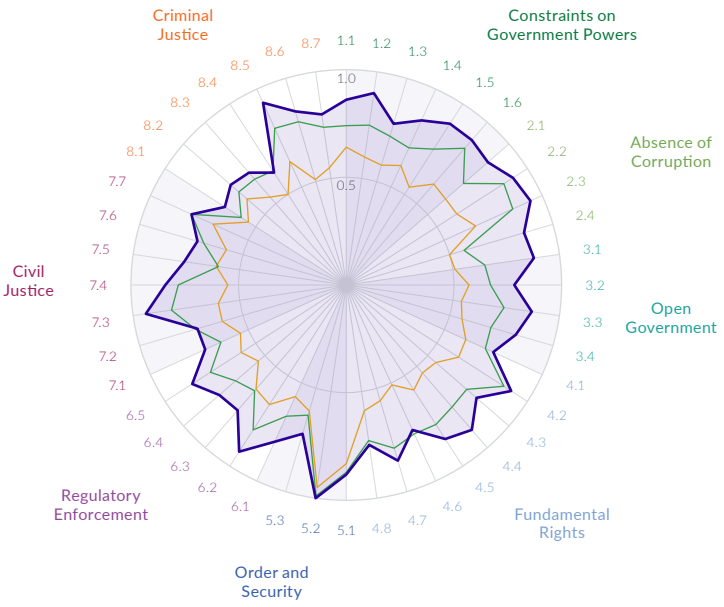
8.1	Effective investigations	0.60
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.78
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.80
8.4	No discrimination	0.73
8.5	No corruption	0.90
8.6	No improper government influence	0.94
8.7	Due process of law	0.83

New Zealand

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.83	1/15	8/36	8/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.86	1/15	6/36	6/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.90	2/15	6/36	6/113
Open Government	—	0.84	1/15	6/36	6/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.82	1/15	10/36	10/113
Order & Security	—	0.86	5/15	14/36	15/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	2/15	8/36	8/113
Civil Justice	—	0.78	4/15	11/36	11/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.75	4/15	13/36	13/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

New Zealand East Asia & Pacific High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.86
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.90
1.3	Independent auditing	0.78
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.84
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.89
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.89

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.87
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.92
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.94
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.86

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.88
3.2	Right to information	0.78
3.3	Civic participation	0.87
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.82

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.75
4.2	Right to life and security	0.91
4.3	Due process of law	0.80
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.89
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6	Right to privacy	0.74
4.7	Freedom of association	0.85
4.8	Labor rights	0.75

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.88
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.72

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.80
6.2	No improper influence	0.92
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.77
6.4	Respect for due process	0.78
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.85

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.72
7.2	No discrimination	0.72
7.3	No corruption	0.94
7.4	No improper government influence	0.84
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.76
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.72
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.79

Criminal Justice

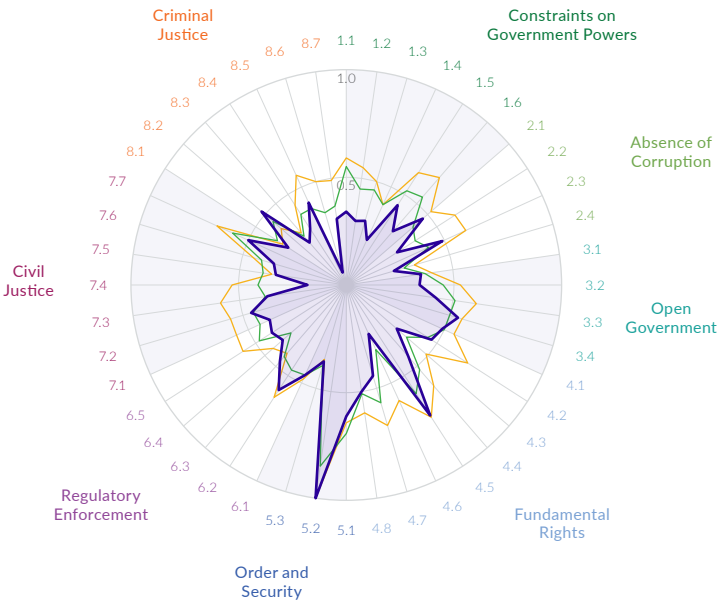
8.1	Effective investigations	0.67
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.71
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.69
8.4	No discrimination	0.62
8.5	No corruption	0.93
8.6	No improper government influence	0.84
8.7	Due process of law	0.80

Nicaragua

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	27/30	21/28	101/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.32	29/30	25/28	107/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	23/30	15/28	87/113
Open Government	—	0.41	29/30	22/28	97/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	28/30	18/28	93/113
Order & Security	—	0.66	16/30	14/28	79/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	22/30	10/28	75/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	27/30	24/28	107/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	24/30	23/28	102/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Nicaragua Latin America & Carribbean Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.34
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.30
1.3	Independent auditing	0.31
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.23
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.44
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.33

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.47
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.28
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.49
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.23

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.35
3.2	Right to information	0.34
3.3	Civic participation	0.42
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49
4.2	Right to life and security	0.47
4.3	Due process of law	0.31
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.44
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6	Right to privacy	0.25
4.7	Freedom of association	0.44
4.8	Labor rights	0.50

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.61
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.37

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2	No improper influence	0.58
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4	Respect for due process	0.39
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.41

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.39
7.2	No discrimination	0.46
7.3	No corruption	0.37
7.4	No improper government influence	0.18
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.33
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.35
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.50

Criminal Justice

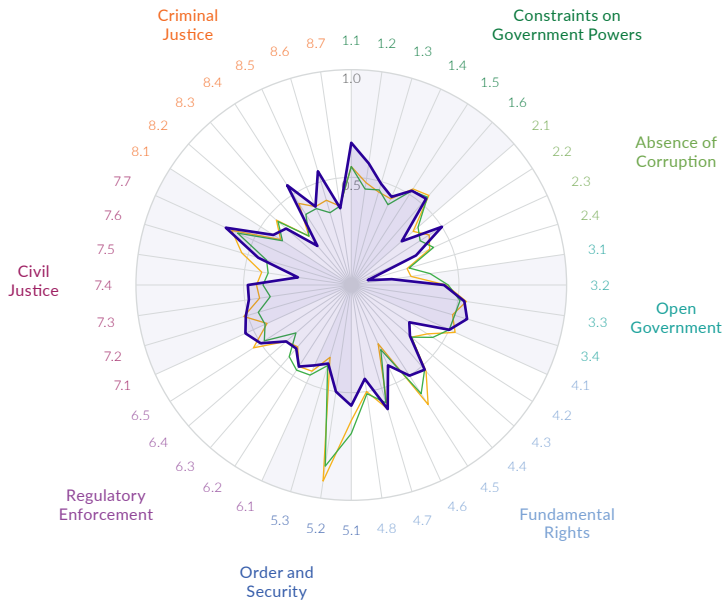
8.1	Effective investigations	0.32
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.52
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.26
8.4	No discrimination	0.31
8.5	No corruption	0.42
8.6	No improper government influence	0.06
8.7	Due process of law	0.31

Nigeria

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	13/18	17/28	96/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.54	7/18	7/28	61/113
Absence of Corruption	▲	0.30	11/18	22/28	100/113
Open Government	—	0.43	11/18	21/28	95/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	12/18	16/28	89/113
Order & Security	—	0.48	17/18	26/28	109/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	9/18	15/28	89/113
Civil Justice	—	0.48	9/18	8/28	75/113
Criminal Justice	▲	0.42	7/18	8/28	68/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Nigeria Sub-Saharan Africa Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.66
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.57
1.3	Independent auditing	0.49
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.53

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.31
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.50
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.33
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.08

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.19
3.2	Right to information	0.43
3.3	Civic participation	0.53
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.56

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.50
4.2	Right to life and security	0.32
4.3	Due process of law	0.36
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.50
4.6	Right to privacy	0.41
4.7	Freedom of association	0.6
4.8	Labor rights	0.44

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.56
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.50
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.38

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2	No improper influence	0.45
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.39
6.4	Respect for due process	0.40
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.54
7.2	No discrimination	0.51
7.3	No corruption	0.48
7.4	No improper government influence	0.48
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.25
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.45
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64

Criminal Justice

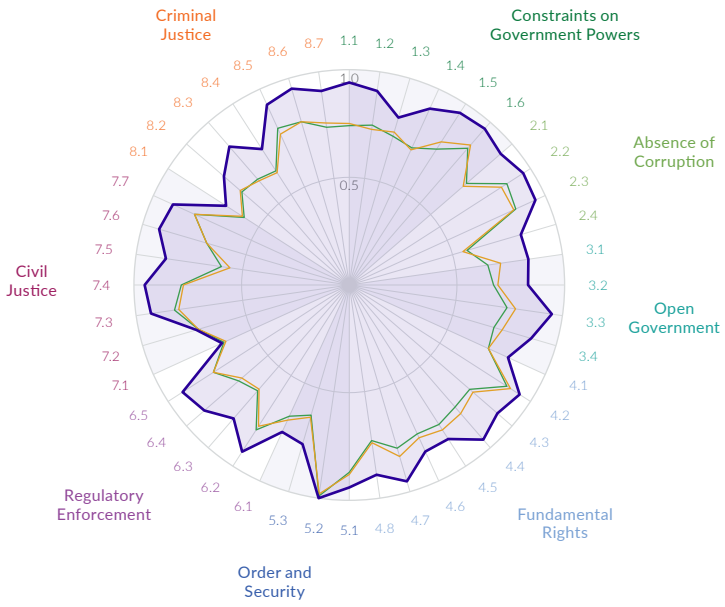
8.1	Effective investigations	0.43
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.40
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.24
8.4	No discrimination	0.55
8.5	No corruption	0.40
8.6	No improper government influence	0.55
8.7	Due process of law	0.36

Norway

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.88	2/24	2/36	2/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.91	2/24	2/36	2/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.92	2/24	3/36	3/113
Open Government	—	0.87	1/24	1/36	1/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.89	3/24	3/36	3/113
Order & Security	—	0.9	6/24	7/36	8/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.86	2/24	3/36	3/113
Civil Justice	—	0.85	3/24	3/36	3/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.83	2/24	2/36	2/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Norway EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.94	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.91	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.81	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.90	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.95	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.96	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.93	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.96	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.95	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.83	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.84	
3.2	Right to information	0.83	
3.3	Civic participation	0.95	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.88	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.81	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.94	
4.3	Due process of law	0.91	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.95	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.85	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.95	
4.8	Labor rights	0.89	

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.94	
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00	
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.77	

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.75	
6.2	No improper influence	0.92	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.82	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.89	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.92	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.65	
7.2	No discrimination	0.74	
7.3	No corruption	0.93	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.95	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.86	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.92	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.90	

Criminal Justice

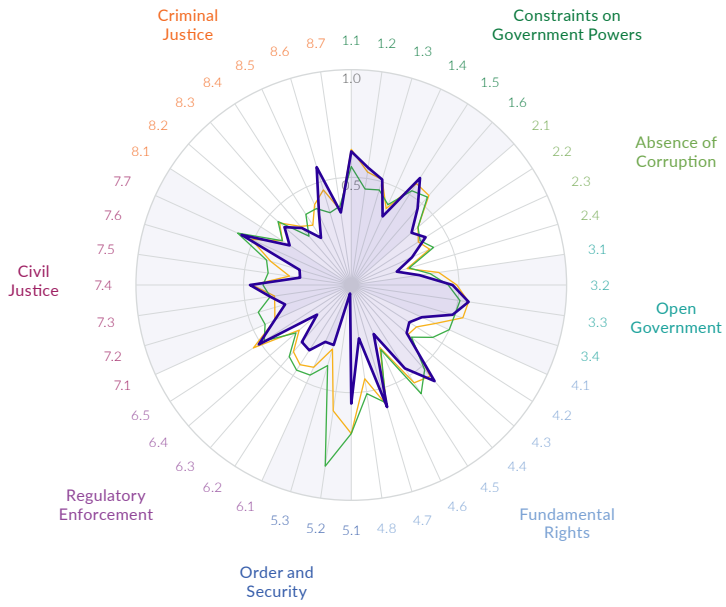
8.1	Effective investigations	0.68	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.77	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.85	
8.4	No discrimination	0.75	
8.5	No corruption	0.92	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.95	
8.7	Due process of law	0.91	

Pakistan

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.38	5/6	25/28	106/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	4/6	11/28	72/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.33	5/6	21/28	97/113
Open Government	—	0.46	4/6	16/28	79/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	5/6	23/28	101/113
Order & Security	—	0.29	6/6	28/28	113/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.34	6/6	26/28	109/113
Civil Justice	—	0.37	5/6	23/28	106/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	4/6	14/28	81/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Pakistan South Asia Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.62
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.55
1.3	Independent auditing	0.51
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.35
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.47

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.37
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.41
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.31
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.32
3.2	Right to information	0.47
3.3	Civic participation	0.55
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.49

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.36
4.2	Right to life and security	0.32
4.3	Due process of law	0.34
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.46
4.6	Right to privacy	0.25
4.7	Freedom of association	0.59
4.8	Labor rights	0.25

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.55
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.04
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.29

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.29
6.2	No improper influence	0.36
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.35
6.4	Respect for due process	0.21
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.51

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.39
7.2	No discrimination	0.32
7.3	No corruption	0.38
7.4	No improper government influence	0.47
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.24
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.25
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.56

Criminal Justice

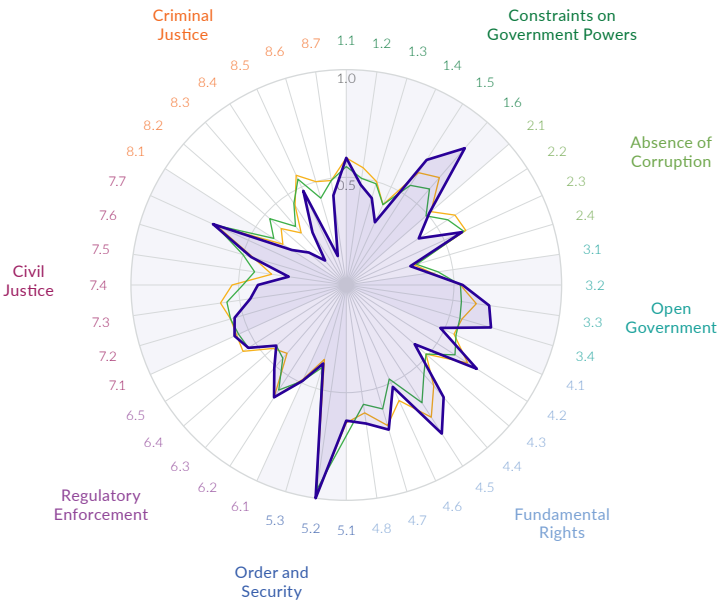
8.1	Effective investigations	0.34
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.41
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.35
8.4	No discrimination	0.26
8.5	No corruption	0.36
8.6	No improper government influence	0.57
8.7	Due process of law	0.34

Panama

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	17/30	20/37	62/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	17/30	14/37	59/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.45	19/30	24/37	65/113
Open Government	—	0.58	8/30	10/37	41/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	15/30	14/37	49/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	14/30	22/37	73/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	13/30	13/37	49/113
Civil Justice	—	0.48	18/30	26/37	72/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	26/30	35/37	107/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Panama · Latin America & Carribbean · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.59	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.47	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.42	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.69	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.84	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.51	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.40	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.59	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.31	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.39	
3.2	Right to information	0.54	
3.3	Civic participation	0.67	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.70	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.48	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.72	
4.3	Due process of law	0.42	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.69	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.82	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.52	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.70	
4.8	Labor rights	0.65	

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.63	
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00	
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.38	

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.49	
6.2	No improper influence	0.62	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.51	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.43	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.54	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.57	
7.2	No discrimination	0.54	
7.3	No corruption	0.45	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.41	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.27	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.46	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68	

Criminal Justice

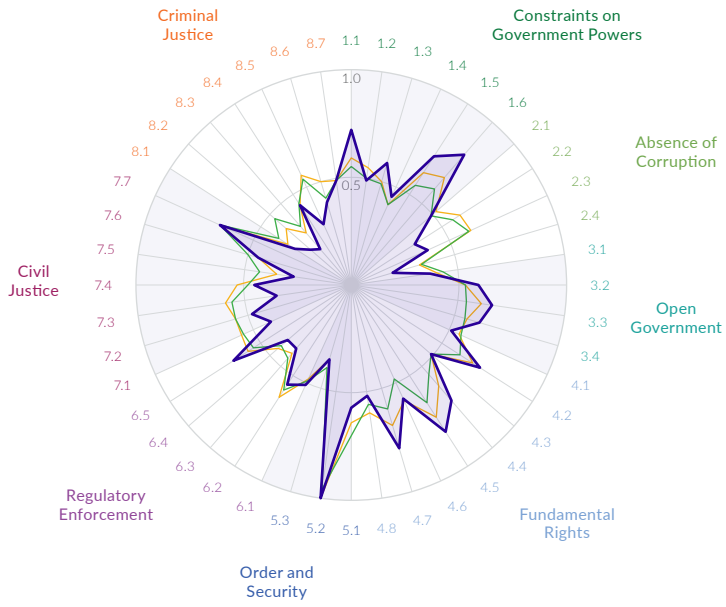
8.1	Effective investigations	0.30	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.23	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.15	
8.4	No discrimination	0.29	
8.5	No corruption	0.48	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.14	
8.7	Due process of law	0.42	

Peru

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	18/30	22/37	65/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.63	10/30	6/37	42/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	24/30	33/37	91/113
Open Government	—	0.56	10/30	14/37	46/113
Fundamental Rights	▲	0.64	13/30	10/37	44/113
Order & Security	—	0.64	17/30	25/37	84/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.5	16/30	21/37	62/113
Civil Justice	—	0.44	24/30	35/37	90/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	19/30	28/37	90/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Peru — Latin America & Carribbean — Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.72
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.49
1.3	Independent auditing	0.59
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.71
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.80

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.49
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.35
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.39
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.20

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.59
3.3	Civic participation	0.66
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.51
4.2	Right to life and security	0.71
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.71
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.81
4.6	Right to privacy	0.58
4.7	Freedom of association	0.79
4.8	Labor rights	0.52

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.57
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.36

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51
6.2	No improper influence	0.55
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.39
6.4	Respect for due process	0.39
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.48
7.3	No corruption	0.35
7.4	No improper government influence	0.45
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.27
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.45
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

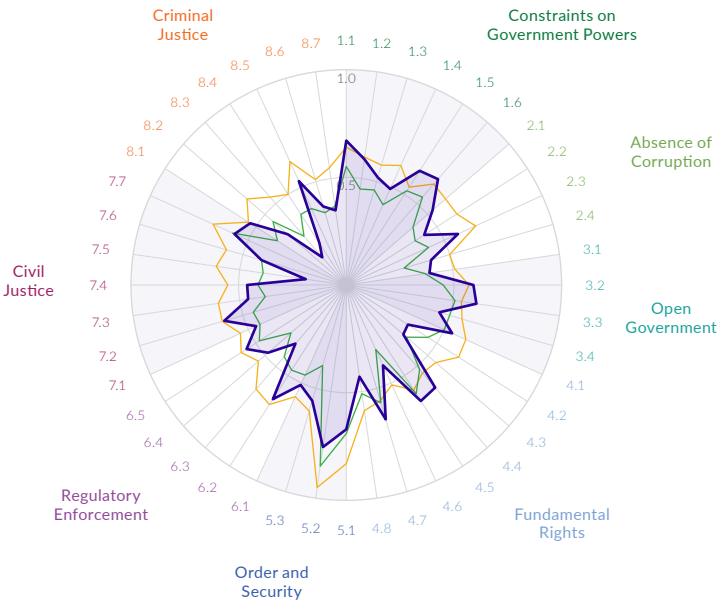
8.1	Effective investigations	0.31
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.25
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.22
8.4	No discrimination	0.44
8.5	No corruption	0.31
8.6	No improper government influence	0.40
8.7	Due process of law	0.49

Philippines

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	12/15	9/28	70/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.59	8/15	5/28	51/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	9/15	2/28	56/113
Open Government	—	0.51	9/15	9/28	63/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.5	10/15	14/28	83/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	14/15	13/28	77/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	8/15	4/28	55/113
Civil Justice	—	0.45	12/15	13/28	87/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	13/15	17/28	84/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Philippines · East Asia & Pacific · Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.67
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.59
1.3	Independent auditing	0.52
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.49
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.63
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.65

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.53
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.43
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.57
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.41

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.39
3.2	Right to information	0.59
3.3	Civic participation	0.61
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.45

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54
4.2	Right to life and security	0.34
4.3	Due process of law	0.35
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.63
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6	Right to privacy	0.41
4.7	Freedom of association	0.65
4.8	Labor rights	0.43

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.67
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.76
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.56

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.51
6.2	No improper influence	0.63
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.36
6.4	Respect for due process	0.48
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.46
7.2	No discrimination	0.59
7.3	No corruption	0.46
7.4	No improper government influence	0.46
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.19
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.57

Criminal Justice

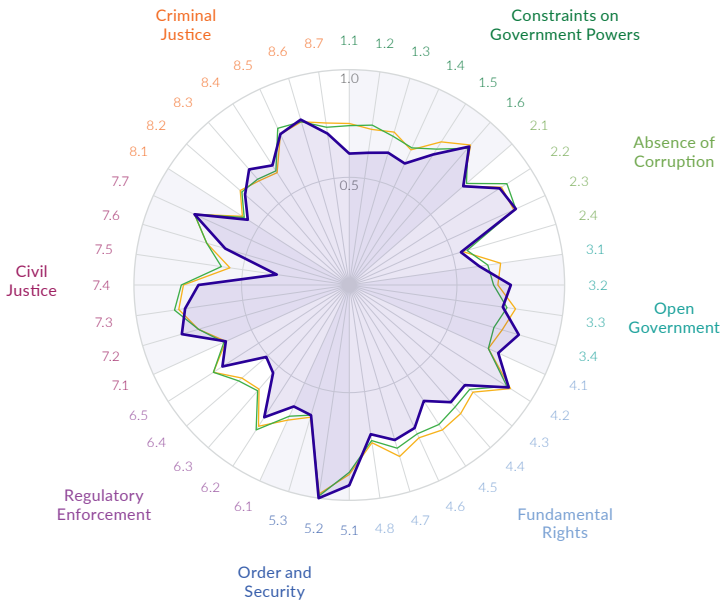
8.1	Effective investigations	0.53
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.36
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.17
8.4	No discrimination	0.23
8.5	No corruption	0.53
8.6	No improper government influence	0.38
8.7	Due process of law	0.35

Poland

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	15/24	22/36	22/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.68	19/24	26/36	28/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.73	14/24	21/36	21/113
Open Government	—	0.72	14/24	16/36	16/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	18/24	25/36	26/113
Order & Security	—	0.85	12/24	18/36	19/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	16/24	26/36	27/113
Civil Justice	—	0.66	15/24	26/36	27/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.69	13/24	20/36	20/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Poland — EU & EFTA & North America — High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.61	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.62	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.64	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.62	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.72	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.85	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.70	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.83	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.85	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.54	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.61	
3.2	Right to information	0.75	
3.3	Civic participation	0.72	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.82	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.76	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.88	
4.3	Due process of law	0.71	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.72	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.64	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.73	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.75	
4.8	Labor rights	0.70	

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.93	
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00	
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.63	

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62	
6.2	No improper influence	0.73	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.54	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.51	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.70	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.63	
7.2	No discrimination	0.81	
7.3	No corruption	0.77	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.70	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.34	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.60	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.79	

Criminal Justice

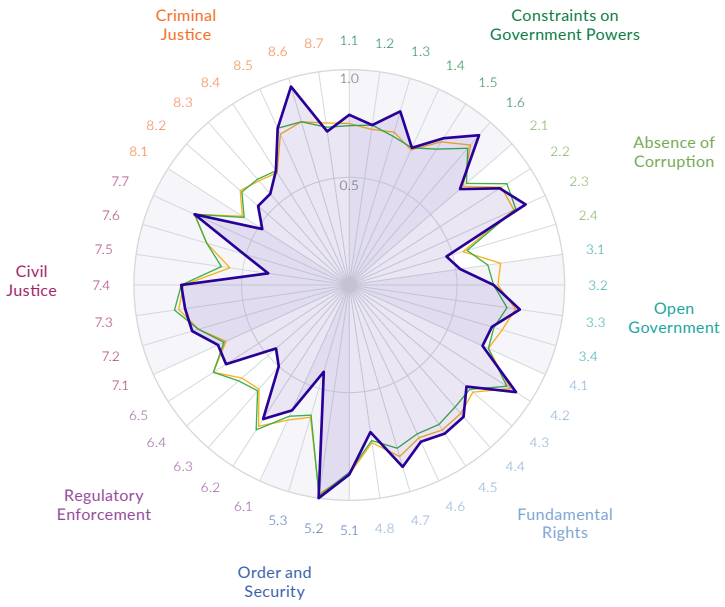
8.1	Effective investigations	0.56	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.64	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.71	
8.4	No discrimination	0.66	
8.5	No corruption	0.77	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.80	
8.7	Due process of law	0.71	

Portugal

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	16/24	23/36	23/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.80	12/24	14/36	14/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.72	15/24	22/36	23/113
Open Government	—	0.67	18/24	24/36	26/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	13/24	17/36	18/113
Order & Security	—	0.77	20/24	29/36	39/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.60	18/24	29/36	31/113
Civil Justice	—	0.66	14/24	25/36	26/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.67	15/24	24/36	24/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Portugal EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.79
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.75
1.3	Independent auditing	0.84
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.70
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.81
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.92

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.68
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.83
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.90
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.52
3.2	Right to information	0.67
3.3	Civic participation	0.80
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.69

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.68
4.2	Right to life and security	0.92
4.3	Due process of law	0.72
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.81
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.82
4.6	Right to privacy	0.80
4.7	Freedom of association	0.88
4.8	Labor rights	0.69

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.88
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.42

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.64
6.2	No improper influence	0.74
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.50
6.4	Respect for due process	0.45
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.67
7.2	No discrimination	0.76
7.3	No corruption	0.77
7.4	No improper government influence	0.78
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.38
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.51
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.79

Criminal Justice

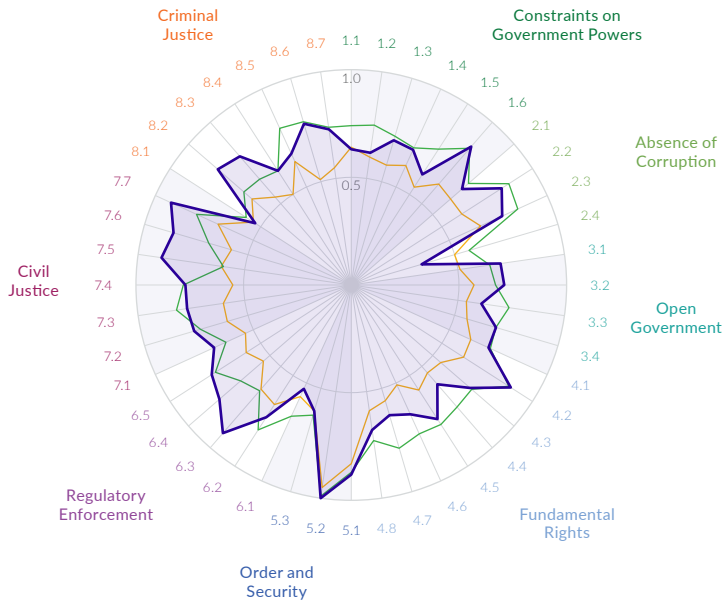
8.1	Effective investigations	0.48
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.56
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.56
8.4	No discrimination	0.63
8.5	No corruption	0.80
8.6	No improper government influence	0.96
8.7	Due process of law	0.72

Republic of Korea

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.73	6/15	19/36	19/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.68	6/15	25/36	27/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.65	6/15	29/36	35/113
Open Government	▼	0.68	4/15	21/36	22/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.70	4/15	28/36	32/113
Order & Security	—	0.83	6/15	21/36	23/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.75	6/15	17/36	17/113
Civil Justice	—	0.81	3/15	8/36	8/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.71	5/15	17/36	17/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Republic of Korea · East Asia & Pacific · High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.63
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.62
1.3	Independent auditing	0.70
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.69
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.61
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.85

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.68
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.83
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.77
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.34

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.70
3.2	Right to information	0.71
3.3	Civic participation	0.61
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.70

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.70
4.2	Right to life and security	0.88
4.3	Due process of law	0.73
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.61
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.74
4.6	Right to privacy	0.66
4.7	Freedom of association	0.63
4.8	Labor rights	0.68

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.88
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.61

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2	No improper influence	0.73
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.91
6.4	Respect for due process	0.81
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.77

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.70
7.2	No discrimination	0.76
7.3	No corruption	0.77
7.4	No improper government influence	0.77
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.89
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.86
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.92

Criminal Justice

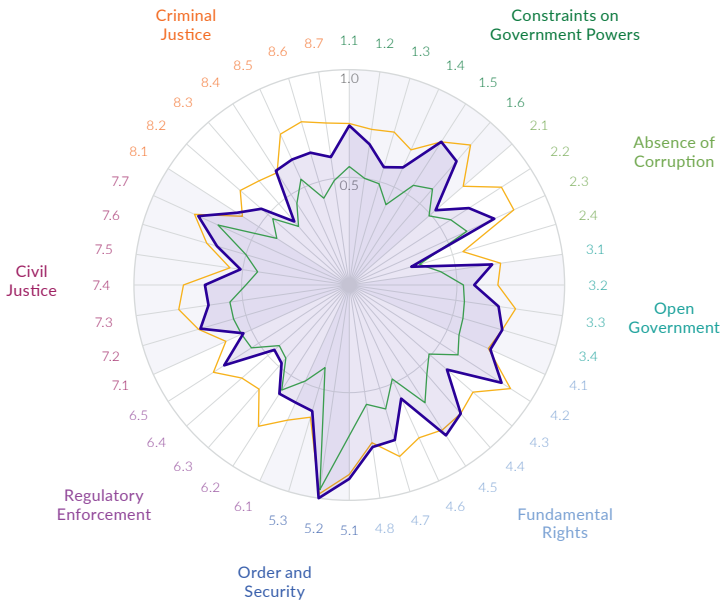
8.1	Effective investigations	0.53
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.82
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.79
8.4	No discrimination	0.63
8.5	No corruption	0.67
8.6	No improper government influence	0.78
8.7	Due process of law	0.73

Romania

Region: EU & EFTA & North America
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.66	19/24	3/37	32/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.69	18/24	2/37	26/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	21/24	11/37	44/113
Open Government	▲	0.67	17/24	2/37	25/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	19/24	2/37	28/113
Order & Security	—	0.84	15/24	1/37	22/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	20/24	6/37	36/113
Civil Justice	—	0.65	18/24	3/37	31/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	20/24	5/37	35/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Romania · EU & EFTA & North America · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.74
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.66
1.3	Independent auditing	0.57
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.60
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.79
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.76

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.53
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.66
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.74
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.30

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.67
3.2	Right to information	0.58
3.3	Civic participation	0.70
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.74

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.72
4.2	Right to life and security	0.84
4.3	Due process of law	0.60
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.79
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.83
4.6	Right to privacy	0.58
4.7	Freedom of association	0.75
4.8	Labor rights	0.76

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.90
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.61

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.60
6.2	No improper influence	0.60
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.48
6.4	Respect for due process	0.46
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.69

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.54
7.2	No discrimination	0.72
7.3	No corruption	0.66
7.4	No improper government influence	0.67
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.64
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77

Criminal Justice

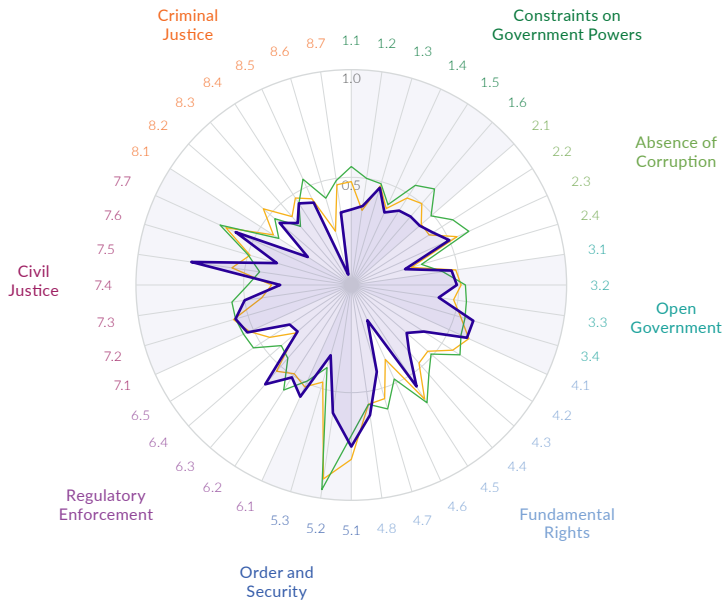
8.1	Effective investigations	0.62
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.54
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.39
8.4	No discrimination	0.63
8.5	No corruption	0.64
8.6	No improper government influence	0.64
8.7	Due process of law	0.60

Russia

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	11/13	35/37	92/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.40	10/13	32/37	100/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	8/13	30/37	78/113
Open Government	—	0.49	8/13	21/37	67/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.44	11/13	32/37	97/113
Order & Security	▼	0.56	13/13	35/37	102/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	6/13	25/37	71/113
Civil Justice	—	0.52	5/13	22/37	63/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	13/13	32/37	98/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Russia · Eastern Europe & Central Asia · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.35
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.37
1.3	Independent auditing	0.47
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.41
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.42
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.45
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.50
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.26

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.47
3.2	Right to information	0.49
3.3	Civic participation	0.41
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.59

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.59
4.2	Right to life and security	0.40
4.3	Due process of law	0.34
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.41
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.56
4.6	Right to privacy	0.18
4.7	Freedom of association	0.42
4.8	Labor rights	0.61

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.75
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.60
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.34

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.57
6.2	No improper influence	0.51
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.61
6.4	Respect for due process	0.33
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.34

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.53
7.2	No discrimination	0.56
7.3	No corruption	0.50
7.4	No improper government influence	0.33
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.75
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.36
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59

Criminal Justice

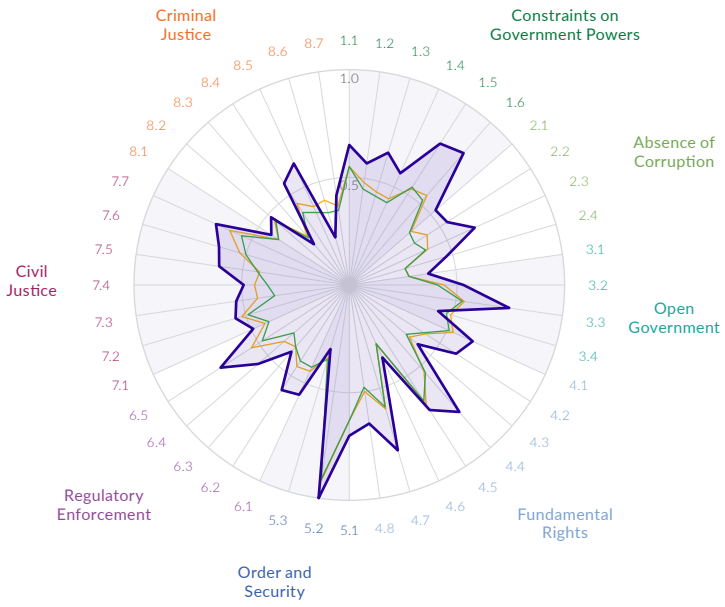
8.1	Effective investigations	0.24
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.44
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.38
8.4	No discrimination	0.45
8.5	No corruption	0.42
8.6	No improper government influence	0.05
8.7	Due process of law	0.34

Senegal

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.57	4/18	1/12	46/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.67	2/18	1/12	30/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	3/18	1/12	48/113
Open Government	—	0.52	3/18	2/12	58/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.62	3/18	1/12	51/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	8/18	5/12	74/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	2/18	1/12	38/113
Civil Justice	—	0.57	4/18	1/12	47/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	6/18	4/12	66/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Senegal Sub-Saharan Africa Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.65
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.57
1.3	Independent auditing	0.64
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.57
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.78
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.81

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.53
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.54
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.64
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.53
3.3	Civic participation	0.75
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.43

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.63
4.2	Right to life and security	0.59
4.3	Due process of law	0.42
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.78
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.69
4.6	Right to privacy	0.37
4.7	Freedom of association	0.80
4.8	Labor rights	0.65

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.70
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.56
6.2	No improper influence	0.58
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.41
6.4	Respect for due process	0.56
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.71

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49
7.2	No discrimination	0.55
7.3	No corruption	0.53
7.4	No improper government influence	0.49
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.61
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.63
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.68

Criminal Justice

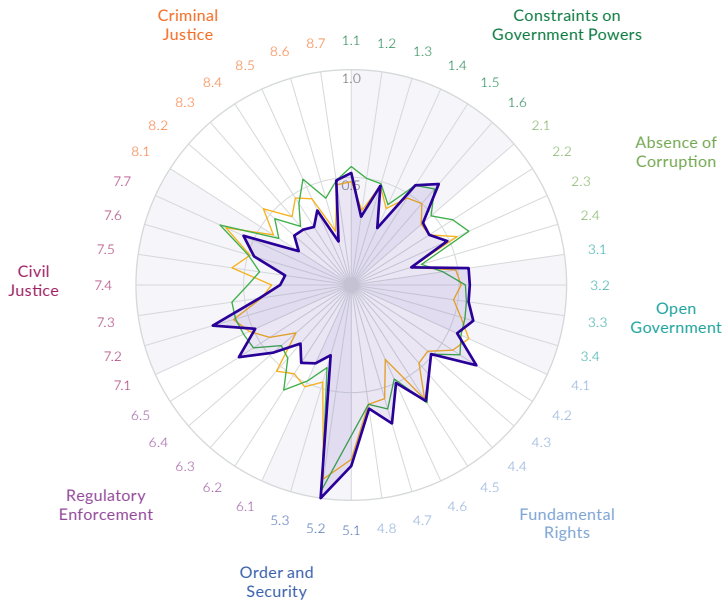
8.1	Effective investigations	0.43
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.48
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.25
8.4	No discrimination	0.56
8.5	No corruption	0.62
8.6	No improper government influence	0.23
8.7	Due process of law	0.42

Serbia

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.50	7/13	26/37	74/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	5/13	26/37	84/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	7/13	28/37	75/113
Open Government	—	0.56	3/13	12/37	44/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	5/13	18/37	57/113
Order & Security	—	0.73	9/13	14/37	54/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	7/13	29/37	78/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	11/13	31/37	83/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	11/13	30/37	92/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

■ Serbia ■ Eastern Europe & Central Asia ■ Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.52	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.32	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.48	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.29	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.55	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.62	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.44	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.43	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.49	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.29	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.55	
3.2	Right to information	0.55	
3.3	Civic participation	0.55	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.59	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.54	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.69	
4.3	Due process of law	0.49	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.55	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.64	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.50	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.67	
4.8	Labor rights	0.58	

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.84	
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00	
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.34	

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.40	
6.2	No improper influence	0.43	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.36	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.48	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.62	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49	
7.2	No discrimination	0.67	
7.3	No corruption	0.43	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.33	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.31	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.47	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.55	

Criminal Justice

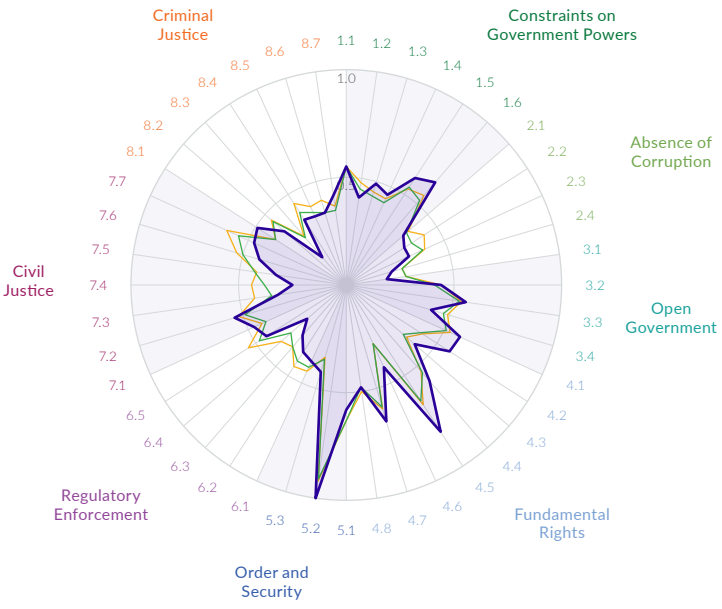
8.1	Effective investigations	0.29	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.35	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.34	
8.4	No discrimination	0.32	
8.5	No corruption	0.38	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.21	
8.7	Due process of law	0.49	

Sierra Leone

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	12/18	8/12	95/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	8/18	5/12	70/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.30	12/18	7/12	101/113
Open Government	—	0.40	12/18	7/12	98/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.57	5/18	3/12	61/113
Order & Security	—	0.66	10/18	7/12	78/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	16/18	10/12	107/113
Civil Justice	—	0.40	16/18	10/12	102/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	13/18	8/12	87/v113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Sierra Leone Sub-Saharan Africa Low vIncome

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.41
1.3	Independent auditing	0.49
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.46
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.59
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.63

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.35
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.32
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.32
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.22

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.19
3.2	Right to information	0.44
3.3	Civic participation	0.56
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.41

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.58
4.2	Right to life and security	0.57
4.3	Due process of law	0.42
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.59
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.81
4.6	Right to privacy	0.42
4.7	Freedom of association	0.66
4.8	Labor rights	0.48

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.58
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.42

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.39
6.2	No improper influence	0.37
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.31
6.4	Respect for due process	0.24
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.47
7.2	No discrimination	0.54
7.3	No corruption	0.32
7.4	No improper government influence	0.25
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.33
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.42
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

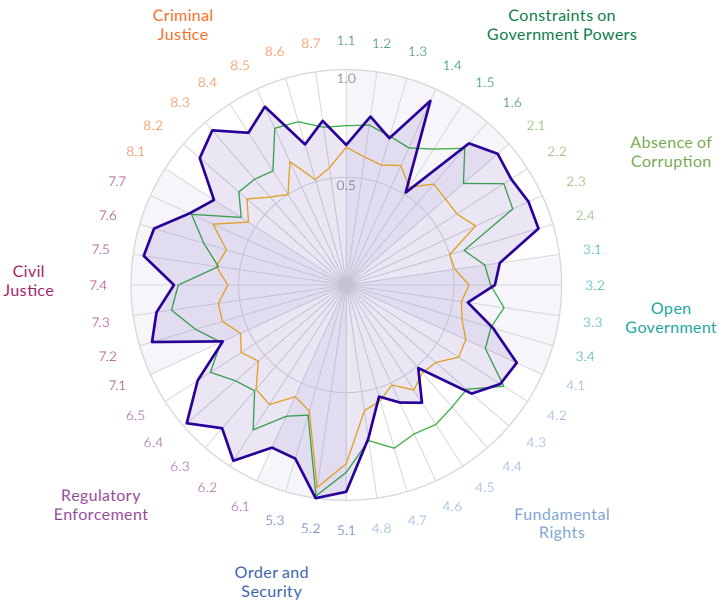
8.1	Effective investigations	0.49
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.38
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.17
8.4	No discrimination	0.36
8.5	No corruption	0.35
8.6	No improper government influence	0.35
8.7	Due process of law	0.42

Singapore

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.82	2/15	9/36	9/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.75	3/15	19/36	20/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.93	1/15	2/36	2/113
Open Government	—	0.67	5/15	23/36	24/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.69	6/15	31/36	36/113
Order & Security	—	0.93	1/15	1/36	1/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.90	1/15	1/36	1/113
Civil Justice	—	0.85	1/15	4/36	4/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.83	1/15	4/36	4/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Singapore East Asia & Pacific High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.65
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.79
1.3	Independent auditing	0.71
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.94
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.51
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.87

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.93
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.91
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.93
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.93

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.72
3.2	Right to information	0.69
3.3	Civic participation	0.57
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.71

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.87
4.2	Right to life and security	0.85
4.3	Due process of law	0.77
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.51
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6	Right to privacy	0.60
4.7	Freedom of association	0.54
4.8	Labor rights	0.72

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.96
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.84

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.83
6.2	No improper influence	0.97
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.88
6.4	Respect for due process	0.98
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.82

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.63
7.2	No discrimination	0.94
7.3	No corruption	0.89
7.4	No improper government influence	0.80
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.95
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.93
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.80

Criminal Justice

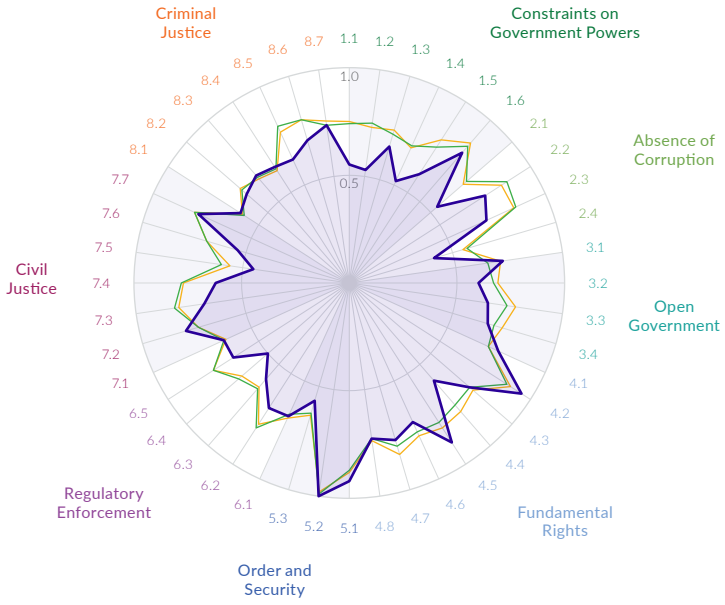
8.1	Effective investigations	0.73
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.90
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.95
8.4	No discrimination	0.84
8.5	No corruption	0.91
8.6	No improper government influence	0.68
8.7	Due process of law	0.77

Slovenia

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	18/24	26/36	27/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	21/24	33/36	46/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.60	18/24	31/36	40/113
Open Government	—	0.66	19/24	26/36	29/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.77	14/24	18/36	19/113
Order & Security	—	0.83	16/24	22/36	24/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	17/24	27/36	29/113
Civil Justice	—	0.64	19/24	30/36	33/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.66	16/24	25/36	25/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Slovenia EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.53
1.3	Independent auditing	0.66
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.52
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.80

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.54
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.75
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.70
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.41

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.72
3.2	Right to information	0.60
3.3	Civic participation	0.65
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.67

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.76
4.2	Right to life and security	0.95
4.3	Due process of law	0.74
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.88
4.6	Right to privacy	0.71
4.7	Freedom of association	0.76
4.8	Labor rights	0.73

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.92
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.57

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.68
6.2	No improper influence	0.69
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.59
6.4	Respect for due process	0.50
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.64
7.2	No discrimination	0.79
7.3	No corruption	0.68
7.4	No improper government influence	0.62
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.45
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.54
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77

Criminal Justice

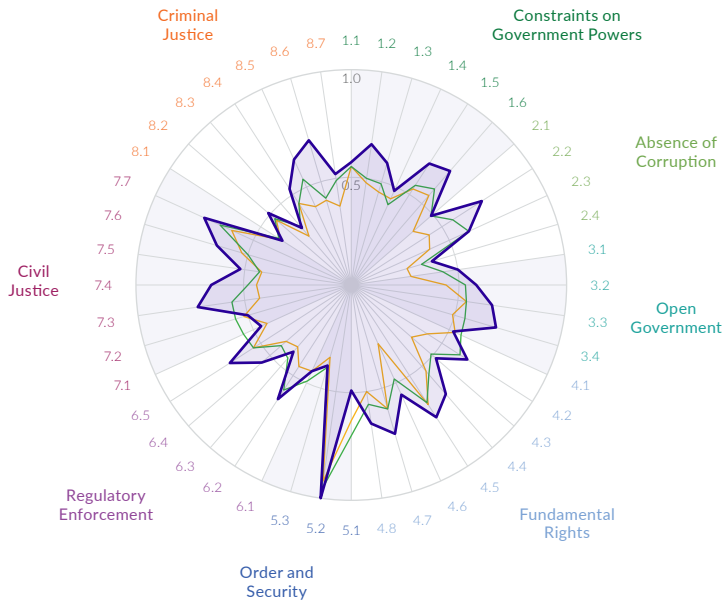
8.1	Effective investigations	0.60
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.63
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.66
8.4	No discrimination	0.64
8.5	No corruption	0.63
8.6	No improper government influence	0.69
8.7	Due process of law	0.74

South Africa

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.59	1/18	9/37	43/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	3/18	8/37	47/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	2/18	12/37	45/113
Open Government	—	0.61	1/18	7/37	35/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	2/18	13/37	48/113
Order & Security	—	0.63	12/18	29/37	91/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	4/18	10/37	45/113
Civil Justice	—	0.61	3/18	10/37	43/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.52	1/18	12/37	46/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

South Africa Sub-Saharan Africa Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.57
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.66
1.3	Independent auditing	0.59
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.67
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.70

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.49
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.72
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.60
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.39

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.50
3.2	Right to information	0.58
3.3	Civic participation	0.66
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.70

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52
4.2	Right to life and security	0.64
4.3	Due process of law	0.52
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.67
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.56
4.7	Freedom of association	0.72
4.8	Labor rights	0.65

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.49
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2	No improper influence	0.63
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.41
6.4	Respect for due process	0.55
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.67

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.46
7.2	No discrimination	0.50
7.3	No corruption	0.72
7.4	No improper government influence	0.65
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.52
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.65
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.75

Criminal Justice

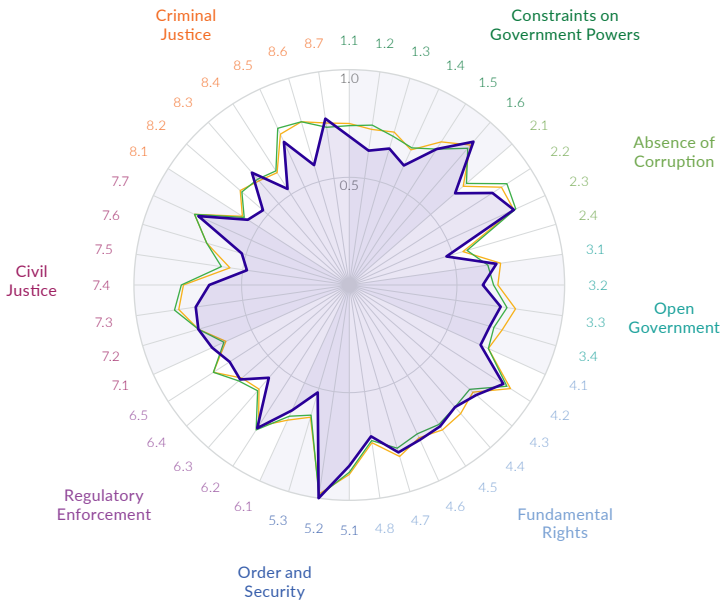
8.1	Effective investigations	0.38
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.51
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.35
8.4	No discrimination	0.53
8.5	No corruption	0.64
8.6	No improper government influence	0.70
8.7	Due process of law	0.52

Spain

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.70	17/24	24/36	24/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.70	16/24	22/36	23/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.69	16/24	25/36	28/113
Open Government	—	0.68	16/24	22/36	23/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.77	15/24	19/36	20/113
Order & Security	—	0.79	19/24	27/36	36/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.67	15/24	23/36	24/113
Civil Justice	—	0.65	17/24	28/36	29/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.63	19/24	28/36	30/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Spain EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.69
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.63
1.3	Independent auditing	0.66
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.61
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.75
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.88

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.65
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.79
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.84
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.47

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.69
3.2	Right to information	0.62
3.3	Civic participation	0.71
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.68

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.67
4.2	Right to life and security	0.85
4.3	Due process of law	0.78
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.75
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.78
4.6	Right to privacy	0.79
4.7	Freedom of association	0.81
4.8	Labor rights	0.71

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.84
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.52

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.64
6.2	No improper influence	0.79
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.57
6.4	Respect for due process	0.67
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.66

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.70
7.2	No discrimination	0.73
7.3	No corruption	0.72
7.4	No improper government influence	0.65
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.48
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.52
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77

Criminal Justice

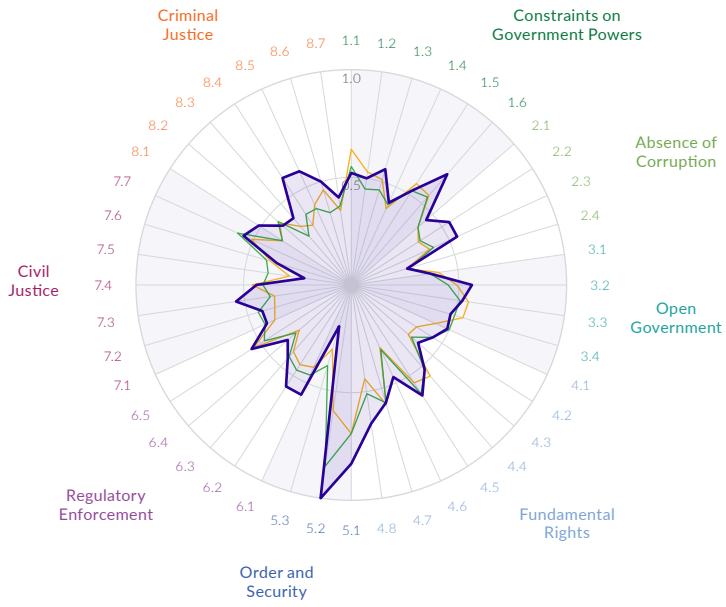
8.1	Effective investigations	0.56
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.53
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.69
8.4	No discrimination	0.53
8.5	No corruption	0.73
8.6	No improper government influence	0.58
8.7	Due process of law	0.78

Sri Lanka

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	3/6	8/28	68/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	3/6	10/28	66/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	1/6	4/28	64/113
Open Government	—	0.48	3/6	12/28	71/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	2/6	10/28	73/113
Order & Security	—	0.68	2/6	11/28	68/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.5	1/6	5/28	58/113
Civil Justice	—	0.42	2/6	19/28	96/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.49	1/6	2/28	52/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Sri Lanka South Asia Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.52
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.50
1.3	Independent auditing	0.56
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.42
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.52
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.68

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.46
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.54
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.54
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.56
3.3	Civic participation	0.52
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.49
4.2	Right to life and security	0.45
4.3	Due process of law	0.41
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.52
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6	Right to privacy	0.47
4.7	Freedom of association	0.57
4.8	Labor rights	0.65

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.83
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.20

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.56
6.2	No improper influence	0.56
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4	Respect for due process	0.39
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.55

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.43
7.2	No discrimination	0.43
7.3	No corruption	0.54
7.4	No improper government influence	0.44
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.22
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.36
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.55

Criminal Justice

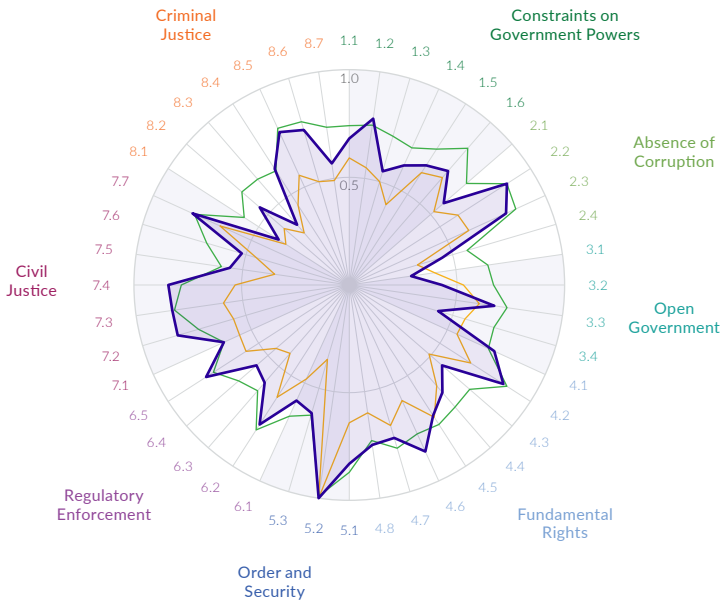
8.1	Effective investigations	0.51
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.42
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.41
8.4	No discrimination	0.59
8.5	No corruption	0.58
8.6	No improper government influence	0.50
8.7	Due process of law	0.41

St. Kitts & Nevis

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.66	6/30	29/36	30/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.67	4/30	27/36	31/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	7/30	27/36	31/113
Open Government	—	0.46	23/30	34/36	78/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	6/30	26/36	27/113
Order & Security	—	0.82	1/30	24/36	27/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.66	3/30	24/36	25/113
Civil Justice	—	0.71	4/30	21/36	22/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	8/30	31/36	36/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

St. Kitts & Nevis Latin America & Carribbean High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.68
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.78
1.3	Independent auditing	0.55
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.61
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.66
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.7

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.58
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.87
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.80
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.45

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.29
3.2	Right to information	0.43
3.3	Civic participation	0.68
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.43

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.74
4.2	Right to life and security	0.85
4.3	Due process of law	0.57
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.66
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.72
4.6	Right to privacy	0.85
4.7	Freedom of association	0.74
4.8	Labor rights	0.75

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.83
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.62

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.59
6.2	No improper influence	0.77
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.60
6.4	Respect for due process	0.57
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.79

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.64
7.2	No discrimination	0.83
7.3	No corruption	0.83
7.4	No improper government influence	0.84
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.56
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.52
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.80

Criminal Justice

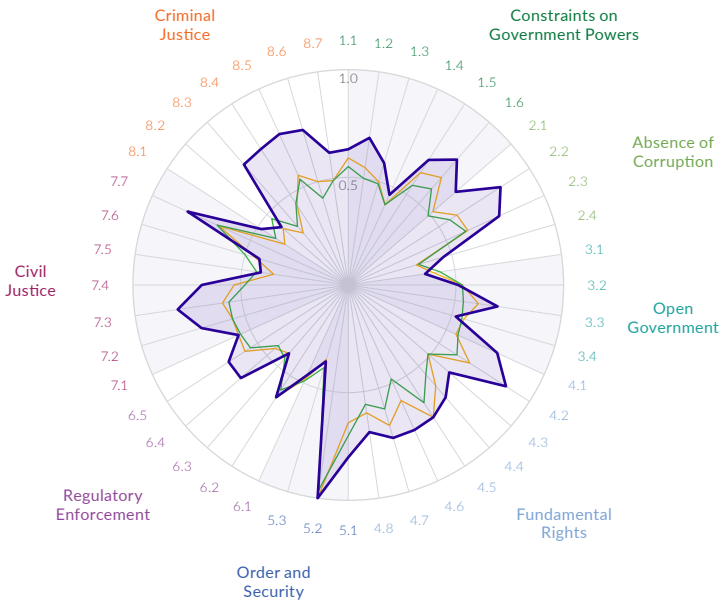
8.1	Effective investigations	0.39
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.55
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4	No discrimination	0.64
8.5	No corruption	0.78
8.6	No improper government influence	0.75
8.7	Due process of law	0.57

St. Lucia

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.64	8/30	5/37	36/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	7/30	4/37	37/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	6/30	4/37	29/113
Open Government	—	0.52	15/30	19/37	59/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	7/30	3/37	29/113
Order & Security	—	0.72	9/30	15/37	57/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	7/30	7/37	37/113
Civil Justice	—	0.63	7/30	4/37	34/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.64	4/30	2/37	28/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

St. Lucia Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature		0.63
1.2	Limits by judiciary		0.69
1.3	Independent auditing		0.59
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct		0.46
1.5	Non-governmental checks		0.69
1.6	Lawful transition of power		0.77

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch		0.66
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary		0.84
2.3	No corruption in the police/military		0.77
2.4	No corruption in the legislature		0.46

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data		0.36
3.2	Right to information		0.51
3.3	Civic participation		0.70
3.4	Complaint mechanisms		0.52

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination		0.76
4.2	Right to life and security		0.87
4.3	Due process of law		0.62
4.4	Freedom of expression		0.69
4.5	Freedom of religion		0.73
4.6	Right to privacy		0.74
4.7	Freedom of association		0.74
4.8	Labor rights		0.69

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime		0.80
5.2	Absence of civil conflict		1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress		0.37

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement		0.46
6.2	No improper influence		0.62
6.3	No unreasonable delay		0.42
6.4	Respect for due process		0.66
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.66

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability		0.56
7.2	No discrimination		0.71
7.3	No corruption		0.80
7.4	No improper government influence		0.68
7.5	No unreasonable delay		0.41
7.6	Effective enforcement		0.43
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs		0.82

Criminal Justice

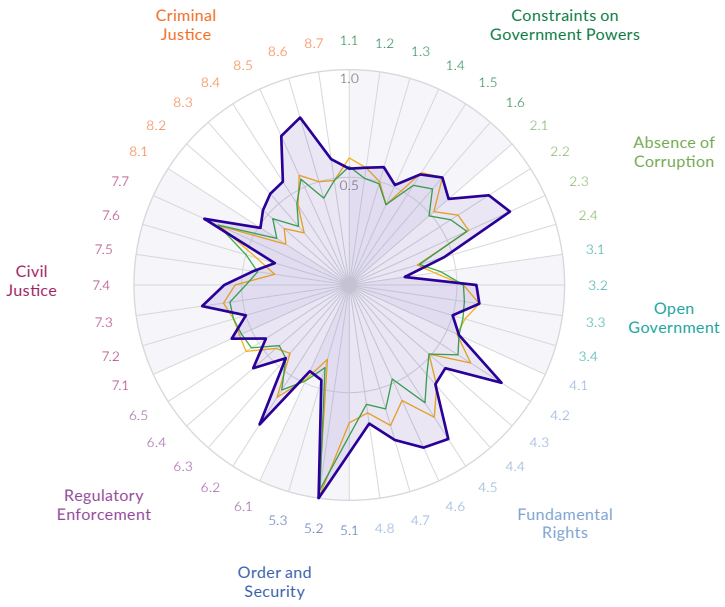
8.1	Effective investigations		0.48
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation		0.41
8.3	Effective correctional system		0.74
8.4	No discrimination		0.75
8.5	No corruption		0.77
8.6	No improper government influence		0.75
8.7	Due process of law		0.62

St. Vincent & the Grenadines

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	9/30	6/37	37/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	15/30	11/37	54/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.67	8/30	5/37	32/113
Open Government	—	0.49	20/30	23/37	69/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.71	8/30	4/37	31/113
Order & Security	—	0.75	6/30	11/37	45/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	10/30	9/37	44/113
Civil Justice	—	0.56	13/30	14/37	50/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.62	5/30	3/37	31/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

St. Vincent & the Grenadines Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.54
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.55
1.3	Independent auditing	0.57
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.51
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.61
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.66

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.61
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.77
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.82
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.46

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.26
3.2	Right to information	0.59
3.3	Civic participation	0.61
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.50

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.56
4.2	Right to life and security	0.84
4.3	Due process of law	0.59
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.61
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85
4.6	Right to privacy	0.83
4.7	Freedom of association	0.75
4.8	Labor rights	0.65

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.78
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.46

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.44
6.2	No improper influence	0.77
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4	Respect for due process	0.59
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.46

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.60
7.2	No discrimination	0.50
7.3	No corruption	0.69
7.4	No improper government influence	0.58
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.45
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.36
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.74

Criminal Justice

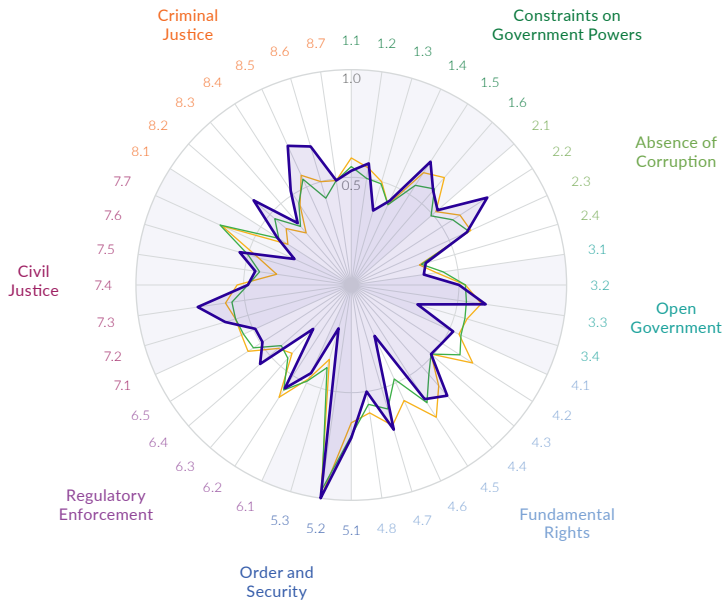
8.1	Effective investigations	0.49
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.53
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.56
8.4	No discrimination	0.57
8.5	No corruption	0.76
8.6	No improper government influence	0.81
8.7	Due process of law	0.59

Suriname

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	16/30	19/37	59/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	21/30	20/37	69/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.56	12/30	10/37	43/113
Open Government	—	0.45	26/30	28/37	86/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	23/30	22/37	71/113
Order & Security	—	0.64	18/30	26/37	85/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	21/30	26/37	73/113
Civil Justice	—	0.51	16/30	23/37	65/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	12/30	11/37	44/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Suriname Latin America & Carribbean Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.53
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.57
1.3	Independent auditing	0.36
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.58

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.53
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.75
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.59
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.36

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.34
3.2	Right to information	0.50
3.3	Civic participation	0.63
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.32

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52
4.2	Right to life and security	0.50
4.3	Due process of law	0.49
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.63
4.6	Right to privacy	0.26
4.7	Freedom of association	0.70
4.8	Labor rights	0.50

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.71
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.21

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.45
6.2	No improper influence	0.57
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.27
6.4	Respect for due process	0.56
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.49

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49
7.2	No discrimination	0.61
7.3	No corruption	0.72
7.4	No improper government influence	0.48
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.45
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.54
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.29

Criminal Justice

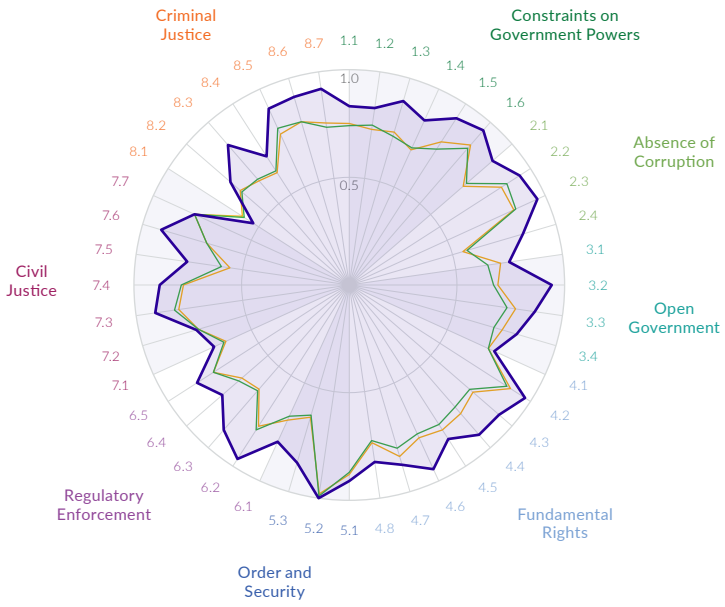
8.1	Effective investigations	0.41
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.60
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.38
8.4	No discrimination	0.52
8.5	No corruption	0.71
8.6	No improper government influence	0.67
8.7	Due process of law	0.49

Sweden

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.86	4/24	4/36	4/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.88	5/24	5/36	5/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.91	4/24	5/36	5/113
Open Government	—	0.84	5/24	5/36	5/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.88	5/24	5/36	5/113
Order & Security	—	0.92	2/24	3/36	3/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	3/24	4/36	4/113
Civil Justice	—	0.81	5/24	7/36	7/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.79	6/24	8/36	8/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Sweden EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.83	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.83	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.89	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.84	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.92	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.95	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.88	
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.94	
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.96	
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.84	

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.75	
3.2	Right to information	0.94	
3.3	Civic participation	0.87	
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.81	

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.74	
4.2	Right to life and security	0.97	
4.3	Due process of law	0.92	
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.92	
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.85	
4.6	Right to privacy	0.94	
4.7	Freedom of association	0.87	
4.8	Labor rights	0.83	

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.91	
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00	
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.86	

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.80	
6.2	No improper influence	0.96	
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.89	
6.4	Respect for due process	0.78	
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.84	

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.69	
7.2	No discrimination	0.74	
7.3	No corruption	0.91	
7.4	No improper government influence	0.88	
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.76	
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.91	
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.79	

Criminal Justice

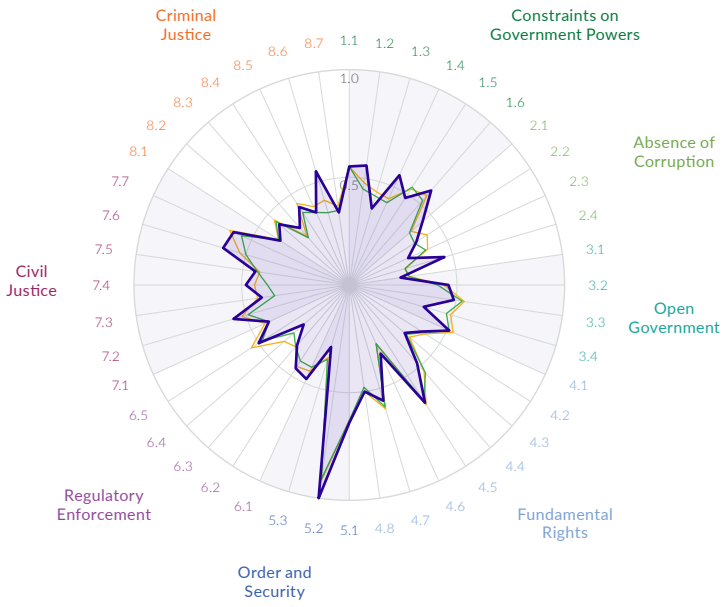
8.1	Effective investigations	0.53	
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.73	
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.86	
8.4	No discrimination	0.71	
8.5	No corruption	0.90	
8.6	No improper government influence	0.91	
8.7	Due process of law	0.92	

Tanzania

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	8/18	5/12	84/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	9/18	6/12	71/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.39	7/18	3/12	82/113
Open Government	▼	0.39	14/18	10/12	101/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	10/18	8/12	86/113
Order & Security	—	0.64	11/18	8/12	82/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	11/18	5/12	93/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	8/18	3/12	68/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.41	9/18	5/12	72/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Tanzania — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.56
1.3	Independent auditing	0.37
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.48
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.58

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.45
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.37
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.30
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.46

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.24
3.2	Right to information	0.46
3.3	Civic participation	0.49
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.36

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.51
4.2	Right to life and security	0.40
4.3	Due process of law	0.34
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.48
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.65
4.6	Right to privacy	0.35
4.7	Freedom of association	0.56
4.8	Labor rights	0.50

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.64
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.30

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.48
6.2	No improper influence	0.46
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.37
6.4	Respect for due process	0.28
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.50

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.56
7.3	No corruption	0.41
7.4	No improper government influence	0.48
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.44
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.61
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59

Criminal Justice

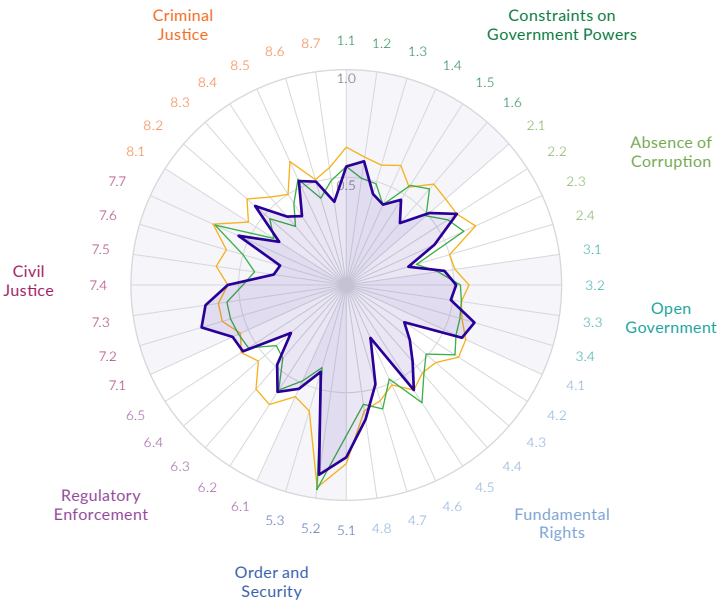
8.1	Effective investigations	0.38
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.43
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.35
8.4	No discrimination	0.43
8.5	No corruption	0.37
8.6	No improper government influence	0.55
8.7	Due process of law	0.34

Thailand

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	10/15	21/37	64/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	13/15	24/37	82/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.47	10/15	21/37	61/113
Open Government	—	0.52	8/15	18/37	57/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	11/15	30/37	88/113
Order & Security	—	0.70	13/15	19/37	64/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	9/15	17/37	56/113
Civil Justice	▲	0.53	9/15	20/37	59/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	11/15	19/37	59/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Thailand · East Asia & Pacific · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.58
1.3	Independent auditing	0.44
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.47
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.38

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.51
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.61
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.45
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.30

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.46
3.2	Right to information	0.51
3.3	Civic participation	0.49
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.62

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.59
4.2	Right to life and security	0.32
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.47
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.58
4.6	Right to privacy	0.27
4.7	Freedom of association	0.48
4.8	Labor rights	0.63

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.80
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.89
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.42

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2	No improper influence	0.59
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.49
6.4	Respect for due process	0.34
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.57

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.58
7.2	No discrimination	0.70
7.3	No corruption	0.66
7.4	No improper government influence	0.55
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.34
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.32
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.55

Criminal Justice

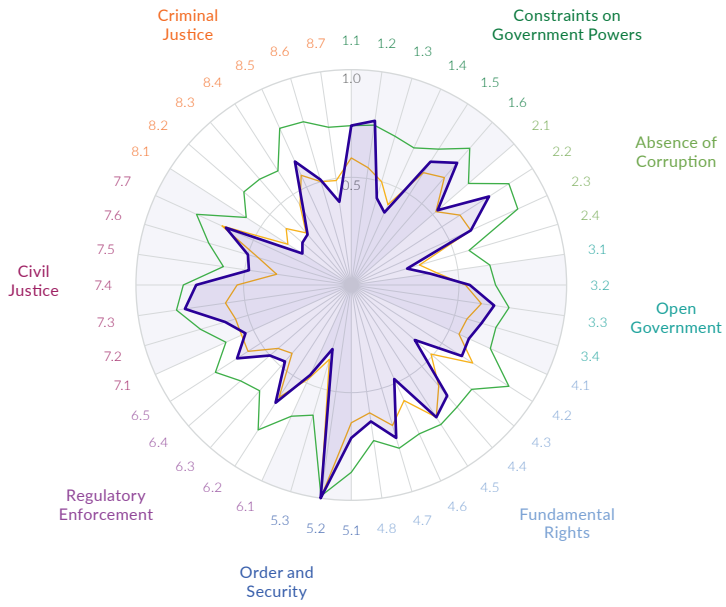
8.1	Effective investigations	0.37
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.56
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.42
8.4	No discrimination	0.38
8.5	No corruption	0.53
8.6	No improper government influence	0.50
8.7	Due process of law	0.39

Trinidad & Tobago

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.57	13/30	35/36	48/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	11/30	31/36	44/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.54	14/30	35/36	49/113
Open Government	—	0.55	12/30	30/36	48/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.61	17/30	35/36	53/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	13/30	35/36	72/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	9/30	32/36	43/113
Civil Justice	—	0.61	11/30	32/36	42/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.40	15/30	36/36	74/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Trinidad & Tobago Latin America & Carribbean High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.74
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.77
1.3	Independent auditing	0.42
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.37
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.68
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.75

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.53
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.76
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.61
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.37
3.2	Right to information	0.55
3.3	Civic participation	0.67
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.63

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.60
4.2	Right to life and security	0.61
4.3	Due process of law	0.39
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.68
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.48
4.7	Freedom of association	0.74
4.8	Labor rights	0.64

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.71
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.31

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46
6.2	No improper influence	0.65
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.47
6.4	Respect for due process	0.50
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.54
7.2	No discrimination	0.61
7.3	No corruption	0.78
7.4	No improper government influence	0.72
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.48
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.50
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.64

Criminal Justice

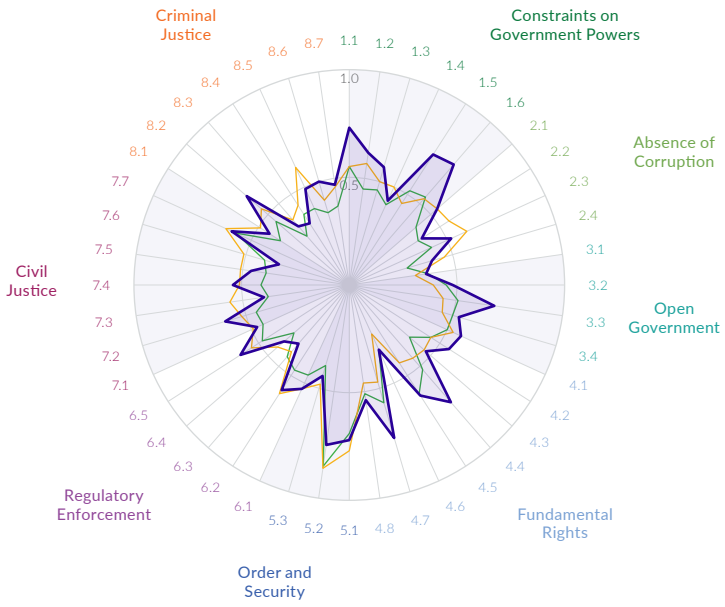
8.1	Effective investigations	0.27
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.30
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.31
8.4	No discrimination	0.41
8.5	No corruption	0.63
8.6	No improper government influence	0.51
8.7	Due process of law	0.39

Tunisia

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	3/7	3/28	58/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	1/7	4/28	39/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	5/7	3/28	60/113
Open Government	—	0.51	1/7	7/28	60/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.57	1/7	6/28	62/113
Order & Security	▼	0.63	6/7	17/28	88/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	5/7	7/28	64/113
Civil Justice	—	0.49	5/7	7/28	71/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.46	3/7	5/28	56/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Tunisia · Middle East & North Africa · Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.73	
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.62	
1.3	Independent auditing	0.57	
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.43	
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.72	
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.74	

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.54
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.40
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.52
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.40

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.36
3.2	Right to information	0.48
3.3	Civic participation	0.68
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.53

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.57
4.2	Right to life and security	0.55
4.3	Due process of law	0.47
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.72
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.61
4.6	Right to privacy	0.33
4.7	Freedom of association	0.74
4.8	Labor rights	0.54

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.72
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.75
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.53
6.2	No improper influence	0.58
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.36
6.4	Respect for due process	0.40
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.60

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.47
7.2	No discrimination	0.60
7.3	No corruption	0.40
7.4	No improper government influence	0.54
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.46
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.34
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.60

Criminal Justice

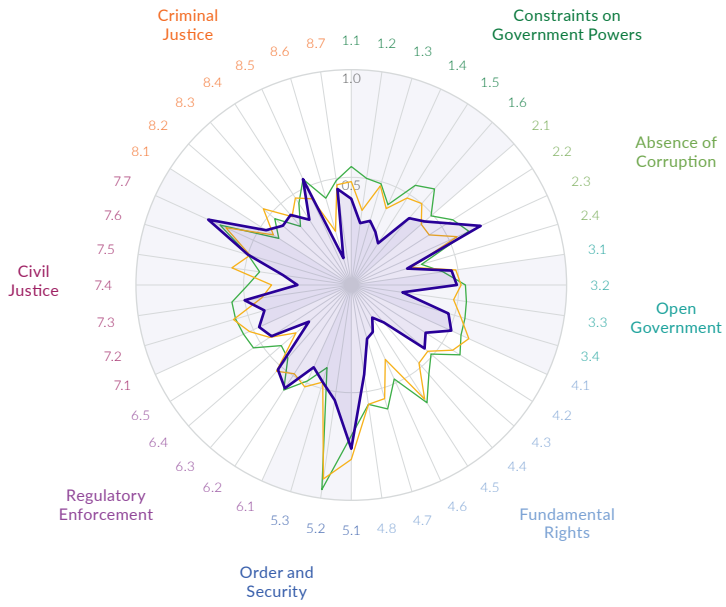
8.1	Effective investigations	0.44
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.63
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.36
8.4	No discrimination	0.34
8.5	No corruption	0.49
8.6	No improper government influence	0.50
8.7	Due process of law	0.47

Turkey

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	13/13	36/37	99/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.32	12/13	36/37	108/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	4/13	19/37	58/113
Open Government	—	0.42	12/13	34/37	96/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.34	13/13	34/37	105/113
Order & Security	▼	0.59	12/13	34/37	98/113
Regulatory Enforcement	▼	0.44	9/13	31/37	84/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	12/13	33/37	86/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.40	8/13	24/37	75/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Turkey · Eastern Europe & Central Asia · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.40
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.29
1.3	Independent auditing	0.31
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.27
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.23
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.41

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.45
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.53
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.66
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.27

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.47
3.2	Right to information	0.49
3.3	Civic participation	0.24
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.47

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.51
4.2	Right to life and security	0.41
4.3	Due process of law	0.45
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.23
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.18
4.6	Right to privacy	0.24
4.7	Freedom of association	0.26
4.8	Labor rights	0.42

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.76
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.54
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.47

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.42
6.2	No improper influence	0.57
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.52
6.4	Respect for due process	0.26
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.47
7.2	No discrimination	0.42
7.3	No corruption	0.50
7.4	No improper government influence	0.25
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.32
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.50
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.73

Criminal Justice

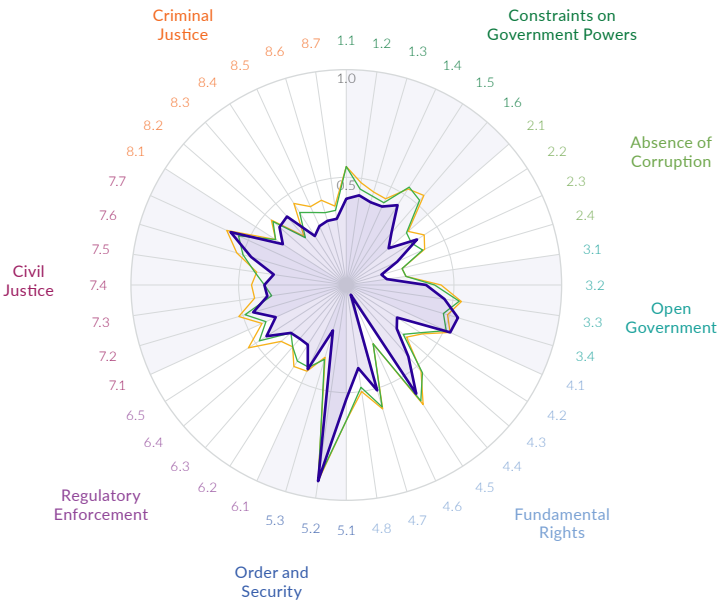
8.1	Effective investigations	0.47
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.42
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.43
8.4	No discrimination	0.36
8.5	No corruption	0.54
8.6	No improper government influence	0.13
8.7	Due process of law	0.45

Uganda

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.39	15/18	9/12	105/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.40	16/18	10/12	101/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	15/18	10/12	107/113
Open Government	—	0.39	13/18	9/12	100/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	16/18	10/12	102/113
Order & Security	—	0.56	15/18	11/12	105/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.37	15/18	8/12	105/113
Civil Justice	—	0.42	14/18	7/12	97/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	15/18	9/12	93/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Uganda Sub-Saharan Africa Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.40
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.42
1.3	Independent auditing	0.40
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.40
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.44
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.32

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.26
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.39
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.26
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.17

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.19
3.2	Right to information	0.37
3.3	Civic participation	0.46
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.53
4.2	Right to life and security	0.28
4.3	Due process of law	0.31
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.44
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.60
4.6	Right to privacy	0.05
4.7	Freedom of association	0.51
4.8	Labor rights	0.39

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.53
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.92
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.22

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43
6.2	No improper influence	0.33
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.33
6.4	Respect for due process	0.34
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.36
7.2	No discrimination	0.45
7.3	No corruption	0.37
7.4	No improper government influence	0.38
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.34
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.46
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.59

Criminal Justice

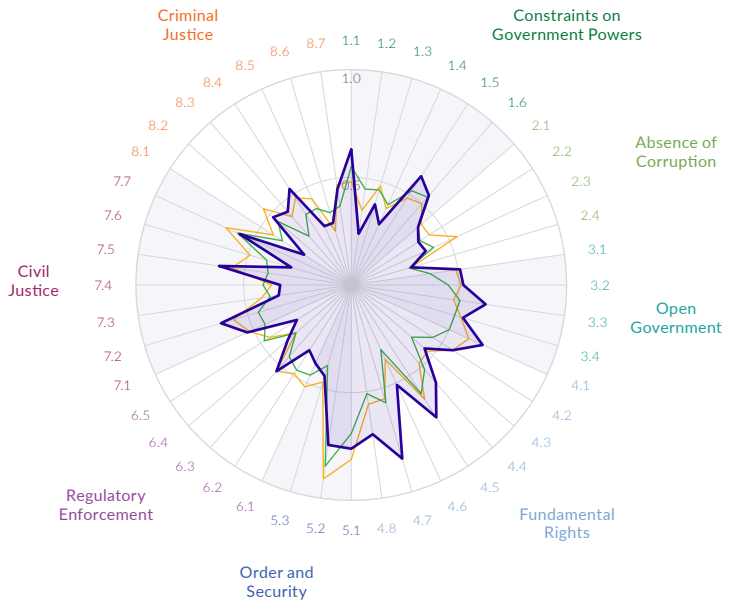
8.1	Effective investigations	0.35
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.41
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.42
8.4	No discrimination	0.27
8.5	No corruption	0.30
8.6	No improper government influence	0.31
8.7	Due process of law	0.31

Ukraine

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	9/13	12/28	78/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	6/13	18/28	88/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.36	9/13	16/28	89/113
Open Government	—	0.55	6/13	5/28	50/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	3/13	2/28	47/113
Order & Security	—	0.65	11/13	15/28	80/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.40	12/13	22/28	100/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	9/13	10/28	78/113
Criminal Justice	▲	0.40	9/13	11/28	77/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Ukraine · Eastern Europe & Central Asia · Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.63
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.24
1.3	Independent auditing	0.39
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.60
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.55

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.41
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.37
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.38
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.51
3.2	Right to information	0.52
3.3	Civic participation	0.63
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.54

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.67
4.2	Right to life and security	0.56
4.3	Due process of law	0.45
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.60
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.73
4.6	Right to privacy	0.51
4.7	Freedom of association	0.84
4.8	Labor rights	0.7

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.76
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	0.75
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.44

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.40
6.2	No improper influence	0.36
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4	Respect for due process	0.39
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.30

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.53
7.2	No discrimination	0.63
7.3	No corruption	0.34
7.4	No improper government influence	0.33
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.62
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.29
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.57

Criminal Justice

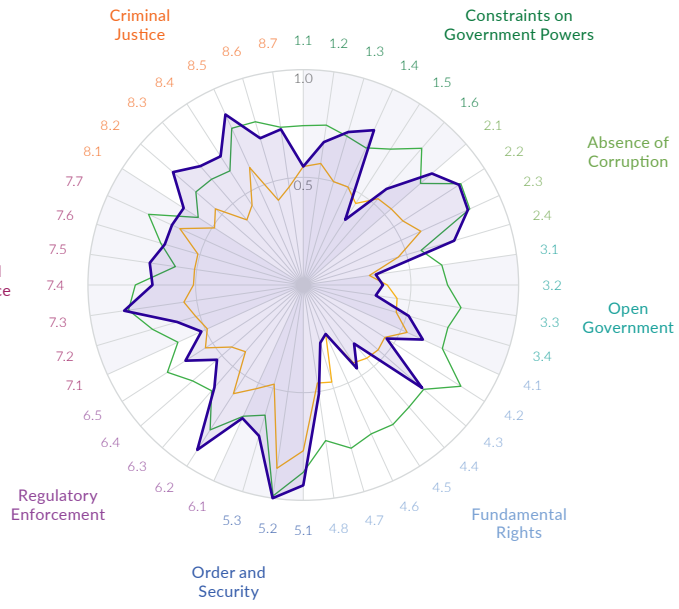
8.1	Effective investigations	0.26
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.48
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.45
8.4	No discrimination	0.53
8.5	No corruption	0.30
8.6	No improper government influence	0.30
8.7	Due process of law	0.45

United Arab Emirates

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.66	1/7	30/36	33/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	2/7	32/36	45/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.80	1/7	15/36	15/113
Open Government	—	0.39	5/7	36/36	102/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	4/7	36/36	90/113
Order & Security	—	0.89	1/7	11/36	12/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.68	1/7	21/36	21/113
Civil Justice	—	0.68	1/7	24/36	25/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	1/7	14/36	14/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

United Arab Emirates Middle East & North Africa High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.55
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.67
1.3	Independent auditing	0.74
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.79
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.36
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.59

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.79
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.86
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.84
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.73

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.34
3.2	Right to information	0.37
3.3	Civic participation	0.34
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.51

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.61
4.2	Right to life and security	0.46
4.3	Due process of law	0.73
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.36
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.46
4.6	Right to privacy	0.25
4.7	Freedom of association	0.28
4.8	Labor rights	0.51

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.93
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.73

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.68
6.2	No improper influence	0.91
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.63
6.4	Respect for due process	0.53
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.65

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.52
7.2	No discrimination	0.61
7.3	No corruption	0.84
7.4	No improper government influence	0.70
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.72
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.67
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.67

Criminal Justice

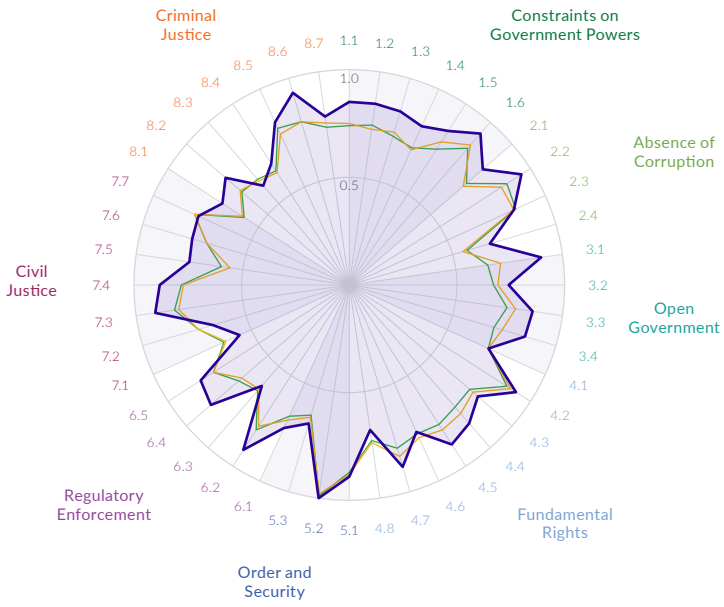
8.1	Effective investigations	0.66
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.80
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.73
8.4	No discrimination	0.71
8.5	No corruption	0.87
8.6	No improper government influence	0.71
8.7	Due process of law	0.73

United Kingdom

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	8/24	10/36	10/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	7/24	8/36	8/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.82	9/24	14/36	14/113
Open Government	—	0.84	6/24	7/36	7/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.81	11/24	12/36	12/113
Order & Security	—	0.85	10/24	16/36	17/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.79	9/24	14/36	14/113
Civil Justice	—	0.75	10/24	16/36	16/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.76	8/24	10/36	10/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

United Kingdom EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.85
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.85
1.3	Independent auditing	0.84
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.81
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.85
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.93

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.82
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.95
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.84
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.68

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.90
3.2	Right to information	0.74
3.3	Civic participation	0.86
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.85

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.71
4.2	Right to life and security	0.92
4.3	Due process of law	0.79
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.85
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.88
4.6	Right to privacy	0.75
4.7	Freedom of association	0.88
4.8	Labor rights	0.68

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.89
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.67

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.73
6.2	No improper influence	0.91
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.62
6.4	Respect for due process	0.85
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.82

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.56
7.2	No discrimination	0.66
7.3	No corruption	0.91
7.4	No improper government influence	0.88
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.75
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.76
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.77

Criminal Justice

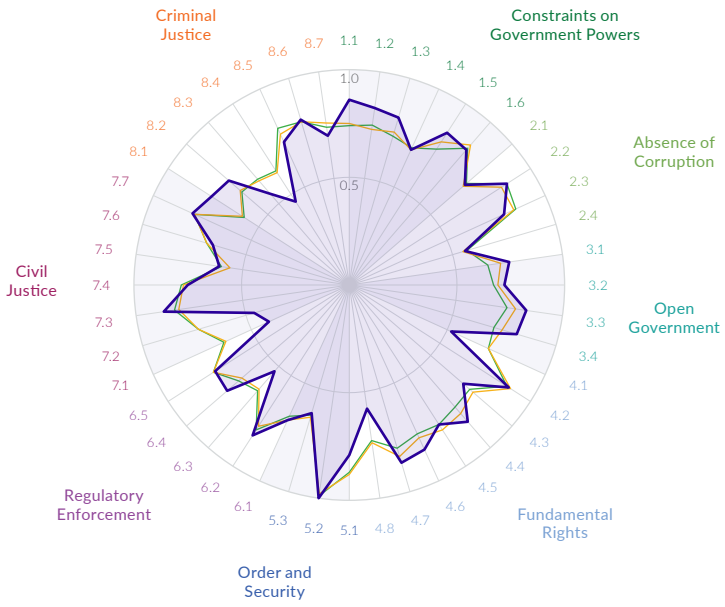
8.1	Effective investigations	0.70
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.76
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.61
8.4	No discrimination	0.67
8.5	No corruption	0.83
8.6	No improper government influence	0.93
8.7	Due process of law	0.79

United States

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.74	13/24	18/36	18/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.81	11/24	13/36	13/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.73	13/24	20/36	20/113
Open Government	—	0.78	10/24	12/36	12/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.75	16/24	20/36	21/113
Order & Security	—	0.80	18/24	26/36	31/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.71	13/24	19/36	19/113
Civil Justice	—	0.65	16/24	27/36	28/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.68	14/24	22/36	22/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

United States EU & EFTA & North America High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.86
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.83
1.3	Independent auditing	0.81
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.69
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.84
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.83

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.71
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.87
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.79
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.56

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.75
3.2	Right to information	0.72
3.3	Civic participation	0.83
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.81

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.52
4.2	Right to life and security	0.88
4.3	Due process of law	0.70
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.84
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.77
4.6	Right to privacy	0.84
4.7	Freedom of association	0.86
4.8	Labor rights	0.58

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.79
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.62

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.69
6.2	No improper influence	0.83
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.53
6.4	Respect for due process	0.75
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.74

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.41
7.2	No discrimination	0.46
7.3	No corruption	0.87
7.4	No improper government influence	0.75
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.61
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.66
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.80

Criminal Justice

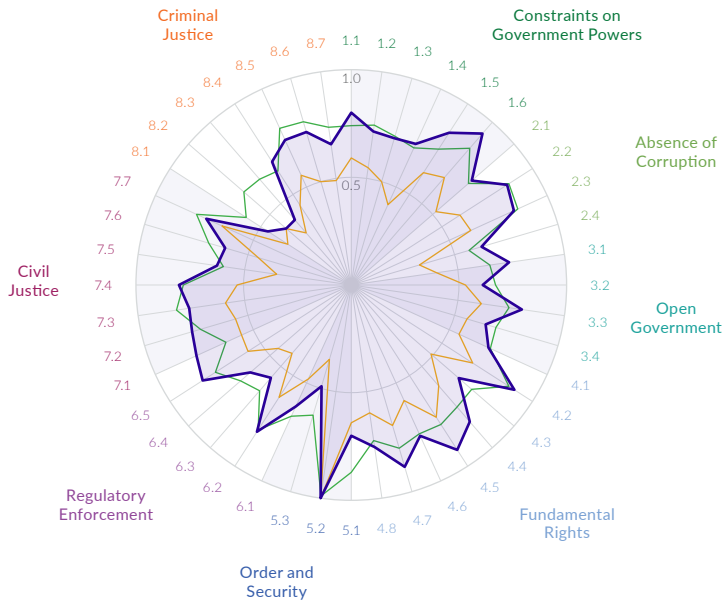
8.1	Effective investigations	0.76
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.74
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.56
8.4	No discrimination	0.46
8.5	No corruption	0.73
8.6	No improper government influence	0.80
8.7	Due process of law	0.70

Uruguay

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.72	1/30	20/36	20/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.79	1/30	16/36	16/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.77	1/30	18/36	18/113
Open Government	—	0.70	2/30	18/36	18/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.80	1/30	14/36	14/113
Order & Security	—	0.73	7/30	31/36	52/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.69	1/30	20/36	20/113
Civil Justice	—	0.73	1/30	17/36	17/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	7/30	30/36	34/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Uruguay Latin America & Caribbean High Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.80
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.72
1.3	Independent auditing	0.71
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.72
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.84
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.93

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.74
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.86
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.83
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.63

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.74
3.2	Right to information	0.61
3.3	Civic participation	0.80
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.65

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.70
4.2	Right to life and security	0.90
4.3	Due process of law	0.66
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.84
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.91
4.6	Right to privacy	0.77
4.7	Freedom of association	0.88
4.8	Labor rights	0.76

Order & Security

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

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.62
6.2	No improper influence	0.81
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.57
6.4	Respect for due process	0.62
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.82

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.79
7.2	No discrimination	0.77
7.3	No corruption	0.76
7.4	No improper government influence	0.80
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.63
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.61
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.74

Criminal Justice

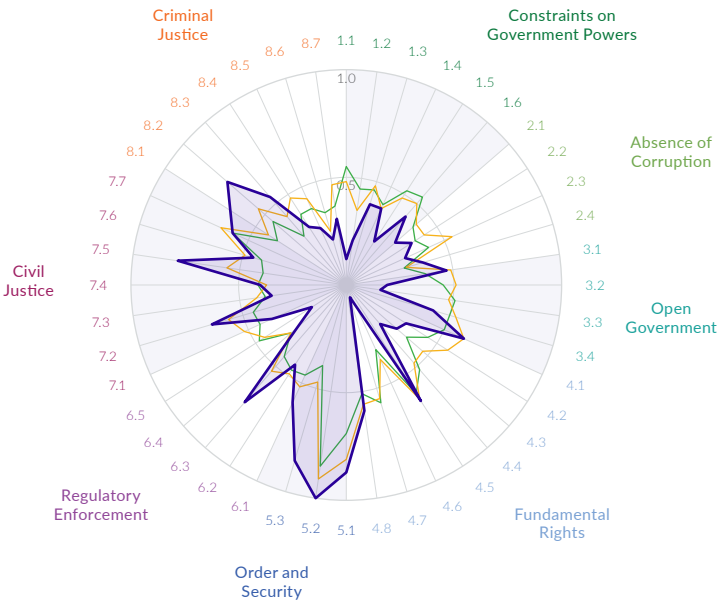
8.1	Effective investigations	0.46
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.40
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.40
8.4	No discrimination	0.68
8.5	No corruption	0.74
8.6	No improper government influence	0.74
8.7	Due process of law	0.66

Uzbekistan

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

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	12/13	16/28	93/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.30	13/13	28/28	111/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.33	10/13	20/28	96/113
Open Government	—	0.31	13/13	26/28	109/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.36	12/13	25/28	104/113
Order & Security	—	0.91	1/13	1/28	5/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	8/13	12/28	81/113
Civil Justice	—	0.51	6/13	4/28	64/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	6/13	6/28	62/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Uzbekistan Eastern Europe & Central Asia Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.12
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.21
1.3	Independent auditing	0.39
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.39
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.24
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.42

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.30
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.36
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.30
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.37

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.47
3.2	Right to information	0.19
3.3	Civic participation	0.16
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.42

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.60
4.2	Right to life and security	0.33
4.3	Due process of law	0.31
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.24
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.64
4.6	Right to privacy	0.11
4.7	Freedom of association	0.06
4.8	Labor rights	0.59

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.87
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.85

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.60
6.2	No improper influence	0.44
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.72
6.4	Respect for due process	0.30
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.19

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.38
7.2	No discrimination	0.65
7.3	No corruption	0.35
7.4	No improper government influence	0.40
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.79
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.45
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.58

Criminal Justice

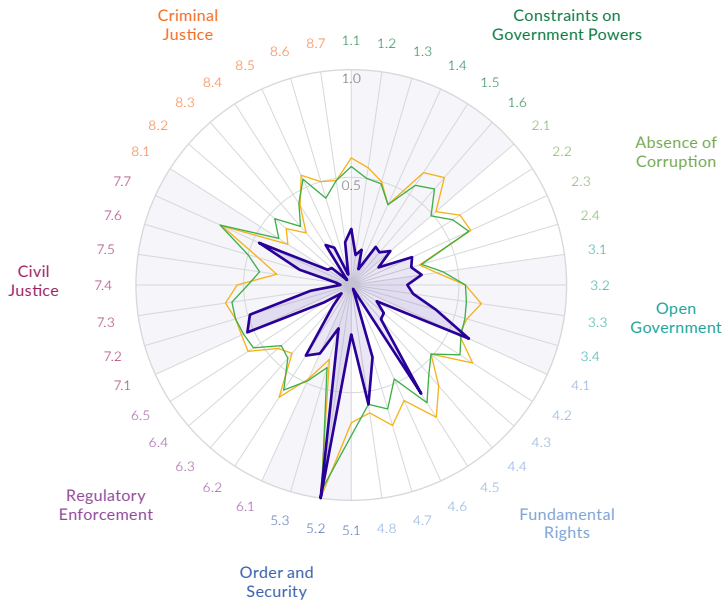
8.1	Effective investigations	0.64
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.73
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.54
8.4	No discrimination	0.32
8.5	No corruption	0.29
8.6	No improper government influence	0.22
8.7	Due process of law	0.31

Venezuela

Region: Latin America & Carribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.28	30/30	37/37	113/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.18	30/30	37/37	113/113
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.25	30/30	37/37	110/113
Open Government	—	0.32	30/30	37/37	108/113
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.33	30/30	35/37	107/113
Order & Security	—	0.48	30/30	37/37	110/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.21	30/30	37/37	113/113
Civil Justice	▼	0.29	30/30	37/37	112/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.13	30/30	37/37	113/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Venezuela · Latin America & Carribbean · Upper Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.26
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.14
1.3	Independent auditing	0.17
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.08
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.21
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.20

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.24
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.15
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.31
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.29

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.33
3.2	Right to information	0.26
3.3	Civic participation	0.29
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.41

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.60
4.2	Right to life and security	0.14
4.3	Due process of law	0.20
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.21
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.60
4.6	Right to privacy	0.02
4.7	Freedom of association	0.35
4.8	Labor rights	0.56

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.23
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.21

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.35
6.2	No improper influence	0.39
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.13
6.4	Respect for due process	0.06
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.15

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.53
7.2	No discrimination	0.49
7.3	No corruption	0.19
7.4	No improper government influence	0.05
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.07
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.25
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.47

Criminal Justice

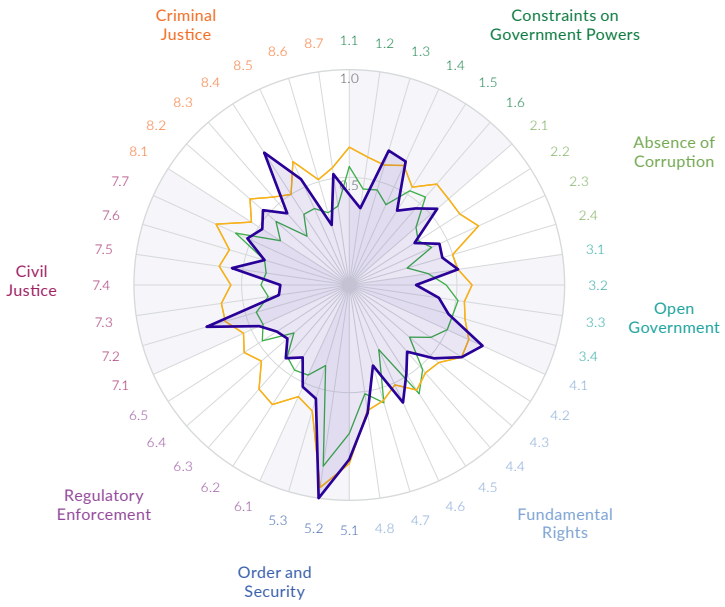
8.1	Effective investigations	0.13
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.12
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.03
8.4	No discrimination	0.22
8.5	No corruption	0.19
8.6	No improper government influence	0.05
8.7	Due process of law	0.20

Vietnam

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	11/15	7/28	67/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.49	12/15	17/28	81/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	11/15	6/28	67/113
Open Government	—	0.43	12/15	20/28	92/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	8/15	8/28	68/113
Order & Security	—	0.79	9/15	4/28	35/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	14/15	17/28	91/113
Civil Justice	—	0.47	11/15	11/28	80/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.5	8/15	1/28	51/113



High — Low ▼ Trending down ▲ Trending up

Vietnam East Asia & Pacific Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.42
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.36
1.3	Independent auditing	0.65
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.63
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.41
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.47

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.54
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.36
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.46
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.45

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.51
3.2	Right to information	0.31
3.3	Civic participation	0.42
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.48

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.68
4.2	Right to life and security	0.62
4.3	Due process of law	0.52
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.41
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.49
4.6	Right to privacy	0.60
4.7	Freedom of association	0.39
4.8	Labor rights	0.60

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.81
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.55

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2	No improper influence	0.40
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.45
6.4	Respect for due process	0.38
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.40

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.46
7.2	No discrimination	0.69
7.3	No corruption	0.33
7.4	No improper government influence	0.32
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.55
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.41
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.52

Criminal Justice

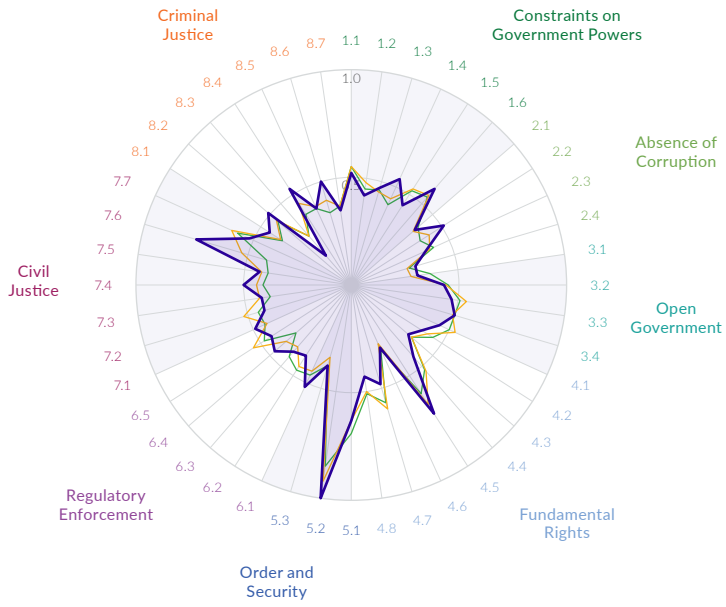
8.1	Effective investigations	0.48
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.53
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.44
8.4	No discrimination	0.73
8.5	No corruption	0.54
8.6	No improper government influence	0.29
8.7	Due process of law	0.52

Zambia

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	7/18	13/28	81/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.50	11/18	16/28	79/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	6/18	12/28	81/113
Open Government	—	0.43	10/18	19/28	91/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	14/18	20/28	95/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	6/18	12/28	70/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	8/18	13/28	83/113
Civil Justice	—	0.50	7/18	6/28	67/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	8/18	9/28	69/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Zambia Sub-Saharan Africa Lower Middle Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.52
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.42
1.3	Independent auditing	0.47
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.54
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.44
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.59

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.39
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.51
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.38
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.31

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.31
3.2	Right to information	0.43
3.3	Civic participation	0.47
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.50

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.45
4.2	Right to life and security	0.39
4.3	Due process of law	0.35
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.44
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.71
4.6	Right to privacy	0.32
4.7	Freedom of association	0.48
4.8	Labor rights	0.43

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.63
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.39

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52
6.2	No improper influence	0.39
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.41
6.4	Respect for due process	0.47
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.44

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.49
7.2	No discrimination	0.42
7.3	No corruption	0.42
7.4	No improper government influence	0.50
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.43
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.75
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.52

Criminal Justice

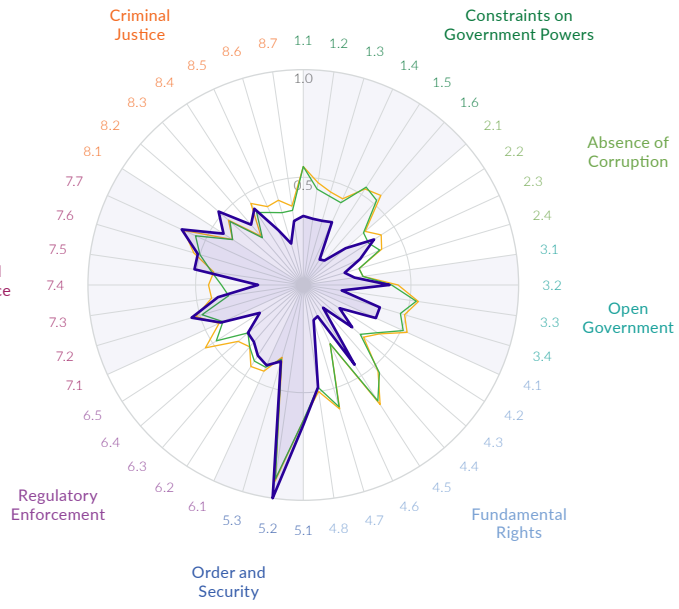
8.1	Effective investigations	0.45
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.51
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.18
8.4	No discrimination	0.53
8.5	No corruption	0.39
8.6	No improper government influence	0.50
8.7	Due process of law	0.35

Zimbabwe

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low Income

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.37	17/18	11/12	108/113

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.26	18/18	12/12	112/113
Absence of Corruption	—	0.29	14/18	9/12	104/113
Open Government	—	0.30	17/18	11/12	110/113
Fundamental Rights	—	0.28	18/18	12/12	113/113
Order & Security	—	0.67	7/18	4/12	71/113
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	17/18	11/12	108/113
Civil Justice	—	0.46	11/18	5/12	84/113
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	12/18	7/12	85/113



High — Low Trending down Trending up

Zimbabwe Sub-Saharan Africa Low Income

Constraints on Government Powers

1.1	Limits by legislature	0.32
1.2	Limits by judiciary	0.31
1.3	Independent auditing	0.31
1.4	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.32
1.5	Non-governmental checks	0.14
1.6	Lawful transition of power	0.15

Absence of Corruption

2.1	No corruption in the executive branch	0.26
2.2	No corruption in the judiciary	0.39
2.3	No corruption in the police/military	0.29
2.4	No corruption in the legislature	0.20

Open Government

3.1	Publicized laws and government data	0.24
3.2	Right to information	0.40
3.3	Civic participation	0.18
3.4	Complaint mechanisms	0.37

Fundamental Rights

4.1	Equal treatment / no discrimination	0.37
4.2	Right to life and security	0.20
4.3	Due process of law	0.30
4.4	Freedom of expression	0.14
4.5	Freedom of religion	0.44
4.6	Right to privacy	0.16
4.7	Freedom of association	0.17
4.8	Labor rights	0.48

Order & Security

5.1	Absence of crime	0.65
5.2	Absence of civil conflict	1.00
5.3	Absence of violent redress	0.37

Regulatory Enforcement

6.1	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.41
6.2	No improper influence	0.39
6.3	No unreasonable delay	0.35
6.4	Respect for due process	0.34
6.5	No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.24

Civil Justice

7.1	Accessibility and affordability	0.42
7.2	No discrimination	0.54
7.3	No corruption	0.40
7.4	No improper government influence	0.21
7.5	No unreasonable delay	0.51
7.6	Effective enforcement	0.51
7.7	Impartial and effective ADRs	0.62

Criminal Justice

8.1	Effective investigations	0.44
8.2	Timely and effective adjucation	0.52
8.3	Effective correctional system	0.37
8.4	No discrimination	0.42
8.5	No corruption	0.28
8.6	No improper government influence	0.20
8.7	Due process of law	0.30

Methodology

Methodology

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is the first attempt to systematically and comprehensively quantify the rule of law around the world, and remains unique in its operationalization of rule of law dimensions into concrete questions.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2016* report presents information on eight composite factors that are further disaggregated into 44 specific sub-factors. An outline of these factors and sub-factors begins on the next page. Factor 9, informal justice, is included in the framework, but has been excluded from the aggregated scores and rankings in order to provide meaningful cross-country comparisons. In attempting to present an image that accurately portrays the rule of law as experienced by ordinary people, each score of the *Index* is calculated using a large number of questions drawn from two original data sources collected by the World Justice Project in each country: a General Population Poll (GPP) and a series of Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires (QRQs).

These two data sources collect up-to-date firsthand information that is not available at the global level, and constitute the world's most comprehensive dataset of its kind. They capture the experiences and perceptions of ordinary citizens and in-country professionals concerning the performance of the state and its agents and the actual operation of the legal framework in their country. The country scores and rankings presented in this report are built from more than 500 variables drawn from the assessments of more than 110,000 citizens and 2,700 legal experts in 113 countries and jurisdictions, making it the most accurate portrayal of the factors that contribute to shaping the rule of law in a nation.

The Indicators of the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index®

The *World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index* comprises 44 sub-factors organized around eight aggregated factors. The following table presents a summary of the concepts underlying each of these sub-factors. A full map of the variables used to calculate the *Index* scores is available in the "Methodology" section of the *WJP Rule of Law Index* website.

Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers

1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature
Measures whether legislative bodies have the ability in practice to exercise effective checks and oversight of the government.

1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary
Measures whether the judiciary has the independence and the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on the government.

1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review
Measures whether comptrollers or auditors, as well as national human rights ombudsman agencies, have sufficient independence and the ability to exercise effective checks and oversight of the government.

1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct
Measures whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and the police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations.

1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks
Measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.

1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law
Measures whether government officials are elected or appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the constitution. Where elections take place, it also measures the integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.

Factor 2: Absence of Corruption

2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain
Measures the prevalence of bribery, informal payments, and other inducements in the delivery of public services and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures whether government procurement and public works contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding process, and whether government officials at various levels of the executive branch refrain from embezzling public funds.

2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
Measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain
Measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations.

2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain
Measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

Factor 3: Open Government

3.1 Publicized laws and government data

Measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicly available, presented in plain language, and are made accessible in all languages. It also measures the quality and accessibility of information published by the government in print or online, and whether administrative regulations, drafts of legislation, and high court decisions are made accessible to the public in a timely manner.

3.2 Right to information

Measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted, whether these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, if the information provided is pertinent and complete, and if requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. It also measures whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request.

3.3 Civic participation

Measures the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition the government. It also measures whether people can voice concerns to various government officers, and whether government officials provide sufficient information and notice about decisions affecting the community.

3.4 Complaint mechanisms

Measures whether people are able to bring specific complaints to the government about the provision of public services or the performance of government officers in carrying out their legal duties in practice, and how government officials respond to such complaints.

Factor 4: Fundamental Rights

4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination

Measures whether individuals are free from discrimination - based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, or sexual orientation, or gender identity - including with respect to public services, employment, court proceedings, and the justice system.

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

Measures whether the police inflict physical harm upon criminal suspects during arrest and interrogation, and whether political dissidents or members of the media are subjected to unreasonable searches or to arrest, dentention, imprisonment, threats, abusive treatment or violence.

4.3 Due process of law and rights of the accused

Measures whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence and the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention. It also measures whether criminal suspects are able to access and challenge evidence used against them, whether they are subject to abusive treatment, and whether they are provided with adequate legal assistance. In addition, it also measures whether the basic rights of prisoners are respected once they have been convicted of a crime.

4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.

4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed

Measures whether members of religious minorities can worship and conduct religious practices freely and publicly, and whether non-adherents are protected from having to submit to religious laws.

4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed
Measures whether the police or other government officials conduct physical searches without warrants, or intercept electronic communications of private individuals without judicial authorization.

4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed
Measures whether people can freely attend community meetings, join political organizations, hold peaceful public demonstrations, sign petitions, and express opinions against government policies and actions without fear of retaliation.

4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed
Measures the effective enforcement of fundamental labor rights, including freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the absence of discrimination with respect to employment, and freedom from forced labor and child labor.

Factor 5: Order & Security

5.1 Crime is effectively controlled
Measures the prevalence of common crimes, including homicide, kidnapping, burglary and theft, armed robbery, and extortion, as well as people's general perceptions of safety in their communities.

5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited
Measures whether people are effectively protected from armed conflict and terrorism.

5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances
Measures whether people resort to intimidation or violence to resolve civil disputes amongst themselves, or to seek redress from the government, and whether people are free from mob violence.

Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement

6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced
Measures whether government regulations, such as labor, environmental, public health, commercial, and consumer protection regulations, are effectively enforced.

6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence
Measures whether the enforcement of regulations is subject to bribery or improper influence by private interests, and whether public services, such as the issuance of permits and licenses and the administration of public health services, are provided without bribery or other inducements.

6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay
Measures whether administrative proceedings at the national and local levels are conducted without unreasonable delay.

6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings
Measures whether the due process of law is respected in administrative proceedings conducted by national and local authorities, including in such areas as the environment, taxes, and labor.

6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation
Measures whether the government respects the property rights of people and corporations, refrains from the illegal seizure of private property, and provides adequate compensation when property is legally expropriated.

Factor 7: Civil Justice

7.1 People can access and afford civil justice
Measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies, can access and afford legal advice and representation, and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.

7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination
Measures whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption
Measures whether the civil justice system is free of bribery and improper influence by private interests.

7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence
Measures whether the civil justice system is free of improper government or political influence.

7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay
Measures whether civil justice proceedings are conducted and judgments are produced in a timely manner without unreasonable delay.

7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced
Measures the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective
Measures whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free from corruption.

Factor 8: Criminal Justice

8.1 Criminal investigative system is effective
Measures whether perpetrators of crimes are effectively apprehended and charged. It also measures whether police, investigators, and prosecutors have adequate resources, are free of corruption, and perform their duties competently.

8.2 Criminal adjudiciation system is timely and effective
Measures whether perpetrators of crimes are effectively prosecuted and punished. It also measures whether criminal judges and other judicial officers are competent and produce speedy decisions.

8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior
Measures whether correctional institutions are secure, respect prisoners' rights, and are effective in preventing recidivism.

8.4 Criminal system is impartial
Measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption
Measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free from bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

8.6 Criminal justice is free of improper government influence
Measures whether the criminal justice system is independent from government or political influence.

8.7 Due process of law and rights of the accused
Measures whether the basic rights of criminal suspects are respected, including the presumption of innocence and the freedom from arbitrary arrest and unreasonable pre-trial detention. It also measures whether criminal suspects are able to access and challenge evidence used against them, whether they are subject to abusive treatment, and whether they are provided with adequate legal assistance. In addition, it measures whether the basic rights of prisoners are respected once they have been convicted of a crime.

Data Sources

Every year the WJP collects data from representative samples of the general public (the General Population Polls or GPPs) and legal professionals (the Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires or QRQs) to compute the *Index* scores and rankings. The GPP surveys provide firsthand information on the experiences and the perceptions of ordinary people regarding a range of pertinent rule of law information, including their dealings with the government, the ease of interacting with state bureaucracy, the extent of bribery and corruption, the availability of dispute resolution systems, and the prevalence of common crimes to which they are exposed. The GPP questionnaire includes 101 perception-based questions and 106 experience-based questions, along with socio-demographic information on all respondents. The questionnaire is translated into local languages, adapted to common expressions, and administered by leading local polling companies using a probability sample of 1,000 respondents in the three largest cities of each country. Depending on the particular situation of each country, three different polling methodologies are used: face-to-face, telephone, or online. The GPPs are carried out in each country every other year. The polling data used in this year's report were collected during the fall of 2013 (for 1 country), the fall of 2014 (for 51 countries), and the summer of 2016 (for 61 countries). Detailed information regarding the cities covered, the polling companies contracted to administer the questionnaire, and the polling methodology employed in each of the 113 countries is presented on page 168.

The QRQs complement the polling data with assessments from in-country professionals with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal justice, labor law, and public health. These questionnaires gather timely input from practitioners who frequently interact with state institutions, including information on the efficacy of courts, the strength of regulatory enforcement, and the reliability of accountability mechanisms. The questionnaires contain close-ended perception questions and several hypothetical scenarios with highly detailed factual assumptions aimed at ensuring comparability across countries. The QRQ surveys are conducted annually, and the questionnaires are completed by respondents selected from directories of law firms, universities and colleges, research organizations, and non-governmental organizations, as well as through referrals from the WJP global network of practitioners, and vetted by WJP staff based on their expertise. The expert surveys are administered in three languages: English, French, and Spanish. The QRQ data for this report include over 2,700 surveys, representing an average of 24 respondents per country. These data were collected from May through September 2016.

Data Cleaning and Score Computation

Once collected, the data are carefully processed to arrive at country-level scores. As a first step, the respondent-level data are edited to exclude partially-completed surveys, suspicious data, and outliers (which are detected using the Z-score method). Individual answers are then mapped onto the 44 sub-factors of the *Index* (or onto the intermediate categories that make up each sub-factor), codified so that all values fall between 0 (least rule of law) and 1 (most rule of law), and aggregated at the country level using the simple (or unweighted) average of all respondents.

To allow for an easier comparison across years, the 2016 scores have been normalized using the Min-Max method with a base year of 2015. These normalized scores were then successively aggregated from the variable level all the way up to the factor level to produce the final country scores and rankings. In most cases, the GPP and QRQ questions are equally weighted in the calculation of the scores of the intermediate categories (sub-factors and sub-sub-factors). A full picture of how questions are mapped onto indicators and how they are weighted is presented in the WJP website.

Data Validation

As a final step, data are validated and cross-checked against qualitative and quantitative third-party sources to provide an additional layer of analysis and to identify possible mistakes or inconsistencies within the data. The third-party data sources used to cross-check the *Index* scores are described in Botero and Ponce (2011).

[1] This year, the WJP added 11 Latin American and Carribbean countries to the *Index*. Due to the small populations of many of these countries and the difficulties of meeting the sample quotas in the three largest cities, the sampling plan was adjusted in some cases. One adjustment was to decrease the sample size to 500 respondents. A second was to conduct a nationally representative poll that covered a larger portion of the country. For more information on the specific countries and sample sizes, see page 168 on city coverage and polling methodology.

City Coverage and Polling Methodology in the 113 Indexed Countries & Jurisdictions

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	CITIES COVERED	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Afghanistan	Kabul, Kandahar, Herat	ACSOR Surveys, a subsidiary of D3 Systems, Inc.	Face-to-face	1005	2016
Albania	Tirana, Durres, Fier	IDRA Research & Consulting	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Antigua & Barbuda	Nationally representative sample	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	510	2016
Argentina	Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1006	2016
Australia	Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2016
Austria	Vienna, Graz, Linz	Survey Sampling International	Online	1008	2014
Bahamas	Nassau, Freeport, Lucaya	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	504	2016
Bangladesh	Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna	Org-Quest Research	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Barbados	Nationally representative sample	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	506	2016
Belarus	Minsk, Gomel, Mogilev	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Belgium	Brussels, Antwerp, Liège	YouGov	Online	1001	2016
Belize	Belize City, San Ignacio, Belmopan	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Bolivia	La Paz, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba	CAPTURA Consulting SRL	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Sarajevo, Tuzla, Banja Luka	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Botswana	Molepolole, Gaborone, Francistown	Intraspace Market Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, Sao Paolo	IBOPE Market Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Bulgaria	Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna	Alpha Research	Face-to-face	1001	2016
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Dédougou	TNS-RMS Cameroon	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham	Indochina Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Cameroon	Douala, Yaoundé, Bamenda	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Canada	Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver	Survey Sampling International	Online	920	2014
Chile	Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion	D3 Systems, Inc.	Face-to-face	1000	2014
China	Shanghai, Beijing, Chongqing	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1014	2016
Colombia	Bogotá, Medellín, Cali	Tempo Group	Face-to-face	1007	2016
Costa Rica	San Jose, Alajuela, Cartago	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan, San Pedro, Bouake	TNS-RMS Cameroon	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Croatia	Zagreb, Split, Rijeka	Ipsos d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Czech Republic	Prague, Brno, Ostrava	Survey Sampling International	Online	997	2014
Denmark	Copenhagen, Arhus, Odense	SIS International Research	Online	1050	2014
Dominica	Nationally representative sample	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	500	2016
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo, Santiago, La Romana	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1018	2016
Ecuador	Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria, Giza	D3 Systems, Inc./WJP in collaboration with local partner	Phone/Face-to-face	300/1000	2014/2012
El Salvador	San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1004	2016

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	CITIES COVERED	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Estonia	Tallinn, Tartu, Narva	Norstat	Online	800	2014
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Infinite Insight	Face-to-face	570	2014
Finland	Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere	SIS International Research	Online	1050	2014
France	Paris, Lyon, Marseille	YouGov	Online	1011	2016
Georgia	Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi	ACT	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Germany	Berlin, Hamburg, Munich	YouGov	Online	1012	2016
Ghana	Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi	FACTS International Ghana Limited	Face-to-face	1016	2016
Greece	Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2014
Grenada	Nationally representative sample	Mercaplan	Face-to-face	510	2016
Guatemala	Guatemala City, Villa Nueva, Mixco	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1036	2016
Guyana	Georgetown, Linden, New Amsterdam	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	506	2016
Honduras	Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Hong Kong SAR, China	Hong Kong	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1010	2014
Hungary	Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
India	Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore	DataPrompt International Pvt. Ltd.	Face-to-face	1002	2016
Indonesia	Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung	MRI-Marketing Research Indonesia	Face-to-face	1011	2014
Iran	Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan	Ipsos Public Affairs	Telephone	1005	2016
Italy	Rome, Milan, Naples	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2014
Jamaica	Kingston & St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. James	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Japan	Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2016
Jordan	Amman, Irbid, Zarqa	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Kazakhstan	Almaty, Astana, Shymkent	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Kenya	Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru	Infinite Insight	Face-to-face	1085	2016
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek, Osh, Jalalabad	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Lebanon	Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon	IIACSS	Face-to-face	1003	2014
Liberia	Monrovia, Gbarnga, Kakata	FACTS International Ghana Limited	Face-to-face	1008	2016
Macedonia, FYR	Skopje, Kumanovo, Bitola	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Madagascar	Antananarivo, Antsirabe, Toamasina	DCDM Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Malawi	Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu	Consumer Options Ltd.	Face-to-face	997	2014
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur, Johor Bahru, Ipoh	IBI Partners	Face-to-face	1011	2014
Mexico	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey	Data Opinion Publica y Mercados	Face-to-face	1005	2014
Moldova	Chisinau, Balti, Cahul	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar, Darkhan, Erdenet	Sant Maral	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Morocco	Casablanca, Rabat, Marrakesh	Ipsos Public Affairs	Face-to-face	1000	2013

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	CITIES COVERED	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
Myanmar	Mandalay, Naypyidaw, Yangon	APMI Partners	Face-to-face	1008	2016
Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Biratnagar	Solutions Consultant	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague	YouGov	Online	1017	2016
New Zealand	Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch	IBI Partners	Telephone	1003	2014
Nicaragua	Managua, Masaya, Leon	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Nigeria	Lagos, Oyo, Kano	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Norway	Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim	SIS International Research	Online	1050	2014
Pakistan	Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad	Gallup Pakistan (affiliated with Gallup International)	Face-to-face	1920	2016
Panama	Panama City, San Miguelito, David	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1020	2014
Peru	Lima, Arequipa, Trujillo	Datum Internacional S.A.	Face-to-face	1007	2016
Philippines	Manila, Davao, Cebu	APMI Partners	Face-to-face	1008	2016
Poland	Warsaw, Lodz, Krakow	IQS Sp. z o.o.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Portugal	Lisbon, Villa Nova de Gaia, Sintra	Survey Sampling International	Online	1001	2014
Republic of Korea	Seoul, Busan, Incheon	Survey Sampling International	Online	1025	2016
Romania	Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Timisoara	Ipsos S.R.L.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Russia	Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Senegal	Dakar, Thiès, Saint-Louis	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1001	2014
Serbia	Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Sierra Leone	Freetown, Bo, Kenema	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Singapore	Singapore	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2014
Slovenia	Ljubljana, Maribor, Oelje	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
South Africa	Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Spain	Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia	YouGov	Online	1005	2016
Sri Lanka	Colombo, Negombo, Kandy	PepperCube Consultants	Face-to-face	1030	2014
St. Kitts & Nevis	Basseterre, St. Peter, St. Thomas Middle Island	UNIMER	Face-to-face	508	2016
St. Lucia	Castries, Micoud, Vieux Fort	Statmark Group	Face-to-face	1004	2016
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Calliaqua, Kingstown, Kingstown Park	UNIMER	Face-to-face	501	2016
Suriname	Paramaribo, Lelydrop, Brokopondo	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	504	2016
Sweden	Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo	YouGov	Online	1002	2016
Tanzania	Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar	Consumer Options Ltd.	Face-to-face	1017	2016
Thailand	Bangkok, Udon Thani, Nakhon Ratchasima	Infosearch Limited	Face-to-face	1005	2016
Trinidad & Tobago	Port of Spain, Chaguanas, San Fernando	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1008	2016
Tunisia	Tunis, Sfax, Sousse	BJKA Consulting (BJ Group)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Turkey	Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir	TNS Turkey	Face-to-face	1011	2016
Uganda	Kampala, Kira, Mbarara	TNS-RMS Cameroon	Face-to-face	1078	2016
Ukraine	Kiev, Kharkiv, Odesa	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014

COUNTRY/ JURISDICTION	CITIES COVERED	POLLING COMPANY	METHODOLOGY	SAMPLE	YEAR
United Arab Emirates	Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi	Dolfin Market Research & Consultancy (DolfinX)	Face-to-face	1610	2014
United Kingdom	London, Birmingham, Manchester	YouGov	Online	1024	2016
United States	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago	YouGov	Online	1018	2016
Uruguay	Montevideo, Salto, Paysandú	Datum Internacional S.A.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Uzbekistan	Tashkent, Samarkand, Fergana	Market Research & Polls - EURASIA (MRP-EURASIA)	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Venezuela	Caracas, Maracaibo, Barquisimeto	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Vietnam	Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City	Indochina Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Zambia	Lusaka, Ndola, Kitwe	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Zimbabwe	Harare, Bulawayo, Chitungwiza	Intraspace Market Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face	1008	2016

Methodological Changes to this Year's Report

Every year, the WJP reviews the methods of data collection to ensure that the information produced is valid, useful, and continues to capture the status of the rule of law in the world. To maintain consistency with previous editions and to facilitate tracking changes over time, this year's questionnaires and data maps are closely aligned with those administered in the past.

In order to improve the accuracy of the QRQ results and reduce respondent burden, pro-active dependent interviewing techniques were used to remind respondents who participated in last year's survey of their responses in the previous year.

This year, a few changes were made to some of the indicators and questions of the *Index*. The most important changes occurred in sub-factors 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 5.1, and 6.4. As a result, the scores of these sub-factors cannot be compared across years. Overall, 94% of questions remained the same between 2015 and 2016.

1. In the construction of sub-factor 3.1 "Publicized laws and government data," eight questions were dropped and the Open Data Index was added. Sub-factor 3.1 now has 10 questions, and is broken down into two components: publicized laws and the Open Data Index. The Open Data Index is produced by Open Knowledge International and measures the state of open data in countries around the world from the perspective of citizens. In the construction of sub-factor 3.2 "Right to information," six questions were dropped, two questions were added, and one question was replaced. Sub-factor 3.2 now contains 22 questions. In the construction of sub-factor 3.3 "Civic participation," three questions were dropped and two questions were added. Sub-factor 3.3 now contains 30 questions.

2. In the construction of sub-factor 5.1 "Crime is effectively controlled," two questions were dropped. In addition, the Kidnap Threat Rating, collected by NYA International, was added to sub-factor 5.1 to replace the previous kidnapping indicator. Sub-factor 5.1 now contains eight questions.

3. In the construction of sub-factor 6.4 "Due process is respected in administrative proceedings," one question was dropped. Sub-factor 6.4 now contains four questions.

Tracking Changes Over Time

This year's report includes a measure to illustrate whether the rule of law in a country, as measured through the factors of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*, changed over the course of the past year. This measure is presented in the form of arrows and represents a summary of rigorous statistical testing based on the use of bootstrapping procedures. For each factor, this measure takes the value of zero (no arrow) if there was no statistically significant change in the score since last year, a positive value (upward arrow) if there was a change leading to a statistically significant improvement in the score, and a negative value (downward arrow) if there was a change leading to a statistically significant deterioration in the score. This measure complements the numerical scores and rankings presented in this report, which benchmark each country's current performance on the factors and sub-factors of the *Index* against that of other countries.

The measure of change over time is constructed in three steps:

1. First, last year's scores are subtracted from this year's to obtain, for each country and each factor, the annual difference in scores.
2. To test whether the annual changes are statistically significant, a bootstrapping procedure is used to estimate standard errors. To calculate these errors, 100 samples of respondent-level observations (of equal size to the original sample) are randomly selected with replacement for each country from the pooled set of respondents for last year and this year. These samples are used to produce a set of 100 country-level scores for each factor and each country, which are utilized to calculate the final standard errors. These errors — which measure the uncertainty associated with picking a particular sample of respondents — are then employed to conduct pair-wise t-tests for each country and each factor.
3. Finally, to illustrate the annual change, a measure of change over time is produced based on the value of the annual difference and its statistical significance (at the 95 percent level).

Strengths and Limitations

The *Index* methodology displays both strengths and limitations. Among its strengths is the inclusion of both expert and household surveys to ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by the population. Another strength is that it approaches the measurement of rule of law from various angles by triangulating information across data sources and types of questions. This approach not only enables accounting for different perspectives on the rule of law, but it also helps to reduce possible bias that might be introduced by any other particular data collection method. Finally, it relies on statistical testing to determine the significance of the changes in the factor scores over the last year.

With the aforementioned methodological strengths come a number of limitations. First, the data shed light on rule of law dimensions that appear comparatively strong or weak, but are not specific enough to establish causation. Thus, it will be necessary to use the *Index* in combination with other analytical tools to provide a full picture of causes and possible solutions. Second, the methodology has been applied only in three major urban areas in each of the indexed countries. The WJP is therefore piloting the application of the methodology to rural areas. Third, given the rapid changes occurring in some countries, scores for some countries may be sensitive to the specific points in time when the data were collected. To address this, the WJP is piloting test methods of moving averages to account for short-term fluctuations. Fourth, the QRQ data may be subject to problems of measurement error due to the limited number of experts in some countries, resulting in less precise estimates. To address this, the WJP works constantly to expand its network of in-country academic and practitioner experts who contribute their time and expertise to this endeavor. Finally, due to the limited number of experts in some countries (which implies higher standard errors) and the fact that the GPPs are carried out in each country every other year (which implies that for some countries, some variables do not change from one year to another). It is possible that the test described above fails to detect small changes in a country's situation over time.

Other Methodological Considerations

A detailed presentation of the methodology, including a table and description of the more than 500 variables used to construct the *Index* scores is available at worldjusticeproject.org and in Botero, J. and Ponce, A. (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law:" WJP Working Paper No.1, available at worldjusticeproject.org/publications.

Contributing Experts

The *WJP Rule of Law Index® 2016* was made possible by the generous contributions of academics and practitioners who contributed their time and expertise. The names of those experts wishing to be acknowledged individually are listed in the following pages.

This report was also made possible by the work of the polling companies who conducted fieldwork, and the thousands of individuals who have responded to the General Population Poll around the world.

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Altus Global Alliance; APCO Worldwide; Fleishman-Hillard; The Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University; The Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law, Stanford University; The German Bar Association in Brussels; Governance Data Alliance; Google Inc.; The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiiL); The Legal Department of Hewlett-Packard Limited; The Legal Department of Microsoft Corporation; The Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies, Yale University; Rule of Law Collaborative, University of South Carolina; The University of Chicago Law School; Vera Institute of Justice.

About the World Justice Project

About the World Justice Project

The World Justice Project® (WJP) is an independent, multidisciplinary organization working to advance the rule of law around the world.

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

Founded by William H. Neukom in 2006 as a presidential initiative of the American Bar Association (ABA), and with the initial support of 21 other strategic partners, the World Justice Project transitioned into an independent 501(c)(3) non-profit organization in 2009. Its offices are located in Washington, DC, and Seattle, WA, USA.

Our Approach

The World Justice Project (WJP) engages citizens and leaders from across the globe and from multiple work disciplines to advance the rule of law. Our work is founded on two premises: 1) the rule of law is the foundation of communities of peace, opportunity, and equity, and 2) multidisciplinary collaboration is the most effective way to advance the rule of law. Based on this, WJP's mutually-reinforcing lines of business employ a multidisciplinary, multi-layered approach through original research and data, an active and global network, and practical, on-the-ground programs to advance the rule of law.

Research and Scholarship

The WJP's Research & Scholarship work supports research about the meaning and measurement of the rule of law, and how it matters for economic, socio-political, and human development. The Rule of Law Research Consortium (RLRC) is a community of leading scholars from a variety of fields harnessing diverse methods and approaches to produce research on the rule of law and its effects on society.

WJP Rule of Law Index®

The WJP Rule of Law Index provides original, impartial data on how the rule of law is experienced in everyday life in 113 countries around the globe. It is the most comprehensive index of its kind. To date, more than 270,000 citizens and experts have been interviewed worldwide. Index findings have been referenced by heads of state, chief justices, business leaders, public officials, and the press, including media outlets in over 125 countries worldwide.

Engagement

Engagement efforts include connecting and developing a global network, organizing strategic convenings, and fostering practical, on-the-ground programs. At our biennial World Justice Forum, regional conferences, and single-country engagements, citizens and leaders come together to learn about the rule of law, build their networks, and design pragmatic solutions to local rule of law challenges. In addition, the World Justice Challenge provides seed grants to support practical, on-the-ground programs addressing discrimination, corruption, violence, and more.

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"Laws of justice which Hammurabi, the wise king, established... That the strong might not injure the weak, in order to protect the widows and orphans..., in order to declare justice in the land, to settle all disputes, and heal all injuries."
-Codex Hammurabi

"I could adjudicate lawsuits as well as anyone. But I would prefer to make lawsuits unnecessary."
-Analects of Confucius

"It is more proper that law should govern than any one of the citizens."
- Aristotle, Politics (350 BCE)

"If someone disobeys the law, even if he is (otherwise) worthy, he must be punished. If someone meets the standard, even if he is (otherwise) unworthy, he must be found innocent. Thus the Way of the public good will be opened up, and that of private interest will be blocked."
- The Huainanzi 139 BCE (Han Dynasty, China)

"We are all servants of the laws in order that we may be free."
- Cicero (106 BCE - 43 BCE)

"The Law of Nations, however, is common to the entire human race, for all nations have established for themselves certain regulations exacted by custom and human necessity."
-Corpus Juris Civilis

"Treat the people equally in your court and give them equal attention, so that the noble shall not aspire to your partiality, nor the humble despair of your justice."
-Judicial Guidelines from 'Umar Bin Al-Khattab, The Second Khalifa of Islam'

"No freeman is to be taken or imprisoned or disseised of his free tenement or of his liberties or free customs, or outlawed or exiled or in any way ruined, nor will we go against such a man or send against him save by lawful judgement of his peers or by the law of the land. To no-one will we sell or deny or delay right or justice."
-Magna Carta

"Where-ever law ends, tyranny begins."
- John Locke, Two Treatises of Government (1689)

"Good civil laws are the greatest good that men can give and receive. They are the source of morals, the palladium of property, and the guarantee of all public and private peace. If they are not the foundation of government, they are its supports; they moderate power and help ensure respect for it, as though power were justice itself."
-Jean-Étienne-Marie Portalis. Discours Préliminaire du Premier Projet de Code Civil

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights... Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status."
-Universal Declaration of Human Rights