



World Justice
Project



World Justice Project

Rule of Law Index[®]

2019



The World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2019[®]

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2019* report was prepared by the World Justice Project's research team. The Index's conceptual framework and methodology were developed by Juan Carlos Botero, Mark David Agrast, and Alejandro Ponce. Data collection and analysis for the 2019 report was performed by Kate Adams, Alicia Evangelides, Emily Gray, Amy Gryskiewicz, Camilo Gutiérrez Patiño, Matthew Harman, Alexa Hopkins, Ayyub Ibrahim, Sarah Chamness Long, Rachel Martin, Jorge Morales, Alejandro Ponce, Christine S. Pratt, Leslie Solís Saravia, Rebecca Silvas, and Adriana Stephan, with the assistance of Erin Campbell, Benjamin Carleton, Aoife Croucher, Yearim de Leon, Patrick McDonnell, David Alex Mejia, Monica Oves, Emma Poplack, Jessica Sawadogo, Alexander Trivella, Jennifer VanRiper, Raven Venegas, and Melissa Wanyoike.

Lead graphic designer for this report was Priya Khosla, with assistance from Sonia Polyzos. Lead website designer was Dan McCarey, with assistance from Priya Khosla.

The World Justice Project

Board of Directors: Shaikha Abdulla Al-Misnad, Kamel Ayadi, William C. Hubbard, Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Suet-Fern Lee, Mondli Makhanya, William H. Neukom, John Nery, Ellen Gracie Northfleet, James R. Silkenat, and Petar Stoyanov.

Directors Emeritus: President Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai

Officers: Mark D. Agrast, Vice President; Deborah Enix-Ross, Vice President; William C. Hubbard, Chairman of the Board; Gerold W. Libby, General Counsel and Secretary; William H. Neukom, Founder and CEO; James R. Silkenat, Director and Treasurer.

Executive Director: Elizabeth Andersen

Chief Research Officer: Alejandro Ponce

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2019* report was made possible by the generous supporters of the work of the World Justice Project listed in this report on page 193.

© Copyright 2019 by the World Justice Project. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* and the *World Justice Project Rule of Law Index* are trademarks of the World Justice Project. All Rights Reserved. Requests to reproduce this document should be sent to Alejandro Ponce, The World Justice Project, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 1200, Washington, DC 20005 USA
E-mail: aponce@worldjusticeproject.org

ISBN (*print version*): 978-0-9964094-0-7

ISBN (*online version*): 978-0-9964094-1-4



World Justice
Project

World Justice Project

Rule of Law Index[®]

2019

Table of Contents

Section One

About the *WJP Rule of Law Index*

- 05 Introduction
- 06 Overview of Scores & Rankings
- 07 Features of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*
- 07 Defining the Rule of Law
- 10 Conceptual Framework of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*
- 11 Indicators of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*

Section Two

Scores & Rankings

- 16 Rule of Law Around the World
- 18 Rule of Law by Region
- 20 Rule of Law by Income
- 22 Rule of Law by Factor

Section Three

Country Profiles

- 32 How to Read the Country Profiles

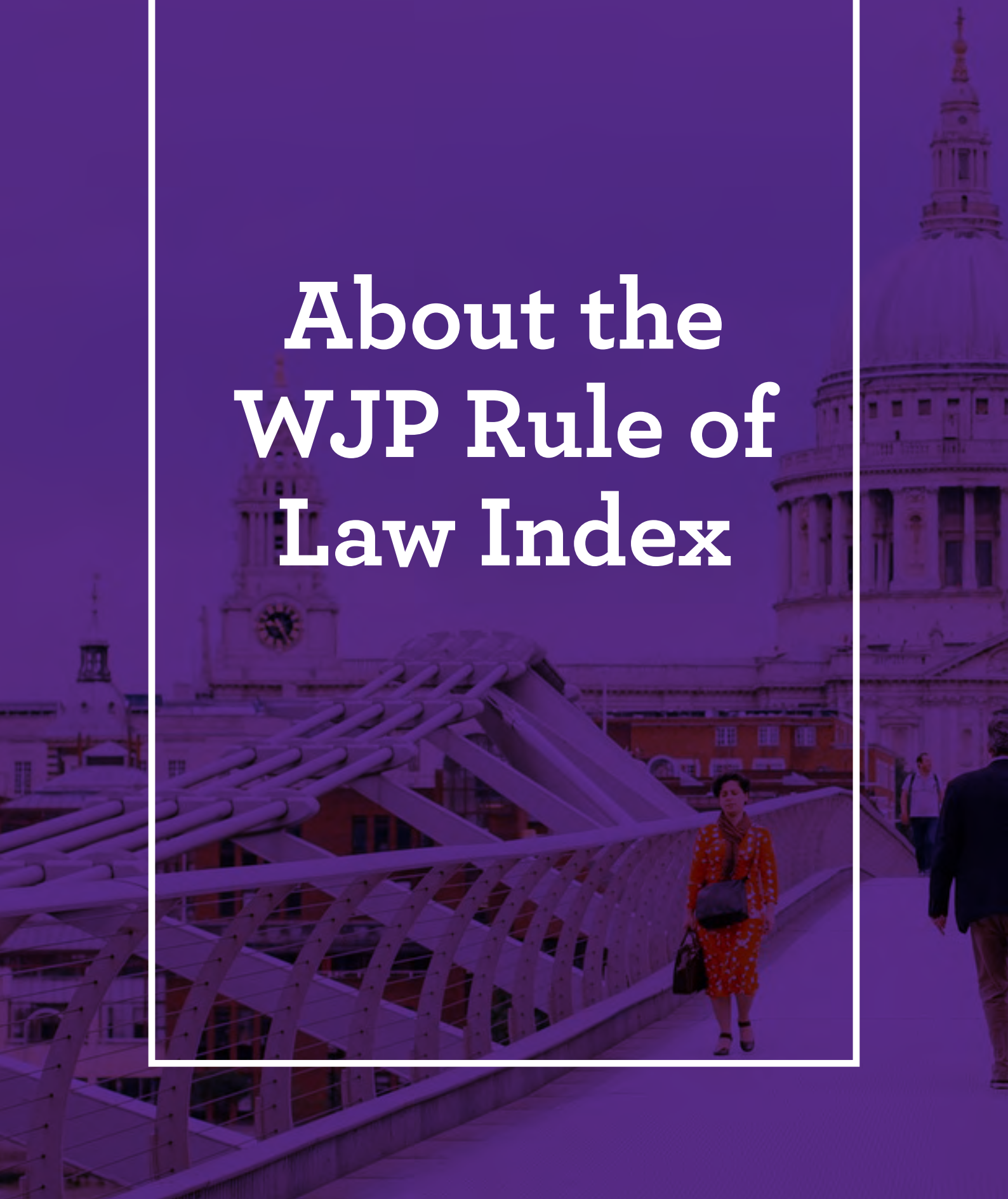
Section Four

Behind the Numbers

- 160 Methodology
- 167 Contributing Experts
- 190 Acknowledgments
- 192 About the World Justice Project

Section
One

About the WJP Rule of Law Index





Introduction

The *World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index*[®] 2019 is the latest report in an annual series measuring the rule of law based on the experiences and perceptions of the general public and in-country experts worldwide.

Strengthening the rule of law is a major goal of citizens, governments, donors, businesses, and civil society organizations around the world. To be effective, rule of law development requires clarity about the fundamental features that define the rule of law, as well as an adequate basis for its evaluation and measurement.













































































































The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2019* presents a portrait of the rule of law in 126 countries by providing scores and rankings based on eight factors: constraints on government powers, absence of corruption, open government, fundamental rights, order and security, regulatory enforcement, civil justice, and criminal justice.

The country scores and rankings for the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2019* are derived from more than 120,000 household surveys and 3,800 expert surveys in 126 countries and jurisdictions. The Index is the world's most comprehensive dataset of its kind and the only to rely principally on primary data, measuring countries' adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary people and their experiences.

The Index is intended for a broad audience that includes policy makers, civil society organizations, academics, citizens, and legal professionals, among others. It is our hope that this diagnostic tool will help identify countries' strengths and weaknesses and encourage policy choices that strengthen the rule of law within and across countries.










Overview of Scores & Rankings









The table below shows the overall scores and rankings of the *WJP Rule of Law Index 2019* in alphabetical order. Scores range from 0 to 1, with 1 indicating the strongest adherence to the rule of law.

Country/Jurisdiction	Score*	Score Change*	Global Rank	Global Rank Change*	Country/Jurisdiction	Score*	Score Change*	Global Rank	Global Rank Change*
 Afghanistan	0.35	0.00	123	0	 Iran	0.45	-0.03	102	▼16
 Albania	0.51	0.00	71	0	 Italy	0.65	0.01	28	▲3
 Algeria	0.51		72		 Jamaica	0.56	-0.01	50	0
 Angola	0.41		111		 Japan	0.78	-0.01	15	▼1
 Antigua & Barbuda	0.63	0.00	33	▲1	 Jordan	0.57	-0.03	49	▼4
 Argentina	0.58	0.00	46	▲3	 Kazakhstan	0.52	0.00	65	▲2
 Australia	0.80	0.00	11	▼1	 Kenya	0.45	0.00	101	0
 Austria	0.82	0.01	7	▲1	 Kyrgyzstan	0.48	0.00	85	▲2
 Bahamas	0.61	0.01	39	▲3	 Lebanon	0.47	0.00	89	▲3
 Bangladesh	0.41	0.00	112	▲1	 Liberia	0.46	0.01	97	▲2
 Barbados	0.65	0.00	29	▲1	 Macedonia, FYR	0.54	0.01	56	▲4
 Belarus	0.52	0.00	66	▲2	 Madagascar	0.43	-0.01	107	0
 Belgium	0.79	0.02	14	▲1	 Malawi	0.51	0.00	67	▲2
 Belize	0.48	0.00	86	0	 Malaysia	0.55	0.02	51	▲5
 Benin	0.50		79		 Mali	0.45		103	
 Bolivia	0.38	0.00	119	▼2	 Mauritania	0.35		122	
 Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.53	0.00	60	▼1	 Mauritius	0.61		37	
 Botswana	0.59	0.01	44	▲4	 Mexico	0.45	0.00	99	▼2
 Brazil	0.53	-0.01	58	▼3	 Moldova	0.49	0.00	83	0
 Bulgaria	0.54	0.01	54	▲4	 Mongolia	0.55	0.00	53	▲1
 Burkina Faso	0.50	0.00	73	▲1	 Morocco	0.50	-0.01	74	▼3
 Cambodia	0.32	0.00	125	0	 Mozambique	0.43		108	
 Cameroon	0.37	0.01	120	0	 Myanmar	0.42	0.00	110	0
 Canada	0.81	0.00	9	0	 Namibia	0.62		34	
 Chile	0.68	0.01	25	▲2	 Nepal	0.53	0.00	59	▲2
 China	0.49	-0.01	82	▼2	 Netherlands	0.84	-0.01	5	0
 Colombia	0.50	-0.01	80	▼3	 New Zealand	0.82	0.00	8	▼1
 Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.33		124		 Nicaragua	0.40	-0.03	114	▼4
 Costa Rica	0.69	0.00	24	0	 Niger	0.44		104	
 Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	-0.01	93	▼4	 Nigeria	0.43	0.00	106	0
 Croatia	0.61	0.00	42	▼4	 Norway	0.89	0.01	2	0
 Czech Republic	0.73	-0.01	19	▼2	 Pakistan	0.39	0.00	117	▼1
 Denmark	0.90	0.01	1	0	 Panama	0.52	0.00	64	0
 Dominica	0.59	-0.01	45	▼1	 Peru	0.51	-0.02	70	▼7
 Dominican Republic	0.46	0.00	95	0	 Philippines	0.47	0.00	90	▲3
 Ecuador	0.48	0.01	87	▲3	 Poland	0.66	-0.01	27	▼2
 Egypt	0.36	0.00	121	0	 Portugal	0.71	-0.01	22	▼1
 El Salvador	0.48	0.00	84	0	 Republic of Korea	0.73	0.01	18	▲2
 Estonia	0.81	0.01	10	▲2	 Romania	0.64	-0.01	31	▼2
 Ethiopia	0.39	0.01	118	0	 Russia	0.47	0.00	88	▲6
 Finland	0.87	0.00	3	0	 Rwanda	0.61		40	
 France	0.73	0.00	17	▲1	 Senegal	0.55	0.00	52	0
 Georgia	0.61	0.00	41	0	 Serbia	0.50	0.00	78	▲2
 Germany	0.84	0.00	6	0	 Sierra Leone	0.45	0.00	98	0
 Ghana	0.58	-0.01	48	▼2	 Singapore	0.80	0.00	13	0
 Greece	0.62	0.01	36	▲4	 Slovenia	0.67	0.00	26	0
 Grenada	0.60	-0.01	43	▼4	 South Africa	0.58	-0.01	47	0
 Guatemala	0.46	0.02	96	▲5	 Spain	0.71	0.01	21	▲2
 Guinea	0.44		105		 Sri Lanka	0.52	0.00	63	▼1
 Guyana	0.50	0.00	75	▲2	 St. Kitts & Nevis	0.65	-0.01	30	▼2
 Honduras	0.40	0.00	115	▼1	 St. Lucia	0.61	-0.01	38	▼3
 Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	0.00	16	0	 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.62	0.01	35	▲3
 Hungary	0.53	-0.01	57	▼4	 Suriname	0.51	0.00	69	▲3
 India	0.51	-0.01	68	▼3	 Sweden	0.85	-0.01	4	0
Indonesia	0.52	0.00	62	▲4					

* Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal places.

† The change in rankings was calculated by comparing the positions of the 113 countries measured in the 2017–2018 Index with the rankings of the same 113 countries in 2019, exclusive of the 13 new countries indexed in 2019. The 13 new countries added to the Index are: Algeria; Angola; Benin; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Guinea; Mali; Mauritania; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; Niger; Rwanda; and Togo.

Country/Jurisdiction	Score*	Score Change*	Global Rank	Global Rank Change†
 Tanzania	0.47	0.00	91	0
 Thailand	0.50	0.00	76	▼1
 Togo	0.45		100	
 Trinidad & Tobago	0.54	-0.02	55	▼4
 Tunisia	0.53	-0.01	61	▼4
 Turkey	0.42	0.01	109	▲2
 Uganda	0.40	0.00	113	▲2
 Ukraine	0.50	0.00	77	▲4
 United Arab Emirates	0.64	0.00	32	0

Country/Jurisdiction	Score*	Score Change*	Global Rank	Global Rank Change†
 United Kingdom	0.80	-0.01	12	▼1
 United States	0.71	-0.02	20	▼1
 Uruguay	0.71	0.00	23	▼1
 Uzbekistan	0.46	0.00	94	▲2
 Venezuela	0.28	-0.01	126	0
 Vietnam	0.49	-0.01	81	▼2
 Zambia	0.47	-0.01	92	▼4
 Zimbabwe	0.40	0.03	116	▲3

Features of the WJP Rule of Law Index

The World Justice Project (WJP) developed the *WJP Rule of Law Index* to serve as a quantitative tool for measuring the rule of law in practice. The Index’s methodology and comprehensive definition of the rule of law are the products of intensive consultation and vetting with academics, practitioners, and community leaders from more than 100 countries and 17 professional disciplines. The scores and rankings of the eight factors and 44 sub-factors of the Index draw from two sources of data collected by the WJP:

1. **A General Population Poll (GPP)** conducted by leading local polling companies, using a representative sample of 1,000¹ respondents in each country;
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.²

Taken together, these two data sources provide current, original information reflecting the experiences and perceptions of the general public in 126 countries worldwide.

Defining the Rule of Law

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 justice, opportunity, and peace—underpinning development, accountable government, and respect for fundamental rights. Traditionally, the rule of law has been viewed as the domain of lawyers and judges. But everyday issues of safety, rights, justice, and governance affect us all; everyone is a stakeholder in the rule of law.

Despite its profound importance for fair and functioning societies, the rule of law is notoriously difficult to define and measure. A simple way of approaching it is to examine a set of outcomes that the rule of law brings to societies, 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.

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 126 country profiles and explore country and factor scores. The site features the Index’s entire dataset as well as global, regional, and income group rankings.

* Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal places.

¹ The change in rankings was calculated by comparing the positions of the 113 countries measured in the 2017–2018 Index with the rankings of the same 113 countries in 2019, exclusive of the 13 new countries indexed in 2019.

² Due to small populations or obstacles to data collection in certain countries, the sampling plan was adjusted in some cases. One adjustment was to decrease the sample size. For more information on specific countries and sample sizes, see pages 164–166.

³ Please see the “Methodology” section on page 160 of this report for more detailed information regarding data collection and score computation.

Main Features

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* includes several features that set it apart from other indices and make it useful for analysis across 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 written legal code, or the institutional means by which a society may seek to achieve these policy outcomes.

Comprehensive and 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 the state of the rule of law. The *WJP Rule of Law Index* is the only global instrument that looks at the rule of law comprehensively.

Perspective of Ordinary People

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* puts people at its core. It looks at a country's adherence to the rule of law from the perspective of ordinary individuals and their experiences

with 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 residents (1,000 respondents per country) and local legal experts, which ensure that the findings reflect the conditions experienced by actual people, including residents from 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 country faces the perpetual challenge of building and renewing the structures, institutions, and norms that can support and sustain a rule of law culture.

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* captures adherence to the rule of law as defined by the WJP's universal principles (see following page) 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 upon two main principles pertaining to the relationship between the state and the governed.

The first principle measures whether 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 one, two, three, and four of the Index. The second principle measures whether 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 all members of society have access to dispute settlement and grievance mechanisms. This is measured in factors five, six, seven, and eight 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 provision 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-governance 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 that lack many of the features that characterize democratic nations, while including sufficient substantive characteristics to render the rule of law as more than a system of rules. The Index recognizes that a system of 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 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 for lawyers or judges. 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 deter both domestic and foreign investment.

Public Works

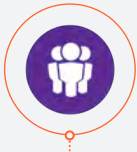
Consider the bridges, roads, or runways we traverse daily—or the offices and buildings in which we live, work, and play. What would happen if building codes governing design and safety were not enforced or government officials and contractors used low-quality materials in order to pocket the surplus?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

Public Health & Environment

Consider the implications of pollution, wildlife poaching, and deforestation for public health and the environment. What would happen if a company were pouring harmful chemicals into a river in a highly populated area and the environmental inspector ignored these actions in exchange for a bribe? Adherence to the rule of law is essential to holding governments, businesses, civil society organizations, and communities accountable for protecting public health and the environment.

Four Universal Principles of the Rule of Law

The rule of law is a framework of laws and institutions that embodies four universal principles:



1. Accountability

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



2. Just Laws

The laws are clear, publicized, stable, and just; are applied evenly; and protect fundamental rights, including the security of persons, contract and property rights, and certain core human rights.



3. Open Government

The processes by which the laws are enacted, administered, and enforced are accessible, fair, and efficient.



4. Accessible & Impartial Dispute Resolution

Justice is delivered timely by competent, ethical, and independent representatives and neutrals who are accessible, have adequate resources, and reflect the makeup of the communities they serve.

Conceptual Framework of the WJP Rule of Law Index

The conceptual framework of the WJP Rule of Law Index is comprised of eight factors further disaggregated into 44 sub-factors. These factors and sub-factors are presented below and described in detail in the section that follows.

 Constraints on Government Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law
 Absence of Corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain2.3 Government officials in the police & the military do not use public office for private gain2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain
 Open Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1 Publicized laws & government data3.2 Right to information3.3 Civic participation3.4 Complaint mechanisms
 Fundamental Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">4.1 Equal treatment & absence of discrimination4.2 The right to life & security of the person is effectively guaranteed4.3 Due process of the law and rights of the accused4.4 Freedom of opinion & expression is effectively guaranteed4.5 Freedom of belief & religion is effectively guaranteed4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed4.7 Freedom of assembly & association is effectively guaranteed4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed
 Order & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">5.1 Crime is effectively controlled5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances
 Regulatory Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced6.2 Government regulations are applied & enforced without improper influence6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process & adequate compensation
 Civil Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">7.1 People can access & afford civil justice7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective
 Criminal Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior8.4 Criminal justice system is impartial8.5 Criminal justice system is free of corruption8.6 Criminal justice system is free of improper government influence8.7 Due process of the law & rights of the accused

Informal Justice and the Rule of Law

The conceptual framework of the Index includes a ninth factor on informal justice that is not included in the Index's aggregate scores and rankings. Informal justice systems often play a large role in countries where formal legal institutions are weak, remote, or perceived as ineffective. For this reason, the WJP has devoted significant effort to collecting data on informal justice through our surveys. Nonetheless, the complexities of these systems and the difficulties of systematically measuring their fairness and effectiveness make cross-country assessments extraordinarily challenging.

Factor 9: Informal Justice

9.1 Informal justice is timely & effective

9.2 Informal justice is impartial & free of improper influence

9.3 Informal justice respects & protects fundamental rights

Indicators of the WJP Rule of Law Index

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 on 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 on 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 & 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.



3.1 Publicized laws & government data

Measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicly available, presented in plain language, and 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.



4.1 Equal treatment & absence of discrimination

Measures whether individuals are free from discrimination—based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity—with respect to public services, employment, court proceedings, and the justice system.

4.2 The right to life & 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, arrest, detention, imprisonment, threats, abusive treatment, or violence.

4.3 Due process of the law & 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.

4.4 Freedom of opinion & 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 & 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 & 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.



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 & 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 in issue areas such as the environment, taxes, and labor.

6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process & 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 & 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, & effective

Measures whether alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free of corruption.

Factor 8: Criminal Justice



8.1 Criminal investigation 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 adjudication system is timely & 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 justice 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 justice system is free of corruption

Measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free of bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

8.6 Criminal justice system is free of improper government influence

Measures whether the criminal justice system is independent from government or political influence.

8.7 Due process of the 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.

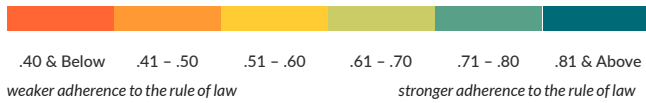


Section
Two

Scores & Rankings



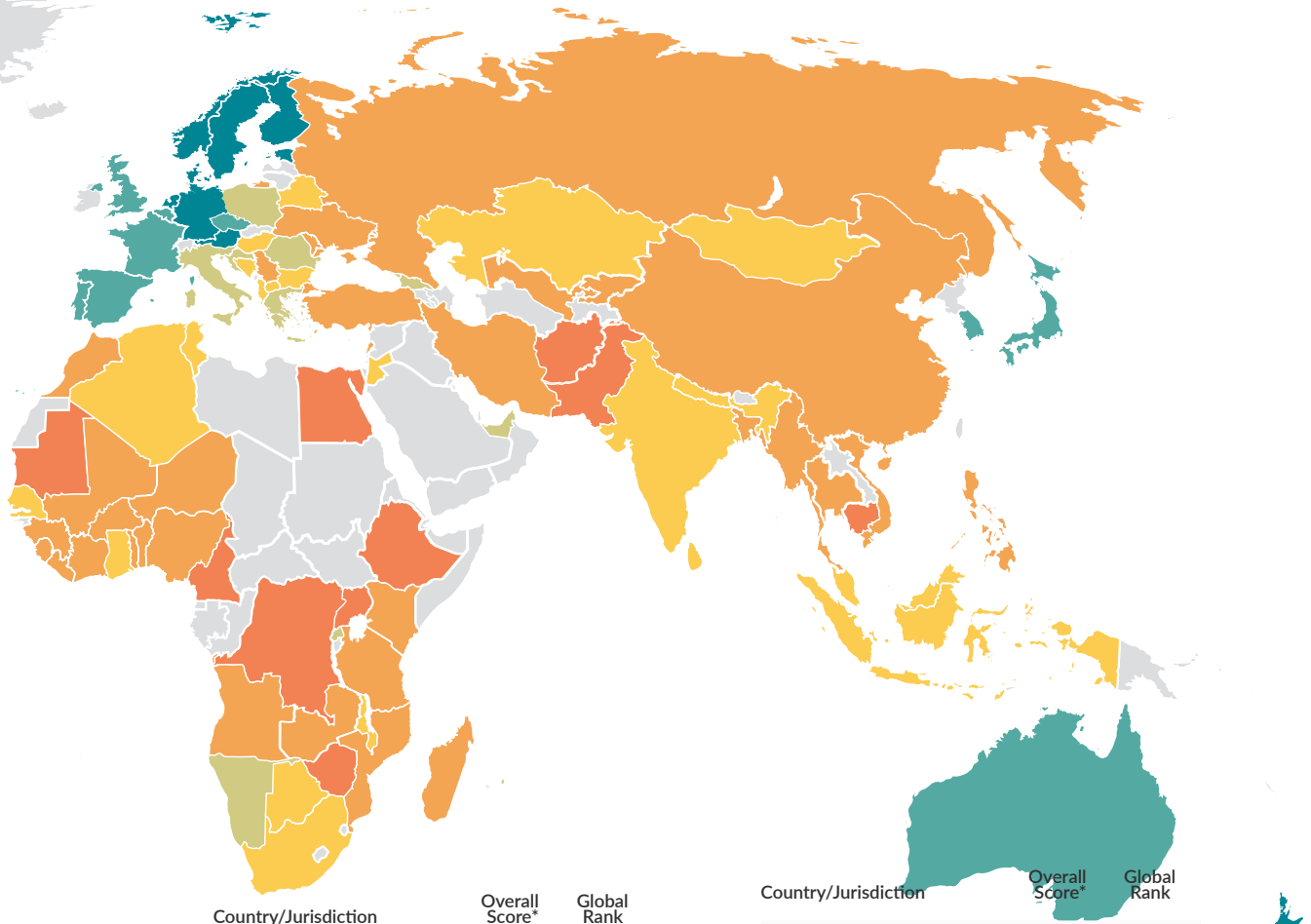
Rule of Law Around the World



Country/Jurisdiction	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Denmark	0.90	1
Norway	0.89	2
Finland	0.87	3
Sweden	0.85	4
Netherlands	0.84	5
Germany	0.84	6
Austria	0.82	7
New Zealand	0.82	8
Canada	0.81	9
Estonia	0.81	10
Australia	0.80	11
United Kingdom	0.80	12
Singapore	0.80	13
Belgium	0.79	14
Japan	0.78	15
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	16
France	0.73	17
Republic of Korea	0.73	18
Czech Republic	0.73	19
United States	0.71	20
Spain	0.71	21
Portugal	0.71	22
Uruguay	0.71	23
Costa Rica	0.69	24
Chile	0.68	25
Slovenia	0.67	26
Poland	0.66	27
Italy	0.65	28
Barbados	0.65	29
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.65	30
Romania	0.64	31
United Arab Emirates	0.64	32
Antigua & Barbuda	0.63	33
Namibia	0.62	34
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.62	35
Greece	0.62	36
Mauritius	0.61	37
St. Lucia	0.61	38
Bahamas	0.61	39
Rwanda	0.61	40
Georgia	0.61	41

Country/Jurisdiction	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Croatia	0.61	42
Grenada	0.60	43
Botswana	0.59	44
Dominica	0.59	45
Argentina	0.58	46
South Africa	0.58	47
Ghana	0.58	48
Jordan	0.57	49
Jamaica	0.56	50
Malaysia	0.55	51
Senegal	0.55	52
Mongolia	0.55	53
Bulgaria	0.54	54
Trinidad & Tobago	0.54	55
Macedonia, FYR	0.54	56
Hungary	0.53	57
Brazil	0.53	58
Nepal	0.53	59
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.53	60
Tunisia	0.53	61
Indonesia	0.52	62
Sri Lanka	0.52	63
Panama	0.52	64
Kazakhstan	0.52	65
Belarus	0.52	66
Malawi	0.51	67
India	0.51	68
Suriname	0.51	69

* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.


















Country/Jurisdiction	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Peru	0.51	70
Albania	0.51	71
Algeria	0.51	72
Burkina Faso	0.50	73
Morocco	0.50	74
Guyana	0.50	75
Thailand	0.50	76
Ukraine	0.50	77
Serbia	0.50	78
Benin	0.50	79
Colombia	0.50	80
Vietnam	0.49	81
China	0.49	82
Moldova	0.49	83
El Salvador	0.48	84
Kyrgyzstan	0.48	85
Belize	0.48	86
Ecuador	0.48	87
Russia	0.47	88
Lebanon	0.47	89
Philippines	0.47	90
Tanzania	0.47	91
Zambia	0.47	92
Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	93
Uzbekistan	0.46	94
Dominican Republic	0.46	95
Guatemala	0.46	96
Liberia	0.46	97
Sierra Leone	0.45	98
Mexico	0.45	99
Togo	0.45	100
Kenya	0.45	101
Iran	0.45	102
Mali	0.45	103
Niger	0.44	104
Guinea	0.44	105
Nigeria	0.43	106
Madagascar	0.43	107
Mozambique	0.43	108
Turkey	0.42	109
Myanmar	0.42	110
Angola	0.41	111
Bangladesh	0.41	112
Uganda	0.40	113
Nicaragua	0.40	114
Honduras	0.40	115
Zimbabwe	0.40	116
Pakistan	0.39	117
Ethiopia	0.39	118
Bolivia	0.38	119
Cameroon	0.37	120
Egypt	0.36	121
Mauritania	0.35	122
Afghanistan	0.35	123
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.33	124
Cambodia	0.32	125
Venezuela	0.28	126














* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Rule of Law Around the World by Region

















East Asia & Pacific

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]	Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]
 New Zealand	1/15	0.82	8/126	0.00	▼1	 Indonesia	9/15	0.52	62/126	0.00	▲4
 Australia	2/15	0.80	11/126	0.00	▼1	 Thailand	10/15	0.50	76/126	0.00	▼1
 Singapore	3/15	0.80	13/126	0.00	0	 Vietnam	11/15	0.49	81/126	-0.01	▼2
 Japan	4/15	0.78	15/126	-0.01	▼1	 China	12/15	0.49	82/126	-0.01	▼2
 Hong Kong SAR, China	5/15	0.77	16/126	0.00	0	 Philippines	13/15	0.47	90/126	0.00	▲3
 Republic of Korea	6/15	0.73	18/126	0.01	▲2	 Myanmar	14/15	0.42	110/126	0.00	0
 Malaysia	7/15	0.55	51/126	0.02	▲5	 Cambodia	15/15	0.32	125/126	0.00	0
 Mongolia	8/15	0.55	53/126	0.00	▲1						

Eastern Europe & Central Asia

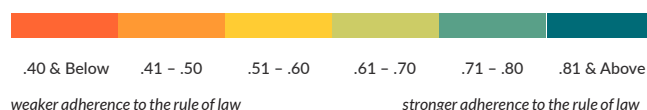
Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]	Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]
 Georgia	1/13	0.61	41/126	0.00	0	 Serbia	8/13	0.50	78/126	0.00	▲2
 Macedonia, FYR	2/13	0.54	56/126	0.01	▲4	 Moldova	9/13	0.49	83/126	0.00	0
 Bosnia & Herzegovina	3/13	0.53	60/126	0.00	▼1	 Kyrgyzstan	10/13	0.48	85/126	0.00	▲2
 Kazakhstan	4/13	0.52	65/126	0.00	▲2	 Russia	11/13	0.47	88/126	0.00	▲6
 Belarus	5/13	0.52	66/126	0.00	▲2	 Uzbekistan	12/13	0.46	94/126	0.00	▲2
 Albania	6/13	0.51	71/126	0.00	0	 Turkey	13/13	0.42	109/126	0.01	▲2
 Ukraine	7/13	0.50	77/126	0.00	▲4						

Latin America & Caribbean

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]	Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]
 Uruguay	1/30	0.71	23/126	0.00	▼1	 Panama	16/30	0.52	64/126	0.00	0
 Costa Rica	2/30	0.69	24/126	0.00	0	 Suriname	17/30	0.51	69/126	0.00	▲3
 Chile	3/30	0.68	25/126	0.01	▲2	 Peru	18/30	0.51	70/126	-0.02	▼7
 Barbados	4/30	0.65	29/126	0.00	▲1	 Guyana	19/30	0.50	75/126	0.00	▲2
 St. Kitts & Nevis	5/30	0.65	30/126	-0.01	▼2	 Colombia	20/30	0.50	80/126	-0.01	▼3
 Antigua & Barbuda	6/30	0.63	33/126	0.00	▲1	 El Salvador	21/30	0.48	84/126	0.00	0
 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	7/30	0.62	35/126	0.01	▲3	 Belize	22/30	0.48	86/126	0.00	0
 St. Lucia	8/30	0.61	38/126	-0.01	▼3	 Ecuador	23/30	0.48	87/126	0.01	▲3
 Bahamas	9/30	0.61	39/126	0.01	▲3	 Dominican Republic	24/30	0.46	95/126	0.00	0
 Grenada	10/30	0.60	43/126	-0.01	▼4	 Guatemala	25/30	0.46	96/126	0.02	▲5
 Dominica	11/30	0.59	45/126	-0.01	▼1	 Mexico	26/30	0.45	99/126	0.00	▼2
 Argentina	12/30	0.58	46/126	0.00	▲3	 Nicaragua	27/30	0.40	114/126	-0.03	▼4
 Jamaica	13/30	0.56	50/126	-0.01	0	 Honduras	28/30	0.40	115/126	0.00	▼1
 Trinidad & Tobago	14/30	0.54	55/126	-0.02	▼4	 Bolivia	29/30	0.38	119/126	0.00	▼2
 Brazil	15/30	0.53	58/126	-0.01	▼3	 Venezuela	30/30	0.28	126/126	-0.01	0

* Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal places.

[†] The change in rankings was calculated by comparing the positions of the 113 countries measured in 2017–2018 with the rankings of the same 113 countries in 2019, exclusive of the 13 new countries indexed in 2019.



EU & EFTA & North America

(European Union, European Free Trade Association, and North America)

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]	Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]
Denmark	1/24	0.90	1/126	0.01	0	Czech Republic	13/24	0.73	19/126	-0.01	▼2
Norway	2/24	0.89	2/126	0.01	0	United States	14/24	0.71	20/126	-0.02	▼1
Finland	3/24	0.87	3/126	0.00	0	Spain	15/24	0.71	21/126	0.01	▲2
Sweden	4/24	0.85	4/126	-0.01	0	Portugal	16/24	0.71	22/126	-0.01	▼1
Netherlands	5/24	0.84	5/126	-0.01	0	Slovenia	17/24	0.67	26/126	0.00	0
Germany	6/24	0.84	6/126	0.00	0	Poland	18/24	0.66	27/126	-0.01	▼2
Austria	7/24	0.82	7/126	0.01	▲1	Italy	19/24	0.65	28/126	0.01	▲3
Canada	8/24	0.81	9/126	0.00	0	Romania	20/24	0.64	31/126	-0.01	▼2
Estonia	9/24	0.81	10/126	0.01	▲2	Greece	21/24	0.62	36/126	0.01	▲4
United Kingdom	10/24	0.80	12/126	-0.01	▼1	Croatia	22/24	0.61	42/126	0.00	▼4
Belgium	11/24	0.79	14/126	0.02	▲1	Bulgaria	23/24	0.54	54/126	0.01	▲4
France	12/24	0.73	17/126	0.00	▲1	Hungary	24/24	0.53	57/126	-0.01	▼4

Middle East & North Africa

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]	Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]
United Arab Emirates	1/8	0.64	32/126	0.00	0	Morocco	5/8	0.50	74/126	-0.01	▼3
Jordan	2/8	0.57	49/126	-0.03	▼4	Lebanon	6/8	0.47	89/126	0.00	▲3
Tunisia	3/8	0.53	61/126	-0.01	▼4	Iran	7/8	0.45	102/126	-0.03	▼16
Algeria	4/8	0.51	72/126			Egypt	8/8	0.36	121/126	0.00	0

South Asia

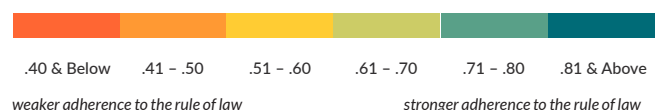
Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]	Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]
Nepal	1/6	0.53	59/126	0.00	▲2	Bangladesh	4/6	0.41	112/126	0.00	▲1
Sri Lanka	2/6	0.52	63/126	0.00	▼1	Pakistan	5/6	0.39	117/126	0.00	▼1
India	3/6	0.51	68/126	-0.01	▼3	Afghanistan	6/6	0.35	123/126	0.00	0

Sub-Saharan Africa

Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]	Country/Jurisdiction	Regional Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Change in Overall Score*	Change in Global Rank [†]
Namibia	1/30	0.62	34/126			Togo	16/30	0.45	100/126		
Mauritius	2/30	0.61	37/126			Kenya	17/30	0.45	101/126	0.00	0
Rwanda	3/30	0.61	40/126			Mali	18/30	0.45	103/126		
Botswana	4/30	0.59	44/126	0.01	▲4	Niger	19/30	0.44	104/126		
South Africa	5/30	0.58	47/126	-0.01	0	Guinea	20/30	0.44	105/126		
Ghana	6/30	0.58	48/126	-0.01	▼2	Nigeria	21/30	0.43	106/126	0.00	0
Senegal	7/30	0.55	52/126	0.00	0	Madagascar	22/30	0.43	107/126	-0.01	0
Malawi	8/30	0.51	67/126	0.00	▲2	Mozambique	23/30	0.43	108/126		
Burkina Faso	9/30	0.50	73/126	0.00	▲1	Angola	24/30	0.41	111/126		
Benin	10/30	0.50	79/126			Uganda	25/30	0.40	113/126	0.00	▲2
Tanzania	11/30	0.47	91/126	0.00	0	Zimbabwe	26/30	0.40	116/126	0.03	▲3
Zambia	12/30	0.47	92/126	-0.01	▼4	Ethiopia	27/30	0.39	118/126	0.01	0
Cote d'Ivoire	13/30	0.46	93/126	-0.01	▼4	Cameroon	28/30	0.37	120/126	0.01	0
Liberia	14/30	0.46	97/126	0.01	▲2	Mauritania	29/30	0.35	122/126		
Sierra Leone	15/30	0.45	98/126	0.00	0	Congo, Dem. Rep.	30/30	0.33	124/126		

* Scores and change in scores are rounded to two decimal places.

[†] The change in rankings was calculated by comparing the positions of the 113 countries measured in 2017-2018 with the rankings of the same 113 countries in 2019, exclusive of the 13 new countries indexed in 2019.



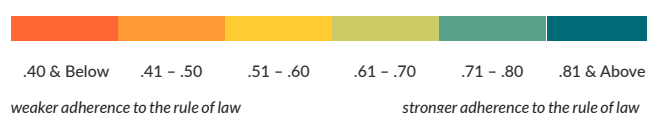
Rule of Law Around the World by Income

Low Income

Country/Jurisdiction	Low Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Low Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Rwanda	1/20	0.61	40/126	Mali	11/20	0.45	103/126
Senegal	2/20	0.55	52/126	Niger	12/20	0.44	104/126
Nepal	3/20	0.53	59/126	Guinea	13/20	0.44	105/126
Malawi	4/20	0.51	67/126	Madagascar	14/20	0.43	107/126
Burkina Faso	5/20	0.50	73/126	Mozambique	15/20	0.43	108/126
Benin	6/20	0.50	79/126	Uganda	16/20	0.40	113/126
Tanzania	7/20	0.47	91/126	Zimbabwe	17/20	0.40	116/126
Liberia	8/20	0.46	97/126	Ethiopia	18/20	0.39	118/126
Sierra Leone	9/20	0.45	98/126	Afghanistan	19/20	0.35	123/126
Togo	10/20	0.45	100/126	Congo, Dem. Rep.	20/20	0.33	124/126

Lower Middle Income

Country/Jurisdiction	Lower Middle Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Lower Middle Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Georgia	1/30	0.61	41/126	Cote d'Ivoire	16/30	0.46	93/126
Ghana	2/30	0.58	48/126	Uzbekistan	17/30	0.46	94/126
Mongolia	3/30	0.55	53/126	Kenya	18/30	0.45	101/126
Tunisia	4/30	0.53	61/126	Nigeria	19/30	0.43	106/126
Indonesia	5/30	0.52	62/126	Myanmar	20/30	0.42	110/126
Sri Lanka	6/30	0.52	63/126	Angola	21/30	0.41	111/126
India	7/30	0.51	68/126	Bangladesh	22/30	0.41	112/126
Morocco	8/30	0.50	74/126	Nicaragua	23/30	0.40	114/126
Ukraine	9/30	0.50	77/126	Honduras	24/30	0.40	115/126
Vietnam	10/30	0.49	81/126	Pakistan	25/30	0.39	117/126
Moldova	11/30	0.49	83/126	Bolivia	26/30	0.38	119/126
El Salvador	12/30	0.48	84/126	Cameroon	27/30	0.37	120/126
Kyrgyzstan	13/30	0.48	85/126	Egypt	28/30	0.36	121/126
Philippines	14/30	0.47	90/126	Mauritania	29/30	0.35	122/126
Zambia	15/30	0.47	92/126	Cambodia	30/30	0.32	125/126



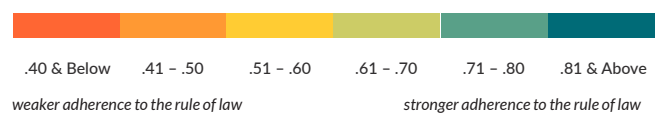
* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Upper Middle Income

Country/Jurisdiction	Upper Middle Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Upper Middle Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Costa Rica	1/38	0.69	24/126	Suriname	20/38	0.51	69/126
Romania	2/38	0.64	31/126	Peru	21/38	0.51	70/126
Namibia	3/38	0.62	34/126	Albania	22/38	0.51	71/126
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	4/38	0.62	35/126	Algeria	23/38	0.51	72/126
Mauritius	5/38	0.61	37/126	Guyana	24/38	0.50	75/126
St. Lucia	6/38	0.61	38/126	Thailand	25/38	0.50	76/126
Grenada	7/38	0.60	43/126	Serbia	26/38	0.50	78/126
Botswana	8/38	0.59	44/126	Colombia	27/38	0.50	80/126
Dominica	9/38	0.59	45/126	China	28/38	0.49	82/126
South Africa	10/38	0.58	47/126	Belize	29/38	0.48	86/126
Jordan	11/38	0.57	49/126	Ecuador	30/38	0.48	87/126
Jamaica	12/38	0.56	50/126	Russia	31/38	0.47	88/126
Malaysia	13/38	0.55	51/126	Lebanon	32/38	0.47	89/126
Bulgaria	14/38	0.54	54/126	Dominican Republic	33/38	0.46	95/126
Macedonia, FYR	15/38	0.54	56/126	Guatemala	34/38	0.46	96/126
Brazil	16/38	0.53	58/126	Mexico	35/38	0.45	99/126
Bosnia & Herzegovina	17/38	0.53	60/126	Iran	36/38	0.45	102/126
Kazakhstan	18/38	0.52	65/126	Turkey	37/38	0.42	109/126
Belarus	19/38	0.52	66/126	Venezuela	38/38	0.28	126/126

High Income

Country/Jurisdiction	High Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	High Income Rank	Overall Score*	Global Rank
Denmark	1/38	0.90	1/126	United States	20/38	0.71	20/126
Norway	2/38	0.89	2/126	Spain	21/38	0.71	21/126
Finland	3/38	0.87	3/126	Portugal	22/38	0.71	22/126
Sweden	4/38	0.85	4/126	Uruguay	23/38	0.71	23/126
Netherlands	5/38	0.84	5/126	Chile	24/38	0.68	25/126
Germany	6/38	0.84	6/126	Slovenia	25/38	0.67	26/126
Austria	7/38	0.82	7/126	Poland	26/38	0.66	27/126
New Zealand	8/38	0.82	8/126	Italy	27/38	0.65	28/126
Canada	9/38	0.81	9/126	Barbados	28/38	0.65	29/126
Estonia	10/38	0.81	10/126	St. Kitts & Nevis	29/38	0.65	30/126
Australia	11/38	0.80	11/126	United Arab Emirates	30/38	0.64	32/126
United Kingdom	12/38	0.80	12/126	Antigua & Barbuda	31/38	0.63	33/126
Singapore	13/38	0.80	13/126	Greece	32/38	0.62	36/126
Belgium	14/38	0.79	14/126	Bahamas	33/38	0.61	39/126
Japan	15/38	0.78	15/126	Croatia	34/38	0.61	42/126
Hong Kong SAR, China	16/38	0.77	16/126	Argentina	35/38	0.58	46/126
France	17/38	0.73	17/126	Trinidad & Tobago	36/38	0.54	55/126
Republic of Korea	18/38	0.73	18/126	Hungary	37/38	0.53	57/126
Czech Republic	19/38	0.73	19/126	Panama	38/38	0.52	64/126



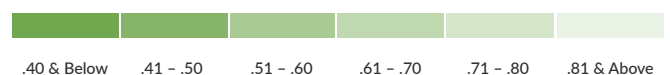
* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

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. For a further breakdown of Absence of Corruption by sub-factor, please refer to page 11.

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank
Denmark	0.95	1	Malaysia	0.58	43	Tanzania	0.42	85
Norway	0.94	2	Romania	0.57	44	Ecuador	0.41	86
Singapore	0.91	3	Croatia	0.57	45	Ghana	0.41	87
Sweden	0.91	4	Greece	0.57	46	Vietnam	0.40	88
Finland	0.89	5	Belarus	0.55	47	Zambia	0.40	89
Netherlands	0.88	6	China	0.55	48	Egypt	0.40	90
New Zealand	0.87	7	Jamaica	0.54	49	El Salvador	0.40	91
Austria	0.84	8	Senegal	0.54	50	Lebanon	0.39	92
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.84	9	Namibia	0.53	51	Dominican Republic	0.39	93
Canada	0.83	10	Argentina	0.52	52	Colombia	0.38	94
United Kingdom	0.83	11	Hungary	0.51	53	Uzbekistan	0.38	95
Germany	0.82	12	Suriname	0.51	54	Benin	0.38	96
Japan	0.82	13	Trinidad & Tobago	0.50	55	Indonesia	0.38	97
Australia	0.81	14	Thailand	0.49	56	Cote d'Ivoire	0.37	98
Estonia	0.80	15	Turkey	0.48	57	Mozambique	0.37	99
Belgium	0.80	16	South Africa	0.48	58	Guatemala	0.37	100
United Arab Emirates	0.79	17	Tunisia	0.47	59	Bangladesh	0.37	101
France	0.75	18	Myanmar	0.47	60	Sierra Leone	0.35	102
Uruguay	0.74	19	Kazakhstan	0.47	61	Albania	0.35	103
United States	0.74	20	Macedonia, FYR	0.47	62	Nicaragua	0.35	104
Poland	0.73	21	Philippines	0.47	63	Nigeria	0.34	105
Portugal	0.72	22	Ethiopia	0.46	64	Honduras	0.34	106
Spain	0.72	23	Guyana	0.46	65	Peru	0.33	107
Georgia	0.70	24	Sri Lanka	0.46	66	Ukraine	0.33	108
Chile	0.70	25	Brazil	0.45	67	Moldova	0.32	109
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.70	26	Russia	0.45	68	Liberia	0.32	110
Barbados	0.68	27	Algeria	0.45	69	Venezuela	0.32	111
Costa Rica	0.68	28	Iran	0.45	70	Pakistan	0.32	112
Republic of Korea	0.67	29	Morocco	0.44	71	Kyrgyzstan	0.31	113
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.67	30	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.44	72	Mali	0.31	114
Grenada	0.66	31	Serbia	0.44	73	Zimbabwe	0.31	115
Slovenia	0.66	32	Belize	0.44	74	Mauritania	0.31	116
Bahamas	0.65	33	Mongolia	0.44	75	Mexico	0.29	117
Czech Republic	0.64	34	Burkina Faso	0.44	76	Guinea	0.28	118
St. Lucia	0.63	35	Bulgaria	0.44	77	Afghanistan	0.28	119
Italy	0.63	36	Nepal	0.43	78	Kenya	0.27	120
Antigua & Barbuda	0.61	37	Niger	0.43	79	Cameroon	0.27	121
Dominica	0.60	38	India	0.43	80	Madagascar	0.26	122
Botswana	0.60	39	Angola	0.42	81	Bolivia	0.26	123
Rwanda	0.60	40	Togo	0.42	82	Uganda	0.26	124
Mauritius	0.58	41	Malawi	0.42	83	Cambodia	0.24	125
Jordan	0.58	42	Panama	0.42	84	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.18	126



weaker adherence to the rule of law

stronger adherence to the rule of law

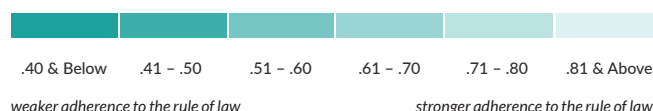
* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Open Government



Factor 3 measures the openness of government defined by the extent to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. This factor measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government. For a further breakdown of Open Government by sub-factor, please refer to page 12.

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank
Norway	0.88	1	Moldova	0.55	44	Bangladesh	0.44	86
Finland	0.87	2	Peru	0.55	45	Morocco	0.44	87
Denmark	0.86	3	Ukraine	0.55	46	Lebanon	0.44	88
Sweden	0.86	4	Indonesia	0.54	47	Mali	0.43	89
Netherlands	0.82	5	Kyrgyzstan	0.54	48	Malawi	0.43	90
Australia	0.82	6	Bulgaria	0.54	49	Nigeria	0.43	91
New Zealand	0.81	7	Mauritius	0.54	50	Honduras	0.42	92
Canada	0.81	8	Philippines	0.53	51	Sierra Leone	0.42	93
Estonia	0.80	9	Antigua & Barbuda	0.52	52	Turkey	0.42	94
United Kingdom	0.80	10	Barbados	0.52	53	Bolivia	0.42	95
Germany	0.79	11	Nepal	0.52	54	China	0.42	96
France	0.79	12	Dominican Republic	0.51	55	St. Kitts & Nevis	0.41	97
United States	0.77	13	Ghana	0.51	56	Algeria	0.41	98
Belgium	0.77	14	El Salvador	0.51	57	Jordan	0.41	99
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.75	15	Mongolia	0.51	58	Uganda	0.40	100
Austria	0.72	16	Ecuador	0.51	59	Benin	0.39	101
Chile	0.72	17	Guatemala	0.51	60	Guinea	0.39	102
Uruguay	0.71	18	Tunisia	0.50	61	Malaysia	0.38	103
Costa Rica	0.71	19	Bahamas	0.50	62	Tanzania	0.38	104
Spain	0.70	20	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.50	63	Zambia	0.38	105
Republic of Korea	0.69	21	Dominica	0.50	64	Nicaragua	0.38	106
Japan	0.69	22	St. Lucia	0.50	65	Afghanistan	0.37	107
Portugal	0.67	23	Sri Lanka	0.50	66	Mozambique	0.37	108
Czech Republic	0.66	24	Russia	0.49	67	Cote d'Ivoire	0.37	109
Singapore	0.66	25	Macedonia, FYR	0.49	68	Suriname	0.37	110
Slovenia	0.65	26	Kenya	0.49	69	Belarus	0.36	111
Colombia	0.63	27	Liberia	0.49	70	United Arab Emirates	0.36	112
Argentina	0.63	28	Thailand	0.48	71	Niger	0.35	113
Italy	0.63	29	Botswana	0.48	72	Myanmar	0.35	114
Poland	0.63	30	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.47	73	Cameroon	0.34	115
South Africa	0.62	31	Serbia	0.47	74	Zimbabwe	0.33	116
Romania	0.62	32	Kazakhstan	0.47	75	Angola	0.32	117
Brazil	0.62	33	Grenada	0.47	76	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.32	118
India	0.61	34	Albania	0.46	77	Uzbekistan	0.31	119
Mexico	0.61	35	Madagascar	0.46	78	Togo	0.31	120
Croatia	0.61	36	Burkina Faso	0.46	79	Iran	0.29	121
Greece	0.61	37	Hungary	0.46	80	Venezuela	0.29	122
Panama	0.59	38	Vietnam	0.46	81	Ethiopia	0.28	123
Georgia	0.59	39	Belize	0.45	82	Cambodia	0.27	124
Namibia	0.58	40	Pakistan	0.45	83	Mauritania	0.26	125
Rwanda	0.57	41	Guyana	0.44	84	Egypt	0.22	126
Trinidad & Tobago	0.56	42	Senegal	0.44	85			
Jamaica	0.56	43						



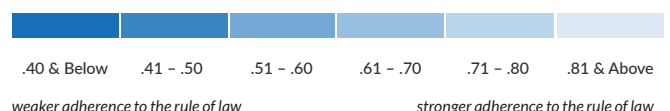
* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Fundamental Rights



Factor 4 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. For a further breakdown of Fundamental Rights by sub-factor, please refer to page 12.

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank
Finland	0.92	1	South Africa	0.64	43	Niger	0.49	85
Denmark	0.92	2	Grenada	0.63	44	Ecuador	0.49	86
Norway	0.90	3	Jamaica	0.63	45	Togo	0.49	87
Sweden	0.86	4	Peru	0.63	46	Belize	0.49	88
Austria	0.85	5	Panama	0.62	47	Thailand	0.48	89
Germany	0.85	6	Georgia	0.62	48	Malaysia	0.48	90
Belgium	0.84	7	Albania	0.61	49	Algeria	0.48	91
Netherlands	0.84	8	Ukraine	0.61	50	Madagascar	0.47	92
Canada	0.83	9	Bulgaria	0.60	51	Bolivia	0.47	93
Estonia	0.83	10	Senegal	0.60	52	Belarus	0.47	94
United Kingdom	0.82	11	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.59	53	Kazakhstan	0.46	95
New Zealand	0.80	12	Trinidad & Tobago	0.59	54	Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	96
Australia	0.79	13	Malawi	0.59	55	Vietnam	0.46	97
Portugal	0.79	14	Hungary	0.58	56	United Arab Emirates	0.46	98
Czech Republic	0.78	15	Mongolia	0.58	57	Nigeria	0.46	99
Spain	0.78	16	Botswana	0.58	58	Morocco	0.46	100
Japan	0.78	17	Burkina Faso	0.57	59	Kenya	0.46	101
Costa Rica	0.78	18	Macedonia, FYR	0.57	60	Tanzania	0.45	102
Uruguay	0.76	19	Benin	0.56	61	Zambia	0.45	103
France	0.74	20	Dominican Republic	0.56	62	Russia	0.45	104
Barbados	0.74	21	Serbia	0.56	63	Philippines	0.42	105
Republic of Korea	0.74	22	Tunisia	0.56	64	Mozambique	0.42	106
Slovenia	0.73	23	Guyana	0.56	65	Honduras	0.41	107
Chile	0.73	24	Guatemala	0.55	66	Afghanistan	0.40	108
Italy	0.73	25	Suriname	0.55	67	Uzbekistan	0.39	109
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.72	26	Brazil	0.55	68	Cameroon	0.39	110
United States	0.72	27	Nepal	0.54	69	Nicaragua	0.39	111
Argentina	0.70	28	Sri Lanka	0.54	70	Mauritania	0.39	112
Romania	0.70	29	Moldova	0.54	71	Angola	0.38	113
Singapore	0.69	30	Mali	0.54	72	Pakistan	0.38	114
Antigua & Barbuda	0.69	31	Mexico	0.54	73	Uganda	0.38	115
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.68	32	Colombia	0.53	74	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.37	116
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.66	33	India	0.53	75	Cambodia	0.35	117
Bahamas	0.66	34	El Salvador	0.52	76	Zimbabwe	0.35	118
St. Lucia	0.66	35	Rwanda	0.52	77	Bangladesh	0.33	119
Greece	0.66	36	Liberia	0.52	78	Venezuela	0.33	120
Namibia	0.66	37	Sierra Leone	0.52	79	China	0.32	121
Poland	0.66	38	Guinea	0.52	80	Turkey	0.32	122
Croatia	0.65	39	Lebanon	0.52	81	Myanmar	0.31	123
Mauritius	0.64	40	Indonesia	0.52	82	Ethiopia	0.29	124
Dominica	0.64	41	Jordan	0.49	83	Egypt	0.29	125
Ghana	0.64	42	Kyrgyzstan	0.49	84	Iran	0.25	126



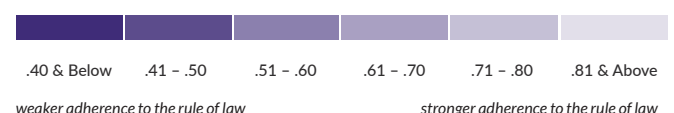
* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

Order & Security



Factor 5 measures how well a society ensures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and is 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. For a further breakdown of Order & Security by sub-factor, please refer to page 12.

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank
Singapore	0.93	1	Grenada	0.77	44	Russia	0.66	86
Denmark	0.93	2	Mauritius	0.77	45	Cambodia	0.66	87
Norway	0.93	3	Mongolia	0.77	46	Myanmar	0.66	88
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.93	4	Barbados	0.76	47	Mauritania	0.65	89
Japan	0.92	5	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.76	48	Suriname	0.65	90
Finland	0.92	6	United States	0.76	49	Niger	0.65	91
United Arab Emirates	0.91	7	Dominica	0.76	50	Brazil	0.65	92
Canada	0.91	8	Guinea	0.75	51	Ethiopia	0.64	93
Uzbekistan	0.91	9	Kyrgyzstan	0.75	52	Peru	0.64	94
Hungary	0.91	10	Bahamas	0.75	53	Lebanon	0.64	95
Czech Republic	0.90	11	Iran	0.75	54	Turkey	0.63	96
Austria	0.90	12	Italy	0.74	55	Tunisia	0.63	97
Estonia	0.89	13	France	0.74	56	El Salvador	0.63	98
Slovenia	0.89	14	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.74	57	Dominican Republic	0.63	99
Germany	0.89	15	Togo	0.74	58	Ecuador	0.62	100
New Zealand	0.89	16	Namibia	0.73	59	Burkina Faso	0.62	101
Sweden	0.88	17	Ukraine	0.73	60	Mozambique	0.62	102
Australia	0.87	18	Belize	0.73	61	Argentina	0.62	103
Poland	0.86	19	Greece	0.72	62	Jamaica	0.62	104
Netherlands	0.85	20	Nepal	0.72	63	Guyana	0.61	105
United Kingdom	0.85	21	Algeria	0.72	64	South Africa	0.61	106
Republic of Korea	0.84	22	St. Lucia	0.72	65	Liberia	0.61	107
Romania	0.84	23	Botswana	0.71	66	Honduras	0.60	108
Rwanda	0.84	24	Thailand	0.71	67	Guatemala	0.59	109
Croatia	0.82	25	Madagascar	0.71	68	Bolivia	0.59	110
Belgium	0.81	26	Ghana	0.71	69	India	0.59	111
Belarus	0.81	27	Indonesia	0.70	70	Uganda	0.59	112
Moldova	0.80	28	Sri Lanka	0.70	71	Colombia	0.59	113
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.79	29	Nicaragua	0.70	72	Angola	0.57	114
China	0.79	30	Uruguay	0.70	73	Philippines	0.57	115
Albania	0.79	31	Morocco	0.69	74	Bangladesh	0.57	116
Macedonia, FYR	0.79	32	Costa Rica	0.69	75	Mexico	0.57	117
Portugal	0.79	33	Senegal	0.69	76	Mali	0.56	118
Antigua & Barbuda	0.78	34	Tanzania	0.69	77	Kenya	0.56	119
Benin	0.78	35	Zambia	0.69	78	Egypt	0.54	120
Georgia	0.78	36	Sierra Leone	0.68	79	Cameroon	0.51	121
Kazakhstan	0.78	37	Cote d'Ivoire	0.68	80	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.48	122
Serbia	0.78	38	Malawi	0.68	81	Venezuela	0.48	123
Spain	0.77	39	Panama	0.68	82	Pakistan	0.36	124
Vietnam	0.77	40	Chile	0.68	83	Nigeria	0.35	125
Bulgaria	0.77	41	Zimbabwe	0.67	84	Afghanistan	0.30	126
Jordan	0.77	42	Trinidad & Tobago	0.66	85			
Malaysia	0.77	43						



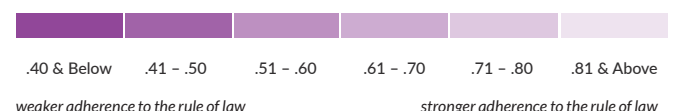
* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.

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. 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. For a further breakdown of Regulatory Enforcement by sub-factor, please refer to page 13.

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank
Denmark	0.90	1	Croatia	0.55	44	Guyana	0.46	86
Norway	0.87	2	Ghana	0.55	45	Mexico	0.46	87
Singapore	0.87	3	Senegal	0.55	46	Burkina Faso	0.46	88
Netherlands	0.86	4	South Africa	0.55	47	Kenya	0.46	89
New Zealand	0.85	5	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.54	48	Nicaragua	0.45	90
Sweden	0.85	6	Bulgaria	0.54	49	Malawi	0.45	91
Germany	0.85	7	Mali	0.54	50	Kyrgyzstan	0.45	92
Austria	0.84	8	Morocco	0.54	51	Vietnam	0.45	93
Finland	0.84	9	Jamaica	0.54	52	Lebanon	0.44	94
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.82	10	Tunisia	0.53	53	Niger	0.44	95
United Kingdom	0.82	11	Malaysia	0.53	54	Uzbekistan	0.44	96
Australia	0.81	12	Argentina	0.52	55	Albania	0.44	97
Belgium	0.81	13	Cote d'Ivoire	0.52	56	Liberia	0.43	98
Canada	0.81	14	Algeria	0.52	57	Guinea	0.43	99
Estonia	0.79	15	Dominica	0.52	58	Nigeria	0.43	100
Japan	0.78	16	Brazil	0.52	59	Tanzania	0.43	101
France	0.77	17	Panama	0.51	60	Zambia	0.43	102
Republic of Korea	0.73	18	Trinidad & Tobago	0.51	61	Ukraine	0.42	103
United States	0.73	19	Bahamas	0.51	62	Uganda	0.42	104
United Arab Emirates	0.72	20	Kazakhstan	0.51	63	Bangladesh	0.42	105
Czech Republic	0.70	21	Benin	0.51	64	Turkey	0.42	106
Uruguay	0.69	22	Belarus	0.50	65	Moldova	0.42	107
Spain	0.68	23	Nepal	0.50	66	Guatemala	0.42	108
Costa Rica	0.68	24	Colombia	0.50	67	Angola	0.42	109
Chile	0.65	25	Peru	0.50	68	Belize	0.42	110
Portugal	0.64	26	Sri Lanka	0.49	69	Cameroon	0.41	111
Slovenia	0.64	27	Ecuador	0.49	70	Bolivia	0.40	112
Mauritius	0.63	28	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.49	71	Honduras	0.40	113
Barbados	0.62	29	Russia	0.49	72	Dominican Republic	0.39	114
Poland	0.62	30	Togo	0.49	73	Mozambique	0.38	115
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.61	31	El Salvador	0.49	74	Pakistan	0.38	116
Botswana	0.60	32	Mongolia	0.49	75	Zimbabwe	0.38	117
Italy	0.59	33	India	0.48	76	Sierra Leone	0.37	118
Greece	0.59	34	Macedonia, FYR	0.48	77	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.37	119
Namibia	0.58	35	China	0.48	78	Ethiopia	0.36	120
Jordan	0.58	36	Iran	0.48	79	Egypt	0.35	121
Antigua & Barbuda	0.58	37	Thailand	0.48	80	Afghanistan	0.35	122
St. Lucia	0.58	38	Serbia	0.47	81	Madagascar	0.35	123
Grenada	0.58	39	Hungary	0.47	82	Cambodia	0.29	124
Romania	0.57	40	Philippines	0.47	83	Mauritania	0.26	125
Rwanda	0.57	41	Suriname	0.47	84	Venezuela	0.20	126
Georgia	0.56	42	Myanmar	0.46	85			
Indonesia	0.55	43						

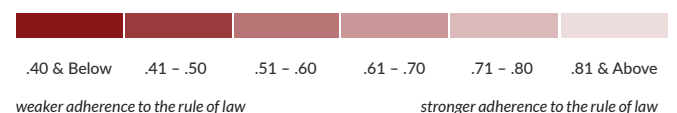


* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.



Factor 7 measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable as well as 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. For a further breakdown of Civil Justice by sub-factor, please refer to page 13.

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank
Denmark	0.87	1	Belarus	0.60	43	Sri Lanka	0.47	85
Netherlands	0.86	2	Kazakhstan	0.59	44	Nepal	0.47	86
Germany	0.86	3	South Africa	0.59	45	Moldova	0.47	87
Norway	0.85	4	Dominica	0.59	46	Zambia	0.47	88
Singapore	0.83	5	Argentina	0.58	47	Peru	0.46	89
Sweden	0.81	6	Croatia	0.58	48	Mozambique	0.46	90
Estonia	0.80	7	Greece	0.58	49	Zimbabwe	0.46	91
Finland	0.80	8	Bahamas	0.58	50	Burkina Faso	0.46	92
Japan	0.79	9	Trinidad & Tobago	0.58	51	Hungary	0.46	93
Austria	0.78	10	Macedonia, FYR	0.57	52	Vietnam	0.45	94
New Zealand	0.78	11	Senegal	0.56	53	Uganda	0.45	95
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.77	12	Bulgaria	0.56	54	Turkey	0.45	96
Republic of Korea	0.77	13	Italy	0.56	55	India	0.45	97
Australia	0.76	14	Algeria	0.55	56	Angola	0.44	98
Belgium	0.76	15	Brazil	0.55	57	Philippines	0.44	99
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.75	16	Iran	0.55	58	Albania	0.44	100
Uruguay	0.75	17	Mongolia	0.54	59	Liberia	0.44	101
United Kingdom	0.73	18	China	0.54	60	Indonesia	0.44	102
France	0.71	19	Ukraine	0.54	61	Lebanon	0.44	103
Canada	0.70	20	Georgia	0.54	62	Dominican Republic	0.43	104
Czech Republic	0.70	21	Morocco	0.54	63	Niger	0.43	105
Portugal	0.69	22	Malawi	0.54	64	Mali	0.43	106
Spain	0.67	23	Guyana	0.53	65	Honduras	0.41	107
Namibia	0.66	24	Russia	0.52	66	Guinea	0.41	108
Antigua & Barbuda	0.66	25	Cote d'Ivoire	0.52	67	Nicaragua	0.41	109
United Arab Emirates	0.66	26	El Salvador	0.51	68	Sierra Leone	0.41	110
St. Lucia	0.66	27	Jamaica	0.51	69	Ethiopia	0.41	111
Barbados	0.65	28	Suriname	0.51	70	Madagascar	0.40	112
Romania	0.64	29	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.51	71	Mexico	0.40	113
United States	0.64	30	Uzbekistan	0.51	72	Bangladesh	0.39	114
Poland	0.64	31	Belize	0.50	73	Cameroon	0.39	115
Jordan	0.63	32	Serbia	0.50	74	Benin	0.38	116
Mauritius	0.63	33	Tunisia	0.49	75	Egypt	0.38	117
Chile	0.63	34	Thailand	0.49	76	Pakistan	0.38	118
Rwanda	0.63	35	Kyrgyzstan	0.49	77	Afghanistan	0.38	119
Slovenia	0.63	36	Panama	0.49	78	Guatemala	0.37	120
Costa Rica	0.62	37	Nigeria	0.48	79	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.36	121
Grenada	0.62	38	Ecuador	0.48	80	Myanmar	0.36	122
Ghana	0.62	39	Colombia	0.48	81	Bolivia	0.35	123
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.61	40	Tanzania	0.48	82	Mauritania	0.32	124
Botswana	0.60	41	Kenya	0.47	83	Venezuela	0.28	125
Malaysia	0.60	42	Togo	0.47	84	Cambodia	0.23	126

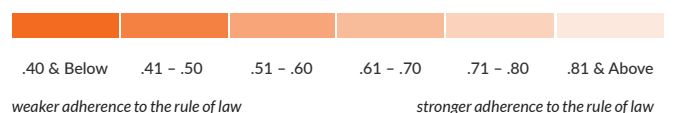


* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.



Factor 8 evaluates a country's 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. An assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers. For a further breakdown of Criminal Justice by sub-factor, please refer to page 13.

Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank	Country/Jurisdiction	Factor Score*	Factor Rank
Finland	0.84	1	Suriname	0.53	43	Turkey	0.38	85
Denmark	0.83	2	Mauritius	0.53	44	Indonesia	0.37	86
Norway	0.83	3	South Africa	0.52	45	Ukraine	0.37	87
Sweden	0.81	4	Georgia	0.52	46	Zimbabwe	0.37	88
Austria	0.80	5	Greece	0.51	47	Togo	0.36	89
Singapore	0.78	6	Croatia	0.51	48	Sierra Leone	0.36	90
Germany	0.78	7	Jamaica	0.50	49	Trinidad & Tobago	0.35	91
Netherlands	0.76	8	Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.50	50	Pakistan	0.35	92
United Kingdom	0.75	9	Grenada	0.50	51	Angola	0.35	93
Japan	0.74	10	Mongolia	0.50	52	Brazil	0.35	94
Canada	0.73	11	Ghana	0.49	53	Ecuador	0.35	95
Australia	0.73	12	Belarus	0.48	54	Madagascar	0.34	96
New Zealand	0.72	13	Hungary	0.48	55	Moldova	0.34	97
Belgium	0.72	14	Macedonia, FYR	0.47	56	Mozambique	0.34	98
Hong Kong SAR, China	0.71	15	China	0.47	57	Belize	0.34	99
Estonia	0.71	16	Albania	0.47	58	Dominican Republic	0.34	100
Republic of Korea	0.71	17	Burkina Faso	0.47	59	Russia	0.34	101
Czech Republic	0.70	18	Vietnam	0.46	60	Niger	0.34	102
United Arab Emirates	0.67	19	Argentina	0.45	61	Bangladesh	0.34	103
Spain	0.66	20	Bulgaria	0.45	62	Ethiopia	0.33	104
Italy	0.64	21	Sri Lanka	0.45	63	Peru	0.33	105
France	0.63	22	Malawi	0.45	64	Colombia	0.33	106
United States	0.63	23	Senegal	0.45	65	Uganda	0.33	107
Bahamas	0.62	24	Nepal	0.44	66	Liberia	0.32	108
Poland	0.61	25	Uzbekistan	0.44	67	Guatemala	0.32	109
Portugal	0.60	26	Benin	0.44	68	Panama	0.31	110
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.60	27	Kazakhstan	0.44	69	Guinea	0.31	111
Jordan	0.58	28	Zambia	0.43	70	Kyrgyzstan	0.31	112
Barbados	0.58	29	Algeria	0.43	71	Philippines	0.31	113
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.57	30	Nigeria	0.43	72	Mauritania	0.30	114
St. Lucia	0.57	31	Tunisia	0.43	73	Mexico	0.29	115
Romania	0.57	32	Thailand	0.42	74	Myanmar	0.29	116
Chile	0.57	33	Iran	0.42	75	El Salvador	0.29	117
Botswana	0.57	34	Egypt	0.41	76	Cameroon	0.28	118
Antigua & Barbuda	0.56	35	India	0.40	77	Afghanistan	0.28	119
Costa Rica	0.55	36	Guyana	0.38	78	Nicaragua	0.28	120
Dominica	0.55	37	Morocco	0.38	79	Mali	0.28	121
Slovenia	0.55	38	Lebanon	0.38	80	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.27	122
Rwanda	0.55	39	Serbia	0.38	81	Honduras	0.26	123
Namibia	0.54	40	Cote d'Ivoire	0.38	82	Cambodia	0.25	124
Malaysia	0.54	41	Tanzania	0.38	83	Bolivia	0.21	125
Uruguay	0.54	42	Kenya	0.38	84	Venezuela	0.14	126



* Scores are rounded to two decimal places.



Section
Three

Country Profiles



How to Read the Country Profiles

This section presents profiles for the 126 countries and jurisdictions included in the *WJP Rule of Law Index*® 2019 report. Each 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 in the same regional and income groups. The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score (strong adherence to rule of law) and 0 signifies the lowest possible score (weak adherence to rule of law). The country profiles consist of four sections, outlined below.

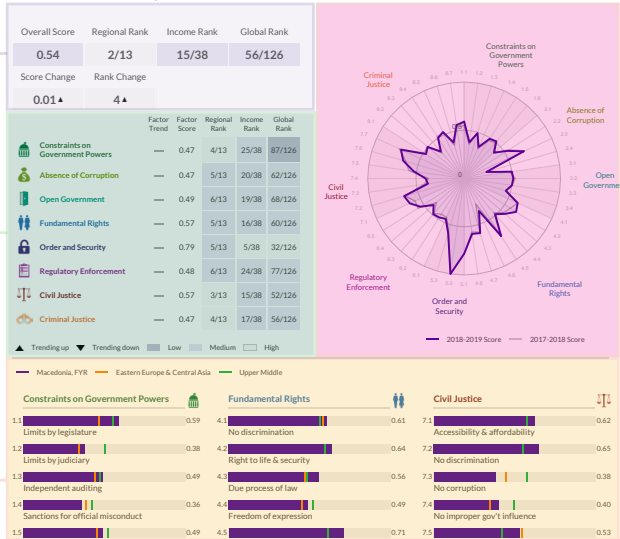
Section 1: Displays the country's overall rule of law score; its overall global, income, and regional ranks; and its change in score and rank from the 2017–2018 edition of the Index.

Section 2: Displays the featured country's individual factor scores, along with its global, regional, and income group rankings. The global, regional, and income rankings are distributed across three tiers—high, medium, and low—as indicated by the color of the box where the score is found.

Section 3: Displays the country's disaggregated scores for each of the sub-factors that compose the *WJP Rule of Law Index*.

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 orange line. The average score of the country's income group is represented by the green line.

Macedonia, FYR



Section 4: Presents the individual sub-factor scores underlying each of the factors listed in Section 3 of the country profile.

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 for 2019 are represented by the purple line. The featured country's scores for 2017-2018 are represented by the gray line.

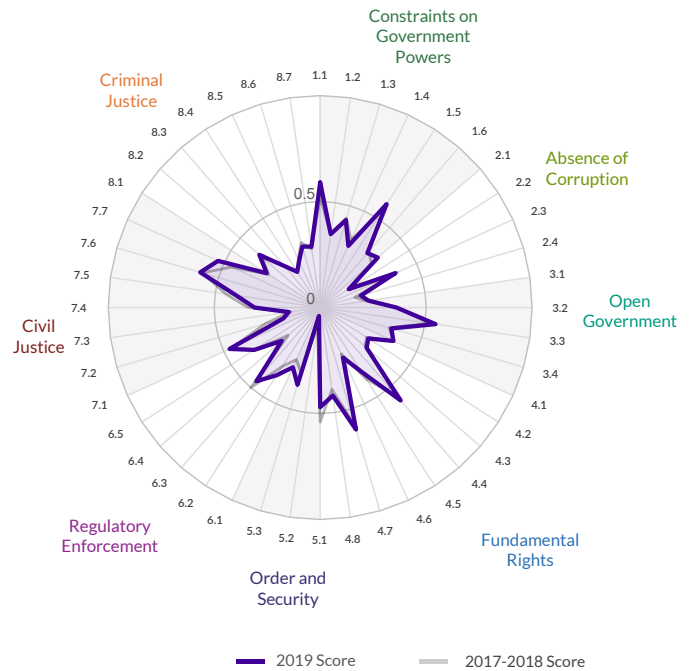
Afghanistan

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

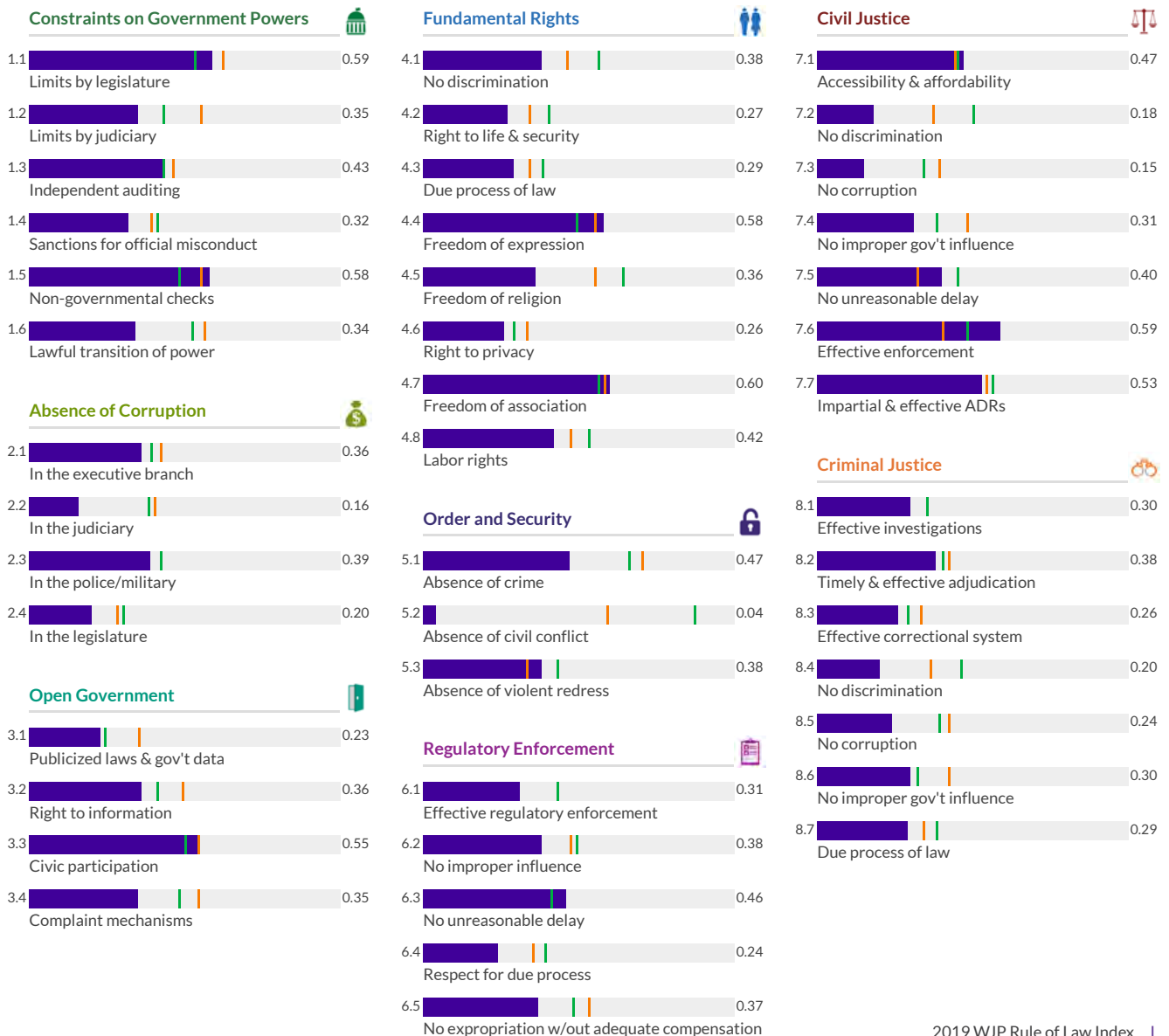
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.35	6/6	19/20	123/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	5/6	13/20	98/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	6/6	17/20	119/126
Open Government	—	0.37	6/6	14/20	107/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.40	4/6	16/20	108/126
Order and Security	—	0.30	6/6	20/20	126/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	6/6	19/20	122/126
Civil Justice	—	0.38	6/6	19/20	119/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	6/6	18/20	119/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Afghanistan — South Asia — Low



Albania

Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia

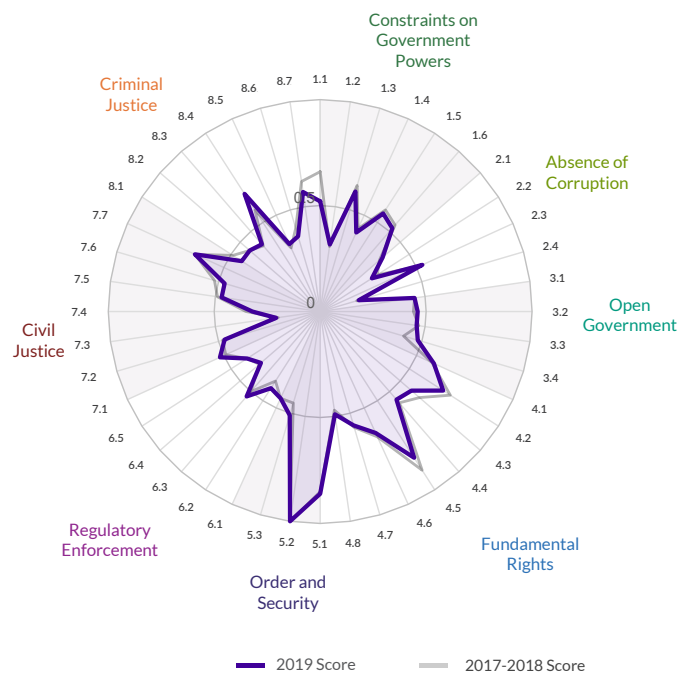
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	6/13	22/38	71/126

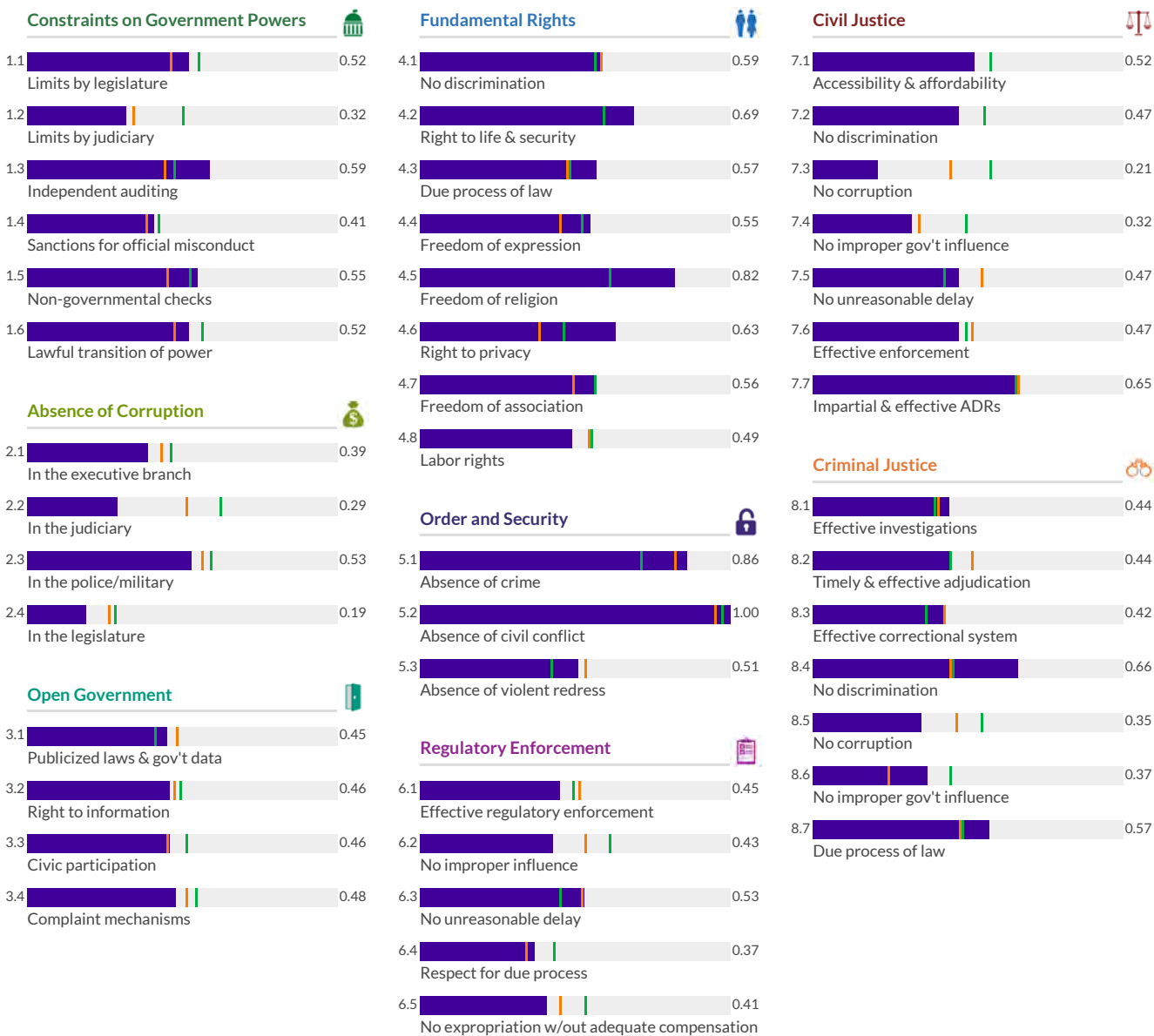
Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	2/13	21/38	79/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	10/13	35/38	103/126
Open Government	—	0.46	10/13	26/38	77/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.61	2/13	12/38	49/126
Order and Security	—	0.79	4/13	4/38	31/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	10/13	33/38	97/126
Civil Justice	—	0.44	13/13	33/38	100/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	5/13	19/38	58/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Albania Eastern Europe & Central Asia Upper Middle



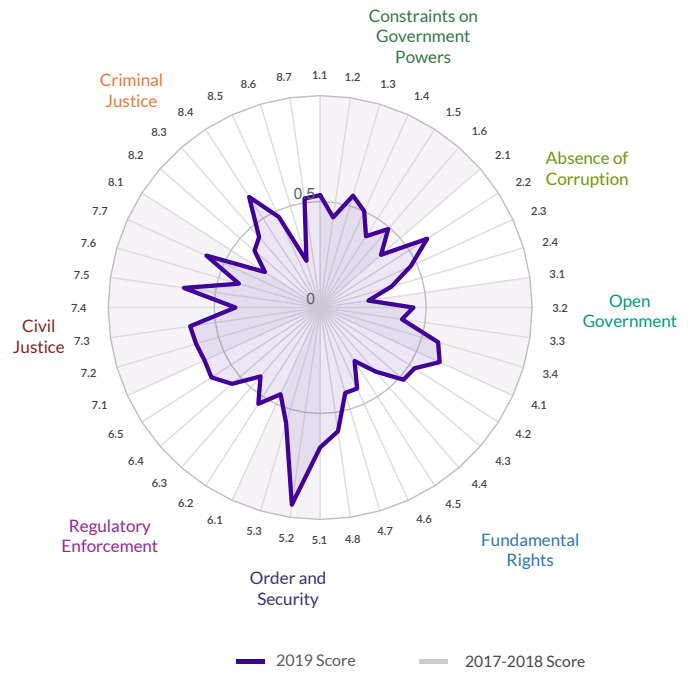
Algeria

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	4/8	23/38	72/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.48	6/8	22/38	81/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	4/8	24/38	69/126
Open Government	—	0.41	4/8	32/38	98/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	4/8	31/38	91/126
Order and Security	—	0.72	4/8	19/38	64/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	5/8	14/38	57/126
Civil Justice	—	0.55	3/8	17/38	56/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	3/8	22/38	71/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Algeria — Middle East & North Africa — Upper Middle

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers				
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.53			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.55			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.40			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.49			
Absence of Corruption				
2.1 In the executive branch	0.38			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.60			
2.3 In the police/military	0.47			
2.4 In the legislature	0.35			
Open Government				
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.23			
3.2 Right to information	0.44			
3.3 Civic participation	0.39			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.58			
Fundamental Rights				
4.1 No discrimination	0.62			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.53			
4.3 Due process of law	0.52			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.40			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.30			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.42			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.42			
4.8 Labor rights	0.59			
Order and Security				
5.1 Absence of crime	0.66			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.94			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.57			
Regulatory Enforcement				
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.45			
6.2 No improper influence	0.54			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.43			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.55			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.61			
Civil Justice				
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.60			
7.2 No discrimination	0.61			
7.3 No corruption	0.62			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.40			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.65			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.40			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.59			
Criminal Justice				
8.1 Effective investigations	0.31			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.41			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.44			
8.4 No discrimination	0.62			
8.5 No corruption	0.47			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.23			
8.7 Due process of law	0.52			

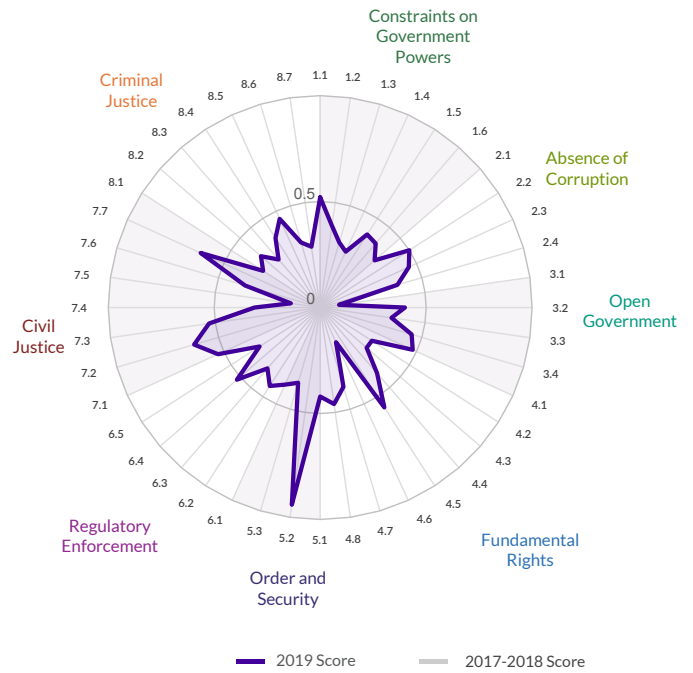
Angola

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

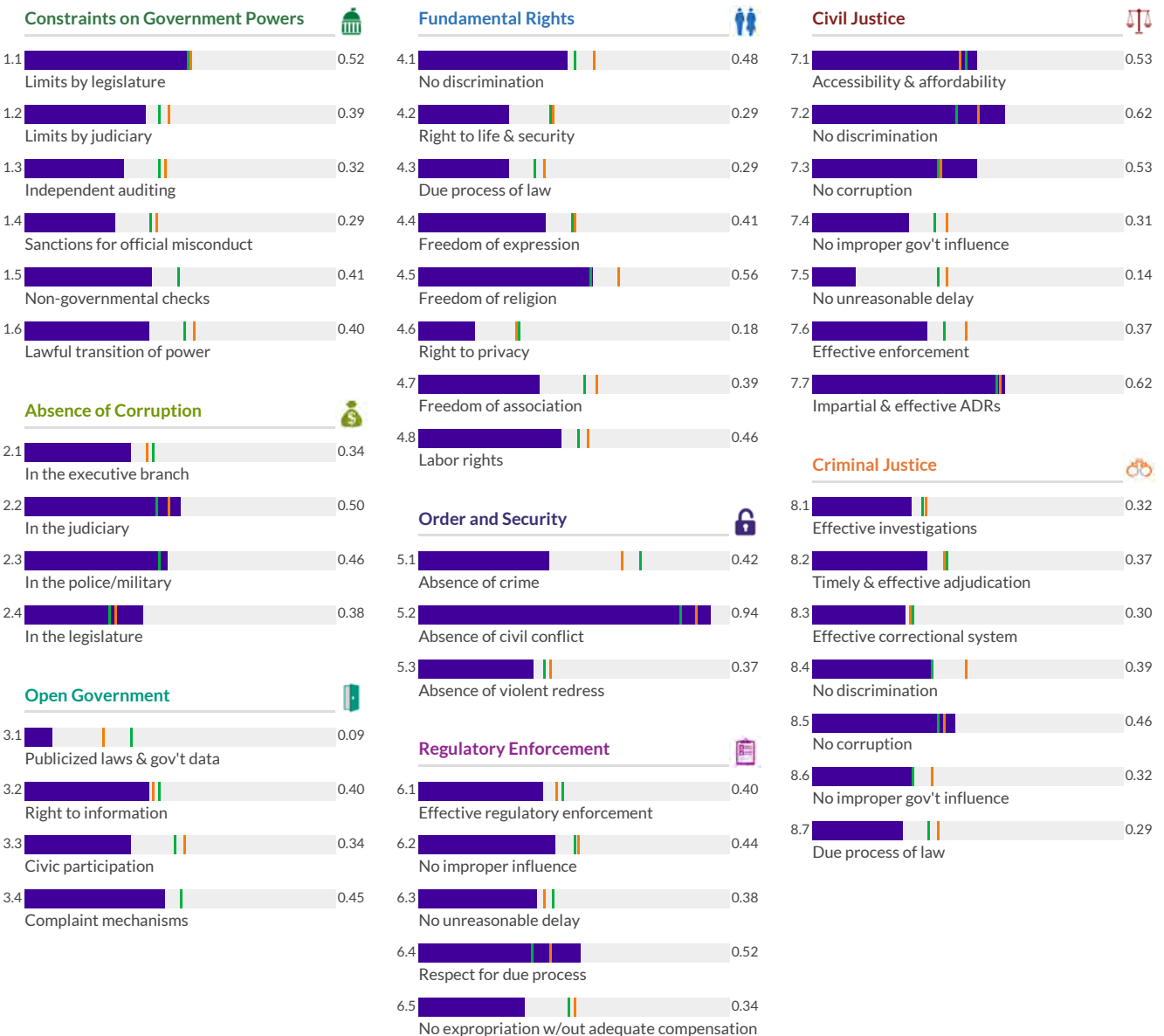
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.41	24/30	21/30	111/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	24/30	22/30	108/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	10/30	9/30	81/126
Open Government	—	0.32	26/30	26/30	117/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.38	26/30	25/30	113/126
Order and Security	—	0.57	25/30	23/30	114/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	22/30	23/30	109/126
Civil Justice	—	0.44	19/30	18/30	98/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	19/30	18/30	93/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Angola — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle



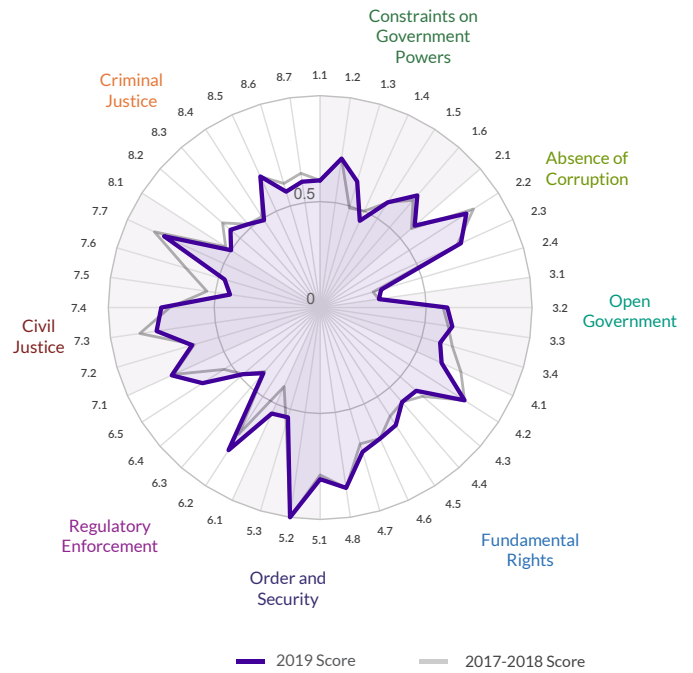
Antigua and Barbuda

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

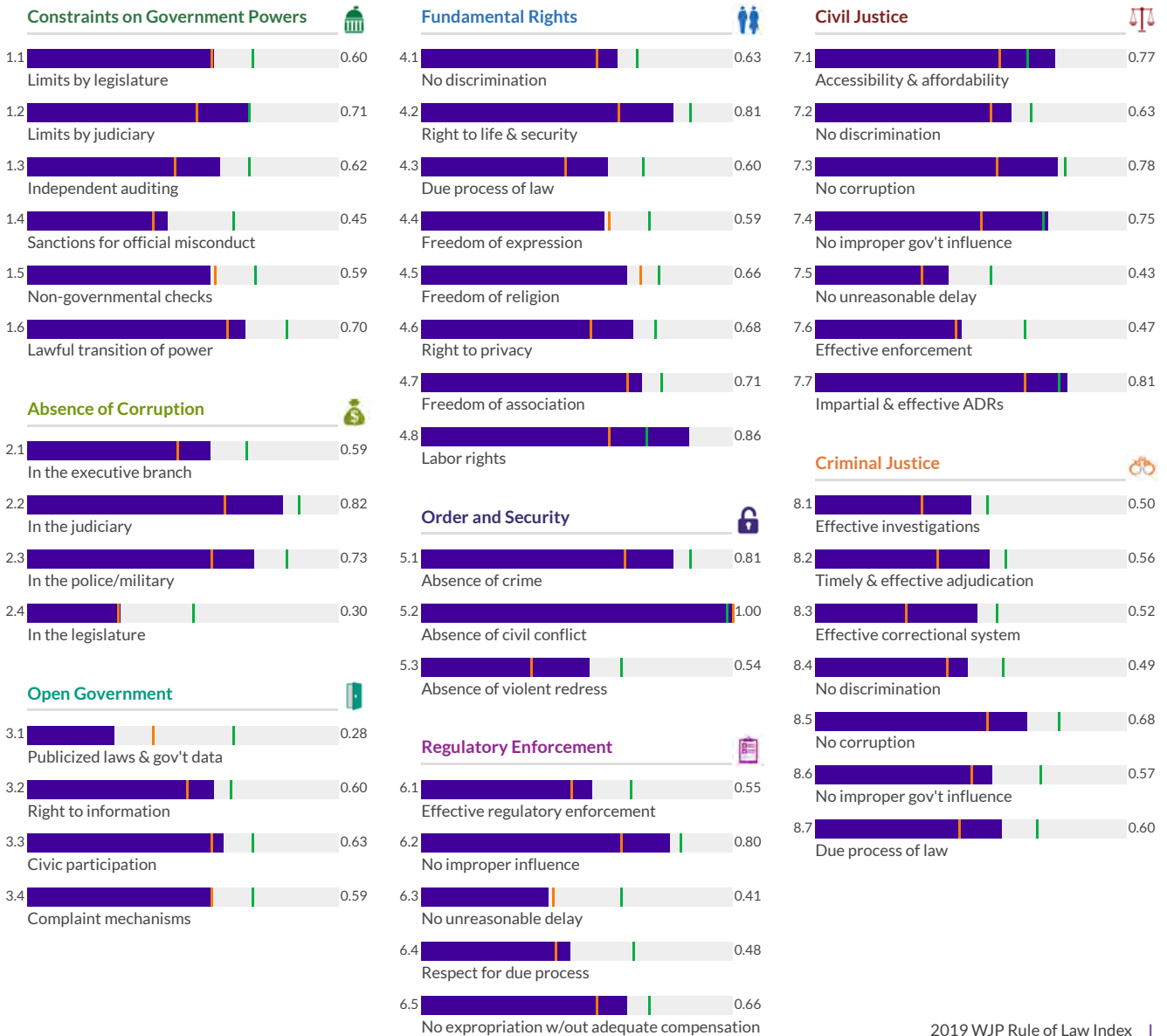
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.63	6/30	31/38	33/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1 ▲		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	9/30	31/38	39/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.61	10/30	32/38	37/126
Open Government	—	0.52	12/30	33/38	52/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.69	7/30	29/38	31/126
Order and Security	—	0.78	2/30	26/38	34/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	6/30	32/38	37/126
Civil Justice	—	0.66	3/30	24/38	25/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.56	7/30	30/38	35/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Antigua and Barbuda Latin America & Caribbean High



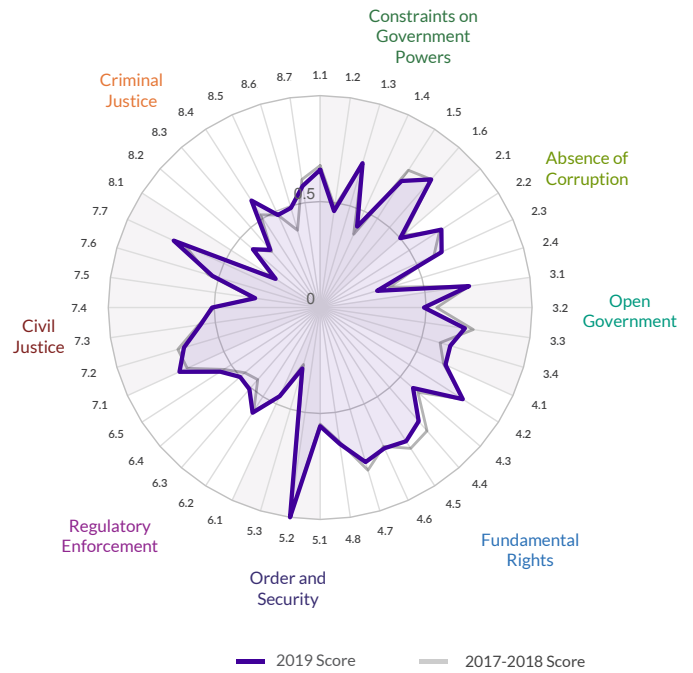
Argentina

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	12/30	35/38	46/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	6/30	30/38	34/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.52	13/30	35/38	52/126
Open Government	—	0.63	5/30	26/38	28/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.70	6/30	27/38	28/126
Order and Security	—	0.62	22/30	38/38	103/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	11/30	34/38	55/126
Civil Justice	—	0.58	11/30	31/38	47/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	14/30	36/38	61/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Argentina — Latin America & Caribbean — High



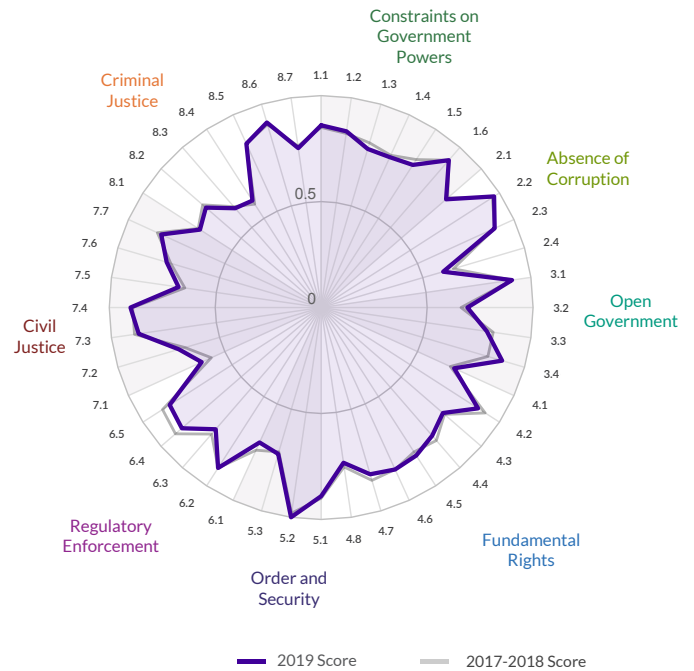
Australia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

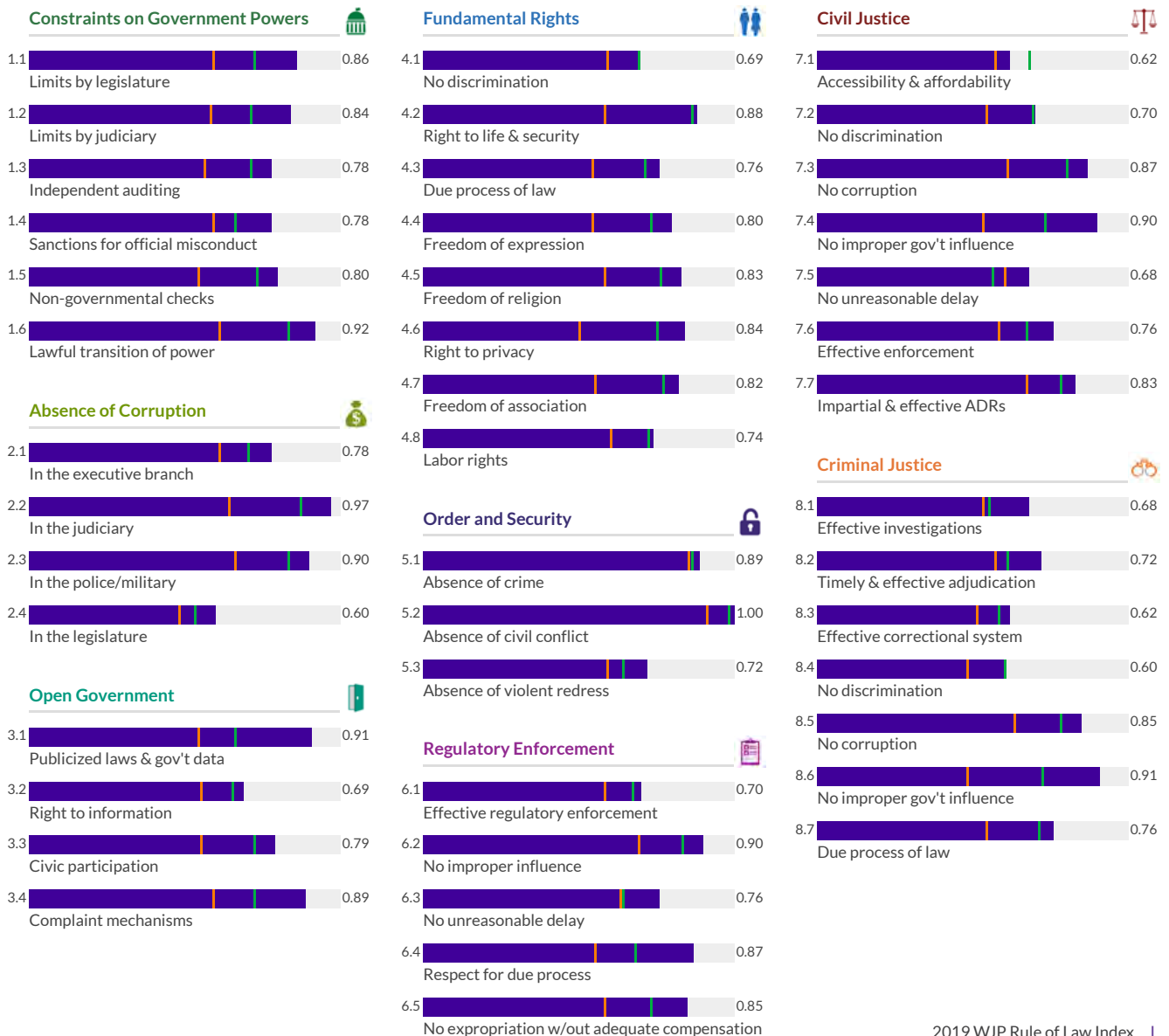
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.8	2/15	11/38	11/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.83	2/15	12/38	12/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.81	5/15	14/38	14/126
Open Government	—	0.82	1/15	6/38	6/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	2/15	13/38	13/126
Order and Security	—	0.87	5/15	17/38	18/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	4/15	12/38	12/126
Civil Justice	—	0.76	6/15	14/38	14/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.73	3/15	12/38	12/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Australia — East Asia & Pacific — High



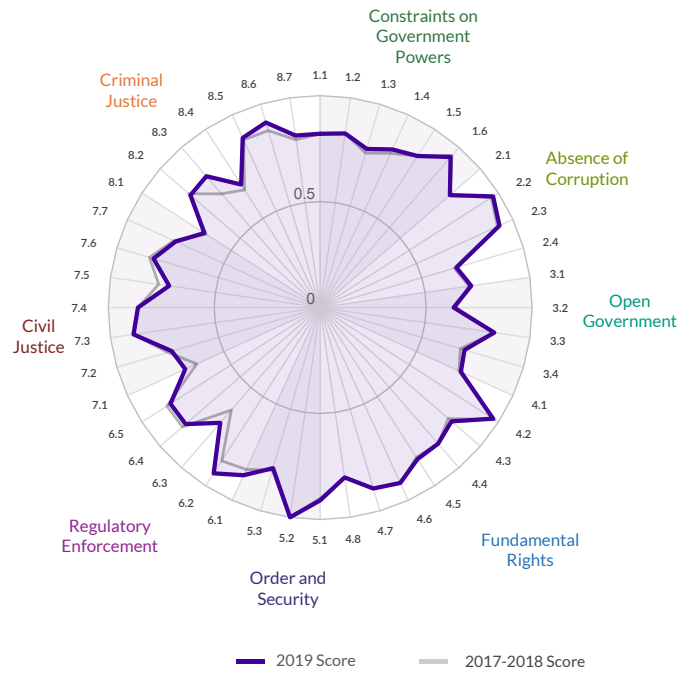
Austria

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

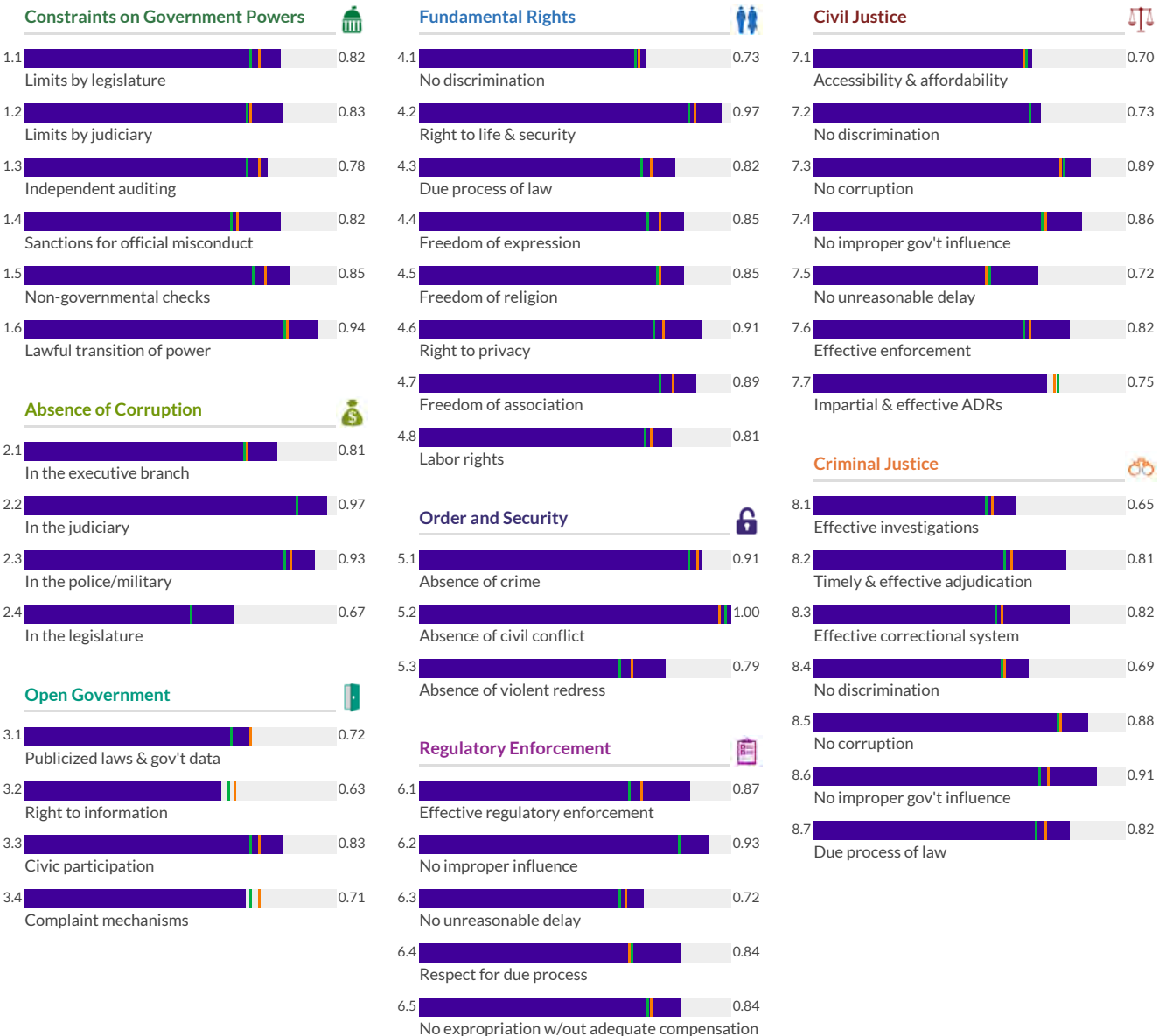
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.82	7/24	7/38	7/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	8/24	9/38	9/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.84	6/24	8/38	8/126
Open Government	—	0.72	13/24	16/38	16/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.85	5/24	5/38	5/126
Order and Security	—	0.90	7/24	11/38	12/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.84	6/24	8/38	8/126
Civil Justice	—	0.78	8/24	10/38	10/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.80	5/24	5/38	5/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Austria — EU & EFTA & North America — High



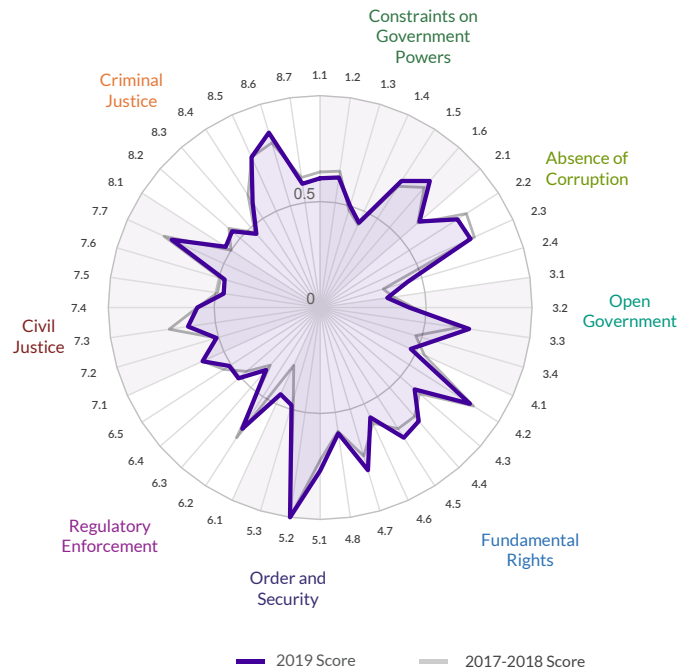
Bahamas

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

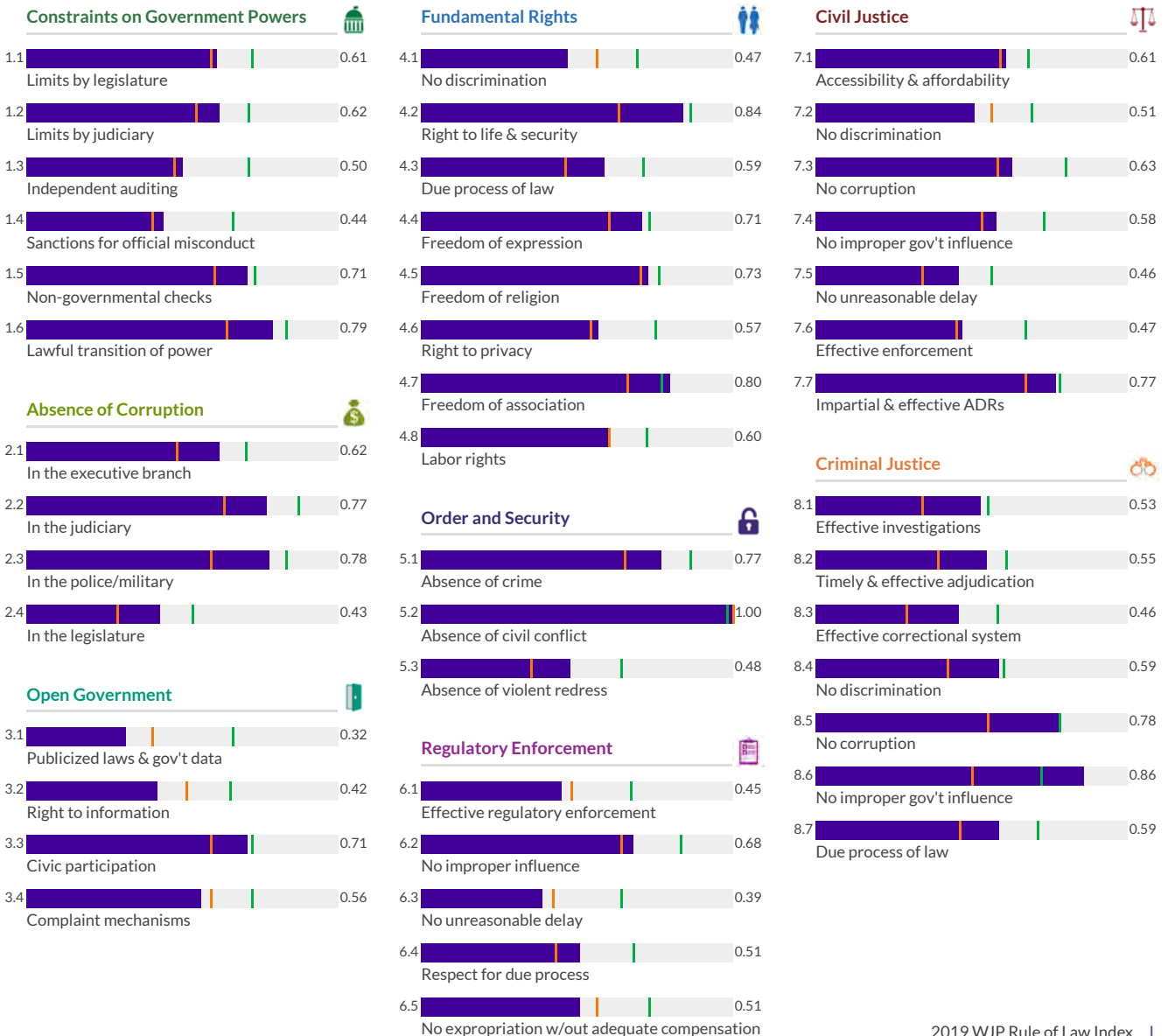
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	9/30	33/38	39/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	10/30	32/38	41/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.65	8/30	29/38	33/126
Open Government	—	0.50	18/30	35/38	62/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	9/30	31/38	34/126
Order and Security	—	0.75	6/30	30/38	53/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	16/30	37/38	62/126
Civil Justice	—	0.58	12/30	34/38	50/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.62	1/30	24/38	24/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Bahamas — Latin America & Caribbean — High



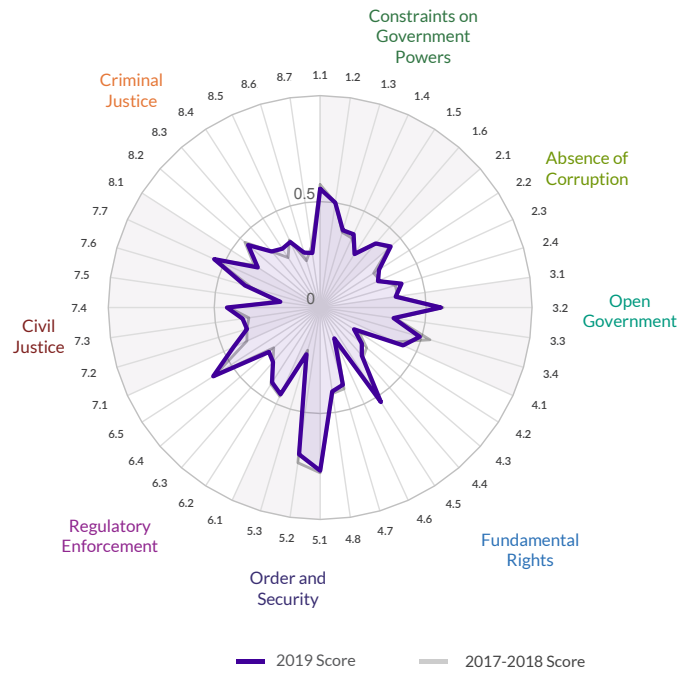
Bangladesh

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

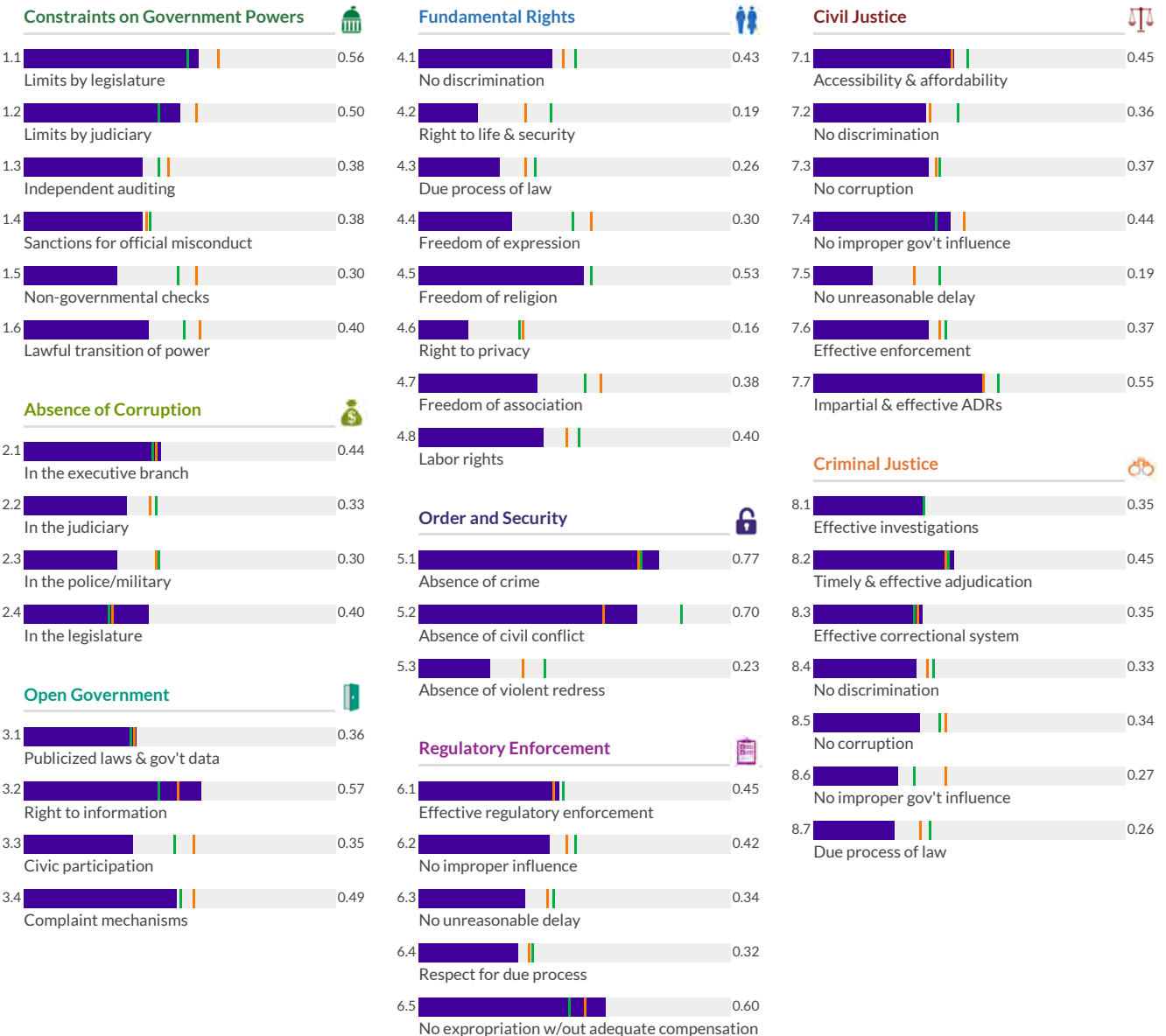
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.41	4/6	22/30	112/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.42	6/6	20/30	101/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	4/6	18/30	101/126
Open Government	—	0.44	5/6	16/30	86/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.33	6/6	28/30	119/126
Order and Security	—	0.57	4/6	25/30	116/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	4/6	21/30	105/126
Civil Justice	—	0.39	4/6	23/30	114/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	5/6	20/30	103/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Bangladesh — South Asia — Lower Middle



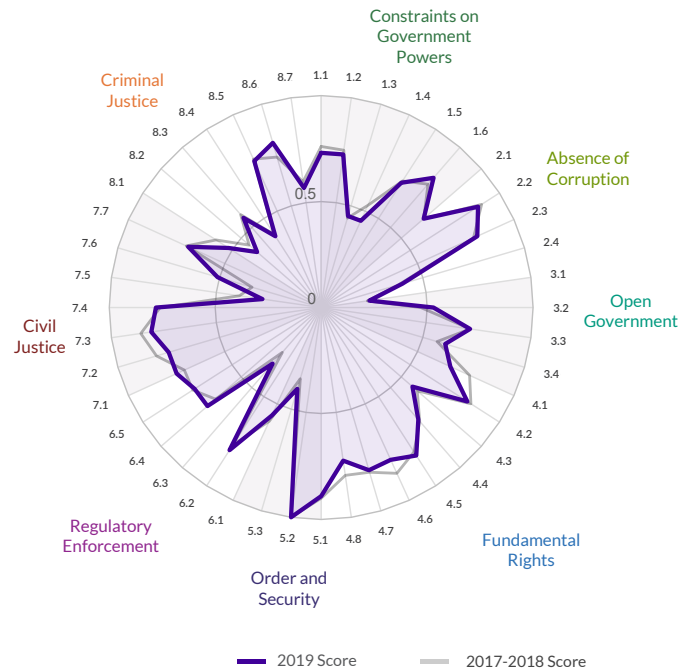
Barbados

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	4/30	28/38	29/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.65	4/30	26/38	30/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	4/30	25/38	27/126
Open Government	—	0.52	13/30	34/38	53/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	3/30	20/38	21/126
Order and Security	—	0.76	4/30	28/38	47/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	4/30	27/38	29/126
Civil Justice	—	0.65	5/30	26/38	28/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	3/30	27/38	29/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Barbados Latin America & Caribbean High

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers				
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.73			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.73			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.45			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.70			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.81			
Absence of Corruption				
2.1 In the executive branch	0.64			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.88			
2.3 In the police/military	0.81			
2.4 In the legislature	0.40			
Open Government				
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.23			
3.2 Right to information	0.53			
3.3 Civic participation	0.71			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.61			
Fundamental Rights				
4.1 No discrimination	0.67			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.82			
4.3 Due process of law	0.57			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.70			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.83			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.79			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.80			
4.8 Labor rights	0.73			
Order and Security				
5.1 Absence of crime	0.89			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.40			
Regulatory Enforcement				
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.56			
6.2 No improper influence	0.80			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.35			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.71			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.71			
Civil Justice				
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.75			
7.2 No discrimination	0.75			
7.3 No corruption	0.81			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.78			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.28			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.51			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.69			
Criminal Justice				
8.1 Effective investigations	0.52			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.40			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.56			
8.4 No discrimination	0.40			
8.5 No corruption	0.76			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.81			
8.7 Due process of law	0.57			

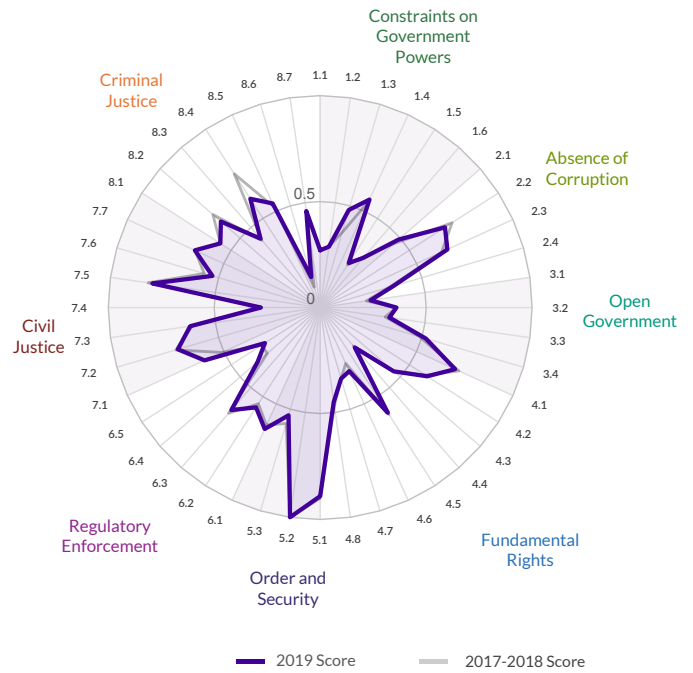
Belarus

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

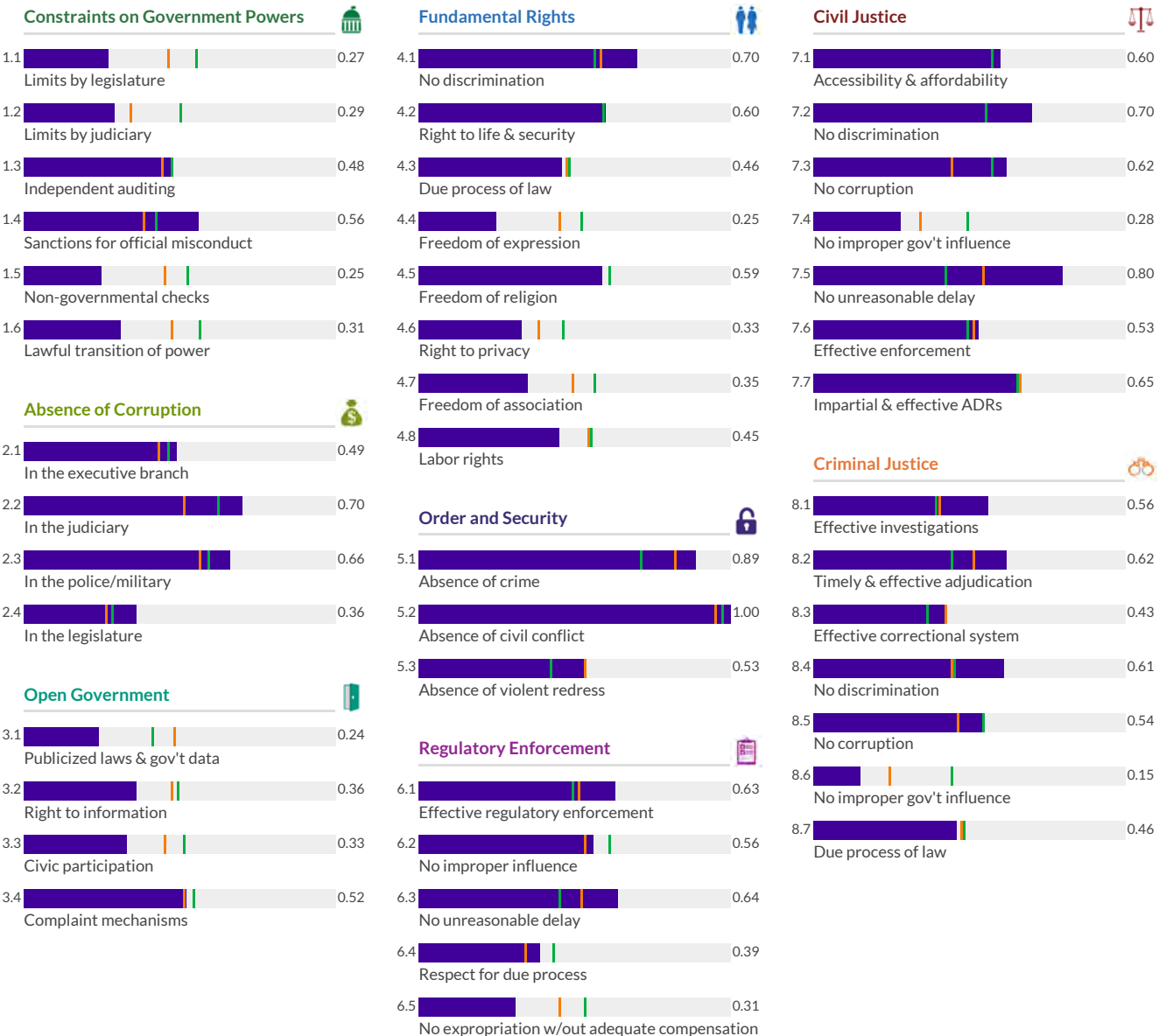
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	5/13	19/38	66/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.36	11/13	35/38	113/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	2/13	11/38	47/126
Open Government	—	0.36	12/13	36/38	111/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	9/13	32/38	94/126
Order and Security	—	0.81	2/13	2/38	27/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	3/13	18/38	65/126
Civil Justice	—	0.60	1/13	11/38	43/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.48	3/13	16/38	54/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Belarus — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle



Belgium

Region: EU & EFTA & North America

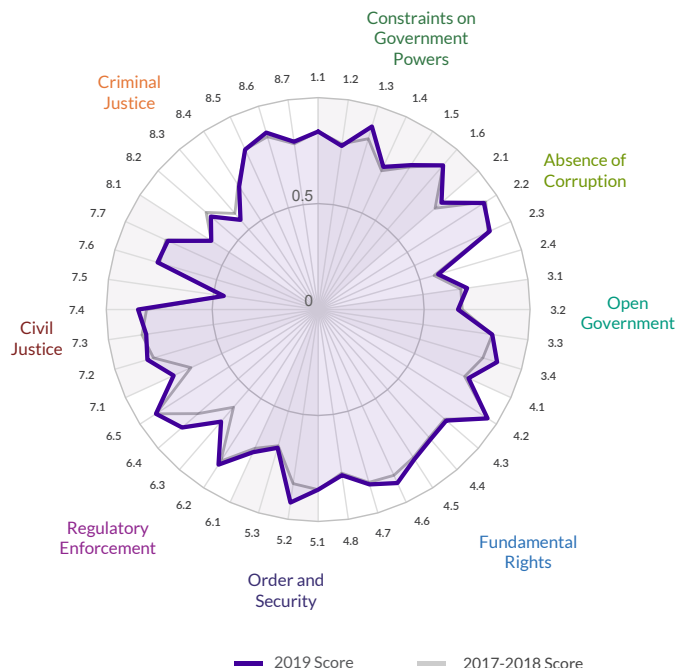
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.79	11/24	14/38	14/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.02 ▲	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.83	11/24	13/38	13/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.80	11/24	16/38	16/126
Open Government	—	0.77	12/24	14/38	14/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.84	7/24	7/38	7/126
Order and Security	▲	0.81	17/24	23/38	26/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	9/24	13/38	13/126
Civil Justice	—	0.76	9/24	15/38	15/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.72	10/24	14/38	14/126

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High



— Belgium — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.83	11/24	13/38	13/126
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.84			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.78			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.90			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.74			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.81			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.90			
Absence of Corruption	0.80	11/24	16/38	16/126
2.1 In the executive branch	0.77			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.93			
2.3 In the police/military	0.89			
2.4 In the legislature	0.59			
Open Government	0.77	12/24	14/38	14/126
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.71			
3.2 Right to information	0.66			
3.3 Civic participation	0.83			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.88			
Fundamental Rights	0.84	7/24	7/38	7/126
4.1 No discrimination	0.78			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.95			
4.3 Due process of law	0.80			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.81			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.84			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.90			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.86			
4.8 Labor rights	0.79			
Order and Security	0.81	17/24	23/38	26/126
5.1 Absence of crime	0.85			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.92			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.68			
Regulatory Enforcement	0.81	9/24	13/38	13/126
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.74			
6.2 No improper influence	0.87			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.70			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.85			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.91			
Civil Justice	0.76	9/24	15/38	15/126
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.75			
7.2 No discrimination	0.84			
7.3 No corruption	0.82			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.85			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.45			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.79			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.78			
Criminal Justice	0.72	10/24	14/38	14/126
8.1 Effective investigations	0.60			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.67			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.56			
8.4 No discrimination	0.69			
8.5 No corruption	0.83			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.87			
8.7 Due process of law	0.80			

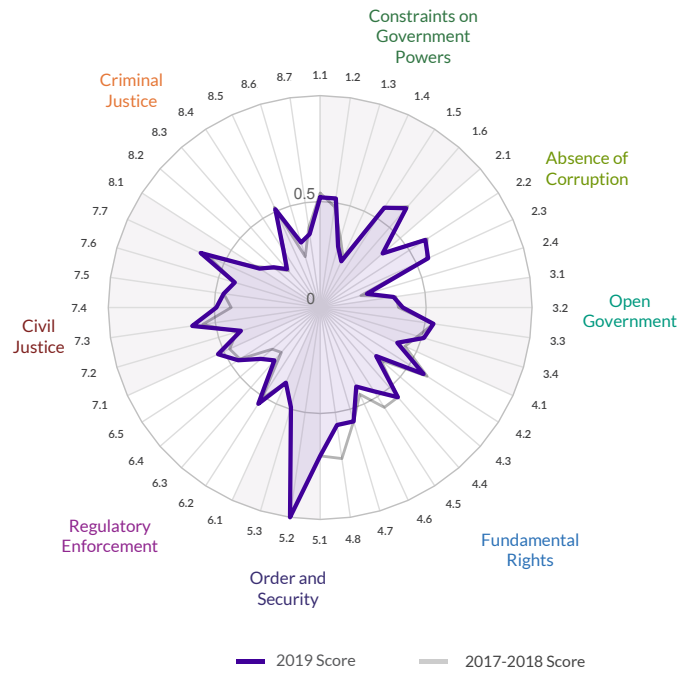
Belize

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

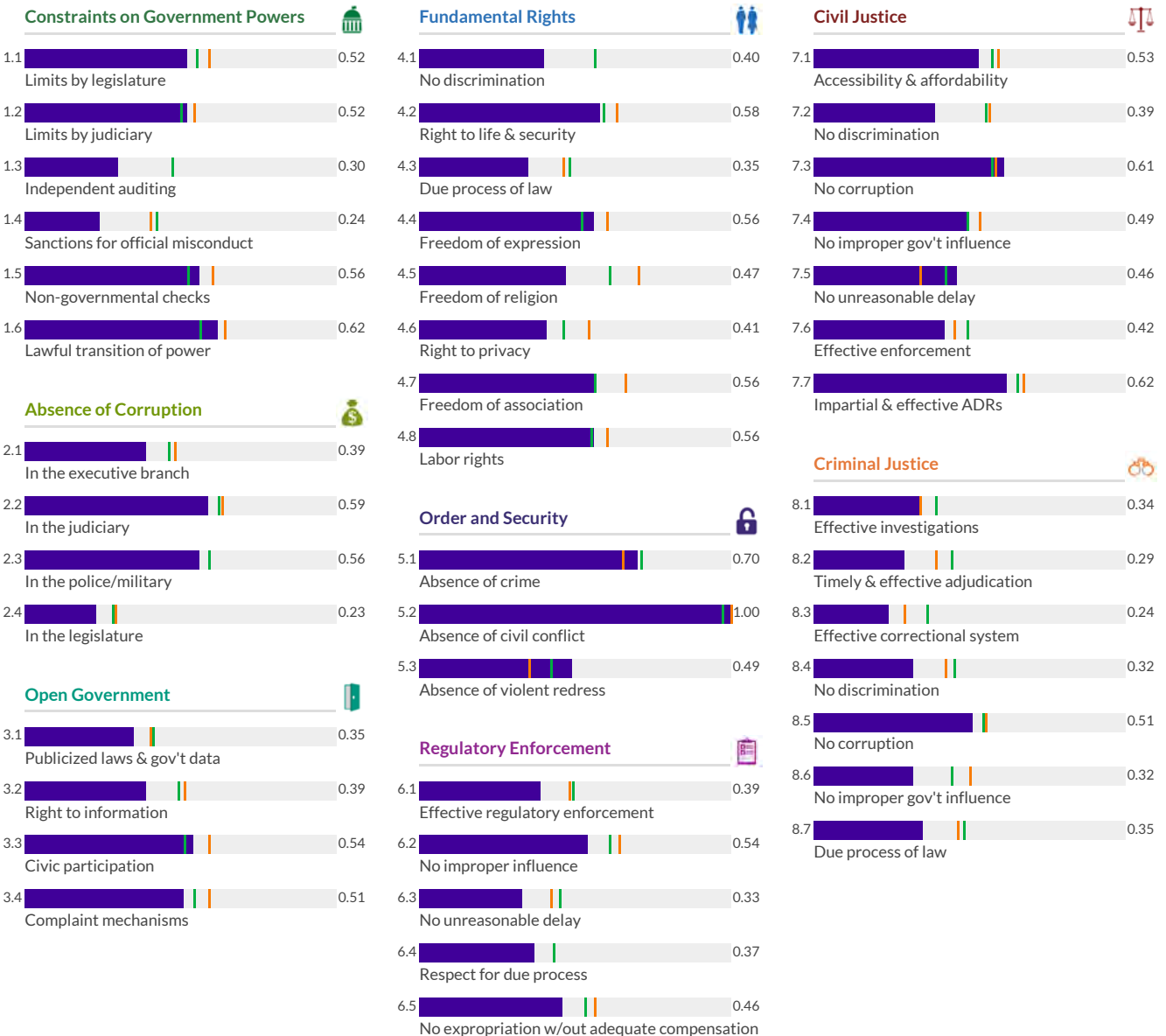
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	22/30	29/38	86/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	24/30	26/38	88/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	18/30	28/38	74/126
Open Government	—	0.45	23/30	27/38	82/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	26/30	28/38	88/126
Order and Security	—	0.73	8/30	18/38	61/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	26/30	36/38	110/126
Civil Justice	—	0.50	19/30	26/38	73/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	19/30	31/38	99/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Belize — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



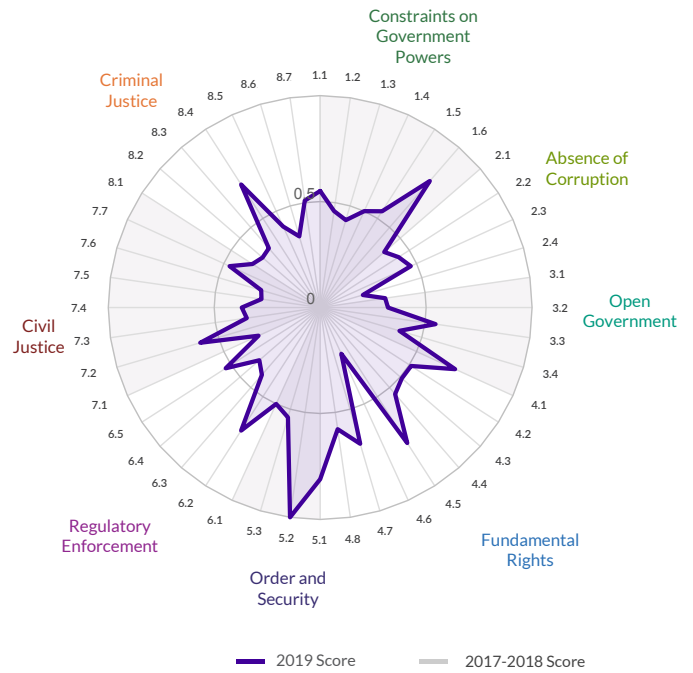
Benin

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

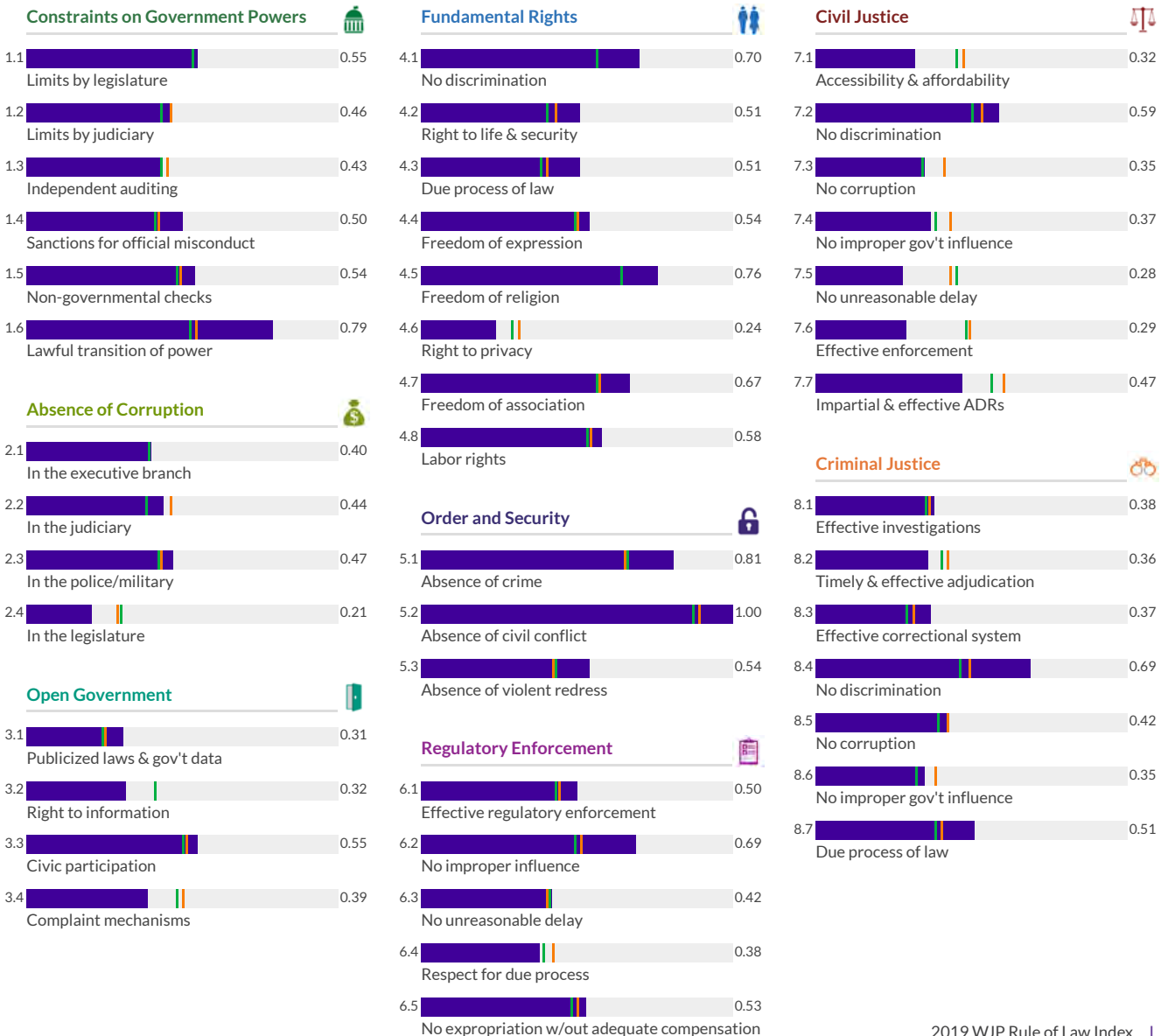
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	10/30	6/20	79/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.54	10/30	6/20	63/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	16/30	10/20	96/126
Open Government	—	0.39	17/30	11/20	101/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	9/30	4/20	61/126
Order and Security	—	0.78	2/30	2/20	35/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	10/30	4/20	64/126
Civil Justice	—	0.38	28/30	18/20	116/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	10/30	6/20	68/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Benin Sub-Saharan Africa Low



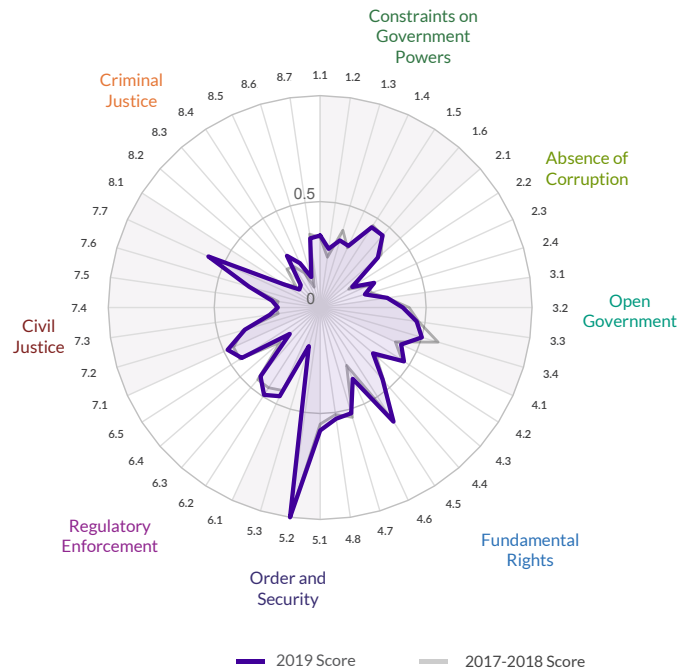
Bolivia

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

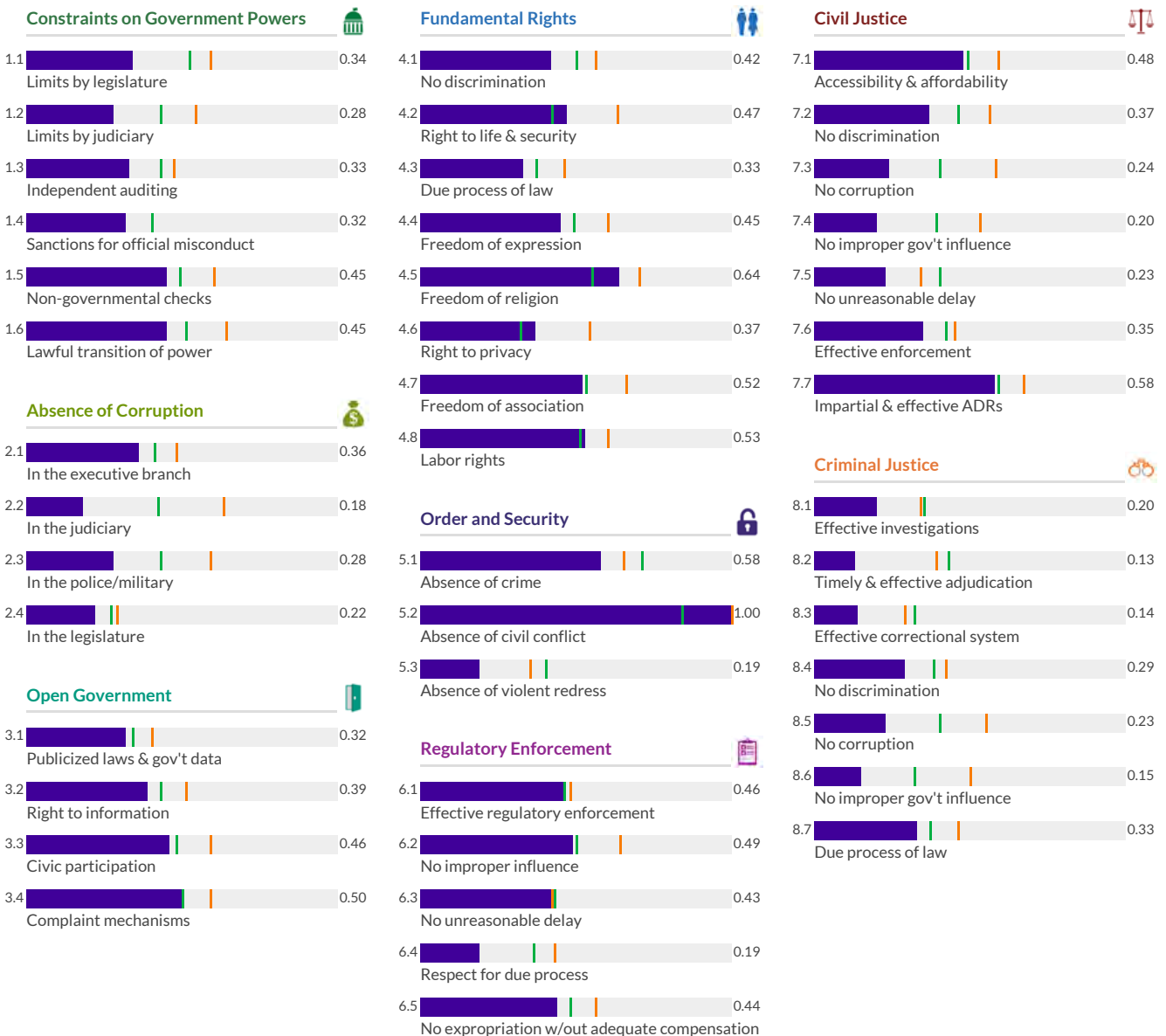
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.38	29/30	26/30	119/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-2		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.36	28/30	25/30	114/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.26	30/30	29/30	123/126
Open Government	—	0.42	26/30	20/30	95/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	27/30	12/30	93/126
Order and Security	—	0.59	27/30	21/30	110/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.40	27/30	25/30	112/126
Civil Justice	—	0.35	29/30	28/30	123/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.21	29/30	30/30	125/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Bolivia — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle



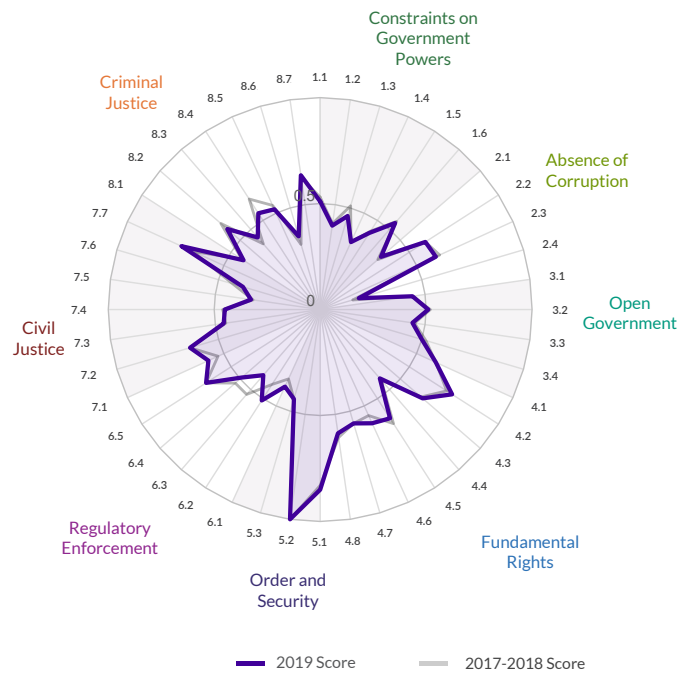
Bosnia and Herzegovina

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

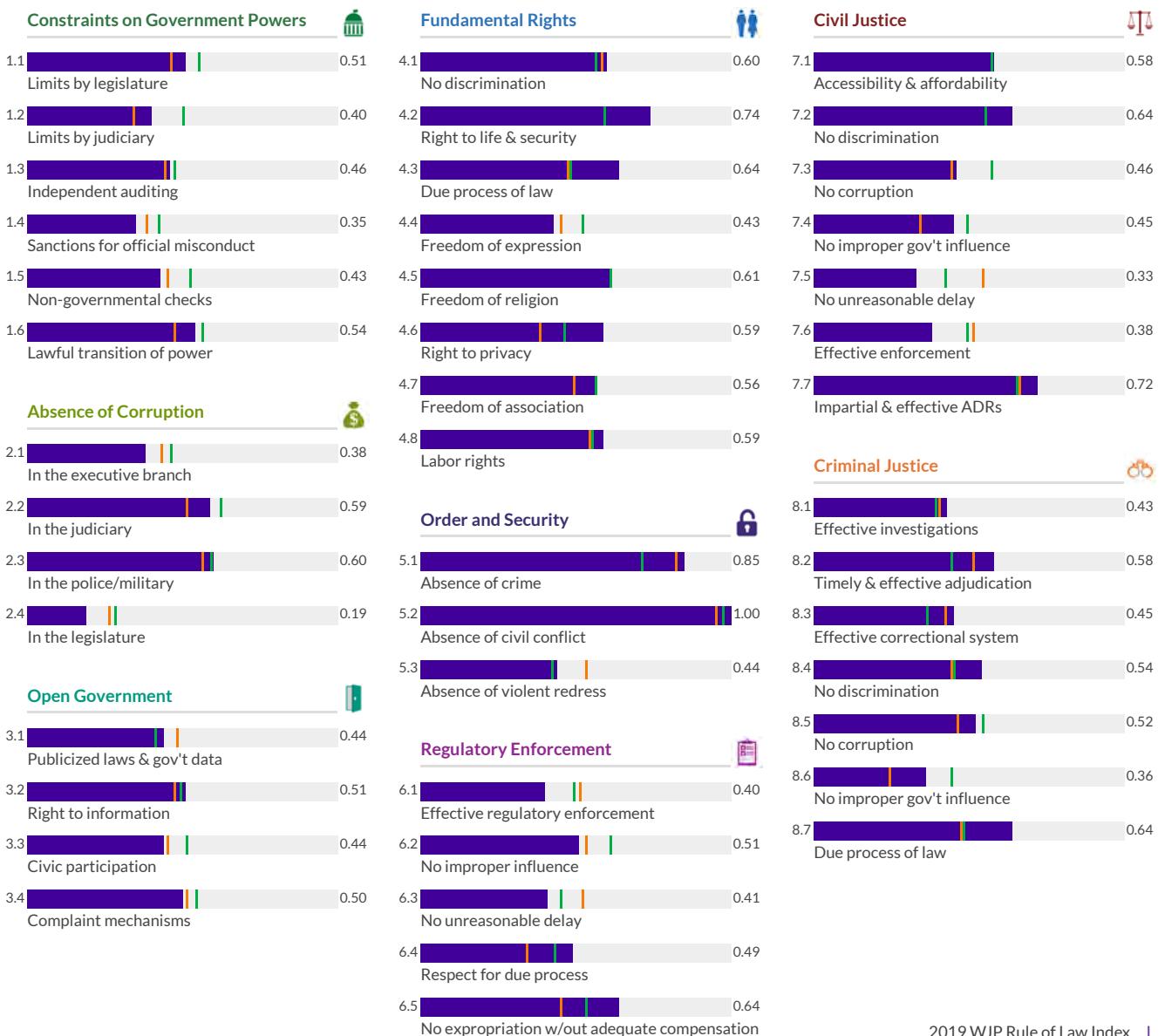
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	3/13	17/38	60/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	6/13	30/38	96/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	7/13	26/38	72/126
Open Government	—	0.47	7/13	22/38	73/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	4/13	14/38	53/126
Order and Security	—	0.76	9/13	13/38	48/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	4/13	22/38	71/126
Civil Justice	—	0.51	7/13	25/38	71/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.50	2/13	14/38	50/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Bosnia and Herzegovina — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle



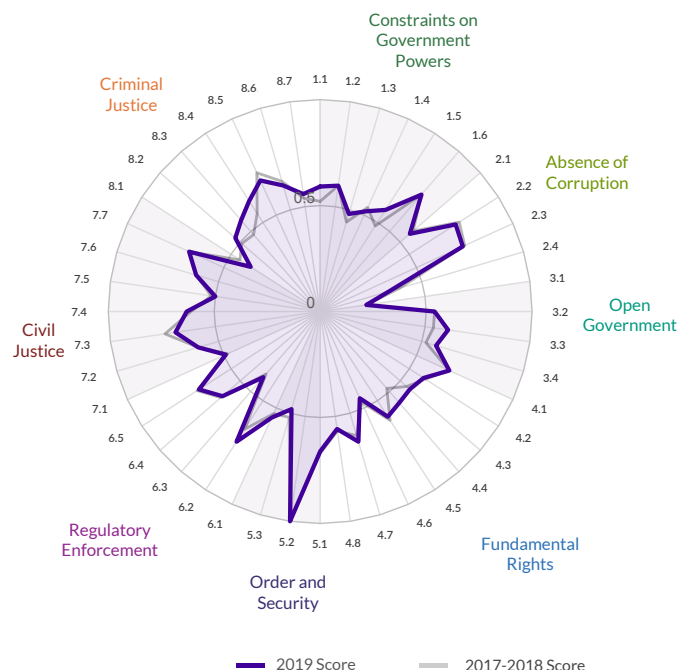
Botswana

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

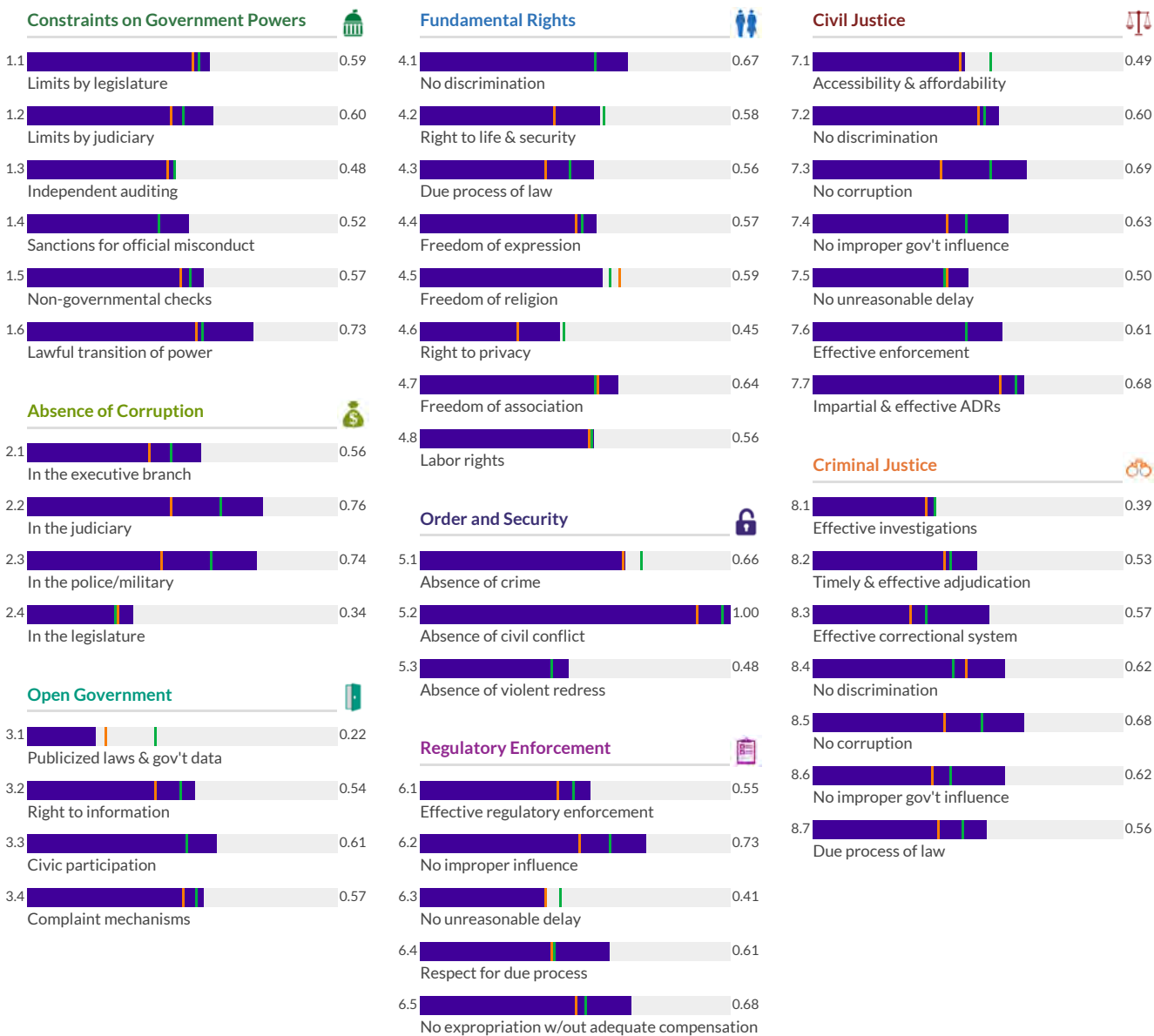
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.59	4/30	8/38	44/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	4 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.58	6/30	11/38	49/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.60	1/30	6/38	39/126
Open Government	—	0.48	8/30	21/38	72/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	7/30	15/38	58/126
Order and Security	—	0.71	7/30	21/38	66/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.60	2/30	3/38	32/126
Civil Justice	—	0.60	5/30	9/38	41/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.57	1/30	5/38	34/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Botswana — Sub-Saharan Africa — Upper Middle



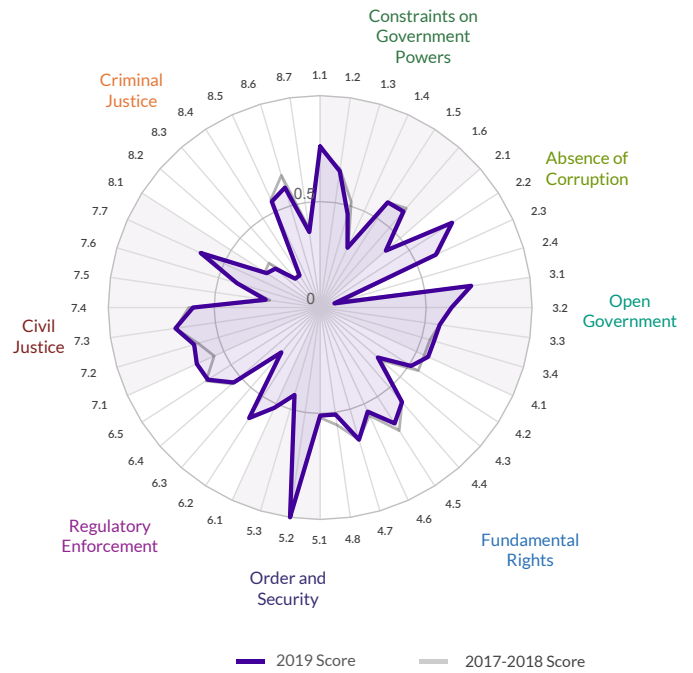
Brazil

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	15/30	16/38	58/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-3 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	16/30	13/38	56/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	17/30	22/38	67/126
Open Government	—	0.62	6/30	5/38	33/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	21/30	22/38	68/126
Order and Security	—	0.65	17/30	26/38	92/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	13/30	16/38	59/126
Civil Justice	—	0.55	14/30	18/38	57/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	17/30	29/38	94/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Brazil — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers				
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.76			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.65			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.46			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.31			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.60			
Absence of Corruption				
2.1 In the executive branch	0.41			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.74			
2.3 In the police/military	0.60			
2.4 In the legislature	0.07			
Open Government				
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.72			
3.2 Right to information	0.62			
3.3 Civic participation	0.57			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.56			
Fundamental Rights				
4.1 No discrimination	0.56			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.51			
4.3 Due process of law	0.36			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.65			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.54			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.65			
4.8 Labor rights	0.51			
Order and Security				
5.1 Absence of crime	0.51			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.43			
Regulatory Enforcement				
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.52			
6.2 No improper influence	0.62			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.28			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.54			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63			
Civil Justice				
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.64			
7.2 No discrimination	0.62			
7.3 No corruption	0.69			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.60			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.26			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.41			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.62			
Criminal Justice				
8.1 Effective investigations	0.30			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.28			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.18			
8.4 No discrimination	0.18			
8.5 No corruption	0.55			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.59			
8.7 Due process of law	0.36			

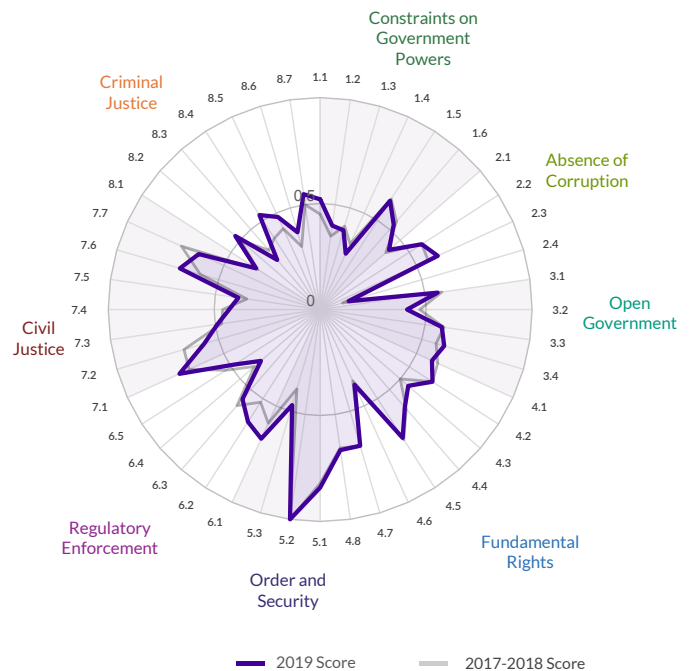
Bulgaria

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

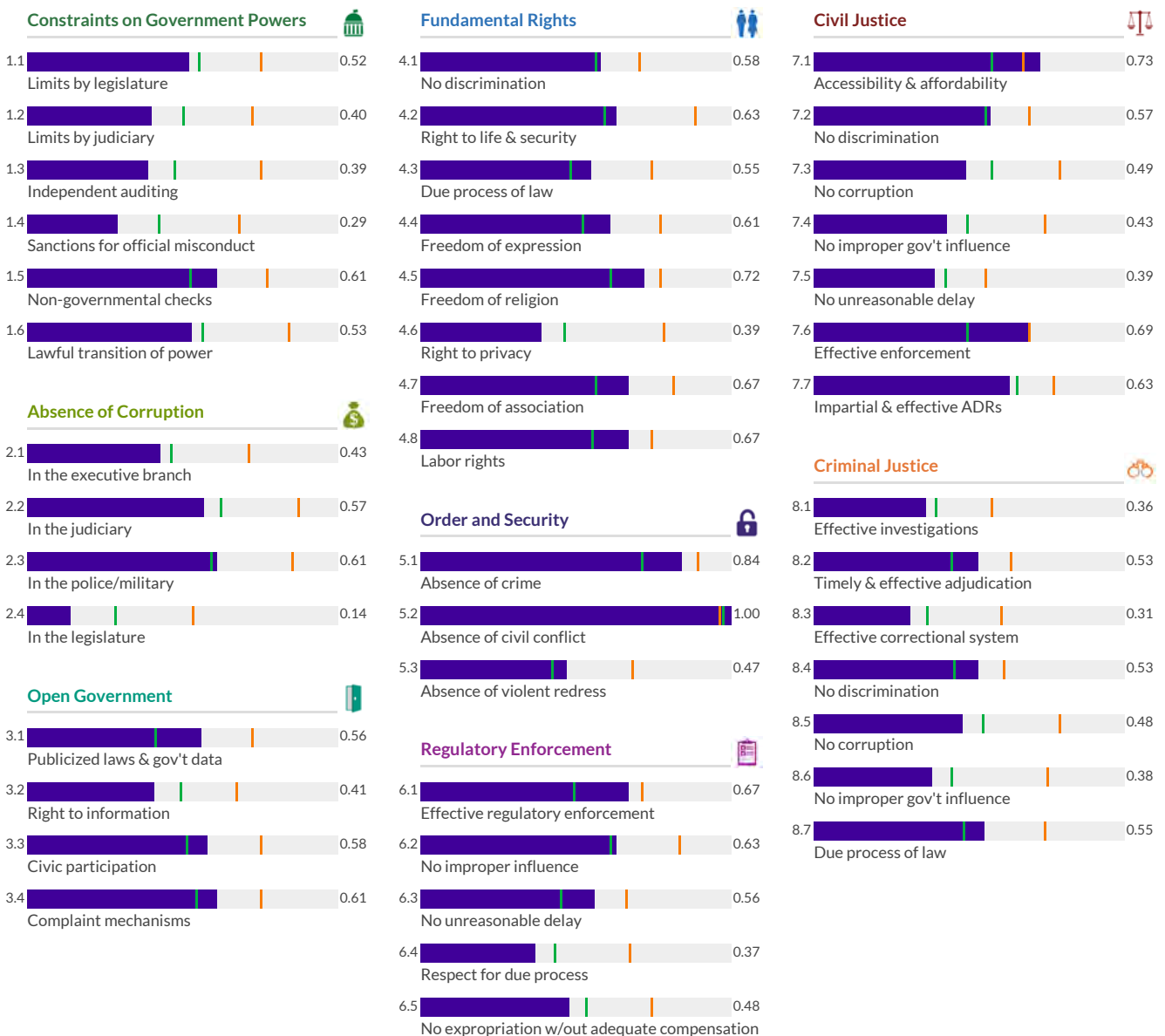
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	23/24	14/38	54/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	4 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	23/24	28/38	91/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	24/24	29/38	77/126
Open Government	—	0.54	23/24	10/38	49/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.60	23/24	13/38	51/126
Order and Security	—	0.77	20/24	8/38	41/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	23/24	11/38	49/126
Civil Justice	—	0.56	22/24	16/38	54/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	24/24	20/38	62/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

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



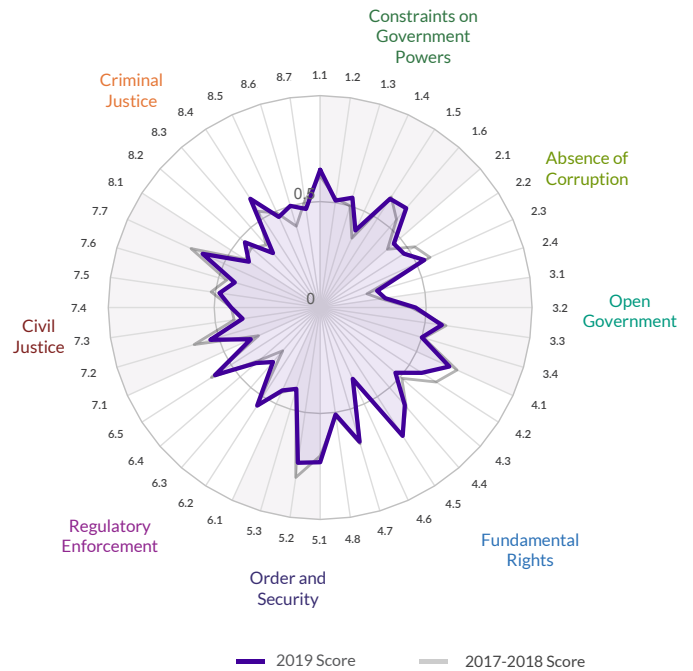
Burkina Faso

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

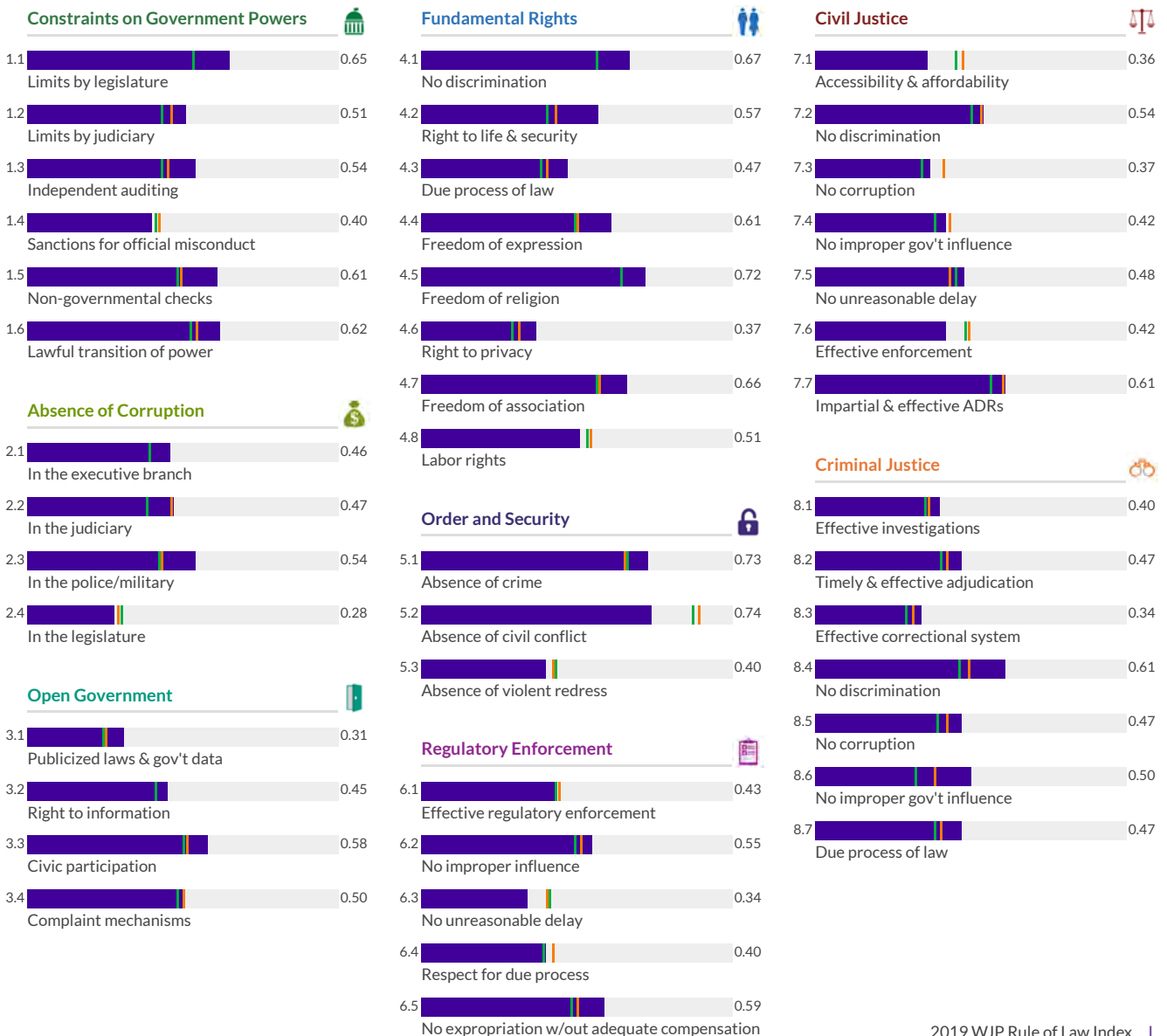
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	9/30	5/20	73/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	9/30	5/20	58/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	8/30	4/20	76/126
Open Government	—	0.46	10/30	5/20	79/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.57	8/30	3/20	59/126
Order and Security	—	0.62	20/30	14/20	101/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	12/30	7/20	88/126
Civil Justice	—	0.46	17/30	9/20	92/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	7/30	2/20	59/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Burkina Faso — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



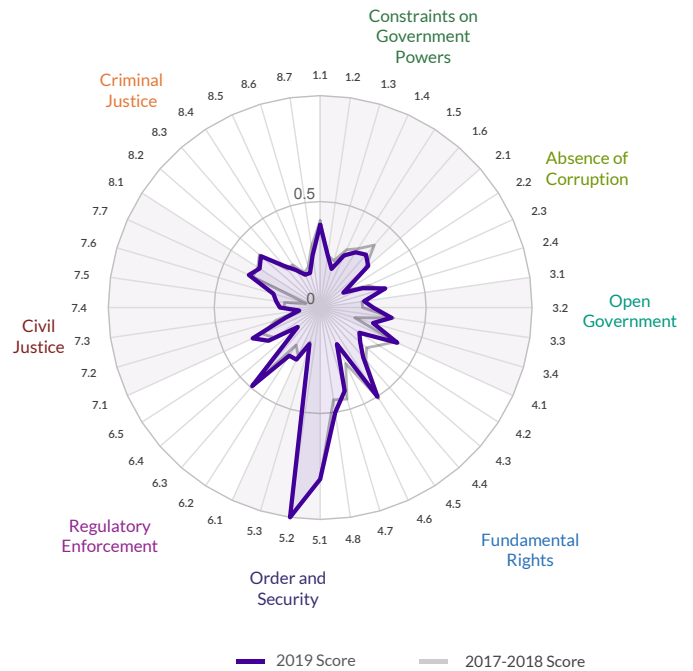
Cambodia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

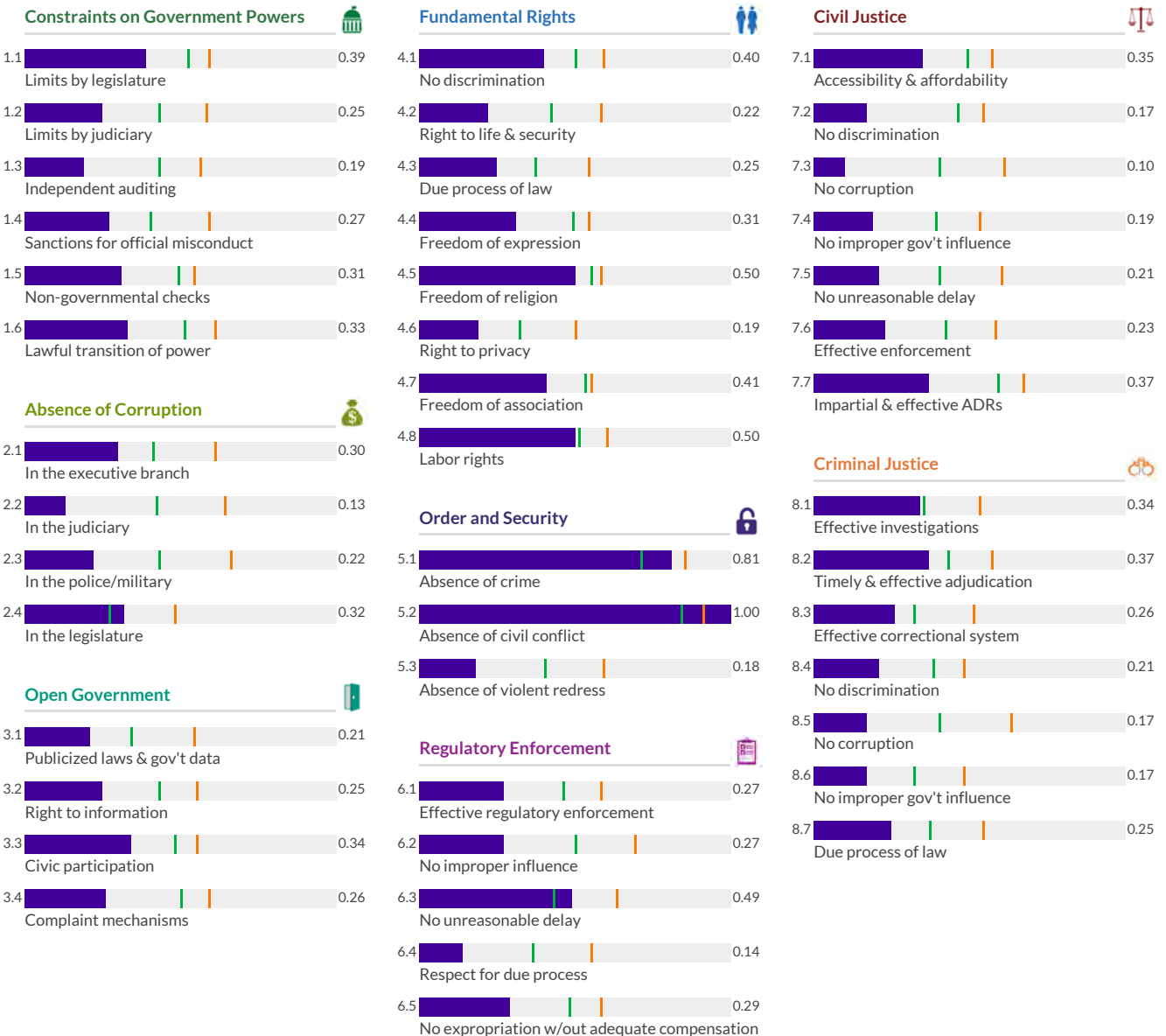
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.32	15/15	30/30	125/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.29	15/15	29/30	124/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.24	15/15	30/30	125/126
Open Government	—	0.27	15/15	28/30	124/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.35	13/15	27/30	117/126
Order and Security	—	0.66	13/15	15/30	87/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.29	15/15	29/30	124/126
Civil Justice	—	0.23	15/15	30/30	126/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.25	15/15	29/30	124/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Cambodia — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle



Cameroon

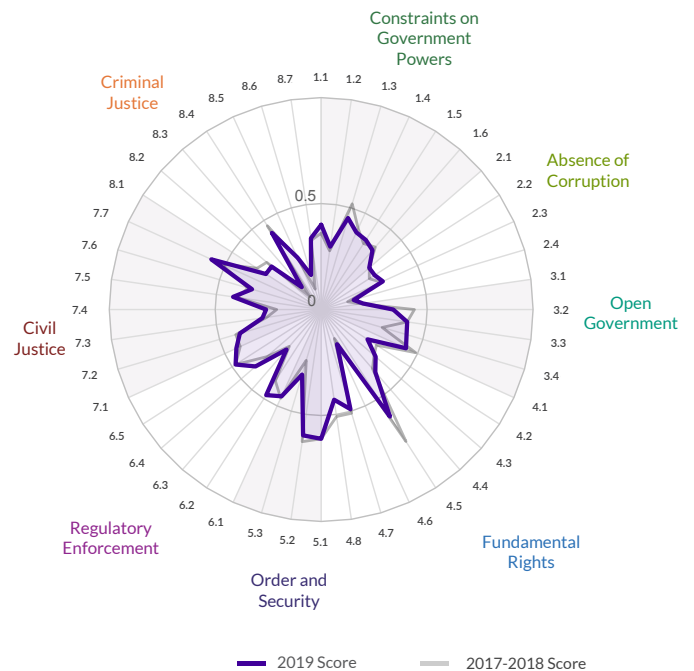
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.37	28/30	27/30	120/126

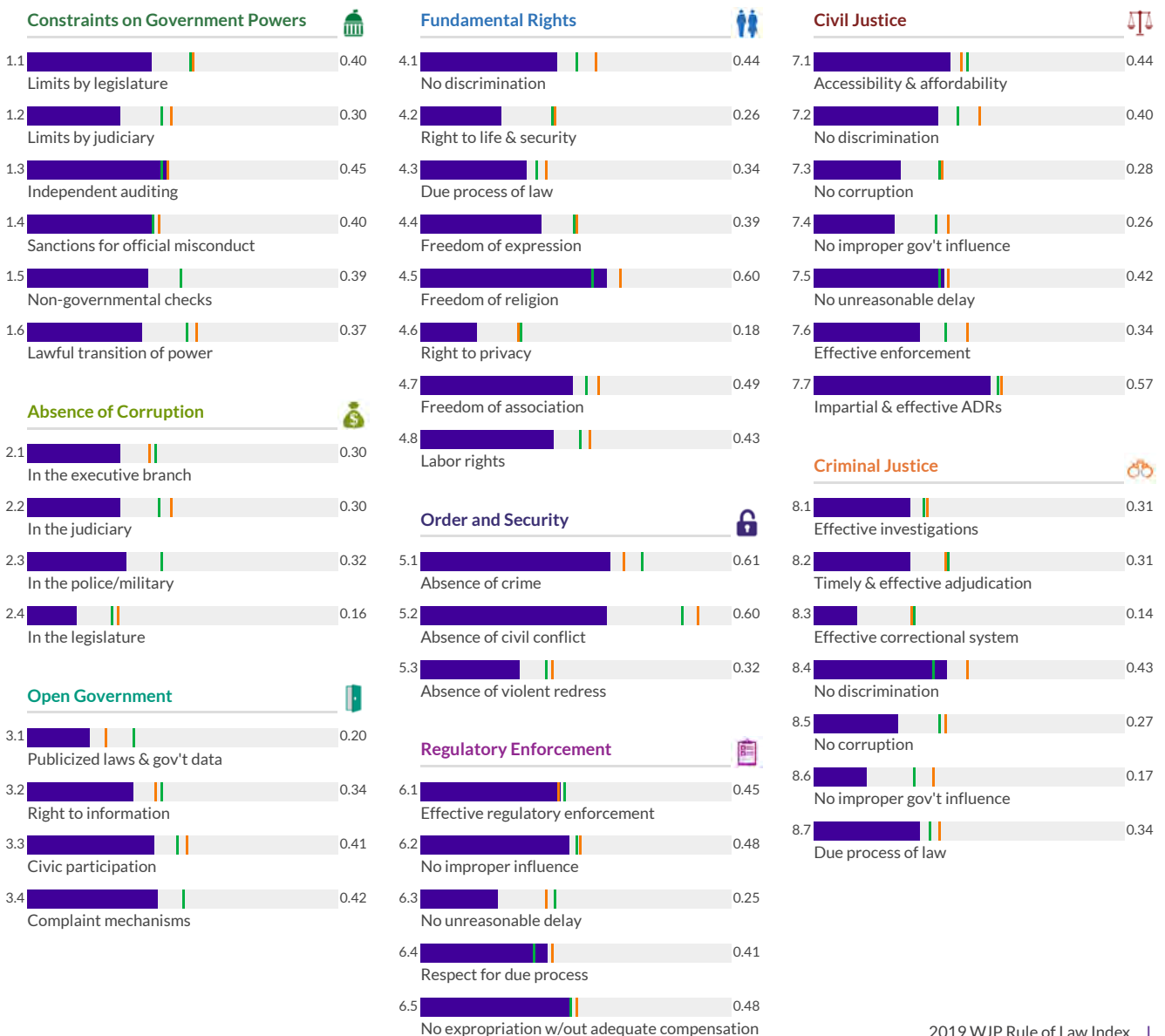
Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	—

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	25/30	23/30	110/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	27/30	28/30	121/126
Open Government	—	0.34	24/30	25/30	115/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	24/30	22/30	110/126
Order and Security	—	0.51	28/30	28/30	121/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.41	23/30	24/30	111/126
Civil Justice	—	0.39	27/30	24/30	115/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	28/30	26/30	118/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Cameroon — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle



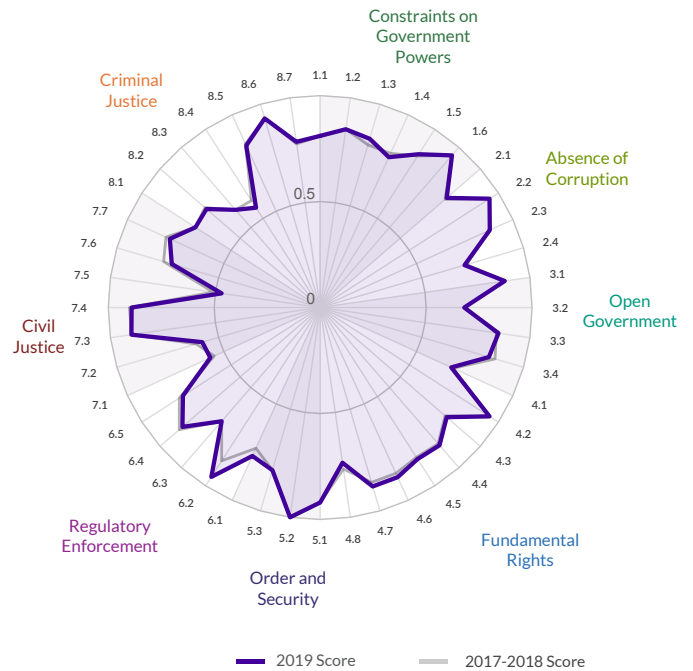
Canada

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	8/24	9/38	9/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

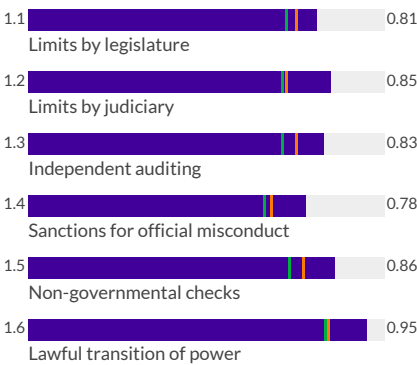
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	7/24	8/38	8/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	7/24	10/38	10/126
Open Government	—	0.81	6/24	8/38	8/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.83	9/24	9/38	9/126
Order and Security	—	0.91	4/24	8/38	8/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.81	10/24	14/38	14/126
Civil Justice	—	0.70	12/24	20/38	20/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.73	9/24	11/38	11/126



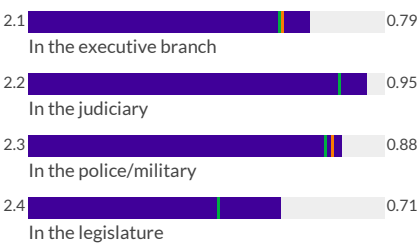
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Canada — EU & EFTA & North America — High

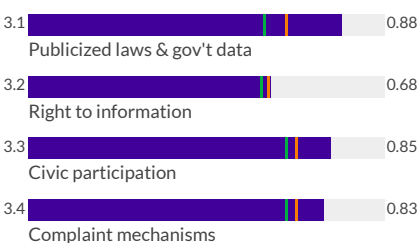
Constraints on Government Powers



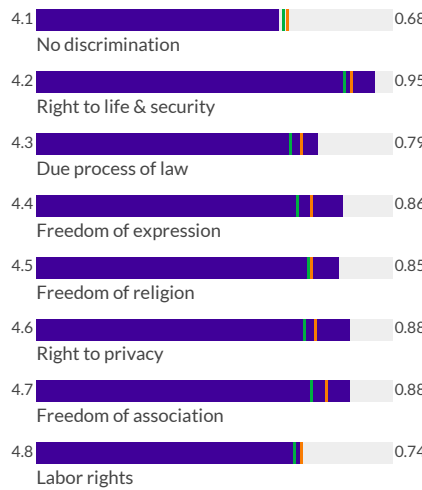
Absence of Corruption



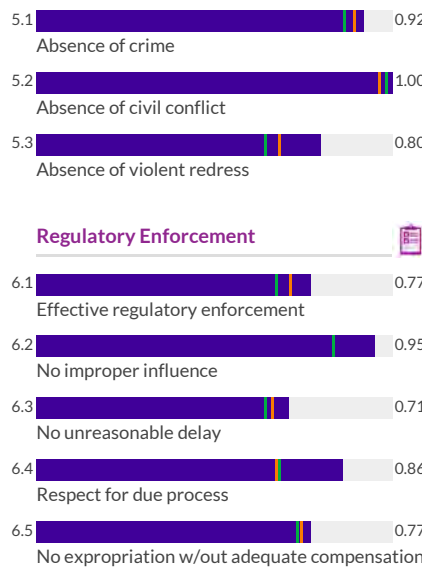
Open Government



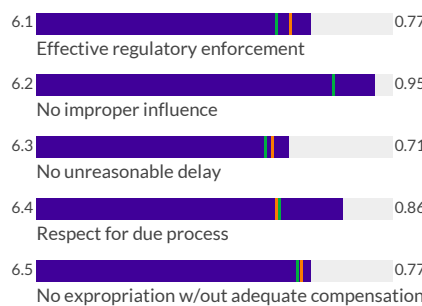
Fundamental Rights



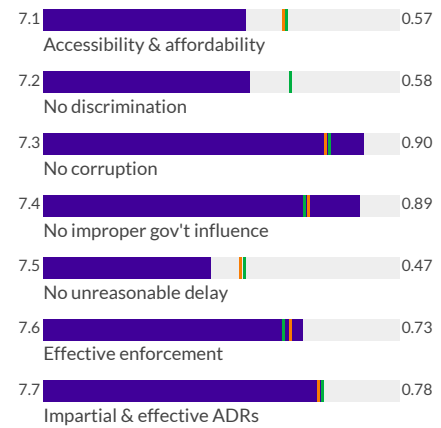
Order and Security



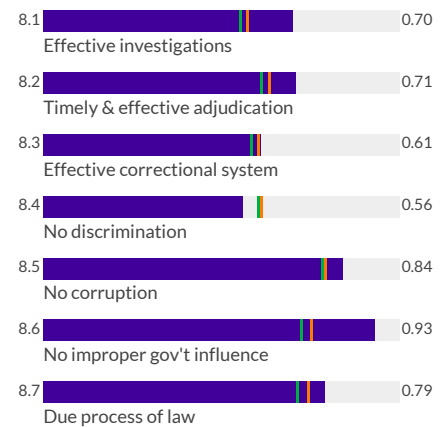
Regulatory Enforcement



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice



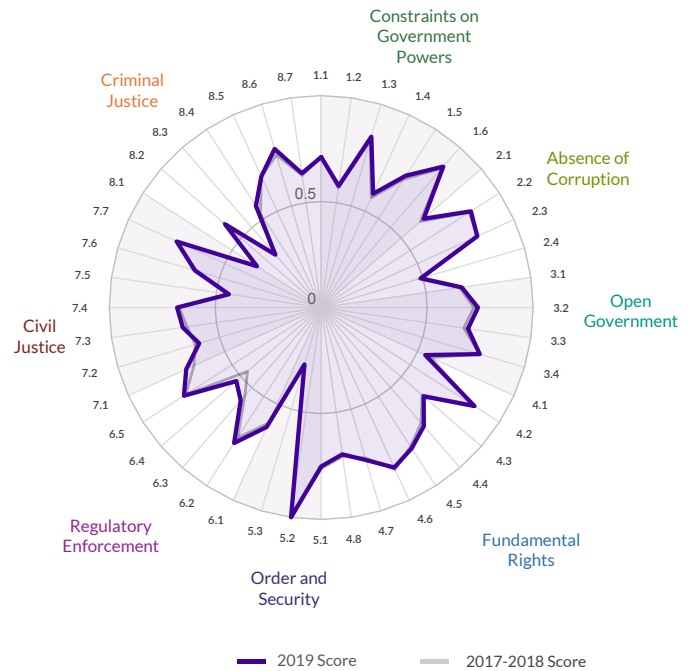
Chile

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

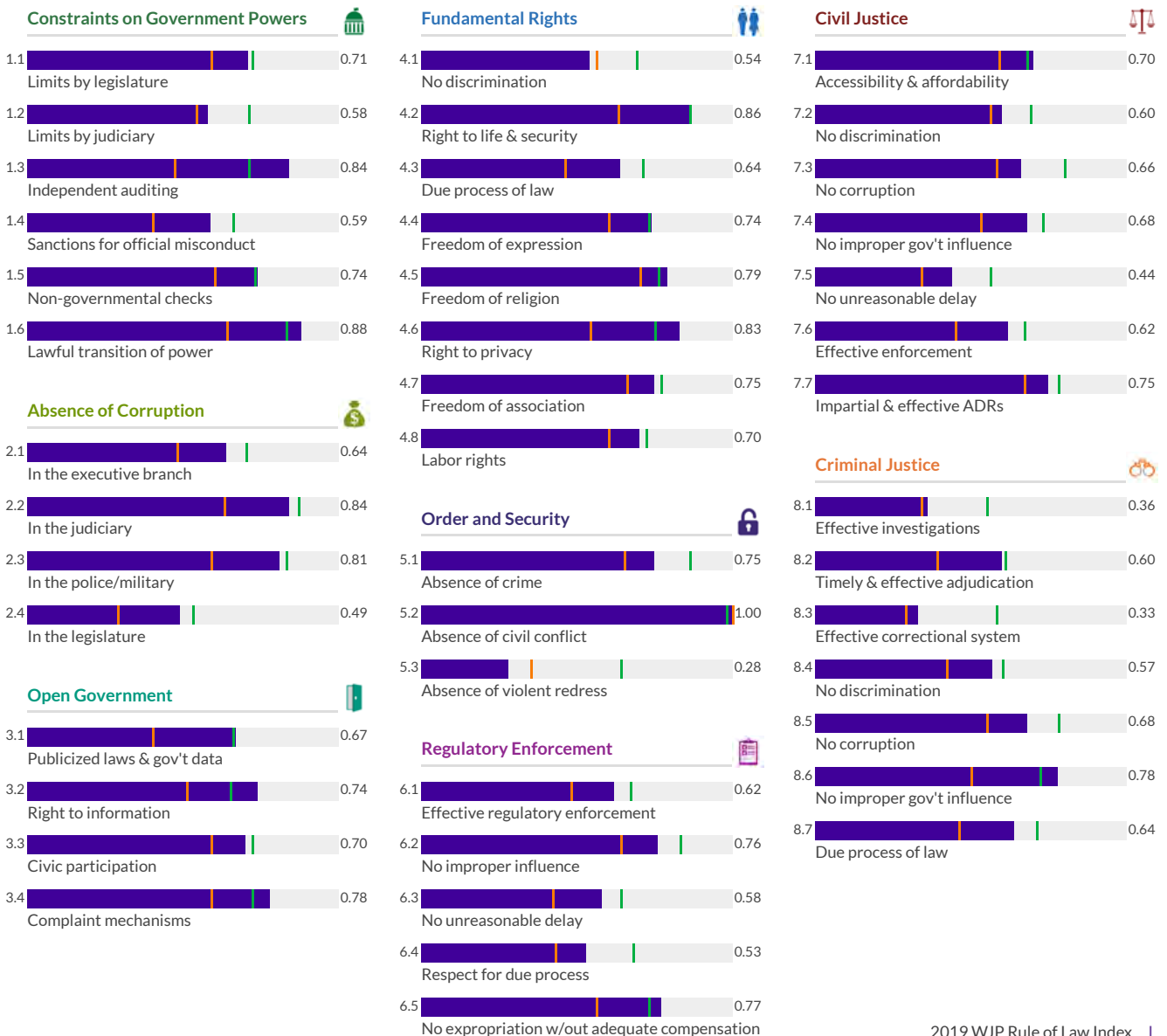
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.68	3/30	24/38	25/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.72	3/30	19/38	20/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.70	2/30	24/38	25/126
Open Government	—	0.72	1/30	17/38	17/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	4/30	23/38	24/126
Order and Security	—	0.68	14/30	36/38	83/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.65	3/30	24/38	25/126
Civil Justice	—	0.63	6/30	29/38	34/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.57	6/30	29/38	33/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Chile — Latin America & Caribbean — High



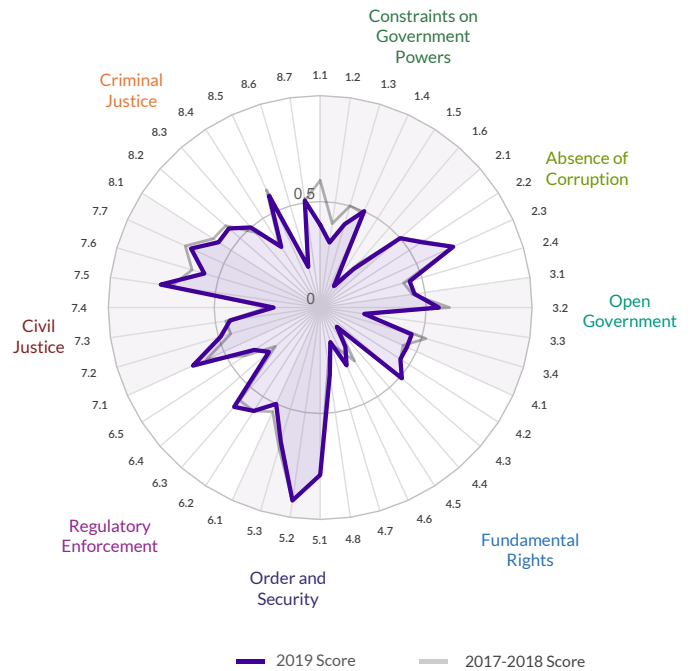
China

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

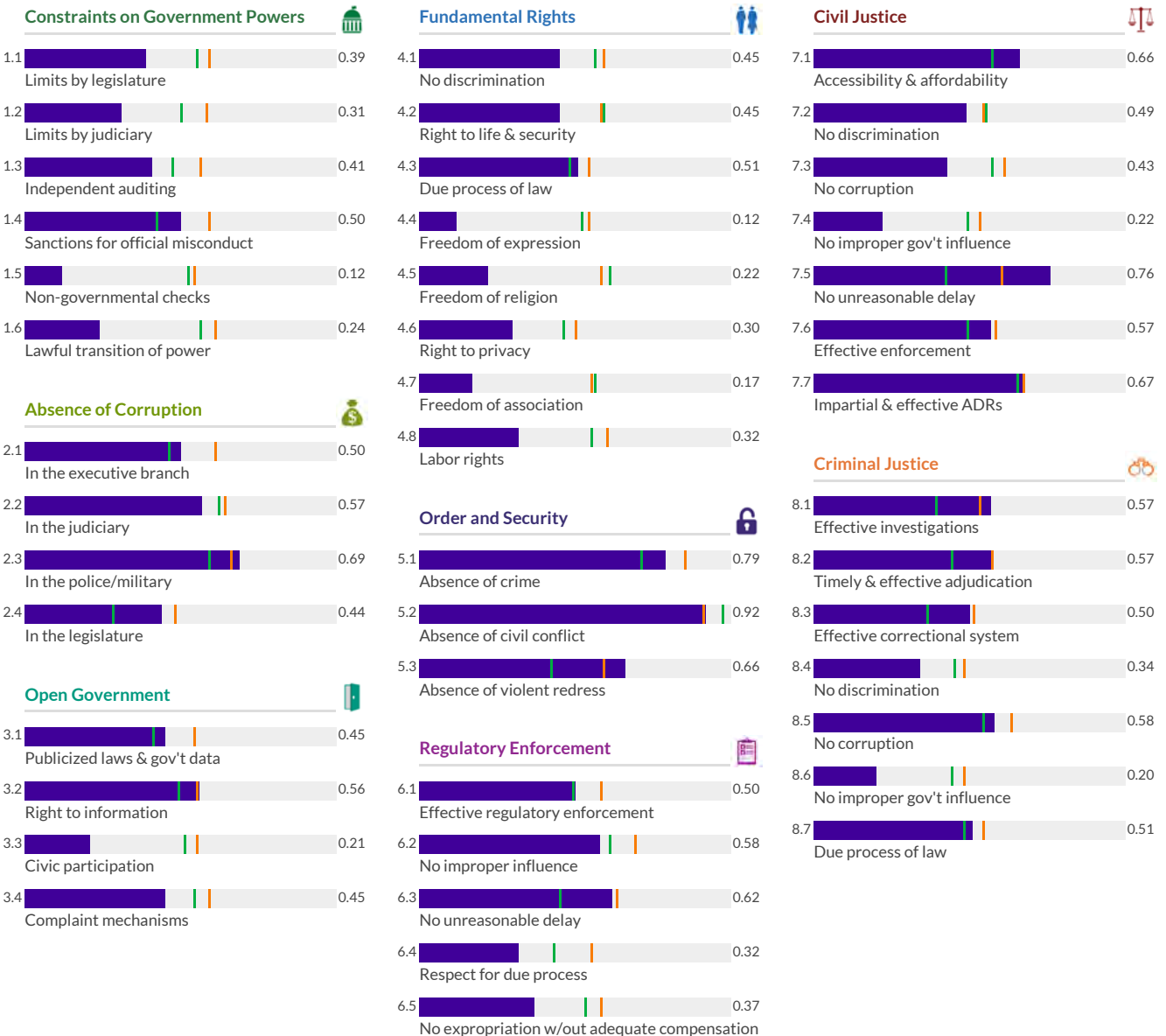
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	12/15	28/38	82/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-2		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.33	14/15	36/38	119/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.55	8/15	12/38	48/126
Open Government	—	0.42	12/15	31/38	96/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.32	14/15	36/38	121/126
Order and Security	—	0.79	7/15	3/38	30/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	10/15	25/38	78/126
Civil Justice	—	0.54	9/15	20/38	60/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	9/15	18/38	57/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

China East Asia & Pacific Upper Middle



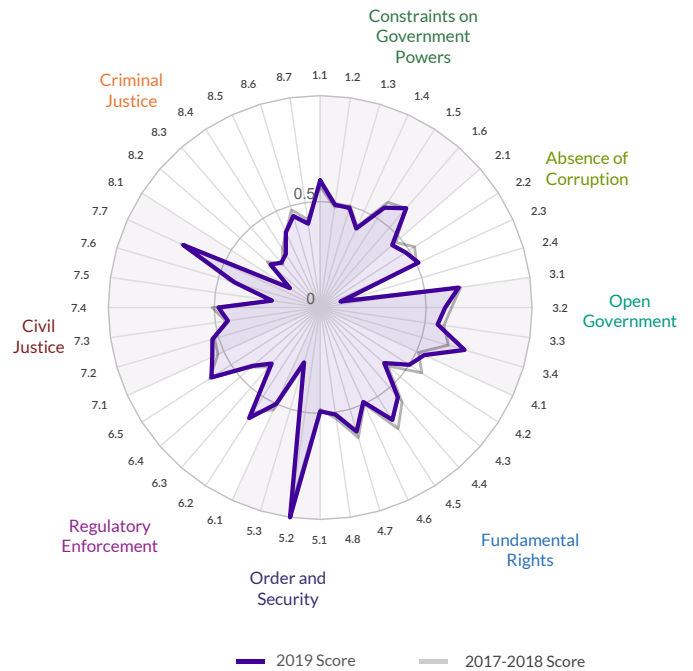
Colombia

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

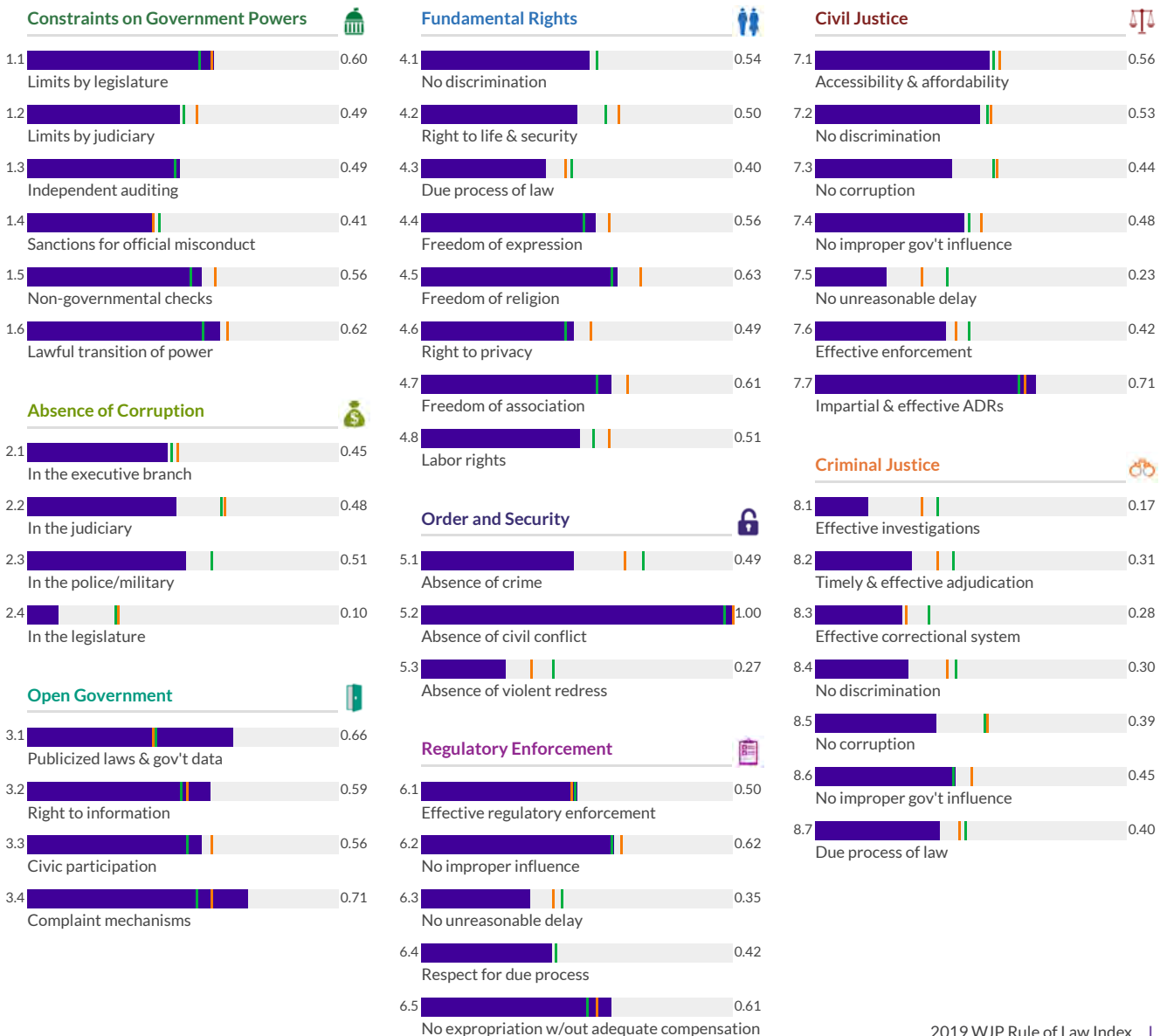
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	20/30	27/38	80/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-3 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	20/30	17/38	70/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	23/30	33/38	94/126
Open Government	—	0.63	4/30	2/38	27/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	23/30	24/38	74/126
Order and Security	—	0.59	28/30	36/38	113/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	17/30	19/38	67/126
Civil Justice	—	0.48	22/30	30/38	81/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	22/30	35/38	106/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Colombia Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle



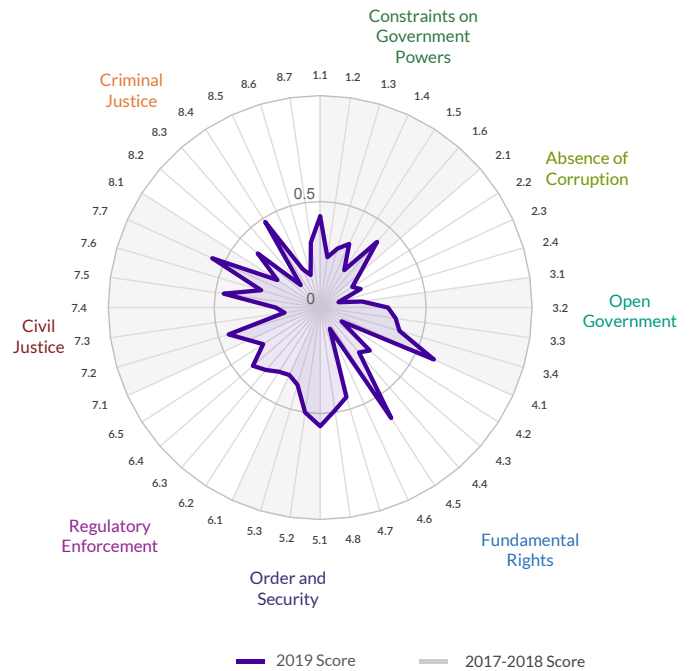
Congo, Dem. Rep.

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

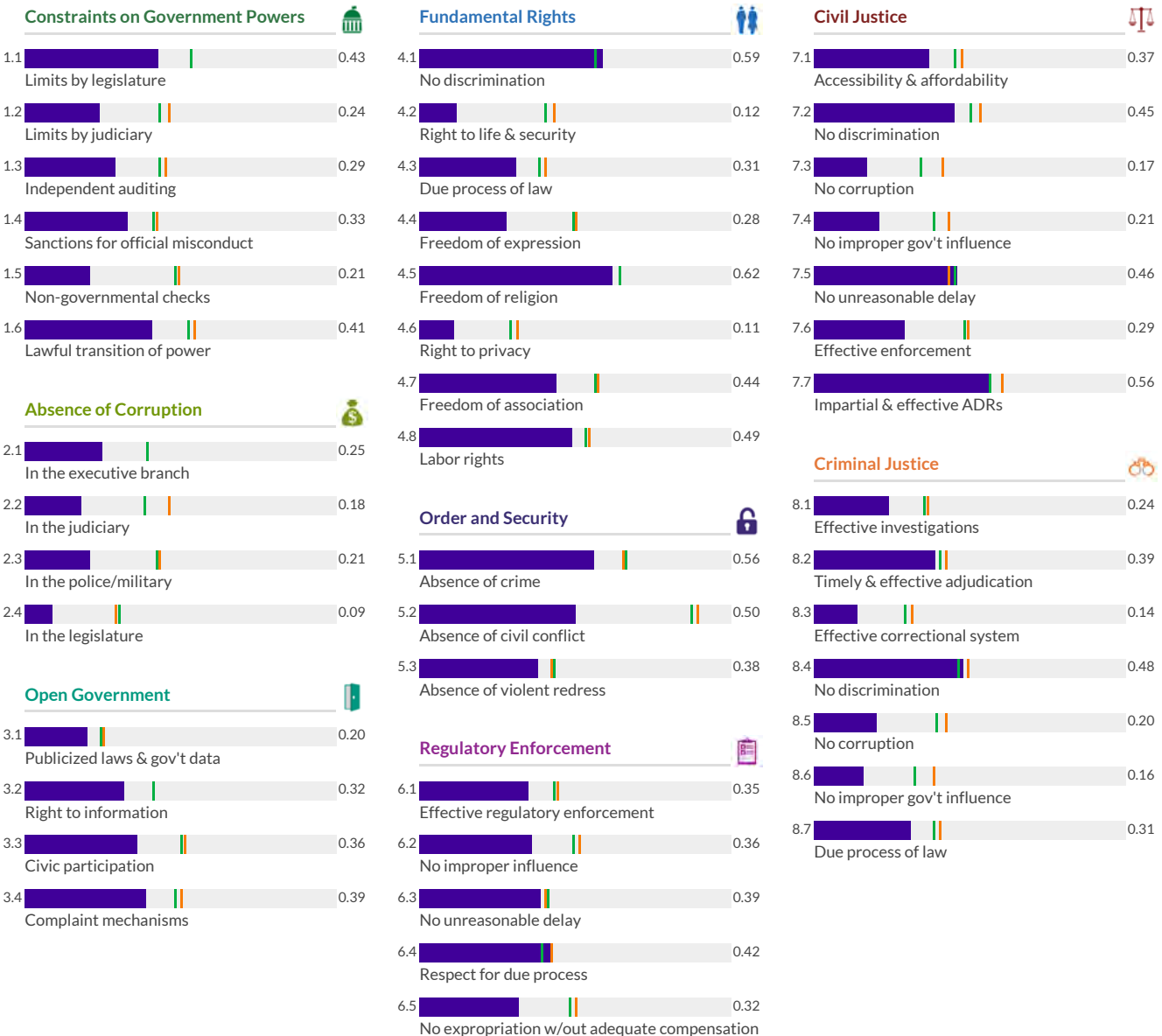
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.33	30/30	20/20	124/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.32	29/30	20/20	120/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.18	30/30	20/20	126/126
Open Government	—	0.32	27/30	18/20	118/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.37	28/30	18/20	116/126
Order and Security	—	0.48	29/30	19/20	122/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.37	27/30	17/20	119/126
Civil Justice	—	0.36	29/30	20/20	121/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.27	30/30	20/20	122/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Congo, Dem. Rep. — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



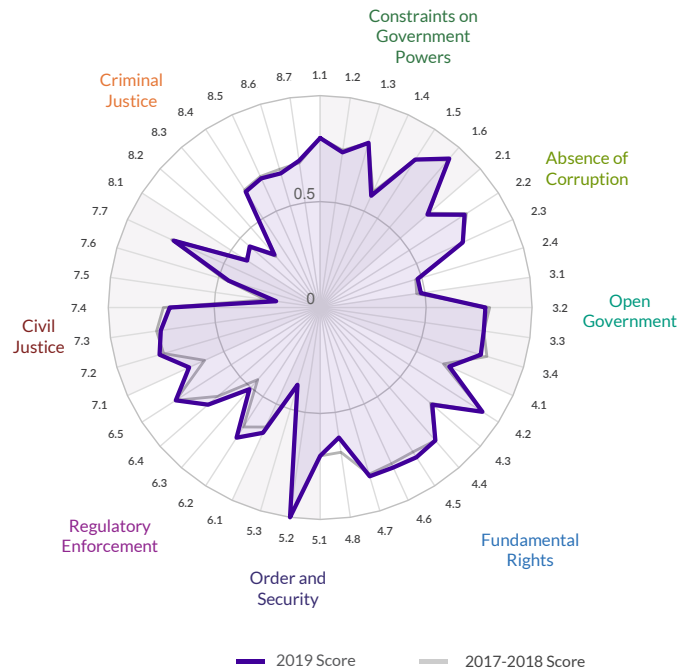
Costa Rica

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

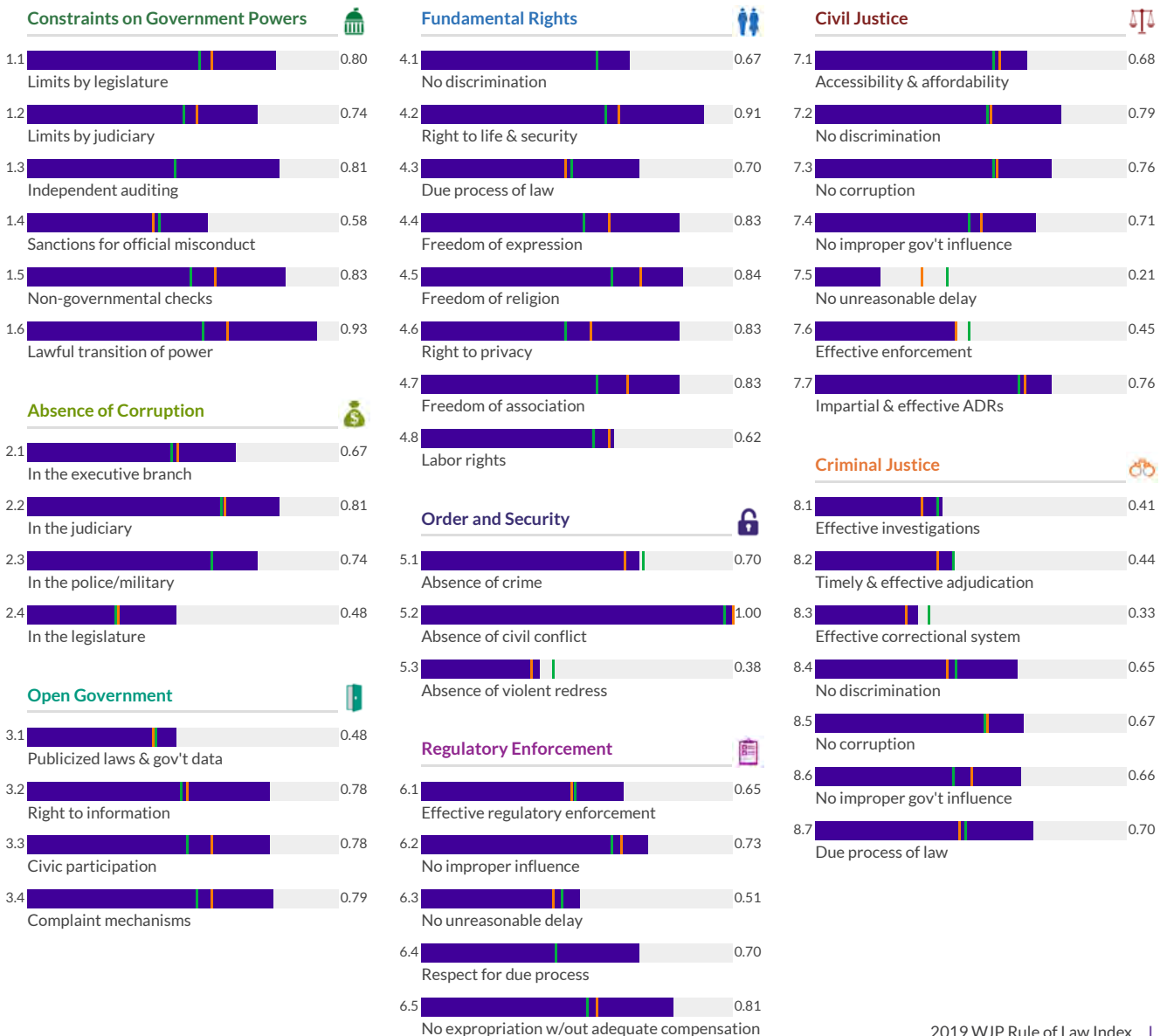
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.69	2/30	1/38	24/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.78	1/30	1/38	15/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.68	5/30	2/38	28/126
Open Government	—	0.71	3/30	1/38	19/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	1/30	1/38	18/126
Order and Security	—	0.69	12/30	23/38	75/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.68	2/30	1/38	24/126
Civil Justice	—	0.62	7/30	6/38	37/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	8/30	6/38	36/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Costa Rica Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle



Cote d'Ivoire

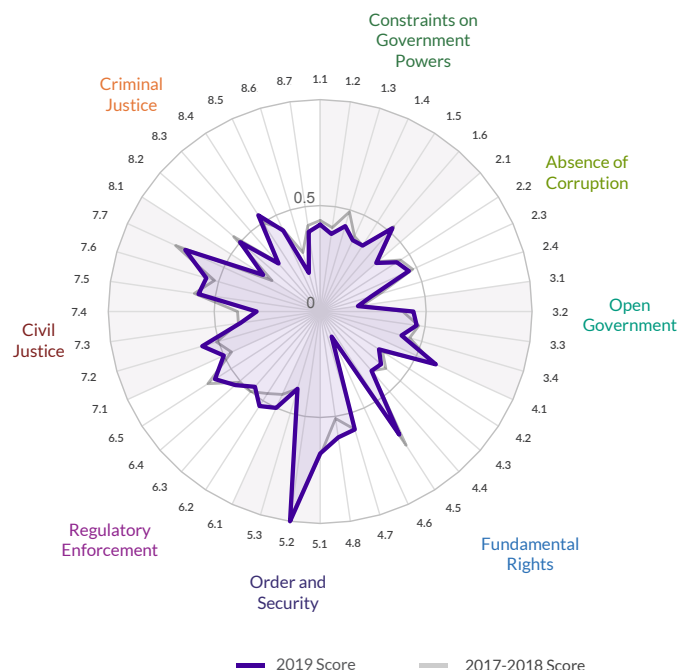
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	13/30	16/30	93/126

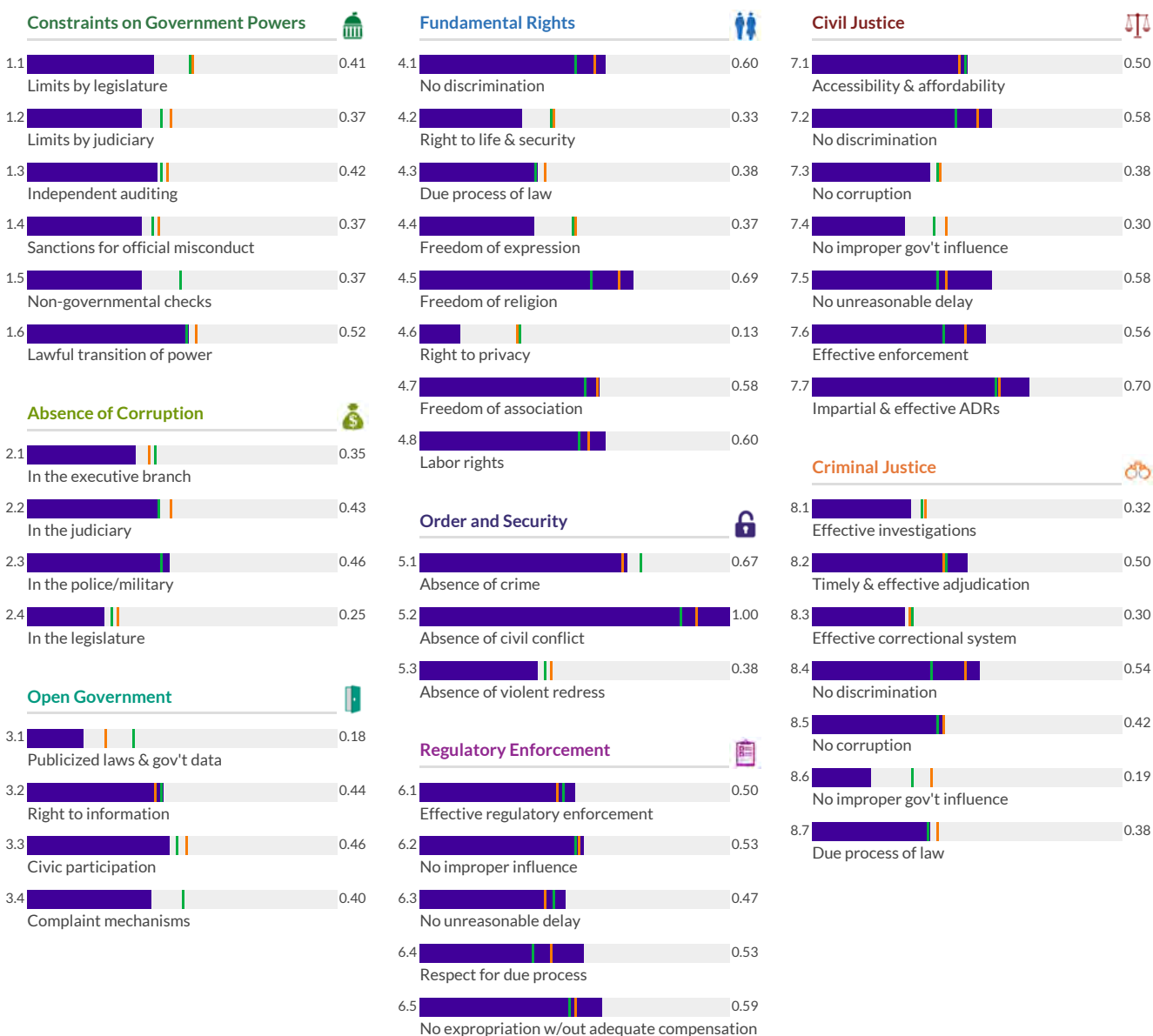
Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01 ▼	-4 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.41	21/30	21/30	104/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	17/30	17/30	98/126
Open Government	—	0.37	22/30	23/30	109/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	18/30	13/30	96/126
Order and Security	—	0.68	14/30	14/30	80/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	9/30	6/30	56/126
Civil Justice	—	0.52	9/30	6/30	67/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	13/30	13/30	82/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Cote d'Ivoire — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle



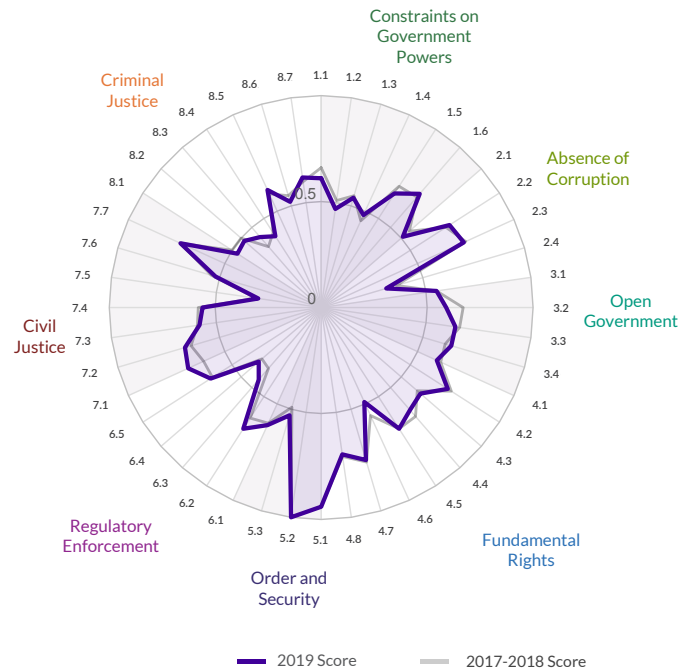
Croatia

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	22/24	34/38	42/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-4		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.58	22/24	34/38	52/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.57	21/24	33/38	45/126
Open Government	—	0.61	21/24	29/38	36/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.65	22/24	34/38	39/126
Order and Security	—	0.82	16/24	22/38	25/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	22/24	33/38	44/126
Civil Justice	—	0.58	20/24	32/38	48/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	22/24	34/38	48/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Croatia — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Factor	Score	EU & EFTA & North America	High
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.61		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.47		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.54		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.48		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.64		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.71		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.51		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.72		
2.3 In the police/military	0.74		
2.4 In the legislature	0.32		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.55		
3.2 Right to information	0.59		
3.3 Civic participation	0.64		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.64		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.60		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.71		
4.3 Due process of law	0.62		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.64		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.49		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.75		
4.8 Labor rights	0.70		
Order and 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	0.68		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.45		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.39		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.62		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.69		
7.2 No discrimination	0.67		
7.3 No corruption	0.58		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.56		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.30		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.52		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.73		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.47		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.48		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.44		
8.4 No discrimination	0.40		
8.5 No corruption	0.61		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.52		
8.7 Due process of law	0.62		

Czech Republic

Region: EU & EFTA & North America

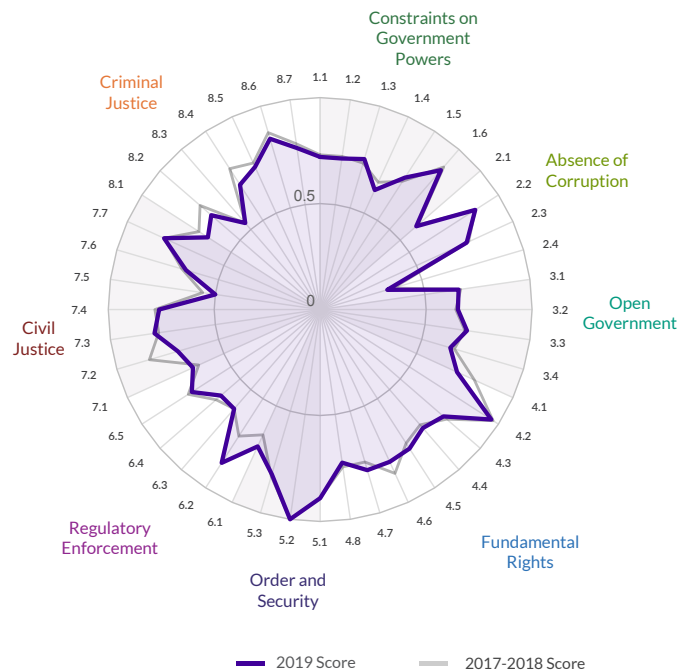
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.73	13/24	19/38	19/126

Score Change	Rank Change
-0.01	-2

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.73	14/24	17/38	18/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.64	18/24	30/38	34/126
Open Government	—	0.66	16/24	23/38	24/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	13/24	15/38	15/126
Order and Security	—	0.90	6/24	10/38	11/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.70	14/24	21/38	21/126
Civil Justice	—	0.70	13/24	21/38	21/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.70	12/24	18/38	18/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Czech Republic — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.73	14/24	17/38	18/126
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.72			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.72			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.74			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.62			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.74			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.87			
Absence of Corruption	0.64	18/24	30/38	34/126
2.1 In the executive branch	0.60			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.87			
2.3 In the police/military	0.76			
2.4 In the legislature	0.33			
Open Government	0.66	16/24	23/38	24/126
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.66			
3.2 Right to information	0.65			
3.3 Civic participation	0.70			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.64			
Fundamental Rights	0.78	13/24	15/38	15/126
4.1 No discrimination	0.71			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.96			
4.3 Due process of law	0.77			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.74			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.78			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.79			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.79			
4.8 Labor rights	0.73			
Order and Security	0.90	6/24	10/38	11/126
5.1 Absence of crime	0.89			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.81			
Regulatory Enforcement	0.70	14/24	21/38	21/126
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.71			
6.2 No improper influence	0.86			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.62			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.62			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.72			
Civil Justice	0.70	13/24	21/38	21/126
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.66			
7.2 No discrimination	0.70			
7.3 No corruption	0.79			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.76			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.50			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.66			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.81			
Criminal Justice	0.70	12/24	18/38	18/126
8.1 Effective investigations	0.63			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.68			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.54			
8.4 No discrimination	0.70			
8.5 No corruption	0.74			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.84			
8.7 Due process of law	0.77			

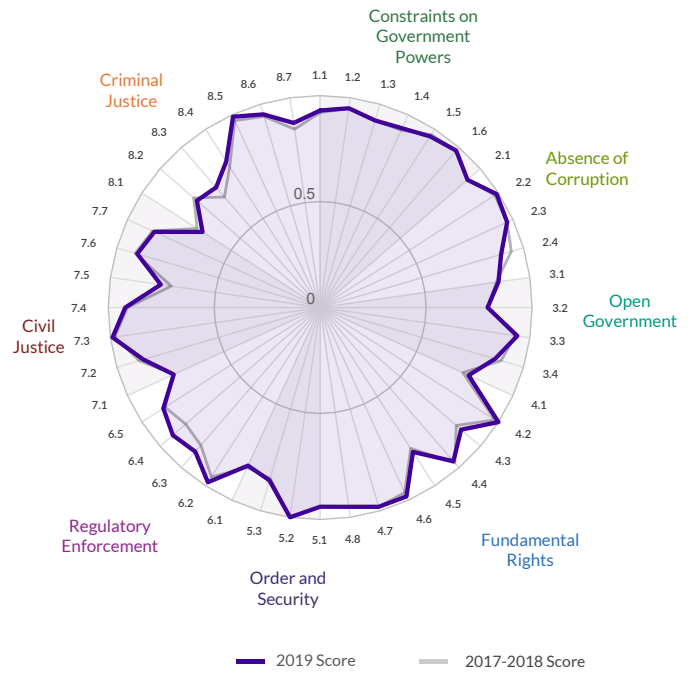
Denmark

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.9	1/24	1/38	1/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.95	1/24	1/38	1/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.95	1/24	1/38	1/126
Open Government	—	0.86	3/24	3/38	3/126
Fundamental Rights	▲	0.92	2/24	2/38	2/126
Order and Security	—	0.93	1/24	2/38	2/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.90	1/24	1/38	1/126
Civil Justice	—	0.87	1/24	1/38	1/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.83	2/24	2/38	2/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Denmark EU & EFTA & North America High

<h3>Constraints on Government Powers</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Limits by legislature (0.93) 1.2 Limits by judiciary (0.95) 1.3 Independent auditing (0.92) 1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct (0.93) 1.5 Non-governmental checks (0.96) 1.6 Lawful transition of power (0.98) <h3>Absence of Corruption</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 In the executive branch (0.92) 2.2 In the judiciary (0.99) 2.3 In the police/military (0.97) 2.4 In the legislature (0.89) <h3>Open Government</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data (0.85) 3.2 Right to information (0.79) 3.3 Civic participation (0.94) 3.4 Complaint mechanisms (0.86) 	<h3>Fundamental Rights</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 No discrimination (0.77) 4.2 Right to life & security (1.00) 4.3 Due process of law (0.88) 4.4 Freedom of expression (0.96) 4.5 Freedom of religion (0.81) 4.6 Right to privacy (0.98) 4.7 Freedom of association (0.98) 4.8 Labor rights (0.95) <h3>Order and Security</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Absence of crime (0.94) 5.2 Absence of civil conflict (1.00) 5.3 Absence of violent redress (0.85) <h3>Regulatory Enforcement</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement (0.82) 6.2 No improper influence (0.98) 6.3 No unreasonable delay (0.90) 6.4 Respect for due process (0.92) 6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation (0.88) 	<h3>Civil Justice</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Accessibility & affordability (0.76) 7.2 No discrimination (0.87) 7.3 No corruption (0.99) 7.4 No improper gov't influence (0.92) 7.5 No unreasonable delay (0.76) 7.6 Effective enforcement (0.90) 7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs (0.86) <h3>Criminal Justice</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Effective investigations (0.66) 8.2 Timely & effective adjudication (0.77) 8.3 Effective correctional system (0.75) 8.4 No discrimination (0.82) 8.5 No corruption (0.99) 8.6 No improper gov't influence (0.95) 8.7 Due process of law (0.88)
--	---	---

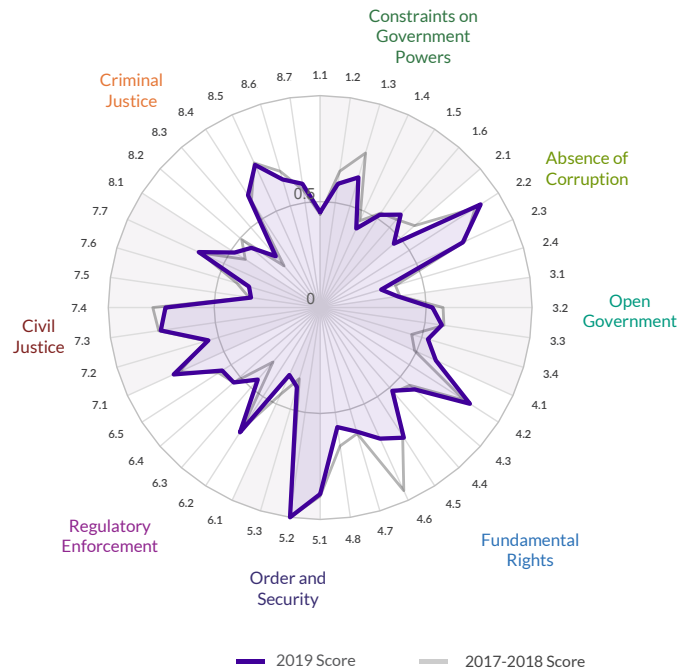
Dominica

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

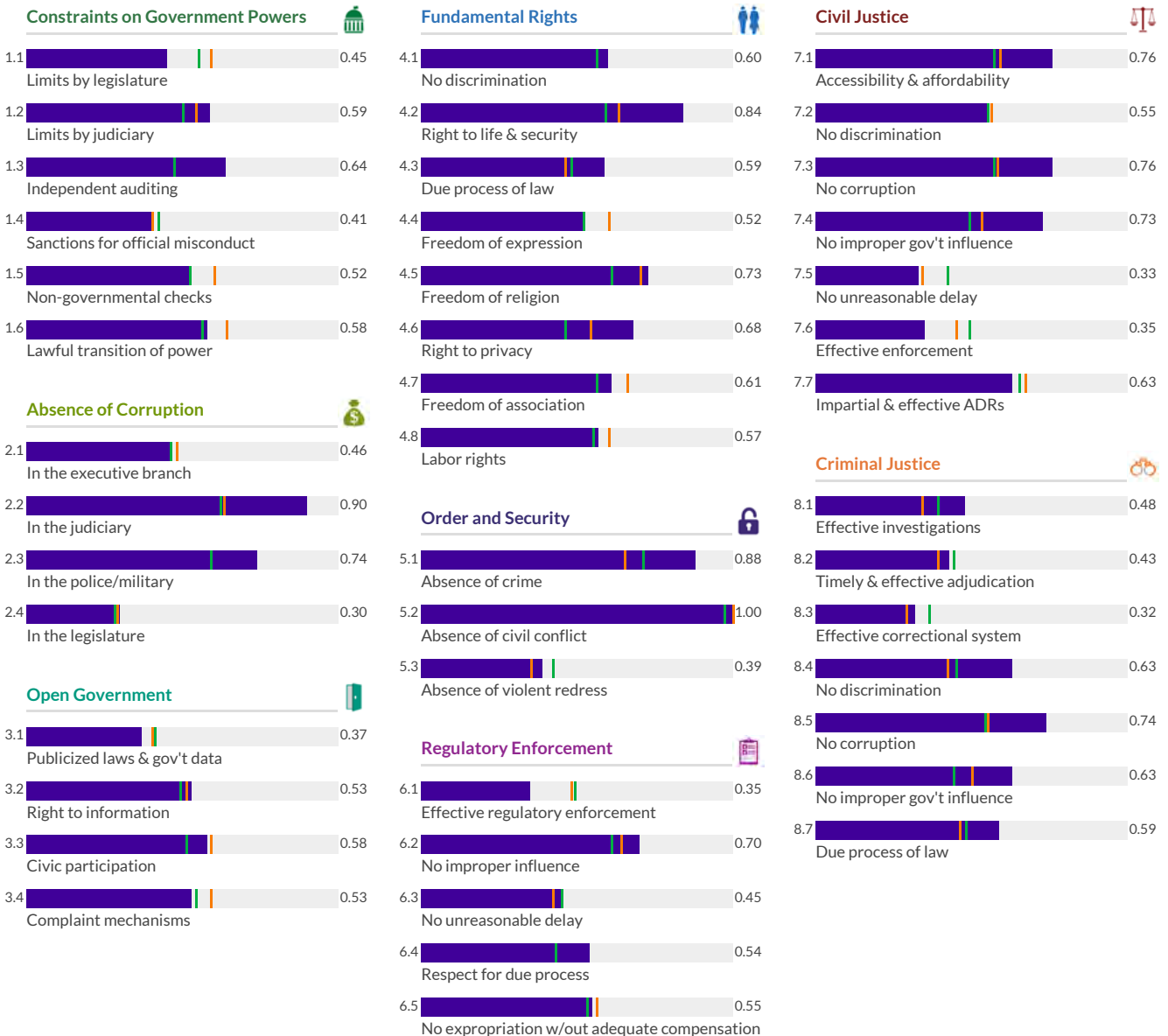
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.59	11/30	9/38	45/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-1		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	19/30	16/38	67/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.60	11/30	5/38	38/126
Open Government	—	0.50	20/30	16/38	64/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.64	11/30	7/38	41/126
Order and Security	—	0.76	5/30	14/38	50/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.52	12/30	15/38	58/126
Civil Justice	—	0.59	10/30	14/38	46/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	9/30	7/38	37/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Dominica — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



Dominican Republic

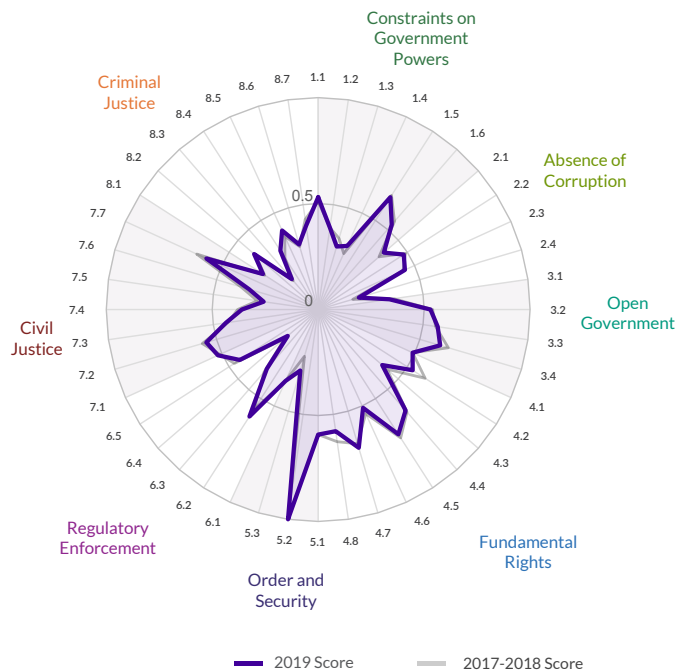
Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	24/30	33/38	95/126

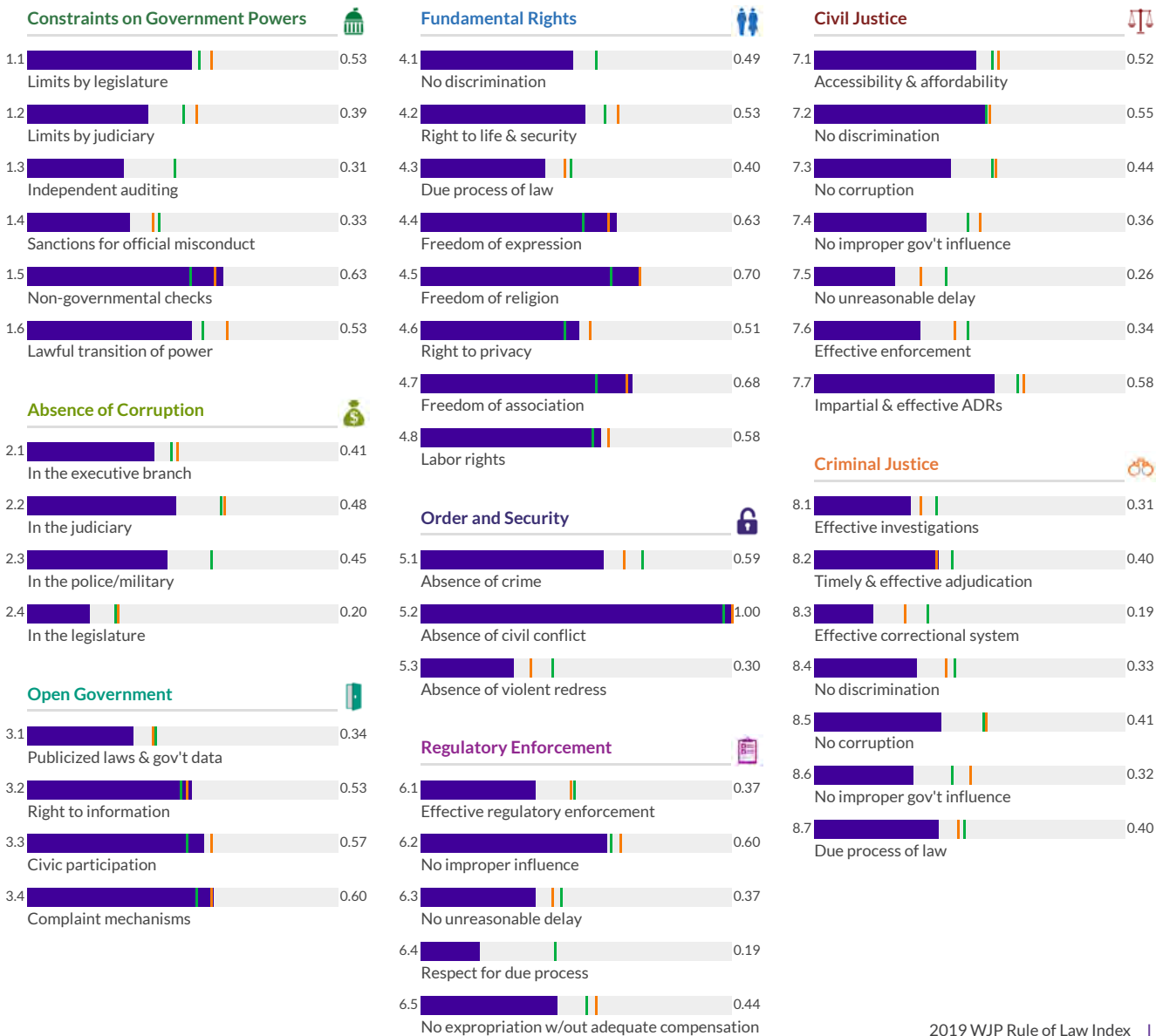
Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	—

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	26/30	29/38	93/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.39	22/30	32/38	93/126
Open Government	—	0.51	14/30	12/38	55/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	17/30	17/38	62/126
Order and Security	—	0.63	20/30	30/38	99/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.39	29/30	37/38	114/126
Civil Justice	—	0.43	24/30	35/38	104/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	20/30	32/38	100/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Dominican Republic — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



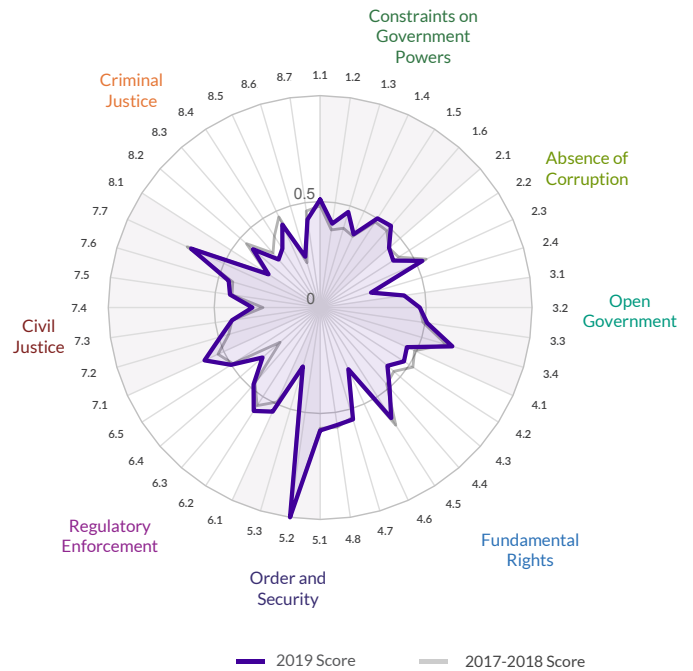
Ecuador

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

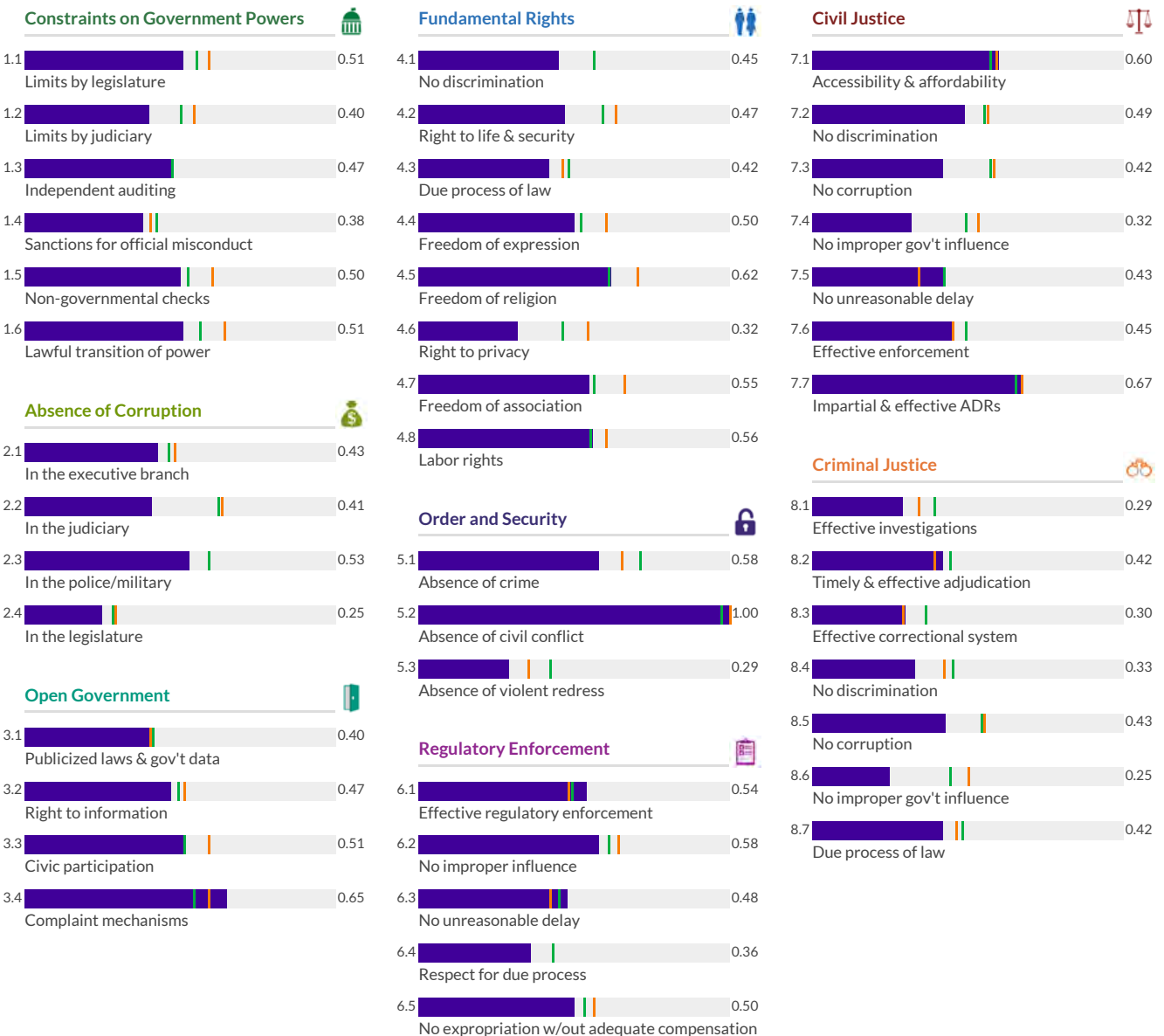
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	23/30	30/38	87/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	25/30	27/38	89/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	20/30	30/38	86/126
Open Government	—	0.51	16/30	13/38	59/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	25/30	27/38	86/126
Order and Security	—	0.62	21/30	31/38	100/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	19/30	21/38	70/126
Civil Justice	—	0.48	21/30	29/38	80/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	18/30	30/38	95/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Ecuador — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



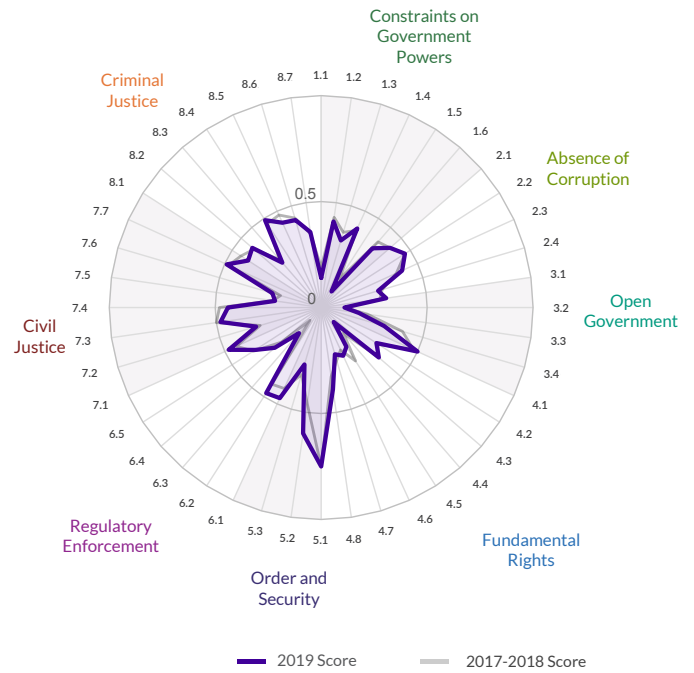
Egypt

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.36	8/8	28/30	121/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.29	8/8	28/30	122/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	7/8	13/30	90/126
Open Government	—	0.22	8/8	30/30	126/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.29	7/8	30/30	125/126
Order and Security	—	0.54	8/8	27/30	120/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	8/8	28/30	121/126
Civil Justice	—	0.38	8/8	25/30	117/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.41	6/8	10/30	76/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Egypt — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers				
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.14			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.41			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.33			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.41			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.09			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.37			
Absence of Corruption				
2.1 In the executive branch	0.43			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.47			
2.3 In the police/military	0.42			
2.4 In the legislature	0.28			
Open Government				
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.31			
3.2 Right to information	0.11			
3.3 Civic participation	0.18			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.31			
Fundamental Rights				
4.1 No discrimination	0.50			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.31			
4.3 Due process of law	0.36			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.09			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.22			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.25			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.23			
4.8 Labor rights	0.39			
Order and Security				
5.1 Absence of crime	0.75			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.60			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.28			
Regulatory Enforcement				
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.47			
6.2 No improper influence	0.48			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.16			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.29			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.37			
Civil Justice				
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.48			
7.2 No discrimination	0.32			
7.3 No corruption	0.48			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.44			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.22			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.24			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.49			
Criminal Justice				
8.1 Effective investigations	0.41			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.43			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.28			
8.4 No discrimination	0.49			
8.5 No corruption	0.44			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.43			
8.7 Due process of law	0.36			

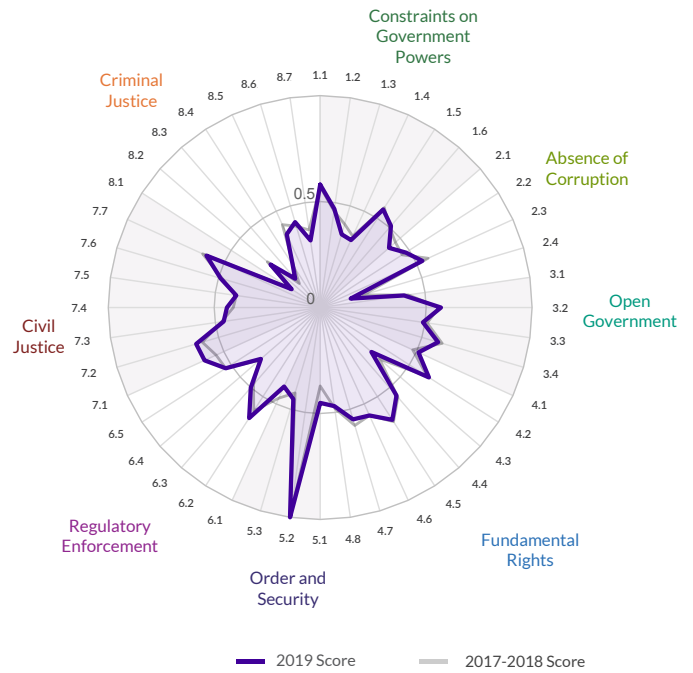
El Salvador

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

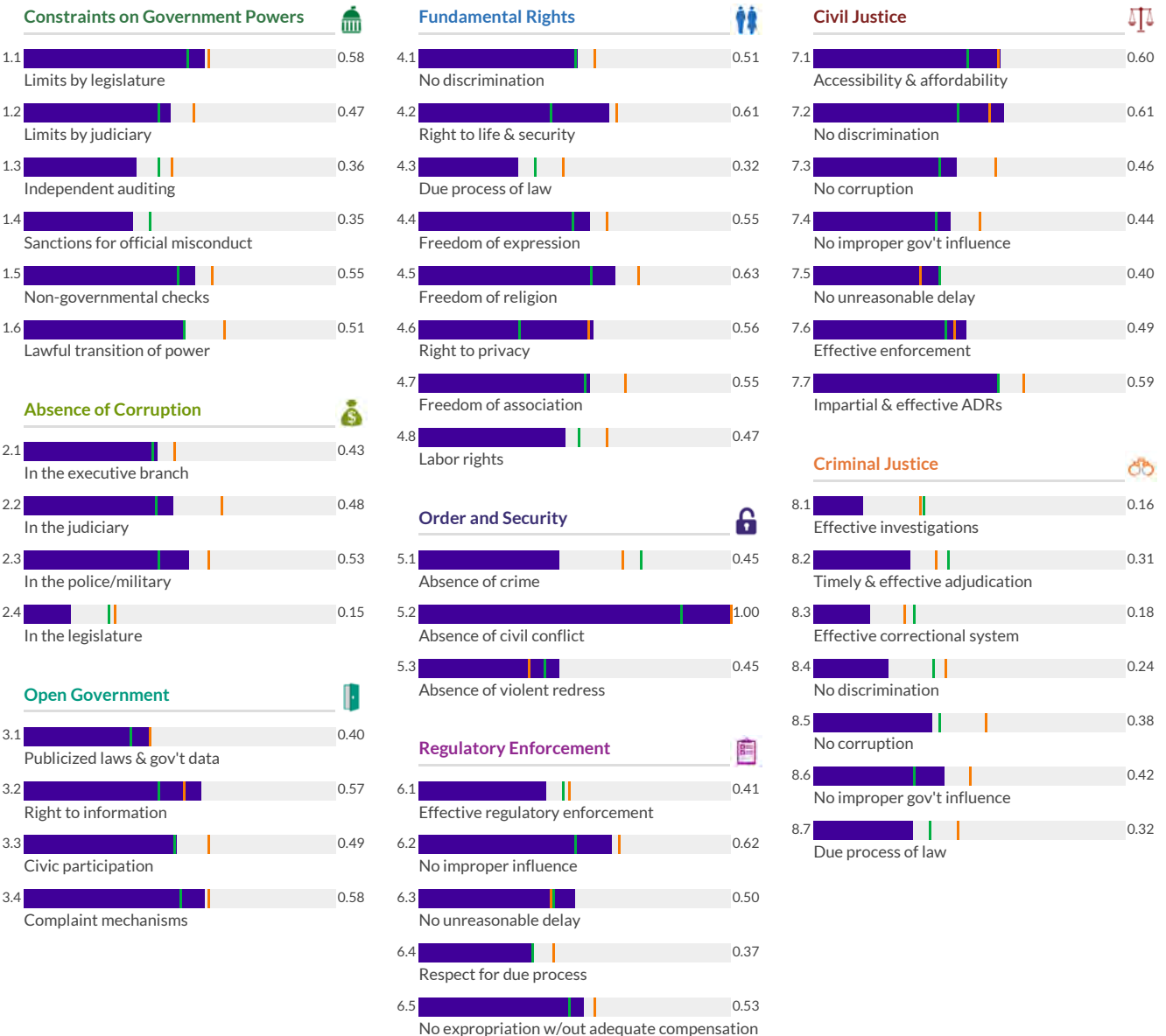
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	21/30	12/30	84/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	23/30	15/30	85/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	21/30	14/30	91/126
Open Government	—	0.51	15/30	9/30	57/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	24/30	9/30	76/126
Order and Security	▲	0.63	19/30	19/30	98/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	20/30	8/30	74/126
Civil Justice	—	0.51	16/30	7/30	68/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	26/30	25/30	117/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— El Salvador — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle



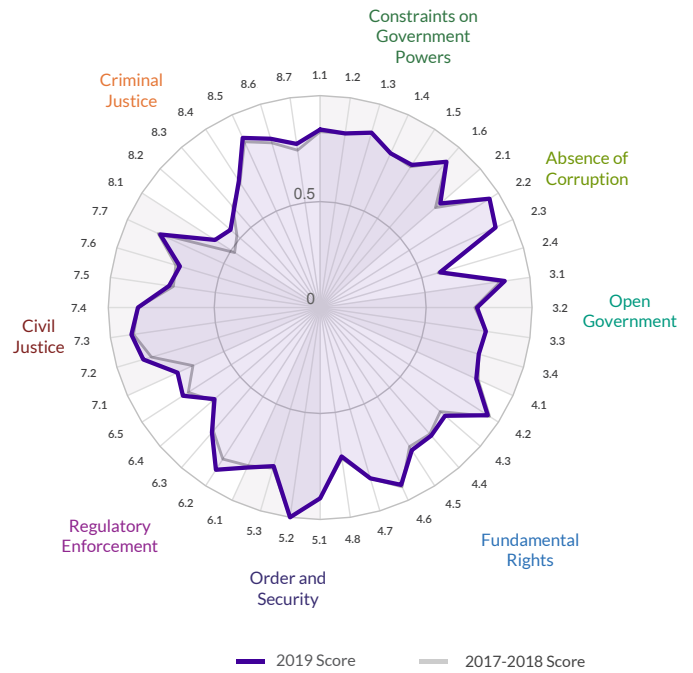
Estonia

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

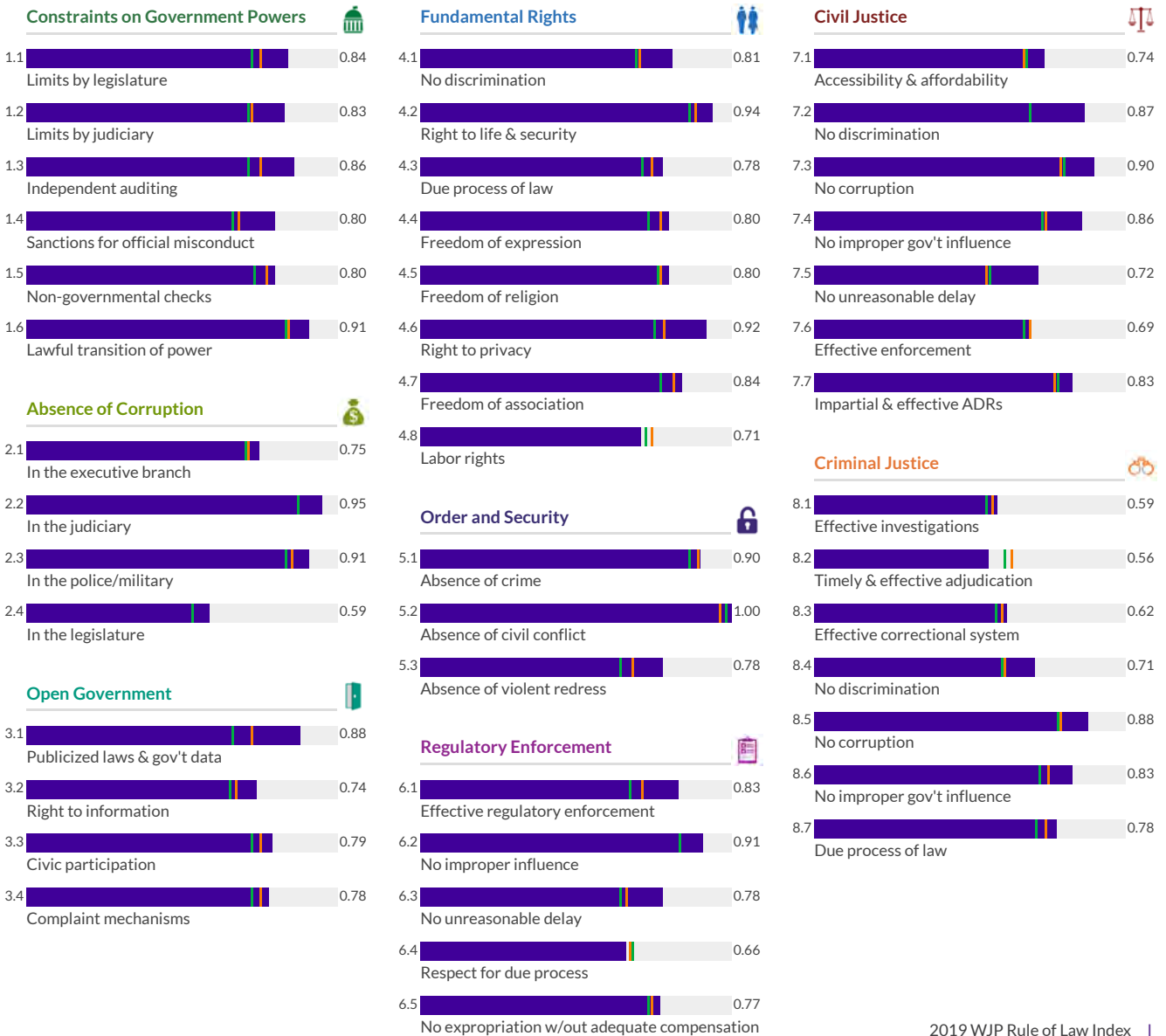
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.81	9/24	10/38	10/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	9/24	10/38	10/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.80	10/24	15/38	15/126
Open Government	—	0.80	7/24	9/38	9/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.83	10/24	10/38	10/126
Order and Security	—	0.89	8/24	12/38	13/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.79	11/24	15/38	15/126
Civil Justice	—	0.80	6/24	7/38	7/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.71	11/24	16/38	16/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Estonia — EU & EFTA & North America — High



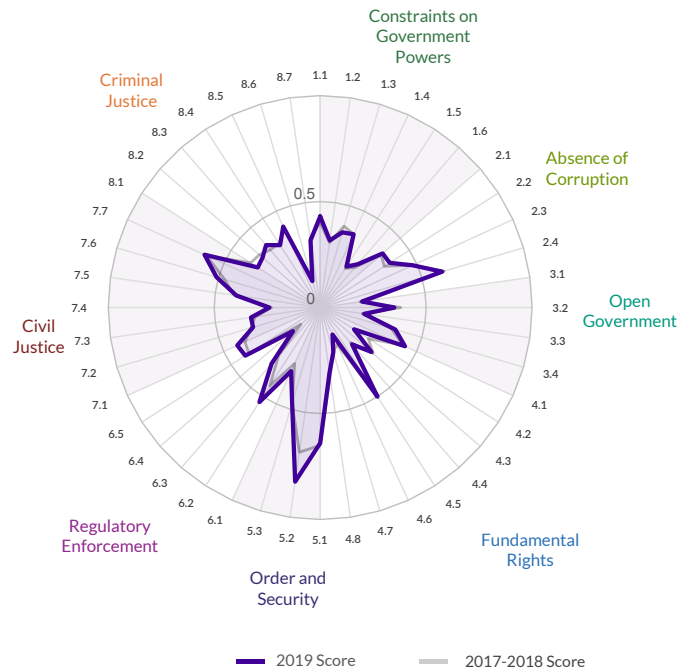
Ethiopia

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

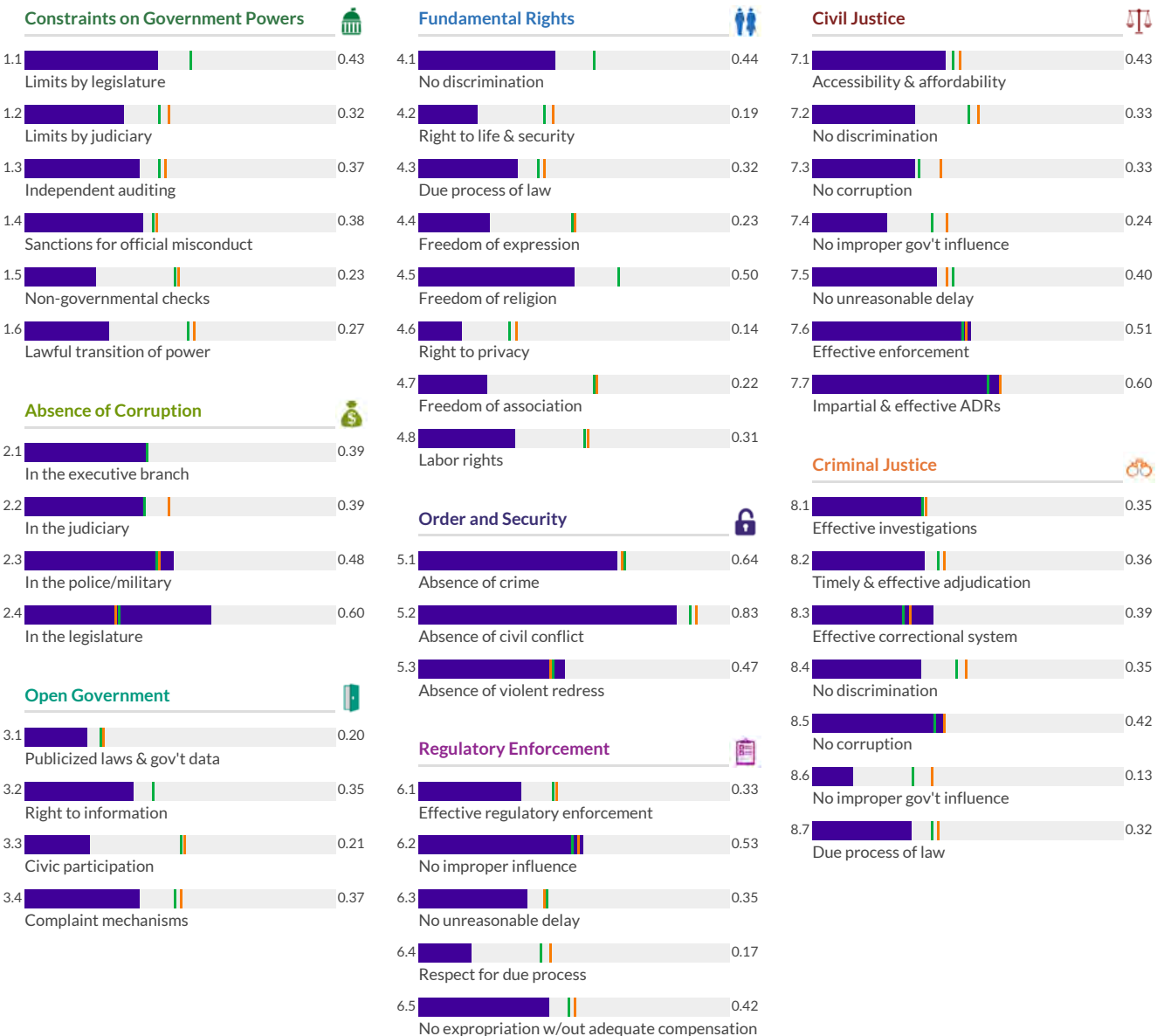
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.39	27/30	18/20	118/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.33	27/30	18/20	116/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	7/30	3/20	64/126
Open Government	—	0.28	29/30	20/20	123/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.29	30/30	20/20	124/126
Order and Security	▲	0.64	19/30	13/20	93/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.36	28/30	18/20	120/126
Civil Justice	—	0.41	25/30	16/20	111/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	23/30	14/20	104/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Ethiopia — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



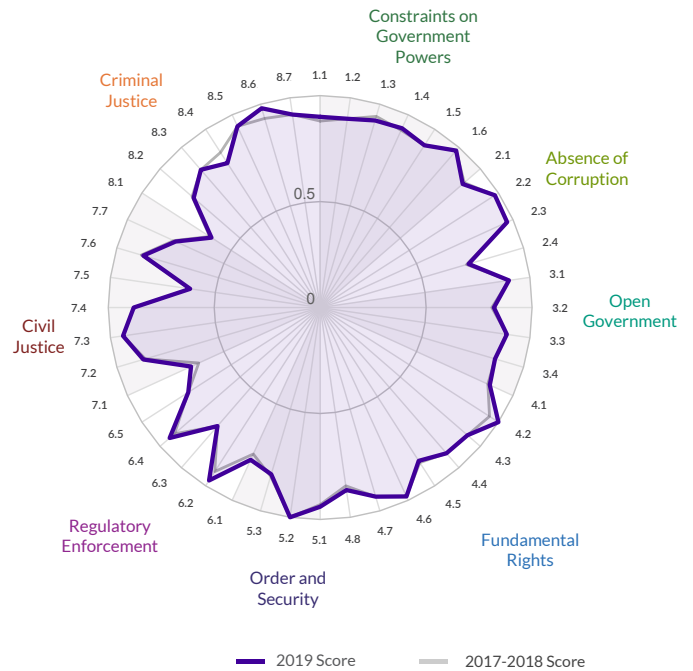
Finland

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

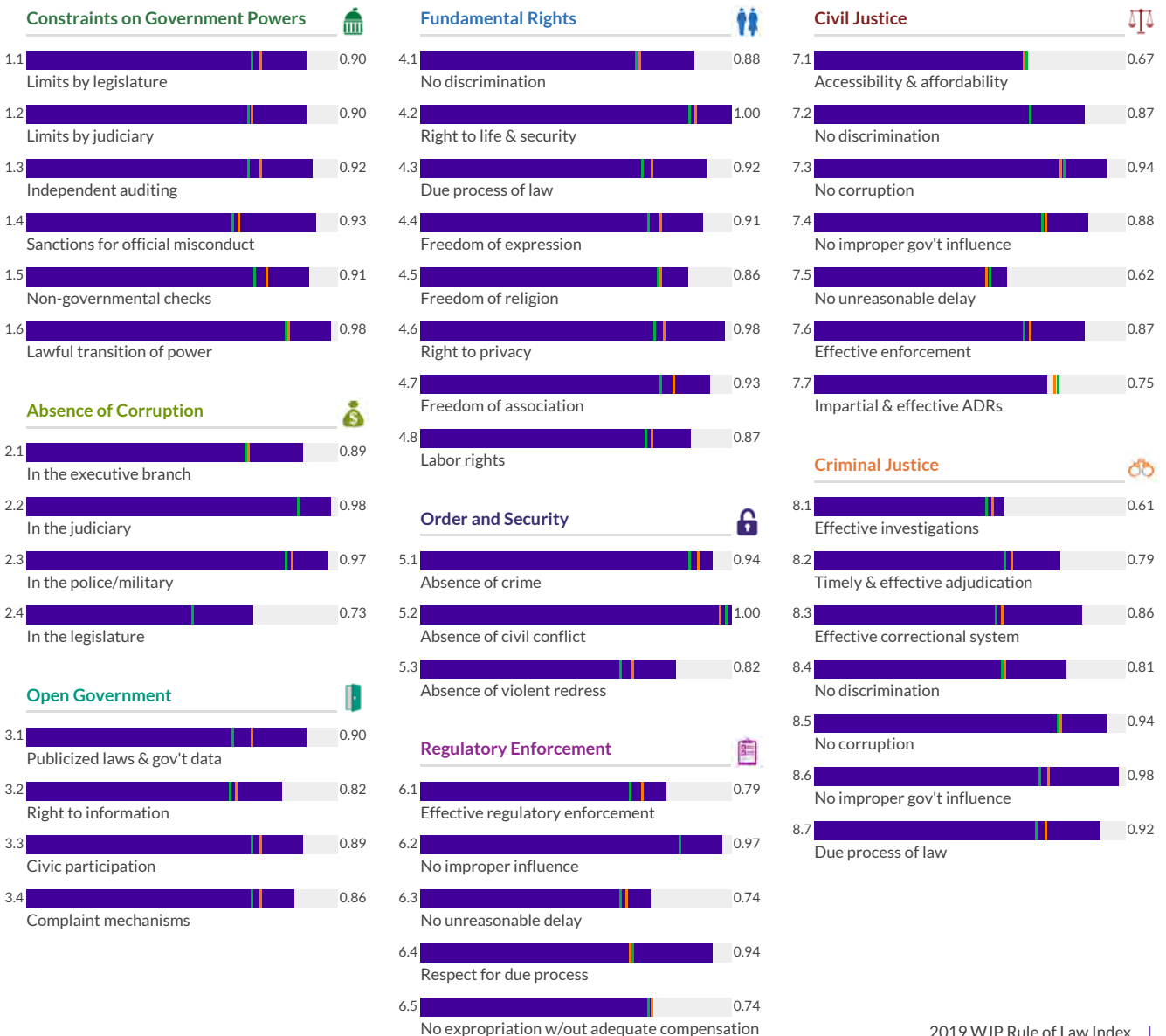
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.87	3/24	3/38	3/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.92	3/24	3/38	3/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.89	4/24	5/38	5/126
Open Government	—	0.87	2/24	2/38	2/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.92	1/24	1/38	1/126
Order and Security	—	0.92	3/24	6/38	6/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.84	7/24	9/38	9/126
Civil Justice	—	0.80	7/24	8/38	8/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.84	1/24	1/38	1/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Finland — EU & EFTA & North America — High



France

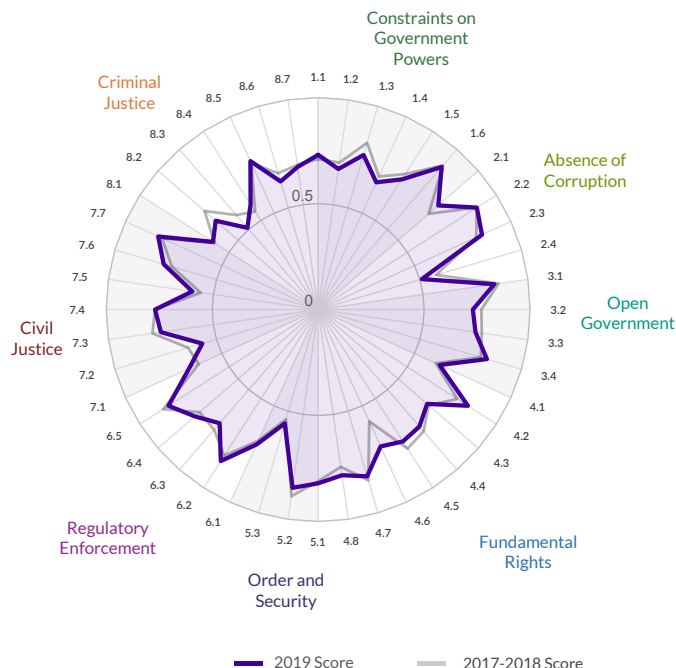
Region: EU & EFTA & North America

Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.73	12/24	17/38	17/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.74	13/24	16/38	17/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.75	12/24	18/38	18/126
Open Government	—	0.79	10/24	12/38	12/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	15/24	19/38	20/126
Order and Security	—	0.74	23/24	32/38	56/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.77	12/24	17/38	17/126
Civil Justice	—	0.71	11/24	19/38	19/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.63	15/24	22/38	22/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— France — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Factor	Score	EU & EFTA & North America	High
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.73		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.67		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.76		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.66		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.73		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.89		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.75		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.89		
2.3 In the police/military	0.85		
2.4 In the legislature	0.51		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.84		
3.2 Right to information	0.73		
3.3 Civic participation	0.75		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.83		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.63		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.84		
4.3 Due process of law	0.68		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.73		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.74		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.71		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.82		
4.8 Labor rights	0.79		
Order and Security			
5.1 Absence of crime	0.82		
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.85		
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.56		
Regulatory Enforcement			
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.70		
6.2 No improper influence	0.85		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.71		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.77		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.84		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.67		
7.2 No discrimination	0.57		
7.3 No corruption	0.75		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.77		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.60		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.76		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.83		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.59		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.64		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.51		
8.4 No discrimination	0.59		
8.5 No corruption	0.77		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.63		
8.7 Due process of law	0.68		

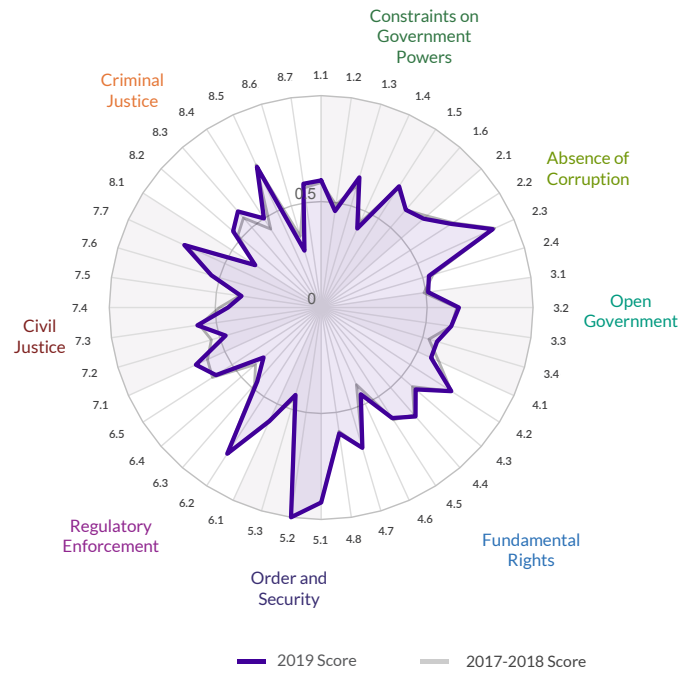
Georgia

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

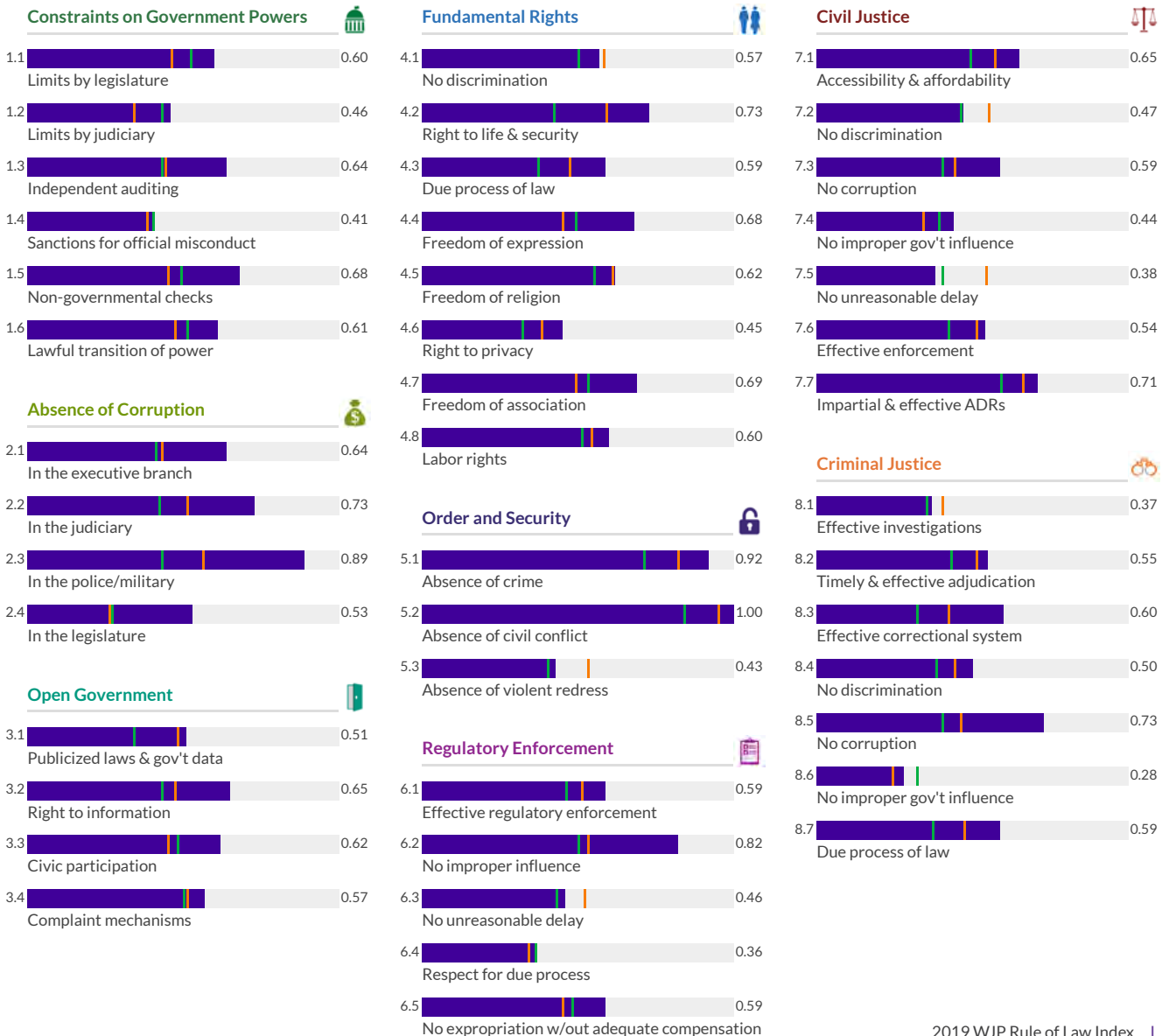
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	1/13	1/30	41/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	1/13	5/30	53/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.70	1/13	1/30	24/126
Open Government	—	0.59	1/13	2/30	39/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.62	1/13	2/30	48/126
Order and Security	—	0.78	6/13	3/30	36/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.56	1/13	1/30	42/126
Civil Justice	—	0.54	5/13	4/30	62/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.52	1/13	1/30	46/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Georgia — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Lower Middle



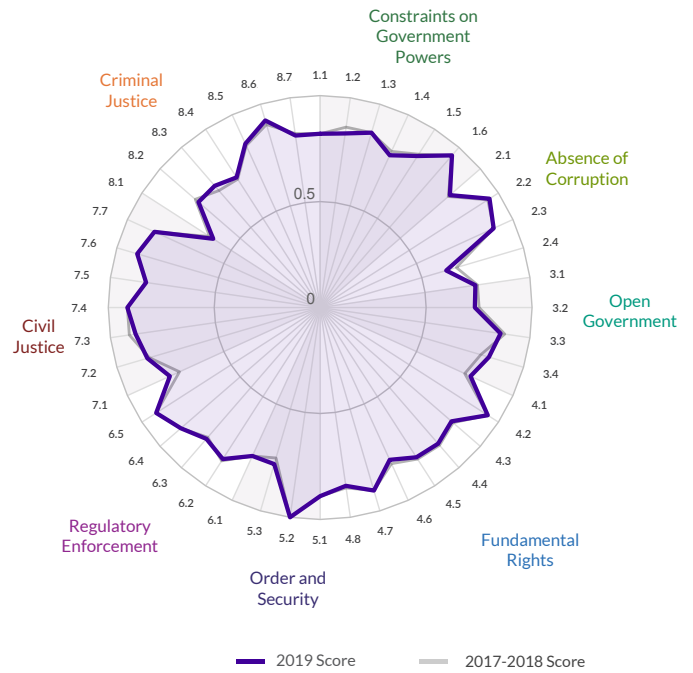
Germany

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

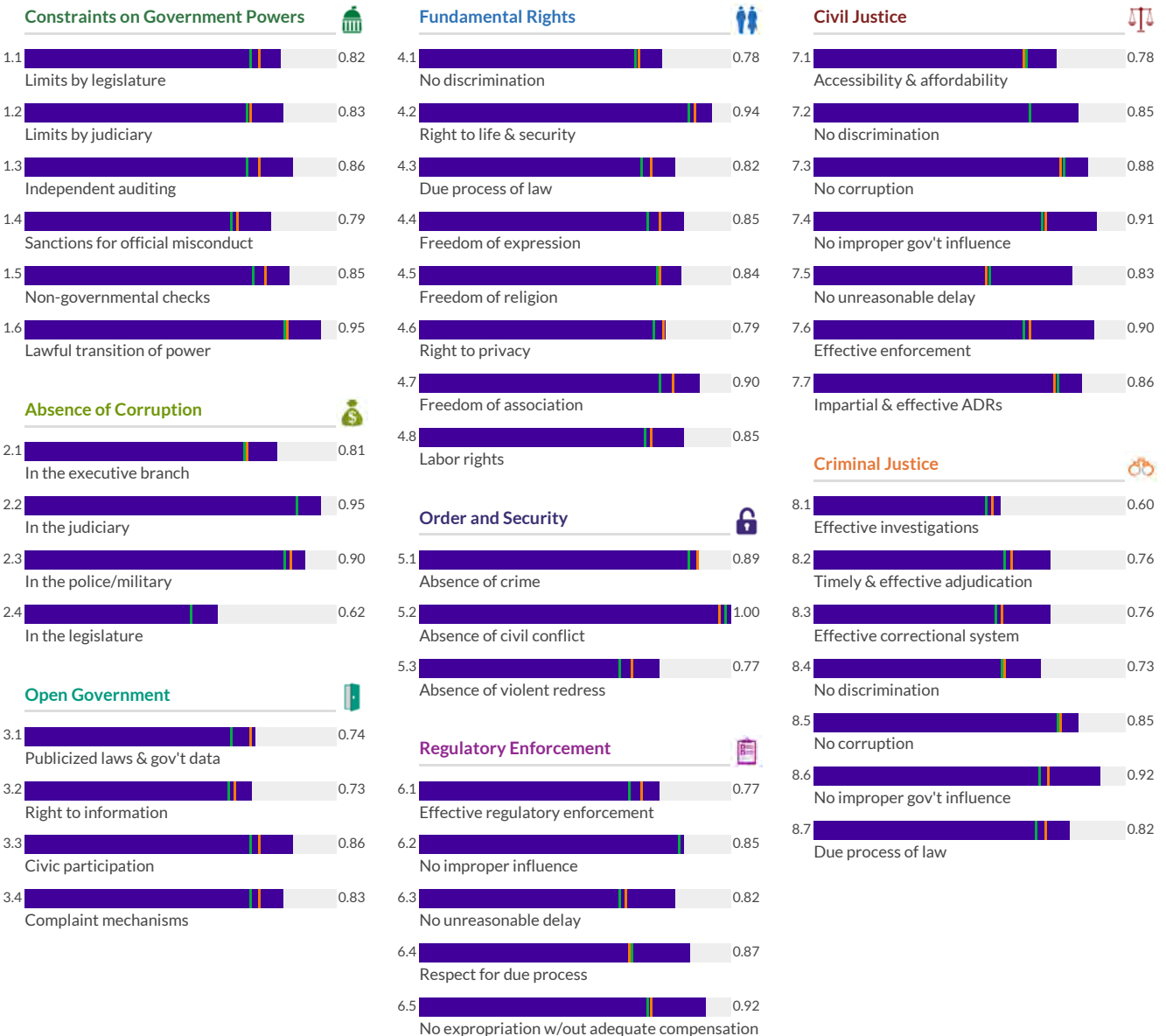
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.84	6/24	6/38	6/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	6/24	6/38	6/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.82	9/24	12/38	12/126
Open Government	—	0.79	9/24	11/38	11/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.85	6/24	6/38	6/126
Order and Security	—	0.89	10/24	14/38	15/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	5/24	7/38	7/126
Civil Justice	—	0.86	3/24	3/38	3/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.78	6/24	7/38	7/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Germany EU & EFTA & North America High



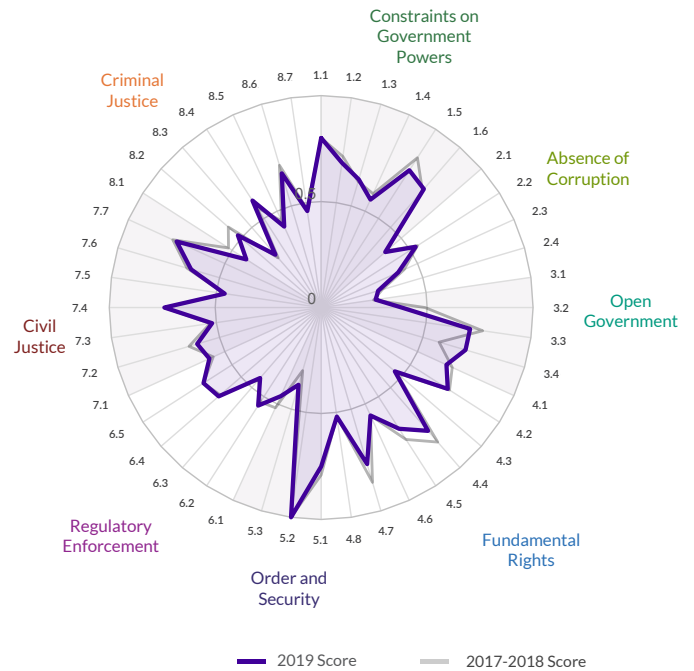
Ghana

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	6/30	2/30	48/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-2		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.70	1/30	1/30	25/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.41	14/30	10/30	87/126
Open Government	—	0.51	5/30	8/30	56/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.64	3/30	1/30	42/126
Order and Security	—	0.71	9/30	8/30	69/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	5/30	3/30	45/126
Civil Justice	—	0.62	4/30	1/30	39/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.49	6/30	3/30	53/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Ghana — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle

Factor	Score	Sub-Saharan Africa	Lower Middle
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.80		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.69		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.63		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.77		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.74		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.40		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.53		
2.3 In the police/military	0.40		
2.4 In the legislature	0.28		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.26		
3.2 Right to information	0.38		
3.3 Civic participation	0.71		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.71		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.65		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.71		
4.3 Due process of law	0.46		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.77		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.68		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.56		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.77		
4.8 Labor rights	0.52		
Order and Security			
5.1 Absence of crime	0.75		
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00		
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.38		
Regulatory Enforcement			
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46		
6.2 No improper influence	0.55		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.44		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.64		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.66		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.58		
7.2 No discrimination	0.61		
7.3 No corruption	0.52		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.74		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.46		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.64		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.75		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.42		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.52		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.33		
8.4 No discrimination	0.60		
8.5 No corruption	0.42		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.66		
8.7 Due process of law	0.46		

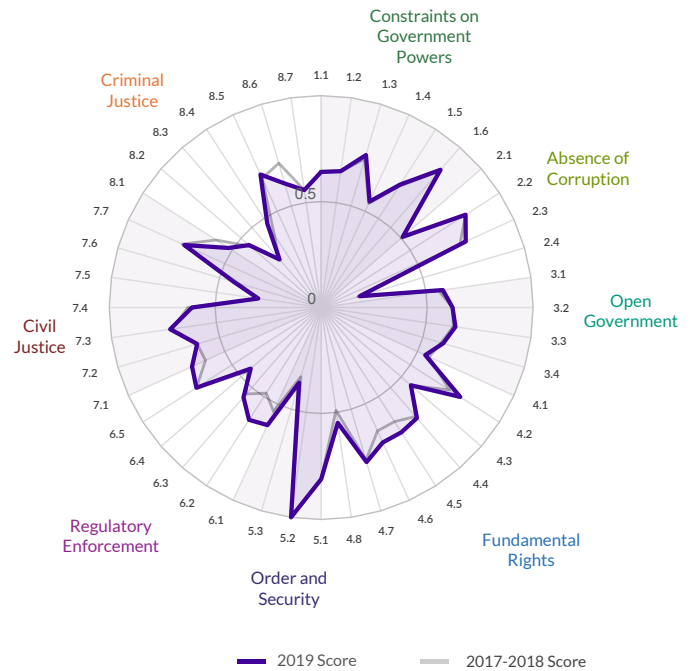
Greece

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.62	21/24	32/38	36/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	4 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.69	18/24	24/38	26/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.57	22/24	34/38	46/126
Open Government	—	0.61	22/24	30/38	37/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	20/24	32/38	36/126
Order and Security	—	0.72	24/24	33/38	62/126
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.59	20/24	31/38	34/126
Civil Justice	—	0.58	21/24	33/38	49/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.51	21/24	33/38	47/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Greece — EU & EFTA & North America — High



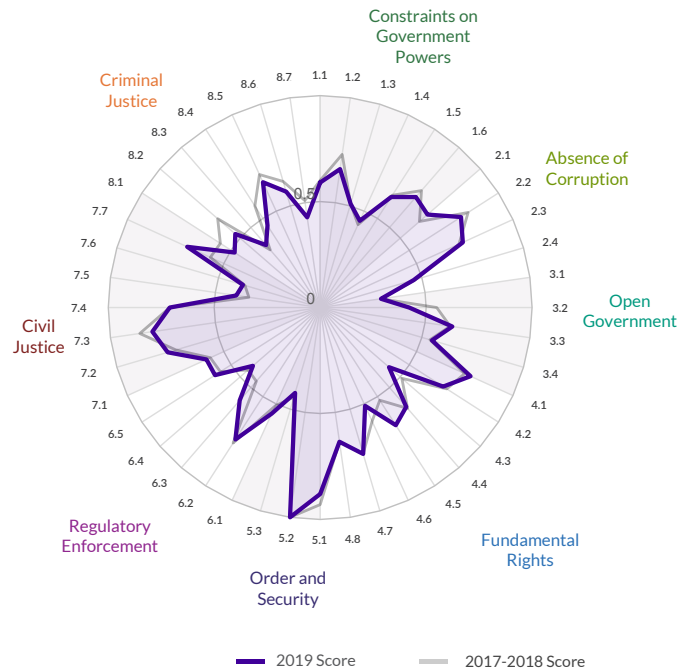
Grenada

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.6	10/30	7/38	43/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-4 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.59	12/30	9/38	47/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	7/30	3/38	31/126
Open Government	—	0.47	22/30	25/38	76/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	12/30	9/38	44/126
Order and Security	▼	0.77	3/30	11/38	44/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	8/30	7/38	39/126
Civil Justice	—	0.62	8/30	7/38	38/126
Criminal Justice	▼	0.50	13/30	15/38	51/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Grenada — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.59	12/30	9/38	47/126
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.59			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.66			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.51			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.45			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.62			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.69			
Absence of Corruption	0.66	7/30	3/38	31/126
2.1 In the executive branch	0.67			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.79			
2.3 In the police/military	0.74			
2.4 In the legislature	0.46			
Open Government	0.47	22/30	25/38	76/126
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.29			
3.2 Right to information	0.42			
3.3 Civic participation	0.63			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.55			
Fundamental Rights	0.63	12/30	9/38	44/126
4.1 No discrimination	0.78			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.69			
4.3 Due process of law	0.43			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.62			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.66			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.51			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.72			
4.8 Labor rights	0.64			
Order and Security	0.77	3/30	11/38	44/126
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	0.58	8/30	7/38	39/126
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.55			
6.2 No improper influence	0.74			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.58			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.42			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.59			
Civil Justice	0.62	8/30	7/38	38/126
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.59			
7.2 No discrimination	0.75			
7.3 No corruption	0.80			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.71			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.40			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.38			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.69			
Criminal Justice	0.50	13/30	15/38	51/126
8.1 Effective investigations	0.48			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.53			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.39			
8.4 No discrimination	0.46			
8.5 No corruption	0.65			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.57			
8.7 Due process of law	0.43			

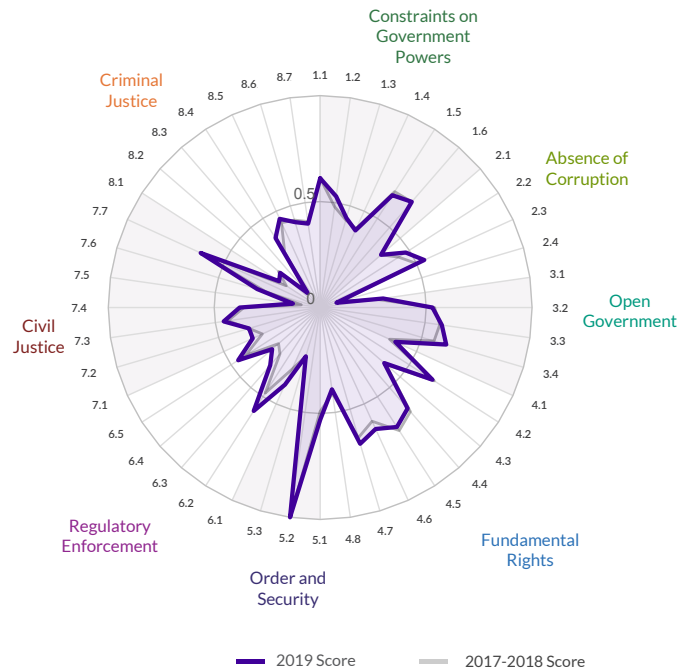
Guatemala

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

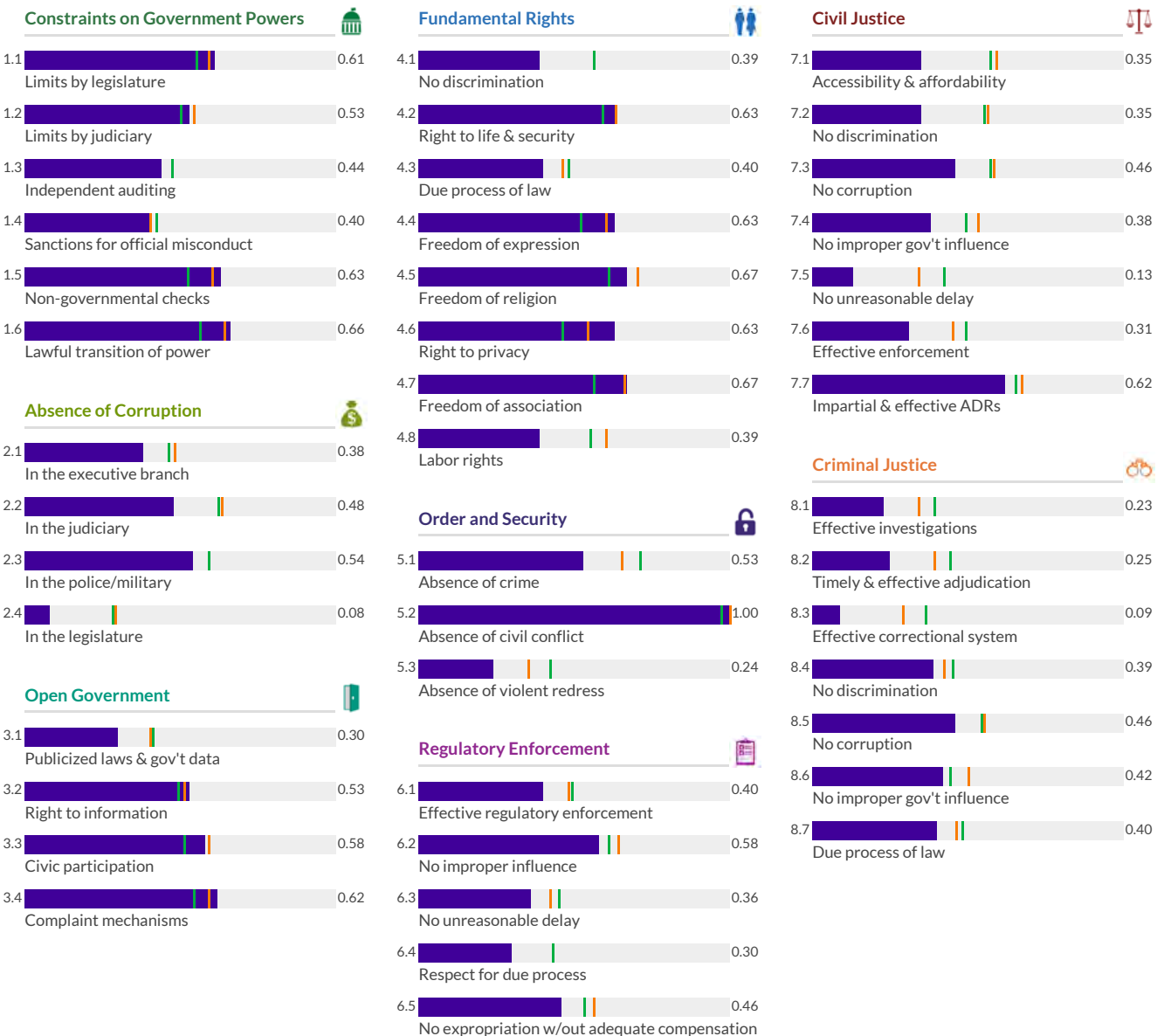
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	25/30	34/38	96/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.02 ▲	5 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.54	17/30	14/38	61/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	24/30	34/38	100/126
Open Government	—	0.51	17/30	14/38	60/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	19/30	20/38	66/126
Order and Security	—	0.59	26/30	35/38	109/126
Regulatory Enforcement	▲	0.42	25/30	35/38	108/126
Civil Justice	—	0.37	28/30	37/38	120/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	23/30	36/38	109/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Guatemala Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle



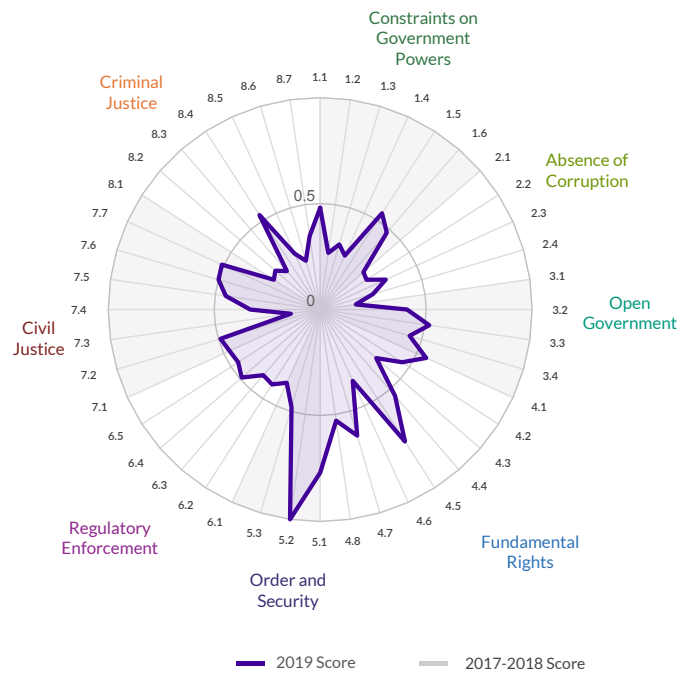
Guinea

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

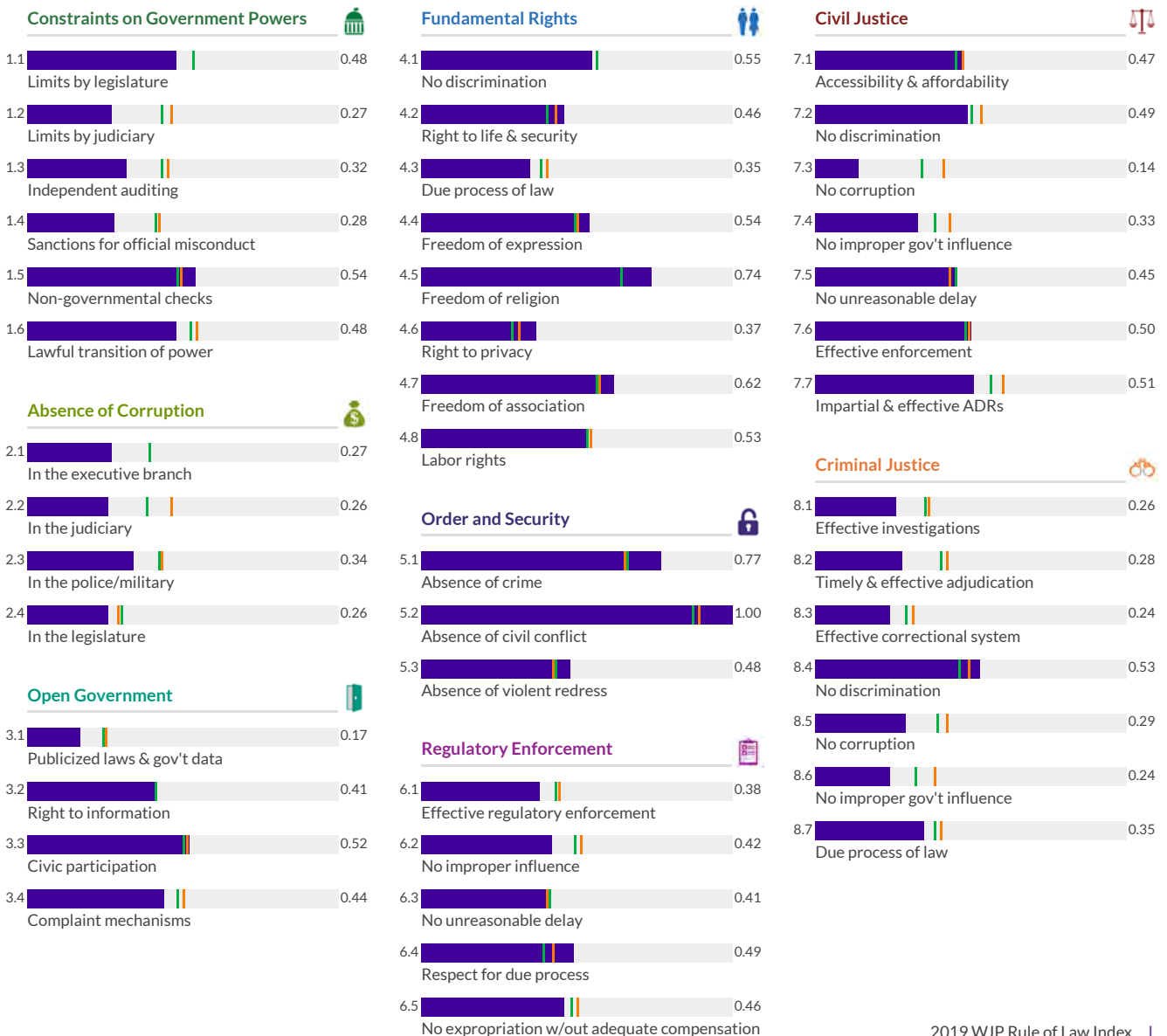
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	20/30	13/20	105/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	23/30	16/20	107/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.28	25/30	16/20	118/126
Open Government	—	0.39	18/30	12/20	102/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	14/30	10/20	80/126
Order and Security	—	0.75	4/30	3/20	51/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	17/30	11/20	99/126
Civil Justice	—	0.41	23/30	14/20	108/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.31	26/30	17/20	111/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Guinea Sub-Saharan Africa Low



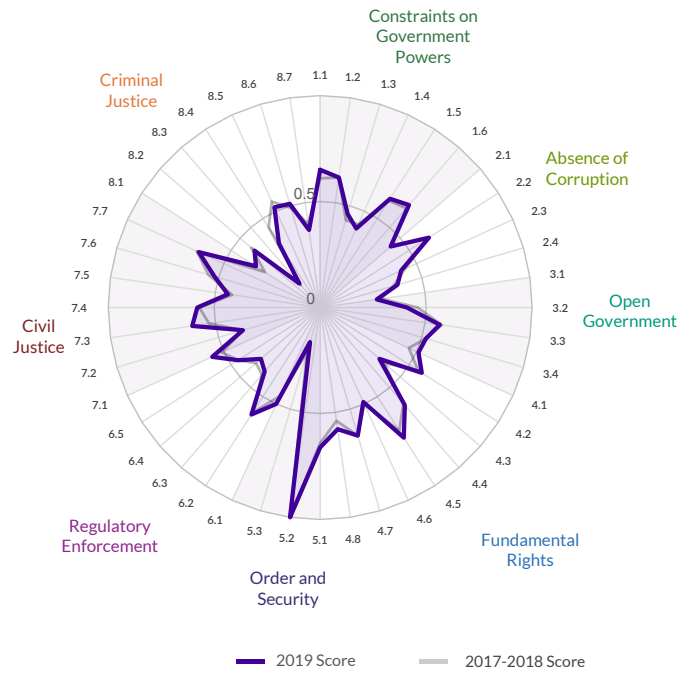
Guyana

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

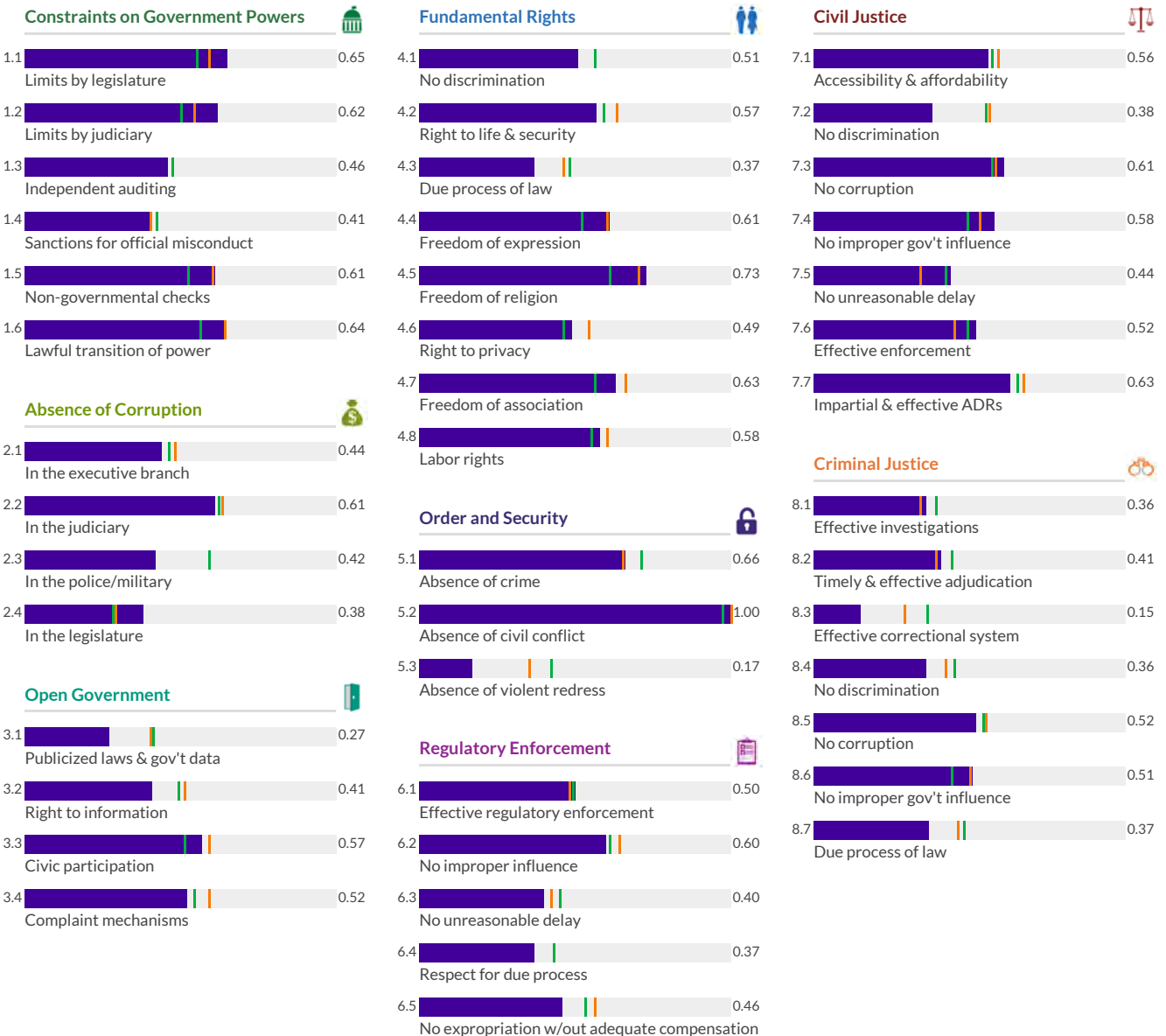
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	19/30	24/38	75/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.57	15/30	12/38	55/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	16/30	21/38	65/126
Open Government	—	0.44	24/30	28/38	84/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	18/30	19/38	65/126
Order and Security	—	0.61	24/30	33/38	105/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	22/30	30/38	86/126
Civil Justice	—	0.53	15/30	21/38	65/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	15/30	25/38	78/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Guyana — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



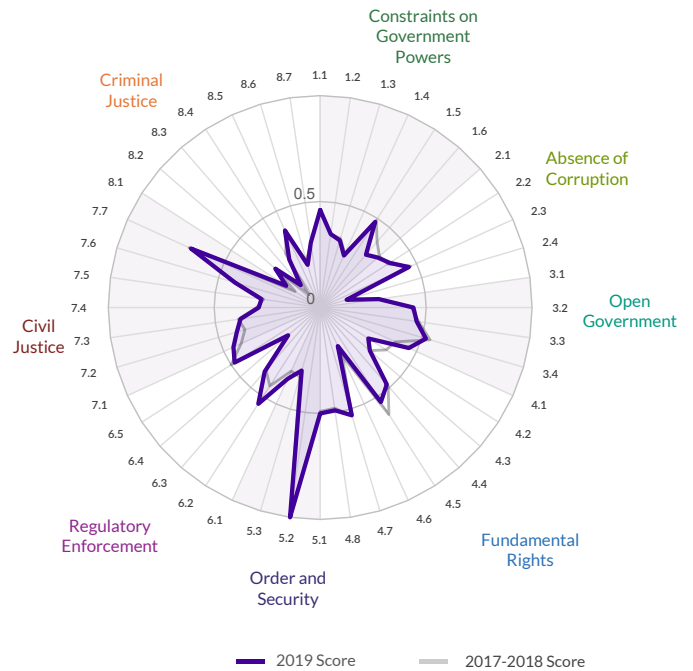
Honduras

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

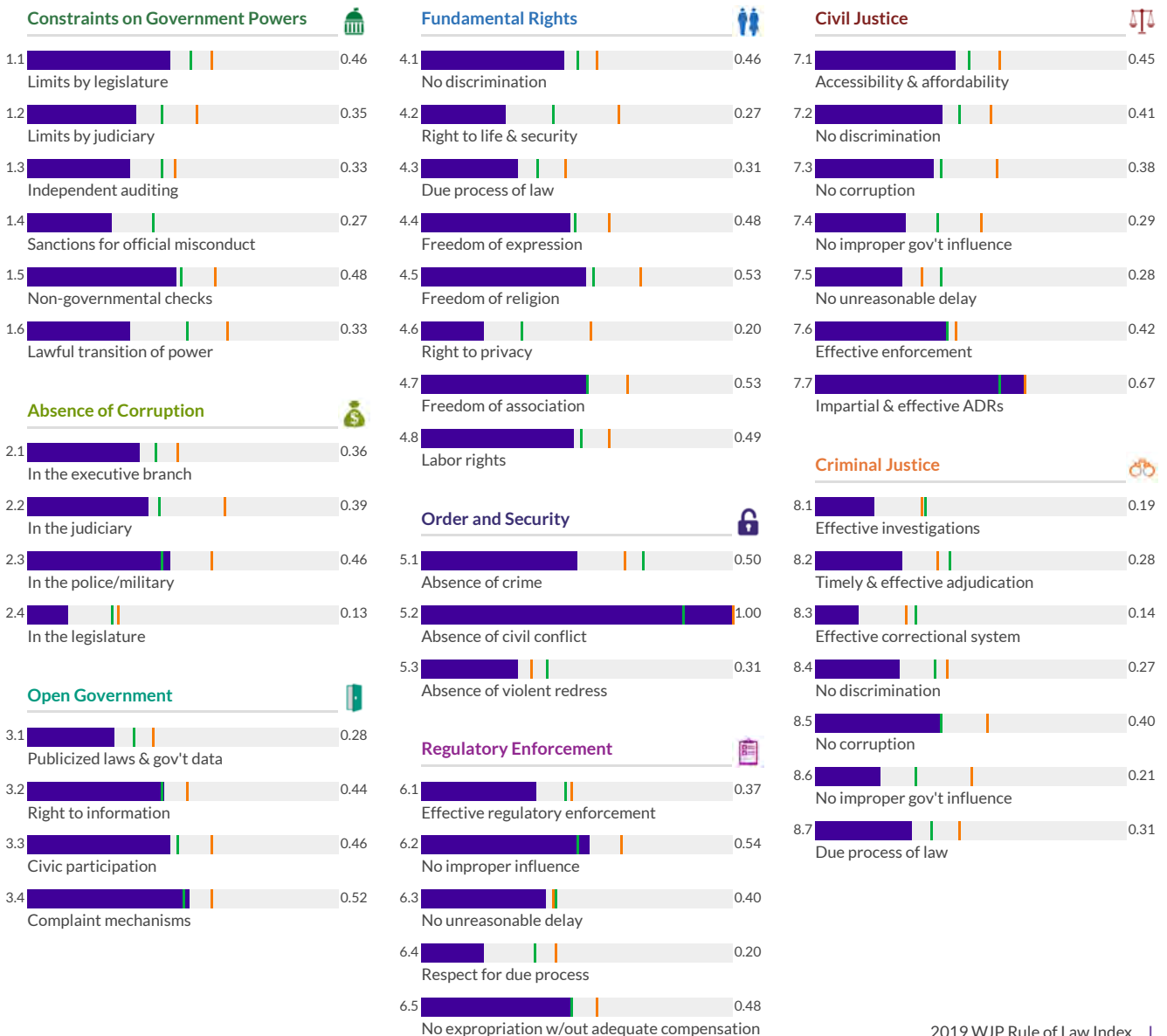
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.4	28/30	24/30	115/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.37	27/30	24/30	111/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	26/30	21/30	106/126
Open Government	—	0.42	25/30	19/30	92/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.41	28/30	20/30	107/126
Order and Security	—	0.60	25/30	20/30	108/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.40	28/30	26/30	113/126
Civil Justice	—	0.41	25/30	21/30	107/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.26	28/30	28/30	123/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Honduras — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle



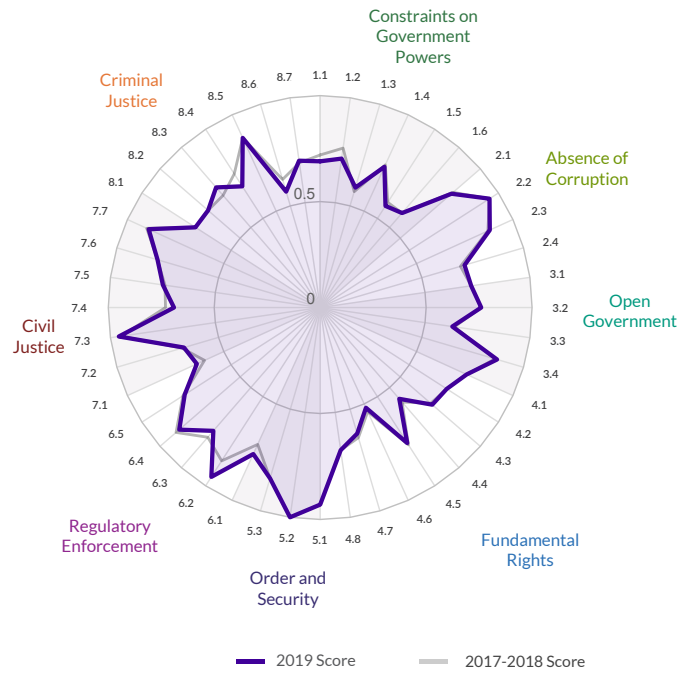
Hong Kong SAR, China

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

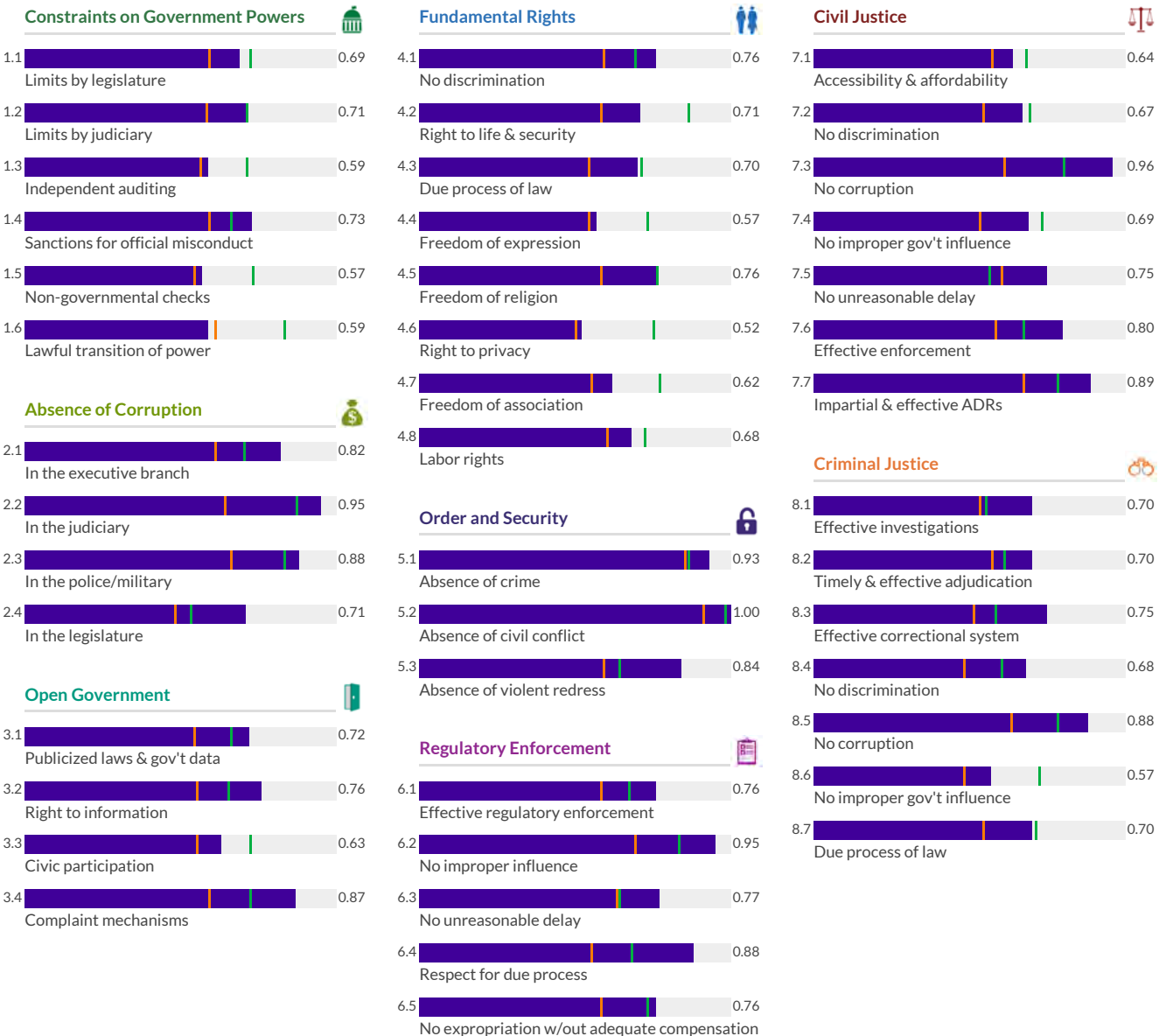
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.77	5/15	16/38	16/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.65	7/15	27/38	31/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.84	3/15	9/38	9/126
Open Government	—	0.75	3/15	15/38	15/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	6/15	30/38	33/126
Order and Security	—	0.93	2/15	4/38	4/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	3/15	10/38	10/126
Civil Justice	—	0.77	4/15	12/38	12/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.71	5/15	15/38	15/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Hong Kong SAR, China — East Asia & Pacific — High



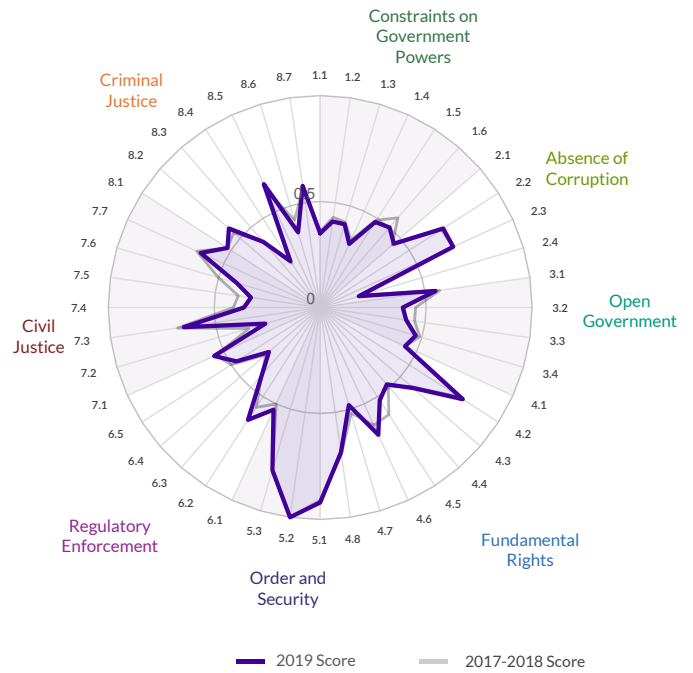
Hungary

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

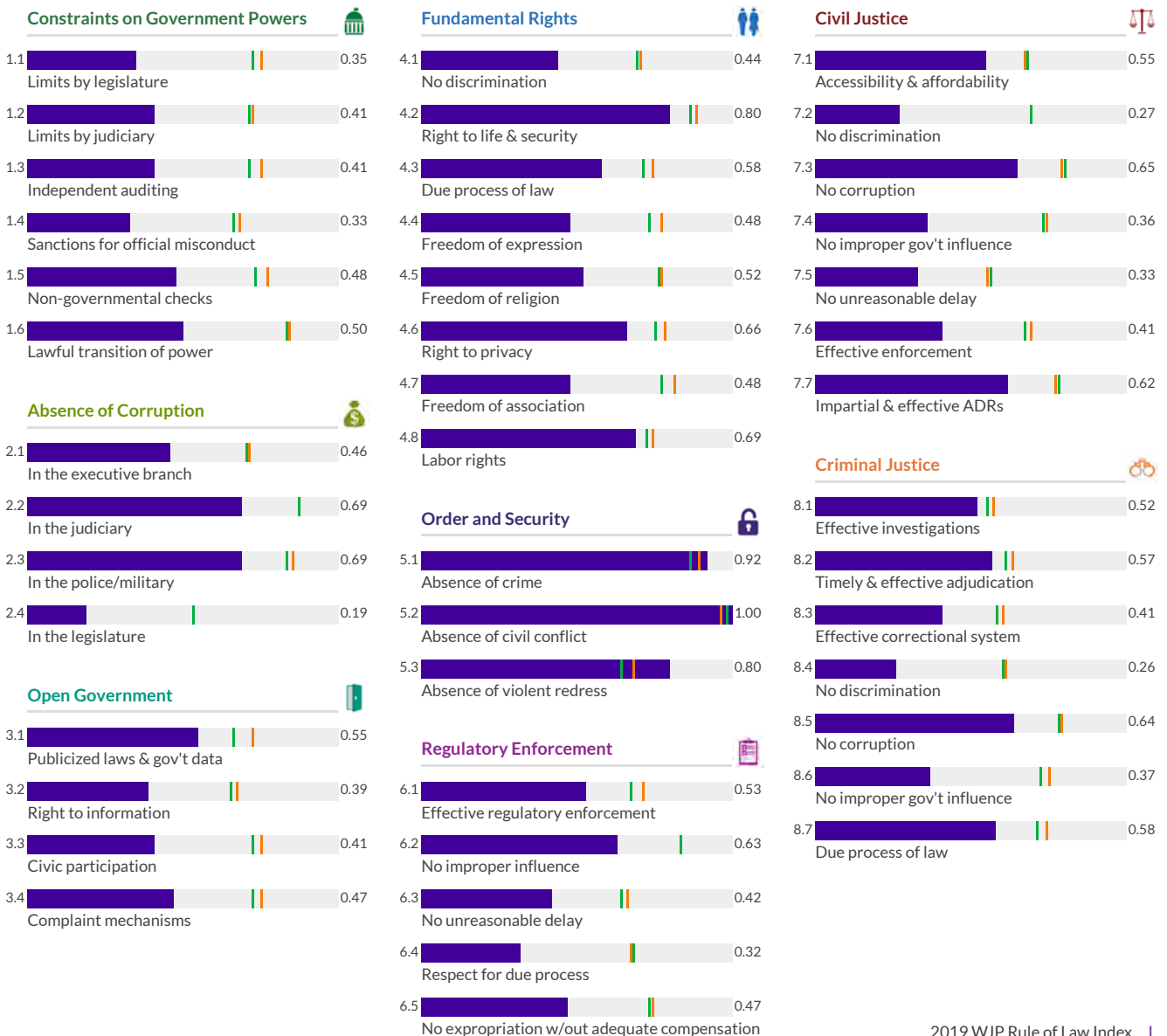
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	24/24	37/38	57/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-4		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.41	24/24	38/38	103/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.51	23/24	36/38	53/126
Open Government	—	0.46	24/24	36/38	80/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	24/24	37/38	56/126
Order and Security	—	0.91	5/24	9/38	10/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	24/24	38/38	82/126
Civil Justice	—	0.46	24/24	38/38	93/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.48	23/24	35/38	55/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Hungary — EU & EFTA & North America — High



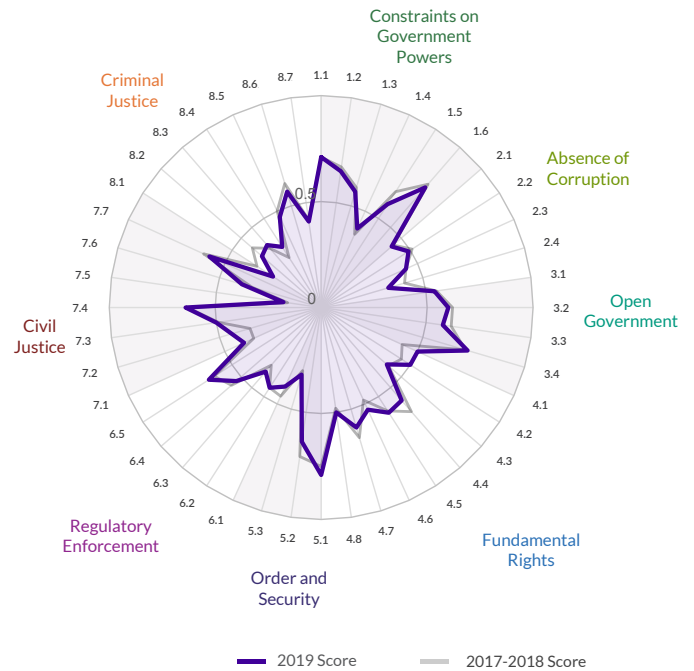
India

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

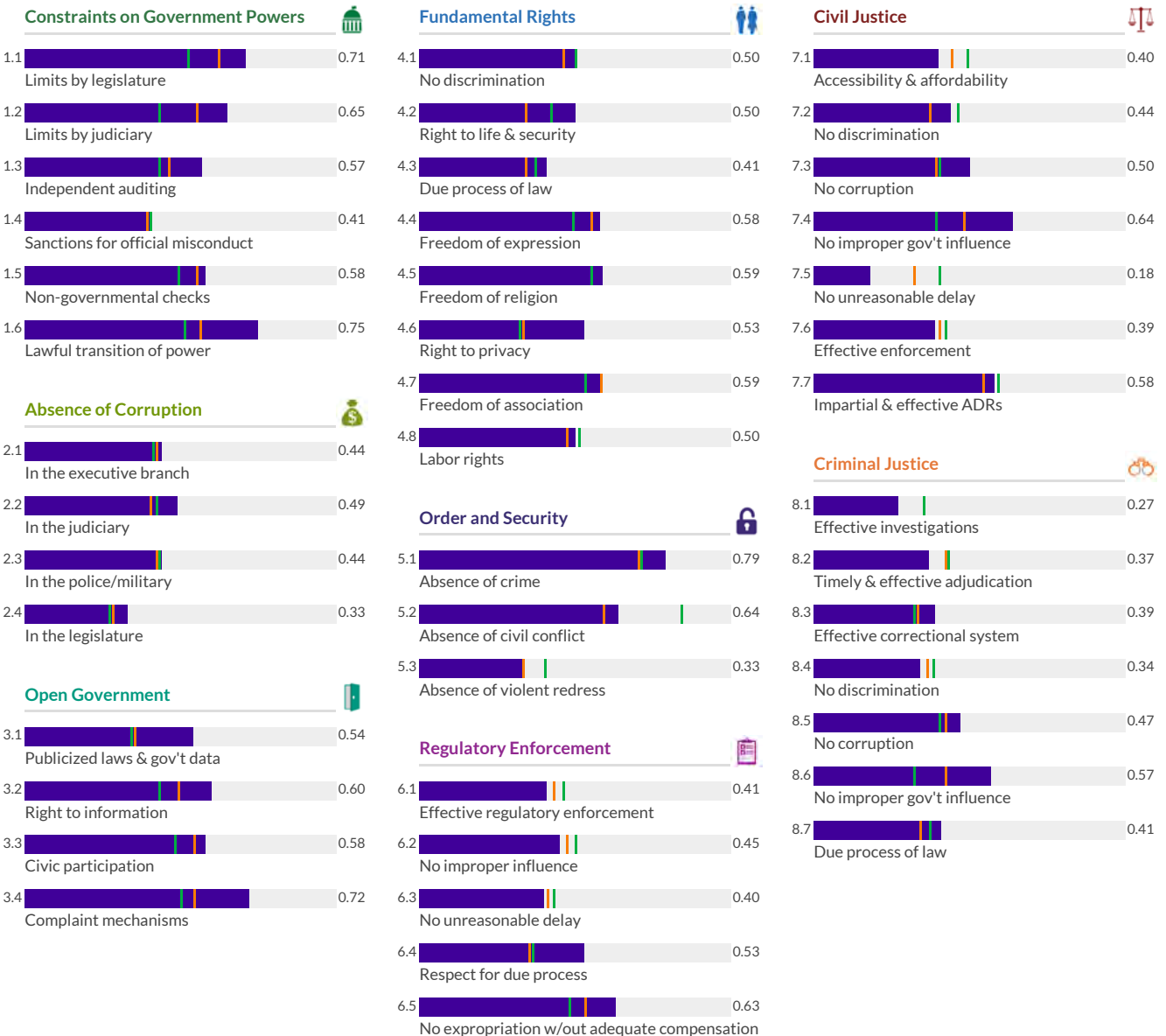
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	3/6	7/30	68/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-3 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.61	1/6	3/30	40/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	3/6	8/30	80/126
Open Government	—	0.61	1/6	1/30	34/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.53	3/6	8/30	75/126
Order and Security	—	0.59	3/6	22/30	111/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	3/6	10/30	76/126
Civil Justice	—	0.45	3/6	17/30	97/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.40	3/6	11/30	77/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

India South Asia Lower Middle



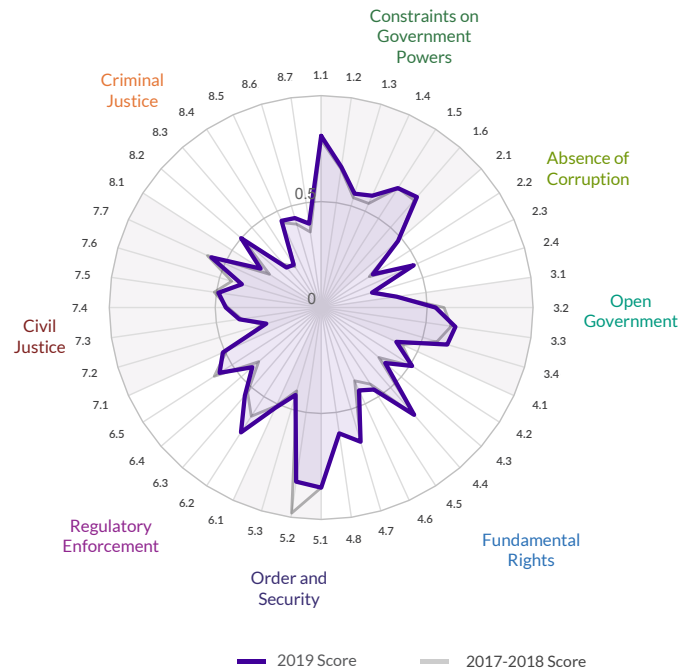
Indonesia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

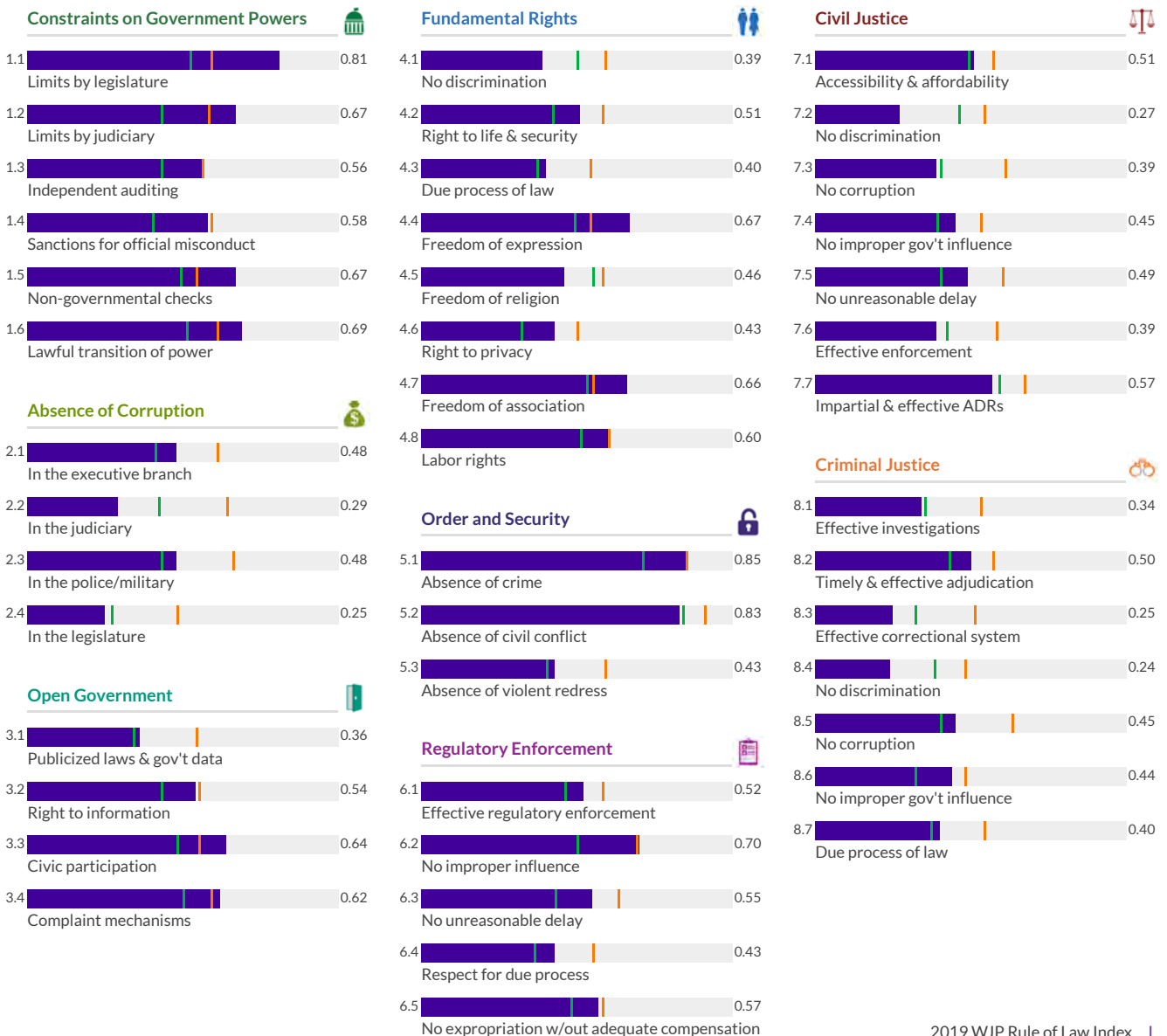
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	9/15	5/30	62/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	4 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.66	6/15	2/30	29/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	14/15	16/30	97/126
Open Government	—	0.54	7/15	5/30	47/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	8/15	10/30	82/126
Order and Security	—	0.70	12/15	9/30	70/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	7/15	2/30	43/126
Civil Justice	—	0.44	13/15	20/30	102/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	12/15	15/30	86/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Indonesia East Asia & Pacific Lower Middle



Iran

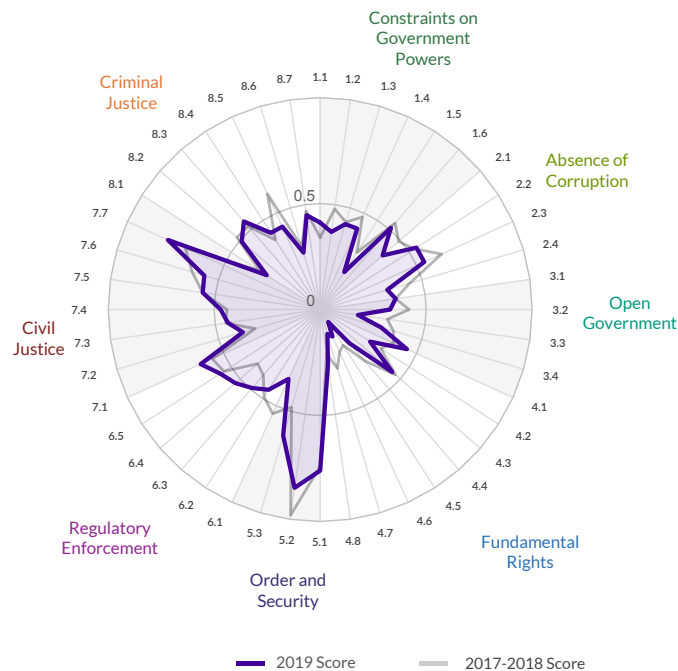
Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	7/8	36/38	102/126

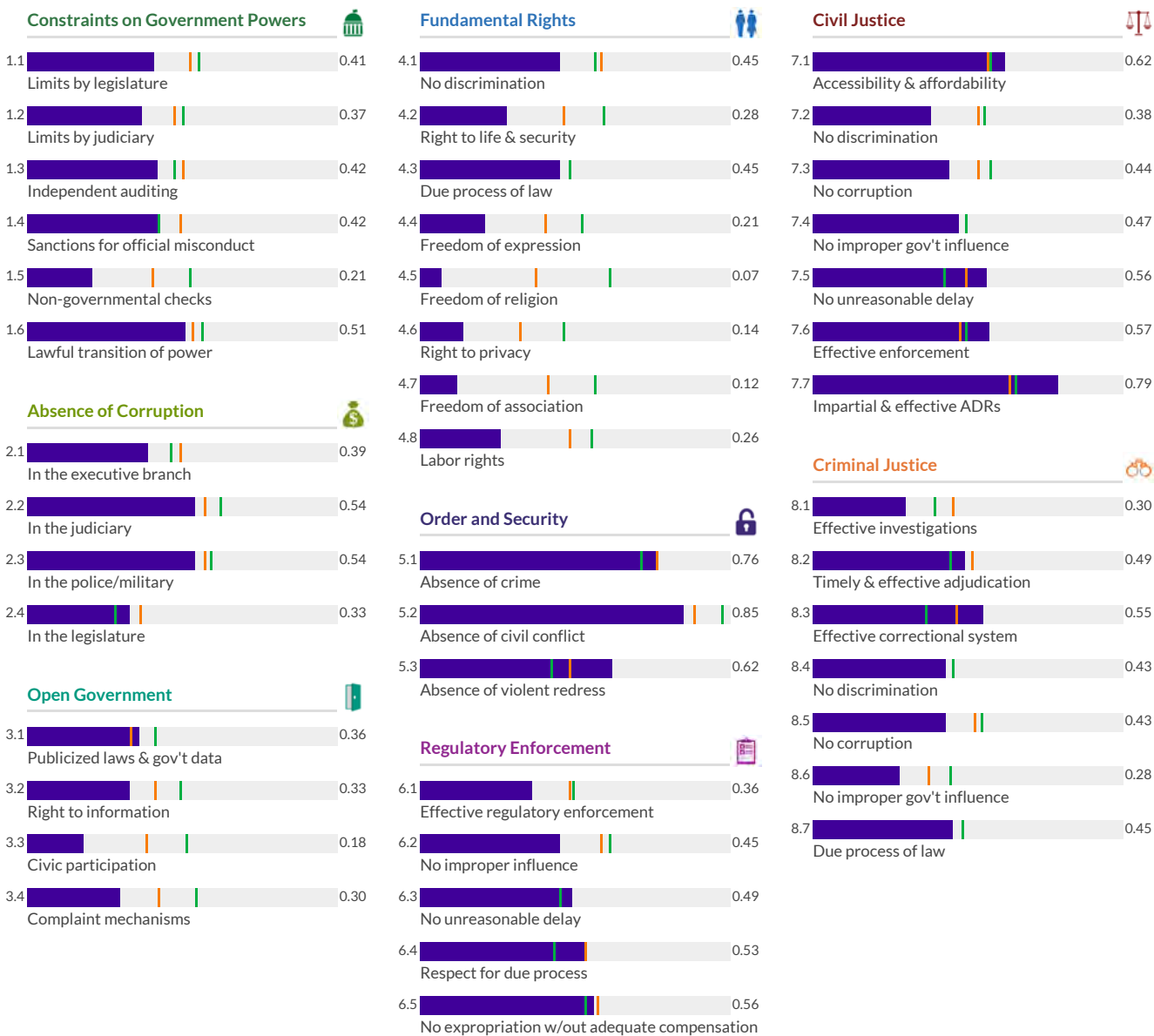
Score Change	Rank Change
-0.03 ▼	-16 ▼

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.39	7/8	33/38	109/126
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.45	5/8	25/38	70/126
Open Government	▼	0.29	7/8	37/38	121/126
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.25	8/8	38/38	126/126
Order and Security	—	0.75	3/8	15/38	54/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	6/8	26/38	79/126
Civil Justice	—	0.55	4/8	19/38	58/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	5/8	24/38	75/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Iran Middle East & North Africa Upper Middle



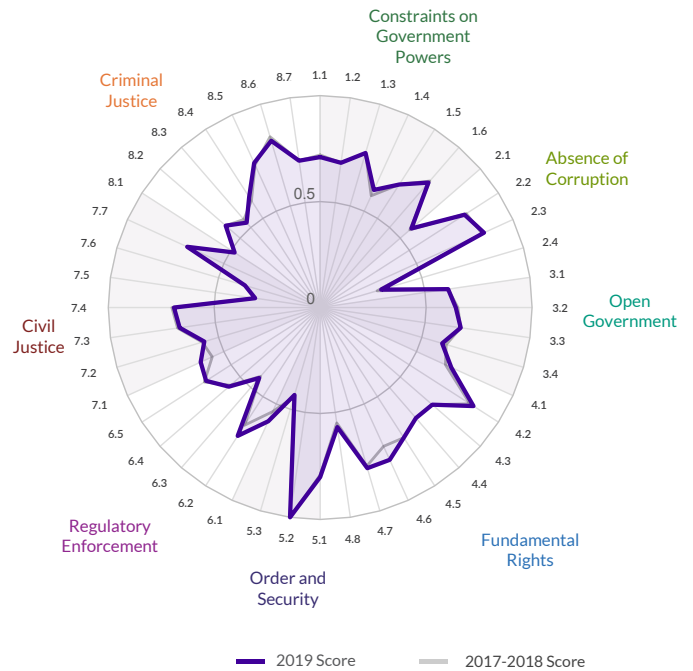
Italy

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	19/24	27/38	28/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.71	17/24	23/38	24/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.63	19/24	31/38	36/126
Open Government	—	0.63	18/24	27/38	29/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	17/24	24/38	25/126
Order and Security	—	0.74	22/24	31/38	55/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.59	19/24	30/38	33/126
Civil Justice	—	0.56	23/24	36/38	55/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.64	14/24	21/38	21/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Italy — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Factor	Score	EU & EFTA & North America	High
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.71		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.69		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.76		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.61		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.69		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.78		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.57		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.81		
2.3 In the police/military	0.85		
2.4 In the legislature	0.30		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.61		
3.2 Right to information	0.64		
3.3 Civic participation	0.67		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.60		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.68		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.86		
4.3 Due process of law	0.70		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.69		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.79		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.79		
4.8 Labor rights	0.57		
Order and Security			
5.1 Absence of crime	0.80		
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00		
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.43		
Regulatory Enforcement			
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.59		
6.2 No improper influence	0.72		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.44		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.57		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.64		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.62		
7.2 No discrimination	0.57		
7.3 No corruption	0.67		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.69		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.31		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.37		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.69		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.48		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.59		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.53		
8.4 No discrimination	0.62		
8.5 No corruption	0.75		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.82		
8.7 Due process of law	0.70		

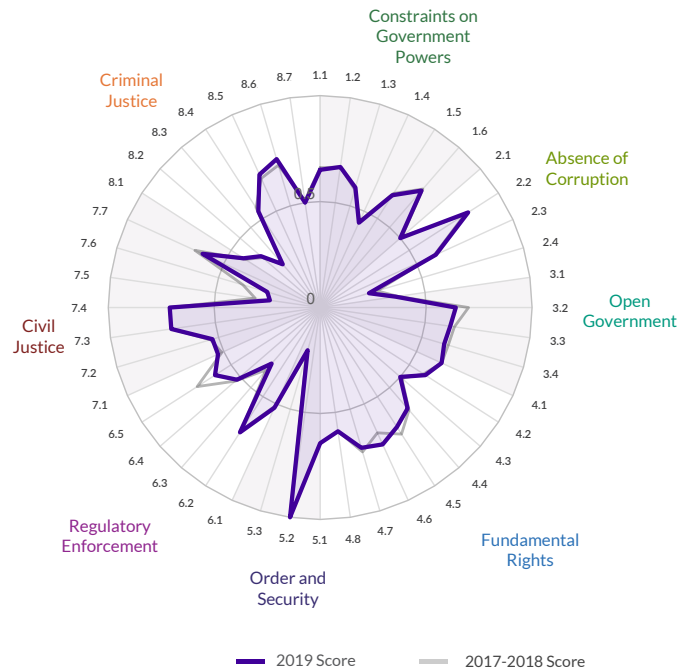
Jamaica

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

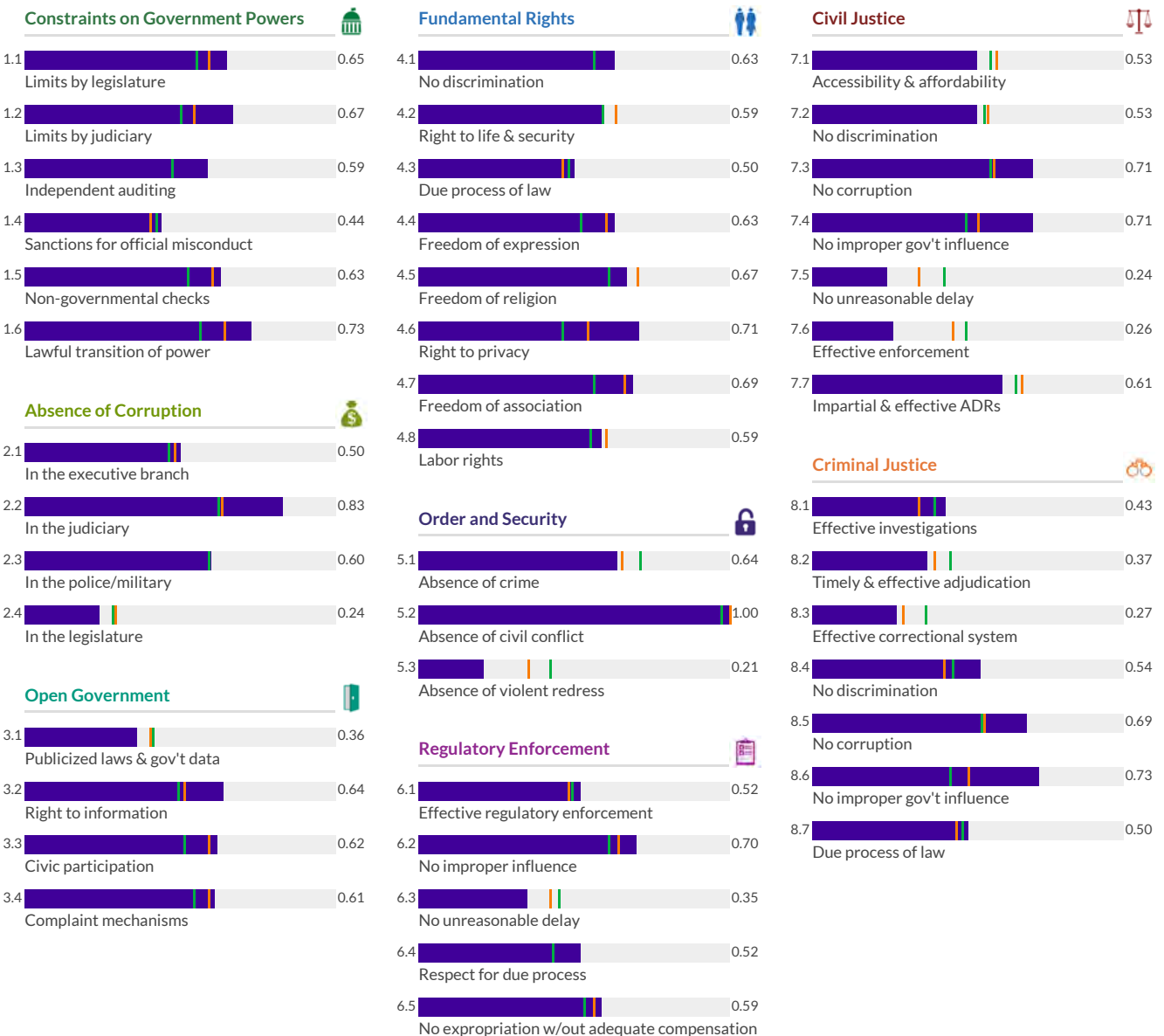
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.56	13/30	12/38	50/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	7/30	3/38	35/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.54	12/30	13/38	49/126
Open Government	—	0.56	10/30	8/38	43/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	13/30	10/38	45/126
Order and Security	—	0.62	23/30	32/38	104/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	10/30	12/38	52/126
Civil Justice	—	0.51	17/30	23/38	69/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.50	12/30	13/38	49/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Jamaica Latin America & Caribbean Upper Middle



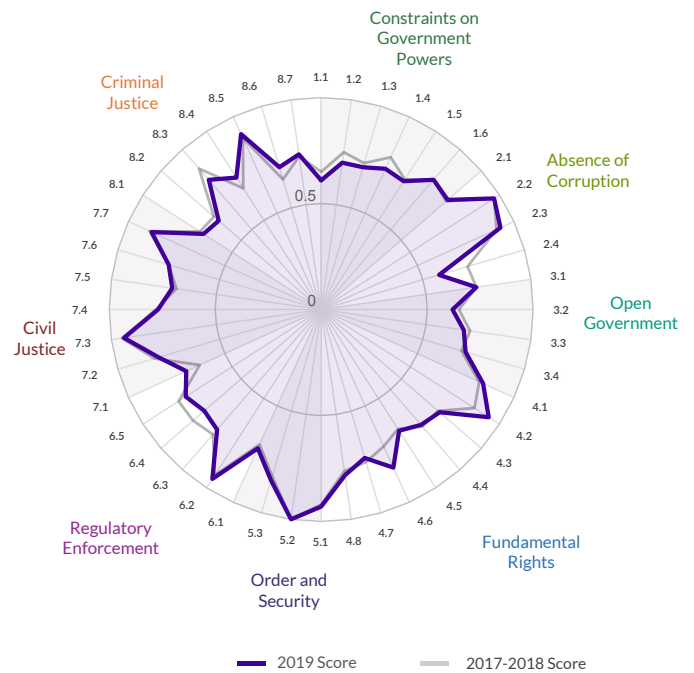
Japan

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

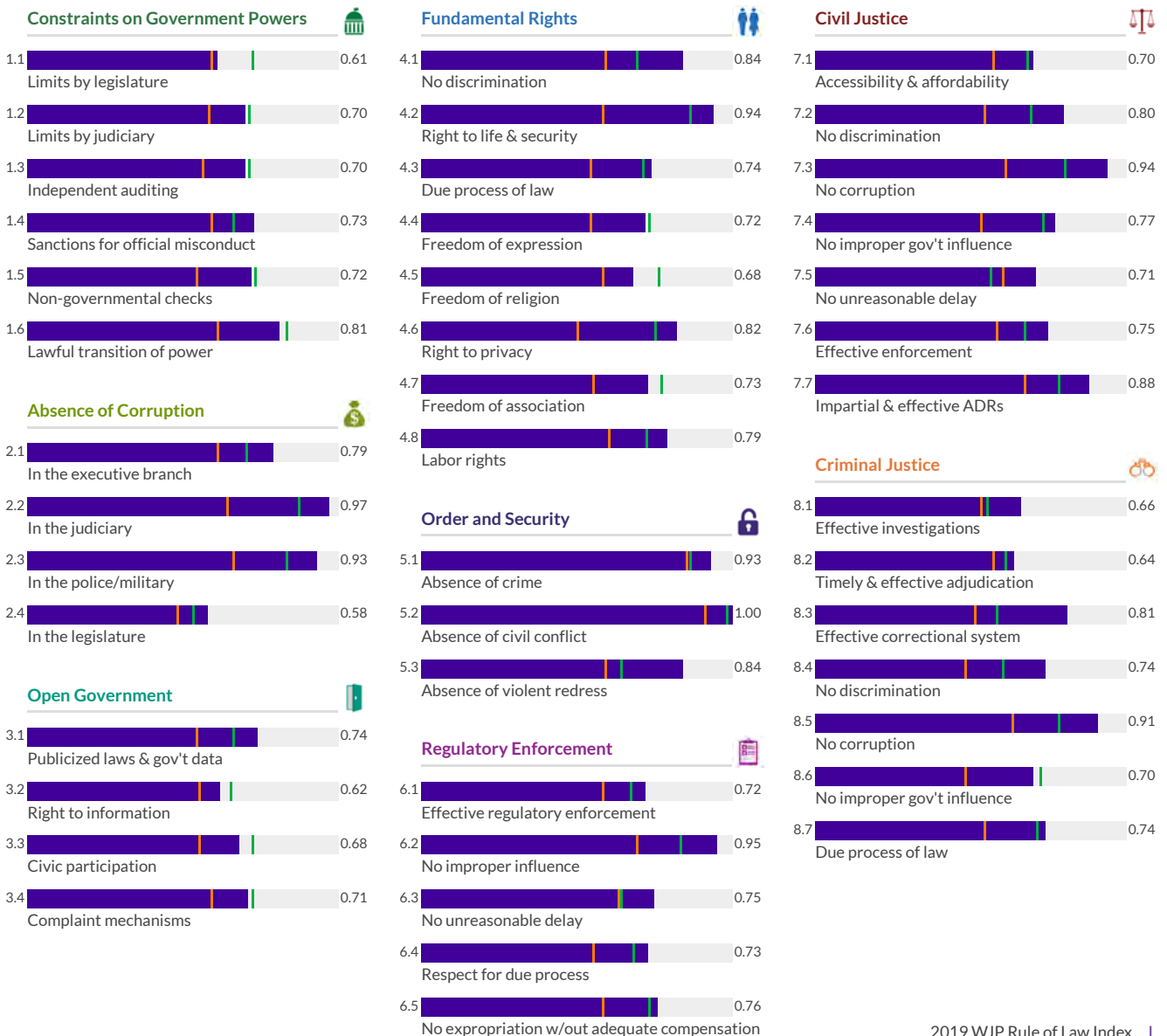
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.78	4/15	15/38	15/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-1 ▼		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.71	4/15	22/38	23/126
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.82	4/15	13/38	13/126
Open Government	—	0.69	5/15	21/38	22/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	3/15	17/38	17/126
Order and Security	—	0.92	3/15	5/38	5/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.78	5/15	16/38	16/126
Civil Justice	—	0.79	2/15	9/38	9/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.74	2/15	10/38	10/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Japan East Asia & Pacific High



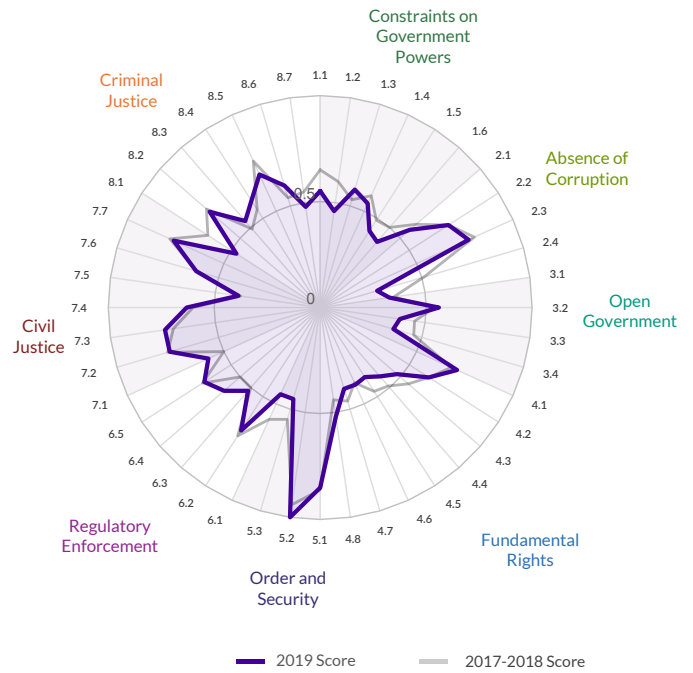
Jordan

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.57	2/8	11/38	49/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.03	-4		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.49	5/8	20/38	77/126
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.58	2/8	8/38	42/126
Open Government	—	0.41	5/8	33/38	99/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	3/8	26/38	83/126
Order and Security	—	0.77	2/8	9/38	42/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	2/8	5/38	36/126
Civil Justice	—	0.63	2/8	4/38	32/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.58	2/8	2/38	28/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Jordan — Middle East & North Africa — Upper Middle

<h3>Constraints on Government Powers</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Limits by legislature: 0.55 1.2 Limits by judiciary: 0.46 1.3 Independent auditing: 0.58 1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct: 0.54 1.5 Non-governmental checks: 0.43 1.6 Lawful transition of power: 0.41 <h3>Absence of Corruption</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 In the executive branch: 0.56 2.2 In the judiciary: 0.72 2.3 In the police/military: 0.77 2.4 In the legislature: 0.28 <h3>Open Government</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data: 0.33 3.2 Right to information: 0.56 3.3 Civic participation: 0.38 3.4 Complaint mechanisms: 0.36 	<h3>Fundamental Rights</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 No discrimination: 0.71 4.2 Right to life & security: 0.61 4.3 Due process of law: 0.48 4.4 Freedom of expression: 0.43 4.5 Freedom of religion: 0.39 4.6 Right to privacy: 0.40 4.7 Freedom of association: 0.40 4.8 Labor rights: 0.52 <h3>Order and Security</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Absence of crime: 0.85 5.2 Absence of civil conflict: 1.00 5.3 Absence of violent redress: 0.45 <h3>Regulatory Enforcement</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement: 0.45 6.2 No improper influence: 0.69 6.3 No unreasonable delay: 0.52 6.4 Respect for due process: 0.60 6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation: 0.65 	<h3>Civil Justice</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Accessibility & affordability: 0.58 7.2 No discrimination: 0.74 7.3 No corruption: 0.74 7.4 No improper gov't influence: 0.63 7.5 No unreasonable delay: 0.39 7.6 Effective enforcement: 0.61 7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs: 0.76 <h3>Criminal Justice</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Effective investigations: 0.47 8.2 Timely & effective adjudication: 0.69 8.3 Effective correctional system: 0.54 8.4 No discrimination: 0.60 8.5 No corruption: 0.69 8.6 No improper gov't influence: 0.60 8.7 Due process of law: 0.48
--	---	---

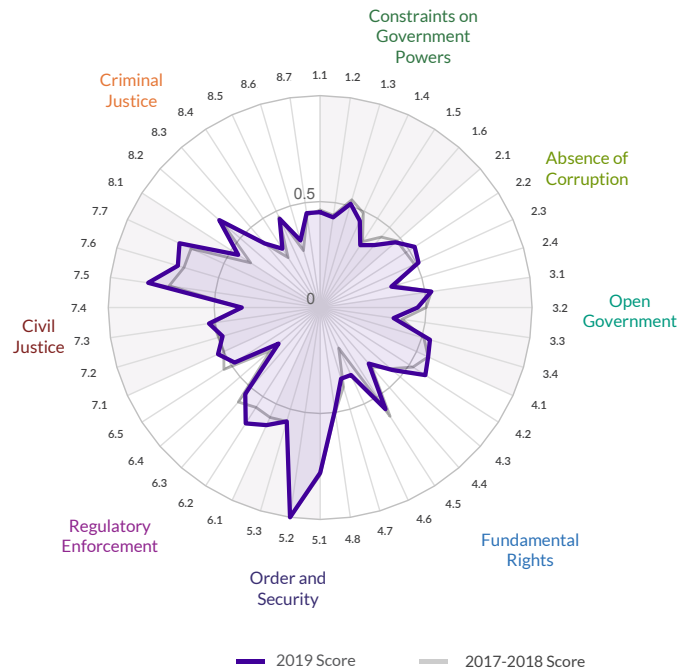
Kazakhstan

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

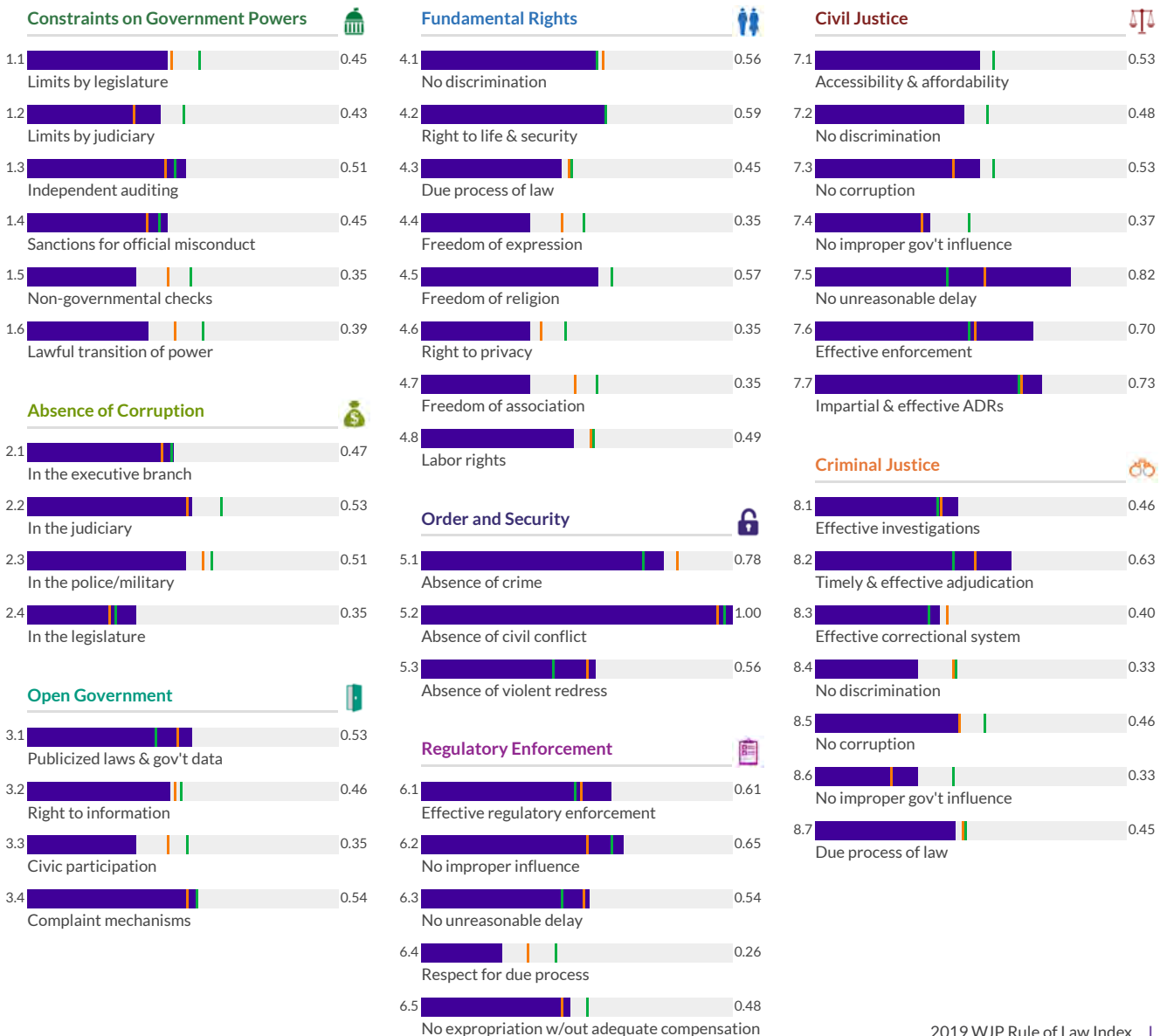
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	4/13	18/38	65/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	8/13	31/38	100/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	4/13	19/38	61/126
Open Government	—	0.47	9/13	24/38	75/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	10/13	33/38	95/126
Order and Security	—	0.78	7/13	6/38	37/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	2/13	17/38	63/126
Civil Justice	—	0.59	2/13	12/38	44/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	7/13	21/38	69/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Kazakhstan — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle



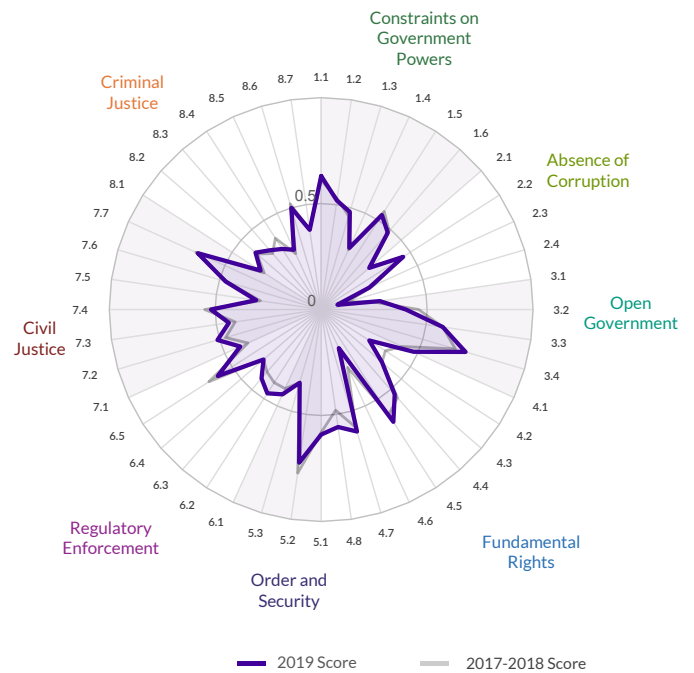
Kenya

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

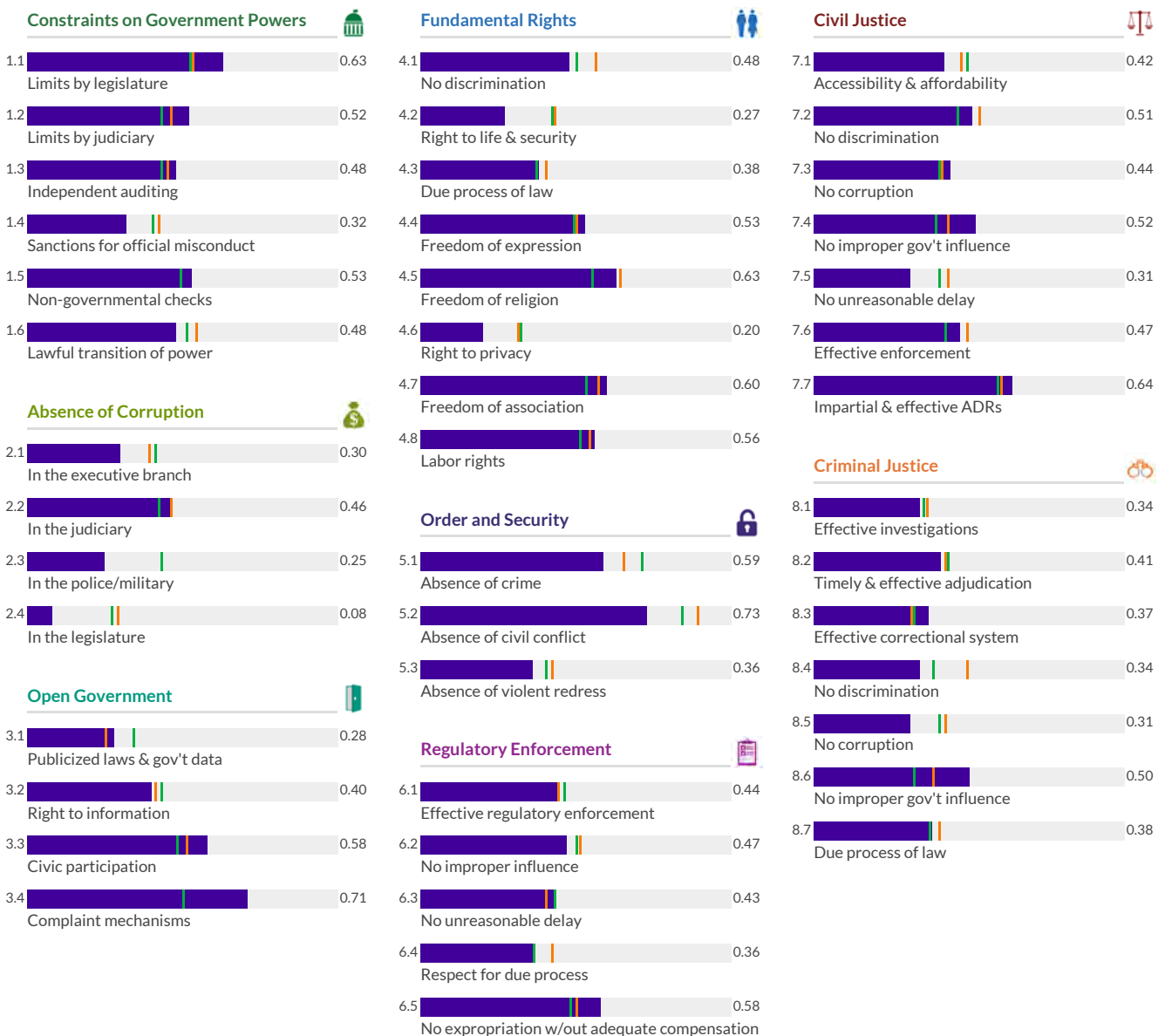
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	17/30	18/30	101/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	15/30	12/30	78/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.27	26/30	27/30	120/126
Open Government	—	0.49	6/30	13/30	69/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	20/30	17/30	101/126
Order and Security	—	0.56	27/30	26/30	119/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	13/30	13/30	89/126
Civil Justice	—	0.47	12/30	12/30	83/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	15/30	14/30	84/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Kenya — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle



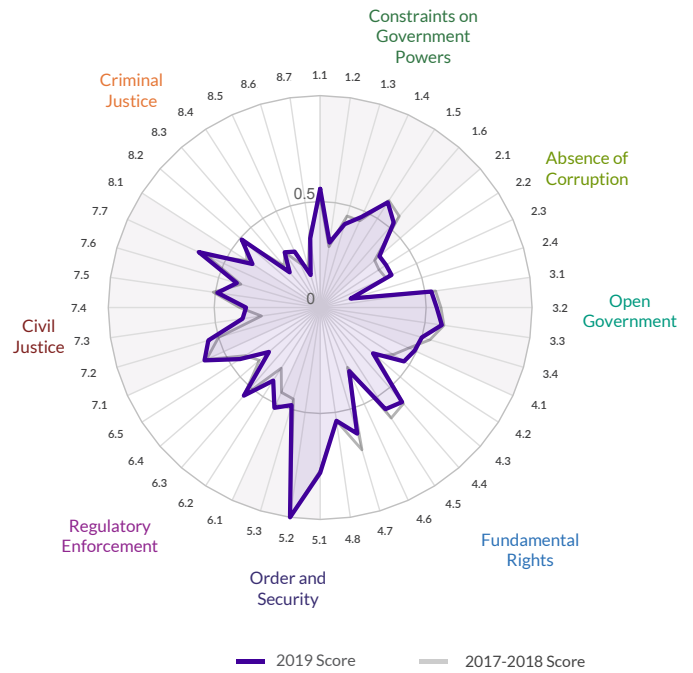
Kyrgyzstan

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

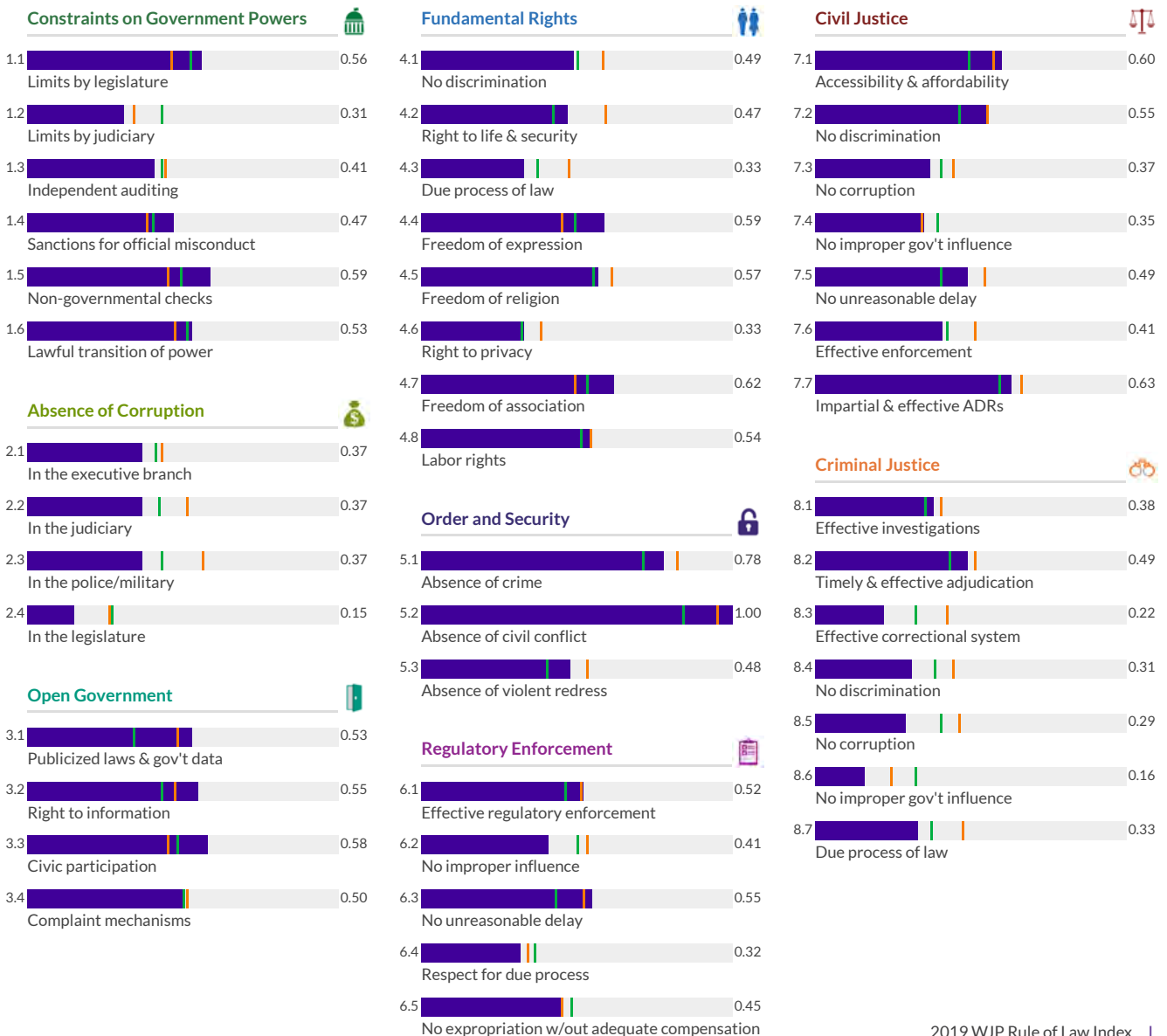
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.48	10/13	13/30	85/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.48	3/13	14/30	82/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.31	13/13	25/30	113/126
Open Government	—	0.54	4/13	6/30	48/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	8/13	11/30	84/126
Order and Security	—	0.75	10/13	6/30	52/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	8/13	15/30	92/126
Civil Justice	—	0.49	10/13	10/30	77/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.31	13/13	21/30	112/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Kyrgyzstan — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Lower Middle



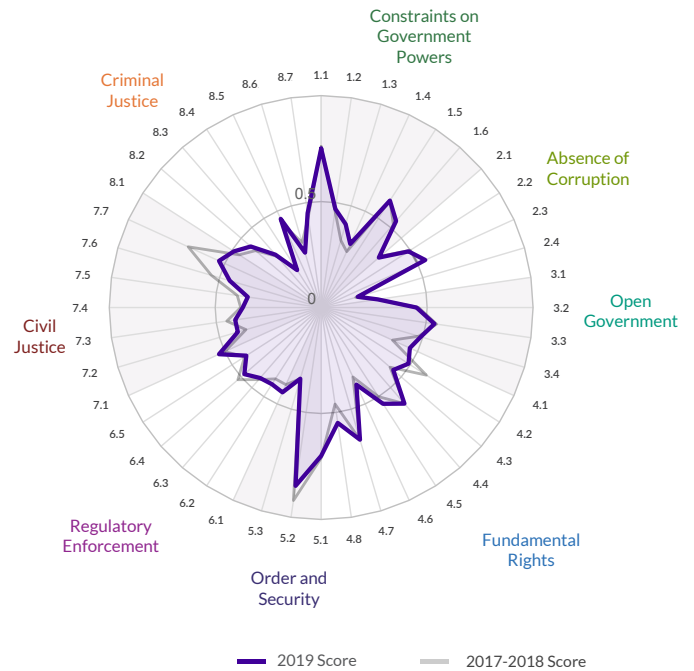
Lebanon

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

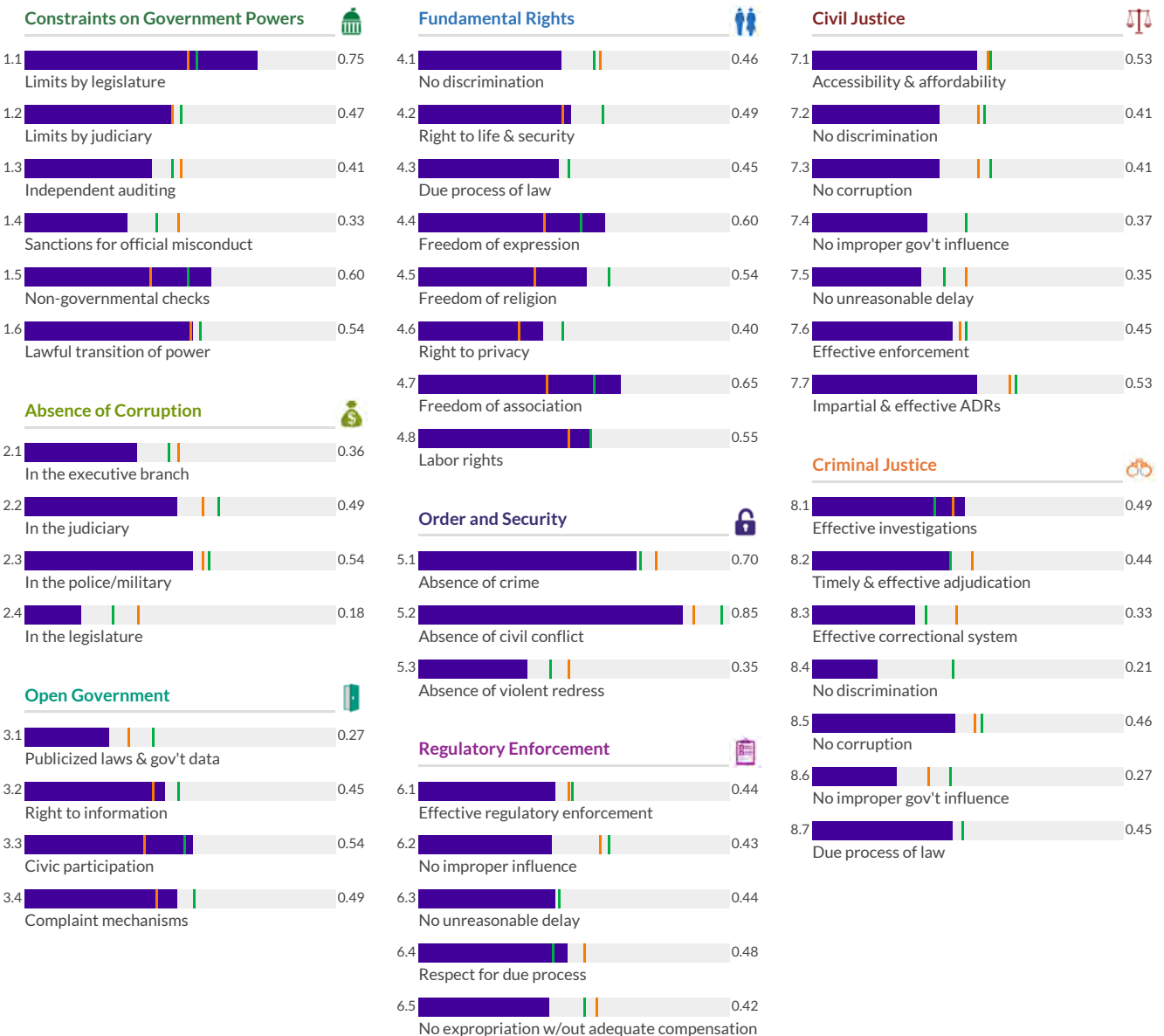
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	6/8	32/38	89/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	4/8	18/38	73/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.39	8/8	31/38	92/126
Open Government	—	0.44	3/8	29/38	88/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	2/8	25/38	81/126
Order and Security	—	0.64	6/8	28/38	95/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	7/8	32/38	94/126
Civil Justice	—	0.44	7/8	34/38	103/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	8/8	26/38	80/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Lebanon Middle East & North Africa Upper Middle



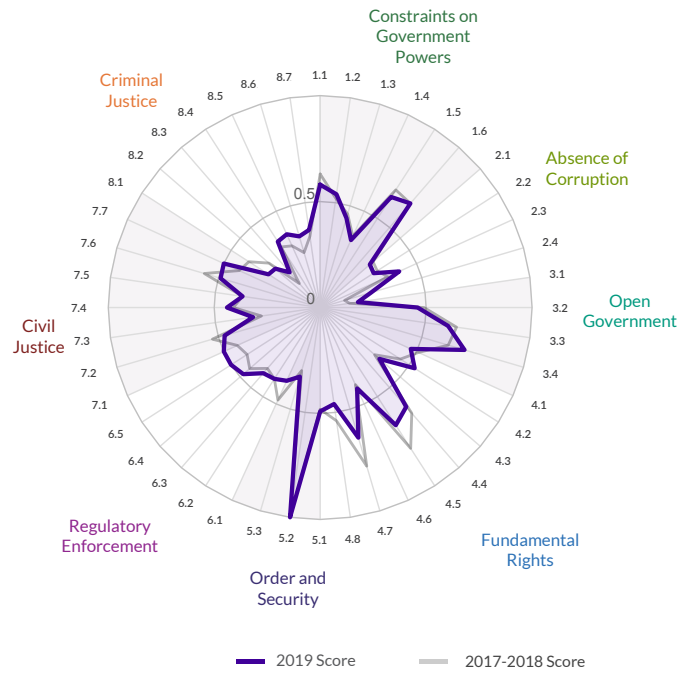
Liberia

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

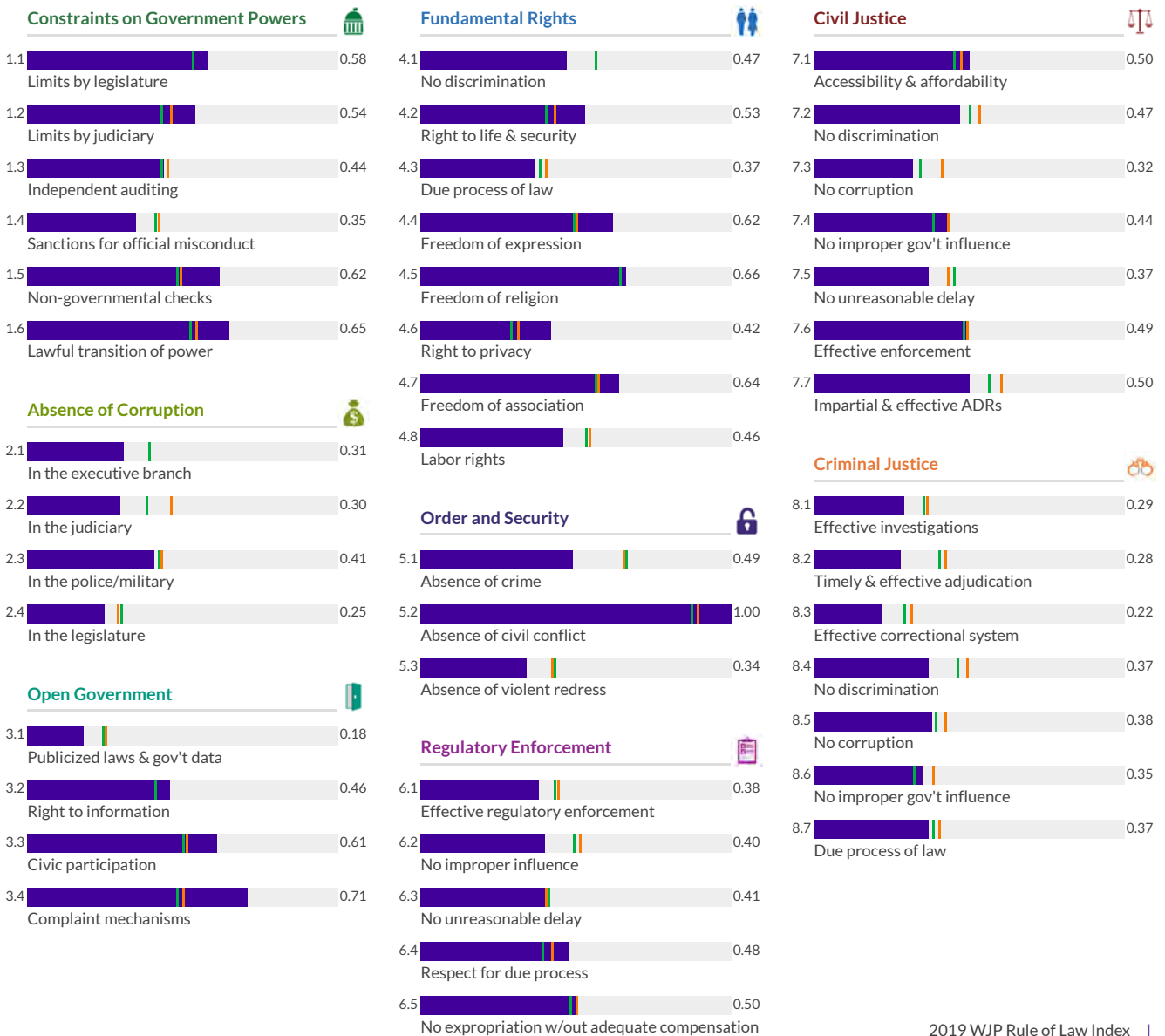
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	14/30	8/20	97/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	12/30	7/20	69/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.32	21/30	13/20	110/126
Open Government	—	0.49	7/30	3/20	70/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	12/30	8/20	78/126
Order and Security	—	0.61	23/30	16/20	107/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	16/30	10/20	98/126
Civil Justice	—	0.44	20/30	11/20	101/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.32	25/30	16/20	108/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Liberia — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



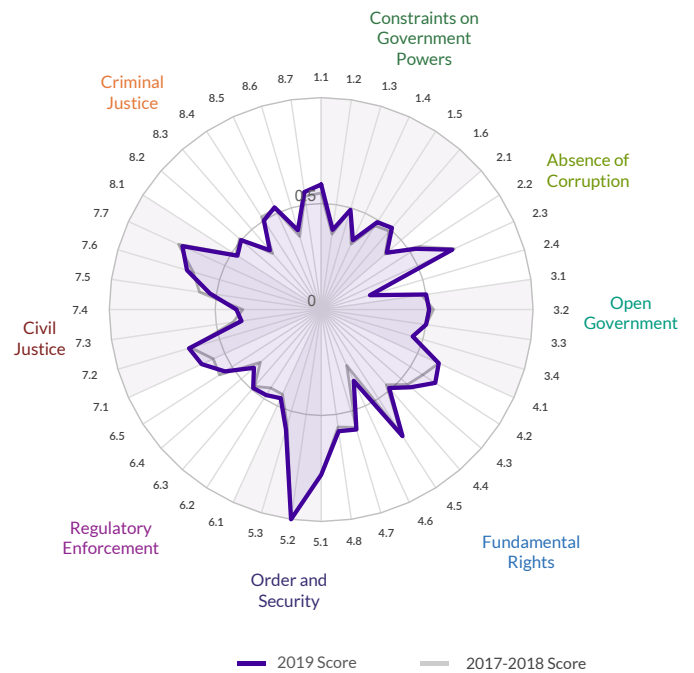
Macedonia, FYR

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

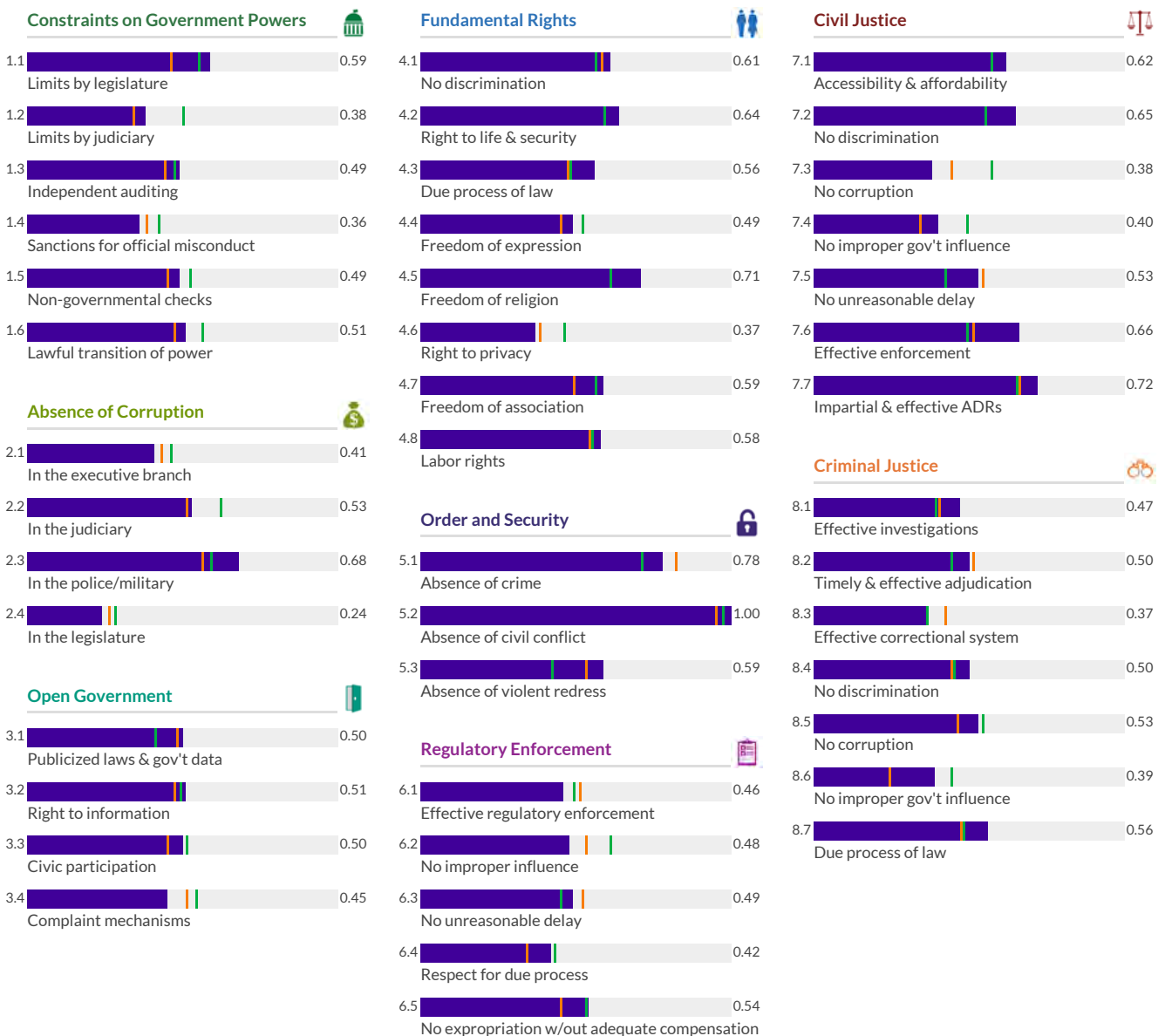
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	2/13	15/38	56/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	4 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	4/13	25/38	87/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	5/13	20/38	62/126
Open Government	—	0.49	6/13	19/38	68/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.57	5/13	16/38	60/126
Order and Security	—	0.79	5/13	5/38	32/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	6/13	24/38	77/126
Civil Justice	—	0.57	3/13	15/38	52/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.47	4/13	17/38	56/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Macedonia, FYR — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle



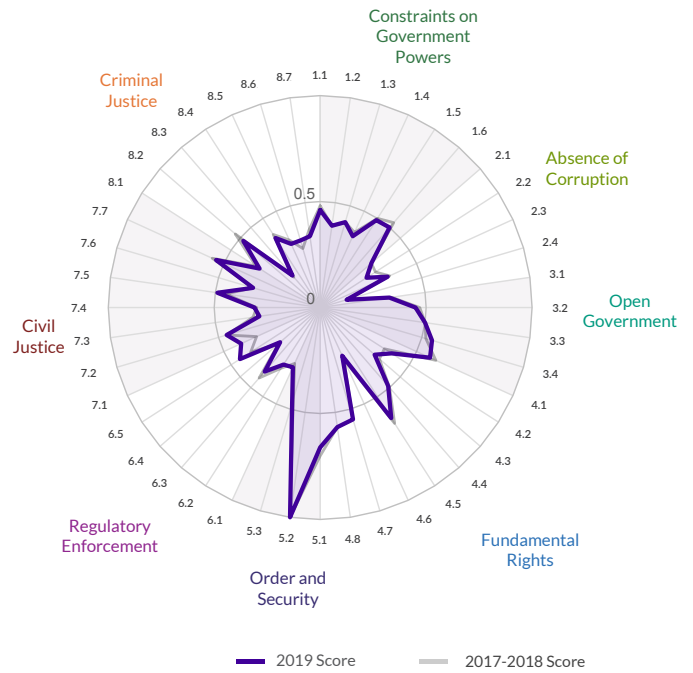
Madagascar

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	22/30	14/20	107/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.44	19/30	12/20	97/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.26	28/30	18/20	122/126
Open Government	—	0.46	9/30	4/20	78/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.47	17/30	13/20	92/126
Order and Security	—	0.71	8/30	6/20	68/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.35	29/30	20/20	123/126
Civil Justice	—	0.40	26/30	17/20	112/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	20/30	11/20	96/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Madagascar — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Factor	Score	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.46		
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	0.49		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.50		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.32		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.26		
2.3 In the police/military	0.35		
2.4 In the legislature	0.13		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.33		
3.2 Right to information	0.45		
3.3 Civic participation	0.50		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.55		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.57		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.40		
4.3 Due process of law	0.34		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.49		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.62		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.25		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.55		
4.8 Labor rights	0.57		
Order and Security			
5.1 Absence of crime	0.66		
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00		
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.47		
Regulatory Enforcement			
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.31		
6.2 No improper influence	0.32		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.40		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.25		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.45		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.41		
7.2 No discrimination	0.46		
7.3 No corruption	0.29		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.31		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.49		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.33		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.54		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.34		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.48		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.20		
8.4 No discrimination	0.39		
8.5 No corruption	0.33		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.33		
8.7 Due process of law	0.34		

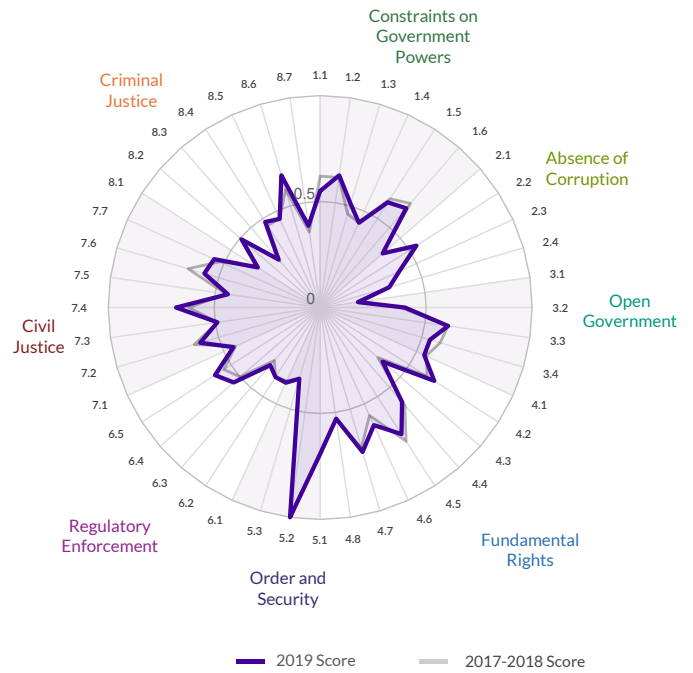
Malawi

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

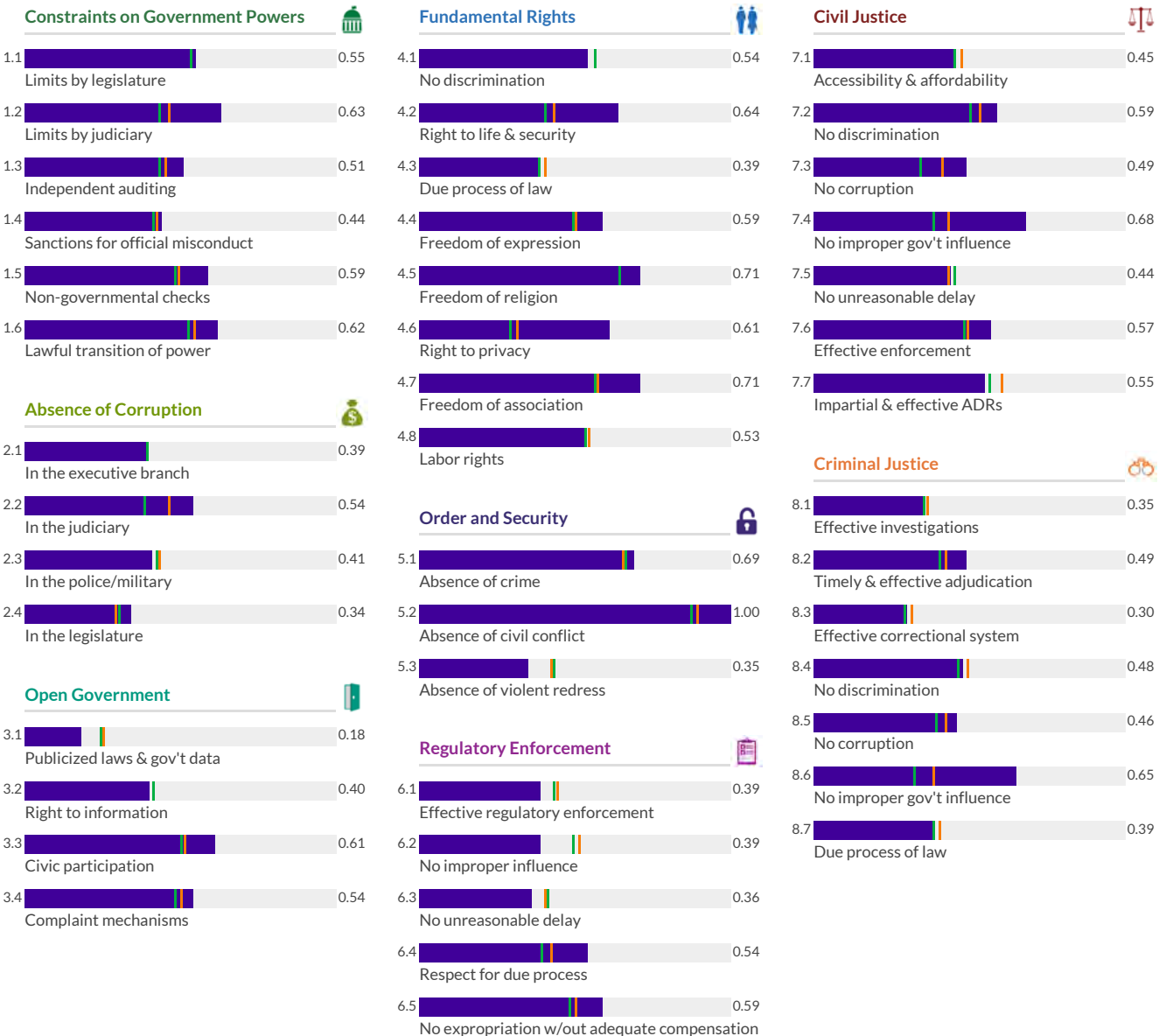
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	8/30	4/20	67/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.56	8/30	4/20	57/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	12/30	8/20	83/126
Open Government	—	0.43	13/30	8/20	90/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	6/30	2/20	55/126
Order and Security	—	0.68	15/30	10/20	81/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	14/30	8/20	91/126
Civil Justice	—	0.54	8/30	3/20	64/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	8/30	3/20	64/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Malawi — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



Malaysia

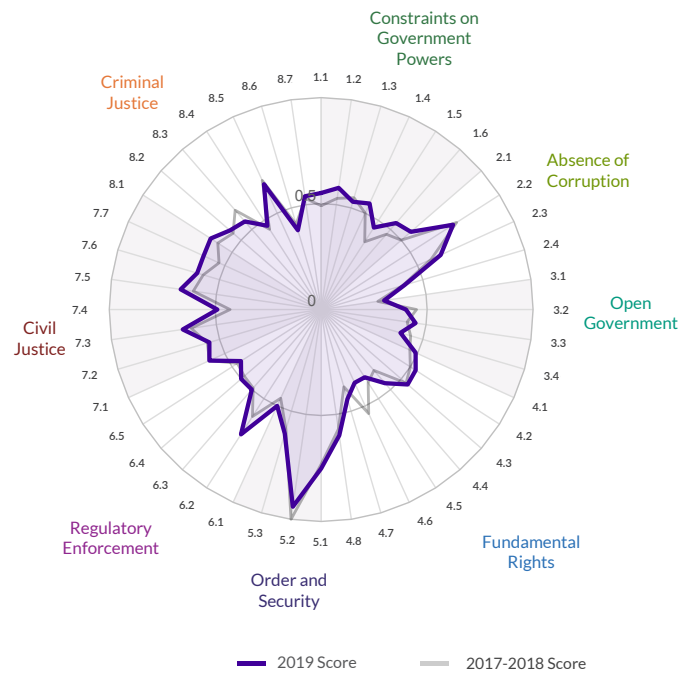
Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	7/15	13/38	51/126

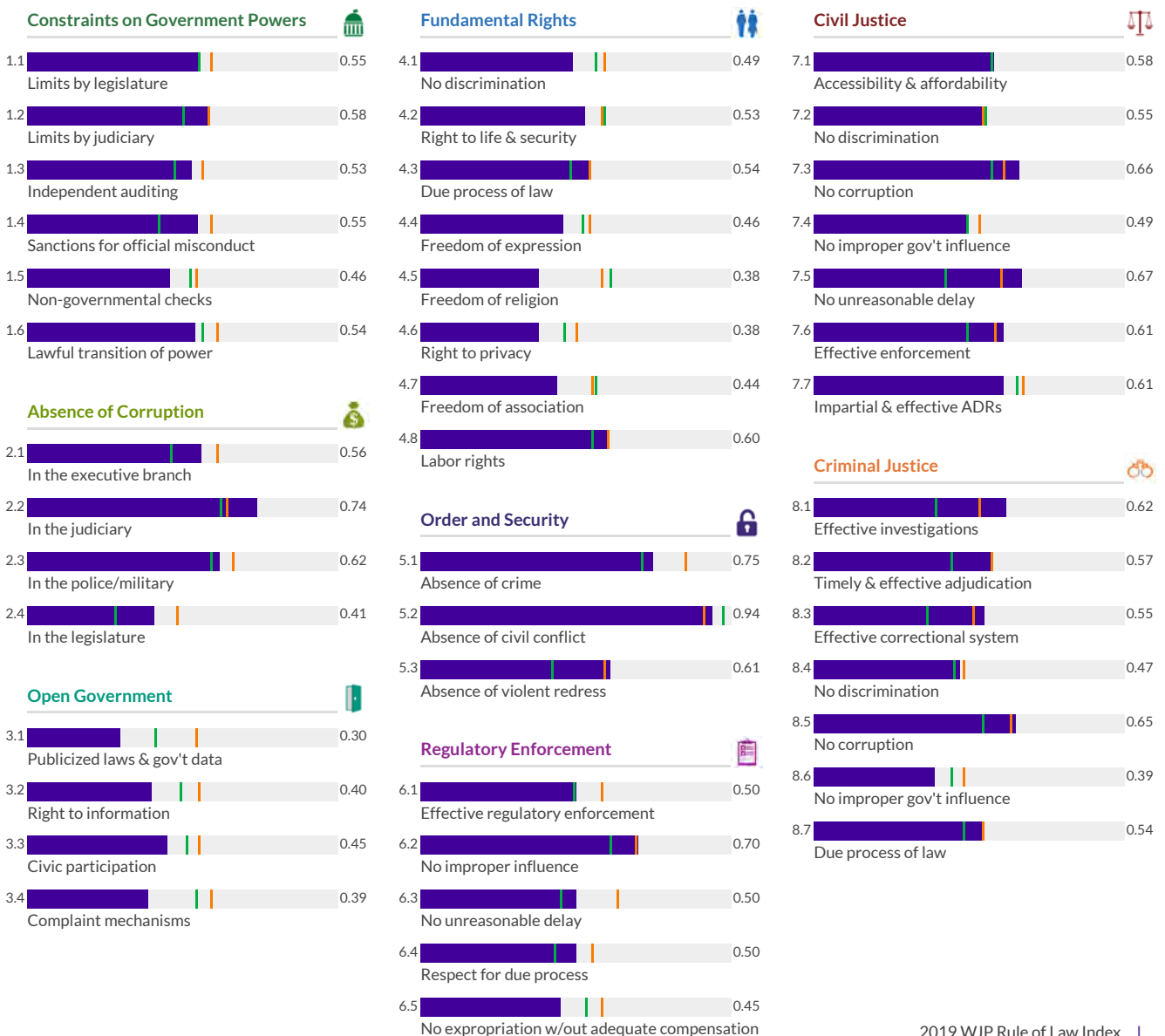
Score Change	Rank Change
0.02 ▲	5 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.54	9/15	15/38	65/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.58	7/15	9/38	43/126
Open Government	—	0.38	13/15	34/38	103/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	10/15	30/38	90/126
Order and Security	—	0.77	9/15	10/38	43/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	8/15	13/38	54/126
Civil Justice	—	0.60	7/15	10/38	42/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	7/15	9/38	41/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Malaysia — East Asia & Pacific — Upper Middle



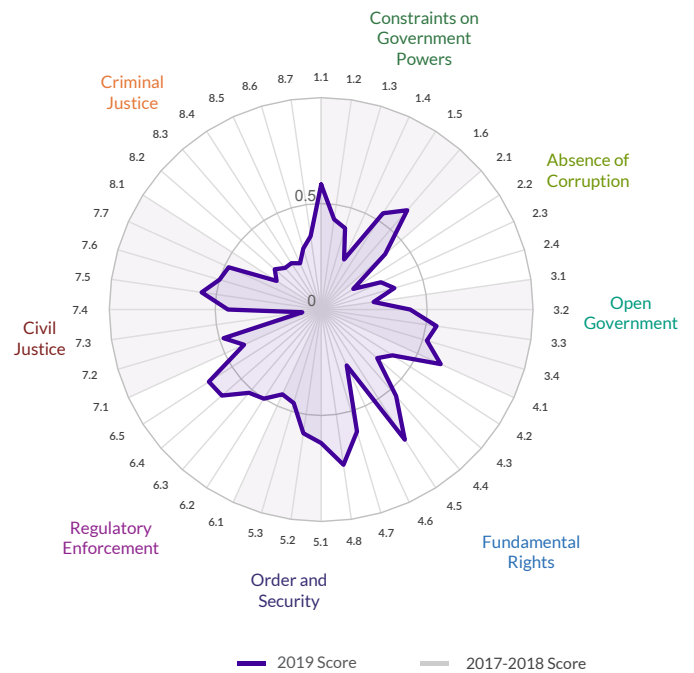
Mali

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

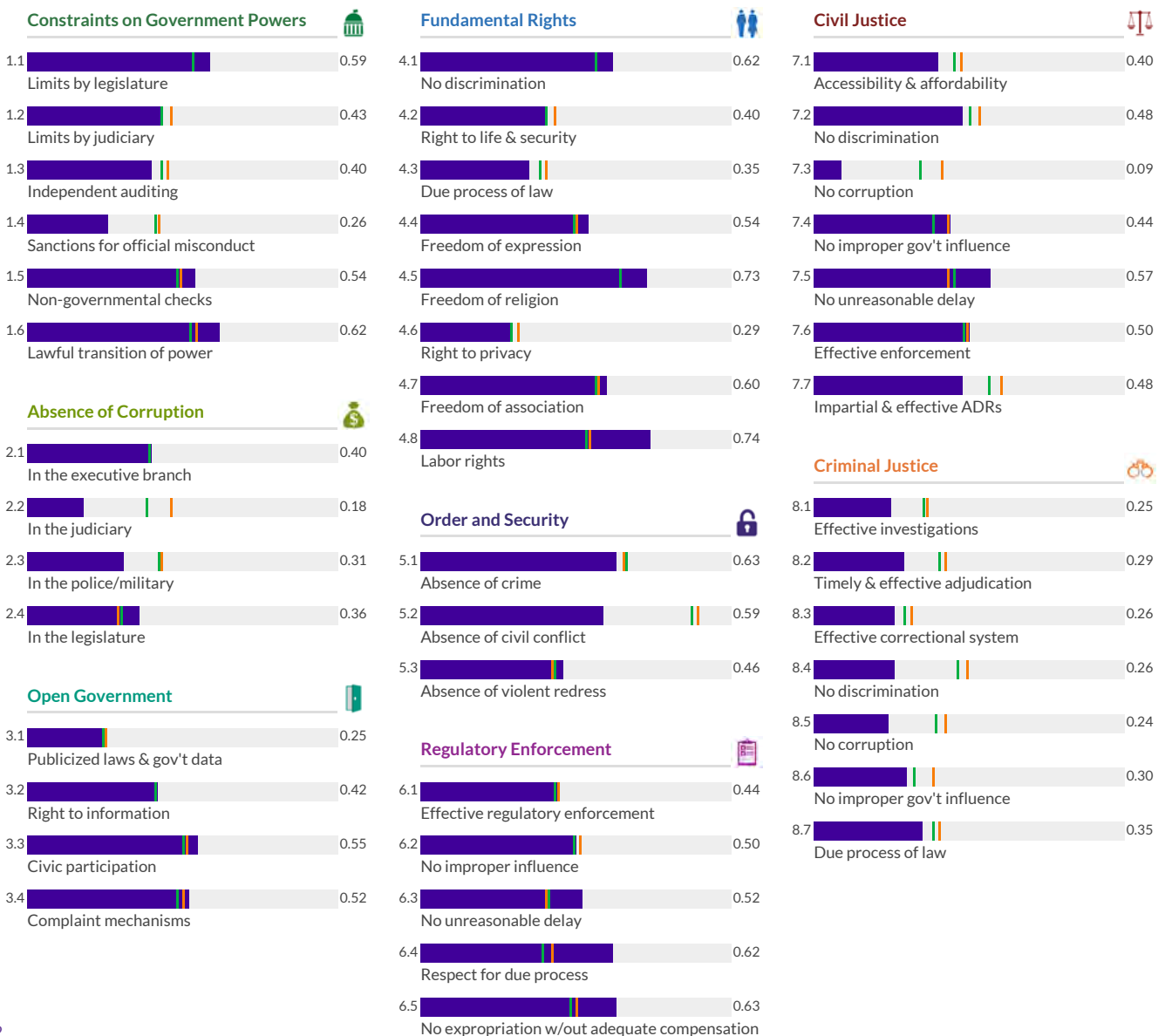
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	18/30	11/20	103/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.48	17/30	10/20	83/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.31	22/30	14/20	114/126
Open Government	—	0.43	12/30	7/20	89/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	10/30	6/20	72/126
Order and Security	—	0.56	26/30	18/20	118/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	8/30	3/20	50/126
Civil Justice	—	0.43	22/30	13/20	106/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	29/30	19/20	121/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mali — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



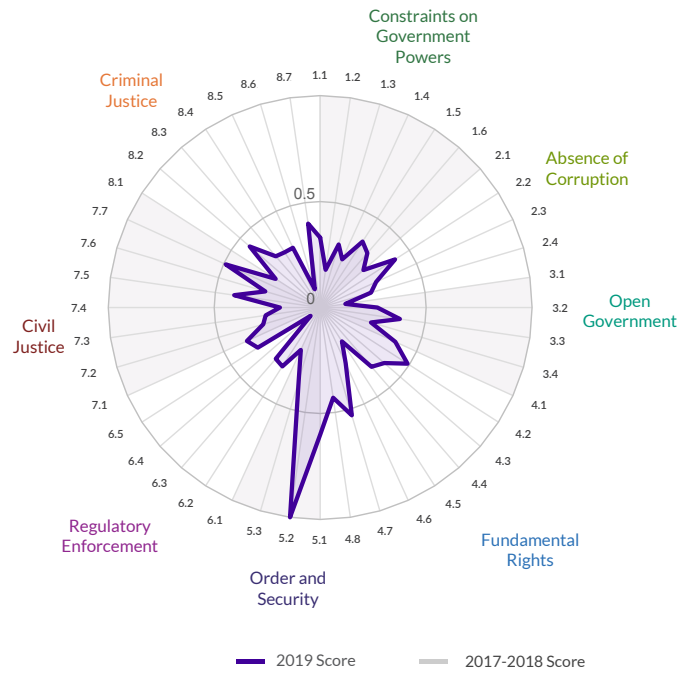
Mauritania

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

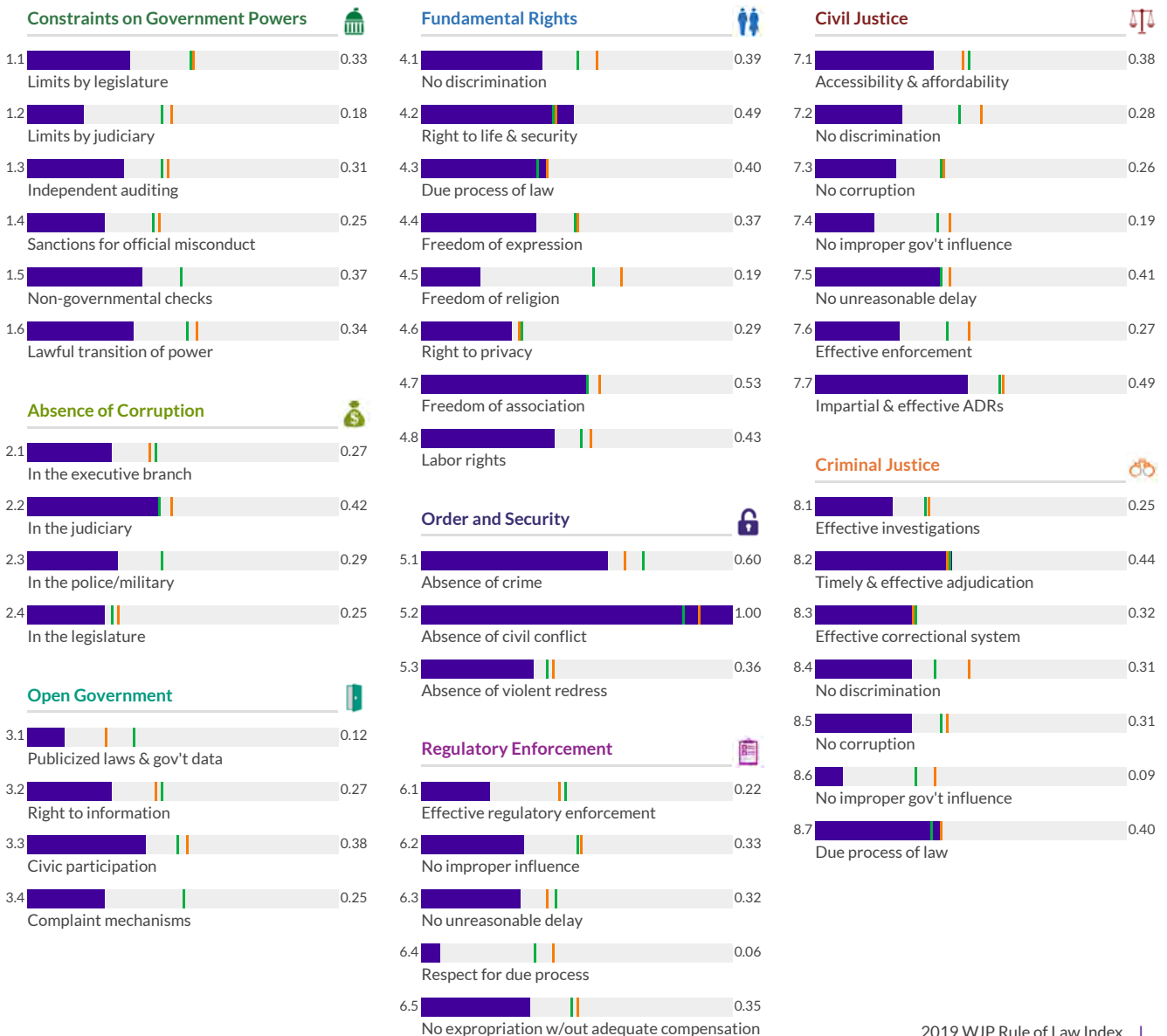
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.35	29/30	29/30	122/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.30	30/30	27/30	121/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.31	24/30	26/30	116/126
Open Government	—	0.26	30/30	29/30	125/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	25/30	24/30	112/126
Order and Security	—	0.65	17/30	17/30	89/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.26	30/30	30/30	125/126
Civil Justice	—	0.32	30/30	29/30	124/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.30	27/30	23/30	114/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mauritania — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle



Mauritius

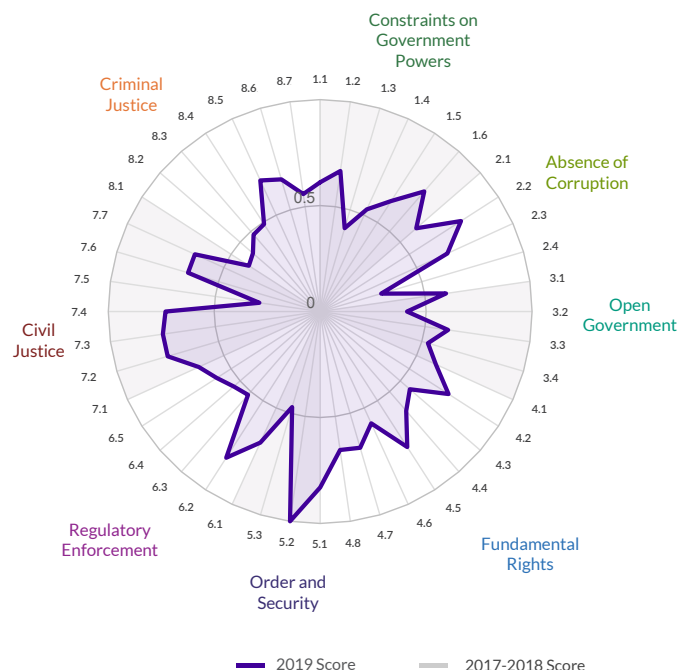
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	2/30	5/38	37/126

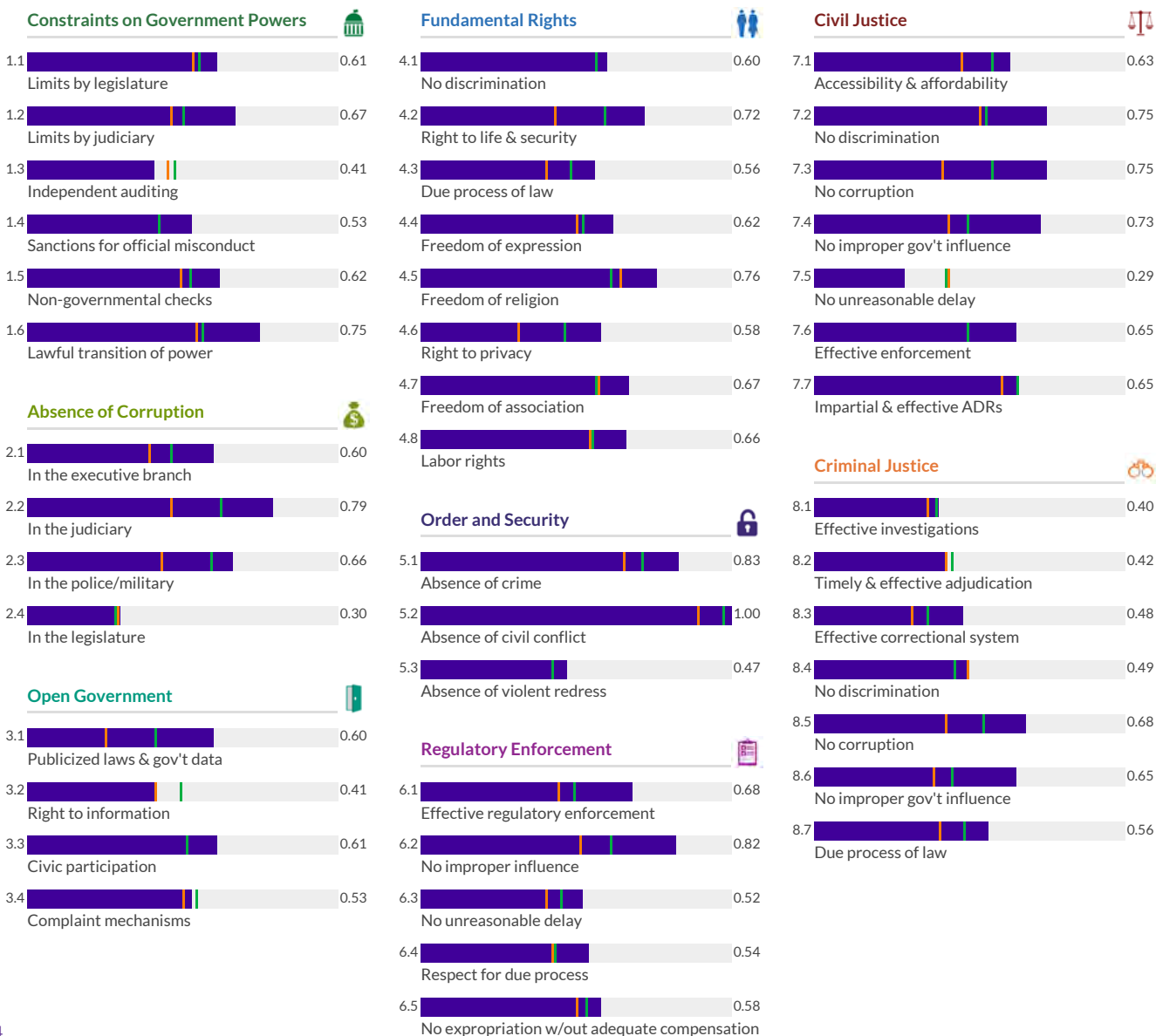
Score Change Rank Change

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	4/30	7/38	44/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.58	3/30	7/38	41/126
Open Government	—	0.54	4/30	11/38	50/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.64	2/30	6/38	40/126
Order and Security	—	0.77	3/30	12/38	45/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.63	1/30	2/38	28/126
Civil Justice	—	0.63	2/30	5/38	33/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.53	4/30	11/38	44/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mauritius — Sub-Saharan Africa — Upper Middle



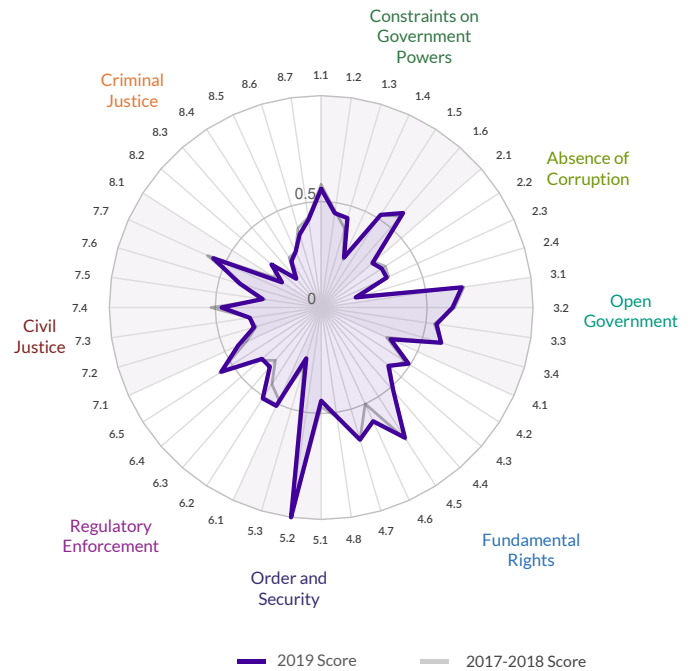
Mexico

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

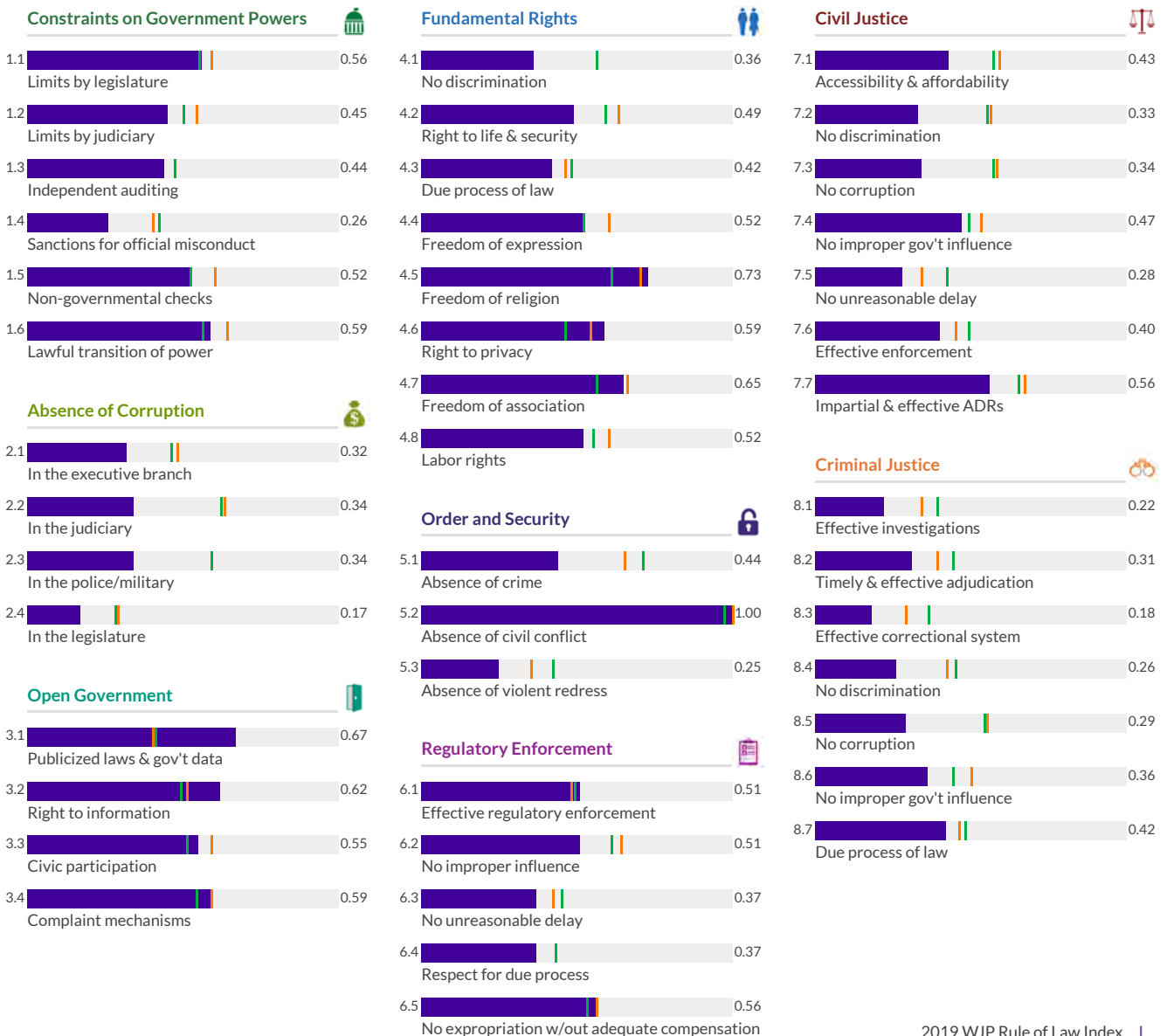
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	26/30	35/38	99/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-2 ▼		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	22/30	23/38	84/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.29	29/30	38/38	117/126
Open Government	—	0.61	7/30	6/38	35/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	22/30	23/38	73/126
Order and Security	—	0.57	29/30	37/38	117/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	23/30	31/38	87/126
Civil Justice	—	0.40	27/30	36/38	113/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	25/30	37/38	115/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mexico — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



Moldova

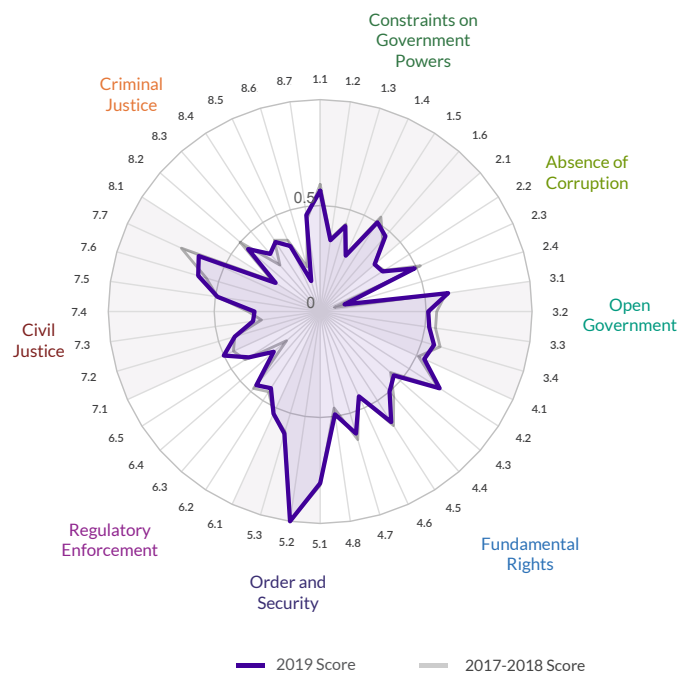
Region: Eastern Europe & Central Asia

Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

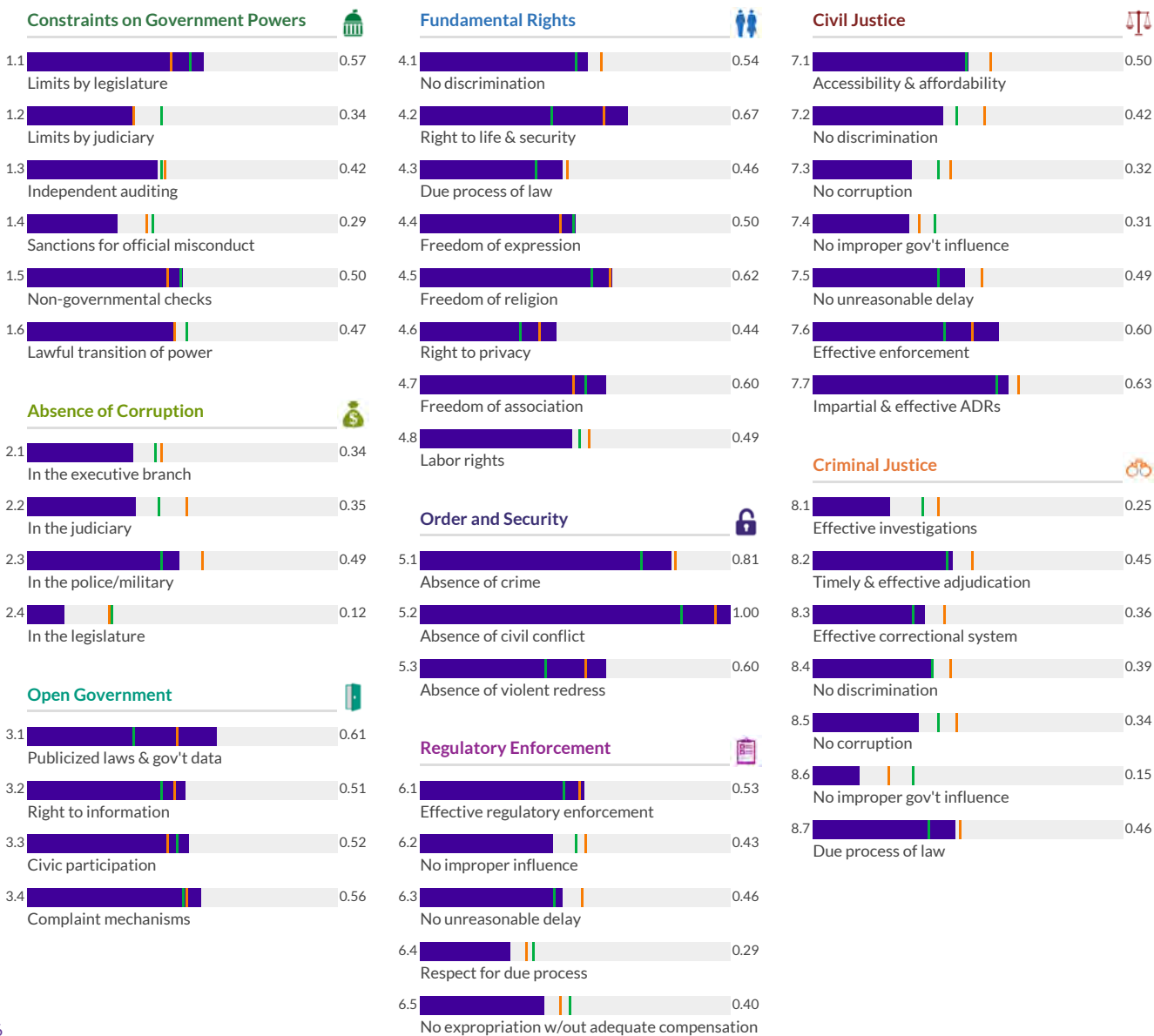
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	9/13	11/30	83/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.43	7/13	19/30	99/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.32	12/13	23/30	109/126
Open Government	—	0.55	2/13	3/30	44/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	7/13	7/30	71/126
Order and Security	—	0.80	3/13	2/30	28/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	13/13	22/30	107/126
Civil Justice	—	0.47	11/13	14/30	87/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	11/13	19/30	97/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Moldova — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Lower Middle



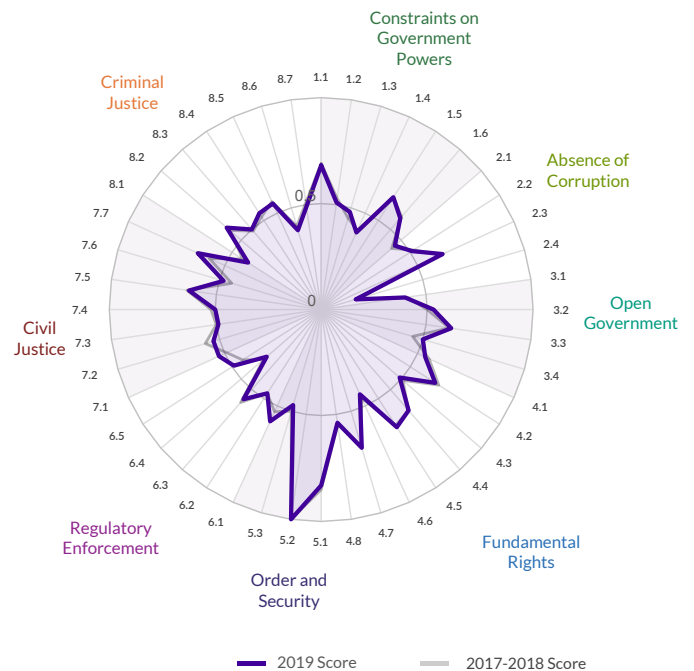
Mongolia

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

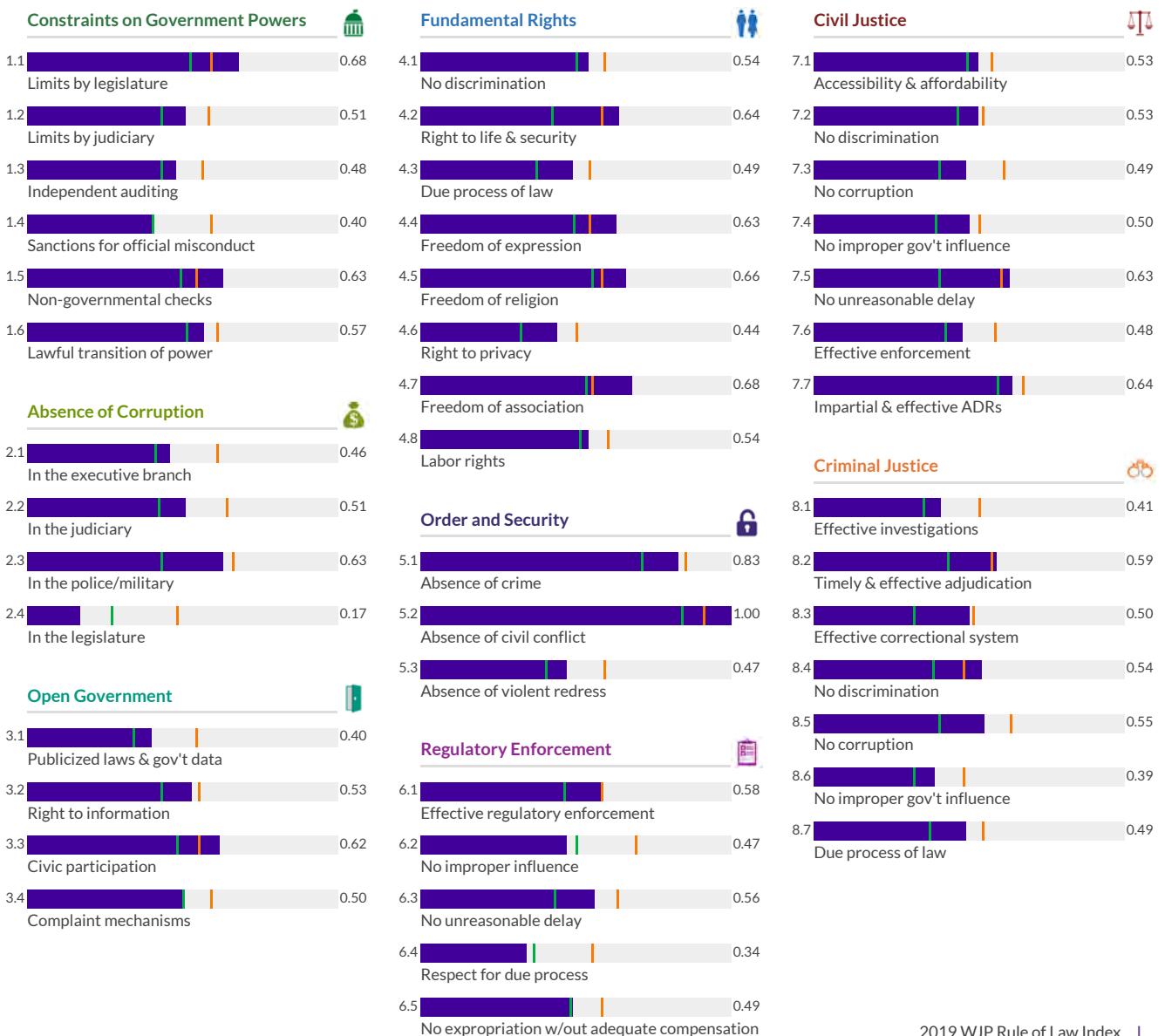
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	8/15	3/30	53/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	1 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.54	8/15	7/30	62/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	12/15	7/30	75/126
Open Government	—	0.51	9/15	10/30	58/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.58	7/15	4/30	57/126
Order and Security	—	0.77	10/15	5/30	46/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	9/15	9/30	75/126
Civil Justice	—	0.54	8/15	2/30	59/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.50	8/15	2/30	52/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mongolia — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle



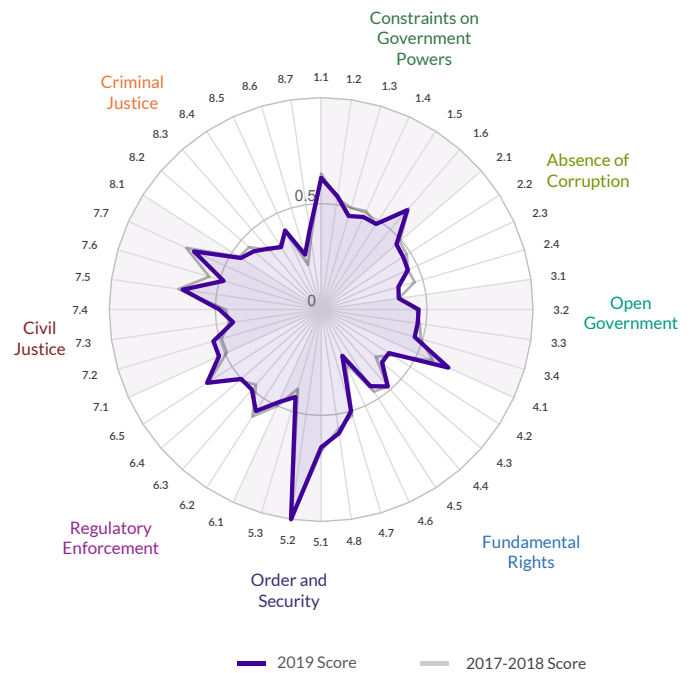
Morocco

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

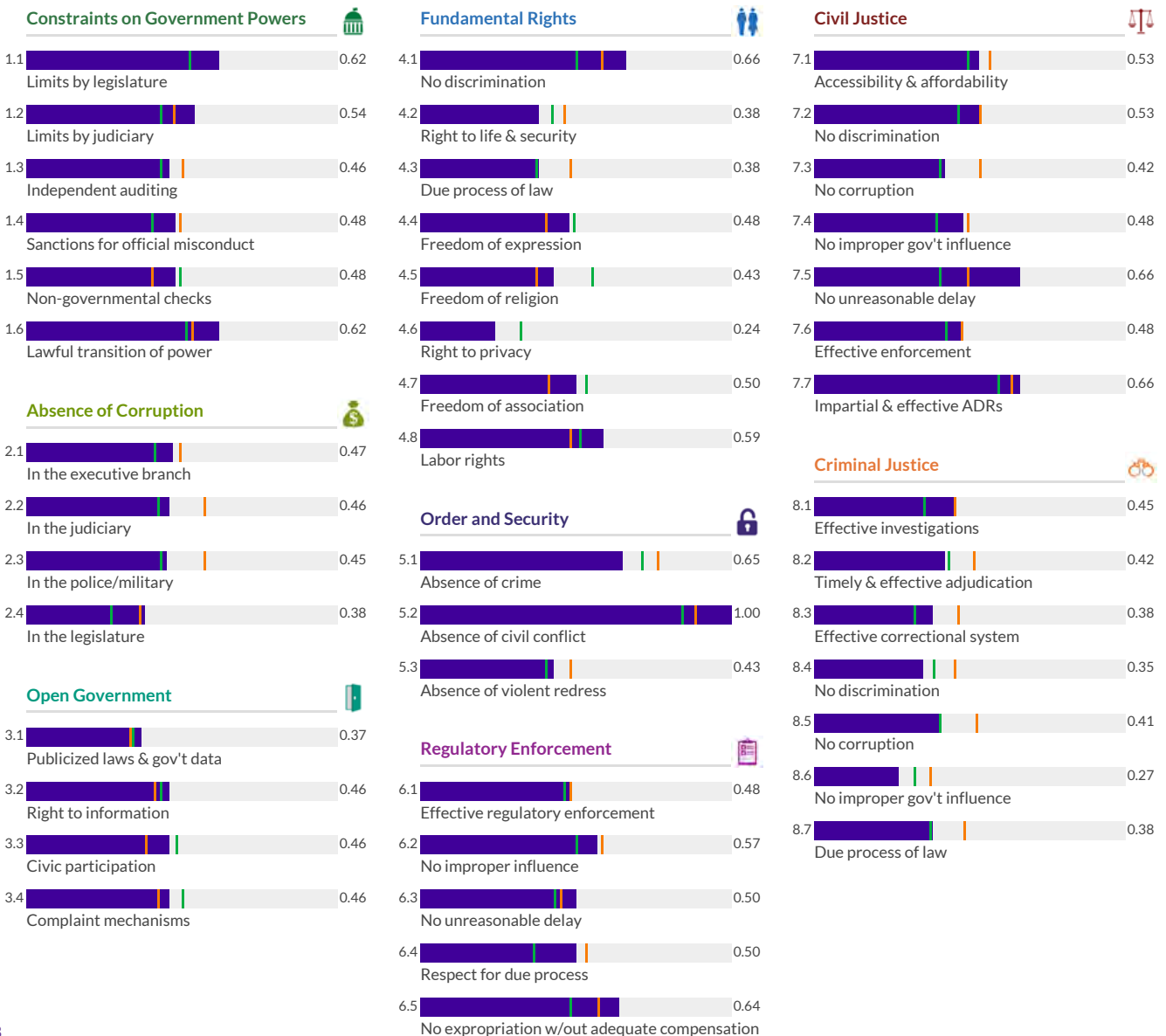
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	5/8	8/30	74/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-3 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	3/8	9/30	68/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	6/8	6/30	71/126
Open Government	—	0.44	2/8	17/30	87/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	6/8	16/30	100/126
Order and Security	—	0.69	5/8	12/30	74/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	3/8	4/30	51/126
Civil Justice	—	0.54	5/8	5/30	63/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	7/8	12/30	79/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Morocco — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle



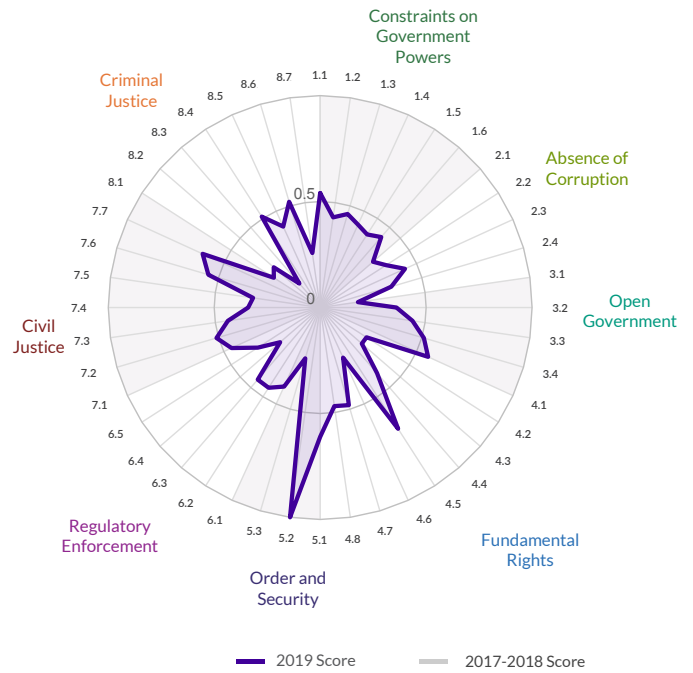
Mozambique

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

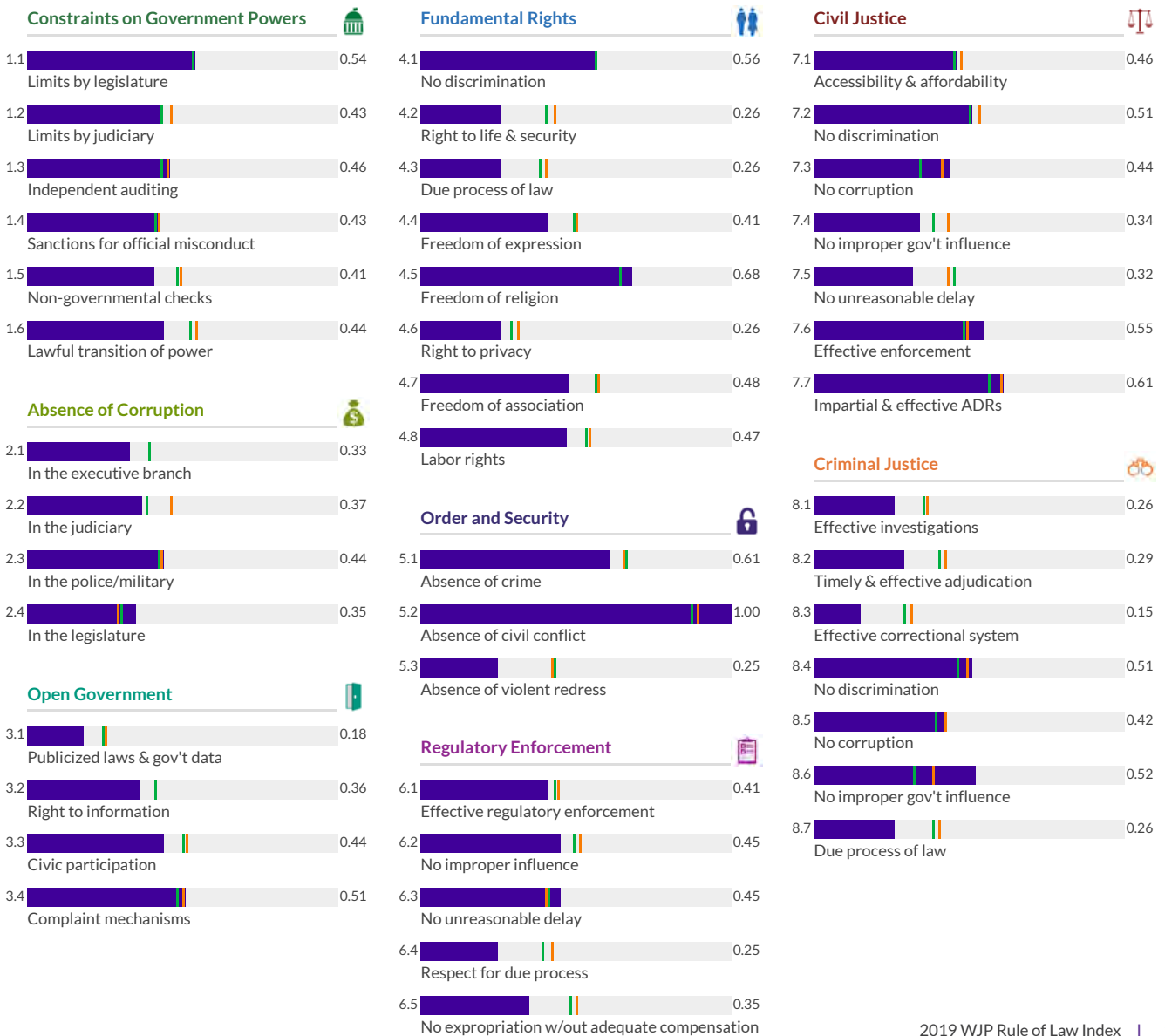
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	23/30	15/20	108/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	18/30	11/20	94/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.37	18/30	11/20	99/126
Open Government	—	0.37	21/30	15/20	108/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.42	23/30	15/20	106/126
Order and Security	—	0.62	21/30	15/20	102/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.38	24/30	14/20	115/126
Civil Justice	—	0.46	15/30	7/20	90/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	21/30	12/20	98/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Mozambique — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



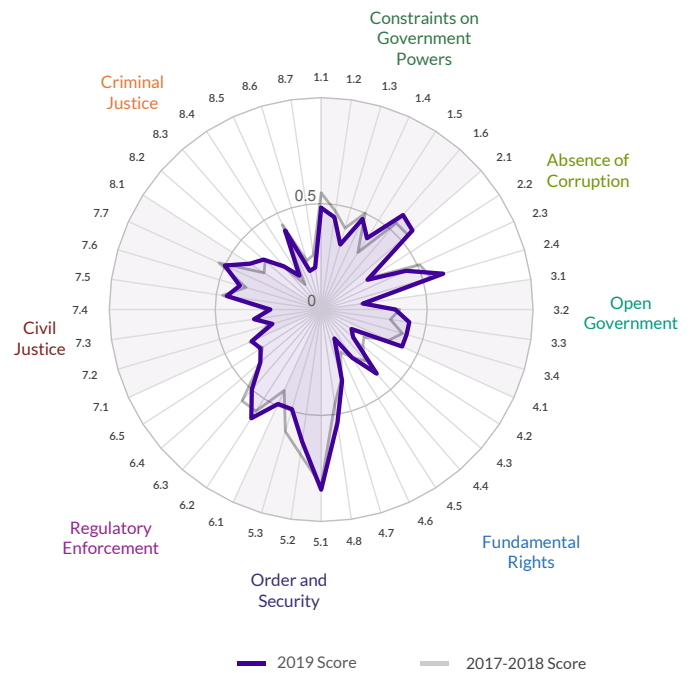
Myanmar

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

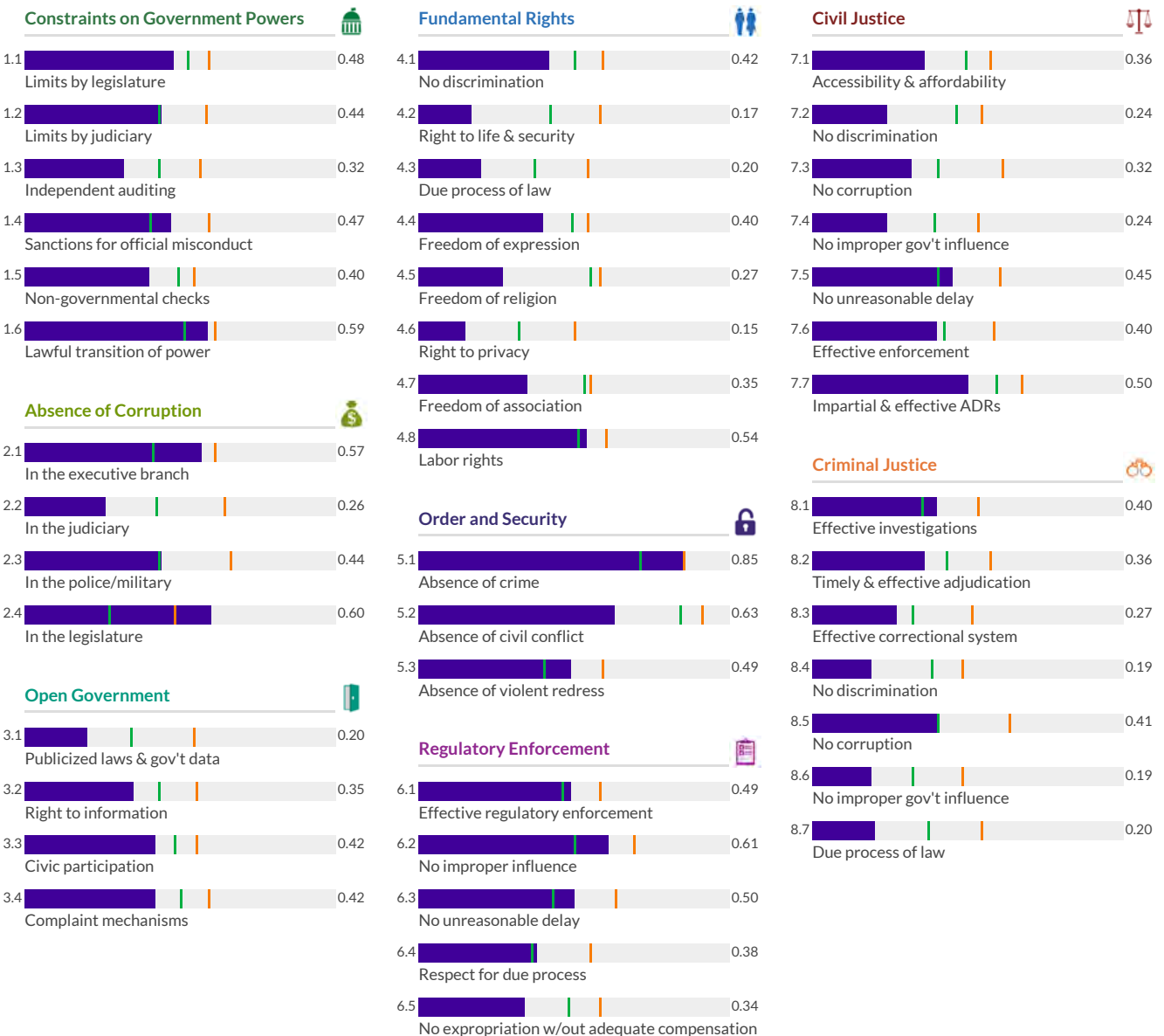
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	14/15	20/30	110/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	13/15	18/30	95/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	10/15	3/30	60/126
Open Government	—	0.35	14/15	24/30	114/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.31	15/15	29/30	123/126
Order and Security	▼	0.66	14/15	16/30	88/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.46	13/15	12/30	85/126
Civil Justice	—	0.36	14/15	27/30	122/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.29	14/15	24/30	116/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Myanmar — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle



Namibia

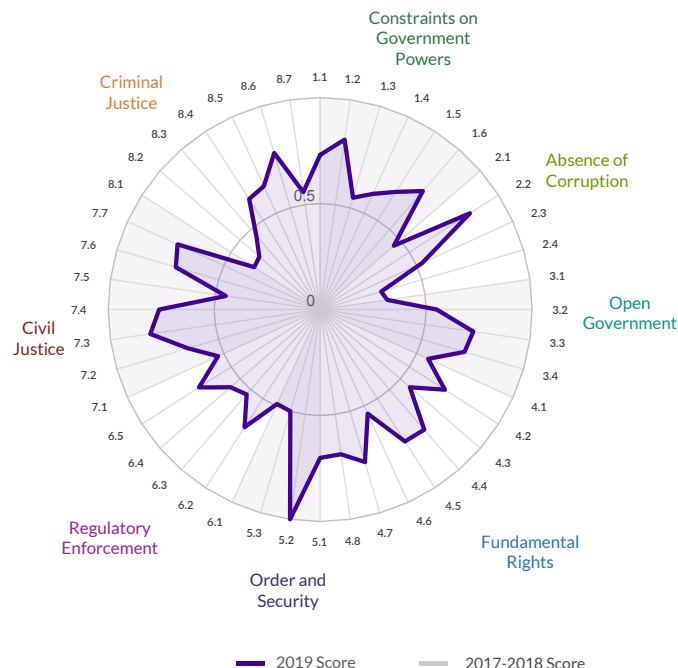
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.62	1/30	3/38	34/126

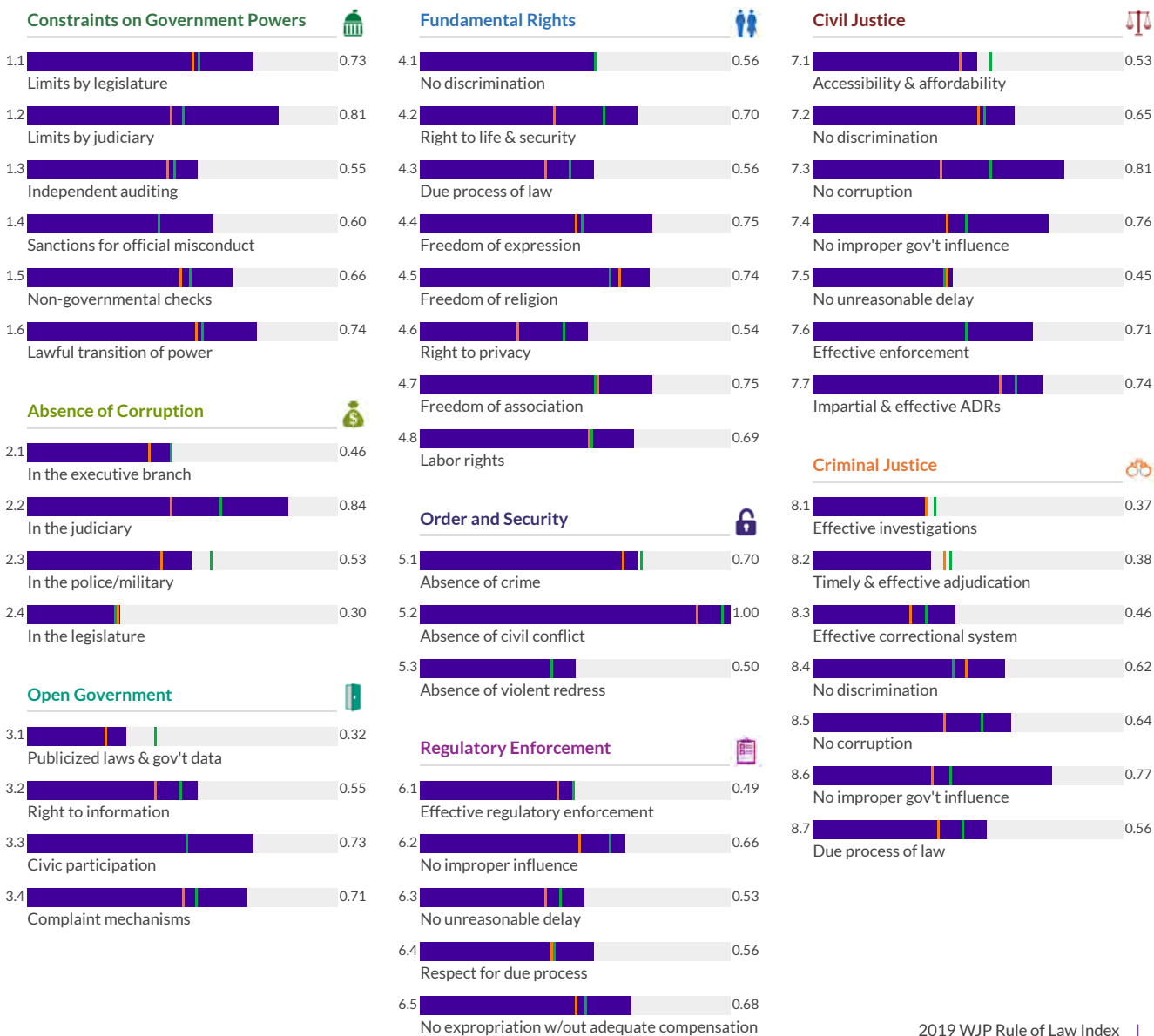
Score Change Rank Change

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.68	2/30	2/38	28/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.53	5/30	14/38	51/126
Open Government	—	0.58	2/30	7/38	40/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	1/30	5/38	37/126
Order and Security	—	0.73	6/30	17/38	59/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	3/30	4/38	35/126
Civil Justice	—	0.66	1/30	1/38	24/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	3/30	8/38	40/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Namibia — Sub-Saharan Africa — Upper Middle



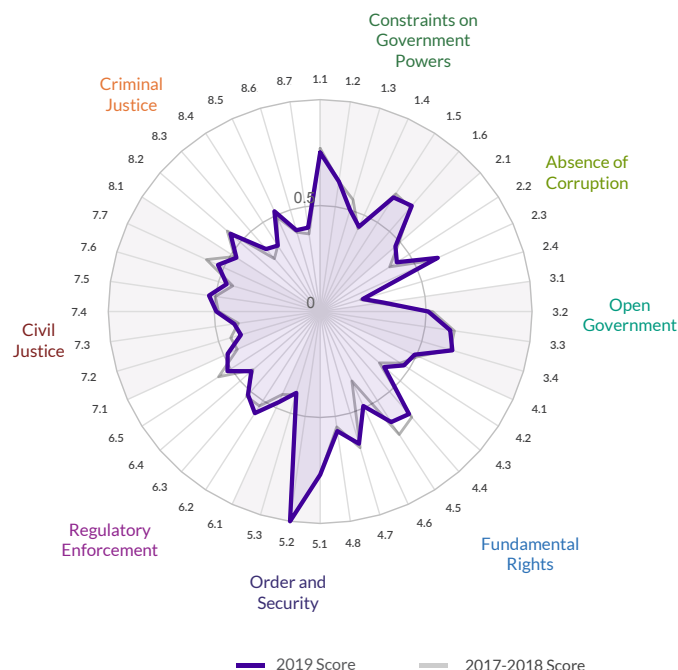
Nepal

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	1/6	3/20	59/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	2/6	1/20	43/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	2/6	5/20	78/126
Open Government	—	0.52	2/6	2/20	54/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	1/6	5/20	69/126
Order and Security	—	0.72	1/6	5/20	63/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	1/6	5/20	66/126
Civil Justice	—	0.47	2/6	6/20	86/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	2/6	5/20	66/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Nepal — South Asia — Low



Netherlands

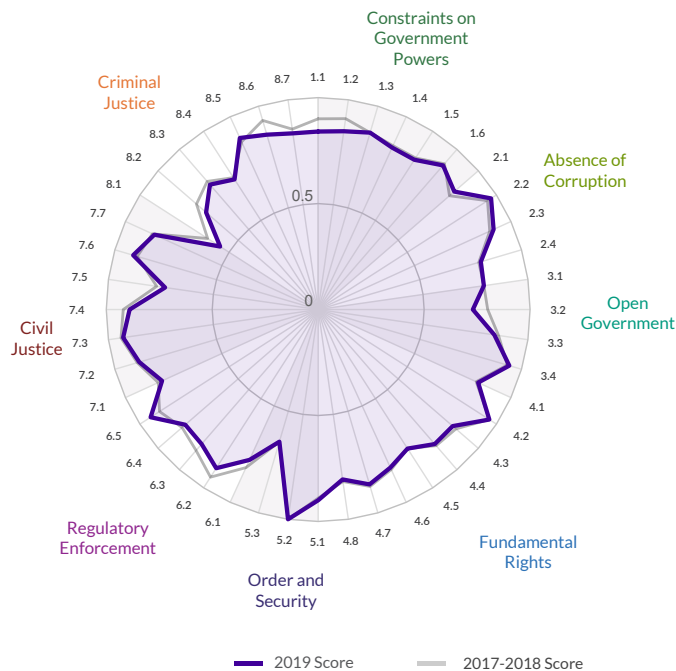
Region: EU & EFTA & North America

Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

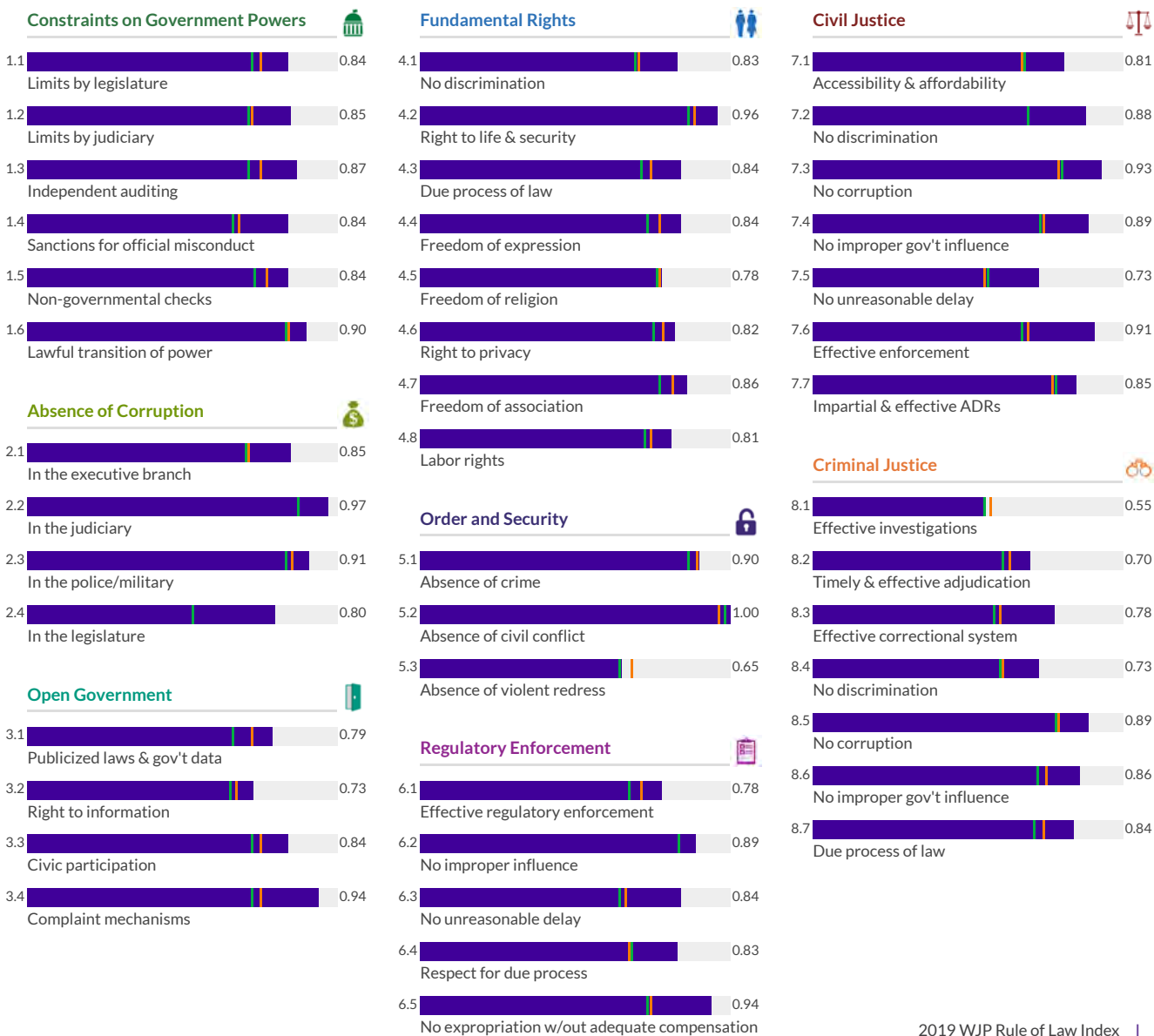
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.84	5/24	5/38	5/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.86	5/24	5/38	5/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.88	5/24	6/38	6/126
Open Government	—	0.82	5/24	5/38	5/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.84	8/24	8/38	8/126
Order and Security	—	0.85	13/24	19/38	20/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.86	3/24	4/38	4/126
Civil Justice	—	0.86	2/24	2/38	2/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.76	7/24	8/38	8/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Netherlands — EU & EFTA & North America — High



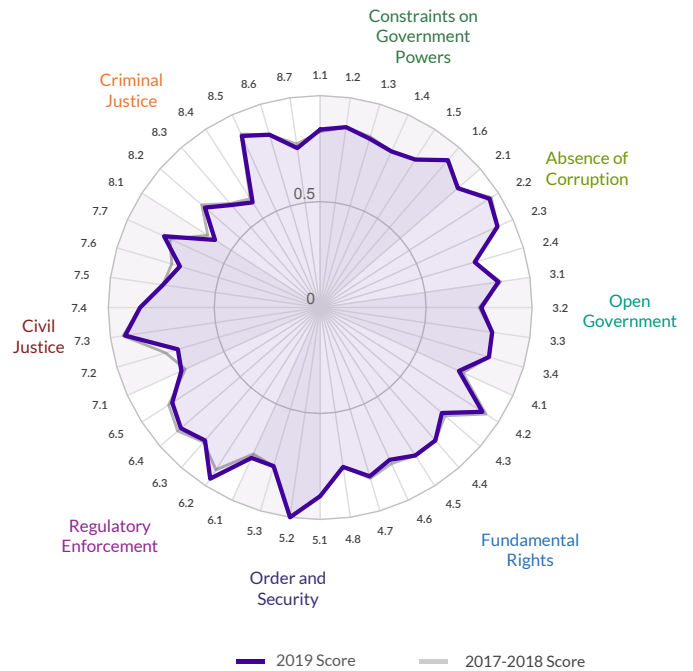
New Zealand

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

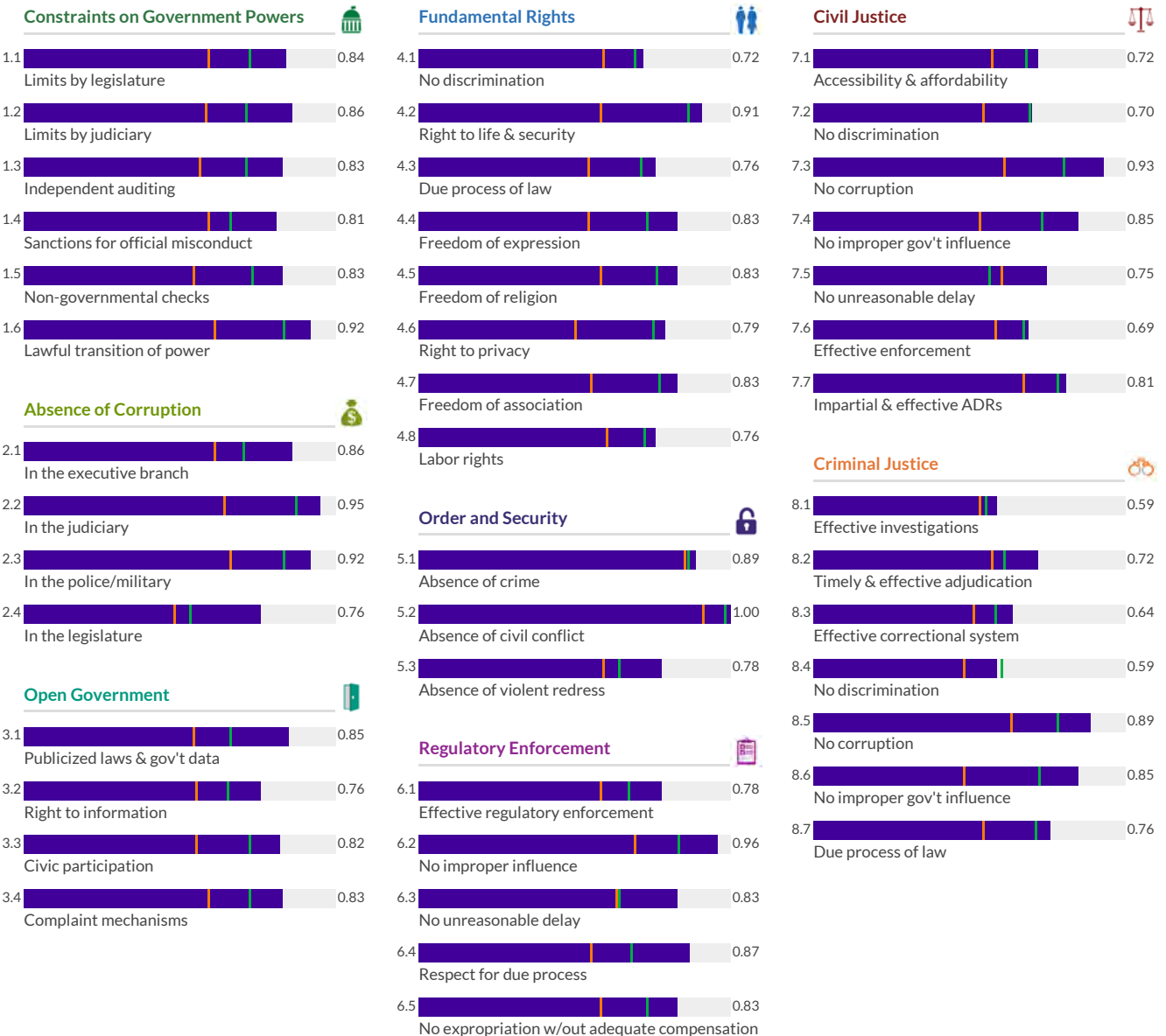
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.82	1/15	8/38	8/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.85	1/15	7/38	7/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.87	2/15	7/38	7/126
Open Government	—	0.81	2/15	7/38	7/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.80	1/15	12/38	12/126
Order and Security	—	0.89	4/15	15/38	16/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	2/15	5/38	5/126
Civil Justice	—	0.78	3/15	11/38	11/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.72	4/15	13/38	13/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— New Zealand — East Asia & Pacific — High



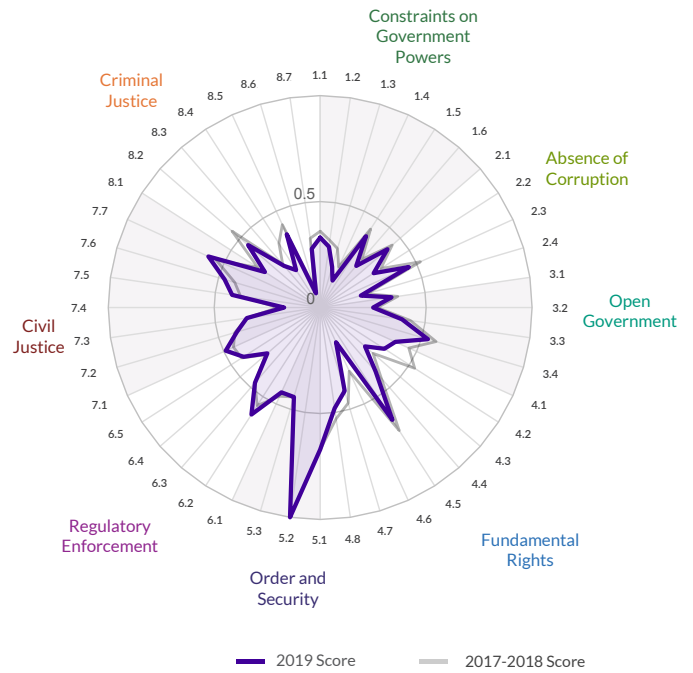
Nicaragua

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

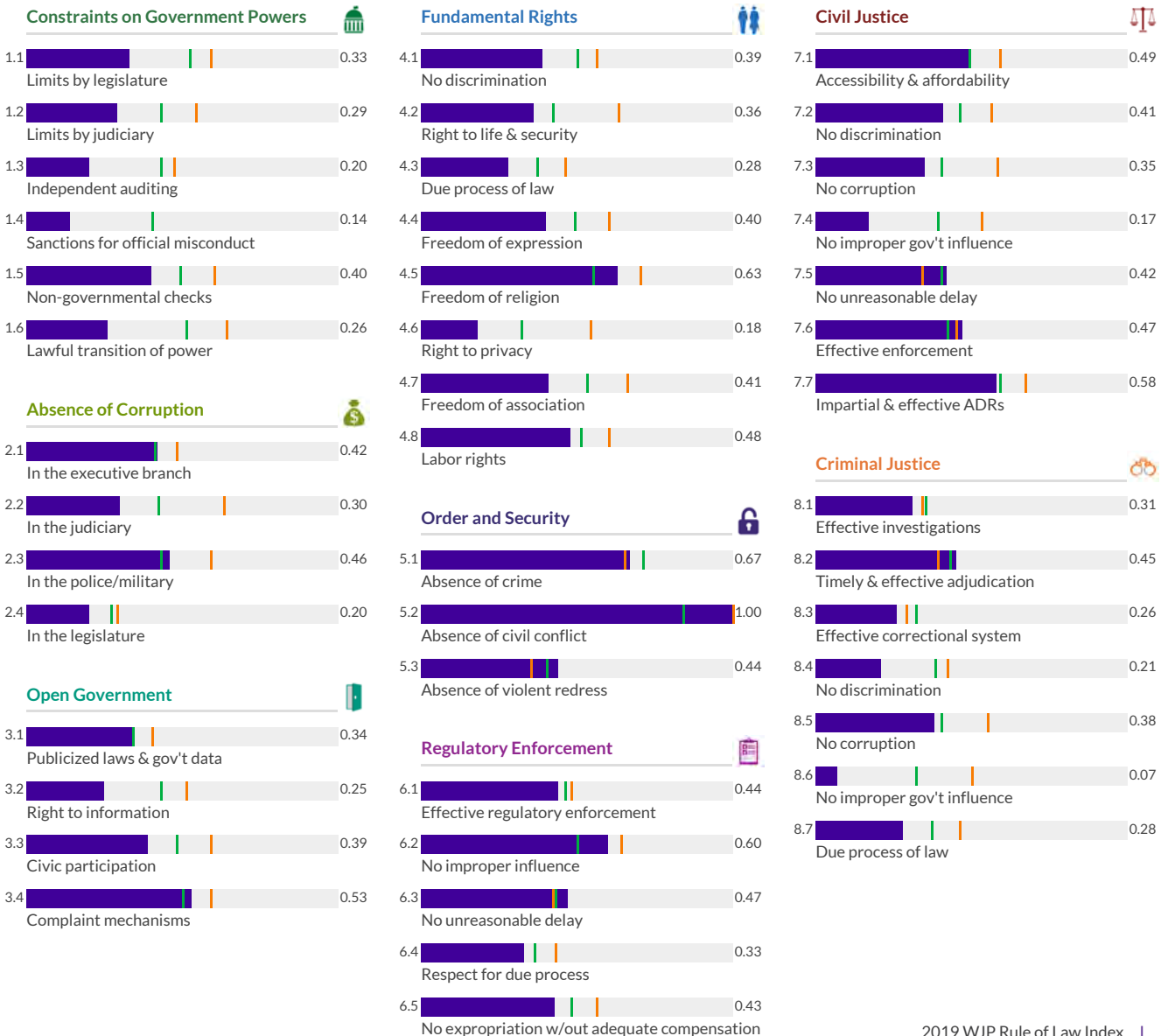
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.4	27/30	23/30	114/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.03 ▼	-4 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.27	29/30	30/30	125/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	25/30	19/30	104/126
Open Government	—	0.38	28/30	22/30	106/126
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.39	29/30	23/30	111/126
Order and Security	—	0.70	10/30	11/30	72/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	24/30	14/30	90/126
Civil Justice	—	0.41	26/30	22/30	109/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.28	27/30	27/30	120/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Nicaragua — Latin America & Caribbean — Lower Middle



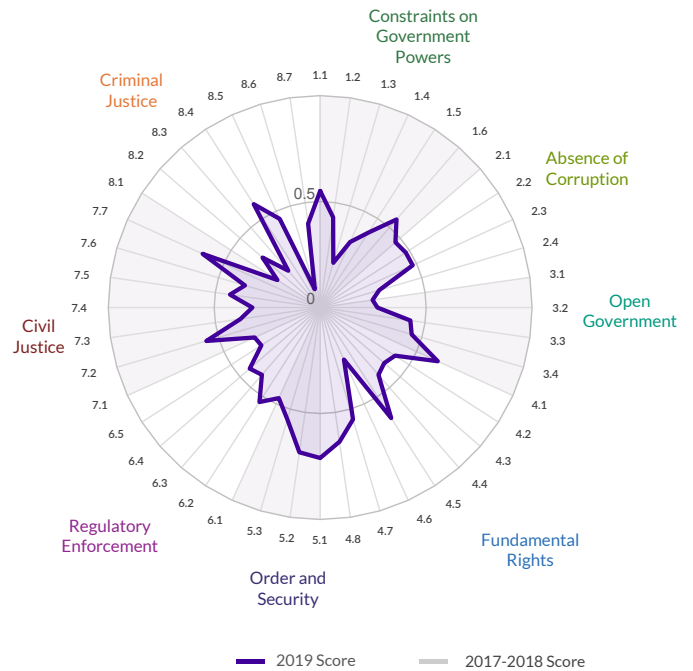
Niger

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

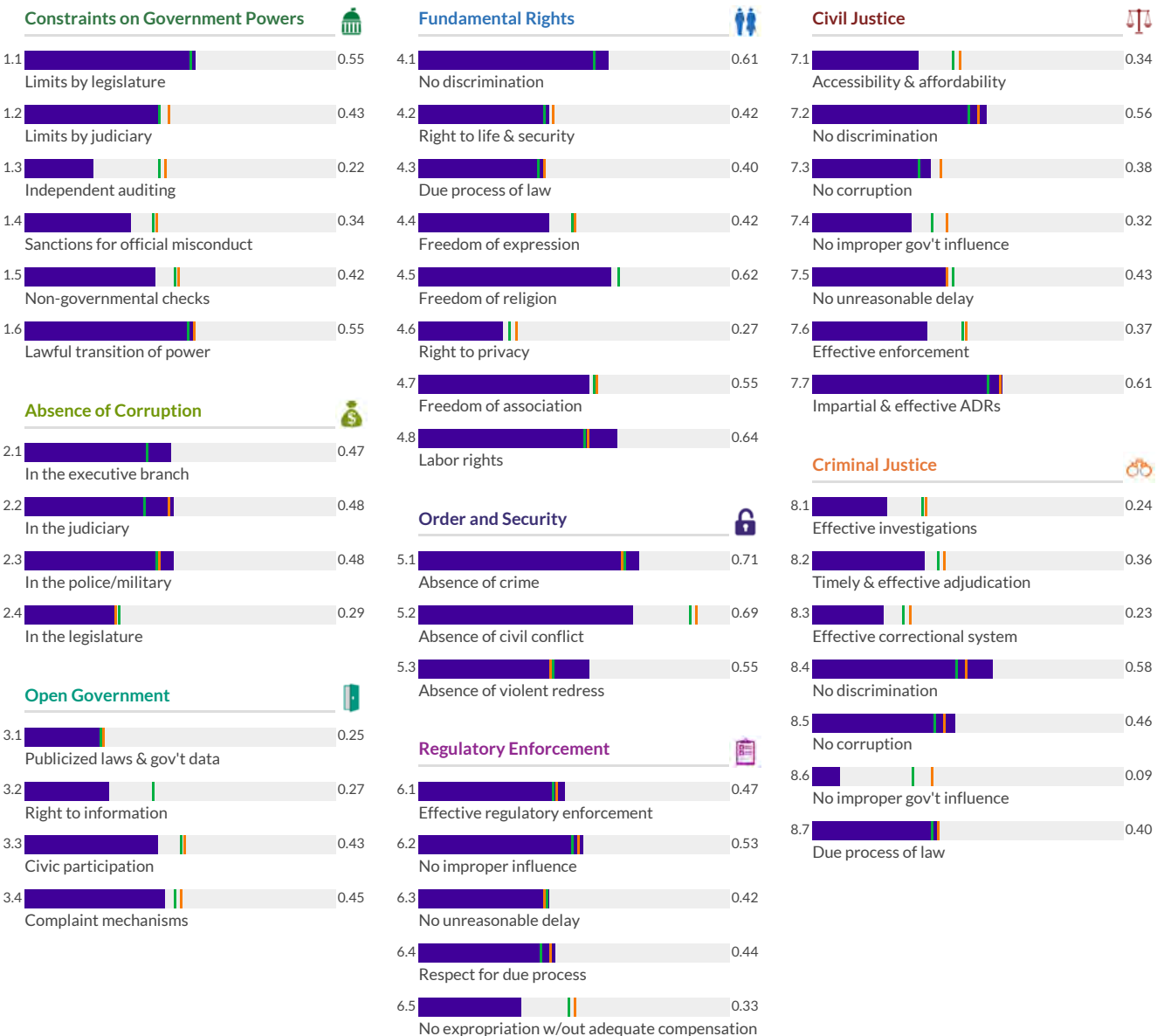
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.44	19/30	12/20	104/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.42	20/30	14/20	102/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.43	9/30	6/20	79/126
Open Government	—	0.35	23/30	16/20	113/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	15/30	11/20	85/126
Order and Security	—	0.65	18/30	12/20	91/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	15/30	9/20	95/126
Civil Justice	—	0.43	21/30	12/20	105/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	22/30	13/20	102/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Niger — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



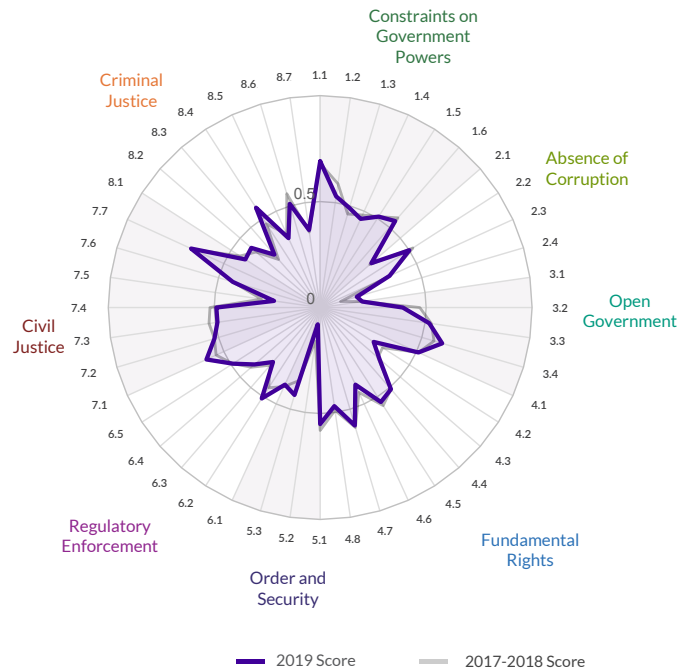
Nigeria

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

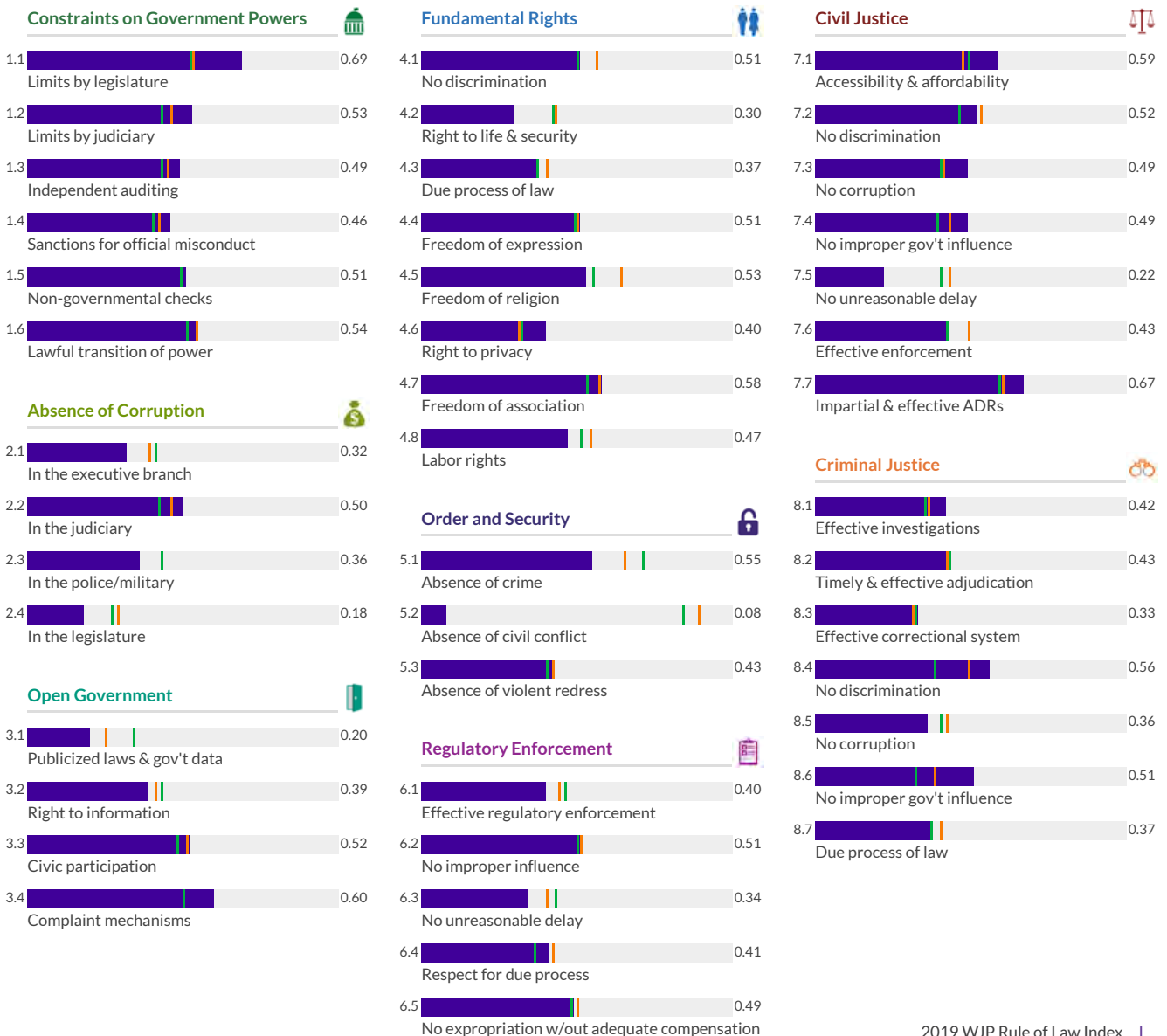
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.43	21/30	19/30	106/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.54	11/30	8/30	64/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.34	20/30	20/30	105/126
Open Government	—	0.43	14/30	18/30	91/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	19/30	15/30	99/126
Order and Security	—	0.35	30/30	30/30	125/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	18/30	18/30	100/126
Civil Justice	—	0.48	10/30	11/30	79/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	12/30	8/30	72/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Nigeria — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle



Norway

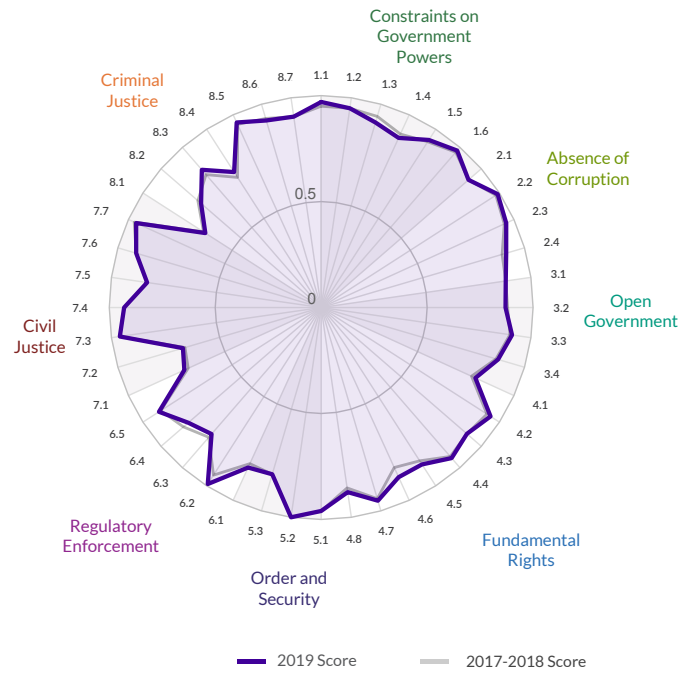
Region: EU & EFTA & North America
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.89	2/24	2/38	2/126

Score Change	Rank Change
0.01 ▲	—

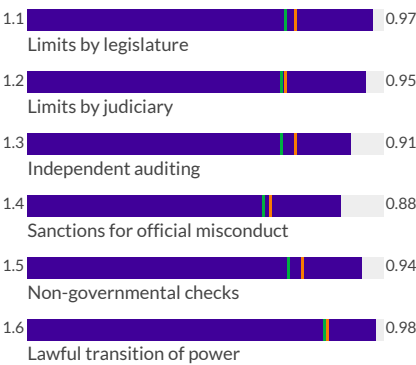
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.94	2/24	2/38	2/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.94	2/24	2/38	2/126
Open Government	—	0.88	1/24	1/38	1/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.90	3/24	3/38	3/126
Order and Security	—	0.93	2/24	3/38	3/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.87	2/24	2/38	2/126
Civil Justice	—	0.85	4/24	4/38	4/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.83	3/24	3/38	3/126



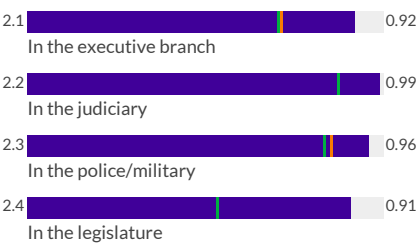
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Norway — EU & EFTA & North America — High

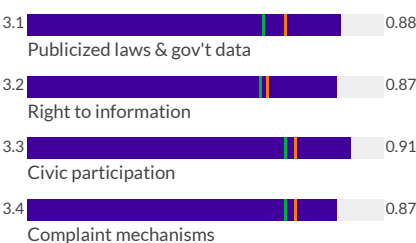
Constraints on Government Powers



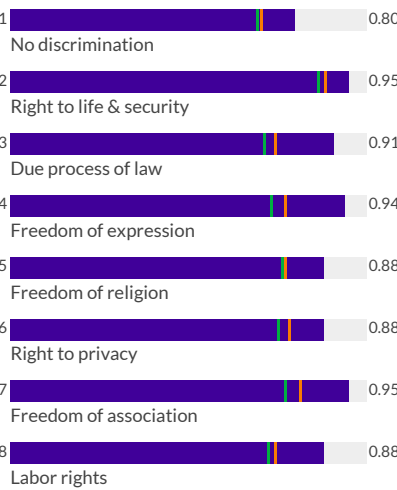
Absence of Corruption



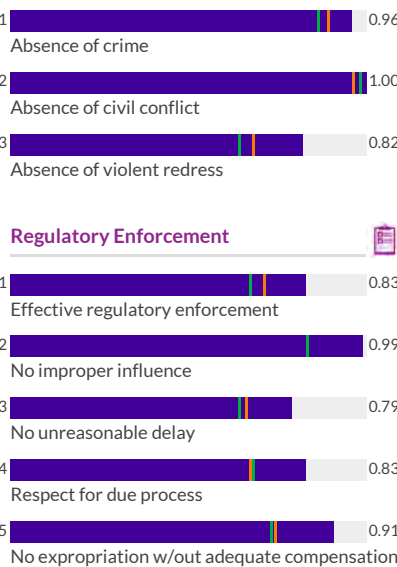
Open Government



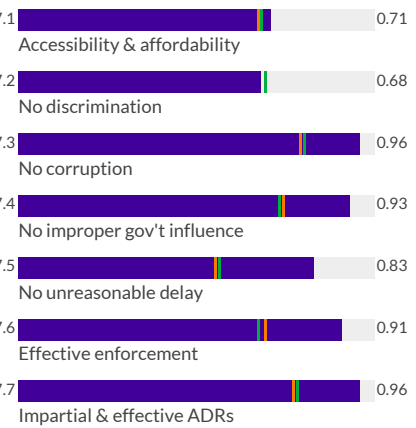
Fundamental Rights



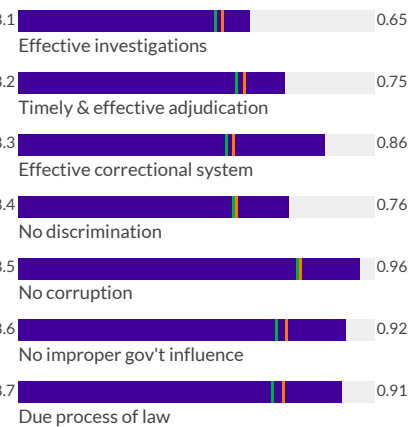
Order and Security



Civil Justice



Criminal Justice



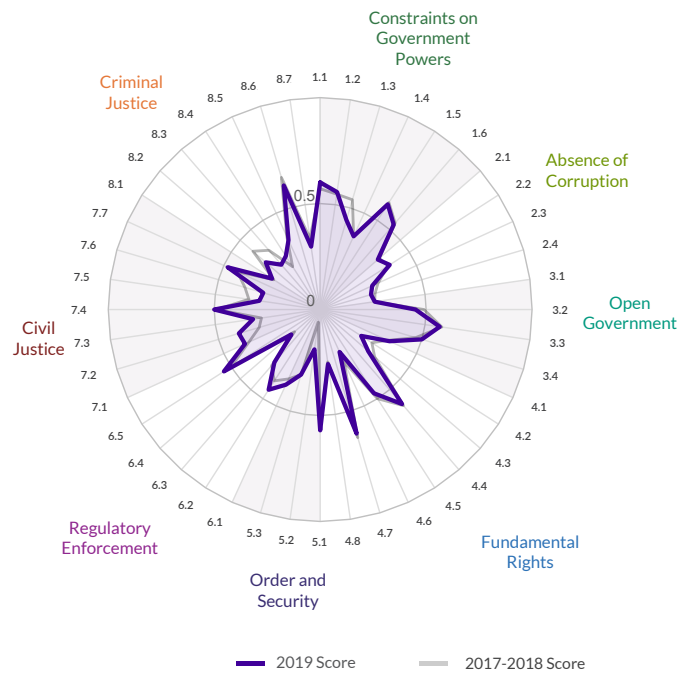
Pakistan

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

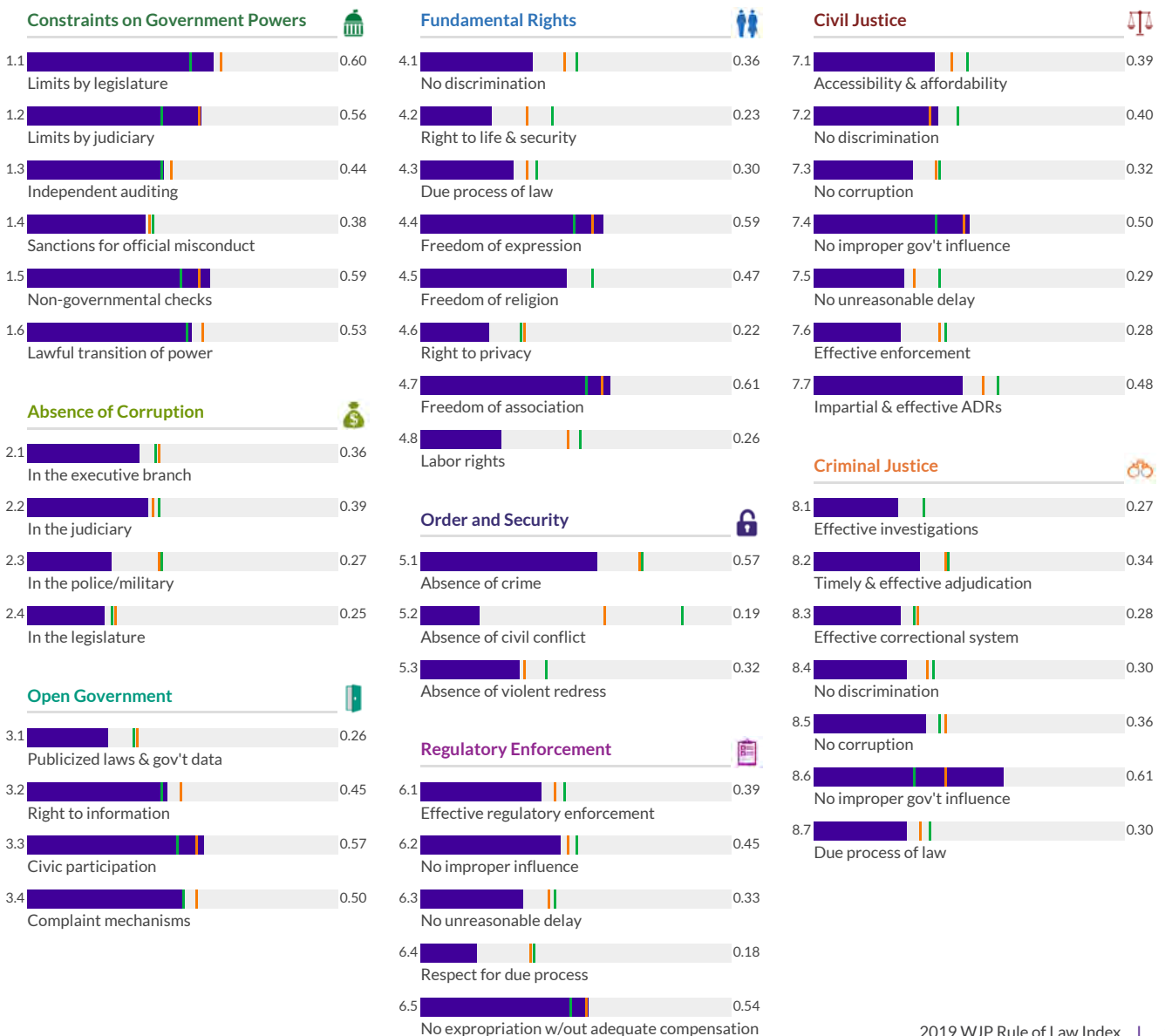
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.39	5/6	25/30	117/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	4/6	11/30	74/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.32	5/6	24/30	112/126
Open Government	—	0.45	4/6	15/30	83/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.38	5/6	26/30	114/126
Order and Security	▲	0.36	5/6	29/30	124/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.38	5/6	27/30	116/126
Civil Justice	—	0.38	5/6	26/30	118/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	4/6	17/30	92/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Pakistan — South Asia — Lower Middle



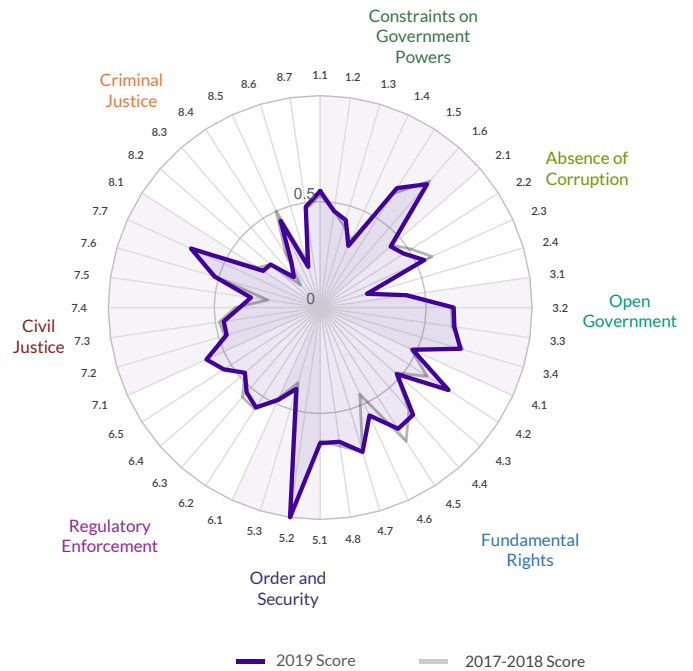
Panama

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	16/30	38/38	64/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	18/30	37/38	66/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	19/30	38/38	84/126
Open Government	—	0.59	8/30	31/38	38/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.62	15/30	35/38	47/126
Order and Security	—	0.68	13/30	35/38	82/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	14/30	35/38	60/126
Civil Justice	—	0.49	20/30	37/38	78/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.31	24/30	38/38	110/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Panama — Latin America & Caribbean — High



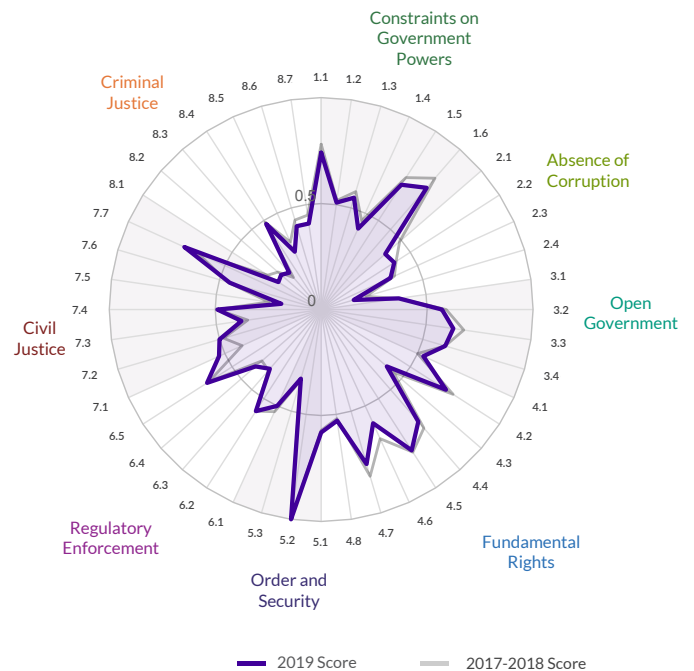
Peru

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

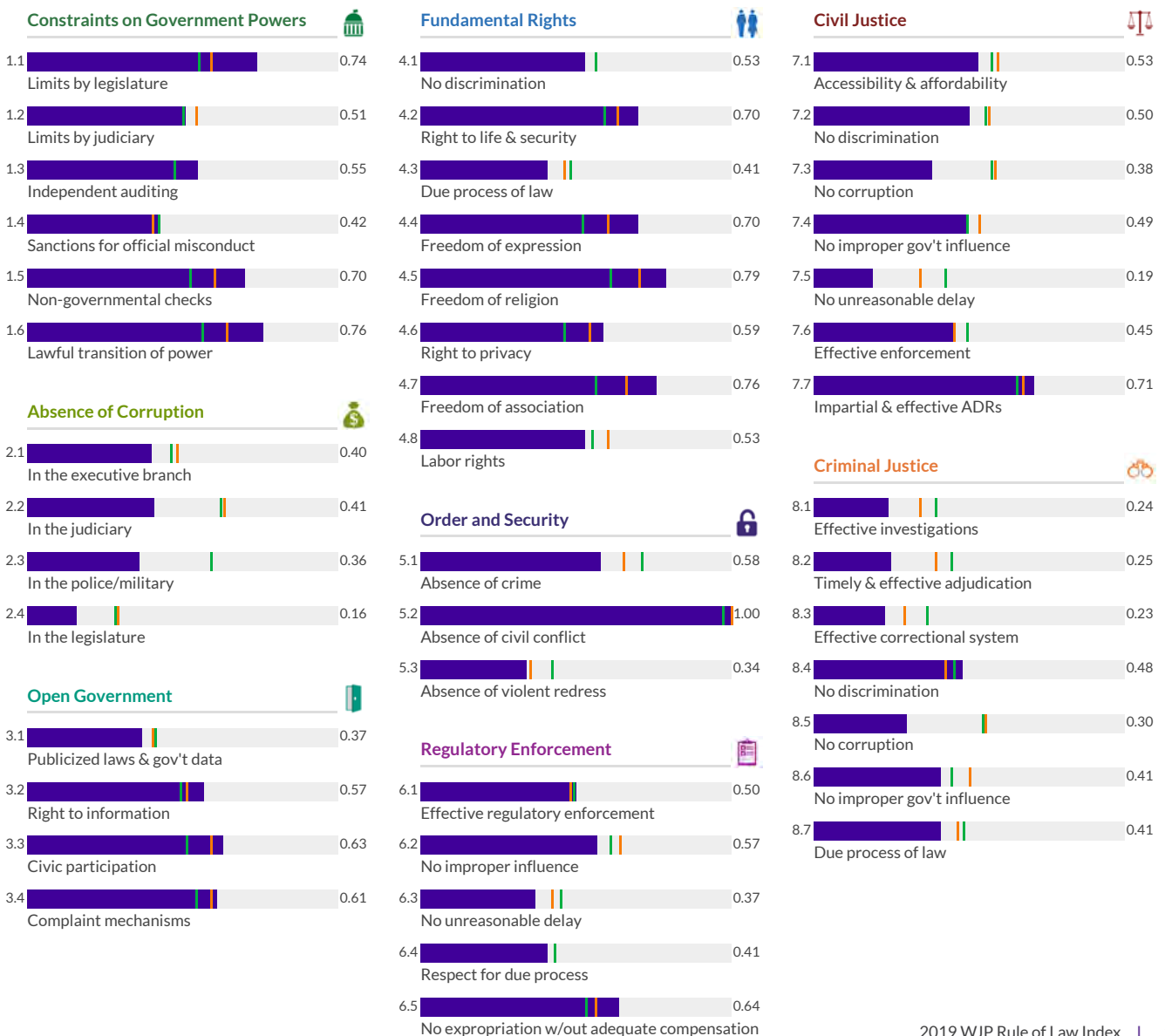
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	18/30	21/38	70/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-7		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.61	8/30	6/38	38/126
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.33	27/30	36/38	107/126
Open Government	—	0.55	11/30	9/38	45/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.63	14/30	11/38	46/126
Order and Security	—	0.64	18/30	27/38	94/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.50	18/30	20/38	68/126
Civil Justice	—	0.46	23/30	31/38	89/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	21/30	34/38	105/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Peru — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



Philippines

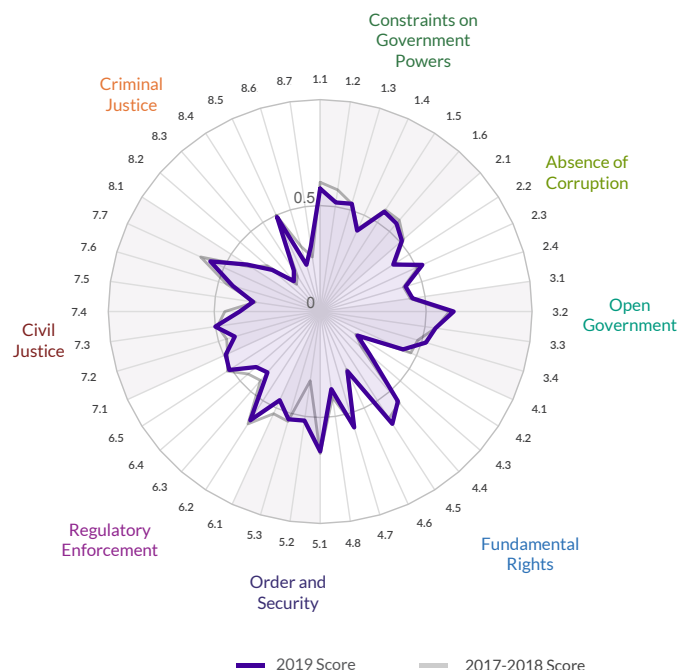
Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	13/15	14/30	90/126

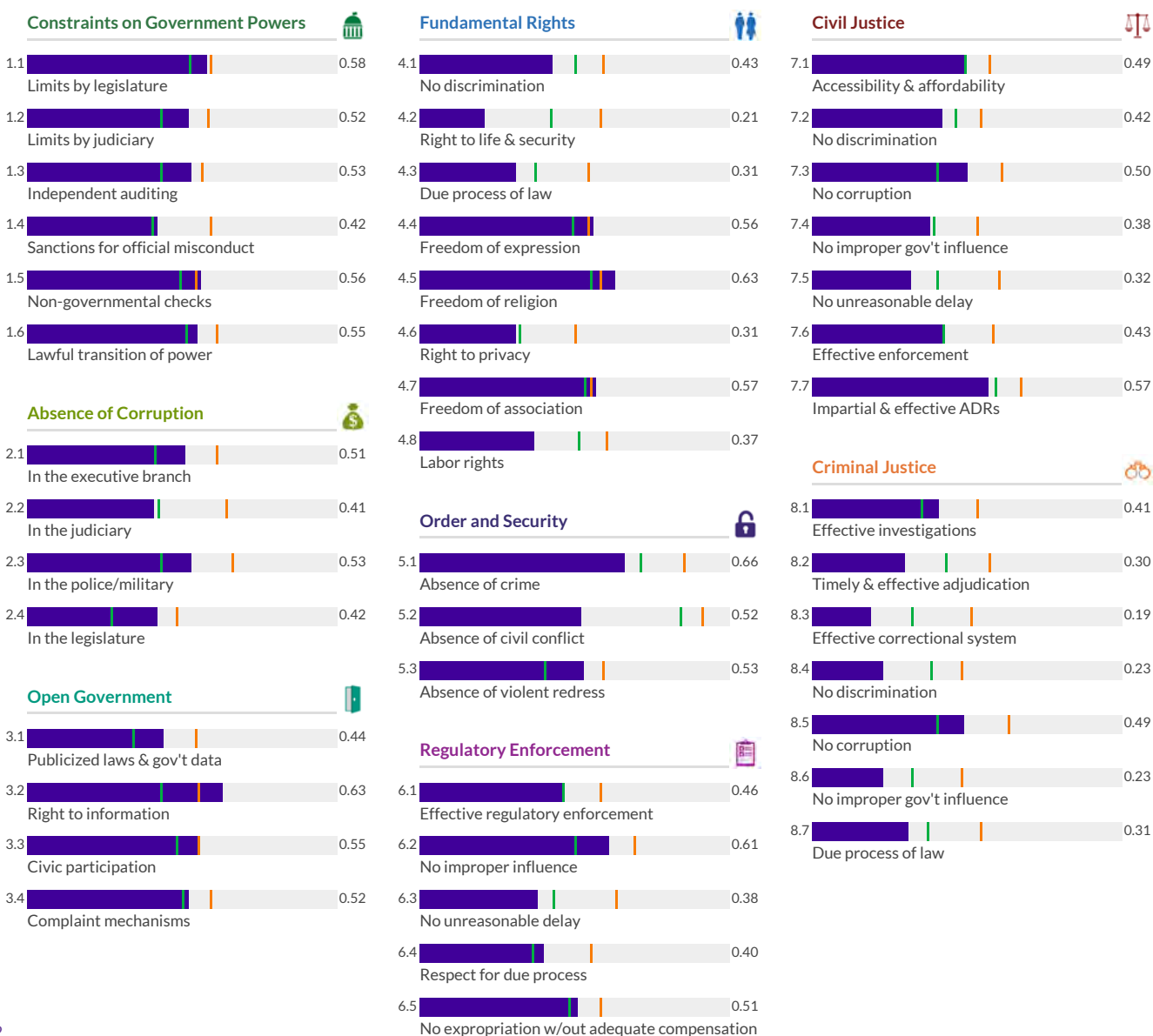
Score Change	Rank Change
0.00	3 ▲

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.53	10/15	10/30	71/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	11/15	4/30	63/126
Open Government	—	0.53	8/15	7/30	51/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.42	12/15	19/30	105/126
Order and Security	▲	0.57	15/15	24/30	115/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	12/15	11/30	83/126
Civil Justice	—	0.44	12/15	19/30	99/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.31	13/15	22/30	113/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Philippines — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle



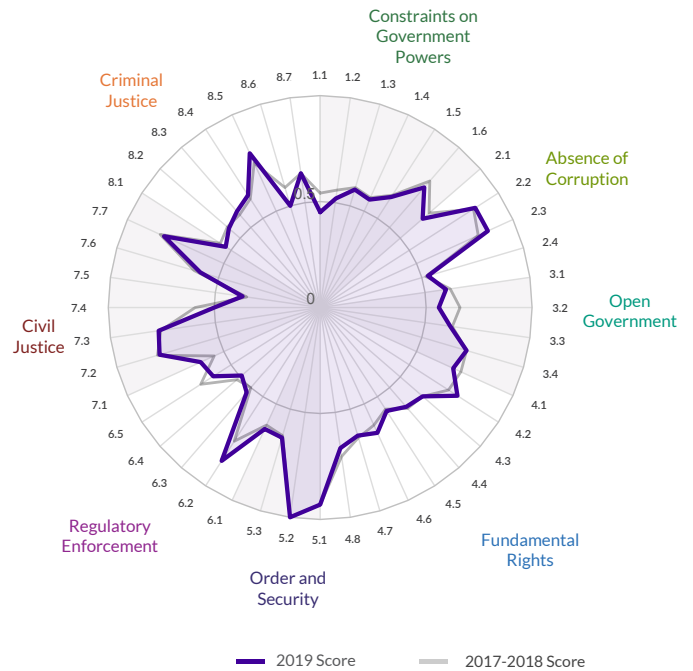
Poland

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.66	18/24	26/38	27/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-2		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.58	21/24	33/38	50/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.73	14/24	21/38	21/126
Open Government	—	0.63	19/24	28/38	30/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	21/24	33/38	38/126
Order and Security	—	0.86	12/24	18/38	19/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.62	18/24	28/38	30/126
Civil Justice	—	0.64	18/24	28/38	31/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.61	17/24	25/38	25/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Poland EU & EFTA & North America High

Category	Sub-category	Score	
Constraints on Government Powers	Limits by legislature	0.45	
	Limits by judiciary	0.52	
	Independent auditing	0.58	
	Sanctions for official misconduct	0.56	
	Non-governmental checks	0.62	
	Lawful transition of power	0.75	
Absence of Corruption	In the executive branch	0.64	
	In the judiciary	0.87	
	In the police/military	0.87	
	In the legislature	0.53	
	Open Government	Publicized laws & gov't data	0.60
		Right to information	0.56
Civic participation		0.62	
Complaint mechanisms		0.72	
Fundamental Rights		No discrimination	0.69
		Right to life & security	0.77
	Due process of law	0.64	
	Freedom of expression	0.62	
	Freedom of religion	0.58	
	Right to privacy	0.65	
Order and Security	Freedom of association	0.63	
	Labor rights	0.67	
	Absence of crime	0.93	
	Absence of civil conflict	1.00	
	Absence of violent redress	0.64	
	Regulatory Enforcement	Effective regulatory enforcement	0.63
No improper influence		0.86	
No unreasonable delay		0.53	
Respect for due process		0.49	
No expropriation w/out adequate compensation		0.60	
Civil Justice		Accessibility & affordability	0.62
	No discrimination	0.79	
	No corruption	0.77	
	No improper gov't influence	0.50	
	No unreasonable delay	0.37	
	Effective enforcement	0.59	
	Impartial & effective ADRs	0.81	
Criminal Justice	Effective investigations	0.53	
	Timely & effective adjudication	0.57	
	Effective correctional system	0.60	
	No discrimination	0.63	
	No corruption	0.80	
	No improper gov't influence	0.50	
	Due process of law	0.64	

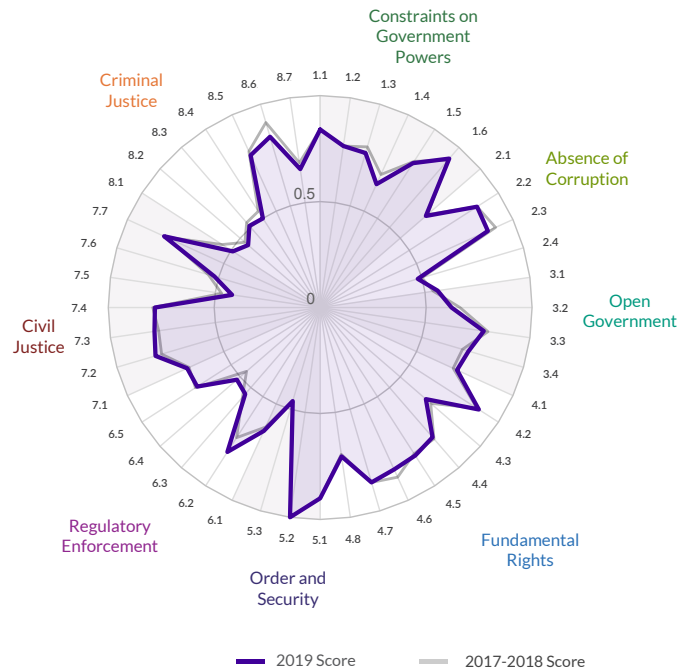
Portugal

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	16/24	22/38	22/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-1		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.79	12/24	14/38	14/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.72	15/24	22/38	22/126
Open Government	—	0.67	15/24	22/38	23/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.79	12/24	14/38	14/126
Order and Security	—	0.79	18/24	25/38	33/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.64	16/24	25/38	26/126
Civil Justice	—	0.69	14/24	22/38	22/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.60	18/24	26/38	26/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Portugal — EU & EFTA & North America — High



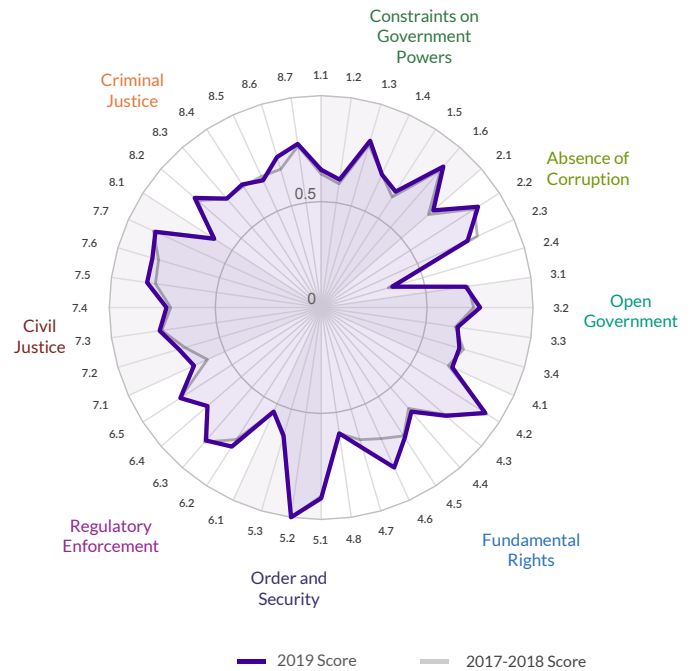
Republic of Korea

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.73	6/15	18/38	18/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.72	3/15	21/38	22/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.67	6/15	26/38	29/126
Open Government	—	0.69	4/15	20/38	21/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.74	4/15	21/38	22/126
Order and Security	—	0.84	6/15	21/38	22/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.73	6/15	18/38	18/126
Civil Justice	—	0.77	5/15	13/38	13/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.71	6/15	17/38	17/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Republic of Korea East Asia & Pacific High



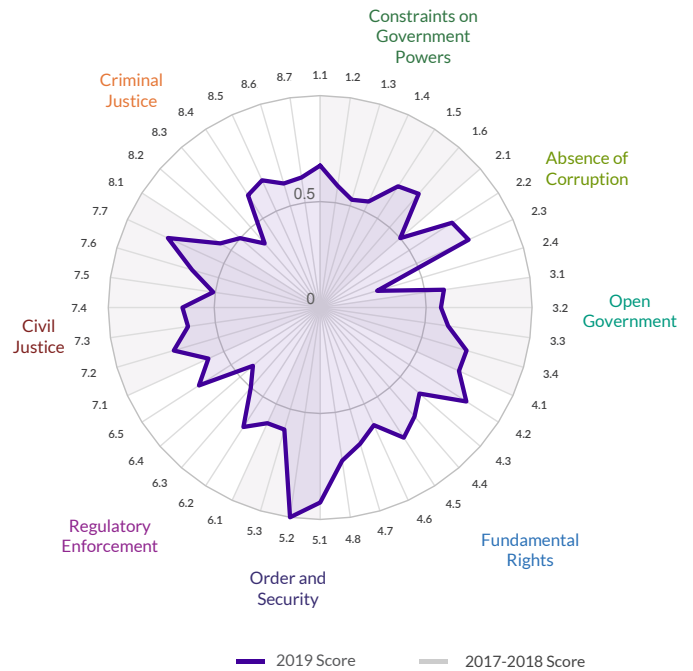
Romania

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.64	20/24	2/38	31/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-2 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.62	20/24	4/38	36/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.57	20/24	10/38	44/126
Open Government	▼	0.62	20/24	4/38	32/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.70	19/24	2/38	29/126
Order and Security	—	0.84	15/24	1/38	23/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	21/24	8/38	40/126
Civil Justice	—	0.64	16/24	3/38	29/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.57	19/24	4/38	32/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Romania — EU & EFTA & North America — Upper Middle

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers				
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.67			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.58			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.53			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.55			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.68			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.71			
Absence of Corruption				
2.1 In the executive branch	0.50			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.74			
2.3 In the police/military	0.77			
2.4 In the legislature	0.28			
Open Government				
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.59			
3.2 Right to information	0.57			
3.3 Civic participation	0.61			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.72			
Fundamental Rights				
4.1 No discrimination	0.72			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.82			
4.3 Due process of law	0.62			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.68			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.61			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.67			
4.8 Labor rights	0.73			
Order and Security				
5.1 Absence of crime	0.92			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.60			
Regulatory Enforcement				
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.60			
6.2 No improper influence	0.67			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.50			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.42			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.68			
Civil Justice				
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.58			
7.2 No discrimination	0.72			
7.3 No corruption	0.63			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.65			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.51			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.63			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.79			
Criminal Justice				
8.1 Effective investigations	0.56			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.50			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.40			
8.4 No discrimination	0.63			
8.5 No corruption	0.66			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.61			
8.7 Due process of law	0.62			

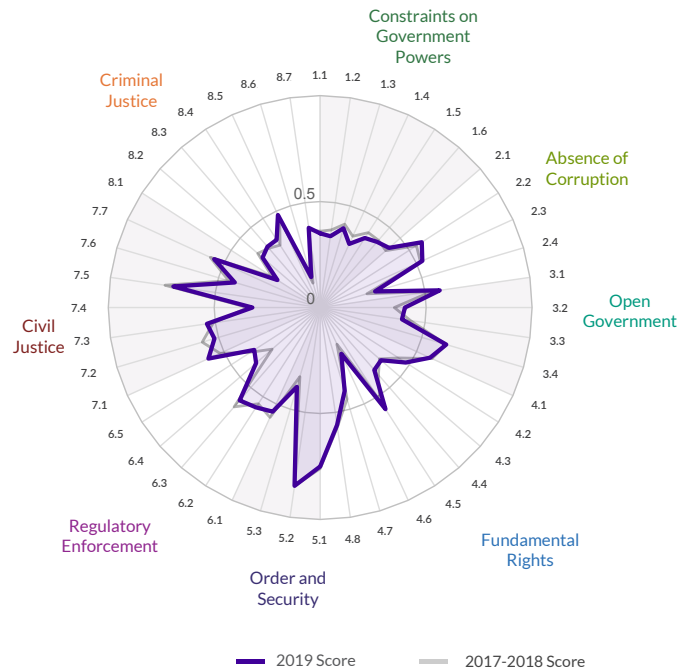
Russia

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

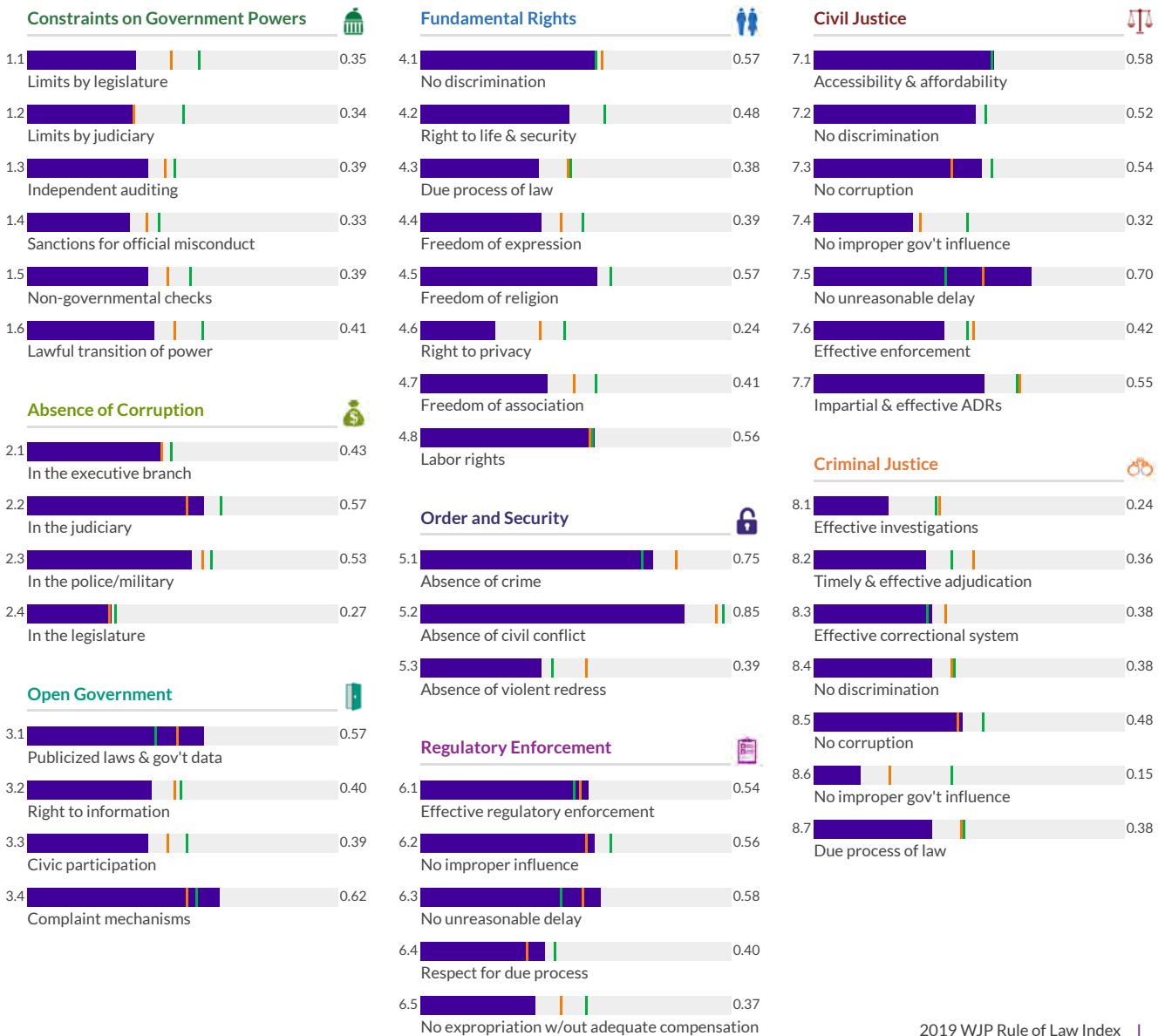
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	11/13	31/38	88/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	6 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.37	10/13	34/38	112/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.45	6/13	23/38	68/126
Open Government	—	0.49	5/13	18/38	67/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	11/13	34/38	104/126
Order and Security	—	0.66	12/13	24/38	86/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	5/13	23/38	72/126
Civil Justice	—	0.52	6/13	22/38	66/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.34	12/13	33/38	101/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Russia — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle



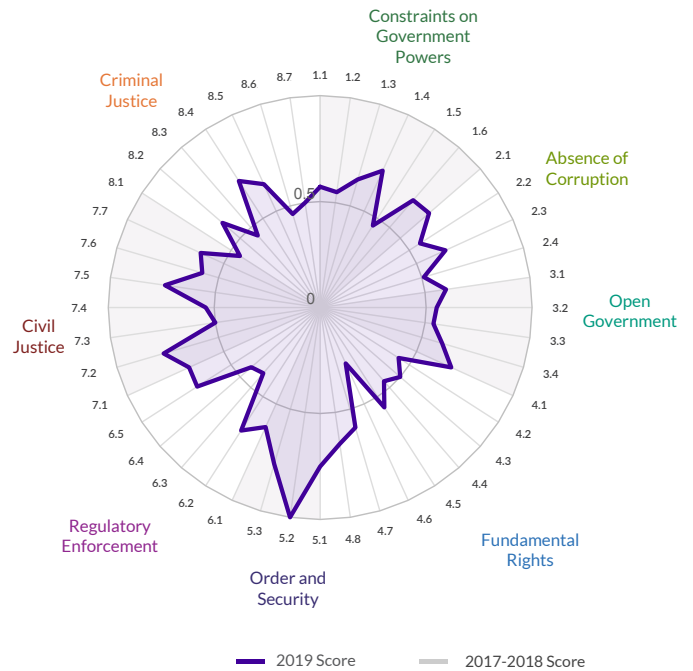
Rwanda

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

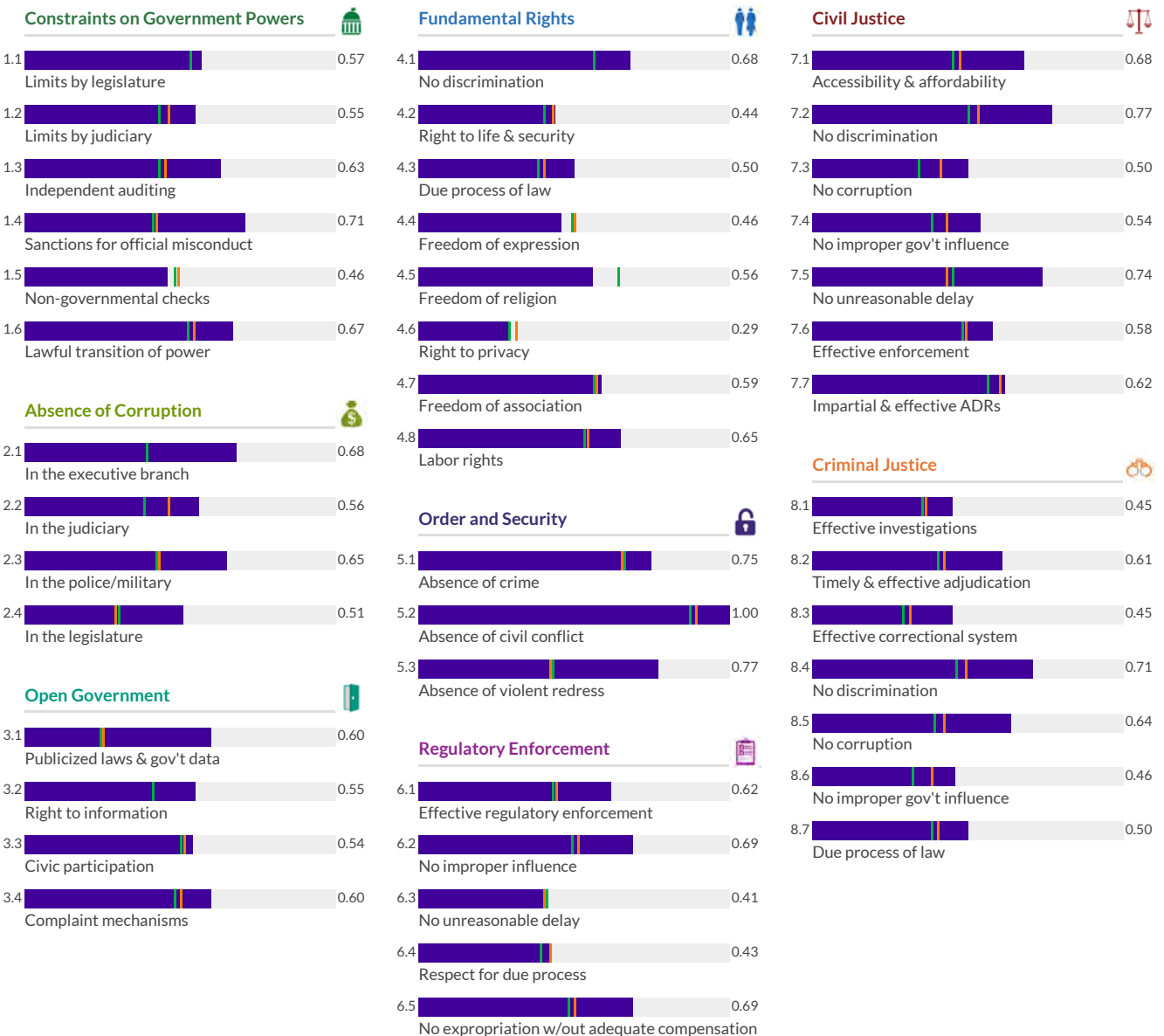
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	3/30	1/20	40/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	5/30	2/20	45/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.60	2/30	1/20	40/126
Open Government	—	0.57	3/30	1/20	41/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	11/30	7/20	77/126
Order and Security	—	0.84	1/30	1/20	24/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.57	4/30	1/20	41/126
Civil Justice	—	0.63	3/30	1/20	35/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	2/30	1/20	39/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Rwanda — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



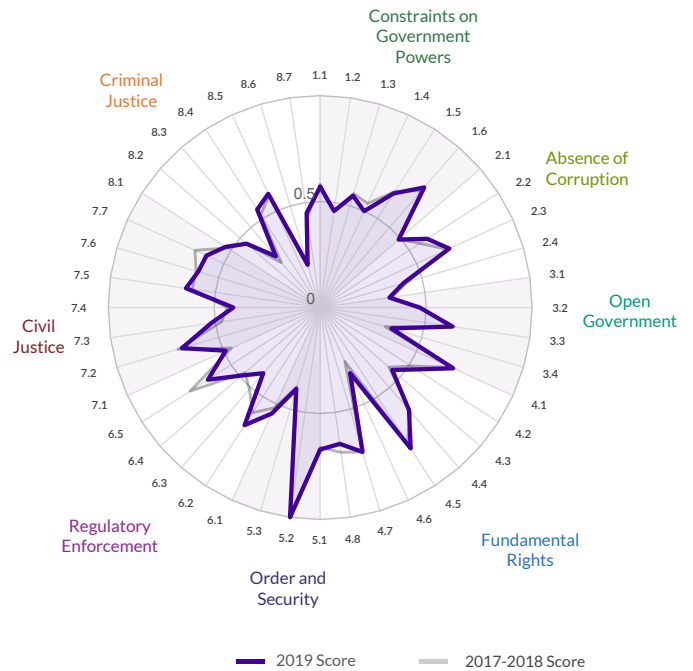
Senegal

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.55	7/30	2/20	52/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.58	7/30	3/20	51/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.54	4/30	2/20	50/126
Open Government	—	0.44	11/30	6/20	85/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.60	5/30	1/20	52/126
Order and Security	—	0.69	10/30	7/20	76/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	6/30	2/20	46/126
Civil Justice	—	0.56	7/30	2/20	53/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	9/30	4/20	65/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Senegal — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Factor	Score	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.57		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.46		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.55		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.50		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.64		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.75		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.49		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.60		
2.3 In the police/military	0.67		
2.4 In the legislature	0.41		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.33		
3.2 Right to information	0.47		
3.3 Civic participation	0.63		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.35		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.69		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.54		
4.3 Due process of law	0.45		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.64		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.79		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.34		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.71		
4.8 Labor rights	0.65		
Order and Security			
5.1 Absence of crime	0.67		
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00		
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.40		
Regulatory Enforcement			
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.55		
6.2 No improper influence	0.66		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.41		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.49		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.63		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49		
7.2 No discrimination	0.68		
7.3 No corruption	0.52		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.41		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.64		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.60		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.59		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.53		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.46		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.32		
8.4 No discrimination	0.55		
8.5 No corruption	0.59		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.21		
8.7 Due process of law	0.45		

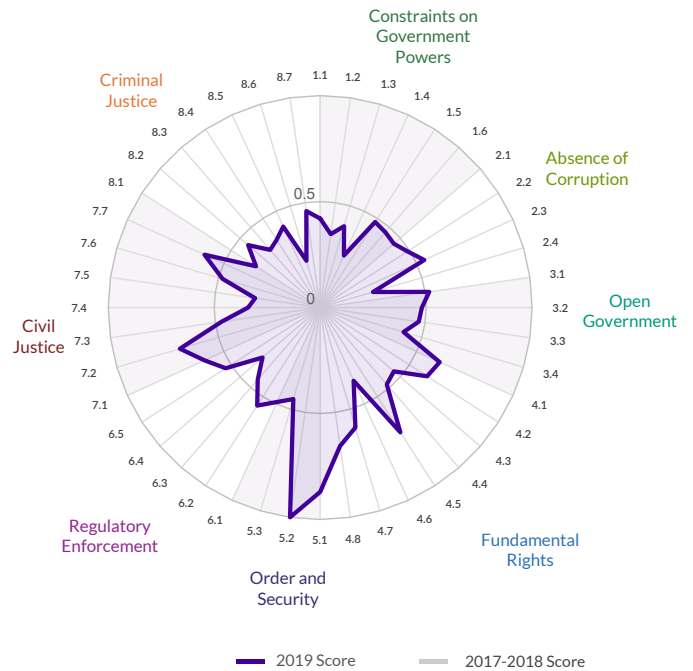
Serbia

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

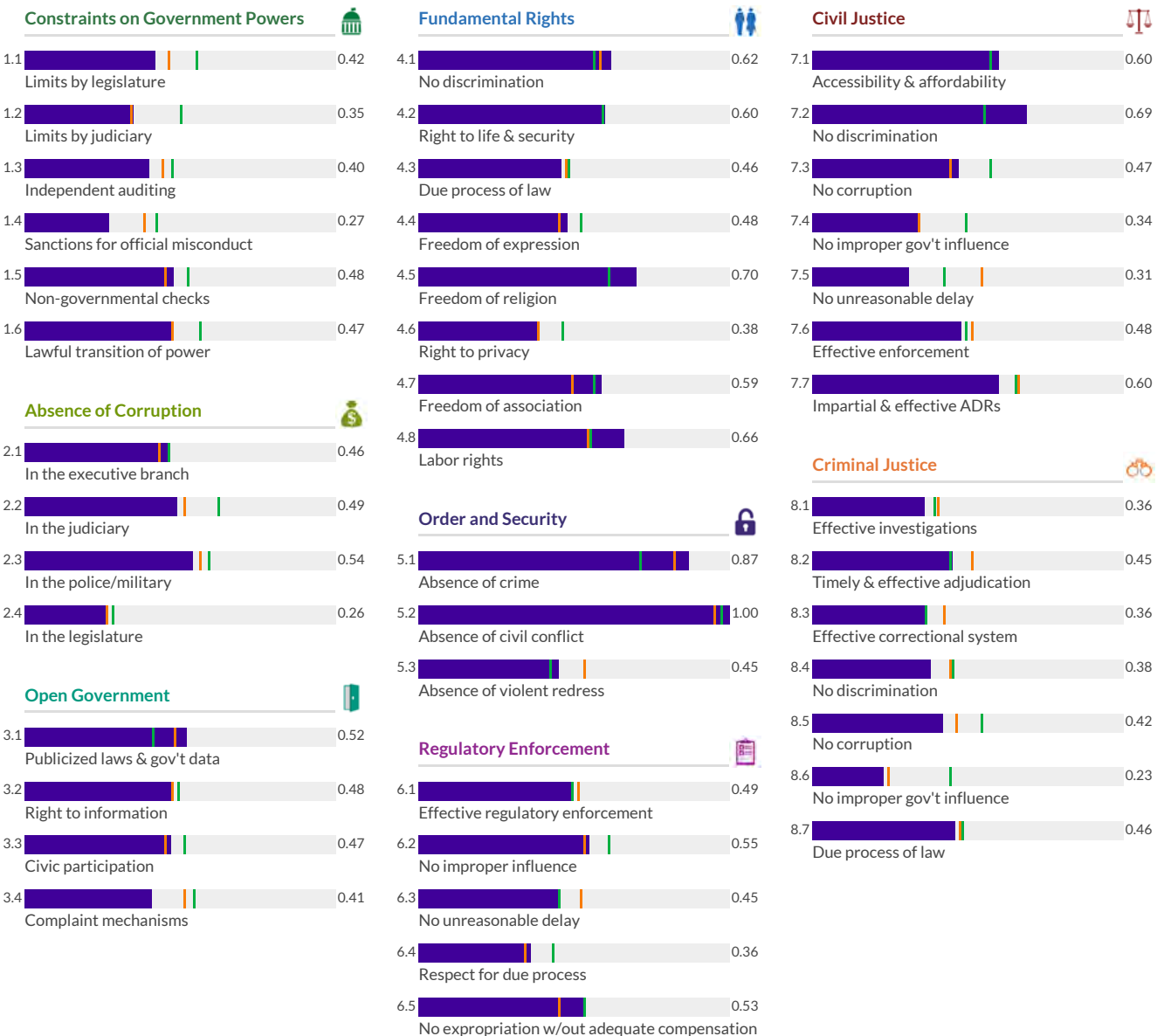
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	8/13	26/38	78/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.40	9/13	32/38	106/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.44	8/13	27/38	73/126
Open Government	—	0.47	8/13	23/38	74/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	6/13	18/38	63/126
Order and Security	—	0.78	8/13	7/38	38/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	7/13	28/38	81/126
Civil Justice	—	0.50	9/13	27/38	74/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	8/13	27/38	81/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Serbia — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle



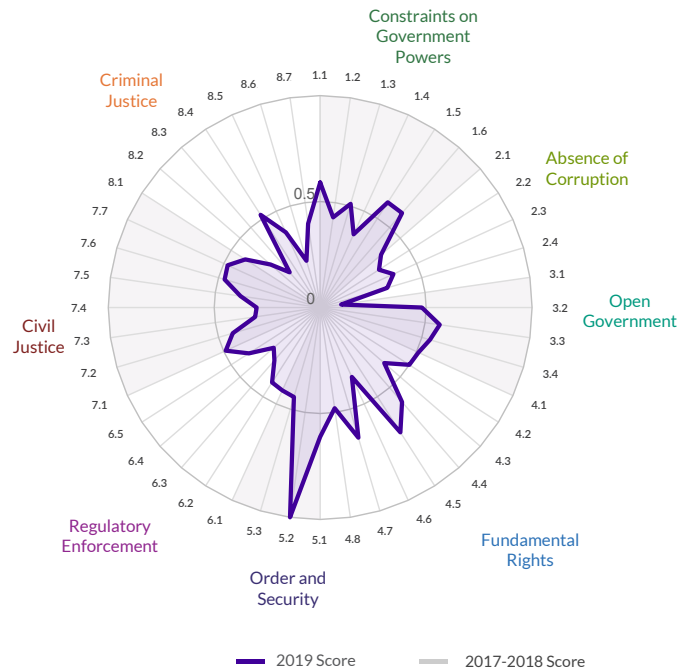
Sierra Leone

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	15/30	9/20	98/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.51	14/30	9/20	75/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.35	19/30	12/20	102/126
Open Government	—	0.42	15/30	9/20	93/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.52	13/30	9/20	79/126
Order and Security	—	0.68	13/30	9/20	79/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.37	26/30	16/20	118/126
Civil Justice	—	0.41	24/30	15/20	110/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	18/30	10/20	90/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Sierra Leone — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Factor	Score	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.59		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.43		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.51		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.38		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.59		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.59		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.38		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.33		
2.3 In the police/military	0.38		
2.4 In the legislature	0.33		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.10		
3.2 Right to information	0.48		
3.3 Civic participation	0.57		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.54		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.51		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.50		
4.3 Due process of law	0.40		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.59		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.70		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.36		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.64		
4.8 Labor rights	0.48		
Order and Security			
5.1 Absence of crime	0.61		
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00		
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.44		
Regulatory Enforcement			
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.43		
6.2 No improper influence	0.42		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.33		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.29		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.40		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.49		
7.2 No discrimination	0.43		
7.3 No corruption	0.31		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.30		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.38		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.47		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.48		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.42		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.31		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.22		
8.4 No discrimination	0.52		
8.5 No corruption	0.39		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.23		
8.7 Due process of law	0.40		

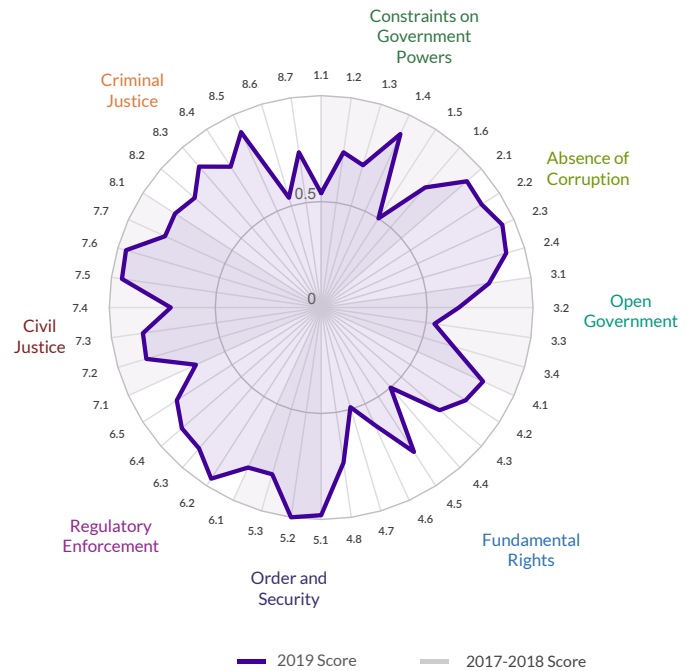
Singapore

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

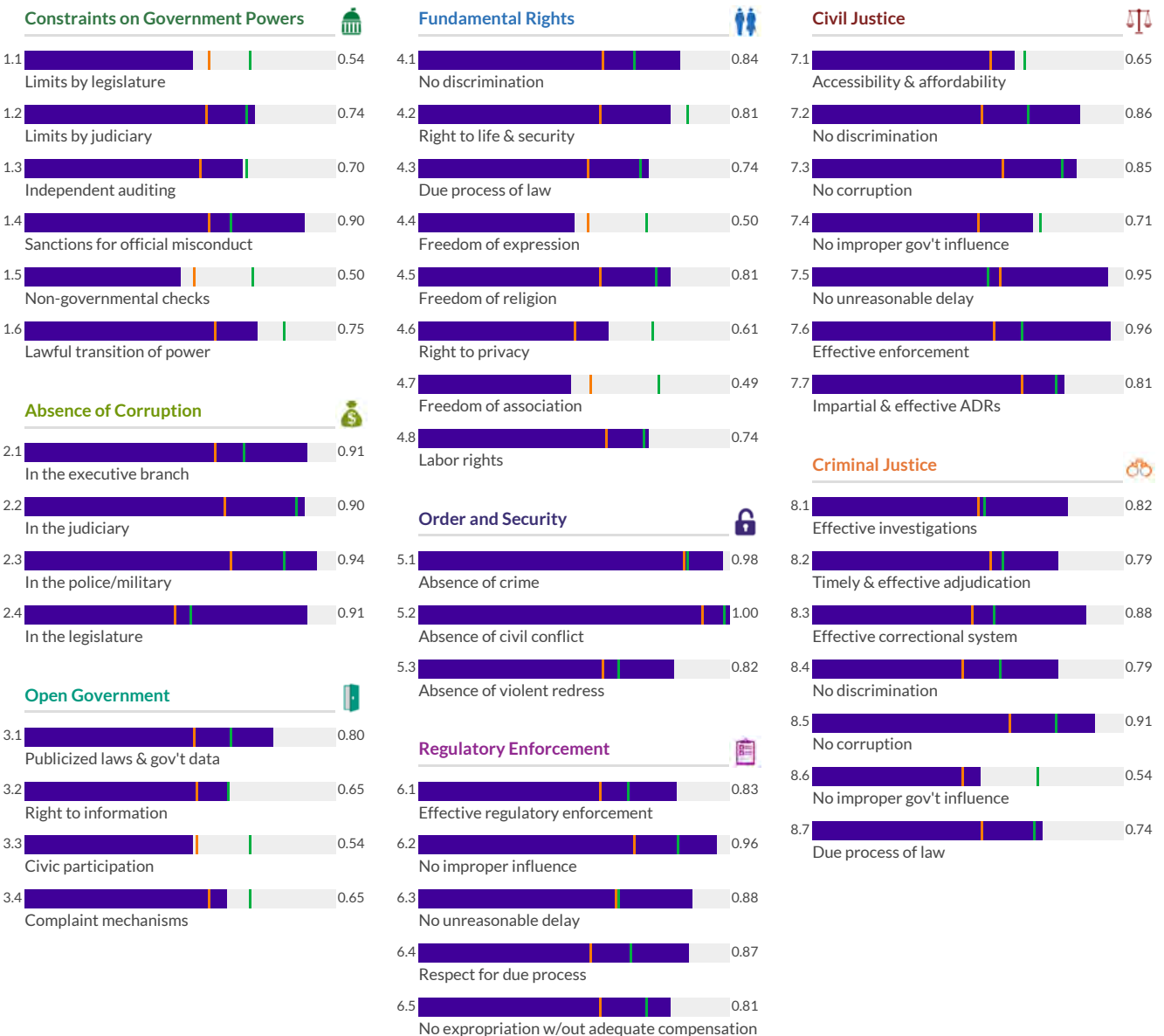
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.8	3/15	13/38	13/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.69	5/15	25/38	27/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.91	1/15	3/38	3/126
Open Government	—	0.66	6/15	24/38	25/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.69	5/15	28/38	30/126
Order and Security	—	0.93	1/15	1/38	1/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.87	1/15	3/38	3/126
Civil Justice	—	0.83	1/15	5/38	5/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.78	1/15	6/38	6/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Singapore — East Asia & Pacific — High



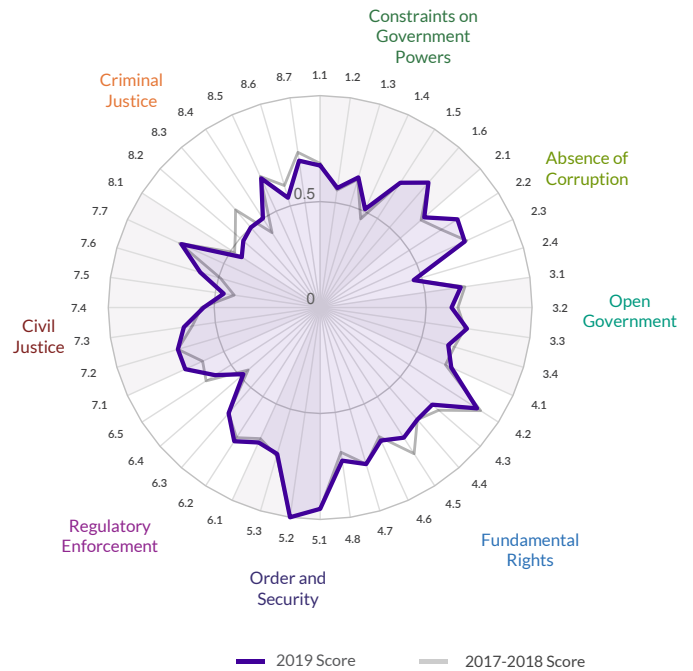
Slovenia

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.67	17/24	25/38	26/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.65	19/24	28/38	32/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.66	17/24	28/38	32/126
Open Government	—	0.65	17/24	25/38	26/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.73	16/24	22/38	23/126
Order and Security	—	0.89	9/24	13/38	14/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.64	17/24	26/38	27/126
Civil Justice	▲	0.63	19/24	30/38	36/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.55	20/24	31/38	38/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Slovenia — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Factor	Score	EU & EFTA & North America	High
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.67		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.57		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.64		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.51		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.70		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.78		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.65		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.77		
2.3 In the police/military	0.75		
2.4 In the legislature	0.46		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.67		
3.2 Right to information	0.62		
3.3 Civic participation	0.70		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.63		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.68		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.88		
4.3 Due process of law	0.70		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.70		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.73		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.69		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.77		
4.8 Labor rights	0.73		
Order and Security			
5.1 Absence of crime	0.95		
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00		
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.72		
Regulatory Enforcement			
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.70		
6.2 No improper influence	0.75		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.66		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.48		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.59		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.70		
7.2 No discrimination	0.70		
7.3 No corruption	0.65		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.55		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.46		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.59		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.72		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.44		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.48		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.50		
8.4 No discrimination	0.50		
8.5 No corruption	0.67		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.54		
8.7 Due process of law	0.70		

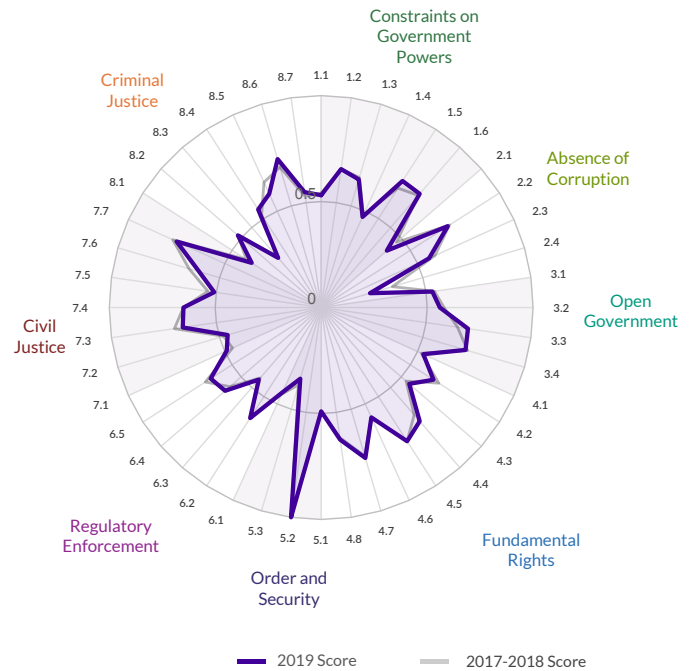
South Africa

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

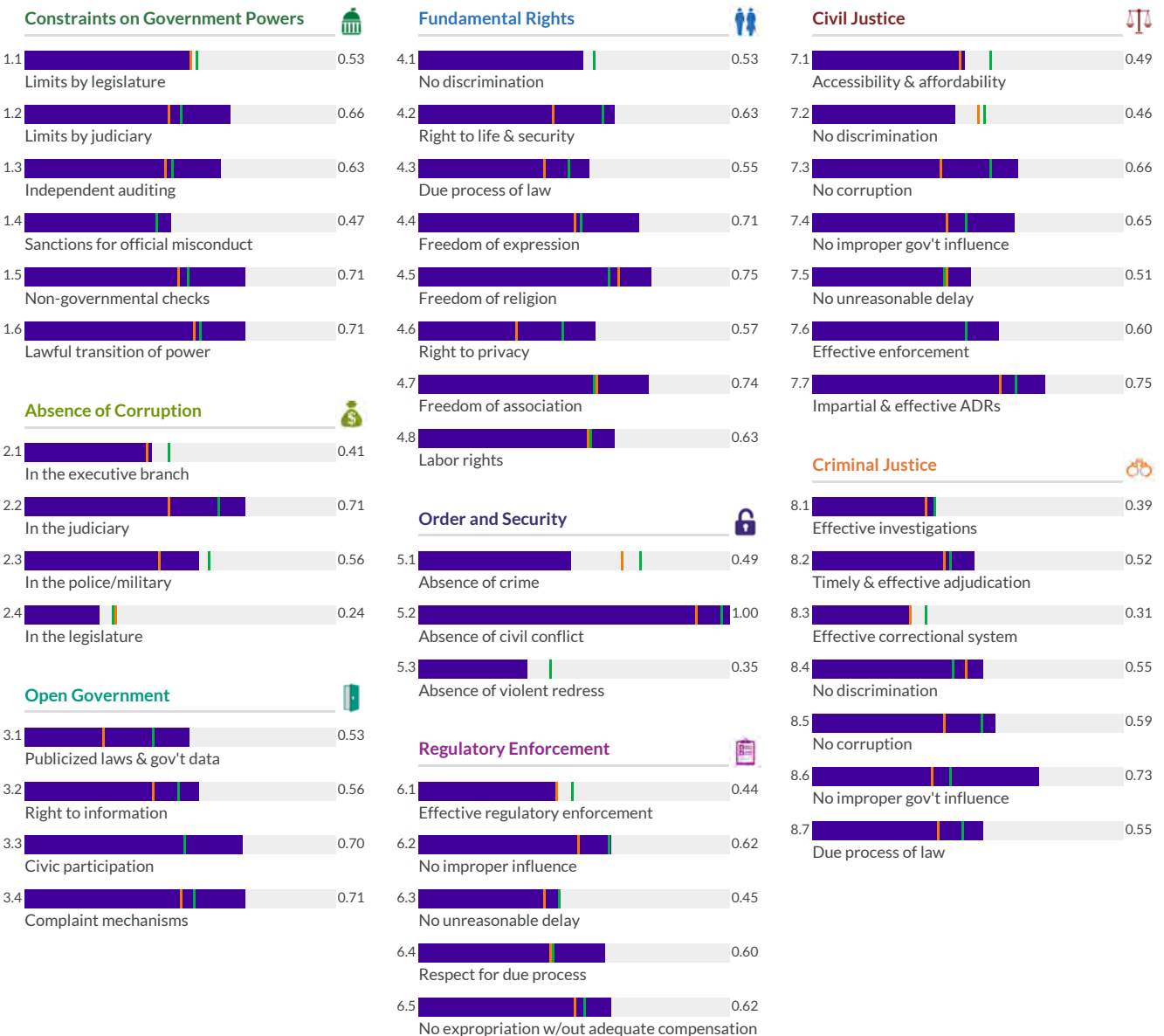
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.58	5/30	10/38	47/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.62	3/30	5/38	37/126
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.48	6/30	18/38	58/126
Open Government	—	0.62	1/30	3/38	31/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.64	4/30	8/38	43/126
Order and Security	—	0.61	22/30	34/38	106/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.55	7/30	9/38	47/126
Civil Justice	—	0.59	6/30	13/38	45/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.52	5/30	12/38	45/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— South Africa — Sub-Saharan Africa — Upper Middle



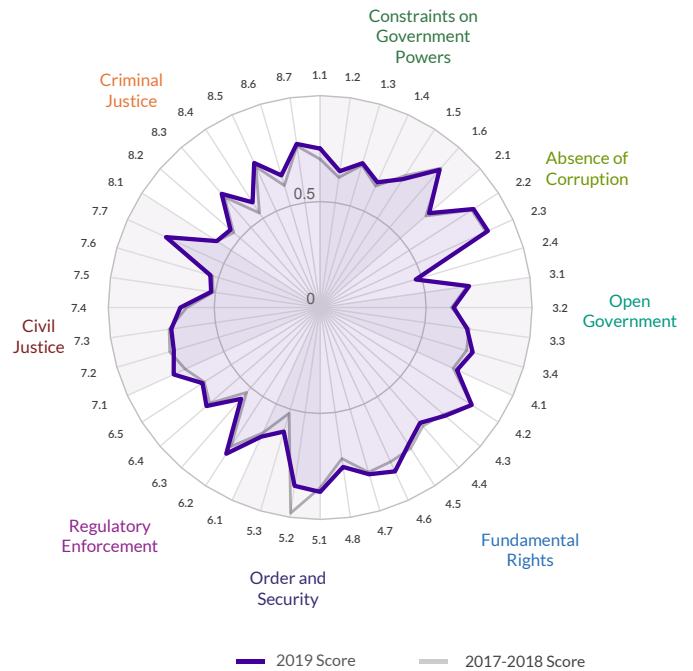
Spain

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	15/24	21/38	21/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.72	16/24	20/38	21/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.72	16/24	23/38	23/126
Open Government	—	0.70	14/24	19/38	20/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.78	14/24	16/38	16/126
Order and Security	—	0.77	19/24	27/38	39/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.68	15/24	23/38	23/126
Civil Justice	—	0.67	15/24	23/38	23/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.66	13/24	20/38	20/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Spain EU & EFTA & North America High

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.75	16/24	20/38	21/126
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.75	16/24	20/38	21/126
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.65	16/24	23/38	23/126
1.3 Independent auditing	0.71	14/24	19/38	20/126
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.65	16/24	23/38	23/126
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.72	14/24	16/38	16/126
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.86	14/24	16/38	16/126
Absence of Corruption	0.68	16/24	23/38	23/126
2.1 In the executive branch	0.68	16/24	23/38	23/126
2.2 In the judiciary	0.86	14/24	16/38	16/126
2.3 In the police/military	0.87	14/24	16/38	16/126
2.4 In the legislature	0.47	16/24	23/38	23/126
Open Government	0.71	14/24	19/38	20/126
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.71	14/24	19/38	20/126
3.2 Right to information	0.63	16/24	23/38	23/126
3.3 Civic participation	0.70	14/24	16/38	16/126
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.75	14/24	16/38	16/126
Fundamental Rights	0.71	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.1 No discrimination	0.71	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.2 Right to life & security	0.85	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.3 Due process of law	0.78	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.72	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.77	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.6 Right to privacy	0.85	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.7 Freedom of association	0.82	14/24	16/38	16/126
4.8 Labor rights	0.76	14/24	16/38	16/126
Order and Security	0.87	14/24	16/38	16/126
5.1 Absence of crime	0.87	14/24	16/38	16/126
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.85	14/24	16/38	16/126
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.61	16/24	23/38	23/126
Regulatory Enforcement	0.67	15/24	23/38	23/126
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.67	15/24	23/38	23/126
6.2 No improper influence	0.82	14/24	16/38	16/126
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.57	16/24	23/38	23/126
6.4 Respect for due process	0.71	14/24	16/38	16/126
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.66	16/24	23/38	23/126
Civil Justice	0.76	15/24	23/38	23/126
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.76	15/24	23/38	23/126
7.2 No discrimination	0.72	14/24	16/38	16/126
7.3 No corruption	0.71	14/24	16/38	16/126
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.66	16/24	23/38	23/126
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.52	16/24	23/38	23/126
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.54	16/24	23/38	23/126
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.80	14/24	16/38	16/126
Criminal Justice	0.66	13/24	20/38	20/126
8.1 Effective investigations	0.58	16/24	23/38	23/126
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.56	16/24	23/38	23/126
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.71	14/24	16/38	16/126
8.4 No discrimination	0.59	16/24	23/38	23/126
8.5 No corruption	0.75	14/24	16/38	16/126
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.65	16/24	23/38	23/126
8.7 Due process of law	0.78	14/24	16/38	16/126

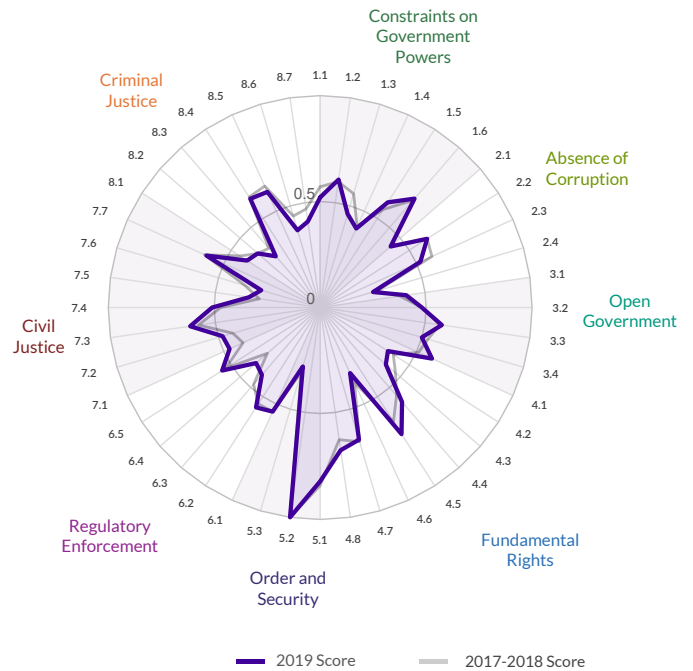
Sri Lanka

Region: South Asia
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.52	2/6	6/30	63/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1 ▼		

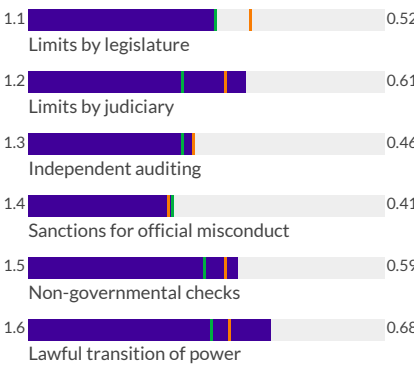
	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	3/6	6/30	60/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.46	1/6	5/30	66/126
Open Government	—	0.50	3/6	12/30	66/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.54	2/6	6/30	70/126
Order and Security	—	0.70	2/6	10/30	71/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	2/6	7/30	69/126
Civil Justice	—	0.47	1/6	13/30	85/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.45	1/6	5/30	63/126



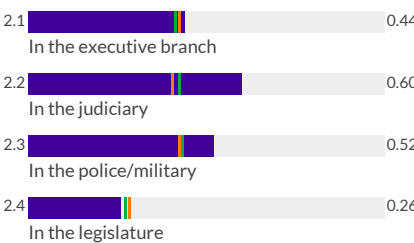
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Sri Lanka — South Asia — Lower Middle

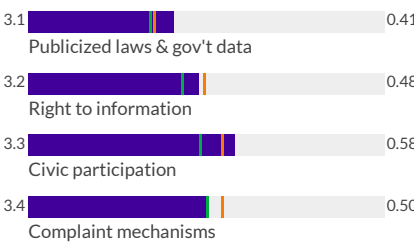
Constraints on Government Powers



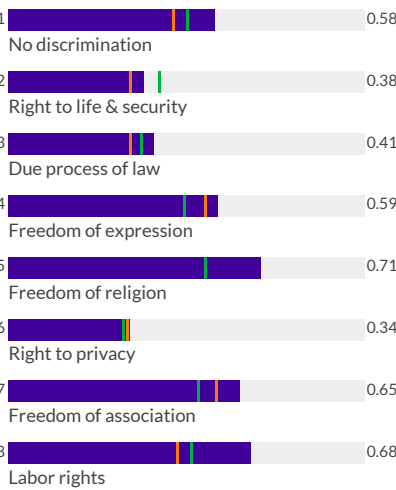
Absence of Corruption



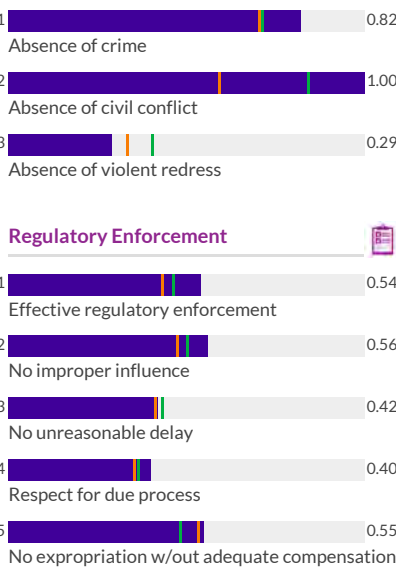
Open Government



Fundamental Rights

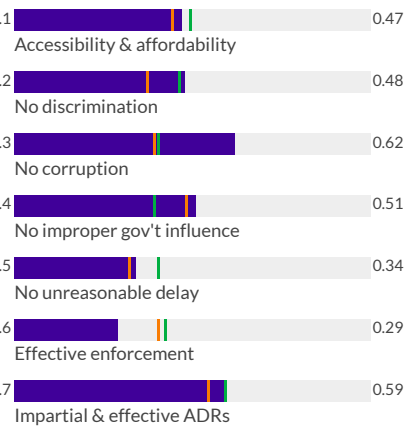


Order and Security

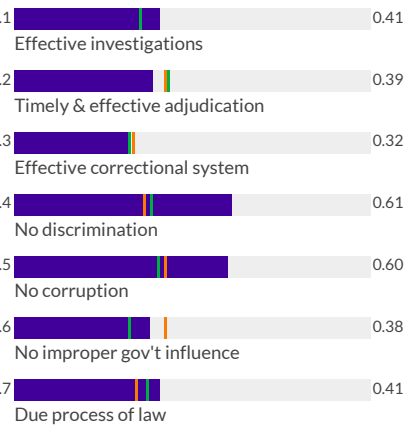


Regulatory Enforcement

Civil Justice



Criminal Justice



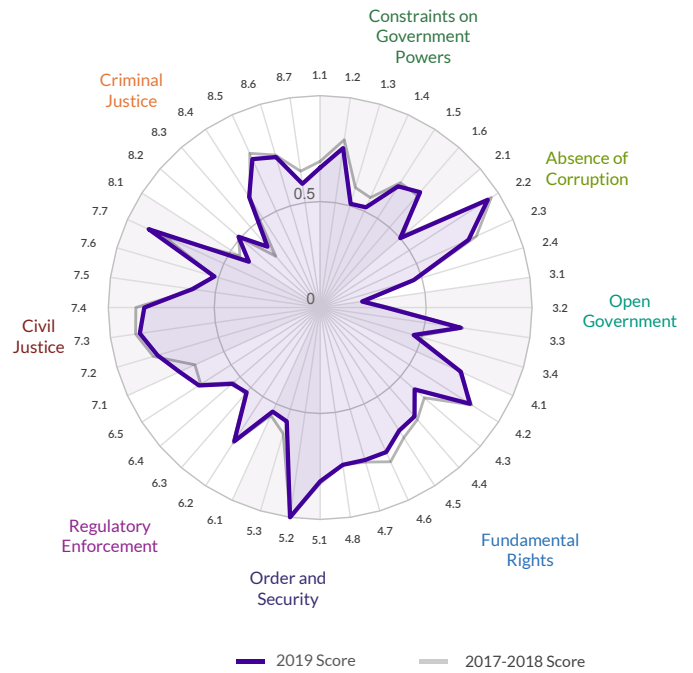
St. Kitts and Nevis

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

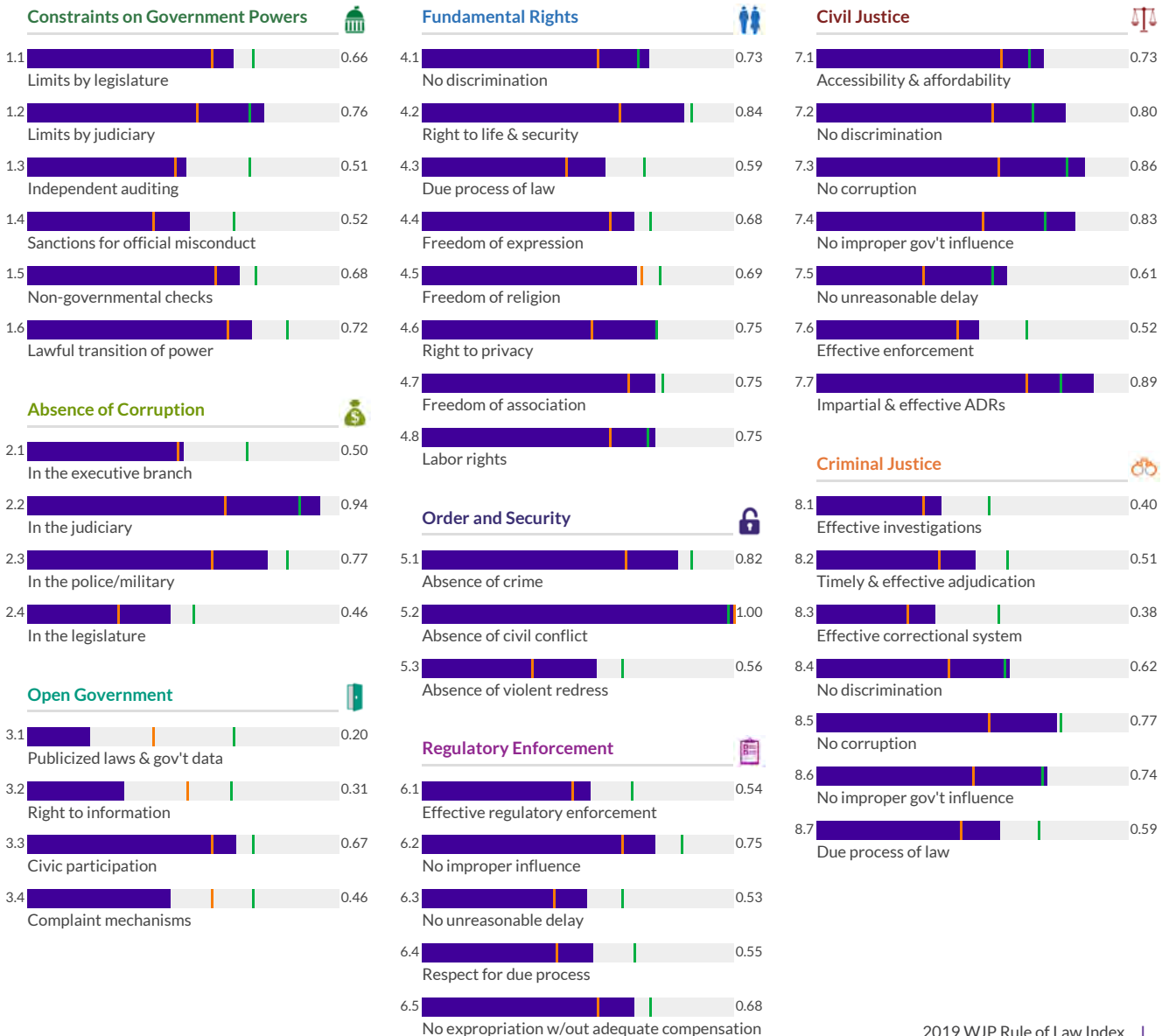
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.65	5/30	29/38	30/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-2		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.64	5/30	29/38	33/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.67	6/30	27/38	30/126
Open Government	—	0.41	27/30	37/38	97/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	5/30	25/38	26/126
Order and Security	—	0.79	1/30	24/38	29/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.61	5/30	29/38	31/126
Civil Justice	—	0.75	1/30	16/38	16/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.57	4/30	28/38	30/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— St. Kitts and Nevis — Latin America & Caribbean — High



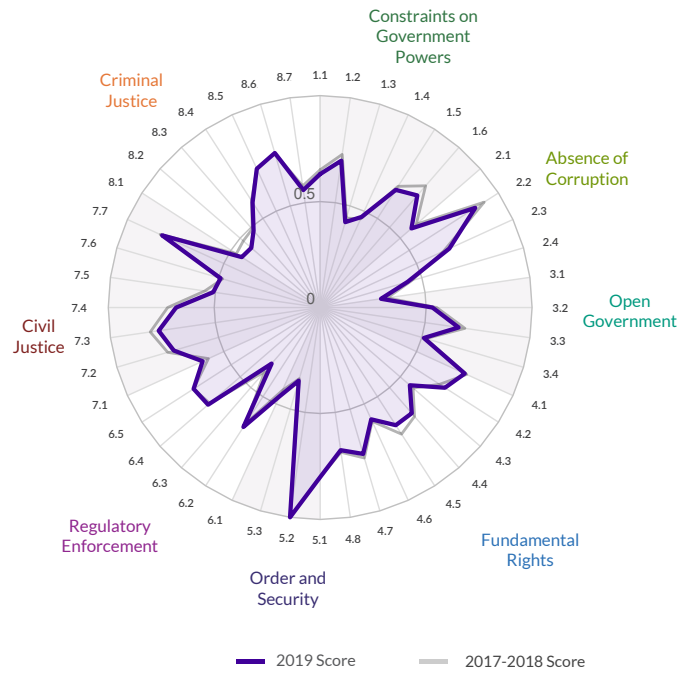
St. Lucia

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.61	8/30	6/38	38/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-3		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	11/30	8/38	46/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.63	9/30	4/38	35/126
Open Government	—	0.50	21/30	17/38	65/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.66	10/30	4/38	35/126
Order and Security	—	0.72	9/30	20/38	65/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.58	7/30	6/38	38/126
Civil Justice	—	0.66	4/30	2/38	27/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.57	5/30	3/38	31/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— St. Lucia — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle

Factor	Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	0.63	11/30	8/38	46/126
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.63			
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.70			
1.3 Independent auditing	0.42			
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.47			
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.66			
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.70			
Absence of Corruption	0.57	9/30	4/38	35/126
2.1 In the executive branch	0.57			
2.2 In the judiciary	0.87			
2.3 In the police/military	0.67			
2.4 In the legislature	0.43			
Open Government	0.50	21/30	17/38	65/126
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.29			
3.2 Right to information	0.53			
3.3 Civic participation	0.66			
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.51			
Fundamental Rights	0.66	10/30	4/38	35/126
4.1 No discrimination	0.75			
4.2 Right to life & security	0.70			
4.3 Due process of law	0.56			
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.66			
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.66			
4.6 Right to privacy	0.58			
4.7 Freedom of association	0.72			
4.8 Labor rights	0.68			
Order and Security	0.72	9/30	20/38	65/126
5.1 Absence of crime	0.80			
5.2 Absence of civil conflict	1.00			
5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.36			
Regulatory Enforcement	0.58	7/30	6/38	38/126
6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.46			
6.2 No improper influence	0.67			
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.35			
6.4 Respect for due process	0.70			
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.71			
Civil Justice	0.66	4/30	2/38	27/126
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.61			
7.2 No discrimination	0.72			
7.3 No corruption	0.77			
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.68			
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.51			
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.49			
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.82			
Criminal Justice	0.57	5/30	3/38	31/126
8.1 Effective investigations	0.44			
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.43			
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.48			
8.4 No discrimination	0.59			
8.5 No corruption	0.72			
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.76			
8.7 Due process of law	0.56			

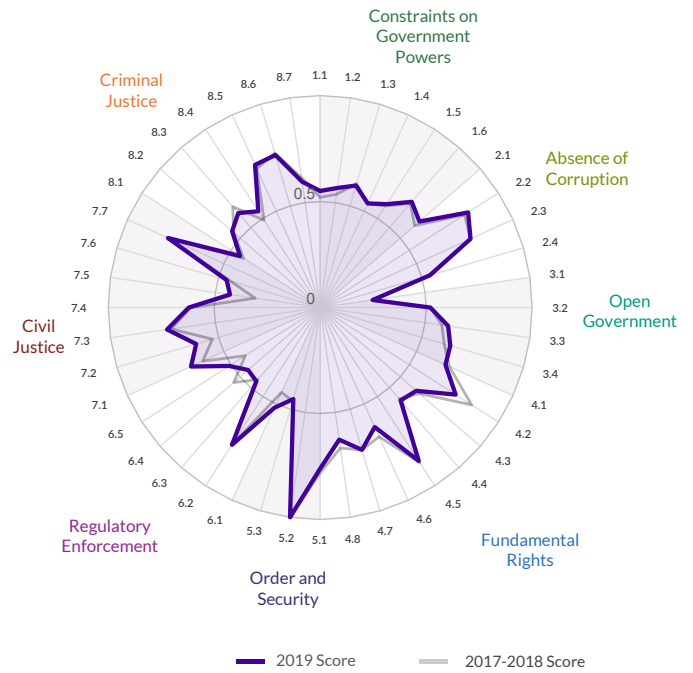
St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

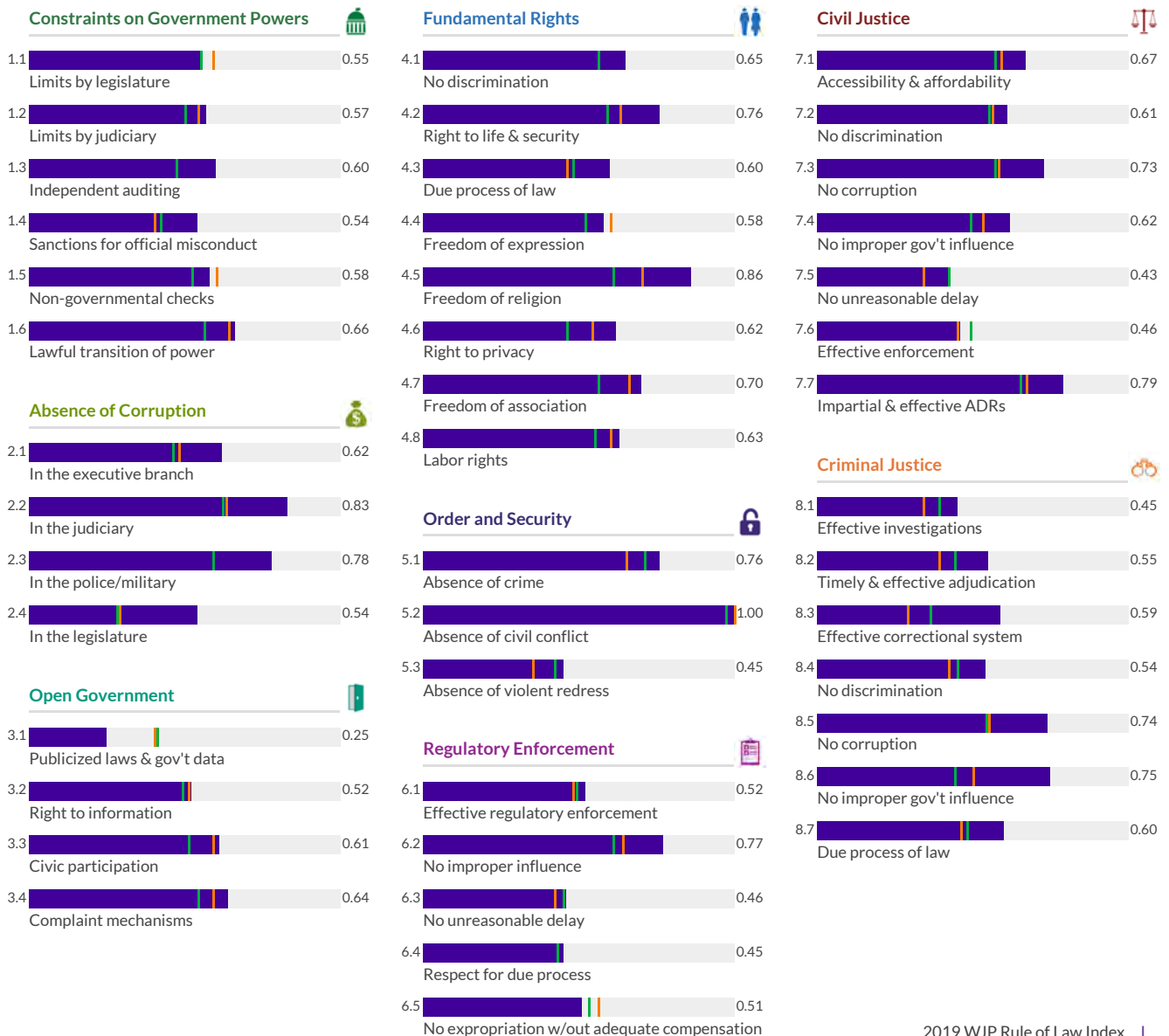
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.62	7/30	4/38	35/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.58	13/30	10/38	48/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.70	3/30	1/38	26/126
Open Government	—	0.50	19/30	15/38	63/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.68	8/30	3/38	32/126
Order and Security	—	0.74	7/30	16/38	57/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.54	9/30	10/38	48/126
Civil Justice	—	0.61	9/30	8/38	40/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.60	2/30	1/38	27/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— St. Vincent and the Grenadines — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



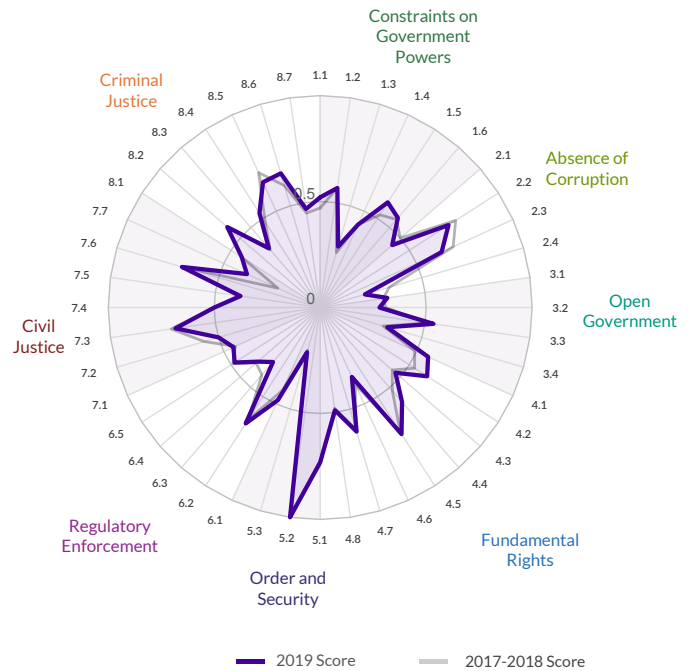
Suriname

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

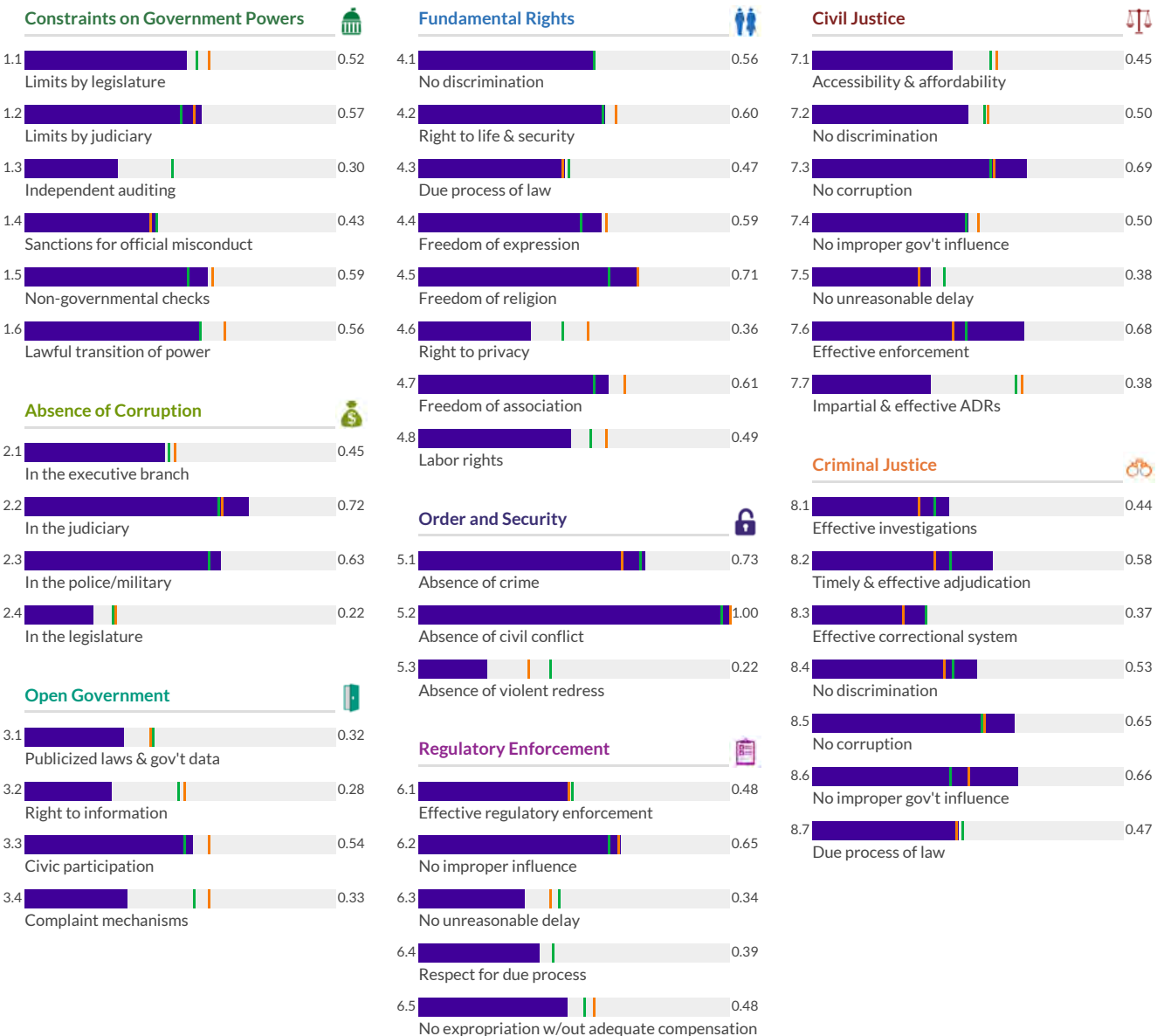
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.51	17/30	20/38	69/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.49	21/30	19/38	76/126
Absence of Corruption	▼	0.51	14/30	15/38	54/126
Open Government	—	0.37	29/30	35/38	110/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.55	20/30	21/38	67/126
Order and Security	—	0.65	16/30	25/38	90/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.47	21/30	29/38	84/126
Civil Justice	—	0.51	18/30	24/38	70/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.53	11/30	10/38	43/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Suriname — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



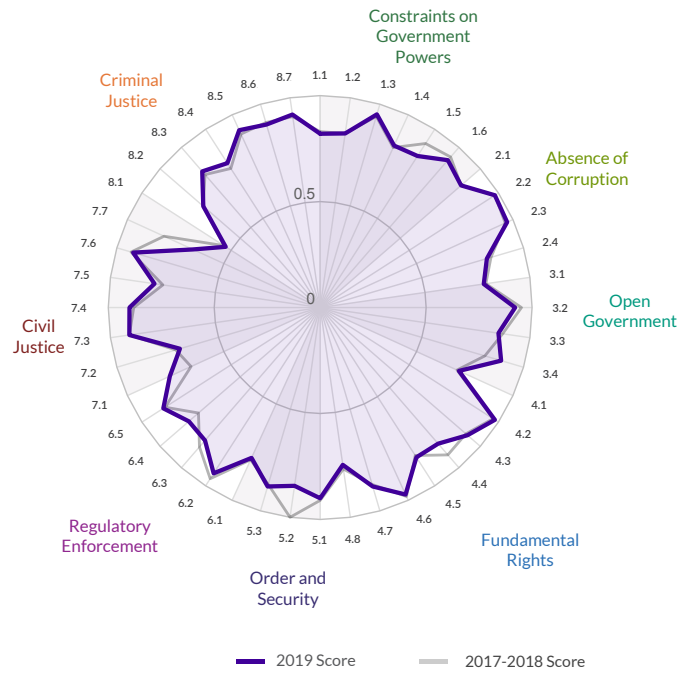
Sweden

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.85	4/24	4/38	4/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.87	4/24	4/38	4/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.91	3/24	4/38	4/126
Open Government	—	0.86	4/24	4/38	4/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.86	4/24	4/38	4/126
Order and Security	▼	0.88	11/24	16/38	17/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.85	4/24	6/38	6/126
Civil Justice	—	0.81	5/24	6/38	6/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.81	4/24	4/38	4/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Sweden — EU & EFTA & North America — High

Factor	Score	Factor	Score	Factor	Score
Constraints on Government Powers		Fundamental Rights		Civil Justice	
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.82	4.1 No discrimination	0.72	7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.78
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.83	4.2 Right to life & security	0.98	7.2 No discrimination	0.69
1.3 Independent auditing	0.95	4.3 Due process of law	0.92	7.3 No corruption	0.91
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.84	4.4 Freedom of expression	0.85	7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.90
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.85	4.5 Freedom of religion	0.84	7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.79
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.92	4.6 Right to privacy	0.97	7.6 Effective enforcement	0.92
Absence of Corruption		4.7 Freedom of association	0.88	7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.66
2.1 In the executive branch	0.88	Order and Security		Criminal Justice	
2.2 In the judiciary	0.98	5.1 Absence of crime	0.90	8.1 Effective investigations	0.53
2.3 In the police/military	0.97	5.2 Absence of civil conflict	0.85	8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.73
2.4 In the legislature	0.82	5.3 Absence of violent redress	0.88	8.3 Effective correctional system	0.85
Open Government		Regulatory Enforcement		8.4 No discrimination	0.81
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.78	6.1 Effective regulatory enforcement	0.78	8.5 No corruption	0.92
3.2 Right to information	0.92	6.2 No improper influence	0.93	8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.90
3.3 Civic participation	0.85	6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.83	8.7 Due process of law	0.92
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.89	6.4 Respect for due process	0.82		
		6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.88		

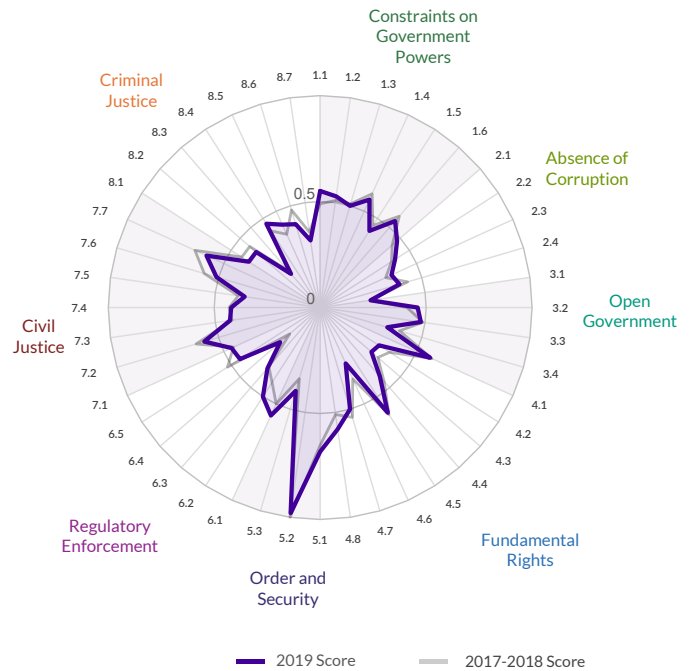
Tanzania

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

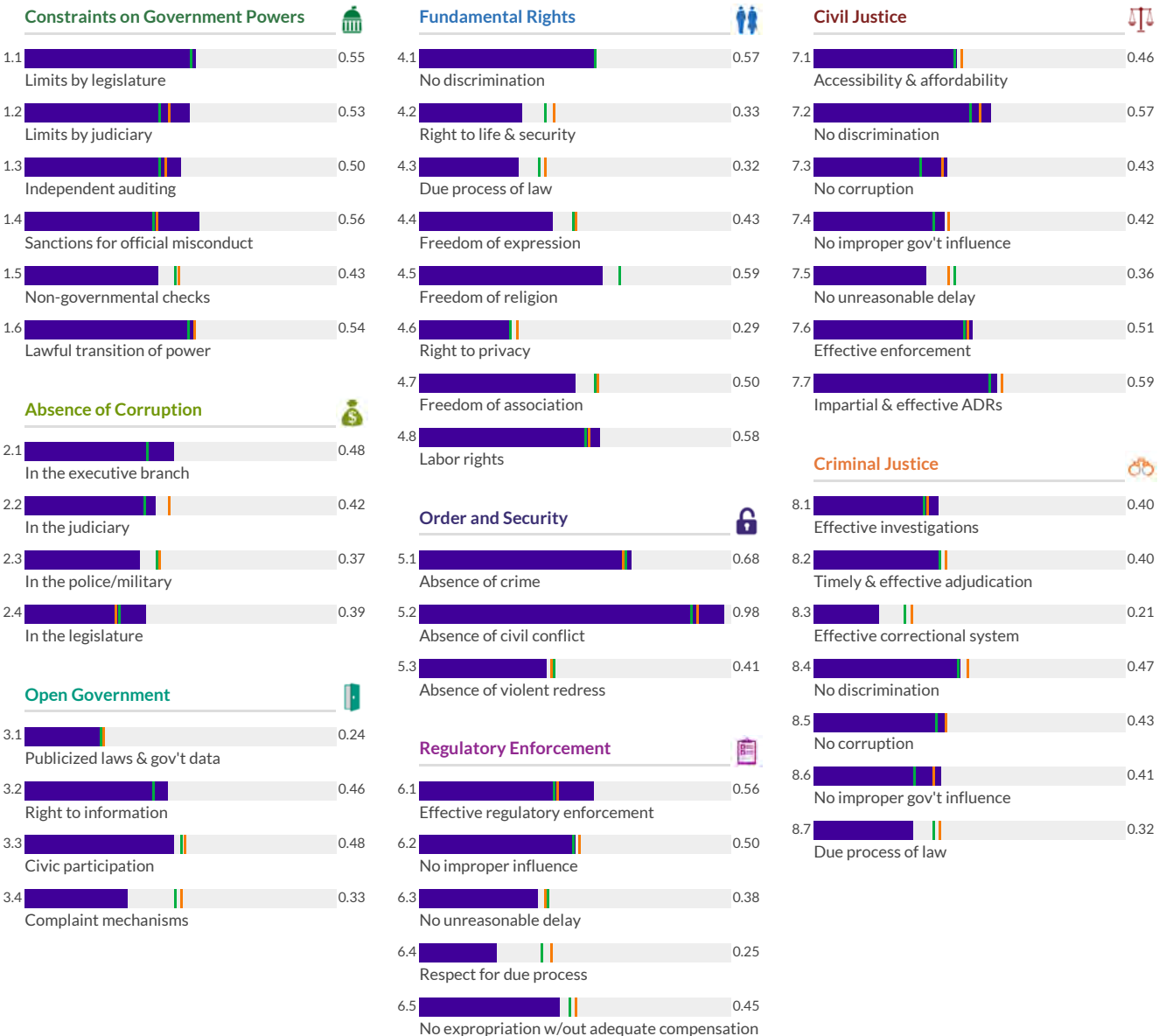
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	11/30	7/20	91/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.52	13/30	8/20	72/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	13/30	9/20	85/126
Open Government	—	0.38	19/30	13/20	104/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	21/30	14/20	102/126
Order and Security	—	0.69	11/30	8/20	77/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	19/30	12/20	101/126
Civil Justice	—	0.48	11/30	4/20	82/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	14/30	7/20	83/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Tanzania — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



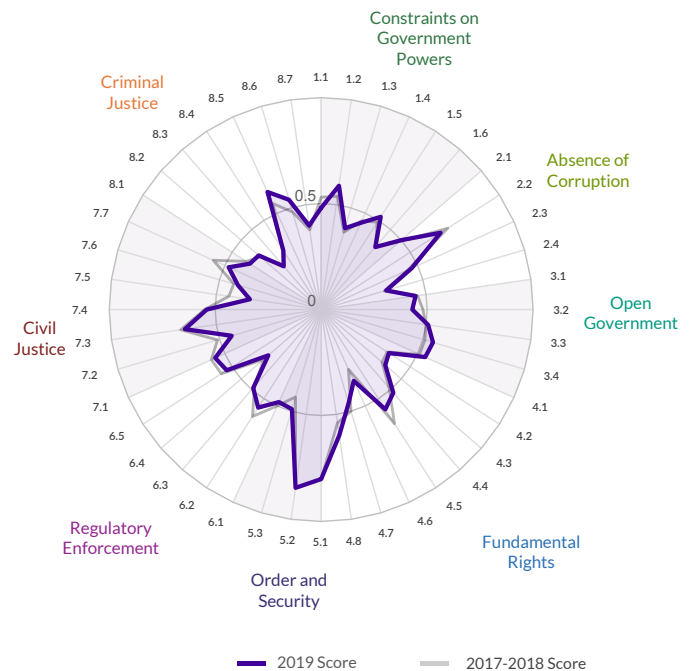
Thailand

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

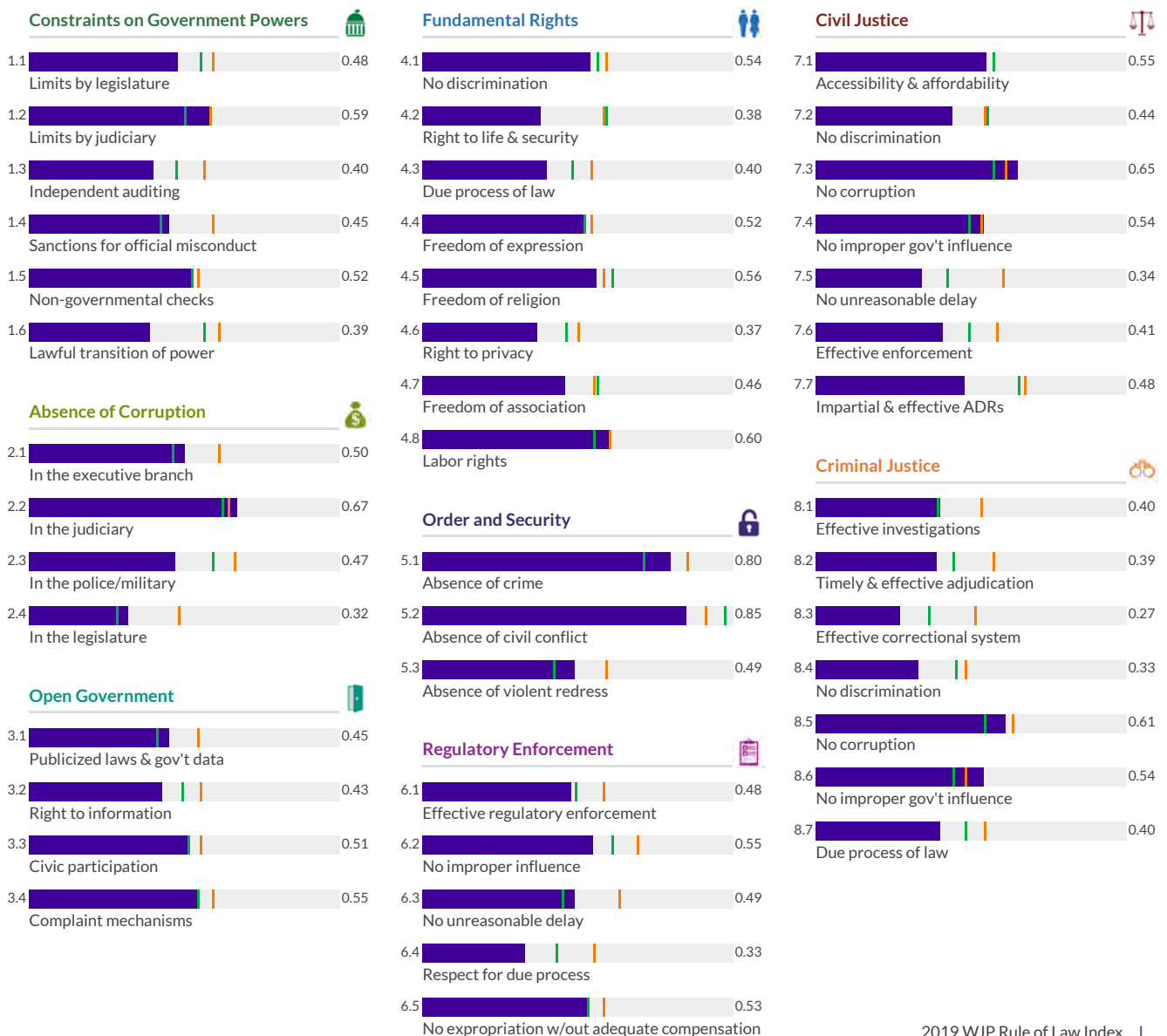
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	10/15	25/38	76/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.47	11/15	24/38	86/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.49	9/15	16/38	56/126
Open Government	—	0.48	10/15	20/38	71/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.48	9/15	29/38	89/126
Order and Security	—	0.71	11/15	22/38	67/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.48	11/15	27/38	80/126
Civil Justice	—	0.49	10/15	28/38	76/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.42	11/15	23/38	74/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Thailand East Asia & Pacific Upper Middle



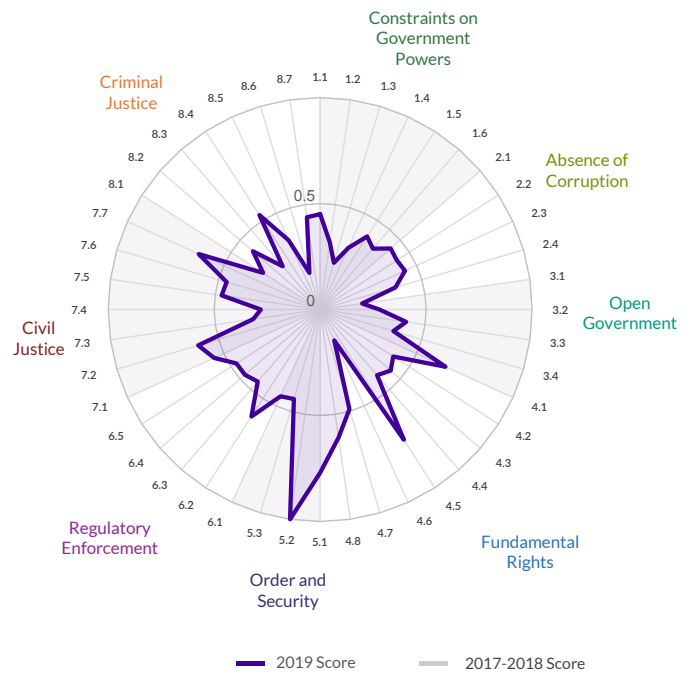
Togo

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

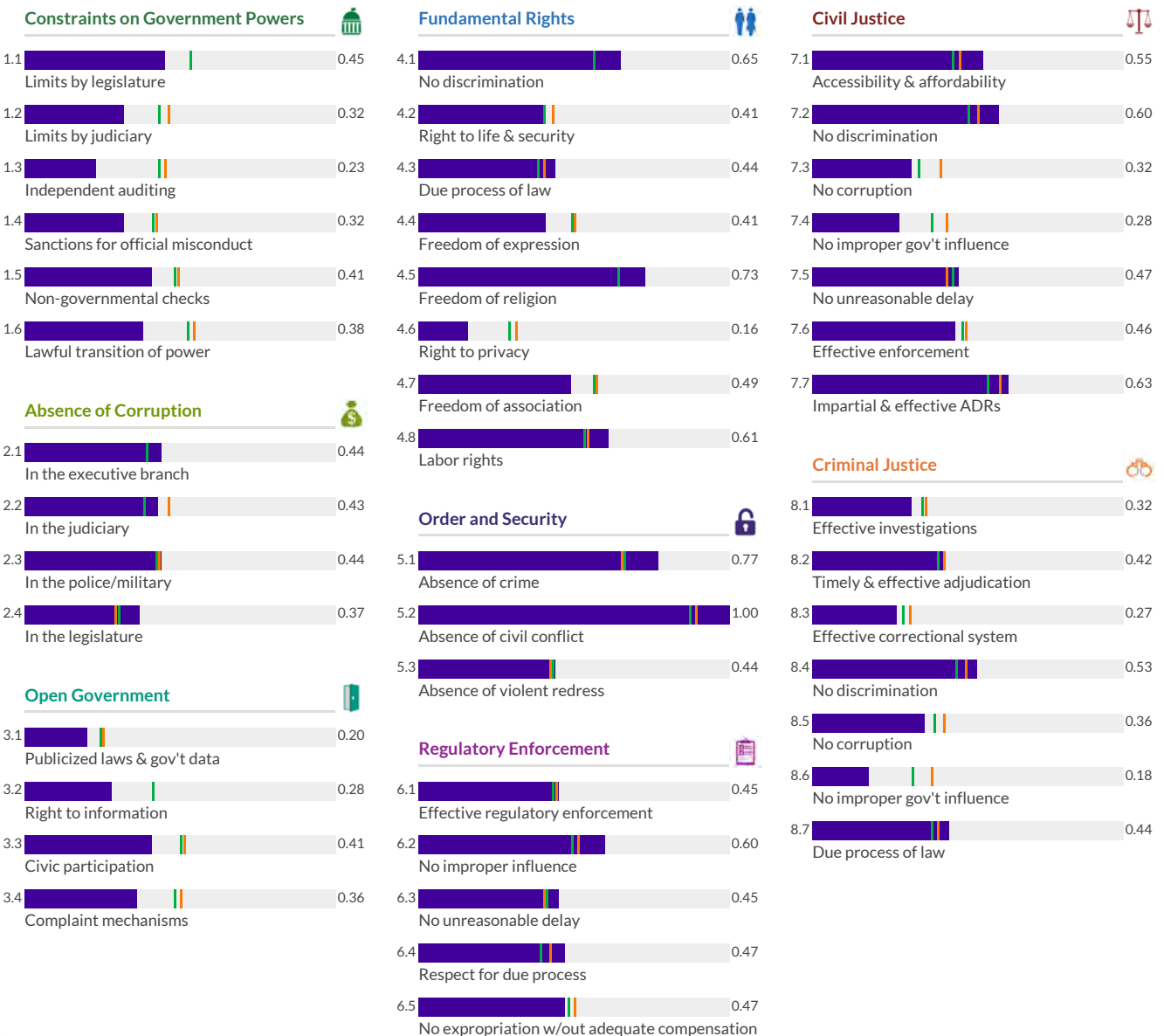
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.45	16/30	10/20	100/126
Score Change	Rank Change		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.35	26/30	17/20	115/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.42	11/30	7/20	82/126
Open Government	—	0.31	28/30	19/20	120/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.49	16/30	12/20	87/126
Order and Security	—	0.74	5/30	4/20	58/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.49	11/30	6/20	73/126
Civil Justice	—	0.47	13/30	5/20	84/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.36	17/30	9/20	89/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Togo — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low



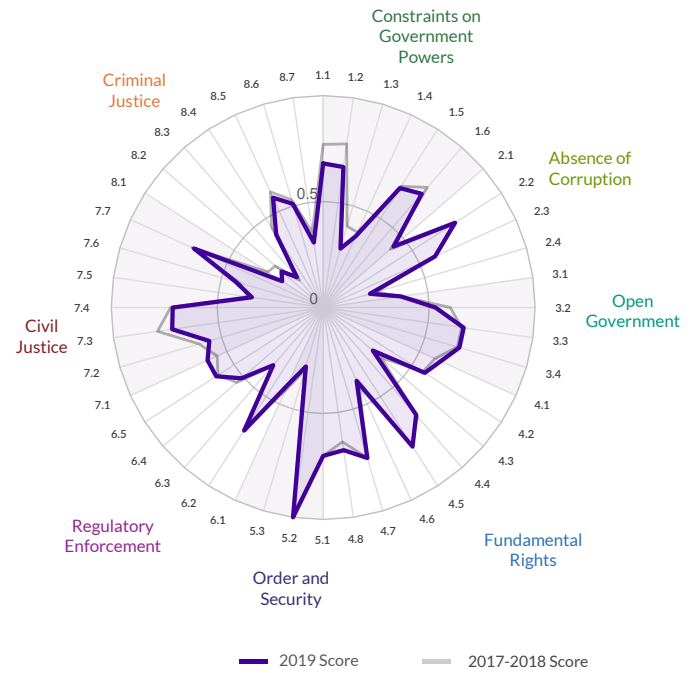
Trinidad and Tobago

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

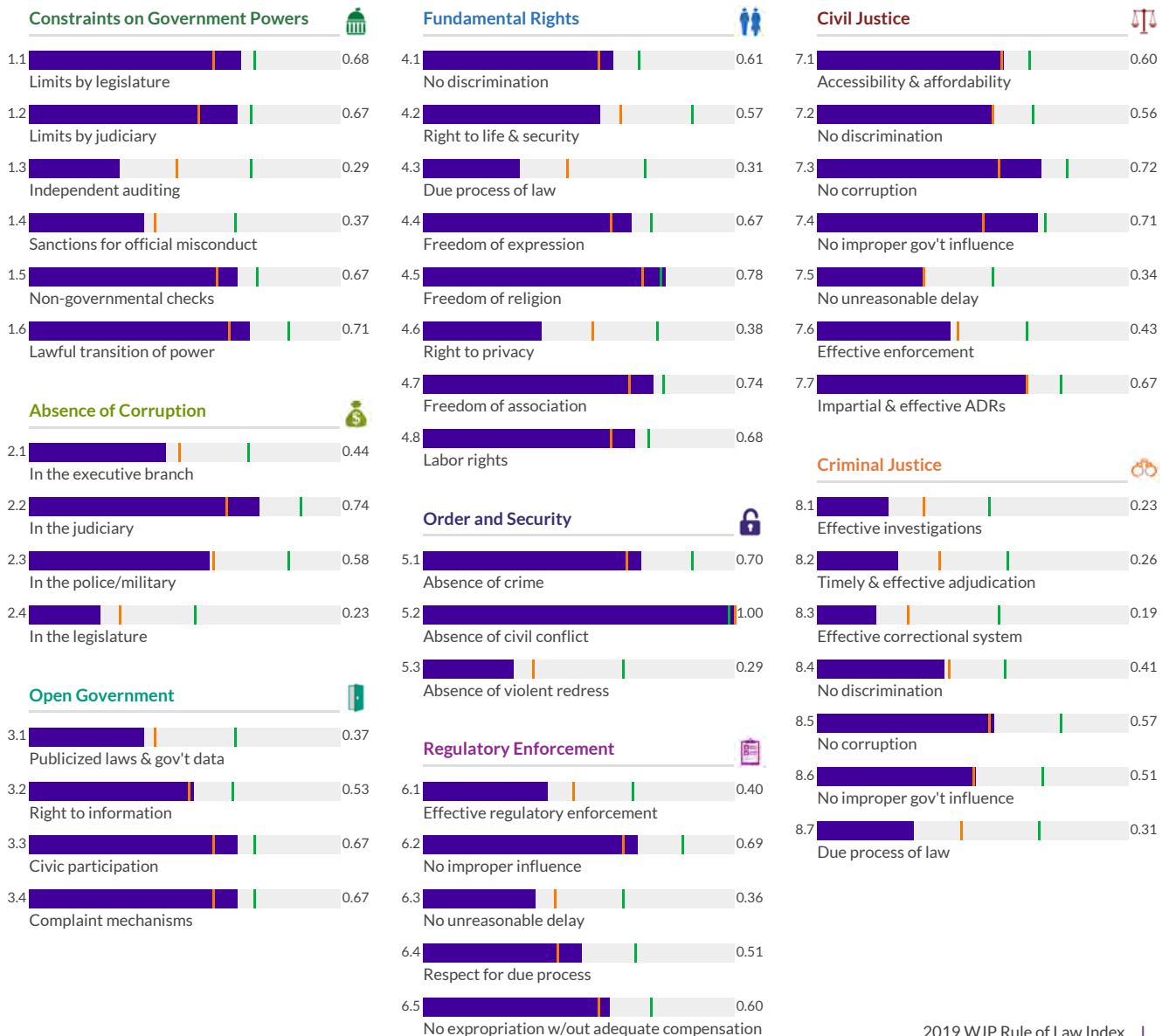
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.54	14/30	36/38	55/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02 ▼	-4 ▼		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.57	14/30	35/38	54/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.50	15/30	37/38	55/126
Open Government	—	0.56	9/30	32/38	42/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.59	16/30	36/38	54/126
Order and Security	—	0.66	15/30	37/38	85/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.51	15/30	36/38	61/126
Civil Justice	—	0.58	13/30	35/38	51/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.35	16/30	37/38	91/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Trinidad and Tobago Latin America & Caribbean High



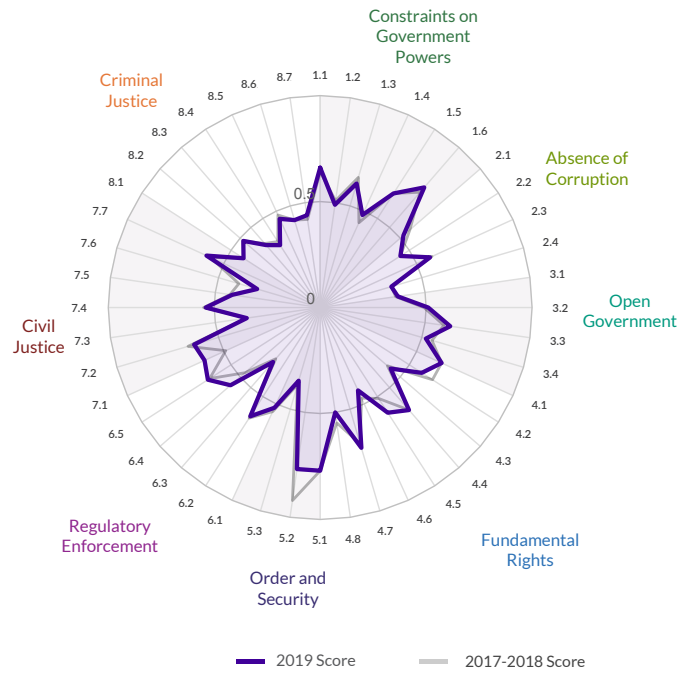
Tunisia

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

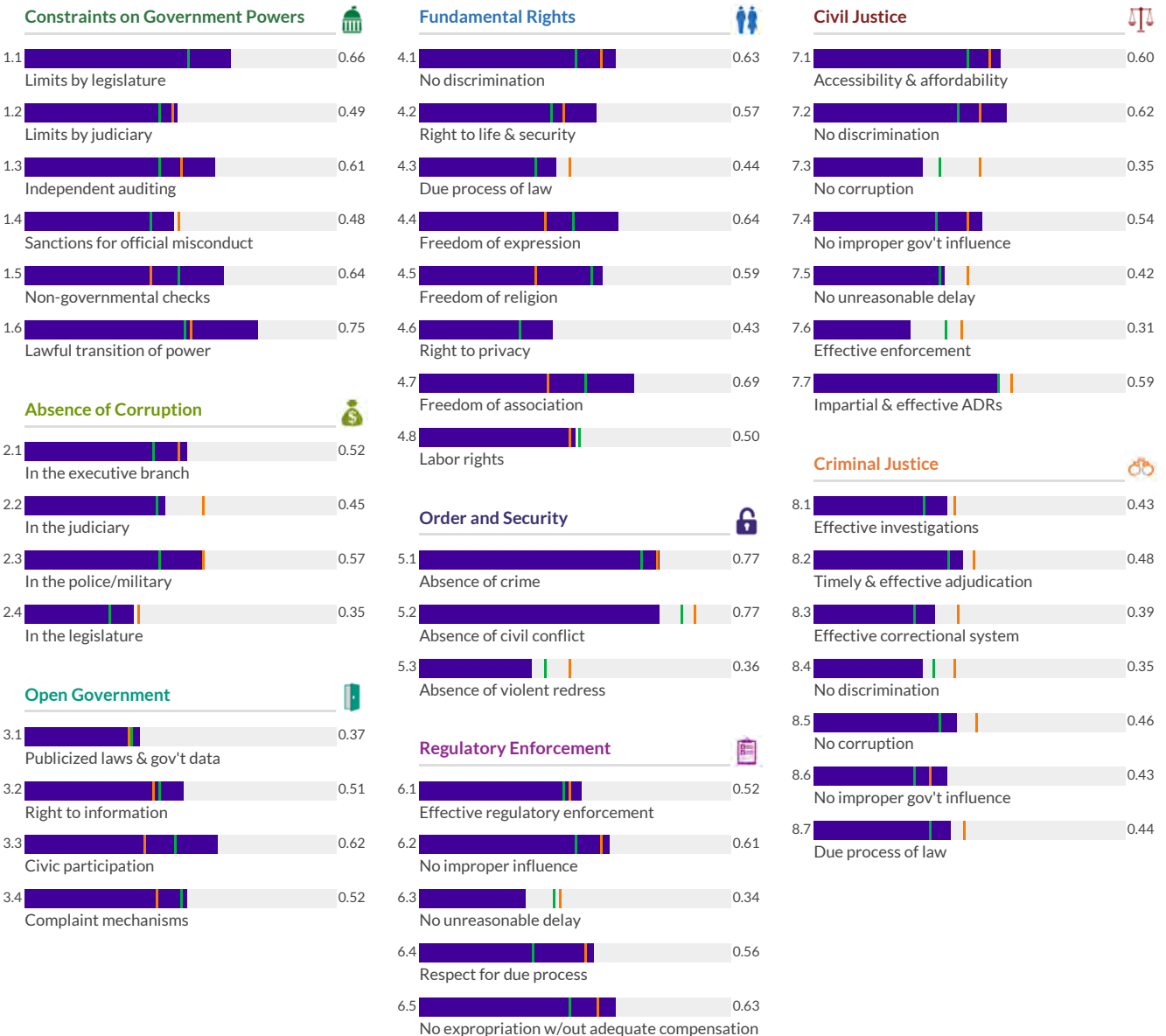
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.53	3/8	4/30	61/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-4		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.60	1/8	4/30	42/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.47	3/8	2/30	59/126
Open Government	—	0.50	1/8	11/30	61/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.56	1/8	5/30	64/126
Order and Security	▼	0.63	7/8	18/30	97/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.53	4/8	5/30	53/126
Civil Justice	—	0.49	6/8	9/30	75/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	4/8	9/30	73/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Tunisia — Middle East & North Africa — Lower Middle



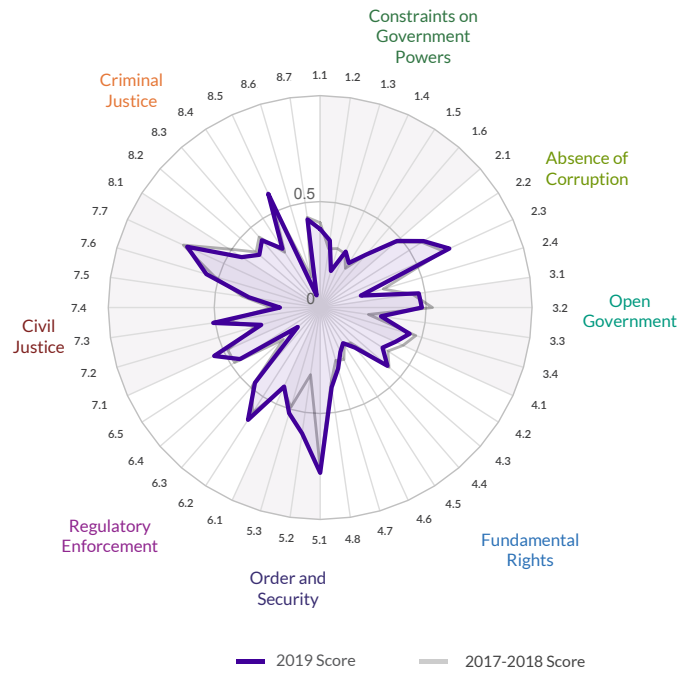
Turkey

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

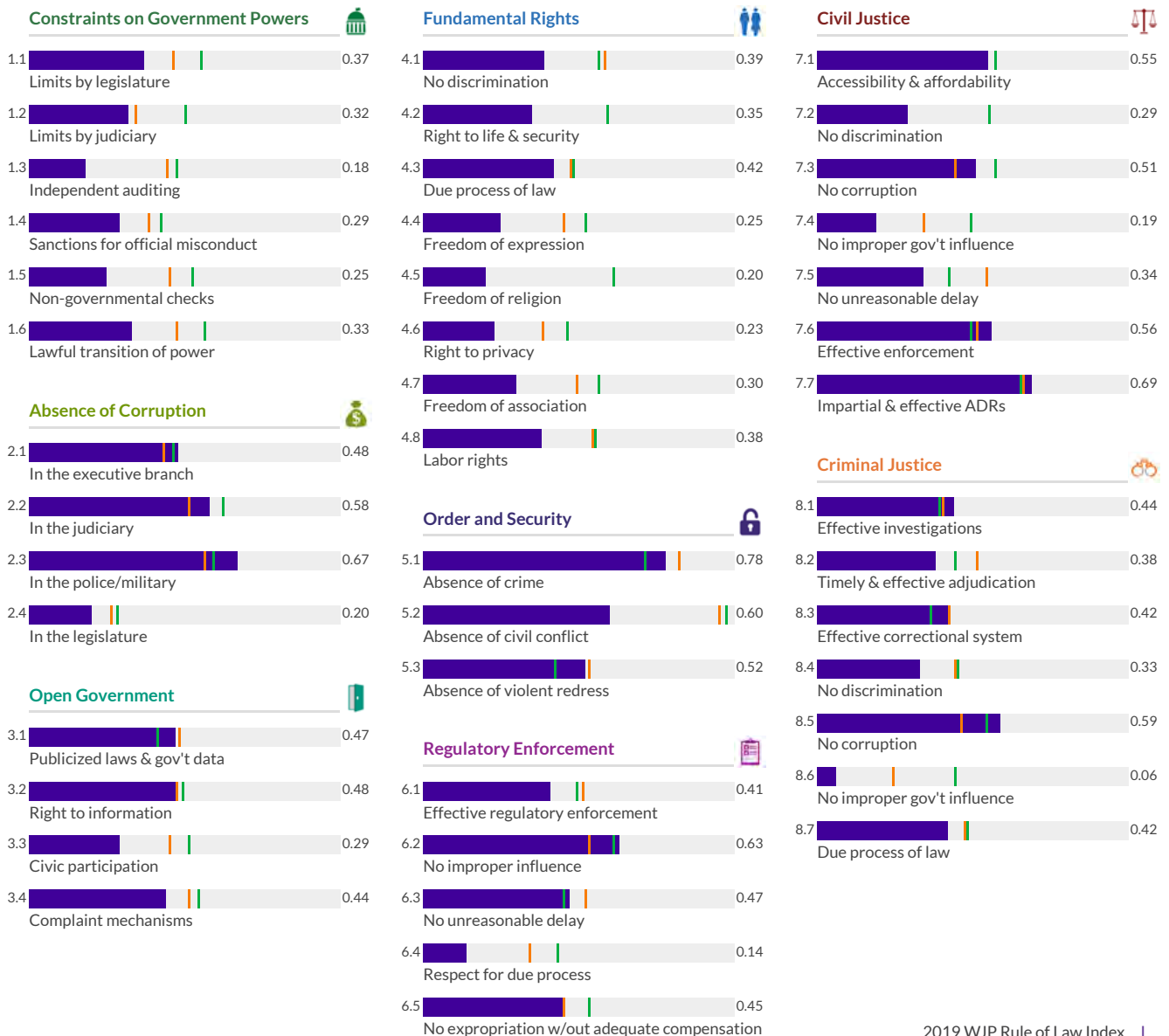
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.42	13/13	37/38	109/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.01 ▲	2 ▲		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.29	13/13	37/38	123/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.48	3/13	17/38	57/126
Open Government	—	0.42	11/13	30/38	94/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.32	13/13	37/38	122/126
Order and Security	▲	0.63	13/13	29/38	96/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	12/13	34/38	106/126
Civil Justice	—	0.45	12/13	32/38	96/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.38	9/13	28/38	85/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Turkey — Eastern Europe & Central Asia — Upper Middle



Uganda

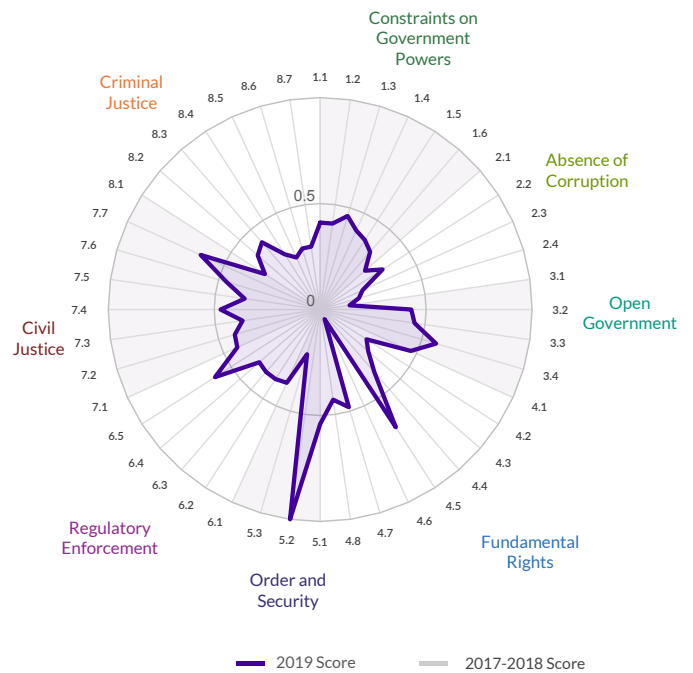
Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

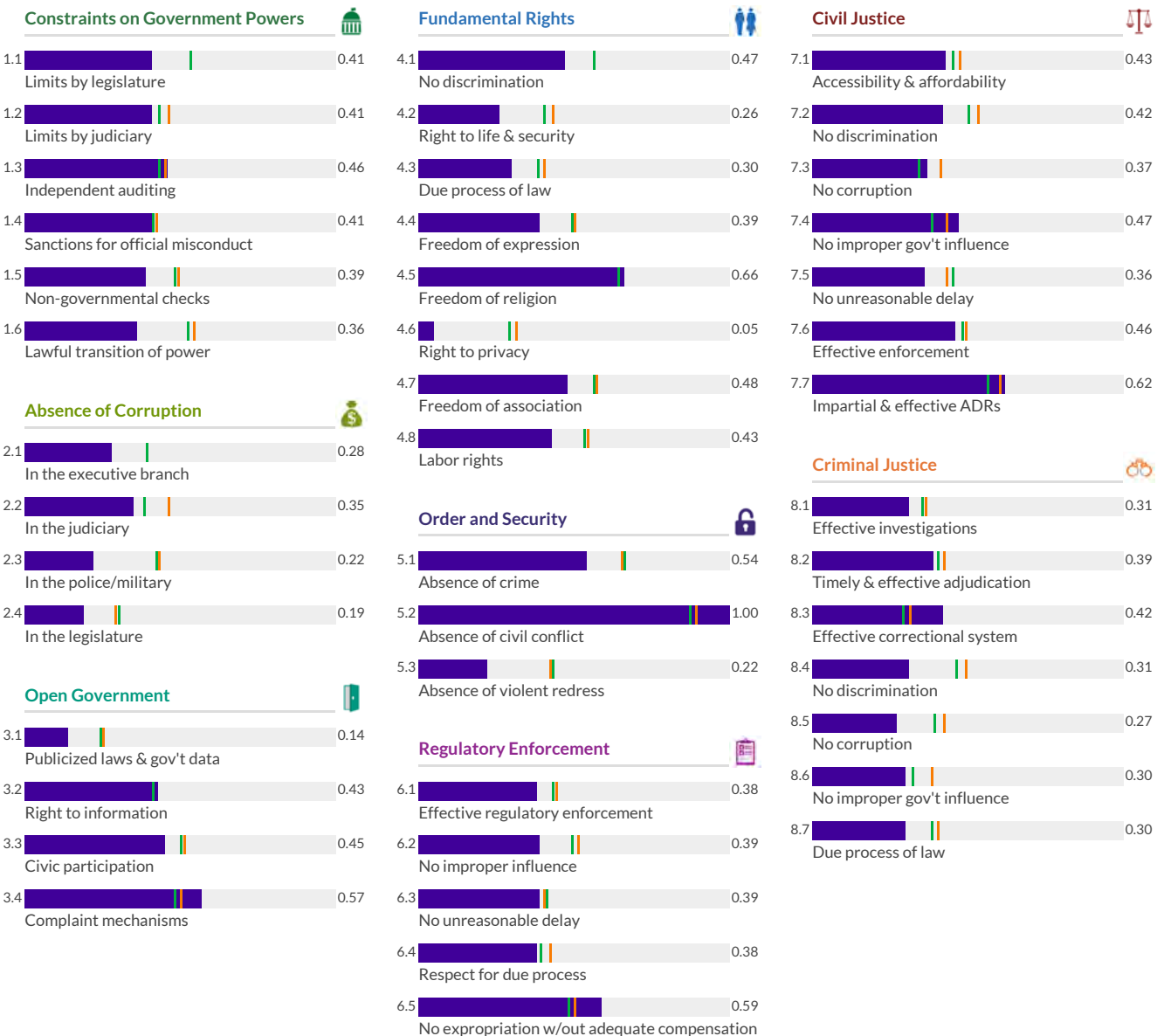
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.4	25/30	16/20	113/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.41	22/30	15/20	105/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.26	29/30	19/20	124/126
Open Government	—	0.40	16/30	10/20	100/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.38	27/30	17/20	115/126
Order and Security	▲	0.59	24/30	17/20	112/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	21/30	13/20	104/126
Civil Justice	—	0.45	18/30	10/20	95/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.33	24/30	15/20	107/126

▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High



Uganda Sub-Saharan Africa Low



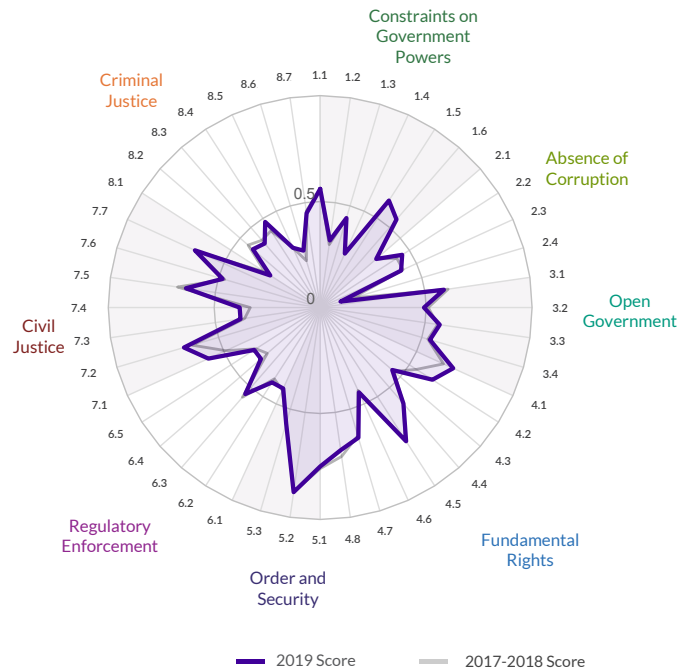
Ukraine

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

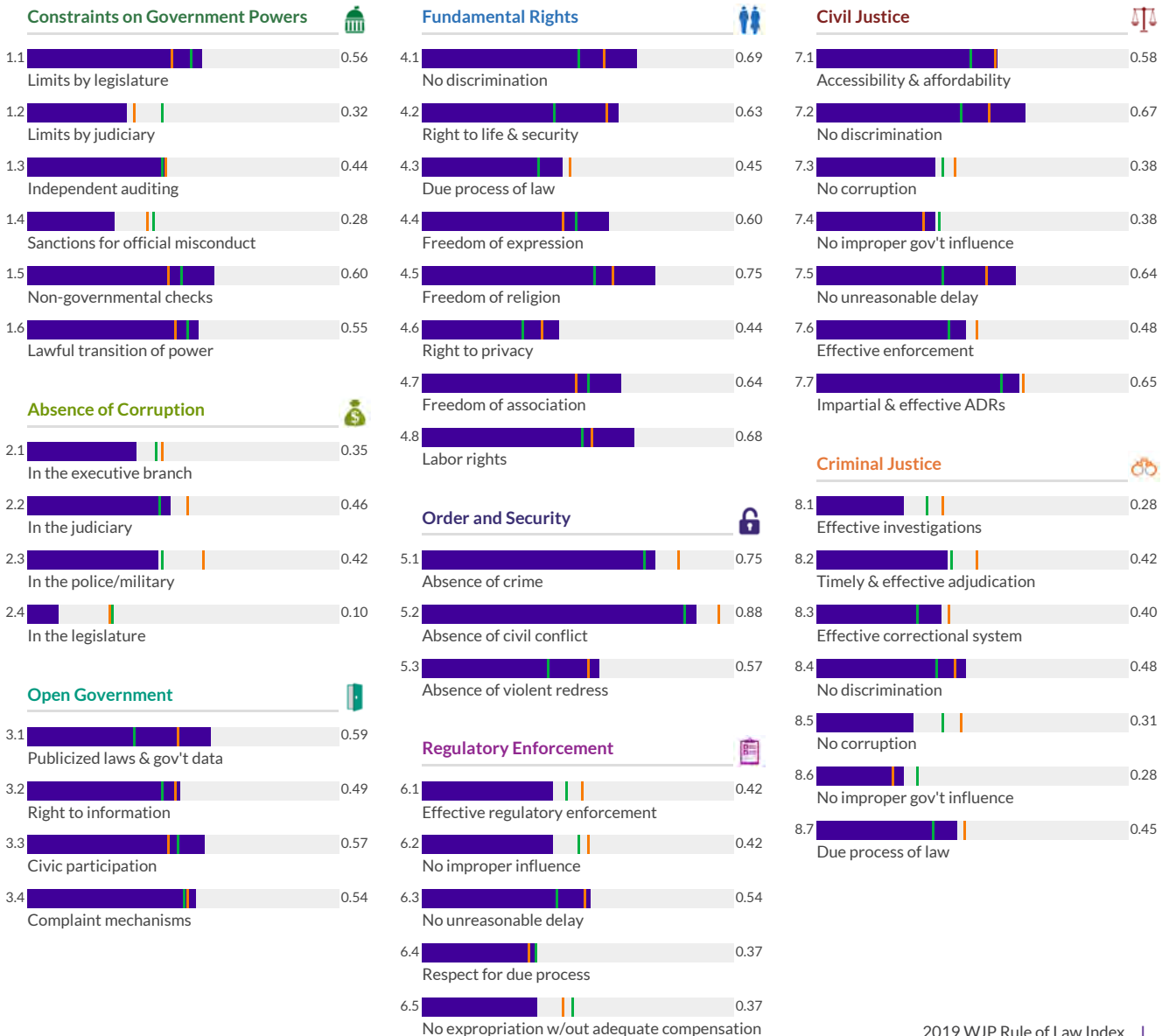
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.5	7/13	9/30	77/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	4 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.46	5/13	16/30	90/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.33	11/13	22/30	108/126
Open Government	—	0.55	3/13	4/30	46/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.61	3/13	3/30	50/126
Order and Security	—	0.73	11/13	7/30	60/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.42	11/13	20/30	103/126
Civil Justice	—	0.54	4/13	3/30	61/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	10/13	16/30	87/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Ukraine Eastern Europe & Central Asia Lower Middle



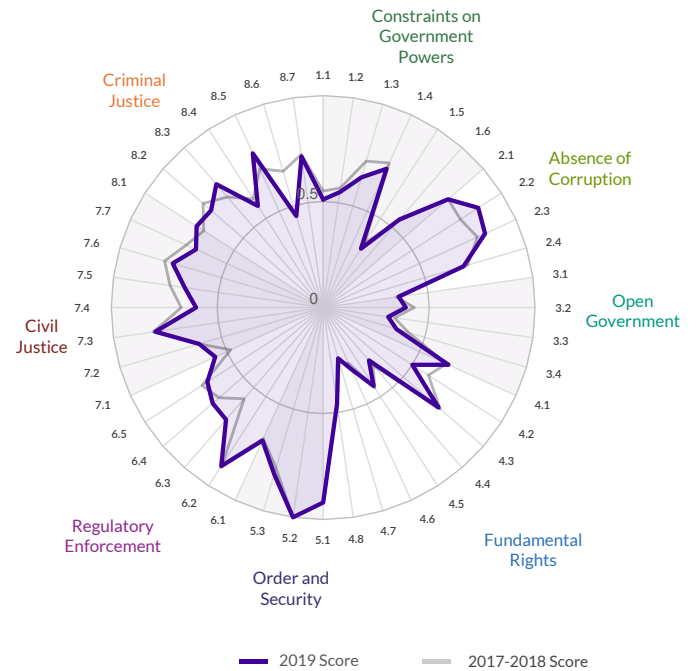
United Arab Emirates

Region: Middle East & North Africa
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

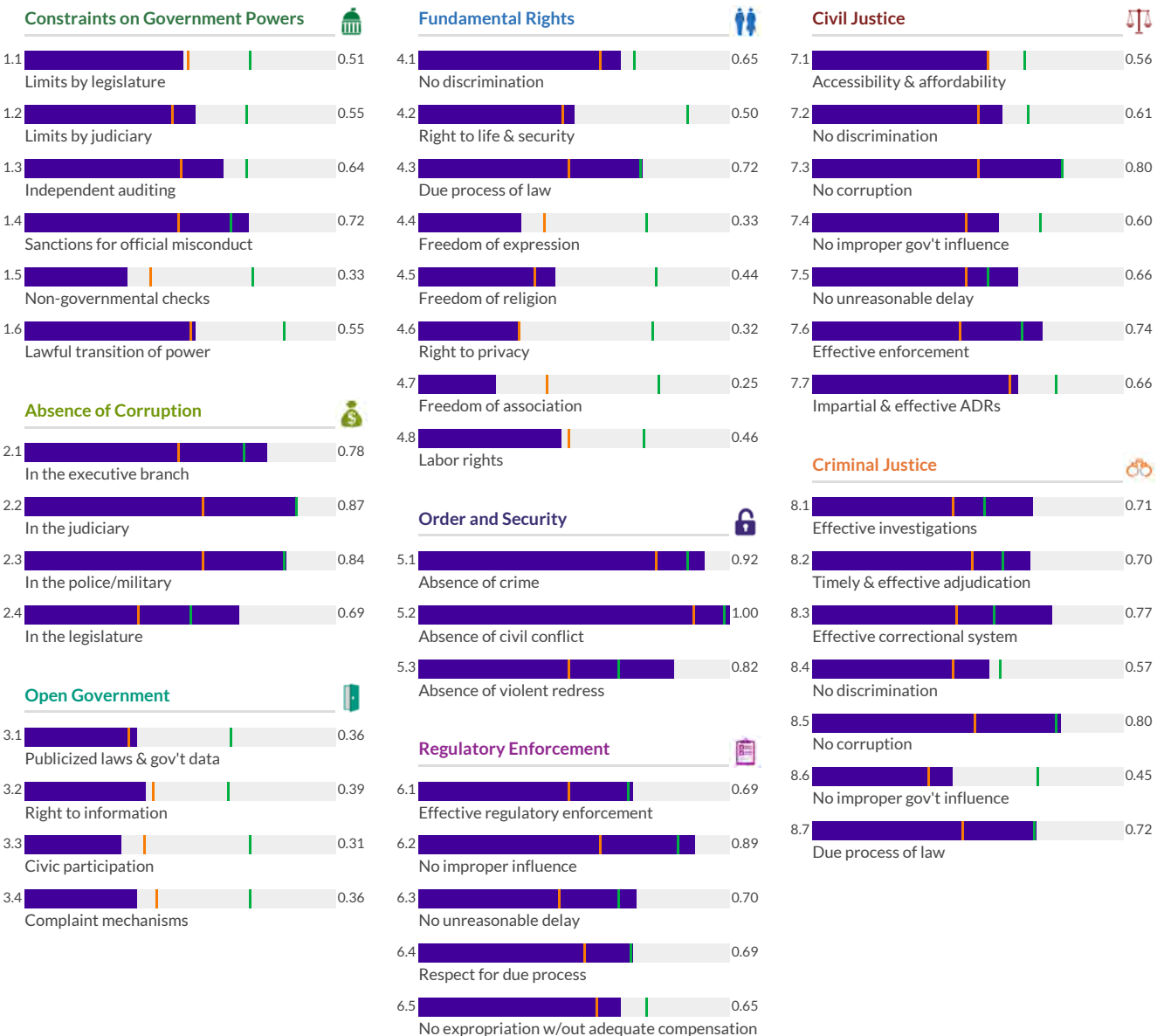
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.64	1/8	30/38	32/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.55	2/8	36/38	59/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.79	1/8	17/38	17/126
Open Government	—	0.36	6/8	38/38	112/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	5/8	38/38	98/126
Order and Security	—	0.91	1/8	7/38	7/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.72	1/8	20/38	20/126
Civil Justice	—	0.66	1/8	25/38	26/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.67	1/8	19/38	19/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

United Arab Emirates Middle East & North Africa High



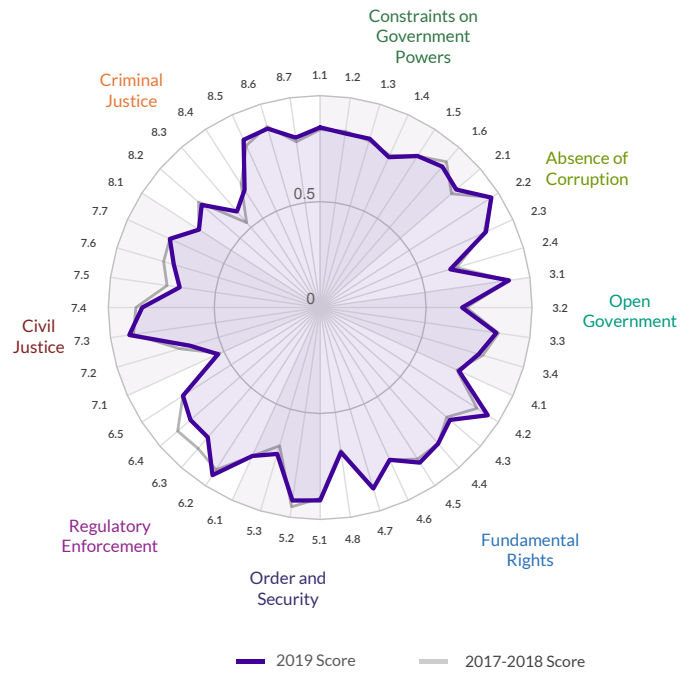
United Kingdom

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.8	10/24	12/38	12/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	-1		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.84	10/24	11/38	11/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.83	8/24	11/38	11/126
Open Government	—	0.80	8/24	10/38	10/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.82	11/24	11/38	11/126
Order and Security	—	0.85	14/24	20/38	21/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.82	8/24	11/38	11/126
Civil Justice	—	0.73	10/24	18/38	18/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.75	8/24	9/38	9/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

United Kingdom EU & EFTA & North America High



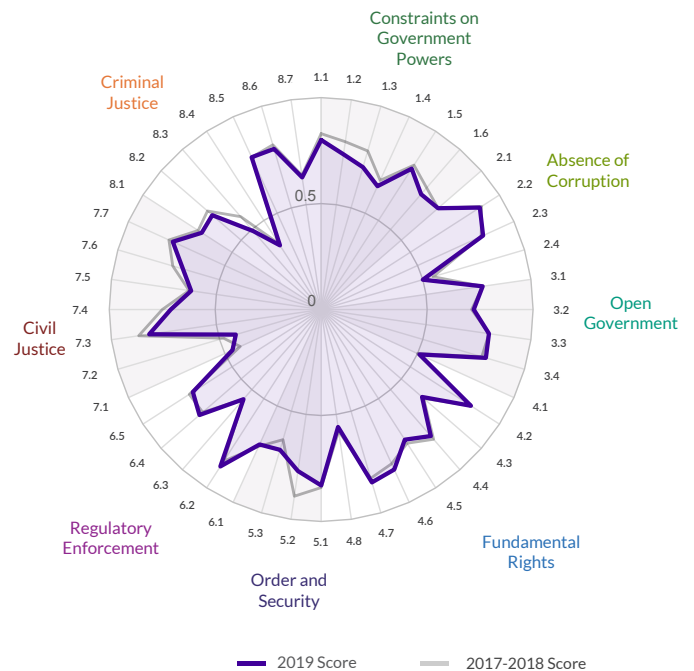
United States

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

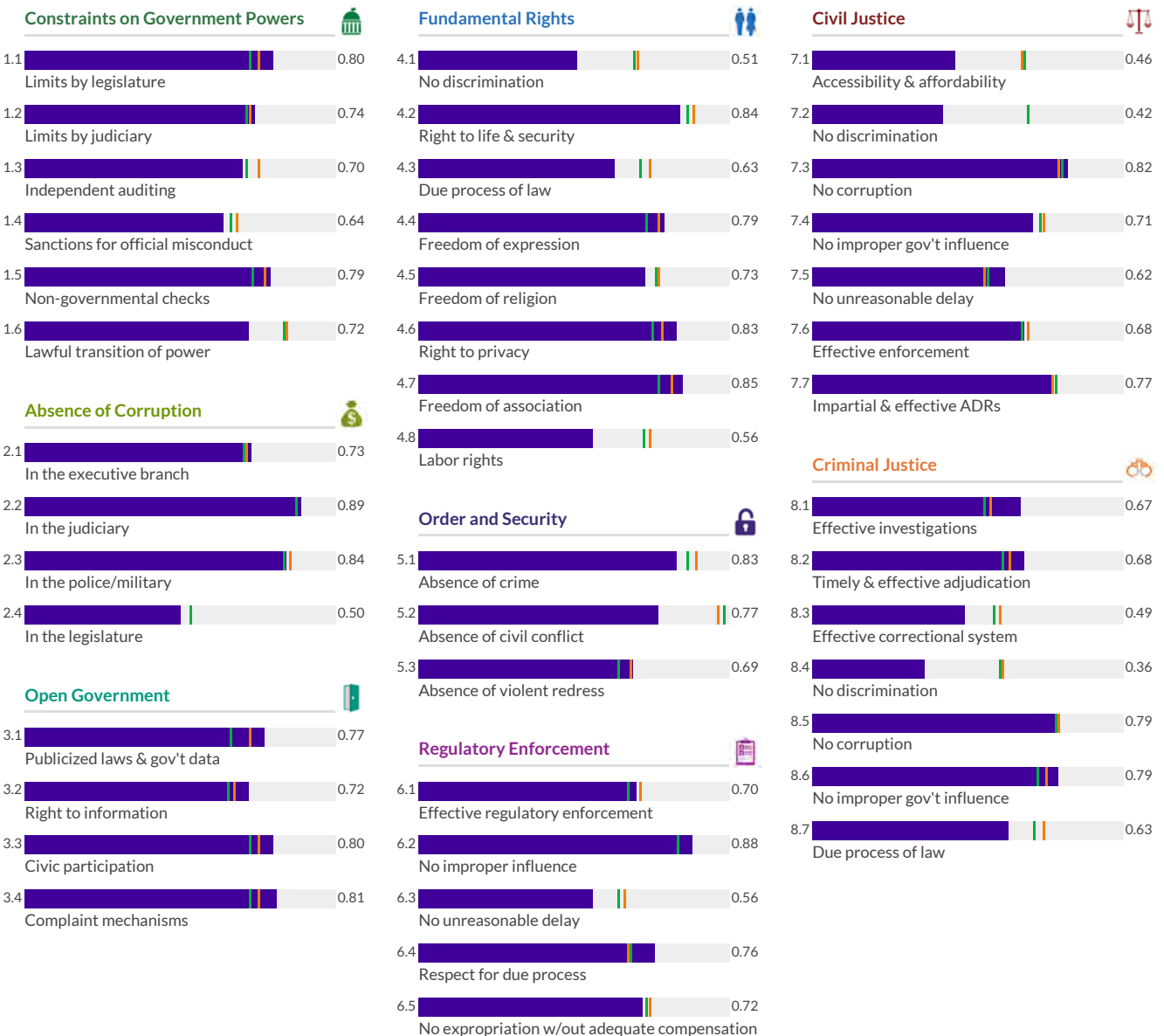
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	14/24	20/38	20/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.02	-1		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▼	0.73	15/24	18/38	19/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.74	13/24	20/38	20/126
Open Government	—	0.77	11/24	13/38	13/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.72	18/24	26/38	27/126
Order and Security	—	0.76	21/24	29/38	49/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.73	13/24	19/38	19/126
Civil Justice	—	0.64	17/24	27/38	30/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.63	16/24	23/38	23/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

United States EU & EFTA & North America High



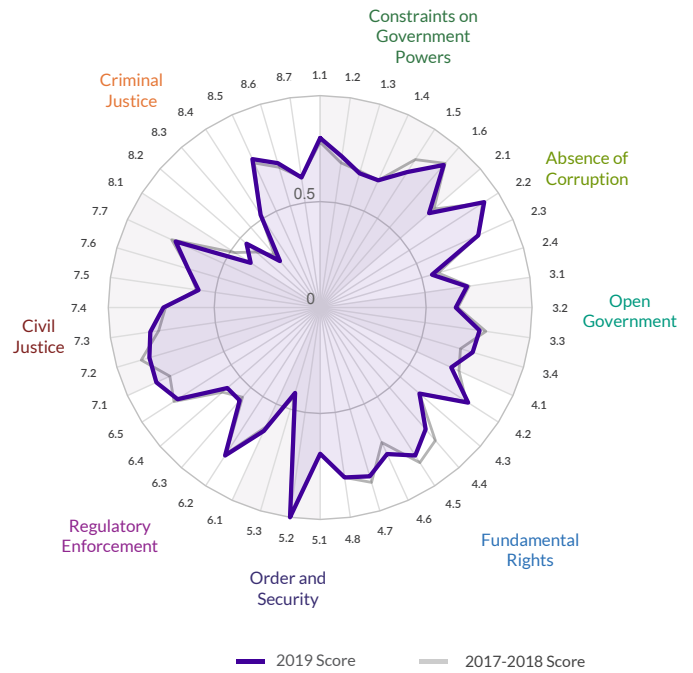
Uruguay

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: High

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

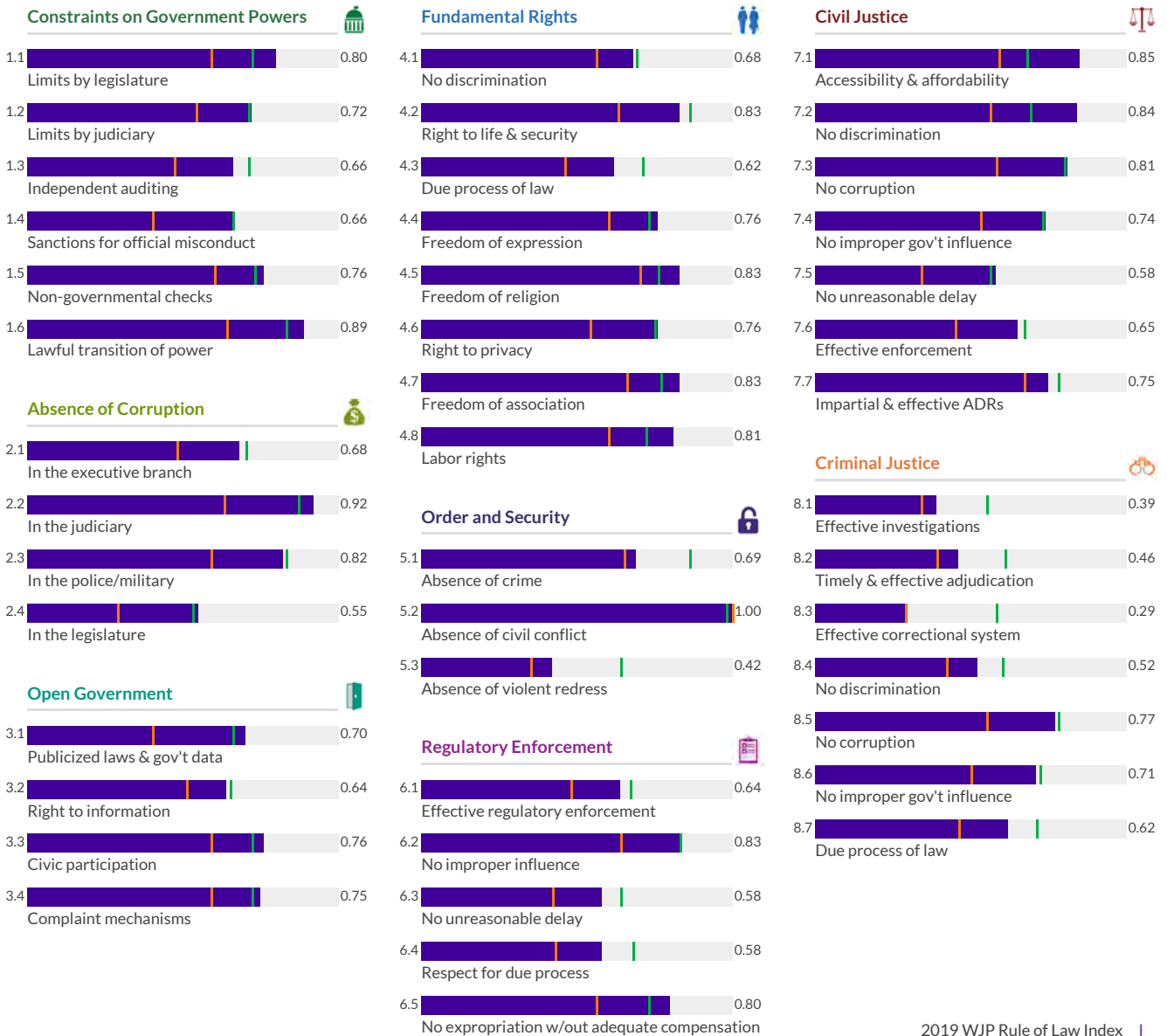
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.71	1/30	23/38	23/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	-1 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.75	2/30	15/38	16/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.74	1/30	19/38	19/126
Open Government	—	0.71	2/30	18/38	18/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.76	2/30	18/38	19/126
Order and Security	—	0.70	11/30	34/38	73/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.69	1/30	22/38	22/126
Civil Justice	—	0.75	2/30	17/38	17/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.54	10/30	32/38	42/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Uruguay Latin America & Caribbean High



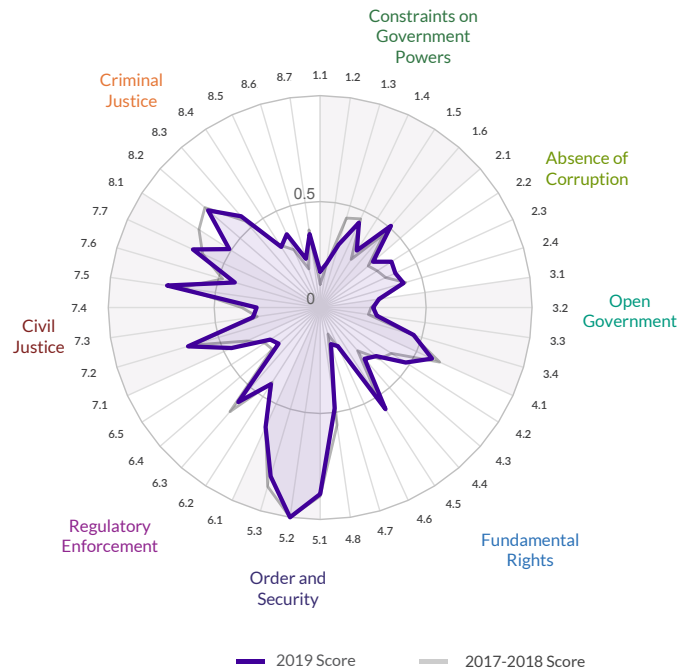
Uzbekistan

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

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

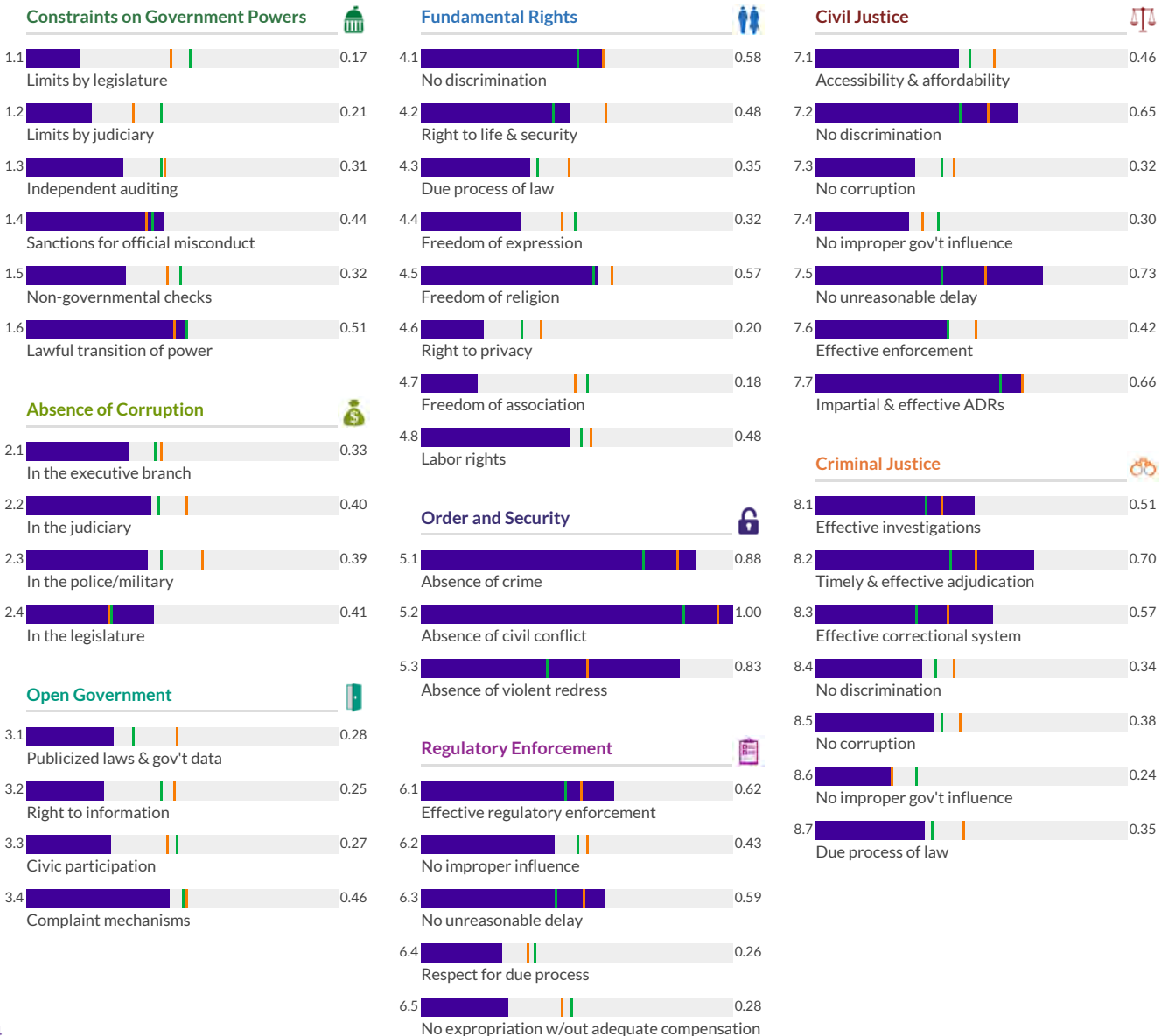
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.46	12/13	17/30	94/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.00	2 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.33	12/13	26/30	118/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.38	9/13	15/30	95/126
Open Government	—	0.31	13/13	27/30	119/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.39	12/13	21/30	109/126
Order and Security	—	0.91	1/13	1/30	9/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.44	9/13	17/30	96/126
Civil Justice	—	0.51	8/13	8/30	72/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.44	6/13	6/30	67/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

Uzbekistan Eastern Europe & Central Asia Lower Middle



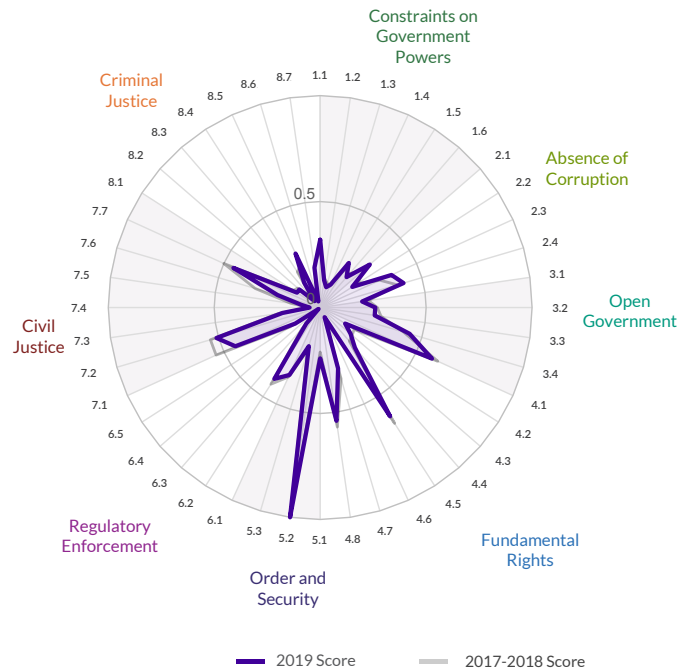
Venezuela

Region: Latin America & Caribbean
Income Group: Upper Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

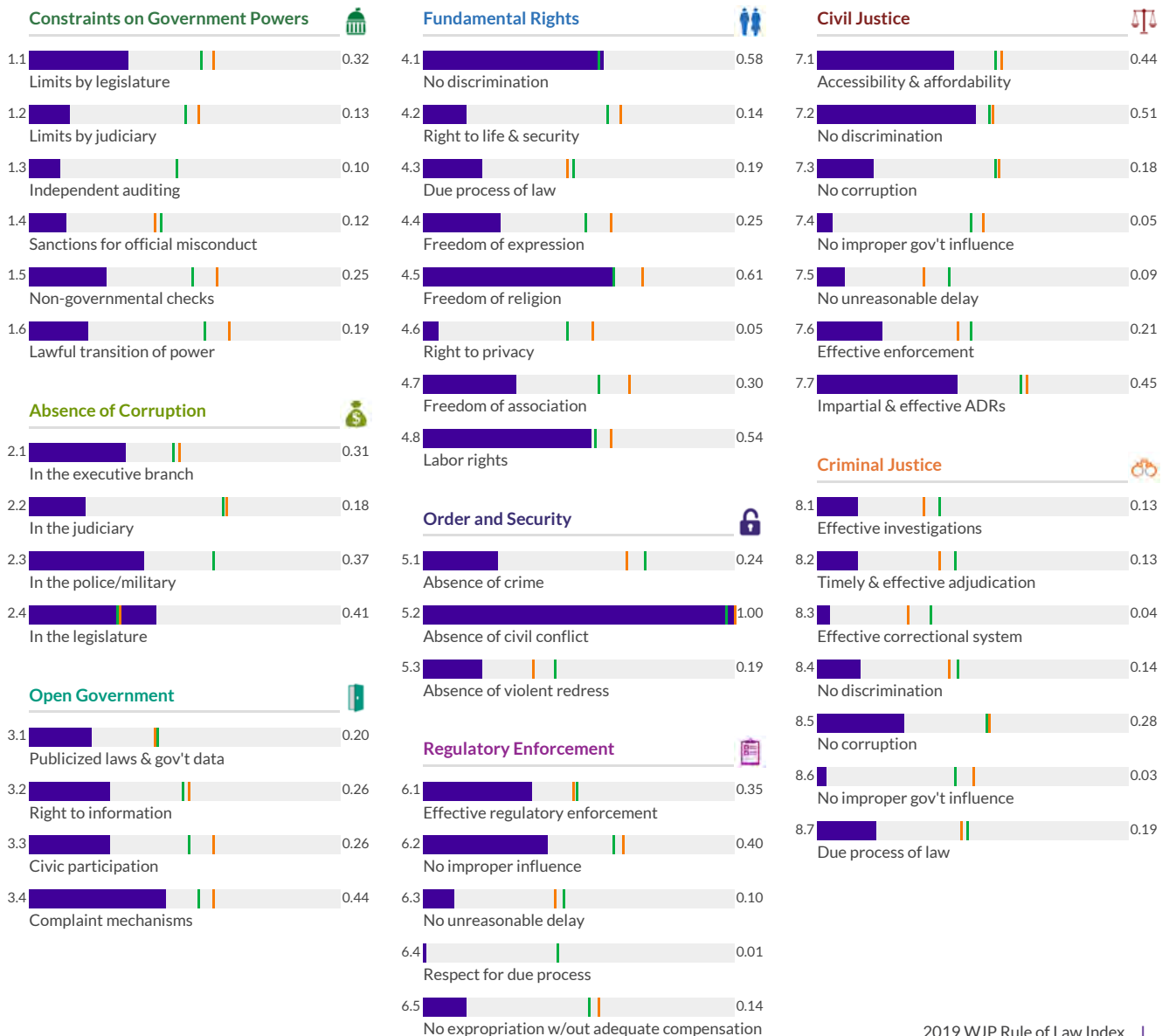
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.28	30/30	38/38	126/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01	—		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.18	30/30	38/38	126/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.32	28/30	37/38	111/126
Open Government	—	0.29	30/30	38/38	122/126
Fundamental Rights	▼	0.33	30/30	35/38	120/126
Order and Security	—	0.48	30/30	38/38	123/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.20	30/30	38/38	126/126
Civil Justice	▼	0.28	30/30	38/38	125/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.14	30/30	38/38	126/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Venezuela — Latin America & Caribbean — Upper Middle



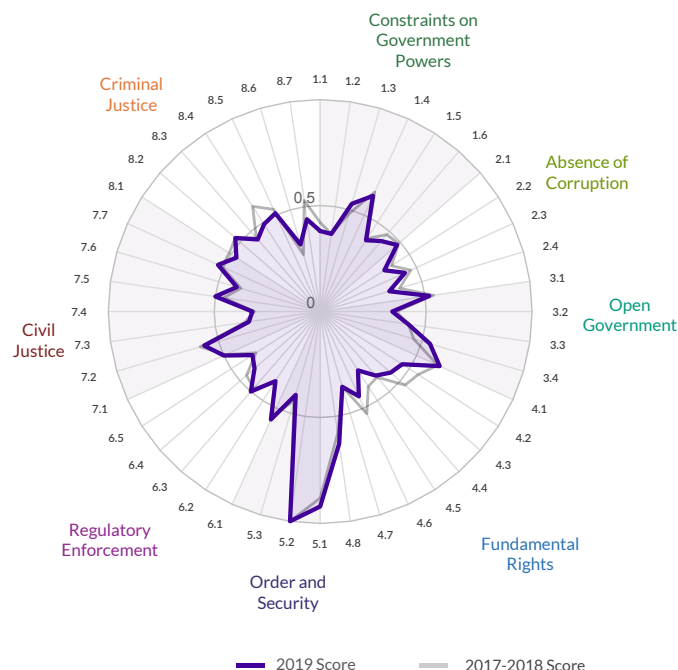
Vietnam

Region: East Asia & Pacific
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

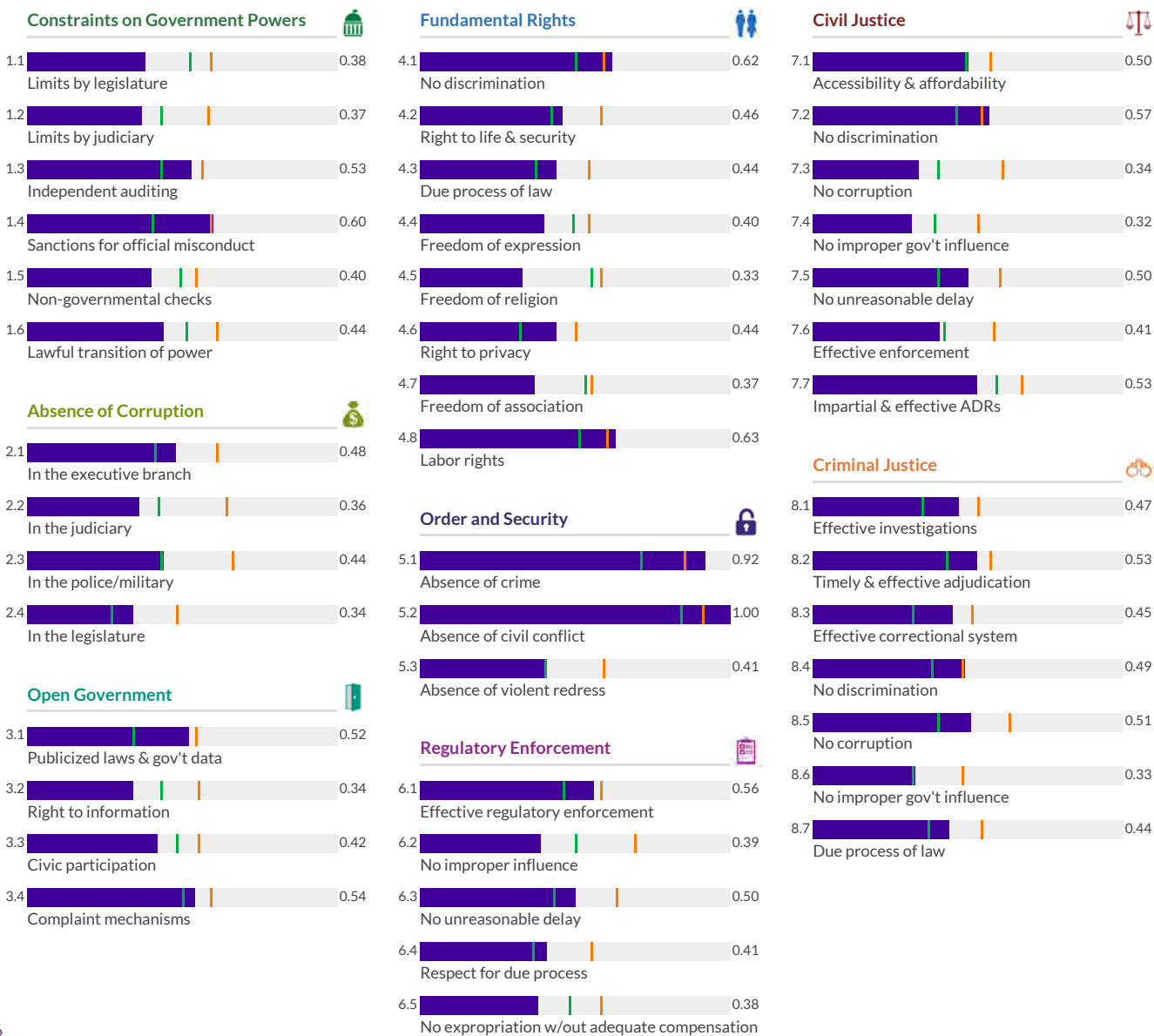
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.49	11/15	10/30	81/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-2 ▼		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.45	12/15	17/30	92/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	13/15	11/30	88/126
Open Government	—	0.46	11/15	14/30	81/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.46	11/15	14/30	97/126
Order and Security	—	0.77	8/15	4/30	40/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.45	14/15	16/30	93/126
Civil Justice	—	0.45	11/15	16/30	94/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.46	10/15	4/30	60/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Vietnam — East Asia & Pacific — Lower Middle



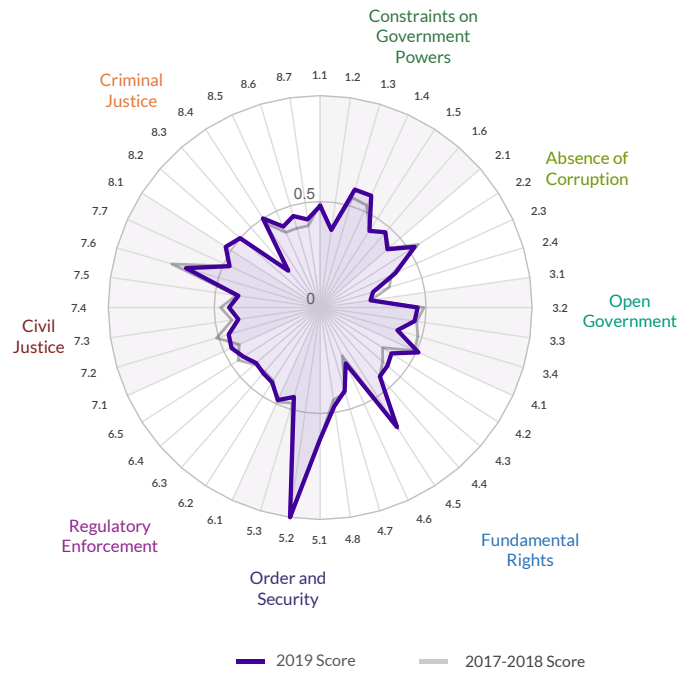
Zambia

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Lower Middle

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

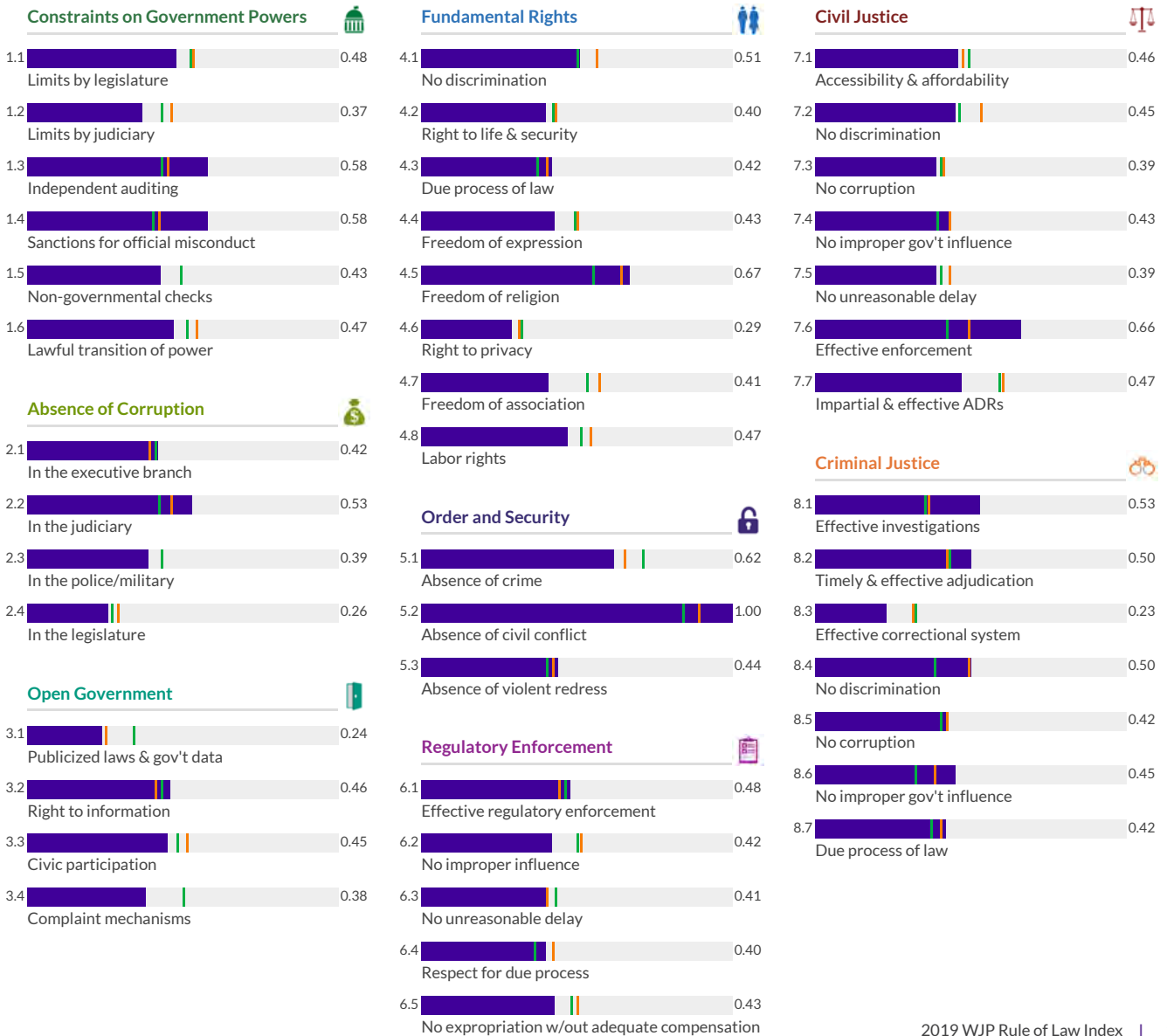
Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.47	12/30	15/30	92/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
-0.01 ▼	-4 ▼		

Factor	Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	—	0.48	16/30	13/30	80/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.40	15/30	12/30	89/126
Open Government	—	0.38	20/30	21/30	105/126
Fundamental Rights	—	0.45	22/30	18/30	103/126
Order and Security	—	0.69	12/30	13/30	78/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.43	20/30	19/30	102/126
Civil Justice	—	0.47	14/30	15/30	88/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.43	11/30	7/30	70/126



▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Zambia — Sub-Saharan Africa — Lower Middle



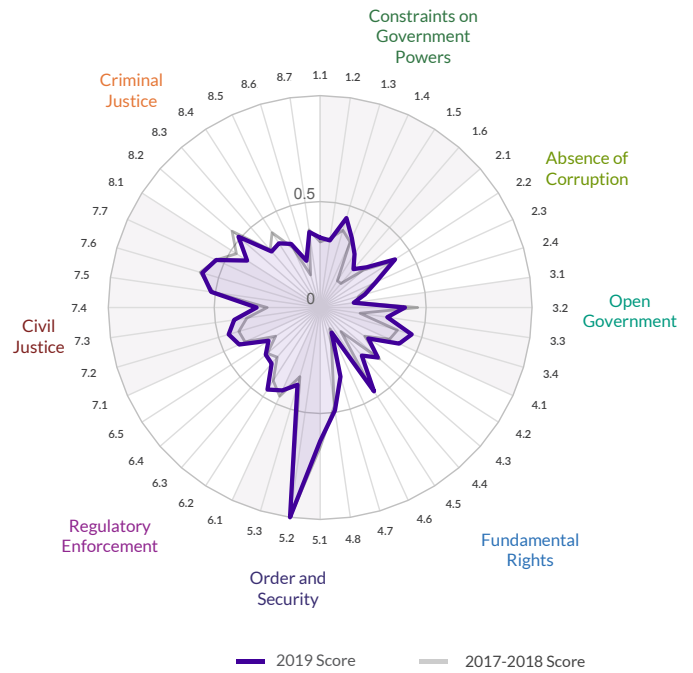
Zimbabwe

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Group: Low

The scores range from 0 to 1, where 1 signifies the highest possible score and 0 signifies the lowest possible score.

Overall Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
0.4	26/30	17/20	116/126
Score Change	Rank Change		
0.03 ▲	3 ▲		

	Factor Trend	Factor Score	Regional Rank	Income Rank	Global Rank
Constraints on Government Powers	▲	0.33	28/30	19/20	117/126
Absence of Corruption	—	0.31	23/30	15/20	115/126
Open Government	—	0.33	25/30	17/20	116/126
Fundamental Rights	▲	0.35	29/30	19/20	118/126
Order and Security	—	0.67	16/30	11/20	84/126
Regulatory Enforcement	—	0.38	25/30	15/20	117/126
Civil Justice	—	0.46	16/30	8/20	91/126
Criminal Justice	—	0.37	16/30	8/20	88/126



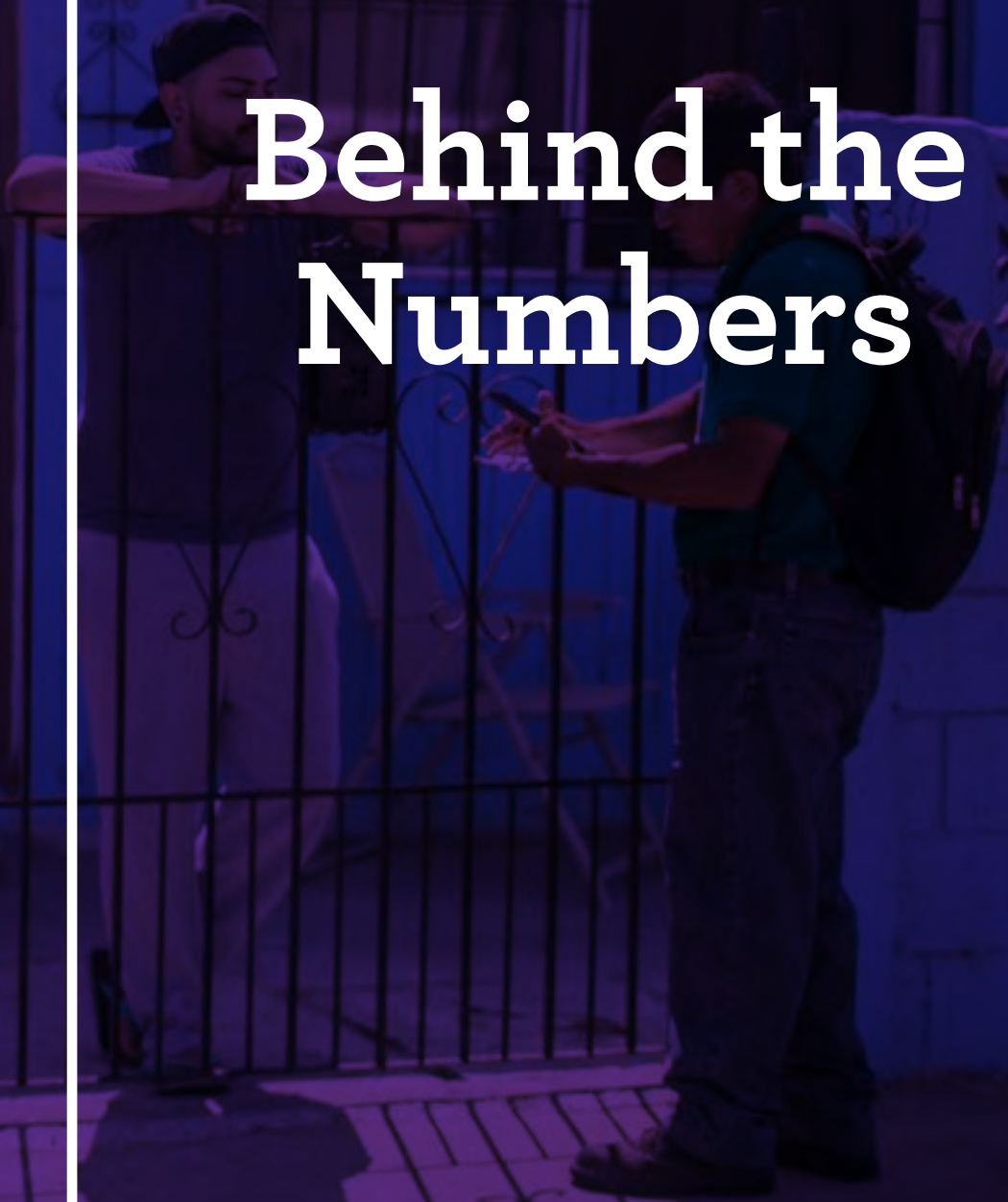
▲ Trending up ▼ Trending down Low Medium High

— Zimbabwe — Sub-Saharan Africa — Low

Factor	Score	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low
Constraints on Government Powers			
1.1 Limits by legislature	0.33		
1.2 Limits by judiciary	0.32		
1.3 Independent auditing	0.44		
1.4 Sanctions for official misconduct	0.36		
1.5 Non-governmental checks	0.30		
1.6 Lawful transition of power	0.24		
Absence of Corruption			
2.1 In the executive branch	0.29		
2.2 In the judiciary	0.42		
2.3 In the police/military	0.29		
2.4 In the legislature	0.22		
Open Government			
3.1 Publicized laws & gov't data	0.16		
3.2 Right to information	0.40		
3.3 Civic participation	0.32		
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.45		
Fundamental Rights			
4.1 No discrimination	0.41		
4.2 Right to life & security	0.27		
4.3 Due process of law	0.36		
4.4 Freedom of expression	0.30		
4.5 Freedom of religion	0.47		
4.6 Right to privacy	0.13		
4.7 Freedom of association	0.34		
4.8 Labor rights	0.49		
Order and 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	0.43		
6.2 No improper influence	0.46		
6.3 No unreasonable delay	0.35		
6.4 Respect for due process	0.34		
6.5 No expropriation w/out adequate compensation	0.29		
Civil Justice			
7.1 Accessibility & affordability	0.42		
7.2 No discrimination	0.45		
7.3 No corruption	0.41		
7.4 No improper gov't influence	0.30		
7.5 No unreasonable delay	0.52		
7.6 Effective enforcement	0.58		
7.7 Impartial & effective ADRs	0.54		
Criminal Justice			
8.1 Effective investigations	0.41		
8.2 Timely & effective adjudication	0.51		
8.3 Effective correctional system	0.35		
8.4 No discrimination	0.36		
8.5 No corruption	0.33		
8.6 No improper gov't influence	0.23		
8.7 Due process of law	0.36		

Section
Four

Behind the Numbers



The production of the *WJP Rule of Law Index*[®] can be summarized in 11 steps:

- 1 The WJP developed the conceptual framework summarized in the Index's nine factors and 47 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 Index team identified, on average, more than 300 potential local experts per country to respond to the QRQs and engaged the services of leading local polling companies to implement the household surveys.
- 4 Polling companies conducted pilot tests of the GPP in consultation with the Index team, and launched the final survey for full fieldwork.
- 5 The Index 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 and/or general public)
 - c. Normalized the raw scores
 - d. Aggregated the normalized scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages
 - e. Produced the normalized scores, which are rounded to two decimal points, and the final rankings
- 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 70 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations.
- 9 A sensitivity analysis was conducted by the Econometrics and Applied Statistics Unit of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, in collaboration with the Index team, 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. For tables organized by income group, the WJP follows the World Bank income classifications.

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 2019* report presents information on eight composite factors that are further disaggregated into 44 specific sub-factors (see page 10). Factor 9, Informal Justice, is included in the conceptual framework, but has been excluded from the aggregated scores and rankings in order to provide meaningful cross-country comparisons.

The country scores and rankings presented in this report are built from more than 500 variables drawn from the assessments of more than 120,000 households and 3,800 legal experts in 126 countries and jurisdictions, making it the most accurate portrayal of the factors that contribute to shaping the rule of law in a country.

Data Sources

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 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 127 perception-based questions and 213 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.³ In previous editions of the Index, the poll has been conducted in the three largest cities of each country. However, the World Justice Project's goal was to update its methodology to include nationally representative polls. Towards this end, nationally representative polls were conducted in 55 countries this year. Nationally representative polls will be conducted in the

remaining countries in future editions of the Index. Depending on the particular situation of each country, one of three different polling methodologies is used: face-to-face, telephone, or online. The GPP is carried out in each country every other year. The polling data used in this year's report were collected during the fall of 2018 (for 71 countries), fall of 2017 (for 52 countries), the fall of 2016 (for two countries), and the fall of 2014 (for one country). Detailed information regarding the country coverage (cities covered or nationally representative), the polling companies contracted to administer the questionnaire, and the polling methodology employed in each of the 126 countries is presented on page 164.

The QRQs complement the household data with assessments from in-country professionals with expertise in civil and commercial law, criminal and constitutional law, labor law, and public health. These questionnaires gather timely input on a range of topics from practitioners who frequently interact with state institutions. Such topics include information on the efficacy of courts, the strength of regulatory enforcement, and the reliability of accountability mechanisms.

The questionnaires contain closed-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 (NGOs), as well as through referrals from the WJP global network of practitioners, and all are vetted by WJP staff based on their expertise. The expert surveys are administered in five languages: English, French, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. The QRQ data for this report include more than 3,800 surveys, which represents an average of 30 respondents per country. These data were collected from May 2018 through early November 2018.

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 (weakest adherence to the rule of law) and 1 (strongest adherence to the rule of law), and aggregated at the country level using the simple (or unweighted) average of all respondents.

This year, to allow an easier comparison across years, the resulting 2019 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

³ Due to small populations or obstacles to data collection in certain countries, the sampling plan was adjusted in some cases. One adjustment was to decrease the sample size. For more information on specific countries and sample sizes, see pages 164-166.

way up to the factor level to produce the final country scores, rounded to two decimal points, 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 available on the *WJP Rule of Law Index* website at worldjusticeproject.org.

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. Most of the third-party data sources used to cross-check the Index scores are described in Botero and Ponce (2011).⁴

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, proactive dependent interviewing techniques were used to remind respondents who participated in last year's survey of their responses in the previous year.

This year, no new questions or indicators were added to the Index. Overall, 100 percent of questions remained the same between the 2017-2018 and 2019 editions of the Index. A description of the variables is available at worldjusticeproject.org.

In a few instances, the WJP uses data from third-party sources to measure an element of the rule of law that is not possible to measure through the GPP or QRQs. Out of more than 500 variables used to calculate the Index, 13 variables are from third-party sources.

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 since the previous 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 (see below). 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 has 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, in previous editions of the Index, the methodology has only been applied in three major urban areas in each of the indexed countries for the General Population Poll. However, the World

⁴Botero, J. and Ponce, A. (2011) "Measuring the Rule of Law": WJP Working Paper No.1, available at worldjusticeproject.org/publications.

Justice Project's goal was to update its methodology to include nationally representative polls. Towards this end, nationally representative polls were conducted in 55 countries this year. Nationally representative polls will be conducted in the remaining countries in future editions of the Index. Third, given the rapid changes to the rule of law 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 GPP is 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.

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 (NGOs), and other constituencies to assess a country's adherence to the rule of law as perceived and experienced by the average person, identify a country'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. Policy-making 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).

The following pages (164-166) list the coverage and polling methodology for the GPP in the 126 indexed countries and jurisdictions.

Country/Jurisdiction	Coverage	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Afghanistan	Nationally representative	D3 Systems & ACSOR Surveys	Face-to-face	3006	2018
Albania	Nationally representative	IDRA Research & Consulting	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Algeria	Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Angola	Nationally representative	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1010	2018
Antigua & Barbuda	Nationally representative	DMR Insights	Face-to-face	513	2018
Argentina	Nationally representative	StatMark	Face-to-face	1010	2018
Australia	Nationally representative	Big Picture Marketing Strategy & Research	Online	1067	2018
Austria	Vienna, Graz, Linz	YouGov	Online	1008	2017
Bahamas	Nationally representative	DMR Insights	Face-to-face	500	2018
Bangladesh	Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna	Org-Quest Research Ltd.	Face-to-face	1000	2016
Barbados	Nationally representative	DMR Insights	Face-to-face	513	2018
Belarus	Minsk, Gomel, Mogilev	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000/401	2014/2017
Belgium	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1007	2018
Belize	Belize City, Belmopan, San Ignacio/Santa Elena	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Benin	Nationally representative	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1010	2018
Bolivia	Nationally representative	Captura Consulting	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Tuzla	Kantar TNS MIB	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Botswana	Nationally representative	BJKA Consulting	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Brazil	São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador	Datum Internacional/About Brazil Market Research	Face-to-face	1049	2017
Bulgaria	Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna	Alpha Research Ltd.	Face-to-face	1001	2018
Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Koudougou	Kantar TNS	Face-to-face	1029	2017
Cambodia	Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham	Indochina Research	Face-to-face	1000	2014
Cameroon	Nationally representative	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1006	2018
Canada	Toronto, Montreal, Calgary	YouGov	Online	1000	2017
Chile	Santiago, Valparaiso/Viña del Mar, Antofagasta	Datum Internacional S.A./Cadem S.A.	Face-to-face	1011	2017
China	Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	508	2018
Colombia	Nationally representative	Tempo Group	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Costa Rica	San José, Cartago, Alajuela	Dichter and Neira	Face-to-face	561	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1011	2017
Croatia	Nationally representative	Ipsos d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1010	2018
Czech Republic	Prague, Brno, Ostrava	YouGov	Online	1013	2017
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbuji-Mayi	Kantar Public Senegal	Face-to-face	1083	2018
Denmark	Copenhagen, Aarhus, Aalborg	YouGov	Online	1017	2017
Dominica	Nationally representative	StatMark	Face-to-face	512	2018
Dominican Republic	Nationally representative	CID Latin America	Face-to-face	1014	2018
Ecuador	Guayaquil, Quito, Cuenca	Dichter and Neira	Face-to-face	703	2017
Egypt	Cairo, Alexandria, Giza	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2017
El Salvador	Nationally representative	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Estonia	Tallinn, Tartu, Narva	Norstat Eesti	Online	1010	2017
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa, Gondar, Nazret	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1037	2017
Finland	Helsinki, Espoo, Tampere	YouGov	Online	1014	2017
France	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1040	2018
Georgia	Tbilisi, Batumi, Kutaisi	ACT Market Research and Consulting Company	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Germany	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1048	2018
Ghana	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1103	2018

Country/Jurisdiction	Coverage	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Greece	Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras	YouGov	Online	1015	2017
Grenada	Nationally representative	DMR Insights	Face-to-face	500	2018
Guatemala	Nationally representative	Mercaplan Central America & Caribbean	Face-to-face	1008	2018
Guinea	Conakry, Nzerekore, Kankan	Kantar Public Senegal	Face-to-face	1065	2018
Guyana	Nationally representative	StatMark	Face-to-face	527	2018
Honduras	Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1100	2017
Hong Kong SAR, China	Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1004	2017
Hungary	Budapest, Debrecen, Szeged	Ipsos Hungary	Face-to-face	1000	2017
India	Nationally representative	Market Xcel	Face-to-face	1059	2018
Indonesia	Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung	MRI (Marketing Research Indonesia)	Face-to-face	1004	2017
Iran	Tehran, Mashhad, Isfahan	BJKA consulting with local partner MHA Research	Face-to-face	1010	2018
Italy	Rome, Milan, Naples	YouGov	Online	1004	2017
Jamaica	Kingston, Portmore, Spanish Town	Dichter and Neira	Face-to-face	401	2017
Japan	Nationally representative	Acorn Marketing & Research Consultant (M) Sdn Bhd	Online	1000	2018
Jordan	Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Kazakhstan	Almaty, Astana, Shymkent	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Kenya	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1099	2018
Kyrgyzstan	Nationally representative	Ipsos	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Lebanon	Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon	REACH SAL	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Liberia	Monrovia, Gbarnga and Buchanan	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1113	2018
Macedonia, FYR	Skopje, Kumanovo, Bitola	Ipsos doool Skopje	Face-to-face	1017	2017
Madagascar	Antananarivo, Toamasina, Antsirabe	DCDM Research	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Malawi	Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1039	2017
Malaysia	Klang Valley, Johor Bahru, Ipoh	Acorn Marketing & Research Consultant (M) Sdn Bhd	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Mali	Nationally representative	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1012	2018
Mauritania	Nationally representative	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Mauritius	Nationally representative	DCDM Research	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Mexico	Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey	Data Opinión Pública y Mercados	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Moldova	Chisinau, Balti, Cahul	Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI)	Face-to-face	1043	2017
Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar, Erdenet, Darkhan	Mongolian Marketing Consulting Group LLC	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Morocco	Casablanca, Fes, Tangier	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Mozambique	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1009	2018
Myanmar	Yangon, Mandalay, Nay Pyi Taw	Myanmar Survey Research Co., Ltd (MSR)	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Namibia	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1001	2018
Nepal	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Lalitpur	Solutions Consultant	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Netherlands	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1113	2018
New Zealand	Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch	Big Picture Marketing Strategy & Research	Online	1000	2017
Nicaragua	Managua, León, Masaya	CID-Gallup	Face-to-face	1100	2017
Niger	Niamey, Zinder, Maradi	Liaison Marketing	Face-to-face	1011	2018
Nigeria	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1083	2018
Norway	Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim	YouGov	Online	1007	2017
Pakistan	Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad	Gallup Pakistan (affiliated with Gallup International)	Face-to-face	1840	2017
Panama	Panama City, San Miguelito, Las Cumbres	Gallup Panamá	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Peru	Nationally representative	Datum Internacional S.A.	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Philippines	Manila, Cebu, Davao	APMI Partners	Face-to-face	1008	2016

Country/Jurisdiction	Coverage	Polling Company	Methodology	Sample	Year
Poland	Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz	Grupa IQS	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Portugal	Lisbon, Porto, Amadora	YouGov	Online	1016	2017
Republic of Korea	Nationally representative	Acorn Marketing & Research Consultant (M) Sdn Bhd	Online	1000	2018
Romania	Nationally representative	Alpha Research Ltd. in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Russia	Nationally representative	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Rwanda	Kigali	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	316	2018
Senegal	Pikine, Dakar, Thiès	Kantar TNS	Face-to-face	1012	2017
Serbia	Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis	Ipsos Strategic Marketing d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1002	2017
Sierra Leone	Nationally representative	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1165	2018
Singapore	Nationally representative	Survey Sampling International	Online	1000	2017
Slovenia	Ljubljana, Maribor, Celje	Ipsos d.o.o.	Face-to-face	1006	2017
South Africa	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1014	2018
Spain	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1051	2018
Sri Lanka	Colombo, Kaduwela, Maharagama	Kantar LMRB	Face-to-face	1010	2017
St. Kitts & Nevis	Nationally representative	DMR Insights	Face-to-face	500	2018
St. Lucia	Nationally representative	DMR Insights	Face-to-face	500	2018
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Nationally representative	DMR Insights	Face-to-face	500	2018
Suriname	Nationally representative	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	510	2018
Sweden	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1049	2018
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha	Infinite Insight Ltd.	Face-to-face	1037	2018
Thailand	Bangkok, Nakhon Ratchasima, Udon Thani	Infosearch Limited	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Togo	Nationally representative	Marketing Support Consultancy	Face-to-face	1005	2018
Trinidad & Tobago	Nationally representative	CID-Gallup Latin America	Face-to-face	1006	2018
Tunisia	Big Tunis, Sfax, Sousse	BJKA Consulting	Face-to-face	1001	2017
Turkey	İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir	Kantar Insights	Face-to-face	1039	2018
Uganda	Kampala, Nansana, Kira	Kantar Public East Africa	Face-to-face	1062	2018
Ukraine	Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa	GfK Ukraine	Face-to-face	1079	2017
United Arab Emirates	Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1011/200	2011/2017
United Kingdom	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1056	2018
United States	Nationally representative	YouGov	Online	1086	2018
Uruguay	Nationally representative	BM Business Partners	Face-to-face	1000	2018
Uzbekistan	Tashkent, Namangan, Samarkand	WJP in collaboration with local partner/Ipsos	Face-to-face	1000/300	2014/2018
Venezuela	Caracas, Maracaibo, Valencia	WJP in collaboration with local partner	Face-to-face	1015	2018
Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Hai Phong	Indochina Research (Vietnam) Ltd.	Face-to-face	1000	2017
Zambia	Lusaka, Kitwe, Chipata	Intraspace Market Consultancy Ltd.	Face-to-face	1014	2017
Zimbabwe	Nationally representative	Quest Research Services	Face-to-face	1001	2018

Contributing Experts

The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2019* 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 below.

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.

Afghanistan

A. R. Rahimghiyasa

Abdul Hadi Zamani
Al Mujahid Legal Services

Ahmad Jawad
Afghan Civil Society Forum Organization

Anicée Van Engeland
Cranfield University

Baryalai Hakimi
Kabul University

Bentulhuda Yaqubi
Kabul University of Medical Sciences

Bilal Ahmad Rahimi
Kandahar University

Hashmat Khalil Nadirpor
LESPA

Khalid Massoudi
Masnad Law Firm

Khalid Sekander

Mazhar Bangash
RIAA Barker Gillette

Mohammad Shafiq Hamdam
Afghan Anti-Corruption Network

Mushtari Daqiq

Rahmanullah Shahab
Afghan Anglo Legal

Sanzar Kakar
Afghanistan Holding Group

Sara Balagh
Kakar Advocates

Sayed Ramiz Husaini
USP

Shahrzad Shamim
Shajjan & Associates

Thomas Kraemer
Kakar Advocates

Zabihullah
CAHPO

Zamira Saidi
Shajjan & Associates

Anonymous Contributors

Albania

Agron Alibali
Frost & Fire Consulting

Albana Fona
LPA Law Firm

Brunilda Subashi
Universiteti Ismail Qemali Vlorë

Dorant Ekmekçiu
Hoxha, Memi & Hoxha

Drini Hakorja

Eglantina Biba
Frost & Fire Consulting

Enxhi Kallogjeri
Frost & Fire Consulting

Gentiana Tirana

Gjergji Gjika
Gjika & Associates

Irv Vaso
Kalo & Associates

Jonida Melani Braja
Wolf Theiss

Merita Gjorga

Oltjan Hoxholli
LPA Law Firm

Anonymous Contributors

Algeria

Abdelkader Zouaid

Adnane Bouchaib

Amel Benredjal

Badis Mendil

Berbar Ababakrine Seddik

Chems-Eddine Hafiz
LPA-CGR Avocats

Cylia Moulai

Ghalem Omar

Karima Chalal
Cabinet d'Avocat Karima Chalal

Khaled Goussanem
Société d'Avocats Goussanem & Aloui

Medafer Faiza
Université d'Alger

Mohamed Sadek Djane Hamed

Nabil Mellah
UNOP

Nawel Lahouel

Okba Lemdjed Bellabas

Salima Aloui
Société d'Avocats Goussanem & Aloui

Yaya Farouk

Anonymous Contributors

Angola

Adelino Naquarta

Adolfo Rasoilo

Armindo Sá Silva
Sá Silva & Associados

Barros Gaspar Simão
Gabinete Legal Angola Advogados

Campos Domingos Agostinho
CDA

Cássia Sousa

Catarina Martins Neto Fernandes
ADCA- Carvalho & Associados

Celmira Maria Domingos Matias Da Silva Lenos
Associada A Ordem Dos Advogados de Angola

Chilandissa Nilson Monteiro

Correia Vicente Pongolola
CVP - Sociedade de Advogados, R.L.

Cristiano Santana Agostinho Sanda Paciência
CKA & Associados

Domingos Ukwahali Chilala
DUCEA - Sociedade de Advogados, R.L.

E. Salessso Ribeiro

Edevaldo de Almeida Augusto

Elsa Tchicanha
Gabinete Legal Angola Advogados

Gilberto Pelinganga

Hermenegildo Teotónio da Silva e Sousa
Mosaiko - Instituto para a Cidadania

Nelson Silva
Empresa Nacional de Seguros de Angola

Orlando de Oliveira Buta

Rosa Pedro
MWENHO

Anonymous Contributors

Antigua & Barbuda

Kema Benjamin
Marshall & Co.

Stuart Alexander Lockhart
Stuart A. Lockhart Legal Services

Anonymous Contributors

Argentina

Adrián R. Tellas

Alberto Gonzalez Torres
Baker McKenzie

Alberto Justo Giles

Analia V. Durán
MBB Balado Bevilacqua Abogados

Andres Sanguinetti
Estudio Moltedo

Carlos María Ferrer Deheza
Estudio Ferrer Deheza

Claudio Jesús Santagati
Defensoria General de Lomas de Zamora

Daniela Carrara
Universidad de Buenos Aires

Dante Graña
Fundación Avedis Donabedian

Diego Silva Ortiz
Silva Ortiz, Alfonso, Pavic & Louge

Federico A. Borzi Cirilli
Ceballos & Ceballos

Gustavo Ferrante
Allende Ferrante Abogados

Humberto Federico Rios
Estudio Rios Abogados

Lucila Escriña
Marval, O'Farrell & Mairal

María Eugenia Cantenys
Marval, O'Farrell & Mairal

María Eugenia Montero
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

María Gabriela Peralta

María Paola Trigiani
Alfaro Abogados

Martin Alejandro Bello
Pirovano & Bello Abogados

Martín Langsam
Universidad Isalud

Mercedes Balado Bevilacqua
MBB Balado Bevilacqua Abogados

Mercedes Lorenzo
Hewlett Packard Enterprise

Nicolás Soler
Fulbright

Omar Esteban Fornetti
A-M-Ch-C-F-RM

P. Eugenio Aramburu
PAGBAM

Pablo Alejandro Pirovano
Pirovano & Bello Abogados

Rosa María Oller López
Estudio Jurídico Oller López & Asociados

Sandra S. Guillan
De Dios & Goyena Abogados Consultores

Silvina Sesarego

Soledad Espasandín
Estudio Jurídico Curutchet - Odriozola

Anonymous Contributors

Australia

Breen Creighton
RMIT University

Brendan Ashdown
John Toohey Chambers

David Hooke SC

Edouard Tursan d'Espaignet
University of Newcastle; University of New England

Esther Stern
Flinders University of South Australia

Fiona McDonald
Australian Centre for Health Law Research

George Williams <i>University of New South Wales</i>	Martin Risak <i>University of Vienna</i>	Imran Anwar <i>Tanjib Alam & Associates</i>	Esther Obiora Arthur <i>Rehoboth Law Chambers</i>	Maksim Shapelevich <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>
Greg Patmore <i>University of Sydney</i>	Rupert Manhart <i>Manhart Einsle Partner Rechtsanwälte; ÖRAK</i>	Imteaz Mannan <i>Save the Children</i>	Jaydene O. Thomas <i>Capital Law Chambers</i>	Oksana Puchkovskaya <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>
James A. Gillespie <i>Menzies Centre for Health Policy</i>	Thomas Frad <i>Karasek Wietrzyk Rechtsanwälte GmbH</i>	Junayed Ahmed Chowdhury <i>Vertex Chambers</i>	Jefferson Cumberbatch <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Serg Gartsev <i>RSO "Your Chance"</i>
Kate Burns <i>University of Technology Sydney</i>	Thomas Hofmann <i>PALLAS HOFMANN</i>	Khandaker Mashfique Ahmed <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Sharon R. Harris <i>Harris & Harris Law</i>	Tatiana Ignatovskaya <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>
Lucinda Browne <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Anonymous Contributors	M. Rafiqul Islam Chowdhury <i>M. R. I. Chowdhury & Associates</i>	Tanya A. Hinds	Vadzim Samaryn <i>Belarusian State University</i>
Mary Anne Noone <i>La Trobe University</i>	Bahamas	Mahim al Hasan <i>Vertex Chambers</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Vasili Zavadski <i>TimeAct</i>
Mary E. Crock <i>Sydney Law School</i>	Ashley D. Williams <i>Alexiou, Knowles & Co.</i>	Masud Khan <i>The Legal Circle</i>	Alena Salei <i>Borovtsov & Salei Law Firm</i>	Viachaslav Shastak
Merrilyn Walton <i>University of Sydney</i>	Demetria Severe	Md Khademul Islam Choyon <i>Sattar&Co.</i>	Alexander Botian <i>Borovtsov & Salei Law Firm</i>	Vital Kalyada <i>VVK law</i>
Neil James <i>Australia Defence Association</i>	Joseph A. Walker <i>Halsbury Chambers</i>	Md Salequzzaman <i>Supreme Court of Bangladesh; The Legal Era</i>	Alexey Korol <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Vitali Nikanovich <i>EDU-HUB</i>
Nicholas Cowdery <i>University of Sydney; University of New South Wales</i>	Koren Debi Williams <i>Williams Fidulex</i>	Mir Shamsur Rahman <i>University of Asia Pacific</i>	Aliaksandr Dzerhachou <i>Human Rights Center "Spring"</i>	Yury Evgeny Razvodovsky <i>International Academy of Sobriety</i>
Peter Cashman <i>University of Sydney</i>	Nerissa A. Greene <i>Halsbury Chambers</i>	Muhammad Rashel Siddiqui <i>Rashel's Law Corner</i>	Aliaksei Kralko <i>Belarusian Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Peter Sainsbury <i>University of Sydney</i>	Ron O. Pinder	S. H. Taskeen Emon <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Anastasia Morgun <i>Borovtsov & Salei Law Firm</i>	Belgium
Sarah Hill <i>Selborne Chambers</i>	Sharanda Humes-Forbes	S. M. Abid Ur Rahman <i>Tanjib Alam & Associates</i>	Anatoly Leshanok <i>Republican Public Association "People Plus"</i>	Ann Witters <i>Claeys & Engels</i>
Sean Cooney <i>University of Melbourne</i>	Shavon D. Bethel <i>Douglas Sands & Associates</i>	Sabbir Hossain <i>Solidarity Center Bangladesh</i>	Andrei Famenka <i>World Health Organization</i>	Arent Lievens <i>Advocatenkantoor Lievens & Lievens</i>
Simon Rice <i>University of Sydney</i>	Tavares K. LaRoda <i>Sunshine Holdings Limited</i>	Salman Sadiq Khan <i>FM Associates</i>	Andrei Vaso <i>Gomel Regional Narcological Dispensery</i>	Christoph Van der Elst <i>Tilburg University; Gent University</i>
Tom Faunce <i>Australian National University</i>	Vann P. Gaitor <i>Higgs & Johnson</i>	Shahana Rahman <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Artemev Sergej; Artsemyeu Siarhei <i>Belorussian State University</i>	Damas François <i>CHU de Liège</i>
Veronica Taylor <i>Australian National University</i>	Wayne R. Munroe <i>Munroe & Associates</i>	Shakina Akter <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Dmitry Kovalchik <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Freek Louckx <i>Universiteit Antwerpen; Vrije Universiteit Brussel</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Anonymous Contributors	Tanim Hussain Shawon <i>Supreme Court of Bangladesh</i>	Dmitry Petrovich	Jean Jacquemain <i>Université Libre de Bruxelles</i>
Austria	Bangladesh	Tanvir Quader <i>Vertex Chambers</i>	Dmitry Semashko <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Jean-Marc Gollier <i>Eubelius</i>
Clemens Egermann <i>Barnert Egermann Illigasch Rechtsanwälte GmbH</i>	A. H. M. Belal Chowdhury <i>FM Associates</i>	Tanzeer Ahmad <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Elena Sapego <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Jean-Michel Dogné <i>Université de Namur</i>
Gerhard Jarosch <i>Eurojust</i>	A. S. M. Alamgir <i>Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research</i>	Tasmiah Nuhiya Ahmed <i>Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs</i>	Elena Sheleg <i>Stepanovski, Papakul and Partners</i>	Jelle Janssens <i>Ghent University</i>
Ivo Greiter <i>Greiter Pegger Kofler & Partners</i>	Ali Asif Khan <i>Law Firm Hossain & Khan Associates</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Kanna Kostevich <i>International University MITSO</i>	Johan Put <i>University of Leuven</i>
Julian Feichtinger <i>CHSH</i>	Badhan Roy <i>Rahman's Chambers</i>	Barbados	Kirill Tomashevski <i>International University MITSO</i>	Luk Delbrouck
Karl Stoeger <i>University of Graz</i>	Bilqis Amin Hoque <i>Environment and Population Research Centre</i>	Andrew C. Ferreira <i>Chancery Chambers</i>	Lada Maisenia <i>Borovtsov & Salei Law Firm</i>	Pascal Vanderveeren
Manfred Ketzner <i>Hausmaninger Kletter</i>	Darras Abdullah <i>Tanjib Alam & Associates</i>	Andrew C. Greaves	Maksim Maksimov <i>Verkhovodko & Partners LLC</i>	Patrick Henry
Martin Reinisch <i>Brauneis Kluser Prändl Attorneys at Law</i>	Farhana Islam Khan <i>Syed Ishtiaq Ahmed & Associates</i>	Chester L. Sue <i>Chester L. Sue & Co.</i>	Valerie Flohimont <i>Université de Namur</i>	Vincent Chiavetta <i>LITIS S</i>
	Ferdausur Rahman <i>A.S & Associates</i>	Denise Haynes <i>LuminLaw</i>		
	Gazi Md Rokib Bin Hossain <i>The Legal Circle</i>	Diana R. Douglin <i>ReginaLex</i>		
	Ibtida Farhat Tropa <i>A.S & Associates</i>			

Xavier Van Der Smissen Yves Brulard DBB Anonymous Contributors Belize Adler G. L. Waight Barrow & Williams LLP Estevan Perera Estevan Perera & Company LLP Marvin L. Manzanero Ministry of Health Rodwell R. A. Williams Barrow & Williams LLP Ryan J. Wrobel Wrobel & Co. Tania Moody Barrow & Williams LLP Victor M. D. Lizarraga Sr. UHS Wayne A. Piper Eisen Consultancy Anonymous Contributors Benin Adebisi Adam Sadia RIFONGA Adeloui Arsène-Joël Université d'Abomey-Calavi Agathe Affougnon Ago Barreau du Bénin Aline Odje Barnabe Georges Gbago Barreau du Bénin Bertin Koudouffo Ministère de la Santé; Croix- Rouge Béninoise César Guegni Cabinet d'Avocats Charles Badou U & Partners Charles Badou Cabinet d'Avocats Charles Badou U & Partners Chris Balogoun Christian Chaffa Ministère de la Santé Elie N. Vlavonou Kponou Barreau du Bénin Félix Fanou Université d'Abomey-Calavi Gonçalves Wilfrid Eric Université d'Abomey-Calavi Guedje Ludovic Hugues Pognon Société Civile Professionnelle d'Avocats Pognon & Detchenou	Justin Y. Tossou PSI Justine Françoise Houzanne Réseau des ONG et Associations des femmes contre la féminisation du VIH-Sida Lucien Dossou-Gbete Clinique Louis Pasteur Marius W. de Jong Ministry of Foreign Affairs Nadine Dossou Sakponou Ore Yewou Akotchwiwa Gisele Université d'Abomey-Calavi Pierre Togbe Université d'Abomey-Calavi Sadikou Ayo Alao Gerddes Afrique Anonymous Contributors Bolivia Arletta Añez Valdez Carlos Gerke Siles Estudio Jurídico Gerke Ernesto Rojas Cabrera Universidad Mayor de San Simón Cochabamba Heidy María Sandoval Natusch Indacochea & Asociados Ivan Cáceres Ibañez Caceres & Asoc. Ivan Lima Magne Centro de Estudios Sobre Justicia y Participación Javier Mir Peña Mir & Asociados Jorge Omar Mostajo Barrios Universidad Mayor de San Andrés José Carlos Bernal Guevara & Gutiérrez, S.C. José Ramiro Vega José Ramiro Vega SRL Juan José Lima M. Centro de Estudios Sobre Justicia y Participación Julio César Landívar Castro Guevara & Gutiérrez, S.C. Luis Félix A. Alípez Echazú Academia Nacional de Ciencias Jurídicas Manuel Urenda Urenda Abogados Milenka Saavedra Muñoz Bufete Aguirre Sociedad Civil Mónica Vivian Céspedes Machicao	Nicolás Soliz Peinado Salazar & Asociados Raul A. Baldivia Baldivia Unzaga & Asociados Rene Soria Saucedo Boston University Rodrigo Jimenez Cusicanqui Salazar & Asociados Roger Marcelo Longaric Saucedo Indacochea & Asociados Rosario Baptista Sandra Salinas C.R. & F. Rojas Sergio Mario Reynolds Ruiz Bufete Reynolds Legal Advice Teddy Cuentas Bascopé Víctor Vargas Montaña Herrera & Abogados Yerko Ilijic Crosa Proyecto ACCESO, California Western School of Law Anonymous Contributors Bosnia & Herzegovina Adnan Duraković University of Zenica Andrea Zubović-Devedžić CMS Reich-Rohrwig Heinz Denis Pajić University of Mostar Džemal Bijedić Emir Spaho Law Office Spaho Enisa Mesic Society of Nephrology, Dialysis and Kidney Transplantation in Bosnia and Herzegovina Hana Korać University of Travnik; International University of Novi Pazar Lana Bubalo University of Mostar Džemal Bijedić Lejla Balić University of Sarajevo Mehmed Ganic International University of Sarajevo Mehmed Spaho Law Office Spaho Meliha Powlakic University of Sarajevo Miralem Porobic Mirela Cokic Dzinic University of Tuzla	Mirjana Šarkinović Ognjen Rižić International University of Sarajevo Osman Sinanović University of Tuzla Samil Ramić Municipal Court in Bugojno Selma Mezetovic Medic University of Sarajevo Slaven Dizdar Marić & Co. Law Firm Ltd. Zijad Dzafic University of Tuzla Zijad Hasić Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina Zinka Grbo University of Sarajevo Anonymous Contributors Botswana Abdool Rahim Khan Rahim Khan & Co. Bugalo Maripe University of Botswana Buhle Ncube LegalWise Botswana Edward Fashole Luke II Luke & Associates Emmanuel Kagiso Jani Tshekiso Ditiro & Jani Legal Practice Joanne Robinson Osei-Ofei Swabi & Company Kwadwo Osei-Ofei Osei-Ofei Swabi & Company Lethogonolo Makgane Makgane Attorneys Moagi Moloji Minchin & Kelly - DLA Piper Africa Mpho Nothothozela Serumola Bookbinder Business Law Munyaka Wadaira Makuyana Makuyana Legal Practice Neo Thelma Moatlhodi Mbeha Attorneys Patrick Akhiwu Pakmed Group Piyush Shama Piyush Sharma Attorneys & Co. Tapiwa Gachala Osei-Ofei Swabi & Company Tshekiso Tshekiso Tshekiso Ditiro & Jani Legal Practice	Anonymous Contributors Brazil Abel Simão Amaro Veirano Advogados Adriana L. S. Lamounier Rodrigues Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais Alexandre Fragoso Silvestre Briganti Advogados Alexandre Gustavo Melo Franco de Moraes Bahia Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto Ana Paula Avila Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul Ana Paula de Barcellos Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro André de Melo Ribeiro Dias Carneiro Advogados Beto Vasconcelos Carlos Ayres Maeda, Ayres e Sarubbi Advogados Carolina Dzimidas Haber Defensoria Pública do Estado do Rio de Janeiro Carolina Giesbrecht Forte Korbage de Castro Korbage de Castro Sociedade de Advocacia Chiavelli Facenda Falavigno Universidade de São Paulo Cynthia Lessa Da Costa Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora Daniel Bushatsky Advocacia Bushatsky Daniel de Pádua Andrade Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais David Braga Junior Hospital dos Servidores Públicos do Estado de São Paulo Elival da Silva Ramos Universidade de São Paulo Emílio Peluso Neder Meyer Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais Eraldo Silva Júnior Defensoria Pública da União Estêvão Mallet Universidade de São Paulo Fabio Martins Di Jorge Di Jorge Advocacia Fabio Queiroz Pereira Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
--	---	--	---	--

Fábio Ulhoa Coelho <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo</i>	Márcio Souza Guimarães <i>Márcio Guimarães Advogados Associados</i>	Rômulo Soares Valentini <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>	Stanley B. Gyoshev <i>University of Exeter</i>	Pascaline Sobgho
Felipe Asensi <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Maria Celina Bodin de Moraes <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro; Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Sérgio Cruz Arenhart <i>Ministério Público Federal</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Regis Elisee W. Bonkougou
Fernanda Vargas Terrazas <i>Conselho Nacional de Secretarias Municipais de Saúde</i>	Maria Clara Oliveira Santos <i>Universidade Federal de São João del-Rei</i>	Sergio Mannheimer <i>Andrade & Fichtner Advogados</i>	Burkina Faso	Salifou Konfe <i>Ministère de la Santé</i>
Fernando Aith <i>University of São Paulo</i>	Maria Valéria Junho Penna <i>Federal University of Rio de Janeiro</i>	Soraia Ghassan Saleh <i>Saleh Advogados Associados</i>	Abdoul Karim Saidou <i>Université Ouaga II</i>	Samuel Ibrahim Guitanga <i>Barreau du Burkina Faso</i>
Flávia Souza Máximo Pereira <i>Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto</i>	Mariana Chies Santiago Santos <i>Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais</i>	Sueli Gandolfi Dallari <i>Universidade de São Paulo</i>	Abdoulaye Soma <i>Société Burkinabé de Droit Constitutionnel</i>	Souleymane Tassemebedo <i>Centre Muraz</i>
Gabriel Costa <i>Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.</i>	Marilia Bense Othero <i>University of São Paulo</i>	Suzana De Queiroz Alves <i>Defensoria Pública da União</i>	Abdul Gafar Victoir Couliadiaty <i>Centre Muraz</i>	Stephane Tiendrebeogo <i>Major Conseils Sarl</i>
Gerson Luiz Carlos Branco <i>Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sol</i>	Matheus Cherulli Alcantara Viana <i>Viana e Azevedo Advogados</i>	Teresa Ancona Lopez <i>Universidade de São Paulo</i>	Apollinaire Joachimson Kyélem de Tambela <i>Barreau du Burkina Faso; Centre de Recherches Internationales et Stratégiques</i>	Ter Tiero Elias Dah <i>Centre Muraz</i>
Guilherme Bier Barcelos Rossi, Maffini, Milman & Grandó Advogados	Mauricio Faragone <i>Faragone Advogados</i>	Thiago Bottino <i>Fundação Getúlio Vargas</i>	Baimanai Angelain Poda	Thomas Ouedraogo <i>Ministère de la Santé</i>
Helois Estellita <i>Fundação Getúlio Vargas</i>	Mauricio Maleck Coutinho	Victor Hugo Criscuolo Bosen <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>	Boubacar Nacro <i>Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Sourô Sanou</i>	Traore Youl Yeri Silvie <i>Ministère de la Santé</i>
Igor Parente <i>Shell Brasil Petróleo Ltda.</i>	Michael Freitas Mohallem <i>Fundação Getúlio Vargas</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Boubakar Toure <i>Université Ouaga I Pr Joseph Ki-Zerbo; Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Yalgado Ouédraogo</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Jéssica de Paula Bueno da Silva <i>Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto</i>	Paulo Marcos Rodrigues Brancher <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo</i>	Bulgaria	Boukary Ouedraogo <i>Ministère de la Santé</i>	Cambodia
José Ricardo dos Santos Luz Júnior <i>Braga Nascimento e Zilio Advogados Associados</i>	Paulo Rogério Sehn <i>Trench, Rossi e Watanabe Advogados</i>	Andrey Delchev <i>Andrey Delchev & Partners</i>	Bruno Ki <i>Pathfinder International</i>	Billy Chia-Lung Tai
Juliana Cesario Alvim Gomes <i>Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro</i>	Pedro Freitas <i>Veirano Advogados</i>	Assen Vassilev <i>Center for Economic Strategy and Competitiveness</i>	Etienne Seni <i>Cabinet FUTURJURIS</i>	Fil Blando Tabayoyong, Jr. <i>Pannasatra University of Cambodia</i>
Leandro Bonini Farias <i>Coutinho e Farias Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Rafael Maffini <i>Rossi, Maffini, Milman & Grandó Advogados; UFRGS</i>	Atanas Slavov <i>Sofia University</i>	Habib Ahmed Djiga <i>Université Ouaga II</i>	Kit Touch <i>Community Legal Education Center</i>
Lília Carvalho Finelli <i>Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais</i>	Rafael Villac Vicente de Carvalho <i>Peixoto & Cury Advogados</i>	Denitsa Rukanova <i>Sofia Bar Association</i>	Hama Diallo <i>Université Ouaga I Pr Joseph Ki-Zerbo</i>	Long Kimheang <i>Housing Rights Task Force</i>
Luciano Feldens <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul</i>	Raoni Macedo Bielschowsky <i>Universidade Federal de Uberlândia</i>	Gergana Ilieva	Hamidou Lamoussa Ouattara <i>SCPA Loyalty</i>	Sia Phearum <i>Housing Rights Task Force</i>
Luis Eduardo Serra Netto <i>Duarte Garcia, Serra Netto e Terra</i>	Raquel Betty de Castro Pimenta <i>Tribunal Regional do Trabalho da 3ª Região</i>	Hristo Botev	Ilboudo G. Patrick <i>Agence de Medecine Preventive</i>	Sophea Im <i>ISDC</i>
Marcelo Guedes Nunes <i>Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo</i>	Raquel Lima Scalcon <i>Humboldt Universität zu Berlin</i>	Ivan Marinov <i>Delchev & Partners</i>	Issoufou Tiendrebeogo <i>Association African Solidarité</i>	Sopheap Chak <i>Cambodian Center for Human Rights</i>
Marcia Mannheimer	Roberta de Freitas Campos <i>Fundação Oswaldo Cruz</i>	Ivelina Vassileva; Stefana Tsekova <i>Schoenherr</i>	Judith Delwende Waongo <i>ADEP</i>	Sopheap Suos <i>Housing Rights Task Force</i>
Marcia Vilapiano Gomes Primos <i>Primos e Primos Advogados</i>	Rodrigo Giordano de Castro <i>Peixoto & Cury Advogados</i>	Jenia Dimitrova <i>CMS Cameron McKenna Nabarro Olswang</i>	Kassem Salam Sourwema <i>Université Ouaga II</i>	Yun Mane
Marcio Caldas <i>Caldas & Ricciardi Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Roberto de Freitas Campos <i>Fundação Oswaldo Cruz</i>	Lachezar Raichev <i>Penkov, Markov & Partners</i>	Koulika Arnaud Nikiema <i>CREFAS Consulting Group</i>	Anonymous Contributors
	Rodrigo Infantozzi	Lidia Mladenova Georgieva <i>Medical University, Sofia</i>	Küssome Paulin Somda <i>Ministère de la Santé</i>	Cameroon
		Momiana Guneva <i>Burgas Free University</i>	Mamadou Traoré <i>Cabinet d'Avocats M.S.T</i>	Alain Christian Bikoe <i>Centre Africain de Recherches sur les Politiques Energétiques et Minières</i>
		Nikolai Hristov <i>Medical University, Sofia</i>	Moussa Ouedraogo <i>MADT</i>	Asibong Queenta <i>The Abeng Law Firm</i>
		Pavel Petkov	Nonkani Wendyam Gérard <i>Ministère de la Santé</i>	Benjamin Fomba Kamga <i>Université de Yaoundé 2</i>
		Peter Petrov <i>Yosifova, Ivanov & Petrov</i>	Olivier O. Yelkouny	Bérenger Yves Meuke Boutchouang <i>SCPA Jurifis Consult</i>
		Petko Salchev <i>National Center of Public Health and Analyses</i>		Bethmba Yanou Nadine <i>Barreau du Cameroun</i>
				Charles Harold Kooh <i>The Abeng Law Firm</i>
				Christian Aime Chofor Che <i>Government of Cameroon; University of Pretoria</i>

Epanty Mbanda <i>D. Moukouri & Partners Law Firm</i>	Daniel M. Campbell <i>Cox & Palmer</i>	Humberto Sánchez Pacheco <i>Defensoría Penal Pública</i>	Angela María Ruiz Sternberg <i>Universidad del Rosario</i>	Sonia Botero <i>Universidad Libre</i>
Hyacinthe Fansi <i>NFM Avocats Associés</i>	Fabien Gélinas <i>McGill University</i>	Javier Soto Solís <i>Eyzaguirre & Cía.</i>	Carlos Andrés Gómez González <i>Universidad Jorge Tadeo Lozano</i>	Anonymous Contributors Congo, Dem. Rep.
Ismael Dongkeu <i>The Abeng Law Firm</i>	Finn Makela <i>Université de Sherbrooke</i>	Jorge A. Canales González <i>Peralta & Gutiérrez Abogados</i>	Carlos Arturo Toro Lopez	Adonis Alphonse Bope <i>RCP</i>
Jean Joseph Claude Siewe <i>Siewe & Partners Law Firm</i>	Gaynor Roger <i>Shibley Righton LLP</i>	Jorge Bofill Genzsch <i>Bofill Escobar Abogados</i>	Carolina Posada Isaacs <i>Posse Herrera Ruiz</i>	Alain Mboko Iyeti <i>Ministère de la Santé Publique</i>
Jean Stéphane Tang Mbembe <i>The Abeng Law Firm</i>	Jabeur Fathally <i>University of Ottawa</i>	Juan Enrique Vargas <i>Universidad Diego Portales</i>	David F. Varela <i>Pontificia Universidad Javeriana</i>	Alexis Kumabuene Kinda
Jean-Aimé Kounga <i>The Abeng Law Firm</i>	Karen Busby <i>University of Manitoba</i>	Juan Pablo Cox Leixelard <i>Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez</i>	Eduardo Cárdenas <i>Dentons Cardenas & Cardenas</i>	Amani Cibambo <i>Cabinet Amani</i>
John Morfaw <i>Strategic Development Initiatives</i>	Lise Desmarais <i>Université de Sherbrooke</i>	Luis Parada <i>DLA Piper</i>	Elizabeth Castillo <i>Municipio de Santiago de Cali</i>	Annie Bambe Cikunda <i>Forum pour les Droits des Jeunes et Enfants au Congo</i>
Joyce Nyamboli <i>Destiny Chambers</i>	Michel W. Drapeau <i>University of Ottawa</i>	Manuel Jiménez Pflingsthorn <i>Jara del Favero Abogados</i>	Enrique Álvarez Posada <i>Lloreda Camacho & Co.</i>	Centre d'Assistance Juridique
Justin Tentienu Njifack <i>UNDP</i>	Nayha Acharya <i>Dalhousie University</i>	Manuel José Fernández B.	Guillermo Hernando Bayona Combariza	Charles L. Kitenge <i>Coordination Médicale Bralima</i>
Laurence Djeutchou Mouafo <i>NFM Avocats Associés</i>	Patrick Essiminy <i>Stikeman Elliott</i>	María Inés Horvitz Lennon <i>Universidad de Chile</i>	Gustavo Quintero Navas <i>Universidad de los Andes</i>	Charles-Mugagga Mushizi Bashushana <i>Centre d'Echanges pour des Réformes Juridiques et Institutionnelles</i>
Martin Kamako <i>Cabinet Kamako</i>	Ram Sankaran <i>Sharma Harsanyi</i>	María Trinidad Cifuentes Silva <i>Claro y Cía.</i>	Ignacio Santamaria <i>Lloreda Camacho & Co.</i>	Cicéron Bulakio Mvuama <i>Barreau de Kinshasa/Gombe</i>
Nicaise Ibohn Bata <i>INB Law Firm</i>	Thomas A. Cromwell <i>Borden Ladner Gervais LLP</i>	Martín Besio Hernández <i>Universidad Diego Portales</i>	Joe Bonilla Gálvez <i>Muñoz Tamayo & Asociados</i>	Didier Mukuna Kadima <i>Barreau de Kinshasa/Gombe</i>
Njini Rose Futrih Ngong <i>Regional Hospital Bemenda</i>	Ulisce Desmarais <i>Desmarais Desvignes Crespo s.e.n.c.r.l.</i>	Michele Daroch Sagredo <i>Abdala & Cía. Abogados</i>	Jorge Acosta-Reyes <i>Universidad del Norte</i>	Dieudonné Kaluba Dibwa <i>Université de Kinshasa; Cabinet Pr Grégoire Bakandeja & Associés</i>
Noé Momha <i>Cabinet Cameroun Audit Conseil</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Patricio Morales Aguirre <i>Estudio Jurídico Pérez Donoso</i>	Jorge Andrés Amézquita Toro <i>C3 Corporate Control of Crime S.A.S</i>	Dullin Banzuzi <i>Organisation pour la Protection et Promotion des Droits Humains</i>
Polycarp Ngufor Forkum <i>National Advanced Police School</i>	Chile	Ramón García Odgers <i>Universidad Católica de la Santísima Concepción</i>	Jorge Enrique Galvis Tovar <i>Lloreda Camacho & Co.</i>	Édouard Kabukapua Bitangila <i>Barreau de Kinshasa/Gombe</i>
Rose Gana Fomban Leke <i>Université de Yaoundé I</i>	Andrea Abascal <i>Jara del Favero Abogados</i>	Raúl Novoa Galán	Jorge Lara Urbaneja <i>LaraConsultores</i>	Emmanuel Kabupwe
Serge N. Zelezeck	Benjamín Garretón Smart <i>Eyzaguirre & Cía.</i>	Regina Ingrid Díaz Tolosa <i>Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins</i>	Juan Pablo Cruz Escobar <i>SEMTRAV</i>	Emmanuel Umpula Nkumba <i>African Resource Watch</i>
Stanley Abane <i>The Abeng Law Firm</i>	Carlos Ossandón Salas <i>Eluchans y Compañía Abogados</i>	Ricardo Lillo <i>Universidad Diego Portales</i>	Luis Alberto Tafur Calderón <i>Universidad del Valle</i>	Eric Makaya
Tarh Besong Frambo <i>Commonwealth Department</i>	Caterina Guidi Moggia <i>Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez</i>	Roberto Guerrero V. <i>Guerrero Olivos</i>	Marcela Castro <i>Universidad de los Andes</i>	Freddy Lokossa Mbokoso
Tommy Agbor Nkongho <i>Kouengoua & Mbattang Law Firm</i>	Daniela Horvitz Lennon <i>Horvitz & Cía.</i>	Anonymous Contributors	María Transito Díaz del Castillo <i>Universidad del Valle</i>	Freddy Mulamba Senene <i>Centre d'Arbitrage du Congo</i>
Woumbou Nzetchie Alain Bruno	Edmundo Varas K. <i>Morales & Besa</i>	China	Martha Eugenia Uribe Mutis <i>Docente Universitaria</i>	Grégoire Bakandeja wa Mpungu <i>Université de Kinshasa; Cabinet Pr Grégoire Bakandeja & Associés</i>
Zakariaou Njoumemi <i>Health Economics Research and Evaluation for Development Results</i>	Eduardo González Lara <i>Universidad de Valparaíso</i>	Daniel Albrecht <i>Starke</i>	Mauricio Bello <i>Baker McKenzie</i>	Henri Christin Longendja <i>Collectif 24</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Felipe Hurtado P. <i>Hurtado & Cía. Abogados</i>	Qingjie He <i>Yunnan Institute of Medical Information</i>	Patricia Vergara Gómez <i>Gómez Pinzón Abogados</i>	Hilaire Kabuya Kabeya Tshilobo
Canada	Fernando Lolás Stepke <i>Universidad de Chile</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Paula Samper Salazar <i>Gómez Pinzón Abogados</i>	Hugues Ngoy Nsenga <i>Division Provinciale de la Santé du Haut Katanga</i>
Alexander Crizzle <i>University of Saskatchewan</i>	Fernando Maturana Crino <i>Eyzaguirre & Cía.</i>	Colombia	Rafael Tuesca Molina <i>Universidad del Norte</i>	Ifeka Momponza Benjamin
Brian Etherington <i>University of Windsor</i>	Fernando Patricio Hidalgo Araya <i>Universidad Bernardo O'Higgins</i>	Alba Yaneth Rincón Méndez <i>Universidad Industrial de Santander</i>	Raúl A. Suárez A.	
Brian Langille <i>University of Toronto</i>	Gabriela Novoa <i>Red de Salud UC CHRISTUS</i>	Alfonso Plana Bodén <i>ARI Consulting Group S.A.S.</i>	Ricardo Posada Maya <i>Universidad de los Andes</i>	
	Gonzalo Hoyl Moreno <i>Hoyl Alliende & Cía. Abogados</i>	Andrés Esteban Naranjo Barrera <i>ARI Consulting Group S.A.S.</i>		

J. Paul Habibu Safari <i>Cabinet Chikuru & Associés</i>	Samuel Dimuene <i>International Dimuene Law Firm</i>	Luis Gerardo González Aguilar <i>Universidad Costa Rica</i>	Kone Dogbemin G. <i>SCPA Nambeya-Dogbemin & Associés</i>	Daniel Barto
Jean Michel Mvondo <i>Réseau d'Education Civique au Congo</i>	Symphorien Kapinga K. Nkashama <i>Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Sur l'Etat de Droit en Afrique</i>	Marco Durante Calvo <i>BDS Asesores Jurídicos</i>	Lynda Dadié-Sangaret <i>Cabinet Dadié-Sangaret & Associés</i>	Hedvika Hartmanova <i>Hartmanova & Steininger</i>
Jean-Moise Djoli <i>Cabinet Djoli et Associés</i>	Tanayi Mbuy Mbiye <i>Centre d'Arbitrage du Congo</i>	María del Rocío Quirós Arroyo <i>Bufete AG Legal</i>	Niangadou Aliou	Helena Hangler <i>Schoenherr</i>
Jean-Paul Divengi Nzambi <i>Fondation Bongisa Mokili</i>	Thérèse Mambu <i>Université de Kinshasa</i>	Miguel Ruiz-Herrera <i>Lex Counsel</i>	Paterne Mambo <i>Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny</i>	Jan Hurdík <i>Masaryk University Brno</i>
Jeff Iushima	Vianney Kanku <i>Action Contre l'Impunité pour le Droits Humains</i>	Pablo Enrique Guier Acosta <i>Asejur Abogados</i>	Patrice Kouassi	Jan Poláček <i>Poláček Tryznová & Prudlová</i>
Jérémie Kabambi Mukoka <i>Alternative Citoyenne Pour Les Droits De L'homme</i>	Yav Katshung Joseph <i>Yav & Associates</i>	Ramón Yglesias Piza <i>Bufete Mora Yglesias y Asociados</i>	Pierre Tanoh Diavatché <i>Barreau de Côte d'Ivoire</i>	Jitka Kadlíčková
Joseph Cihunda Hengelela <i>Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Sur l'Etat de Droit en Afrique</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Randall Madrigal Madrigal <i>Comisión Derecho a la Salud; Colegio de Abogados</i>	Raphaël Abauleth <i>CHU Cocody</i>	Lukáš Prudil <i>AK PRUDIL a spol., S.R.O.</i>
Julien Iyamulemye <i>Barreau de Kinshasa/Gombe</i>	Costa Rica	Rodrigo Oreamuno B. <i>Facio & Cañas</i>	Souleymane Sakho <i>SCPA Sakho-Yapobi-Fofana</i>	Michal Peškar
Kayembe Mutamba Joseph <i>Ministère de la Santé Publique</i>	Alejandro Batalla	Ruben Hernandez Valle <i>Universidad Costa Rica</i>	Tigby Junior Franck Wilfried	Miloslav Jančík
Kilomba Sumaili Adolphe <i>Congolese Centre for Transitional Justice</i>	Ana Lucía Espinoza Blanco	Sergio Amador <i>Batalla Salto Luna</i>	Youan Gotre Jules <i>AMEPOUH</i>	Pavel Holec <i>Holec, Zuska & Partners</i>
Laurent Okuma <i>Justice for Victims of Congo</i>	Anabelle López D. <i>Central Law</i>	Wilberth Elías Montenegro Reyes <i>Bufete AG Legal</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Radek Matouš <i>Dvořák Hager & Partners</i>
Lebrun Kembo <i>Fondation Bongisa Mokili</i>	Armando Alberto Guardia Sasso <i>Guardia & Cubero</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Croatia	Stepan Holub <i>Holubova Advokati, S.R.O.</i>
Liévin Kapend <i>PNMLS</i>	Arnoldo André Tinoco <i>Lexincorp</i>	Cote d'Ivoire	Alan Soric <i>Soric & Tomekovic Dunda Attorneys</i>	Tomas Cihula <i>Kinstellar</i>
Lumbu Faila Carole <i>Dynamique des Femmes sur les Ressources Naturelles</i>	Arturo Herrera Barquero <i>Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social</i>	Affeli Alla <i>Barreau de Côte d'Ivoire</i>	Anita Krizmanic <i>Macesic & Partners LLC</i>	Tomas Matejovsky <i>CMS Cameron McKenna Nabarro Olswang</i>
Lydie Kazhu C. <i>KMCL</i>	Benjamín Gutiérrez Contreras <i>BG&A Abogados Corporativos</i>	Alexandre Baïro <i>Klemet Sawadogo Kouadio</i>	Arsen Bacic <i>University of Split</i>	Veronika Prudlová <i>Poláček Tryznová & Prudlová</i>
Mamy Ngole	Carlos H. Pacheco <i>AB&P Abogados</i>	Arci Eric Djélardjé <i>Cabinet Kignaman Soro et Associés</i>	Boris Kozjak <i>Boris Kozjak Law Office</i>	Vojtech Steininger <i>Hartmanova & Steininger</i>
Marie Nyombo Zaina <i>Réseau Nationale des ONG pour le Développement de la Femme</i>	Carlos Humberto Góngora Fuentes	Arsene Dable	Boris Šavorić <i>Šavorić & Partners LLC</i>	Zuzana Candigliota <i>Liga Lidských Práv</i>
Modeste Mulumba Mwamba <i>Avocats Sans Frontieres RDC</i>	Carlos José Valerio Monge	Charles Kignima	Darko Jurišić <i>County Hospital Dr. J. Benzević</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Ngoma Miezi Kintaudi <i>SANRU ASBL</i>	Enrique López Jiménez <i>Dentons Muñoz</i>	Eric Bably <i>BK & Associates</i>	Floriana Bulić-Jakuš <i>University of Zagreb</i>	Denmark
Nsangana Biaya Yvette <i>Action Contre l'Impunité pour le Droits Humains</i>	Ewald Acuña Blanco <i>Bufete Acuña & Asociados</i>	Fotienworo Mathias Coulibaly <i>Société d'Avocats JurisFortis</i>	Ivo Grga <i>Law Office Ivo Grga</i>	Anette Storgaard <i>Aarhus University</i>
Pacifique Muhindo Magadju <i>Université Catholique de Bukavu</i>	Fátima Porras Moya <i>Martínez & Porras Abogados</i>	Geneviève Diallo <i>Réseaux Paix et Sécurité des Femmes dans l'Espace</i>	Jelena Zjacic <i>Macesic & Partners LLC</i>	Anne Brandt Christensen <i>Advokatfirmaet Brandt Christensen</i>
Patrick Katebe Kaisa <i>Barreau de Kinshasa/Gombe</i>	Fernán Vargas <i>Lex Counsel</i>	Géraldine Odehoury-Koudou <i>Barreau de Côte d'Ivoire</i>	Marko Borsky	Anne Kathrine Schøn <i>Labora Legal</i>
Roger Kabeya Mulumba <i>Barreau de Kinshasa/Gombe</i>	Francisco José Aguilar Urbina <i>Publicola Project</i>	Gonsan Zozoe <i>AFDP</i>	Marko Lovrić <i>Marko Lovrić Law Office</i>	Chalida Svastisalee <i>Copenhagen Professional College</i>
Roger Mulumba Katamba <i>Cabinet d'Avocats RMK et Associes</i>	Gabriel Lizama Oliger <i>Lexing Costa Rica</i>	Jerome Coulibaly Climanlo <i>Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny</i>	Milana Trbojević Palalić <i>University of Rijeka</i>	Christian Bay Nielsen <i>STORM Advokatfirma</i>
Romain Battajon <i>DALDEWOLF</i>	Juan Guillermo Tovar Gonzalez <i>Bufete Tovar y Asociados</i>	Joachim Bilé-Aka <i>Bilé-Aka, Brizoua-Bi & Associes</i>	Rudolf Gregurek <i>University of Zagreb</i>	Hans Henrik Edlund <i>Aarhus University</i>
	Karen Vargas López <i>Universidad Costa Rica</i>	Kignaman Soro <i>KS & Associés</i>	Višnja Drenški Lasan	Jacob Schall Holberg <i>Bech-Bruun Law Firm</i>
	Luis Ángel Sánchez Montero <i>Facio & Cañas</i>		Zoran Vukić <i>Vukic & Partners Law Firm</i>	Jakob S. Johnsen <i>HjulmandKaptain</i>
			Anonymous Contributors	Jannik Haahr Antonsen <i>Codex Law Firm</i>
			Czech Republic	Marianne Granhøj; Kristian Bro <i>Kromann Reumert</i>
			Anna Neveřalová <i>Šustek & Co.</i>	

Morten Broberg <i>University of Copenhagen</i>	Luis Julio Jiménez <i>Jiménez Cruz Peña</i>	Ciro Pazmino Zurita <i>P&P Abogados</i>	Renato Enríquez Mármol <i>Armendáriz & Andino</i> <i>Abogados</i>	Javier Aragón Vassiliu <i>Central Law</i>
Nikolaj Juhl Hansen <i>Magnusson Law Firm</i>	Magdalena Rathe <i>Fundación Plenitud</i>	Claudia Storini <i>Universidad Andina Simón</i> <i>Bolívar</i>	Santiago Solines Moreno <i>Solines & Asociados</i>	Javier Enrique Alfaro Varela <i>Espino Nieto & Asociados</i>
Poul Hvilsted <i>Horten Law Firm</i>	Manuel Colomé <i>Escuela de Salud Pública</i>	Clementina Pomar Anta <i>Estudio Jurídico Bustamante &</i> <i>Bustamante</i>	Simón Dávalos Ochoa <i>González Peñaherrera &</i> <i>Asociados</i>	Jonathan Aaron Menjivar Herrera <i>Central Law</i>
Anonymous Contributors	María Fernanda Pou Fernández <i>Raful Sicard & Polanco</i> <i>Abogados</i>	Diego Almeida Guzmán <i>Almeida Guzmán & Asociados</i>	Tatiana Villacres <i>Quantics Consulting Group</i>	Juan José Planas Carías <i>Escuela Superior de Economía</i> <i>y Negocios</i>
Dominica	Mary Fernandez Rodríguez <i>Headrick Rizik Alvarez &</i> <i>Fernández</i>	Elisa Morán Maldonado <i>Aprec Abogados</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Kelly Beatriz Romero Rodríguez <i>Nassar Abogados</i>
Frank Walwyn <i>WeirFoulds LLP</i>	Miguel Angel Duran <i>Universidad Organización y</i> <i>Método</i>	Ernesto Albán Gómez <i>Universidad Andina Simón</i> <i>Bolívar</i>	Egypt	Laura Elizabeth Urrutia <i>Laboratorios Vijosa</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Miguel Angel Reyes <i>Fundación Fiscalización</i> <i>Ciudadana</i>	Fausto César Quizhpe Gualán <i>Universidad Andina Simón</i> <i>Bolívar</i>	Ibrahim Ahmad <i>Ein Shams University</i>	Mardoqueo J. Tóchez Molina <i>Lawyers Corp</i>
Dominican Republic	Monica Thormann Peynado <i>Hospital Dr. Salvador B.</i> <i>Gautier</i>	Francisco Dávalos Morán <i>González Peñaherrera &</i> <i>Asociados</i>	Khaled El Shalakany <i>Shalakany Law Office</i>	Mariana Nochez Palacios <i>Arias</i>
Alfredo Lachapel <i>Lachapel Toribio Abogados</i>	Ortiz & Comprés	Gerardo Aguirre Vallejo <i>Estudio Jurídico Vivanco &</i> <i>Vivanco</i>	Maha Ibrahim <i>Youssry Saleh & Partners Law</i> <i>Firm</i>	Mauricio Orellana <i>García & Bodán</i>
Ana Isabel Caceres <i>Troncoso y Caceres</i>	Roberto Medina Reyes <i>Pontificia Universidad Católica</i> <i>Madre y Maestra</i>	Gustavo Arrobo Moncayo <i>González Peñaherrera &</i> <i>Asociados</i>	Mamdooh Abdelhameed Abdelmottlep <i>Lotus Law Group</i>	Oscar Torres Cañas <i>García & Bodán</i>
Argenys Matos Feliz <i>Asociación Impulsando</i> <i>Valores</i>	Rodolfo Mesa <i>MESA - Abogados</i>	James Pilco Luzuriaga <i>Universidad del Azuay</i>	Mohamed Abdelaal <i>Alexandria University</i>	Piero Antonio Rusconi Gutiérrez <i>Central Law</i>
Arismendi Díaz Santana	Stalin Ciprián <i>Ciprián Arriaga & Asocs.</i>	José Alberto Ontaneda Andrade <i>Ontaneda & Posso Abogados</i>	Mohamed Hanafi Mahmoud <i>Ministry of Justice</i>	Rebeca Atanacio de Basagoitia <i>Escalon & Atanacio</i>
Arlina Espailat Matos <i>EMC Abogados y Consultores</i> <i>Fiscales</i>	Trumant Suárez Durán	José Luis Tapia <i>Derechos Humanos</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Reneé Hernández Cáder <i>Corte Suprema de Justicia</i>
Enmanuel Rosario Estevez	Victor A. Santana Diaz <i>Mazara Abogados</i>	Juan Carlos Riofrío Martínez-Villalba <i>Universidad de los Hemisferios</i>	El Salvador	Rommell I. Sandoval <i>SBA Firma Legal; I&D</i> <i>Consulting</i>
Fabiola Medina Garnes <i>Medina Garrigo Abogados</i>	Virgilio A. Mendez Amaro <i>Mendez & Asociados</i>	Juan José Campaña Del Castillo <i>Universidad de Salamanca</i>	Adán Araujo <i>Arias</i>	Teresa Beatriz Merino <i>Romero Pineda & Asociados</i>
Francisco Alvarez Valdez <i>Participación Ciudadana</i>	Virgilio Bello <i>Bello Rosa & Bello Gonzalez</i> <i>Oficina de Abogados</i>	Julio E. Neira G. <i>Colectivo Tejido Diverso</i>	Arturo Magaña <i>Despacho Magaña y</i> <i>Asociados</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Georges Santoni Recio <i>Russin Vecchi & Heredia</i> <i>Bonetti</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Luis Ponce Palacios <i>Quevedo & Ponce Estudio</i> <i>Jurídico</i>	Benjamin Valdez Iraheta <i>Benjamin Valdez & Asociados</i>	Estonia
Gianna D'Oleo Maldonado <i>Doleo Consulting</i>	Alberto Vivanco <i>González Peñaherrera &</i> <i>Asociados</i>	Mario I. Armendáriz Y. <i>Armendáriz & Andino</i> <i>Abogados</i>	Christian Bará Cousin <i>Bara Legal Corporation</i>	Aare Tark <i>Law Office TARK</i>
Gilberto Objío Subero <i>Medical Law RD</i>	Alfredo G. Brito <i>Brito & Pinto</i>	Marcelo Alejandro Guerra Coronel <i>Universidad Católica de</i> <i>Cuenca</i>	Claudia Marcela Hernández <i>ASFC</i>	Andres Parmas <i>Tallinn Circuit Court</i>
Henry Montás Rodríguez <i>DCBM Caribbean Legal</i> <i>Services, S.R.L.</i>	Ana Belen Posso <i>Ontaneda & Posso Abogados</i>	Marcelo Proaño Paredes <i>Romero Arteta Ponce</i> <i>Abogados</i>	David Claros <i>García & Bodán</i>	Andres Vutt <i>University of Tartu</i>
Iván Alfonso Cunillera Alburquerque <i>William Cunillera & Asociados</i>	Avelina Ponce Gómez de la Torre <i>Ponce & Ponce Abogados</i> <i>Consultares</i>	María Isabel Cordero <i>SENDAS</i>	David Osvaldo Toledo <i>Universidad Católica de El</i> <i>Salvador</i>	Ene Soop <i>Law Firm Narlex</i>
Jaime M. Senior Fernández <i>Headrick Rizik Alvarez &</i> <i>Fernández</i>	Bryan Abdón Mendoza Muñoz <i>Colectivo Tejido Diverso</i>	María José Luna Lara <i>Universidad de los Hemisferios</i>	Delmer Edmundo Rodríguez Cruz <i>Escuela Superior de Economía</i> <i>y Negocios</i>	Gabriel Tavits <i>University of Tartu</i>
Jesús Feris-Iglesias <i>Fundación Dominicana de</i> <i>Infectología, Inc.</i>	Carlos Carrasco Yopez <i>AC Abogados & Consultores</i>	Mario I. Armendáriz Y. <i>Armendáriz & Andino</i> <i>Abogados</i>	Diego Martín-Menjivar <i>Consortium Legal</i>	Kaja Põlluste <i>University of Tartu</i>
Juan José Espailat Alvarez <i>Headrick Rizik Alvarez &</i> <i>Fernández</i>	Carlos Páez Fuentes	Pablo Andino Fiallos <i>Armendáriz & Andino</i> <i>Abogados</i>	Feridee Hazel Alabí <i>Romero Pineda & Asociados</i>	Kari Käsper <i>Estonian Human Rights</i> <i>Centre; Tallinn University of</i> <i>Technology</i>
Julio Cesar De la Rosa Tiburcio <i>Alianza Dominicana Contra la</i> <i>Corrupción</i>	Carlos Solines Coronel		Fermina Bolaños <i>García & Bodán</i>	Madis Ernits <i>Tartu Court of Appeal</i>
Julio Cury <i>Inteligencia Legal, SRL</i>			Ingrid Lizama	Madis Kiisa <i>Law Office Laus & Partners</i>
Kelvin W. Herrera <i>Escuela de Formación y</i> <i>Capacitación Ciudadana</i>			Jackson Parada <i>ProConsulting</i>	

Melita Sogomonjan Tallinn University of Technology	Kimmo Nuotio University of Helsinki	Juliette Chapelle Cabinet Chapelle Avocat	Levan Avalishvili Institute for Development of Freedom of Information	Henning Rosenau Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
Merle Erikson University of Tartu	Matti Ilmari Niemi University of Eastern Finland	Karl Hepp de Sevelinges Jeantet	Lina Ghvinianidze Human Rights Education and Monitoring Center	Hermann Bietz Bietz Arbitration
Senny Pello Advokaadibüroo Concordia	Matti Tolvanen University of Eastern Finland	Mahir Al Banna American University in the Emirates	Mariam Tutberidze Institute for Development of Freedom of Information	Ingo Friedrich International Understanding and Peace
Sten Luiga Cobalt Law Firm	Mika J. Lehtimäki Attorneys-at-Law TRUST; University of Oxford	Marie-Christine Cimadevilla Cimadevilla Avocats	Nata Kazakhshvili Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University	Ingo Klaus Wamser FoSt Anwaltsrecht
Tanel Kүүn Law Office TARK	Mika Launiala University of Eastern Finland	Nicole Stolowy HEC Paris	Natalia Geladze	Jessica Jacobi Kliemt.Arbeitsrecht
Anonymous Contributors	Niklas Vainio University of Helsinki	Olivier Péan de Ponfilly	Natia Katsitadze Article 42 of the Constitution	Juergen Baumann
Ethiopia	Patrick Lindgren ADVOCARE Law Office	Patrice Le Maigat Université de Rennes 1	Nino Merebashvili-Fisher Institute for Development of Freedom of Information	Karsten Schmidt Bucerius Law School
Aberra Degefa Nagawo Addis Ababa University	Raimo Isoaho University of Turku	Philippe Marin Cabinet Imavocats	Nona Kurdovanidze Georgian Young Lawyers' Association	Kathrein Knetsch Advovox Rechtsanwalts GmbH
Abiyou Girma Tamrat	Raimo Lahti University of Helsinki	Samira Denfer	Saba Buadze Institute for Development of Freedom of Information	Kerstin Niethammer- Jürgens Jürgens Rechtsanwaltsgesellschaft mbH
Alemu M. Negash Jimma University	Tatu Hyttinen University of Turku	Sébastien Ducamp Sesame Avocats	Tamar Dekanosidze Georgian Young Lawyers' Association	Marc Seifert Hewlett Packard Enterprise
Fikadu Asfaw Fikadu Asfaw and Associates Law Office	Teuvo Pohjolainen University of Eastern Finland	Stéphane Bonifassi Bonifassi Avocats	Anonymous Contributors	Martin Reufels Heuking Kühn Lüer Wojtek
Filipos Aynalem	Ville Sinisalo Bluefox Legal Tech	Thierry Berland	Alexander Putz Putz und Partner, Steuerberater & Rechtsanwalt	Monika Hagen Rechtsanwaltskanzlei Hagen
Guadie Sharew Bahir Dar University	Anonymous Contributors	Thierry Lambert Aix-Marseille Université	Anna Lindenberg	Ndjamawe Bah-Traore
Hiruy Wubie Gebreegziabher Monash University	France	Véronique Tuffal-Nerson Cabinet Tuffal-Nerson Douarre et Associés	Annegret Berne	Nicola Kreutzer Kreutzer & Kreuzau
Kidist Sheferaw	Carlos M. Herrera Université de Cergy-Pontoise	Anonymous Contributors	Axel Nagler Nagler, Haberkern & Partner	Oliver Bolthausen DWF
Kumsa Girma Kassa Arsi University	Christophe Chabrot Université Lumière-Lyon 2	Georgia	Beckmann-Koßmann	Oliver Schellbach Schellbach Rechtsanwälte
Mehari Redae Addis Ababa University	Cyril Bloch Aix-Marseille Université	Ana Chelidze JSC "Basisbank"	Burkhard Klüver Ahlers & Vogel Rechtsanwälte PartG mbB	Othmar K. Traber Ahlers & Vogel Rechtsanwälte PartG mbB
Mekdem Belayneh Mekdem Law Office	David Levy Barreau de Paris	Anna Arganashvili NGO Partnership for Human Rights	Carsten Momsen Freie Universität Berlin	Rainer M. Hofmann Kanzlei im Hofhaus Aachen
Mesfin Tafesse Mesfin Tafesse & Associates	Dominique Inchauspé Cabinet Inchauspé & Remy	George Gotsadze Curatio International Foundation	Christian Wolff Schock Rechtsanwälte	Ralf Mathey RAE
Rahel Alemayehu	Dominique Velardocchio Aix-Marseille Université	Giorgi Beraia Institute for Development of Freedom of Information	Christof Kerwer Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg	Roland Gross
Samrawit Behailu Tameru Wondm Agegnehu Law Offices	Elisabeth Grabli Barreau de Paris	Giorgi Kldiashvili Institute for Development of Freedom of Information	Christoph Lindner	Sabine Barth Lange Brunner Rechtsanwälte Partnerschaft mbB
Tamrat Assefa Tamrat Assefa Liban Law Office	Fabrice Bien Groupe ESC Clermont- Auvergne	Gocha Svanidze Law Firm Svanidze & Partners	Dirk Vielhuber BG BAU Munich	Sebastian Reinsch Janke & Reinsch Rechtsanwälte
Tegegne Zergaw Bahir Dar University	Florence Debord Université Lumière-Lyon 2	Grigol Gagnidze Georgian Barristers & Lawyers International Observatory	Friederike Lemme Kanzlei Lemme	Stefan Huster Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Temesgen Sisay Beyene Bahir Dar University	Francis Tartour	Ivdivity Chikovani Curatio International Foundation	Gernot A. Warmuth Scheiber & Partner	Stephan Sander Terhedebrügge und Sander
Zemenu Tarekegn Yimenu Debremarkos University	Georges Sioufi SRDB Law Firm	Lasha Gogiberidze BGI Legal	Gregor Dornbusch Baker McKenzie	Thomas Feltes Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Anonymous Contributors	Guillaume Protière Université Lumière-Lyon 2	Lela Sulaberidze Curatio International Foundation	Hauke Hagen ProMINT	
Finland	Isabelle Carbuccia IVCH Law Firm			
Ari Miettinen Fimlab Laboratories Ltd.	Isabelle-Victoria Carbuccia IVCH Law Firm			
Jens Kremer University of Helsinki	Jacob Maillet Université Paris Descartes			
Jukka Peltonen				

Thomas Jürgens Jürgens Rechtsanwalts-gesellschaft mbH	Fotini N. Skopouli Harokopio University	Yurana Phillip Afi Ventour & Co.	Martha Esther Castro Bufete Alonzo	Michael Diakite Barreau de Guinée
Volker von Moers von Moers Lawyers	Grace Ch. Katsoulis Ballas, Pelecanos & Associates L.P.C.	Anonymous Contributors	Marvin Javier Dávila Villegas	Moriba Kaba
Wibke Köppler Kanzlei Oelmüller & Partner GbR Bürogemeinschaft	Ilias Anagnostopoulos Anagnostopoulos Law Firm	Guatemala	Oscar A. Pineda Chavarría EY Law	Mounir Houssein Mohamed
Wolf Stahl Kanzlei fuer Wirtschaftsrecht Wolf Stahl	Ioannis Androulakis National & Capodistrian University of Athens	Alexis Retana Rodríguez Naciones Unidas	Pedro Mendoza Montano Jurisconsulti Abogados y Notarios; Francisco Marroquin University	Moussa Sidibe
Anonymous Contributors	Konstantinos Apostolopoulos Apostolopoulos Law Firm	Alfonso Carrillo M. Carrillo & Asociados	Raúl Bolaños del Aguila Escuela de Gobierno	Oumar Baldé Barreau de Guinée
Ghana	Konstantinos Kanellakis	Alvaro R. Cordon Cordon, Ovalle y Asociados	Rodolfo Alegría Carrillo & Asociados	Thierno Amadou Fougoumba Barry Institut de Recherche sur la Démocratie et l'Etat de Droit
Afua Hesse Accra College of Medicine	Konstantinos Valmas-Vloutis	Ana Gisela Castillo	Rodrigo Barillas Asociación Alas de Guatemala	Anonymous Contributors
Akosua Gyasi Ghana Health Service	Kostoula Mazaraki Nomos Law Firm	Angélica Lucía Aguilar Gutiérrez Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala	Sergio Alejandro Peña Mandujano GlobaLex	Guyana
Cynthia Jumu Quarcoo CQ Legal And Consulting	Magda Tazedaki Tazedakis Law Firm	Antonio J. Quezada Flores	Sonia Girard Universidad Rafael Landívar	Christopher Ram Christopher Ram & Associates
Frank Owusu-Sekyere Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital	Melina Avagianou Klimaka NGO	Astrid J. Lemus Rodríguez Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala	Vilma Chavez de Pop IBFAN Guatemala	Eva Rawana-Scott Rawana-Scott and Associates
Franklin Glozah University of Ghana	Nigel Bowen-Morris Stephenson Harwood	David Ernesto Chacón Estrada Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala	Anonymous Contributors	Ganesh Hira
Isidore K. Tufour Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration	Nikolaos Kondylis Kondylis & Partners Law Office	Diego Alejandro Rivera Consortium Legal	Guinea	Kelly-Ann Hercules Ministry of Education
J. M. Tuakli CHILD Accra	Panagiotis Gioulakos e-nomos Business Consultants	Diego Ricardo Pérez Sandoval Integrum	Aimé Christophe Labilé Koné Cabinet d'Avocats Etude Légale Labilé & Associés	Rohan Jabour
John Kwesi Mafoh 535 Urban Health Clinic	Panayotis Karydakis	Edson López Integrum	Aime Raphael Haba Avocats Sans Frontieres Guinée	Trevona Weekes Britton, Hamilton & Adams
Kwame Owusu Agyeman University of Cape Coast	Sotiris Felios Felios & Associates Law Firm	Eleusis Jeannette Zelada Rosal Arias	Ali Badara Bangoura Barreau de Guinée	Anonymous Contributors
Kwasi Fredua-Agyeman Danso LEGAL INK	Stelios Andreadakis Brunel University London	Emanuel Callejas A. Carrillo & Asociados	Alpha Kourouma	Honduras
Nana Tawiah Okyir Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration	Virginia Theodoropoulou Panteion University	Enrique Möller EY Law	Amadou Babahein Camara Barreau de Guinée	Aida G. Lazarus Will HondurasLawyers
Nii Nortey Hanson-Nortey Aurum Institute	Xenophon Contiades Panteion University; Centre for European Constitutional Law	Harvey Álvarez HP Abogados	Balla Amara	Allan Alvarenga Fundación San Alonso Rodríguez
Richmond Aryeetey University of Ghana	Yota Kremmida Hewlett Packard Enterprise	J. Guillermo Gándara Espino Work in Progress	Coalition des Femmes Leaders de Guinée	Andrea Cecilia Idiáquez Martínez Melara & Asociados
Theophilus Tawiah Nobisfields	Anonymous Contributors	Jose Antonio Román Silva Clínica Médica	Foromo Frédéric Loua Les Mêmes Droits pour Tous	Carlos Augusto Hernandez Alvarado
Anonymous Contributors	Grenada	Jose E. Quiñones QIL+	Francis Charles Kpaga Haba Babady & Francis SCPA	Claudia Midence Soto Arias
Greece	Darshan Ramdhani Law Offices of Ramdhani & Associates	José Miguel Argueta Bone	Halimatou Camara Organisation Guinéenne de Défense des Droits de l'Homme	Daniel Matamoros
Alexios Athanassopoulos AA Law Firm	Karen M. M. Samuel Samuel Phillip & Associates	Juan Jose Porras Castillo Palomo y Porras	Hamidou Barry Coalition Guinéenne pour la Cour Pénale Internationale	David Armando Urtecho López
Alexis Anagnostakis Anagnostakis Law Offices	Linda Dolland Seon & Associates	Luis Pedro Cazali	Kpana Emmanuel Bamba Ligue Guinéenne des Droits de l'Homme	David Israel Díaz Hernández García & Bodán
Anthony G. Mavrides Ballas, Pelecanos & Associates L.P.C.	Martin Forde St. George's University	Marcelo Richter Asociación Iberoamericana de Juristas de Derecho del Trabajo y de la Seguridad Social	Labila Michel Sonomou Avocats Sans Frontieres Guinée	Dennis Emilio Hércules Rosa Melara & Asociados
Dionyssis Balourdos National Centre for Social Research	Sabrita Khan-Ramdhani Law Offices of Ramdhani & Associates	Marcos Palma Integrum	Mahawa Sylla VIE+	Ely Abel Pinto Jimenez Bufete Pinto
	Tanya K. Lambert	Mario Roberto Guadrón Rouanet Palomo y Porras	Mamadou Saidou Balde	Emy Carolina Castellon Juarez Asociación Hombro a Hombro
				Gabriela Valle Urrea
				Isis Maytté Ordóñez Aguilar Melara & Asociados
				Janell McBride

Johana Bermudez Lacayo <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras; Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social</i>	Ian Scott <i>City University of Hong Kong</i>	Ashok Ramgir <i>Harsh Impex</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Naser Jafari
José M. Álvarez <i>BLP Abogados</i>	James A. Rice <i>Lingnan University</i>	Bontha V. Babu <i>Indian Council of Medical Research</i>	Indonesia	P. Mehran Tamadonfar <i>University of Nevada</i>
Juan José Alcero Milla <i>Aguilar Castillo Love</i>	James L. W. Wong <i>Century Chambers</i>	Daya Krishan Mangal <i>Indian Institute of Health Management Research</i>	Agustinus Dawarja <i>LexRegis</i>	Parviz Azadfallah <i>Tarbiat Modares University</i>
Karla Gabriela <i>BLP Abogados</i>	Johannes Chan <i>University of Hong Kong</i>	E. N. Thambi Durai <i>Durai Group Companies</i>	Anton Latief <i>Budidjaja International Lawyers</i>	Reza Salimi <i>Iranian Central Bar Association</i>
Leobildo Amilcar Cabrera Cabrera <i>Colegio de Abogados de Honduras</i>	Katie Lam <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Ishwar Chandra Dwivedi	Bagus S. D. Nur Buwono <i>Bagus Enrico & Partners</i>	Sanaz Alasti <i>Lamar University</i>
Lino Carmenate Milián <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras</i>	Michael Chai <i>Bernacchi Chambers</i>	Milanka Chaudhury <i>Link Legal India Law Service</i>	Bama Djokunugroho <i>Budidjaja International Lawyers</i>	Sara Tajdini <i>Gheidi Law Office</i>
Lisandro Valle Pérez	Michael Vidler <i>Vidler & Co Solicitors</i>	Nagarathna A. <i>National Law School of India University</i>	Hadi Pratomo <i>Universitas Indonesia</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Lurbin España <i>Asociación Hombro a Hombro</i>	Philip Dykes	Nirmal Kanti Chakrabarti <i>Kiit University</i>	Hendrik Alfian Pasaribu <i>Makarim & Taira S.</i>	Italy
Manuel Antonio Sierra Santos <i>Universidad Tecnológica Centroamericana</i>	Rick Glofcheski <i>University of Hong Kong</i>	Pankaj Jain	Immanuel A. Indrawan <i>Indrawan Darsyah Santos</i>	Alberto Fantini <i>Tonucci & Partners</i>
Marco Antonio Calix Rodriguez <i>Bufete Calix & Asociados</i>	Shahla Ali <i>University of Hong Kong</i>	Prakash Prabhakarrao Doke <i>Bharati Vidyappeth Deemed University</i>	Jono Yeo <i>Budidjaja International Lawyers</i>	Alessia-Ottavia Cozzi <i>Area Science Park</i>
Marvin Rigoberto Espinal Pinel <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras</i>	Tam Yat Hung <i>University of Hong Kong</i>	Puneet Misra <i>All India Institute of Medical Sciences</i>	Marco Kumar <i>AM Oktorina</i>	Andrea Lolli
Max Salgado <i>Actio Juris</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Rajas Kasbekar	Muhamad Kamal Fikri <i>Assegaf Hamzah & Partners</i>	Anna Simonati <i>University of Trento</i>
Melvin Tejada <i>CCSHH</i>	Hungary	Ruchi Sinha <i>Tata Institute of Social Sciences</i>	Rahayu Ningsih Hoed <i>Makarim & Taira S.</i>	Antonella Antonucci <i>Università degli studi Aldo Moro - Bari</i>
Miguel Armando Zapata Izaguirre <i>García & Bodán</i>	Ákos Bajorfi <i>Noerr & Partners Law Office</i>	Sankaran Ramakrishnan	Sianti Candra <i>Universitas Podomoro</i>	Astolfo Di Amato <i>Astolfo Di Amato e Associati</i>
Milton Moises Carcamo	András Jakab <i>University of Salzburg</i>	Saurabh Misra <i>Saurabh Misra & Associates</i>	Sunardjo Sumargono <i>Law Office of Semar Suryakencana Cipta Justiceindo</i>	Davide Cacchioli <i>Pedersoli Studio Legale</i>
Rafael Gomez Mateo <i>Grupo Legalsa de Honduras</i>	Fruzsina Gárdos-Orosz <i>Hungarian Academy of Sciences</i>	Shankar Das <i>Tata Institute of Social Sciences</i>	Tristam Pascal Moeliono <i>Catholic University of Parahyangan-Bandung</i>	Emanuele Cortesi <i>Caffi, Maroncelli & Associati</i>
Ruben A. Rodezno Sandoval <i>HondurasLawyers</i>	Gábor Baruch <i>Baruch Law Office</i>	Subhash Chandra Bhatnagar	Anonymous Contributors	Emanuele Scafato <i>Società Italiana di Alcologia</i>
Ruth Otilia Posadas Vasquez <i>Asociación Hombro a Hombro</i>	Gabor Papp	Subhrarag Mukherjee <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Iran	Francesco de Angelis
Valerya Theodoracopoulos Arias	Mez? Réka	Sumeet Kaur	Abolfazl Shirazi <i>Avicenna Research Institute</i>	Gian Luigi Gatta <i>Università degli Studi di Milano</i>
Walter L. Ramírez <i>LexFirma</i>	Nóra Nagy-Baranyi <i>Nagy-Baranyi Law Office</i>	Surabhi Chopra <i>Chinese University of Hong Kong</i>	Ahmad Daryani <i>Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences</i>	Gianfranco Di Garbo <i>Baker McKenzie</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Petra Bárd <i>ELTE School of Law</i>	Tania Ahlawat <i>Ahlawat & Associates</i>	Amir A. Fakhravar <i>National Iranian Congress</i>	Giovanni Nardulli <i>Legance - Avvocati Associati</i>
Hong Kong SAR, China	Viktor Oliver Lorincz <i>Hungarian Academy of Sciences</i>	Uday Singh Ahlawat <i>Ahlawat & Associates</i>	Farhad Derhami <i>Bayan Emrooz Law Firm</i>	Giuseppe Lorenzo Rosa
Christopher Hooley <i>Oldham, Li & Nie</i>	Zsolt Zeng?di	Vijay Raghavan <i>Tata Institute of Social Sciences</i>	Hamid Bagherzadeh <i>Farama Law Firm</i>	Marco Esposito <i>University of Naples</i>
David C. Donald <i>The Chinese University of Hong Kong</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Vikram Shroff <i>Nishith Desai Associates</i>	Hamid Reza Bakhshi Moakher	Mariano Cingolani <i>University of Macerata</i>
Ho Lok Sang <i>Chu Hai College of Higher Education</i>	India	Vipender Mann <i>KNM & Partners</i>	Kamiar Alaei <i>Institute for International Health and Education</i>	Patrizia Magarò <i>Università di Genova</i>
	Anil Fernandes <i>Anil Fernandes & Associates</i>	Y. S. Kusuma <i>All India Institute of Medical Sciences</i>	Mohammad Badamchi <i>Hami Legal Services</i>	Patrizio Ivo D'Andrea <i>Università di Ferrara</i>
	Anil Kumar K. <i>Tata Institute of Social Sciences</i>	Yashomati Ghosh <i>National Law School of India University</i>	Mohammad Rahmani <i>Bayan Emrooz Law Firm</i>	Pierpaolo Martucci <i>University of Trieste</i>
	Anil Paleri			Pietro Faraguna <i>University of Trieste</i>
	Anshul Prakash <i>Khaitan & Co.</i>			Riccardo Del Punta <i>University of Florence</i>
	Anshuman Verma <i>The Invention Factory™</i>			

Riccardo Salomone <i>University of Trento</i>	Verona Henry-Ferguson <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Ehab Qouteshat	Aisha Abdallah <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Albina Rakhmidinova <i>Kalikova & Associates</i>
Roberto Bin <i>Università di Ferrara</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Enas Qutieshat <i>Philadelphia University</i>	Andrew J. Franklin <i>Franklin Management Consultants Ltd.</i>	Alexander Dmitrievich Orehov
Roberto Cecon <i>Cecon & Associati</i>	Japan	Farah Al-Majali <i>International Consolidated For Legal Consultations</i>	Atiq S. Anjarwalla <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Azamat Kerimbaev <i>ABA ROLI</i>
Roberto Rosapepe <i>University of Salerno</i>	Akifumi Mochizuki <i>Atsumitoshiyuki Law Office</i>	Firas Kasassbeh	Beryl O'rao <i>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights</i>	Baktygul Kubanychbekova <i>The Collegium of Young Advocates of the South of Kyrgyzstan</i>
Rocchina Staiano <i>Università di Teramo</i>	Hideo Shinozaki <i>Japan Public Health Association</i>	George Hazboun <i>International Consolidated For Legal Consultations</i>	Dennis Mung'ata <i>Gichimu Mung'ata & Company Advocates</i>	Elena Bit-Avragim <i>Veritas Law</i>
Sabrina Bruno <i>University of Calabria</i>	Junko Ogushi <i>Atsumi & Sakai</i>	Hisham Ababneh <i>Dentons</i>	Fred Ondieki Mogotu <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Elida K. Nogoibaeva <i>American University of Central Asia</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Junko Suetomi <i>Waseda University; Baker & McKenzie</i>	Kamal Jamal Awad Alawamleh <i>University of Petra</i>	Harrison Mbori <i>Strathmore University</i>	Ermek Mamaev <i>Kalikova & Associates</i>
Jamaica	Kaoru Takamatsu <i>Hayabusa Asuka Law Offices</i>	Mohammad Amro <i>Ali Sharif Zu'bi Advocates & Legal Consultants</i>	Isaac Gitere <i>Wacira Wambugu and Co. Advocates</i>	Jenishbek Arzymatov <i>Lawyers of Kyrgyzstan Association</i>
Allan S. Wood <i>Livingston Alexander & Levy</i>	Mai Takano <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Omar Qutishat <i>Aljazy & Co.</i>	James Okeyo <i>Muthoga Gaturu & Company Advocates</i>	Jibek Tenizbaeva <i>Lorenz Law Firm</i>
Anthony Clayton <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Masanori Tanabe <i>Nagoya International Law Office</i>	Rasha Laswi <i>Zalloum and Laswi Law Firm</i>	John M. Ohaga <i>TripleOKLaw Advocates LLP</i>	Kanat Seidaliev <i>GRATA International</i>
Audrey Brown	Naritaka Tomoeda <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Safa Alswelmen <i>Yarmouk University</i>	Josephine L. M. Righa <i>Igeria & Ngugi Advocates</i>	Kerim Begaliev <i>Centil Law Firm</i>
Colleen Coleman-Wright <i>Levy Cheeks</i>	Nobuo Koinuma <i>Tohoku Medical and Pharmaceutical University</i>	Zaid Muhmoud Agaileh <i>Mu'tah University</i>	Kiingati Ndirangu <i>Kairu Mbuthia & Kiingati Advocates</i>	Klara Sooronkulova <i>International University of Central Asia</i>
Donovan C. Walker <i>Hart Muirhead Fatta</i>	Sayaka Hara	Anonymous Contributors	Leonard Samson Opundo <i>Shem Advocates</i>	Saara Kabaeva <i>Kabaeva</i>
Emile G. R. Leiba <i>DunnCox</i>	Shigeji Ishiguro <i>Oguri & Ishiguro Law Office</i>	Kazakhstan	Luis Franceschi <i>Strathmore University</i>	Sanzhar Aldashev <i>GRATA International</i>
Eris Schoburgh <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Shimamura Yosuke <i>Shimamura Law Office</i>	Arlan Yerzhanov <i>PricewaterhouseCoopers Tax & Advisory LLP</i>	Lyla Latif <i>University of Nairobi</i>	Valentin Chernyshev <i>Kumtor Gold Company</i>
Gillian Mullings <i>Naylor and Mullings</i>	Takashi Maruta <i>Sannomiya Law Office</i>	Artem Timoshenko <i>Unicase Law Firm</i>	Marabu Fidelis Limo <i>TripleOKLaw Advocates LLP</i>	Zhanyl Abdurakhmanova <i>Centil Law Firm</i>
J. Peter Figueroa <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Takashi Takano <i>The Law Office of Takashi Takano</i>	Ilyas Sakenovich Adilbaev <i>Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law</i>	Mohamed A. Karega <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Jacqueline D. Goulbourne <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Tomohisa Muranushi <i>Baker McKenzie</i>	Rima Dzhanarayeva <i>Al-Farabi Kazakh National University</i>	Njoki Kamau	Lebanon
Jason Wilks <i>Creative Associates International</i>	Toshiaki Higashi <i>University of Occupational and Environmental Health</i>	Saltanat Kemalova <i>SIGNALUM Law Firm</i>	Noah Chune <i>Central Organisation of Trade Unions</i>	Abel Mourad <i>City University</i>
Joanne Wood Rattray <i>DunnCox</i>	Yasuhiro Fujii	Sofiya Zhylkaidarova <i>SIGNALUM Law Firm</i>	Peter Wendoh <i>Lego</i>	Antoine G. Ghafari
Jodi Ann Paulwell <i>Office of the Cabinet</i>	Yasuyuki Suzuki <i>Hayabusa Asuka Law Offices</i>	Yerjanov Timur <i>Kazakh National University</i>	Remigeo P. Mugambi <i>Muthoga Gaturu & Company Advocates</i>	Elias Matar <i>Abou Jaoude & Associates Law Firm</i>
Justine Collins <i>Hart Muirhead Fatta</i>	Yohei Suda <i>The Law Office of Yohei Suda</i>	Yerzhan Toktarov <i>Sayat Zholshy and Partners</i>	Ronald Rogo <i>University of Nairobi</i>	Elie W. Chalhoub <i>Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law And Integrity</i>
Kevin O. Powell <i>Hylton Powell</i>	Yugo Ishibashi	Yerzhan Yessimkhanov <i>GRATA International</i>	Thomas N. Maosa <i>Maosa and Co. Advocates</i>	Jean E. Akl <i>Akl Law Practice</i>
Lisa N. Russell <i>Russell & Russell</i>	Yukinori Hashida <i>Kodera Matsuda Law Office</i>	Zhanat Alimanov <i>KIMEP</i>	Timothy Mutambuki	Jihad Irani <i>University of Balamand</i>
Marie Freckleton <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Anonymous Contributors	Anonymous Contributors	Jihan Khattar <i>Khattar Associates</i>
Nadine C. Atkinson-Flowers	Jordan	Kenya	Kyrgyzstan	Joelle ChouEIFati
Narda Graham-Laird <i>DunnCox</i>	Ali Mohammad Aldabbas <i>University of Petra</i>	Aabid Ahmed <i>Bomu Hospital</i>	Aikanysh Jeenbaeva <i>Academy of Public Administration</i>	Joelle Khater <i>Badri and Salim El Meouchi Law Firm</i>
Peter Goldson <i>Myers Fletcher & Gordon</i>	Anwar Mahmoud Salih Batieha <i>Jordan University of Science and Technology</i>	Abbas Esmail <i>Anjarwalla & Khanna</i>		
Sonia Gatchair <i>University of the West Indies</i>				
Tamiko N. Smith				

Khatoun Haidar <i>Synergy-Takamol</i>	Aleksandar Ickovski	Madagascar	Anonymous Contributors	Norhisham Abd Bahrin Azmi & Associates
Mohamad Ramadan <i>Elaref International Law Office</i>	Aleksandra Baleva Grozdanova <i>Godzo, Kiceec & Novakovski</i>	Alain Ramanarivo <i>Barreau de Madagascar</i>	Malawi	Nurjaanah Chew <i>University of Malaya</i>
Pierre Obeid <i>University of Balamand</i>	Aleksandra Gruevska Drakulevski <i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius University</i>	Alexandra Rajerison <i>Maralex Legal Avocats</i>	Adamson S. Muula <i>University of Malawi</i>	Obijiofor Aginam <i>International Institute for Global Health</i>
Rihab About Hosn	Anita Begova <i>Law Office Begova</i>	Alphonse Anatole	Anthony Jeckson Malunga <i>Generation Consultancy</i>	R. Usha Devi <i>R Usha Devi & Associates</i>
Roula Zayat <i>Arab Center for the Development of the Rule of Law and Integrity</i>	Borjanka Todorovska Donevski Law Firm	Andry Herisoa Andrianasolo <i>Institut International des Sciences Sociales</i>	Bernadette W. Malunga <i>University of Malawi</i>	S. B. Cheah <i>S. B. Cheah & Associates</i>
Salah Mattar <i>Mattar Law Firm</i>	Darko Spasevski <i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius University</i>	Aviva Ramanitra <i>Lexel Juridique et Fiscal</i>	Bruno Paul Matumbi <i>Excellence Law Partners</i>	Saw Tiong Guan <i>University of Malaya</i>
Souraya Machnouk <i>Abou Jaoude & Associates Law Firm</i>	Deljo Kadiev	Bakoly Razaiarisolo Rakotomalala <i>SEFIP-FFKM</i>	Chipiliro Mbekwani Chitsonga <i>Leos Attorneys at Law</i>	Sharon Kaur <i>University of Malaya</i>
Tony G. Zreik <i>Lebanese American University</i>	Doncho M. Donev <i>Ss. Cyril and Methodius University</i>	Fahafahantsoa Rapelanoro Rabenja <i>Laboratoire LARTIC; Université d'Antananarivo</i>	Douglas Lungu <i>Daeyang Luke Hospital</i>	Suganthi Singam <i>Shearn Delamore & Co.</i>
Wissam Kabbara <i>Lebanese American University</i>	Elena Dimova-Ivanoska Cakmakova Advocates	Fenosoa Rajomarison <i>John W. Fooks & Co.</i>	Fresier Chidyaonga-Maseko <i>University of Malawi</i>	Yap Chiu Wan <i>Messrs Shook Lin & Bok</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Emil Miftari	Hery Harizandry Razafiarison <i>Ministere de la Justice</i>	George Naphambo <i>Naphambo and Company</i>	Yusramizza Md Isa @ Yusuff <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>
Liberia	Gorica Nadjinska <i>CLRA</i>	Jean Pierre Rakotovoao <i>Jhpiego</i>	Kamudoni Nyasulu <i>Kamudoni Nyasulu Law Consultants</i>	Zainal A. Ayub <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>
Arthur T. Johnson	Ilija Nedelkoski <i>Cakmakova Advocates</i>	Jeannot Julien Padoue Rafanomezana <i>Barreau de Madagascar</i>	Krishna Savjani <i>Savjani and Co.</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Cecil B. Griffiths <i>Liberia National Law Enforcement Association</i>	Leonid Trpenoski <i>Trpenoski Law Firm</i>	Lala Henriette Ratsiharovala <i>Ministere de la Justice</i>	Lewis Chezan Bande <i>University of Malawi</i>	Mali
Christiana P. Tah <i>Law Office of Christiana P. Tah</i>	Ljupka Noveska Andonova	Léonard Velozandry <i>Ordre des Avocats</i>	Marshal Chileng <i>TF and Partners</i>	Abdel Kader Cisse
Cleophas Torori <i>UNDP</i>	Maja Risteska <i>A.D. Insurance Policy</i>	Marie Mélanie Rapenitrarivo <i>Tribunal de Première Instance d'Ankazobe</i>	Shepher Mumba <i>Messrs Golden & Law</i>	Aboubacar Souleymane Diarra
Fatu Maima Kamara Foster	Martin Monevski <i>Monevski Law Firm</i>	Nathalie Rakotomalala <i>Miaro Zo</i>	Wongani Mvula <i>Malawi Law Commission</i>	Aguissa Maiga <i>Ministère de la Santé et l'Hygiène Publique</i>
James C. R. Flomo <i>The Public Defenders' Program of Liberia</i>	Neda Milevska Kostova <i>STUDIORUM</i>	Njivasoa Nathalie Rambeloson <i>Barreau de Madagascar</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Bakary Konaté <i>Barreau du Mali</i>
Lucia D. Sonii Gbala <i>Heritage Partners & Associates Inc.</i>	Nenad Janicevic <i>Law Office Janicevic</i>	Olivia Rajerison <i>Cabinet Rajerison</i>	Malaysia	Balla Seye
Malcolm W. Joseph <i>Center for Media Studies and Peacebuilding</i>	Nikola Jovanovski <i>Center for Legal Research and Analysis</i>	Raftoson Ketakandriana	Chew Phye Keat <i>Raja, Darryl & Loh</i>	Bourema Sagara <i>JURIFIS CONSULT</i>
Mark M. M. Marvey <i>Heritage Partners & Associates Inc.</i>	Olivera Docevska <i>Justicia</i>	Raymond Rakotomanga <i>Jhpiego</i>	Christine Toh Hung Mei <i>MahWengKwai & Associates</i>	Daouda Ba <i>Vaughan Avocats</i>
Moses B. F. Massaquoi <i>Ministry of Health Liberia</i>	Stefan Chichevaliev <i>Centre for Regional Policy Research and Cooperation Studiorum</i>	Régina Rakotosoa	Dato' Sri Dr Ashgar Ali Ali Mohamed <i>International Islamic University</i>	Elias Toure
Pindarous Allison <i>Transitional Justice Working Group of Liberia</i>	Strashko Stojanovski <i>Goce Delchev University</i>	Riki Rakotobe <i>Cabinet d'Avocat Alex Rafamtanatsoa et Associé</i>	Fahri Azzat <i>Fahri & Co.</i>	Famousa Keita
T. Debey Sayndee <i>Kofi Annan Institute; University of Liberia</i>	Svetlana Veljanovska	Rindra Rabarinirinarison <i>Commission Nationale des Marchés Publics</i>	Harlida Abdul Wahab <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>	Hyacinthe Kone <i>Cabinet d'Avocat Dofini Consult</i>
Yafar V. Baikpeh <i>Heritage Partners & Associates Inc.</i>	Vladimir Donevski <i>Law Firm Donevski</i>	Tino Razafinimanana	Jasmine Wong Kah Man <i>MahWengKwai & Associates</i>	Jules Demebele
Anonymous Contributors	Zharko Hadji Zafirov <i>Center for Legal Research and Analysis</i>	Tojo Maminiaina Andriambololona <i>Barreau de Madagascar</i>	Joshua Tay <i>AmerBON</i>	Lalla Gakou <i>CLG CONSULT, SCPA</i>
Macedonia	Anonymous Contributors	Tokisetra Ramilison	Khadijah Mohamed <i>Universiti Utara Malaysia</i>	Lassana Diakite <i>Barreau du Mali</i>
Aleksandar Godjo <i>Godzo, Kiceec & Novakovski</i>		Tsarazara Andrianasoavina	Mahadirin Hj. Ahmad <i>Universiti Malaysia Sabah</i>	Lassana Diawara <i>SCPA Juri</i>
			Munir Abdul Aziz <i>Wong & Partners</i>	Magatte Assane Seye <i>Cabinet Seye</i>
				Mahamane Ibrahima Cisse
				Mohamed Goita <i>Barreau du Mali</i>

Moussa Sinayoko <i>JURIFIS CONSULT</i>	Abdus Samad Dulloo	Angel Delfino Gomez Lizarraga <i>Secretaria De Salud</i>	Iván García Gárate <i>National Autonomous University of Mexico</i>	Moldova
Ousmane Thierno Diallo	Adil Callea <i>Banymandhub Boolell Chambers</i>	Angélica Ángeles Llerenas <i>Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública de México</i>	Jorge Berlin <i>ABC Legal, S.C.</i>	Adrian Belii <i>Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy; Institute of Emergency Medicine</i>
Samba Baba N'Diaye <i>Barreau du Mali</i>	Alexandre Barbès-Pougnat	Carlos de Buen Unna <i>Bufete de Buen</i>	Jorge Luis Silva Mendez <i>Banco Mundial</i>	Alexandru Tanase <i>Hanganu Tîrnase & Partenerii</i>
Seydou Coulibaly <i>Satis Partners</i>	Angeliqve Desvaux de Marigny <i>De Speville Sauzier Desvaux Chambers</i>	Carlos Santos-Burgoa <i>The George Washington University</i>	Jose Alberto Campos Vargas <i>Sánchez Devanny Eseverri, S.C.</i>	Alexei Croitor
Seydou Doumbia <i>La Ficelles SCPA</i>	Daya Auckloo <i>Emtel Ltd.</i>	Christian Alan Bello Melchor <i>Notarias 92 y 145</i>	Juan Manuel Esteban Castro Albarrán <i>Asociación Latinoamericana de Medicina Social</i>	Ana Ciobanu <i>University Clinic of Primary Health Care</i>
Touré Yéhiya <i>Cabinet d'Avocats PRAE LAW FIRM</i>	Deepti Bismohun <i>ENSafrica</i>	Christian Serna <i>Serna & Abogados</i>	Juan Manuel Juarez Meza <i>Contramam Abogados</i>	Andrei Bivol <i>Hanganu Tîrnase & Partenerii</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Diksha Purmessur <i>Young Queer Alliance</i>	Critina Sánchez Urtiz <i>Miranda & Estavillo, S.C.</i>	Liesel Oberarzbacher <i>Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México</i>	Avornic Gheorghe <i>University of European Political and Economic Studies "Constantin Stere"</i>
Mauritania	Dipna Gunnoo	Daniel Carrancá de la Mora <i>Instituto Mexicano para la Justicia</i>	Luciano Mendoza Cruz <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i>	Corina Oprea <i>Efrim Rosca & Associates</i>
Ahmed Bezeid Abdallahi	Feerdaus Bundhun	Daniel Cruz <i>Notarias 92 y 145</i>	Luis Jorge Garcia Padilla <i>Lazo, Villa, Moel y García, S.C.</i>	Cristina Copaceanu <i>University of European Political and Economic Studies "Constantin Stere"</i>
Bouhoubeyni Ahmed Salem	H. S. Bunjun <i>Dabee & Bunjun Chambers</i>	David Martinez-Amador <i>Insumisos</i>	Marco Antonio González Reynoso <i>GRND Abogados</i>	Cristina Martin <i>ACI Partners</i>
Braham Sidi Abdoullah	Javed Niamut <i>BLC Robert</i>	Elias Huerta Psihas <i>Asociacion Nacional de Doctores en Derecho</i>	María Luisa Mendoza López <i>Sánchez Devanny Eseverri, S.C.</i>	Cuzneşov Alexandru <i>State University of Moldova</i>
Brahim Diarra	Jeewon Rajesh	Emiliano Baidenbaum <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Mariana Tejado Gallegos <i>Vitalis</i>	Eduard Scutaru
Cheikh Abdellahi Ould Ahmed Babou	Krishan M. Beeharry	Enrique Camarena Dominguez <i>Maqueo Barnetche, Aguilar y Camarena, S.C.</i>	Mario Alberto Rocha Garcia <i>PricewaterhouseCoopers, S.C.</i>	Galina Obreja <i>Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy</i>
Cheikh Hindy	Mohammad Nawaz Dookhee	Esteban Maqueo Barnetche <i>Maqueo Barnetche, Aguilar y Camarena, S.C.</i>	Miguel Ángel González Bravo <i>G. B. Abogados</i>	Inga Baciu <i>Alecu Russo State University of Bălţi</i>
El Moustapha Attighe <i>UNAIDS</i>	Nadeem Lallmamode <i>Benoit Chambers</i>	Franz Erwin Oberarzbacher Dávila <i>Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México</i>	Monica Schiaffino <i>Littler Mexico, S.C.</i>	Inna Soşchi <i>Hanganu Tîrnase & Partenerii</i>
Fah Brahim Jiddou <i>PNUD</i>	Nikhil Boolell <i>Chambers of Urmila Boolell, S.C.</i>	Gerardo Moheno Gallardo <i>Moreno Rodriguez y Asociados, S.C.</i>	Monserrat MarCa <i>Notaria 55</i>	Iulia Furtuna <i>Turcan Cazac Law Firm</i>
Fatimata Ball <i>Vivre et S'epanouir</i>	Raymond d'Unienville	Gilberto Miguel Valle Zulbarán <i>Socio de Basham Ringe y Corres, S.C.</i>	Oliva López Arellano <i>Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Xochimilco</i>	Liliana Domente
Fatimata Barry Kane <i>CNC</i>	Robin L. Appaya <i>Ghose Chambers Mauritius</i>	Guillermo A. Gatt Corona <i>Iteso; Universidad Panamericana</i>	Pablo Nosti Herrera <i>Miranda & Estavillo, S.C.</i>	Marica Dumitrasco <i>Academy of Sciences of Moldova</i>
Jemal Mohamed El Hady <i>CCM; UNPM</i>	Rubna Daareeawo <i>RD Chambers</i>	Guillermo Piecarchic <i>PMC GROUP, S.C.</i>	Rebeca Cruz Santacruz <i>Escuela Superior de Medicina del Instituto Politécnico Nacional</i>	Marina Bzovii <i>Turcan Cazac Law Firm</i>
Khadijetou Ouedrago <i>Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Population</i>	Ruwaydah Jaunbacus <i>Uteem Chambers</i>	Héctor Juan Antonio Ávila Rosas <i>National Autonomous University of Mexico</i>	Rodrigo Lazo Corvera <i>Lazo, Villa, Moel y García, S.C.</i>	Mihail Durnescu
Mine Abdoullah	T. Mukund Gujadhur <i>TM&S Gujadhur Chambers</i>	Hugo Hernandez-Ojeda Alvarez <i>Hogan Lovells</i>	Sergio López Moreno <i>Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Xochimilco</i>	Mihail Gorincioi <i>National Preventive Mechanism Against Torture</i>
Mohamed Dah	Vijay Cooshna	Iñigo Alejandro Torres Ortiz <i>Hernández Torres Abogados</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Oleg Efrim <i>Efrim Rosca & Associates</i>
Mohamed M'bareck Brahim	Yannick Fok <i>Eversheds Sutherland</i>			Patricia Handraman <i>Gladei & Partners</i>
Mohamed Salem Loud <i>Solidarité & Développement Durable</i>	Yousuf Azaree <i>MC Law Offices</i>			Roşca Nicolae
Mohamed Sid'Ahmed <i>Bareau de Mauritanie</i>	Yves Hein <i>Hein Chambers</i>			Serghei Cozma <i>Serghei Cozma Law Firm</i>
Ould Zehaf Sidi <i>UNICEF</i>	Anonymous Contributors			Svetlana Doltu <i>Council for the Prevention of Torture</i>
Oumar Mohamedmoctar El Haj	Mexico			
Zeinebou Taleb Moussa <i>Association Mauritanienne pour la Santé de la Mère et de l'Enfant</i>	Alejandra Moreno Altamirano <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i>			
Anonymous Contributors	Alfonso Rodriguez Arana <i>LegalMex, S.C.</i>			
Mauritius				
Abdullah Yusuf Ali Bauluck <i>Bibi Chambers</i>				

Vanu Jereghi <i>Moldovan Institute for Human Rights</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Denise Namburete <i>N'weti</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Nil Mani Upadhyay <i>Nepal Army Institute of Health Sciences</i>
Vasile Gherasim <i>Popa & Associates</i>	Morocco	Diana Paredes e Ramalho <i>SAL & Caldeira Advogados, Lda.</i>	Namibia	Prabin Subedi <i>Paramount Legal Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.</i>
Zama Vitalie <i>Nagacevski and Partners</i>	Abdelaziz Bakkali <i>Barreau de Tanger</i>	Edson José Xavier <i>Henriques, Rocha & Associados Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Cornelius J. Verwey	Prashanna Shrestha <i>Pradhan & Associates</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Abdelghani Khannous <i>Center South for Studies and Sustainable Development</i>	Gil Cambule <i>Universidade Eduardo Mondlane</i>	Eunice Gonzo <i>University of Namibia</i>	Rabin K. C. <i>Corporate Law Associates (P) LIMITED</i>
Mongolia	Abdelhamid Benmakhlouf	Gilberto Correia	Floris Coetzee <i>Fisher Quarmbly Pfeifer Attorneys</i>	Rabin Subedi
B. Enkhbat <i>MDS KhanLex LLP</i>	Abdellah Bakkali <i>Bakkali Law Firm</i>	Gilda Jossias <i>AMDEC</i>	Hendrik Krüger <i>Krüger Van Vuuren & Co.</i>	Raju Thapa
Batbayar Ganbayar <i>Batbayar and Partners LLP</i>	Ali Badi <i>Association National de Defense des Droits de l'Homme au Maroc</i>	Jennifer Gilda Arnaldo <i>Fernanda Lopes & Associados</i>	Immanuel Mutikisha <i>Effective Labour Solutions Cc</i>	Robin Maskey <i>B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences</i>
Batjargal Gombosuren <i>MDS KhanLex LLP</i>	Ali Lachgar Essahili	Joaquim Simango <i>Fernanda Lopes & Associados</i>	Isabella Nowases <i>University of Namibia</i>	Rudra Prasad Pokhrel <i>R P Pokhrel & Associates</i>
Batragchaa Ragchaa <i>State Housing Corporation of Mongolia</i>	Amin Hajji <i>Hajji & Associés</i>	Joaquim Uate <i>Associacao Ntumbuluku</i>	Kobus Miller	Rukamanee Maharjan <i>Tribhuvan University</i>
Battuul Bat-Erdene <i>Legal FOM Partners LLP</i>	Azzedine Kettani <i>Kettani Law Firm</i>	José Manuel Caldeira <i>SAL & Caldeira Advogados, Lda.</i>	Lotta N. Ambunda-Nashilundo <i>Office of the Judiciary</i>	Sarita Upadhyay
Bayar Budragchaa <i>ELC Advocates LLP</i>	Ibrahim Tanfous	Luis Saragga Leal <i>PLMJ Advogados SP, RL</i>	Matilda Jankie-Shakwa <i>Sisa Namandje & Co. Inc</i>	Semanta Dahal <i>Abhinawa Law Chambers</i>
Bolormaa Volodya <i>Absolute Advocates Law Firm</i>	Khachie Abdelmajid	Miguel Spínola <i>PLMJ Advogados SP, RL</i>	Nambili T. K. Shipena <i>Namibia Special Risks Insurance Association Ltd</i>	Shiva Prd. Rijal <i>Pioneer Law Associates</i>
Buyantogos Baljinnyam <i>LRCM LLP</i>	Lhassan M'Barki <i>South for Studies and Sustainable Development</i>	Neylla Gulamhussen <i>TTA Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Nawala Kamati-Unger <i>Engling, Stritter & Partners</i>	Shringa Rishi Kafle <i>Merit Legal Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.</i>
David C. Buxbaum; Munkhbayar Batkhuu <i>Anderson and Anderson LLP</i>	Mimoun Charqi	Paula Vaz <i>Fundação Ariel Glaser</i>	Norman Tjombe <i>Tjombe-Elago Incorporated</i>	Subarna Kumar Khattry <i>Nepal Nutrition Intervention Project</i>
David C. Buxbaum; Myagmarsuren Jambaldorj <i>Anderson and Anderson LLP</i>	Mohamed Baske Manar <i>Université Cadi Ayyad de Marrakech</i>	Pedro Macaringue <i>Pedro Macaringue & Advogados Associados</i>	Ramon Maasdorp	Sudeep Gautam <i>Nepal Bar Association</i>
Dugerjav Dash-Onolt <i>MDS KhanLex LLP</i>	Mohamed El Mernissi <i>Figes - Mernissi</i>	Rafique de Albuquerque <i>Fernanda Lopes & Associados</i>	Toni Hancox <i>Legal Assistance Centre</i>	Tek Tamrakar
Enkhtur Demberelasuren <i>MahoneyLiotta LLP</i>	Mohamed Nakhli <i>Université Cadi Ayyad de Marrakech</i>	Shipeni Thovela	Anonymous Contributors	Tilak Bikram Pandey <i>Pioneer Law Associates</i>
Indermohan S. Narula	Nesrine Roudane; Richard D. Cantin <i>Roudane & Partners Law Firm</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Nepal	Usha Pandey <i>Pradhan & Associates</i>
Khishigsaikhan Batchuluun <i>Open Society Forum</i>	Reda Oulamine <i>Oulamine Law Group</i>	Aung Htoo <i>Legal Aid Network; Federal Law Academy</i>	Ananda Koirala	Anonymous Contributors
Khunan Jargalsaikhan <i>Mongolian Bar Association</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Aung Nay Myo <i>Thanlwin Legal</i>	Basanta Bahadur Basnet <i>Axis for Law and Research Pvt. Ltd.</i>	Netherlands
Luke Lkhaasuren <i>Agaa & Partners LLP</i>	Mozambique	Caitlin Reiger <i>British Council</i>	Bishwa Nath Khanal <i>Prithvi Legal Service Center</i>	Arnold Versteeg <i>Macro & Versteeg Advocaten</i>
Munkhdorj Badral <i>Mongol-Advocates LLP</i>	Alain Kassa <i>NAIMA+</i>	Mariano Suarez <i>Thanlwin Legal</i>	Budhi Karki	E. Kolokatsi <i>Kolokatsi Advocaten</i>
Naransukh Damiran <i>Health and Safety Solutions</i>	Alexandre Chivale <i>Alexandre Chivale & Associados</i>	Min Thein <i>Rajah & Tann NK Legal Co. Ltd.</i>	Daksha Bahadur Chhetri <i>Neupane Law Associates</i>	Eugenie Nunes; Marije Ozinga <i>Dentons Boekel N.V.</i>
Navagchamba Baasanjav <i>Mongolian Bar Association</i>	Almamater Tamele <i>BTA Advogados, Lda.</i>	Myat Ko <i>Justice Base</i>	Kalyan Pokhrel <i>F-Dimensional Legal Services and Research Centre Pvt. Ltd.</i>	Gabriel Meijers <i>Meijers Canatan Advocaten</i>
Odonjav Tsendjav <i>JD Advocates LLP</i>	Belisário Tamele <i>BTA Advogados, Lda.</i>	Myint Aung <i>AIDS Support Group</i>	Kumari Kaushlya Ojha <i>Law and Lawyers Company Tirpureshwar</i>	Gerben den Hertog <i>Sarfaty Advocaten</i>
Saranchimeg Byambaa <i>National Statistics Office</i>	César Carlos Alberto Francisco Vamos Ver <i>SAL & Caldeira Advogados, Lda.</i>	U Mya Thein	Madhab Raj Ghimire <i>PSM Global Consultants P. Ltd</i>	Gwen Jansen
Tsolmonchimeg Enkhbat <i>GTs Advocates LLP</i>	Constancio Jose Tevete <i>Fernanda Lopes & Associados</i>		Meen Chhetri <i>Nepal Center for Disaster Management</i>	H. J. (Henricus) Snijders <i>University of Leiden</i>
Zanaa Jurmed <i>Center for Citizens' Alliance</i>	Danilo Nhaca <i>MAN - Sociedade de Advogados, Lda.</i>		Narayan P. Ghimire <i>Center for Rule of Law</i>	Hansko Broeksteeg <i>Radboud University Nijmegen</i>

Jaap-Willem Roozemd <i>Bouwman Roozemd & De Haan</i>	Denise Arnold <i>Lyon O'Neale Arnold Lawyers</i>	Phil Ahern <i>Morrison Kent Lawyers</i>	Mario Novoa Corea <i>Arias</i>	Akingbolahan Adeniran <i>Awodi & Co.</i>
Jac Meeuwissen <i>Trimbos Institute</i>	Douglas John Lyon <i>Lyon O'Neale Arnold Lawyers</i>	Samantha Turner <i>Simpson Grierson</i>	Marlon José Gazo Peña <i>García & Bodán</i>	Anthony Nkadi <i>F.O. Akinrele & Co.</i>
Jacqueline van den Bosch <i>Ivy Corporate Defence & Investigations</i>	Elizabeth Macpherson <i>University of Canterbury</i>	Scott Wilson <i>Duncan Cotterill</i>	Maryeling Guevara <i>Arias</i>	Babajide O. Ogundipe <i>Sofunde, Osakwe, Ogundipe & Belgore</i>
Jeroen Bijnen <i>DXC Technology</i>	Erich Bachmann <i>Hesketh Henry</i>	Simon Ladd <i>Bell Gully</i>	Octavio Alarcón Guardado <i>Munguía Vidaurre Law</i>	Babatunde Ogungbamila <i>Olisa Agbakoba Legal</i>
Joost Italianer <i>NautaDutilh N.V.</i>	Frances Joychild <i>Frances Joychild QC</i>	Sonja M. Cooper <i>Cooper Legal</i>	Onell Antonio Gow Chacón <i>Universidad Politécnica de Nicaragua</i>	Bola Jibogun <i>Legal Aid Council of Nigeria</i>
Joseph J. van Dort <i>Van Dort Advocatuur</i>	Gay Morgan <i>University of Waikato</i>	Stacey Shortall <i>Minter Ellison Rudd Watts</i>	Soraya Montoya Herrera <i>Molina & Asociados</i>	Cheluchi Onyemelukwe
Léon Graal <i>Sarfaty Advocaten</i>	Gordon Anderson <i>Victoria University of Wellington</i>	Stephen Eliot Smith <i>University of Otago</i>	Uriel E. Balladares <i>Arias</i>	Chiamaka I. Orabueze <i>University of Nigeria</i>
Marije Jeltse <i>JSTW Advocaten</i>	Grace Haden <i>The New Zealand Independent Commission Against Corruption</i>	Stephen Franks <i>Franks Ogilvie</i>	Yaser Gabriel Bonilla Espinoza <i>Central Law</i>	Chinyere Nwokoro <i>Legal Luminaries Solicitors</i>
Marlies Ott <i>Erasmus University</i>	Ian Gault <i>Bell Gully</i>	Steven Zindel <i>Zindels</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Chioma Kanun Agomo <i>University of Lagos</i>
Mick Hurks <i>Höcker Advocaten</i>	Ian Miller	Sylvia Bell <i>Centre for Human Rights Law, Policy and Practice</i>	Niger	Chisom Justice Ndubuisi <i>Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie</i>
N. P. Scholte <i>Advocatenkantoor Scholte</i>	Jessica Palmer <i>University of Otago</i>	Tagan Lyall <i>Bamford Law</i>	Aboubacar Souley <i>CRAMS_EXA</i>	Chris Eze <i>Nnenna Ejekam Associates</i>
Petrus C. van Duyne <i>Utrecht University</i>	M. B. Rodríguez Ferrere <i>University of Otago</i>	Trevor Daya-Winterbottom <i>Law University of Waikato</i>	Bachir Talfi Idrissa <i>Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey</i>	Christine Sijuwade <i>Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie</i>
S. F. H. Jellinghaus <i>Tilburg University; De Voort Lawyers and Mediators</i>	Marie Bismark <i>University of Melbourne</i>	W. John Hopkins <i>University of Canterbury</i>	Brah Souleymane <i>Université Abdou Moumouni de Niamey</i>	Chudi Nelson Ojukwu <i>Legal Research Initiative</i>
Thomas Timmermans <i>Norton Rose Fulbright LLP</i>	Marie J. Grills <i>RPB Law</i>	W. M. Thomson <i>University of Otago</i>	Idrissa Tchernaka <i>SCPA LGBTI & Partners</i>	Damian Njoku-Umeh <i>Damian Njoku-Umeh & Co.</i>
Tomasz Kodrzycki <i>Jahae Raymakers Advocaten</i>	Mark Henaghan <i>University of Otago</i>	William Akel <i>Simpson Grierson</i>	Ismael Naino Maiguizo	Daprim Ogaji <i>University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Mark Winger <i>Holmden Horrocks</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Mahamadou Rabiou Souley Dagouma <i>Barreau du Niger</i>	Dejo Olowu <i>American University of Nigeria</i>
New Zealand	Mary-Rose Russell	Nicaragua	Moussa Ismaril Tambo <i>SCPA LGBTI & Partners</i>	Ehijeagbon Oserogho <i>Oserogho & Associates</i>
A. J. Forbes <i>Clarendon Chambers</i>	Matthew Berkahn <i>Massey University</i>	Abraham A. Salinas-Miranda <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua</i>	Moustapha Boukari <i>Barreau du Niger</i>	Enoch Mozong Azariah <i>Legal Aid Council of Nigeria</i>
Alan Knowsley <i>Rainey Collins Lawyers</i>	Nick Crang <i>Duncan Cotterill</i>	Angelica Maria Toruño García <i>Universidad Evangélica Nicaragüense Martin Luther King Jr.</i>	Rabiou Oumarou Mahaman <i>Barreau du Niger</i>	Festus Ezedinachi Onyia <i>Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie</i>
Alberto Costi <i>Victoria University of Wellington</i>	Nicola Wheen <i>University of Otago</i>	Avil Ramírez Mayorga <i>Central Law</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Festus Okechukwu Ukwueze <i>University of Nigeria</i>
Andrew Schulte <i>Cavell Leitch</i>	Nigel Hampton	Edgard Leonel Torres Mendieta <i>Arias</i>	Nigeria	Folake Elias-Adebowale <i>Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie Legal Aid Council of Nigeria</i>
Asha Stewart <i>Quigg Partners</i>	Nikki Pender <i>Legal Empowerment</i>	Gabriel Alvarado <i>Arias</i>	Abdulfattah Adewale Bakre <i>Legal Aid Council of Nigeria</i>	Fr Edwin Obimma Ezike <i>University of Nigeria</i>
Bennet Castelino <i>Castlefinn Law</i>	Pam Nuttall <i>Auckland University of Technology</i>	Ivania Lucía Paguaga Cuadra <i>Arias</i>	Abdulhamid Abdullahi Bagara <i>Community Health and Research Initiative</i>	Gbenga Odusola <i>Acme Law Partners</i>
Campbell Roberts <i>The Salvation Army</i>	Paul Michalik	John Lordsal Minnella <i>Minnella Romano and Associates</i>	Adamu M. Usman <i>F.O. Akinrele & Co.</i>	Gbenga Oyebode <i>Aluko & Oyebode</i>
Charl Hirschfeld <i>Ranfurlly Chambers</i>	Paul Roth <i>University of Otago</i>	Juan Ramon Aviles Molina <i>Despacho Legal</i>	Ade Omofade	Godwin Anthony Etim <i>AELEX</i>
Chris Noonan <i>University of Auckland</i>	Penny Bright	Luis Manuel Perezalonso Lanzas <i>Bufete Juridico Perezalonso & Asociados</i>	Ademola Awoyemi <i>University of Ilorin</i>	Ibrahim Imam <i>University of Ilorin</i>
Danny Jacobson <i>Jacobson and Marshall, Employment Lawyers</i>	Petra Butler <i>Victoria University of Wellington</i>	Luis Manuel Perezalonso Lanzas <i>Bufete Juridico Perezalonso & Asociados</i>	Adeawale Akande <i>Auxilium Attorneys</i>	Innocent Abidoye <i>Nnenna Ejekam Associates</i>
			Aina Precious Aderemi <i>Babalakin & Co Legal Practitioners</i>	John Dare Oloyede <i>J.D. Oloyede's Law Chambers</i>

Laura Omolola Ikwuagwu <i>George Ikoli & Okagbue</i>	Arild Vaktskjold <i>Sjukehuset Innlandet; Høgskulen i Innlandet</i>	Muhammad Nouman Shams <i>Qazi Law Associates</i>	Jorge L. Almengor C. <i>Almengor, Caballero & Asociados</i>	Ana Graciela Cruz <i>EsSalud</i>
Maryam Belgore Ahmed <i>Kwara State Judiciary</i>	Carl A. Christiansen <i>Ræder AS</i>	Muzaffar Islam <i>Legis Inn Attorneys & Corporate Consultants</i>	Jorge Molina Mendoza <i>FABREGA MOLINO</i>	Armando Ramiro Natividad Maguiña <i>Estudio Ghersi Abogados</i>
Michael C. Asuzu <i>Society for Public Health Professionals of Nigeria; World Federation of Public Health Associations</i>	Frank S. Thrana <i>Tonsberg Community</i>	Naila Baig-Ansari <i>Indus Hospital Research Center</i>	José Alberto Barraza Serracin	Arturo Gárate Salazar <i>Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal</i>
Nkem Itanyi <i>University of Nigeria</i>	Geir Steinberg <i>Advokatfirmaet Haavind AS</i>	Qaisar Raza <i>Adam Smith International</i>	José Renán De León C. <i>Ministerio de Salud de Panamá</i>	Carlos Torres Berrío <i>Muñiz, Olaya, Meléndez, Castro, Ono & Herrera Abogados</i>
Obiajulu Nnamuchi <i>University of Nigeria</i>	Harald B. Ciarlo	Sara Malkani <i>Center for Reproductive Rights</i>	José Rigoberto Acevedo C. <i>Universidad Latina</i>	César Azabache Caracciolo
Oghogho Makinde <i>Aluko & Oyebode</i>	Ivar Alvik <i>University of Oslo</i>	Shams Ul Haq Qazi <i>Qazi Law Associates</i>	Juan Pablo Fabrega Polleri <i>FABREGA MOLINO</i>	Cesar Puntriano Rosas <i>Universidad ESAN</i>
Olaniyi Felix Olayinka <i>The Polytechnic Ibadan</i>	Karl Harald Søvig <i>University of Bergen</i>	Shams ul Haque Joiya <i>Right Law Company</i>	Maria Eugenia Brenes <i>Morgan & Morgan</i>	Christian Valencia Sarmiento <i>Estudio Ghersi Abogados</i>
Olasupo Olaibi <i>Supo Olaibi & Company</i>	Magne Strandberg <i>University of Bergen</i>	Tariq Rahim <i>Tariq Rahim Law Associates</i>	Mario Adolfo Rognoni <i>Arosemena Noriega & Contreras</i>	Dennis Oswaldo Vilchez Ramirez <i>Estudio Ghersi Abogados</i>
Olumide Ekisola <i>Adejumo & Ekisola</i>	Niels R. Kiær <i>Rime Advokatfirma DA</i>	Umer Farooq <i>Ayub Medical College</i>	Marlin E. González <i>Asesora Jurídica del Comité de Derechos Humanos de Panamá</i>	Eduardo Herrera Velarde <i>Escudo Azul S.A.</i>
Olusoji Elias <i>Olusoji Elias + Company</i>	Olaf Halvorsen Rønning <i>University of Oslo</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Martha Luna Veliz <i>ACE Laywers</i>	Elvia Campos Zavala <i>Ministerio de Salud de Perú</i>
Oluwadamilare Yomi-Alliyu <i>Chief Yomi Alliyu & Co.</i>	Stella Tuft <i>Microsoft</i>	Panama	Mayte Sánchez G. <i>Morgan & Morgan</i>	Evan E. Morgan <i>Evan Morgan & Asociados</i>
Onjefu Adoga <i>Brooke Chambers Law Firm</i>	Terje Einarsen <i>University of Bergen</i>	Adán Arnulfo Arjona López <i>Galindo, Arias & López</i>	Mercedes Arauz De Grimaldo <i>Morgan & Morgan</i>	Germán Jiménez Borra <i>Estudio Muñiz</i>
Ozofu 'Latunde Ogiemudia <i>Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie</i>	Tor Vale	Alberto Quirós Bonett	Milagros M. Caballero V. <i>Morgan & Morgan</i>	Giulliana Loza Avalos <i>Estudio Loza Avalos</i>
Peter K. Fogam <i>University of Lagos</i>	Ulf Stridbeck <i>University of Oslo</i>	Alcibiades E. Villarreal D. <i>Instituto de Investigaciones Científicas y Servicios de Alta Tecnología</i>	Natalia S. Vega <i>VaxTrials S.A.</i>	Gonzalo Garcia Calderon
Pontian N. Okoli <i>University of Dundee</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Ana Gilza Córdoba <i>FUNDACASIA</i>	Nydia Flores Chiari <i>Caja de Seguro Social de Panama</i>	Gonzalo Mendoza del Solar Chávez <i>Universidad Católica de Santa María de Arequipa</i>
S. Akinlolu Fagbemi <i>University of Ibadan</i>	Pakistan	Arlene Calvo <i>University of South Florida</i>	Olga de Obaldia <i>Fundación para el Desarrollo de Libertad Ciudadana; Capítulo Panameño de Transparencia Internacional</i>	Grover Jonny Aranguri Carranza <i>EsSalud</i>
Sarat Akinloye <i>Chief Rotimi Williams' Chambers</i>	Asim B. Nasim <i>Orr, Dignam & Co.</i>	Armando Barba <i>Ministerio de Salud de Panamá</i>	Rafael Rodrigo Rodríguez Barrios <i>Renderos & Rodríguez Law Firm</i>	Ismael Cornejo-Rosello Dianderas <i>Gerencia Regional de Salud Arequipa; Universidad Nacional de San Agustín</i>
Terrumun Z. Swende <i>Benue State University, Makurdi</i>	Benazir Jatoi	Carlos Ernesto González Ramírez <i>Morgan & Morgan</i>	Ramón Ricardo Arias <i>Galindo, Arias & López</i>	Luciano López Flores <i>Estudio Valle-Riestra, López Flores & Munar Abogado; Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú; la Universidad de San Martín de Porres</i>
Ugoji Abagwe <i>Acme Law Partners</i>	Faisal Mahmood Ghani <i>Faisal Mahmood Ghani & Co.</i>	Daisy Chacon De Cortez <i>Chacon y Asociados Abogados</i>	Sebastián Rodríguez Robles <i>Abogados Rodríguez-Robles & Espinosa</i>	Manuel Bermúdez Tapia <i>Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos</i>
Uju Obuka <i>University of Nigeria</i>	Faiza Muzaffar <i>Legis Inn Attorneys & Corporate Consultants</i>	Edith Quiros	Xavier Sáez Llorens <i>Hospital del Niño Dr. José Renán Esquivel</i>	Manuel Villa-García Noriega <i>Estudio Olaechea</i>
Wahab O. Egbewole <i>University of Ilorin</i>	Hasan Hameed Bhatti <i>Lahore Waste Management Company</i>	Elka González <i>Ministerio de Salud de Panamá</i>	Yariela González Ortega <i>Universidad de Panamá</i>	Marcos Ricardo Revatta Salas <i>Universidad Nacional San Luis Gonzaga de Ici</i>
Yomi Alliyu San <i>Chief Yomi Alliyu & Co.</i>	Imdad Ali Soomro <i>Sufi Law Associates</i>	Ernesto Shirley <i>Shirley & Asociados</i>	Anonymous Contributors	María del Pilar Pozo García <i>Clinica San Felipe</i>
Yomi Dare <i>Checkers Consultancy Services</i>	Kamyla Marvi	Evans Loo <i>Escritorio Jurídico Loo</i>	Peru	Marino Costa Bauer
Yusuf Ali <i>Yusuf Ali & Co.</i>	Kausar S. Khan <i>Aga Khan University; Indus Health Network</i>	Gabrielle B. Britton <i>Instituto de Investigaciones Científicas y Servicios de Alta Tecnología</i>	Alberto Varillas <i>García Sayán Abogados</i>	
Anonymous Contributors	Mehek Ali <i>Indus Health Network</i>	Haydée Méndez Illueca <i>Fundación para la Equidad de Género</i>		
Norway	Mohammad Akmal Wasim <i>Wasim & Co. Advocates & Legal Consultants</i>	Iván Chanis Barahona <i>Fundación Iguales</i>		
Anne Kjersti Befring <i>University of Oslo</i>	Mohammad Hassan Arif <i>LMA Ebrahim Hosain</i>			

Mario Castillo Freyre <i>Estudio Mario Castillo Freyre</i>	Rhea Quimson <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Ana Raquel Pessoa <i>Universidade Católica Portuguesa</i>	Miguel de Azeredo Perdigão <i>Azeredo Perdigão & Associados - Sociedade de Advogados, RL</i>	Alina Gentimir <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University</i>
Roberto Gabriel Matallana <i>Universidad de Pacífico</i>	Rhona Bergantin <i>PSMID</i>	Ana Rita Gil <i>Universidade Nova de Lisboa</i>	Paula Cremon <i>Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa</i>	Andra Iftimiei <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University</i>
Rossana Maccera	Ronahlee A. Asuncion <i>University of the Philippines Diliman</i>	Anja Bothe <i>Universidade Autónoma de Lisboa</i>	Paulo de Sá e Cunha <i>Cuatrecasas, Gonçalves Pereira</i>	Andrei Danciu <i>SCA Cataniciu & Asociatii</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Roy Enrico C. Santos <i>PJS Law</i>	António Casa Nova <i>Escola Superior de Saúde de Portalegre</i>	Pedro Mendes Ferreira <i>Mendes Ferreira & Associados</i>	Andrei Mircea Zamfirescu <i>Gilescu, Valeanu, Nathanzon & Partners</i>
Philippines	Anonymous Contributors	António Vaz de Castro <i>Universidade de Coimbra</i>	Pedro Miguel Branco	Aura Câmpeanu <i>PETOSËVIC</i>
Afdal B. Kunting <i>Zamboanga City Medical Center</i>	Poland	Carlos Lopes Ribeiro <i>CR Advogados</i>	Pedro Rodrigues da Mata <i>PRM & Associados</i>	Aurora Ciuca <i>Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava</i>
Carmelita Gopez Nuqui <i>Development Action for Women Network</i>	Adam Morawski <i>Morawski & Partners</i>	Carlos Pinto de Abreu <i>Carlos Pinto de Abreu e Associados SP, RL</i>	Rui Costa Pereira <i>PLMJ Advogados SP, RL</i>	Bogdan C. Stoica <i>Popovici Nișu Stoica & Asociații SCA</i>
Cesar L. Villanueva <i>Villanueva Gabionza & Dy Law Firm</i>	Agnieszka Dziegielewska-Jończyk <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>	Carolina Boulosa Gonzalez <i>Bind Sociedade de Advogados</i>	Rui Tavares Correia <i>Abreu & Marques e Associados</i>	Dan Oancea <i>University of Bucharest</i>
Dan Vicente Cancino Jr. <i>Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines Episcopal Commission on Health & Camillian Fathers</i>	Agnieszka Helsztyńska <i>Kancelaria Adwokacka Agnieszka Helsztyńska adwokat</i>	Eduardo Buisson Loureiro	Sandrine Bisson Marvao <i>Bisson Marvao</i>	Daniel Nitu <i>Babeș-Bolyai University; Iordănescu & Associates</i>
Donemark Calimon <i>Quisumbing Torres</i>	Andrzej Brodziak <i>Institute of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health</i>	Eliseu Gonçalves <i>TaskLegal Advogados</i>	Teresa Violante <i>Goethe-Universität Frankfurt</i>	Diana Agafitei <i>Șuca Zbârcea & Asociații</i>
Eliseo M. Zuñiga, Jr. <i>Quisumbing Torres</i>	Aneta Leszczyńska <i>Jagiellonian University</i>	Felipe Baião do Nascimento <i>Maricato, Lima & Associados</i>	Vânia Costa Ramos <i>Carlos Pinto de Abreu e Associados SP, RL</i>	Diana Lavinia Botau <i>Babeș-Bolyai University</i>
Emerico O. de Guzman <i>ACCRALAW</i>	Jacek Wierciński <i>Uniwersytet Warszawski</i>	Fernando Alves Correia <i>Universidade de Coimbra</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Dragos Daghie <i>Daghie & Asociatii</i>
Enriquito J. Mendoza <i>Romulo Mabanta Buenaventura Sayoc & De Los Angeles Law Offices</i>	Joanna Kosińska-Wiercińska <i>Wierciński Law Office</i>	Francisco Marques Bom <i>Marques Bom & Associados</i>	Republic of Korea	Florin Streteanu <i>Universite de Cluj-Napoca</i>
Francis Tom Temprosa <i>Ateneo de Manila University</i>	Julian Bielicki <i>Drzewiecki, Tomaszek & Partners</i>	Inês Reis <i>PBBR</i>	Domyung Paek <i>Seoul National University</i>	George Nedelcu
Jesuito G. Morillos <i>Follosco Morillos & Herce</i>	Krzysztof Kowalczyk <i>BSJP Brockhuis Jurczak Prusak</i>	J. Tavares Ribeiro <i>JTR Advogado</i>	Duk Yeon Lee <i>Yonsei University</i>	Gheorghe Piperea <i>SCA Piperea & Asociații</i>
Jonathan Sale <i>ILPC</i>	Marcin Krajewski <i>Warsaw University</i>	Joana Barrilaro Ruas <i>Ferreira da Conceição, Menezes & Associados SP, RL</i>	Haksoo Ko <i>Seoul National University</i>	Ioan Lazar <i>Baroul Alba</i>
Jose Cochinyan III <i>Cochingyan & Partners Law Offices</i>	Marcin Olechowski <i>Sołtysiński Kawecki & Szlęzak</i>	João Paulo Ferreira da Conceição <i>Ferreira da Conceição, Menezes & Associados SP, RL</i>	Hwang Lee <i>Korea University</i>	Iulian Alexander Stoia <i>Bucharest Bar</i>
Karen S. Gomez Dumpit <i>Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines</i>	Piotr Jakub Rastawicki <i>Rastawicki Mianowski Sawicki Sp.K.</i>	José Alves do Carmo <i>AVM Advogados</i>	Jaehyuk Ahn <i>Kim & Chang</i>	Larion Alina-Paula <i>Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava</i>
Kate Montecarlo Cordova <i>Association of Transgender People in the Philippines</i>	Piotr Kuzniak	Libertário Teixeira <i>Libertário Teixeira & Cristina Fernandes - Sociedade de Advogados RL</i>	Jaeseop Song <i>Shin & Kim</i>	Laura Lazar <i>Babeș-Bolyai University</i>
Louisa M. Viloria-Yap <i>Garcia Inigo & Partners</i>	Radosław Skowron <i>KKPW Law Office</i>	Luis Brito Correia	Jeong-Oh Kim <i>Yonsei University</i>	Marius Balan <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University</i>
Nancy Joan M. Javier <i>IBP</i>	Stefan Jaworski	Luis Miguel Amaral	Junsok Yang <i>The Catholic University of Korea</i>	Maxim Mihaela <i>Șuca Zbârcea & Asociații</i>
Pinky Rose B. Lustre <i>The Global Fund to Fight AIDS; University of the Philippines Manila</i>	Wojciech Babicki <i>Miller Canfield</i>	Luís Brito Correia	Lee Chang Woo <i>Donghwa Labor Consulting Firm</i>	Mihai Carabas <i>Carabas, Lungu Attorneys</i>
Ramil E. Bugayong <i>PJS Law</i>	Zbigniew Krüger <i>Krüger & Partners Advocates LLP</i>	Luís Miguel Amaral	Sangbong Lee <i>Daeryook & Aju LLC</i>	Mihai Dunea <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University</i>
Ramon G. Samson <i>ACCRALAW</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Luís Miguel Amaral	Anonymous Contributors	Miloiu Ciprian <i>Miloiu Ciprian Cabinet de Avocat</i>
Reginald A. Tongol <i>ToVen Law and Communications</i>	Portugal	Maria do Rosário Anjos <i>Anjos, Martins & Associados SP, RL</i>	Romania	Nicolae-Bogdan Bulai <i>University of Bucharest</i>
	Alexandra Mota Gomes <i>PLMJ Advogados SP, RL</i>	Maria Inês Gameiro <i>Universidade Nova de Lisboa</i>	Alexandru Athanasiu <i>University of Bucharest</i>	
	Ana Pires <i>Atlântica</i>	Miguel Andrade	Alexandru Corpodean <i>Law Office Corpodean Alexandru</i>	
			Alina Daniela Nestor <i>Bar of Suceava</i>	

Nicolae-Horia <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University</i>	Primakov Denis <i>Russian Foreign Trade Academy, OSCE</i>	Henry L. O. S. Browne <i>Browne & Associates</i>	Boubacar Diakité <i>Geni & Kebi</i>	Nebojsa Stankovic <i>Stankovic & Partners Law Office</i>
Oana Lucia Gavril <i>Țuca Zbârcea & Asociații</i>	Sergei Murzakokv <i>NII HSE - Nizhny Novgorod</i>	Leonora Walwyn <i>WalwynLaw</i>	Clément Diarga Basse	Petar Bulat <i>University of Belgrade</i>
Ovidiu Podaru <i>Babeș-Bolyai University</i>	Sergey Bogatyrev <i>Beiten Burkhardt</i>	Michella Adrien <i>Michella Adrien Law Offices</i>	Fall <i>SOJUFISC</i>	Petar Stojanovic <i>Joksović, Stojanović and Partners</i>
Radu M. Georgescu <i>Radu Georgescu Law Office</i>	Sergey Stepanov <i>Institute of Private Law</i>	Rayana Dowden <i>WEBSTER</i>	Fatoumata Watt <i>Geni & Kebi</i>	Simonida Sladojevic-Stanimirovic
Radu Rizoiu <i>Rizoiu & Poenaru SCA</i>	Svetlana Dobrovolskaya <i>Moscow Regional Bar Association</i>	Sonya Parry <i>Gonsalves Parry</i>	Ibrahima Niang	Vladimir Hrle <i>Hrle Attorneys</i>
Razvan Trusca <i>Cluj Bar</i>	Victor Pomelov <i>Russin & Vecchi</i>	Vadeesha T. N. John <i>Johnson & Associates Law Firm</i>	Ibrahima Thine Diop <i>Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar</i>	Vladimir Marinkov <i>Guberina-Marinkov Law Office</i>
Roxana Iordăchescu-Nițu <i>Iordăchescu & Associates</i>	Vilena Voronich <i>Russin & Vecchi</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Malick Sané <i>Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar</i>	Zoran V. Radovic <i>Radovic & Ratkovic Advokati</i>
Sergiu Bogdan <i>Sergiu Bogdan & Asociații</i>	Vyacheslav Chasnyk <i>Saint-Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University</i>	St. Lucia	Mansour Gningue <i>Geni & Kebi</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Sergiu Golub <i>Babeș-Bolyai University</i>	Vyacheslav Yablokov <i>Yablokov and Partners Law Office</i>	Henri-Jacques N. Mangal <i>1st National Bank St. Lucia Ltd.</i>	Meissa Toure <i>Euromed Université</i>	Sierra Leone
Simona Petrina Gavrila <i>Dunărea de Jos University</i>	Anonymous Contributors	John F. Christensen <i>Spartan Health Sciences University</i>	Mohamadou Boye <i>Université Gaston Berger</i>	Adam Timbo <i>Yada Williams and Associates</i>
Valerius M. Ciuca <i>Alexandru Ioan Cuza University</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Leandra Gabrielle Verneuil <i>Jennifer Remy & Associates</i>	Moustapha Ndoye	Adewale Showers <i>Fornah-Sesay, Cummings, Showers & Co.</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Rwanda	Samanthia George	Ndiouma Ndour <i>Université Assane Seck de Ziguinchor</i>	Alhaji Mohamed Warisay <i>Democracy Sierra Leone</i>
Russia	Aimable Mfashingabo <i>M. Abayo Law Firm</i>	Trudy O. Glasgow <i>Trudy O. Glasgow & Associates</i>	Papa Mamour Sy <i>Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar</i>	Augustine Sorie-Sengbe Marrah <i>Yada Williams and Associates</i>
Dmitry Kravchenko <i>Asnis & Partners</i>	Arsene Rutiyomba	Virginia Joseph <i>Spartan Health Sciences University</i>	Paul Babacar Faye <i>SCPA Sow-Seck-Diagne & Associes</i>	Bai Kamara <i>Pikin-To-Pikin Movement</i>
Eduard Margulyan <i>Margulyan & Kovalev</i>	Asante Twagira <i>CORBAN</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Rahimine Azimari Toure <i>Geni & Kebi</i>	Ishmael Philip Mammie <i>Fornah-Sesay, Cummings, Showers & Co.</i>
Elena Antonovna Abrosimova <i>Moscow State University</i>	Augustin Rwabigwi <i>Rwanda Bar</i>	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Samba Cor Sarr <i>Ministere de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale</i>	Lornard Taylor <i>Taylor & Associates</i>
Elena Gerasimova <i>Center for Social and Labor Rights; National Research University</i>	Charles Gatsinzi <i>Centre Medical Orkide</i>	Heidi Badenock <i>Joseph Delves Chambers</i>	Semou Ndiaye <i>Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar</i>	Mambu Samadu Feika <i>Prison Watch Sierra Leone</i>
Fatima Sulejmanova <i>National Research University Higher School of Economics</i>	Happy E. Mukama <i>RR Associates and Co.</i>	Jozelle Miller <i>Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Osman Jalloh <i>Yada Williams and Associates</i>
Konstantin Dobrynin <i>Federal Chamber of Lawyers of the Russian Federation</i>	Law Firm HC General Legal Services Ltd.	Melvis Kenia Díaz Peña <i>Milton Cato Memorial Hospital</i>	Serbia	Rakibul Bari Khan <i>BRAC International</i>
Maria Erohava <i>Moscow Higher School of Social & Economic Sciences</i>	M. Albert Nkundabatware	Patricia P. Marks-Minors <i>The Law Firm of Marks & Marks</i>	Aleksandra Jovic Vranes <i>University of Belgrade</i>	Regena Juliana Kain <i>BRAC International</i>
Maria Filatova <i>National Research University</i>	Munana Norbert <i>M-Advocates & Partners</i>	Richard Williams <i>Williams & Williams, Barristers & Solicitors</i>	Danijela Korać-Mandić <i>Novi Sad Humanitarian Centre</i>	Rowland S. V. Wright <i>Wright & Co.</i>
Maria Voskobitova <i>ABA ROLI</i>	Pie Habimana <i>AmiLex Chambers</i>	Stephen Williams <i>Williams & Williams, Barristers & Solicitors</i>	Djordje Djuric <i>Law Office of Djordje Djuric</i>	Senesie Margao <i>Sierra Leone Nurses Association</i>
Maxim Timofeev <i>European Humanities University</i>	S. C. Nkeza	Anonymous Contributors	Dragan Nikolić <i>Public Health Institute Niš</i>	Sierra Leone Labour Congress
Natalya Morozova <i>Vinson & Elkins LLP</i>	Safari Gahizi <i>Global Trade Law Chambers Ltd.</i>	Senegal	Dragan Psodorov <i>Joksović, Stojanović and Partners</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Nikolai Kostenko <i>Moscow Helsinki Group</i>	Shuaib Napoleon Munyeshema <i>Barreau du Rwanda</i>	Amadou Drame <i>SODEFITEX</i>	Goran Vujić <i>Joksović, Stojanović and Partners</i>	Singapore
Pavel Kabanov <i>Kazan Innovative University</i>	William Karaiga <i>ENSafrica</i>	Anta Marie Anne Diop	Ivan Kovačević <i>Lalin Law Office</i>	Benjamin Joshua Ong <i>Singapore Management University</i>
	Anonymous Contributors	Balla Sy <i>UCG</i>	Miljkan Karlicic	Chia Boon Teck <i>Chia Wong LLP</i>
	St. Kitts & Nevis	Bocar Balde <i>LPS Law</i>	Mladen Domazet	

Chia Ti Lik <i>Chia Ngee Thuang & Co.</i>	Sara Ahlin Doljak	Peter Feuillerade <i>Cox Yeats Attorneys</i>	Esther Fernández Molina <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Juan Francisco Aguiar Rodríguez <i>Consejería de Sanidad del Gobierno de Canarias</i>
Dan W. Puchniak <i>National University of Singapore</i>	Tine Mišić <i>ODI Law Firm</i>	Peter Jordi <i>University of the Witwatersrand</i>	Federico Durán López <i>Universidad de Córdoba</i>	Juan María Terradillos <i>Universidad de Cádiz-España</i>
Eric Tin Keng Seng <i>Donaldson & Burkinshaw LLP</i>	Tjasa Drgan <i>Law Office Drnovsek</i>	Riette du Plessis <i>University of the Witwatersrand</i>	Federico Navarro Nieto <i>Universidad de Córdoba</i>	Juan Oliva Moreno <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>
Foo Cheow Ming <i>Foo Cheow Ming Chambers</i>	Vesna Rijavec <i>University of Maribor</i>	S. S. Terblanche <i>University of South Africa</i>	Federico Rodríguez Morata <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Juana María Serrano García <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>
Mak Koon	Anonymous Contributors	Tamara Cohen <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal</i>	Fernando Alberich Arjona <i>Rambla Abogados y Asesores, S.L.</i>	Laura Pozuelo Pérez <i>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>
Pascal Brinkmann <i>Luther LLP</i>	Altair Richards <i>ENSafrica</i>	Victoria Bronstein <i>University of the Witwatersrand</i>	Fernando Bondía Román <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	Luis Gaite <i>Hospital Marqués de Valdecilla; CIBERSAM</i>
Scott Gordon Wheeler	Bart Willems <i>Stellenbosch University</i>	Werner van Straaten <i>University of Pretoria</i>	Francisco Ramos Romeu <i>Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona</i>	Manuel Álvarez Feijoo <i>Uría Menéndez Abogados, S.L.P.</i>
Simon Chesterman <i>National University of Singapore</i>	Christa Rautenbach <i>North-West University</i>	Yousuf A. Vawda <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal</i>	Ildefonso Hernández Aguado <i>Universidad Miguel Hernández</i>	Manuel Ángel De las Heras García <i>Universidad de Alicante</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Derek Hellenberg <i>University of Cape Town</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Iñigo Sagardoy de Simón Sagardoy Abogados	Manuel Cachón Cadenas <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>
Slovenia	F. T. Abioye <i>University of South Africa</i>	Spain	Jacobo Dopico <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	Manuel Cancio Meliá <i>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>
Alenka Sagmeister Ranzinger <i>Odvetniška pisarna Miro Senica in odvetniki, D.O.O.</i>	Francois Venter <i>North-West University</i>	Alberto Blasco Hernando <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Javier Melero <i>Melero & Gené Advocats</i>	Marga Cerro
Andrej Bukovnik <i>PETOŠEVIĆ</i>	Gerhard Kemp <i>Stellenbosch University</i>	Alfonso Pedrajas <i>Abdón Pedrajas & Molero</i>	Jesús Padilla Gálvez <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Margarita I. Ramos Quintana <i>Universidad de La Laguna</i>
Anton Gradišek <i>Dagra D.O.O.</i>	Gusha Xolani Ngantweni <i>University of South Africa</i>	Alfonso Trallero <i>Bajo & Trallero Abogados</i>	José Cid <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>	María Acale Sánchez <i>Universidad de Cádiz</i>
Blaž Kovač <i>Amnesty International Slovenia</i>	Henry Ngcobo <i>Bowmans</i>	Andrea Macía Morillo <i>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>	José Fernández-Rañada <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	María Barberá Riera <i>Sociedad Española de Sanidad Ambiental</i>
Borut Bernik Bogataj	Hugh Corder <i>University of Cape Town</i>	Antonio Costa <i>Universidad de Córdoba</i>	Jose Luis de Peray Baiges	María Elena Sánchez Jordán <i>Universidad de La Laguna</i>
Grega Strban <i>University of Ljubljana</i>	J. Berning <i>University of South Africa</i>	Araceli Peláez Rodríguez <i>De Castro Gabinete Jurídico</i>	José Luis Goñi Sein <i>Universidad Pública de Navarra</i>	María José Aguilar Idáñez <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>
Health Center Maribor	John Brand <i>Bowmans</i>	Auxmundus Abogados	José M. Labeaga Azcona <i>Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia</i>	María José Benítez Jiménez <i>Universidad de Málaga</i>
Iris Pensa <i>Jadek & Pensa Law Firm</i>	Jonathan Klaaren <i>University of the Witwatersrand</i>	Beatriz G. Lopez-Valcarcel <i>Universidad de Las Palmas de GC</i>	José Manuel Freire <i>Instituto de Salud Carlos III</i>	María Pilar Llop Cuenca
Ivan Šalinovič	Lesiba Motsepe <i>University of South Africa</i>	Carlos Alvarez-Dardet <i>Universidad de Alicante</i>	José Manuel Mateo Sierra <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	María Pilar Marco Francia <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>
Jorg Sladič <i>Evropska Pravna Fakulteta</i>	Lourens J. Erasmus <i>North-West University</i>	Carlos Campillo-Artero <i>Servicio de Salud de las Islas Baleares; Centro de Investigación en Economía y Salud; Universitat Pompeu Fabra</i>	José R. Repullo <i>National School of Public Health of Spain</i>	Marina Lorente Lara <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>
Josip Sever	Martin van Staden <i>Free Market Foundation</i>	Carlos Ramón Fernández Liesa <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	José Vte. Martí Boscà <i>Univesitat de València</i>	Martín Godino <i>Sagardoy Abogados</i>
Ljuba Zupančič, Rokert <i>Senica and Attorneys, Ltd.</i>	Mpfariseni Budeli-Nemakonde <i>University of South Africa</i>	Eduardo Santamaría Moral <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	José Ignacio Gallego Soler <i>Universidad de Barcelona</i>	Miguel Ángel Presno Linera <i>Universidad de Oviedo</i>
M. Bobič <i>Law Firm Bobič</i>	Mthokozisi Wesley Sithole <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal</i>	Emilio Díaz Ruiz <i>Universidad de Murcia</i>	Juan Alberto Díaz López <i>J. A. Díaz. Litigación penal</i>	Orlanda Díaz-García <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>
Marko Zorman	Nahid Hussein <i>UNDP</i>	Enric Fossas Espadaler <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>	Juan Antonio Lascuraín <i>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</i>	Paz Mercedes de la Cuesta Aguado <i>Universidad de Cantabria</i>
Matija Repolusk <i>Repolusk Law</i>	Neil Cameron			
Nina Persak <i>CrimInstitute</i>	Nisha Jacob <i>University of Cape Town</i>			
Peter Stanovnik <i>Institute for Economic Research</i>	Ntombikile Mtshali <i>University of KwaZulu-Natal</i>			
Petra Plevnik <i>Senica and Attorneys, Ltd.</i>	P. J. Schwikkard <i>University of Cape Town</i>			
Primož Rožman <i>Blood Transfusion Centre of Slovenia</i>				

Rafael Ortiz Cervello <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Savantha De Saram <i>D. L. & F. De Saram</i>	Laura Carlson <i>Stockholm University</i>	Thomas Mihayo Sipemba <i>East African Law Chambers</i>	Aleza Mazabalo Alexandre <i>Triomphe des Actions Citoyennes pour un Togo Emergent</i>
Rebeca Benarroch Benarroch <i>Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta</i>	Sugath Hettiarachchi <i>Citizen</i>	Mauro Zamboni <i>Stockholm University</i>	Vicencia Alfred Fuko	Augustin Kokouvi Dokla <i>Reseau des Associations des PVVIH au Togo</i>
Remedios Aranda Rodríguez <i>Universidad Carlos III de Madrid</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Mikael Johansson <i>Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Baroma Madomba Bamana <i>Comité d'Action pour la Recherche et le Développement</i>
Remedios Menéndez Calvo <i>Universidad de Alcalá</i>	Suriname	Ola Zetterquist <i>Gothenburg University</i>	Thailand	Claude Kokou Amegan <i>Novation Internationale</i>
Ricard Meneu <i>Fundación Instituto de Investigación en Servicios de Salud</i>	G. N. Best <i>Essed & Sohansingh Law Firm</i>	Olle Mårsäter <i>University of Uppsala</i>	Anant Akanisthaphichat <i>Thai Law Firm</i>	Damien Amoussou K. <i>Centre pour la Promotion des Droits Humains en Afrique</i>
Roberto Mazorriaga Las Hayas <i>Rambla Abogados y Asesores, S.L.</i>	Hugo A. M. Essed <i>Law Firm Essed & Sohansingh</i>	Reinhold Fahlbeck <i>Lund University</i>	Chacrit Sitdhiweij <i>Thammasat University</i>	Dékawunga Djoliba Kutolbena <i>Barreau du Togo</i>
Román Gil Alburquerque <i>Sagardoy Abogados</i>	Humphrey R. Schurman <i>Schurman Advocaten</i>	Sverker Jönsson <i>Lund University</i>	Chalermwut Sriporm <i>Thammasat University</i>	Djifa E. Adjale Suku <i>SCP Dogbeavou & Associés</i>
Rosa M. Urbanos-Garrido <i>Universidad Complutense de Madrid</i>	Justina Eduards	Anonymous Contributors	Chawaluck Sivayathorn Araneta; Punyisa Intarapracha <i>Thanathip & Partners Legal Consollors Limited</i>	Elliott Hegbor
Rosa Zarza <i>J&A Garrigues, S.L.P.</i>	Milton van Brussel <i>BDO</i>	Tanzania	Chulapong Yukate <i>ZICOLaw</i>	Emmanuel Mamlan <i>Martial Akakpo & Associés</i>
Rosario de Vicente Martínez <i>Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha</i>	Nashreen R. J. Ilahibaks <i>Essed & Sohansingh Law Firm</i>	Abel M. Ngilangwa <i>Mighty Juristic Law Chamber</i>	Chusert Supasitthumrong <i>Tilleke & Gibbins International Ltd.</i>	Essiamé Koko Dzoka <i>Barreau du Togo</i>
Santiago Fernández Redondo <i>Hospital Universitario La Princesa</i>	Prema R. Sohansingh <i>Law Firm Essed & Sohansingh</i>	Adella J. Msoffe <i>University of Dar es Salaam</i>	Henning Glaser <i>Thammasat University</i>	Ferdinand Ekouévi Amazoun <i>SCPA Femiza Associés</i>
Sebastián Cantallops Mir <i>Rambla Abogados y Asesores, S.L.</i>	Yvonne S. Engkar <i>Law Firm Coster-Advocaten</i>	Alice Jackson Musetti <i>Breakthrough Attorneys</i>	Jakkrit Kuanpoth <i>Thailand Development Research Institute</i>	Jean Yaovi Degli
Vicente Ortún-Rubio <i>Universidad Pompeu Fabra</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Anne H. Outwater <i>Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences</i>	Jeeranun Klaewkla <i>Mahidol University</i>	Kiss Assiom Bokodjin
Xavier Castells <i>Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona</i>	Sweden	Annmariemavenjina Nkelame	Kowit Adireksombat <i>Baker McKenzie</i>	Kafui A. Amekoudi <i>Martial Akakpo & Associés</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Bengt Järholm <i>Umeå University</i>	Asina Emmy A. Omari <i>University of Dar es Salaam</i>	Manaswee Wongsuryrat <i>Tilleke & Gibbins International Ltd.</i>	Kao Tanang Salaka <i>Ministère de la Santé et de la Protection Sociale</i>
Sri Lanka	Bengt Lundell <i>Lund University</i>	Bakari George <i>Tengeru Institute of Community Development</i>	Munin Pongsapan <i>Thammasat University</i>	Koffi Houndebasso <i>Société Togolaise de l'Evaluation</i>
Ajithaa Edirimane	Birgitta Nyström <i>Lund University</i>	Eliud Kitime	Pisut Rakwong <i>Pisut & Partners</i>	Koffi Sylvain Mensah Attoh <i>Cabinet Attoh-Mensah</i>
Anusha Wickramasinghe	Björn Ohde <i>Advokataktiebolaget Roslagen</i>	Eustard Athanace Ngatale <i>PO-RALG</i>	Premprecha Dibbayawan <i>Puvana Company Limited</i>	Kossi Adjedomole <i>Société d'Avocats Martial Akakpo & Associés</i>
Chrishantha Abeysena <i>University of Kelaniya</i>	Boel Flodgren <i>Lund University</i>	Evold Mushi <i>Lawfront Advocates</i>	Wanchai Yiamsamatha <i>LS Horizon</i>	Martial Akakpo <i>Martial Akakpo & Associés</i>
Dhanushka Dissanayake <i>Sudath Perera Associates</i>	Catherine Lions <i>Umeå University</i>	Faraji Taratibu <i>Mkono & Co. Advocates</i>	Yuthana Promsin <i>Juslaws & Consult Co., Ltd.</i>	Mazabalo Bini <i>Croix Rouge Togolaise</i>
Gamini Balasooriya	Christer Thordson <i>Legal Edge AB</i>	George Fernandes <i>East African Law Chambers</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Mensah Tele Honorine <i>Association Femme Amazone</i>
Gamini Perera <i>International Law Chambers</i>	Fredrik Gustafsson <i>Advokatfirma DLA Piper Sweden KB</i>	Kheri R. Mbiro <i>Breakthrough Attorneys</i>	Togo	Rose Atanley Adjenou Adjowavi
N. Sivarajah <i>University of Jaffna</i>	Gunilla Lindmark <i>Uppsala University</i>	Laura Amour <i>Tanzania Revenue Authority</i>	Afangbedji Kossi Jil-Benoît <i>Barreau du Togo</i>	Theo A. L. Bitho <i>Martial Akakpo & Associés</i>
Nalin Ashubodha <i>Kolonnawa Nursing Home</i>	Jack Ågren <i>Stockholm University</i>	Laura George <i>Go2Experts</i>	Afi Teko da Silveira	
Nathaya Nanayakkara <i>Sudath Perera Associates</i>	Jessika van der Sluijs <i>Stockholm University</i>	Octavian William Temu <i>Octavian and Company Advocates</i>	Agbéwonou Koudasse <i>Cabinet d'Avocat Maître Galolo Soedjede</i>	
Raja Goonaratne <i>The Open University of Sri Lanka</i>	Johan Sangborn <i>Swedish Bar Association</i>	Oliva Mkula Mkanzabi <i>Gabriel & Co.</i>	Akou Pignandi <i>CCM</i>	

Yaovi M. Fiawonou <i>Cour Supreme</i>	Hechmi Louzir <i>Institut Pasteur de Tunis</i>	M. Cem Yeniaras <i>Yeniaras Attorneys at Law</i>	Emmanuel Luyirika <i>African Palliative Care Association</i>	Oleksandr Skliarenko <i>Skliarenko, Sydorenko and Partners</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Hedia Kedadi <i>Cabinet d'Avocat Kedadi</i>	Mahmut Kaçan <i>MK Law Office</i>	Evelyn Atim <i>Buwembo & Co. Advocates</i>	Oleksii Makarenko <i>Zaporizhzhya National University</i>
Trinidad & Tobago	Karim Ben Hamida <i>KBH Law Firm</i>	Murat Volkan Dülger <i>Dülger Law Firm</i>	Francis Opedun <i>Evamor International Limited</i>	Olha Prosyanyuk <i>AVER LEX</i>
Betty-Ann Pilgrim <i>Ministry of Health</i>	Knani Houda <i>Zaanouni Law Firm</i>	Mustafa Alp <i>Dokuz Eylül University</i>	Grace Mukwaya Lule <i>Platform for Labour Action</i>	Sergiy Gryshko; Yaroslav Petrenko <i>Redcliffe Partners</i>
Christopher Sieuchand <i>M.G. Daly & Partners</i>	Labidi Ahmed	Nuray Gokcek Karaca <i>Anadolu University</i>	Isaac Newton Kyagaba <i>Kampala Associated Advocates</i>	Taras Tsymbriivskyy <i>USAID Human Rights in Action Program</i>
Elena Araujo <i>Araujo Law</i>	Lassâad Dhaouadi <i>Institut Tunisien des Conseils Fiscaux</i>	Ömer Ataç <i>İstanbul Medipol University</i>	Laura Nyirinkindi <i>Pro Initiatives Agency</i>	Vitalii Serdiuk <i>AVER LEX</i>
Gerard Hutchinson <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Mahmoud Daoud Yacoub <i>Ordre National des Avocats du Tunisie</i>	Orhan Yavuz Mavioglu <i>ADMD Law Office</i>	Miria K. Matembe	Vyacheslav Viktorovich Sokolov
Glenn Hamel-Smith <i>M. Hamel-Smith & Co.</i>	Mounir Baatour <i>Association LGBT Shams</i>	Osman Hayran <i>İstanbul Medipol University</i>	Munduru Mercy Grace <i>The Uganda Association of Women Lawyers</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Jonathan Walker <i>M. Hamel-Smith & Co.</i>	Nadhir Ben Ammou <i>Cabinet Maître Nadhir Ben Ammou</i>	Savas Bozbel	Anonymous Contributors	United Arab Emirates
Kaveeta Persad <i>Fitzwilliam, Stone, Furness-Smith & Morgan</i>	Nadhir Ben Yedder <i>Réseau National de Lutte Contre la Corruption</i>	Ule Özsoy <i>Galatasaray University</i>	Ukraine	Elena Schildgen <i>Meyer-Reumann & Partners</i>
Linda A. Greene <i>Penco Court Law Chambers</i>	Nadia Akacha <i>Université de Tunis El Manar</i>	Teoman AkünaI <i>Akunallaw</i>	Andrey Bogdanovich Gryniak <i>Research Institute of Private Law & Entrepreneurship of the National Academy of Sciences</i>	Michael Kraemer
Matthew G. W. Gayle <i>New City Chambers</i>	Nizar Sdiri <i>Nizar Sdiri Law Firm</i>	Ufuk Aydin <i>Anadolu University</i>	Andrey Tarasov <i>Tarasov & Partners Law Firm</i>	Mirzar R. Baig <i>Dubai Pharmacy College for Girls</i>
Michelle T. Ramnarine	Rachida Jelassi <i>Université de Tunis El Manar; Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Andrienko Sergey Vladimirovich <i>A.G. Partners</i>	Nazanin Aleyaseen <i>K&L Gates LLP</i>
Natalie Persadie <i>University of Trinidad and Tobago</i>	Ridha Mezghani <i>R. Mezghani Law Office</i>	Uganda	Andrii Misiats <i>Municipal Law Firm and Partners</i>	Olaide Esan <i>Hadef & Partners LLC</i>
Oscar Noel Ocho <i>University of the West Indies</i>	Troudi Hichem	Adrian Jjuuko <i>Human Rights Awareness and Promotion Forum</i>	Anna Mikhailuk <i>Mikhailuk, Sorokolat & Partners</i>	Rebecca Ford <i>Clyde & Co. LLP</i>
Rishi P. A. Dass <i>Victoria Chambers</i>	Wahid Bounenni	Akantorana Kobusingye <i>Kampala Associated Advocates</i>	Anna Sakalosh <i>Danylo Halytskyi Lviv National Medical University</i>	Shakeel A. Mian <i>Prudential Middle East Legal Consultants</i>
Shastri Vedanta Christopher Parsad <i>Shastri Parsad & Associates</i>	Wajdi Abdelhedi	Alan Shonubi <i>Shonubi, Musoke & Co.</i>	Chmut Serhij	Stuart Paterson <i>Herbert Smith Freehills LLP</i>
Shivangelie Ramoutar	Yassine Younsi <i>Younsi & Younsi International Law Firm</i>	Alexander Kibandama <i>High Court of Uganda</i>	Ivan Horodyskyy <i>Ukrainian Catholic University</i>	Tarek Nakkach <i>Hewlett Packard Enterprise</i>
Sonnel A. David-Longe <i>M.G. Daly & Partners</i>	Zouhaier El Hechimi <i>Faculté de Médecine de Tunis; Université de Tunis El Manar</i>	Bernard Mukasa <i>ENSafrica</i>	Katerina Vlasyuk <i>AVG Law Firm</i>	Zayed Alshamsi <i>Zayed Al Shamsi Advocates & Legal Consultants</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Anonymous Contributors	Birungyi Cephas Kagyenda <i>Birungyi Barata & Associates</i>	Konstantin Naduty <i>VULT</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Tunisia	Amel Gorbej	Brigitte Kusiima Sendi <i>Shonubi, Musoke & Co.</i>	Larisa Matyukha <i>Ukrainian Association of Family Medicine</i>	United Kingdom
Amine Hamdi <i>Hamdi Law Office</i>	Charles Kallu Kalumiya <i>Kampala Associated Advocates</i>	Charles Kallu Kalumiya <i>Kampala Associated Advocates</i>	Lyubomyr Drozdovskyy <i>Khasin & Drozdovskyy Barristers Association</i>	Ben Keith <i>David Josse QC</i>
Anis Klouz <i>Faculté de Médecine de Tunis</i>	Claire Amany Rukundo <i>CR. Amany Advocates & Solicitors</i>	Claire Amany Rukundo <i>CR. Amany Advocates & Solicitors</i>	Oksana Holovko-Havrysheva <i>Ivan Franko National University of Lviv</i>	Christopher May <i>Lancaster University</i>
Anissa Tabai	Daniel Gantungo <i>Bowmans</i>	Daniel Gantungo <i>Bowmans</i>	Oksana Kneychuk <i>Eterna Law</i>	David Josse <i>5 St Andrew's Hill</i>
Aymen Zaghdoudi <i>University of Sousse</i>	Donald Nyakairu <i>ENSafrica</i>	Donald Nyakairu <i>ENSafrica</i>		Jill Stavert <i>Edinburgh Napier University</i>
Bessem Ben Salem <i>Ben Salem Law Firm</i>	Doreen Nawaali <i>MMAKS Advocates</i>	Doreen Nawaali <i>MMAKS Advocates</i>		Kiron Reid <i>University of Liverpool</i>
Emna Yahyaoui <i>Ordre National des Avocats du Tunisie</i>	Emilio Ovuga <i>St. Raphael's Counseling Centre</i>	Emilio Ovuga <i>St. Raphael's Counseling Centre</i>		Lord Woolf <i>Supreme Court of the United Kingdom</i>
Hamza Wajdi	Kerem Altiparmak <i>Ankara University</i>	Kerem Altiparmak <i>Ankara University</i>		
Harrabi Selma				

Nigel Duncan <i>City, University of London</i>	Karen A. Lash <i>American University</i>	Beatriz Murguía <i>Murguía - Aguirre</i>	Tomas Guerrero <i>Posadas, Posadas & Vecino</i>	Félix Ignacio Sánchez Hernández <i>Álvarez, Sánchez & Asociados</i>
Peter Caldwell <i>Doughty Street Chambers</i>	Kepler B. Funk <i>Funk, Szachacz & Diamond LLC</i>	Camilo Martínez Blanco <i>Universidad de Montevideo</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Fernando Javier Baralt Briceño <i>Universidad Rafael Urdaneta</i>
Peter McTigue <i>Nottingham Trent University</i>	Laurel G. Bellows <i>The Bellows Law Group, P.C.</i>	Carlos Cosac <i>Carlos Cosac Legal Affairs</i>	Uzbekistan	Fernando M. Fernández <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>
Rebecca Niblock <i>Kingsley Napley</i>	Leonard A. Sandler <i>University of Iowa</i>	Carlos Pittamiglio <i>Estudio Jurídico Bartesaghi</i>	Aziz Akhtamov <i>Tashkent Business Advocate Law Firm</i>	Fredy Ernesto Martínez Díaz <i>Martínez Díaz & Asociados Firma de Abogados</i>
Richard Ashcroft <i>Queen Mary University of London</i>	M. Reynolds <i>Attorneys Judicial Military Mediators Consulting Team</i>	Escandor El Ters	Jakhongir Z. Djuraev	Gilberto A. Guerrero-Rocca <i>Florida International University</i>
Richard Miskella <i>Lewis Silkin LLP</i>	Marc Falkoff <i>Northern Illinois University</i>	Federico Samudio <i>Posadas, Posadas & Vecino</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Gilles R. Valensi S. <i>RDHOO Abogados</i>
Richard W. Whitecross <i>Edinburgh Napier University</i>	Michele Forzley <i>Forzley & Associates</i>	Gonzalo Gari Irureta Goyena <i>Posadas, Posadas & Vecino</i>	Venezuela	Gonzalo Himiob Santomé <i>Foro Penal</i>
Thomas Garner <i>Gherson</i>	Paul Bender <i>Arizona State University</i>	Isabel Abarno <i>Olivera Abogados</i>	Alberto Jurado Salazar <i>ALC Penal</i>	Ignacio Andrade Cifuentes <i>Araquereyna</i>
Tonia Novitz <i>University of Bristol</i>	Peter Edelman <i>Georgetown University</i>	Joaquín Reyes Puig <i>Estudio Reyes Rius</i>	Alejandro Gallotti <i>Universidad Católica Andrés Bello; Le?a Abogados</i>	Jacqueline Richter <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>
Tony Ward <i>Northumbria University</i>	Renaldy J. Gutierrez <i>Gutierrez & Associates</i>	Juan Diego Menghi <i>Estudio Perez del Castillo & Asociados</i>	Alessandra Corona <i>Araquereyna</i>	Jaime Martínez Estévez <i>Rodner, Martínez & Asociados</i>
Anonymous Contributors	Renée M. Landers <i>Suffolk University</i>	Juan Federico Fischer <i>Fischer & Schickendantz</i>	Alexander Marcano Montero <i>Lawyers Group</i>	Javier Alfredo Villamizar Gordon <i>Badell & Grau</i>
United States	Ricks Frazier <i>Commonwealth of Massachusetts</i>	Julio Iribarne Pla <i>Ferrere Abogados</i>	Alfredo Romero <i>Foro Penal</i>	Jesús Emiro González Bethencourt <i>Verdad Venezuela</i>
Amy Widman <i>National Center for Access to Justice</i>	Robert J. Collins <i>University of Pennsylvania</i>	Julio Lens <i>LENS</i>	Alvaro Badell Madrid <i>Badell & Grau</i>	Jesús J. Ortega Weffe <i>Vallenilla, Escalante & Asociados</i>
Andrea Boyack <i>Washburn University</i>	Sara Elizabeth Dill <i>Anethum Global</i>	Julio Soffer <i>Julio Soffer Laws</i>	Ana María Fonseca Colina <i>Pimentel Rauseo & Asociados</i>	John Tucker <i>Le?a Abogados</i>
Ariana R. Levinson <i>University of Louisville</i>	Stephen A. Saltzburg <i>The George Washington University</i>	Magela Ramón <i>Hughes & Hughes</i>	Andres Carrasquero <i>ESCG Abogados</i>	Jorge París Mogna <i>Odreman & Asociados</i>
Artie Renee Pobjecky <i>Pobjecky & Pobjecky LLP</i>	Stephen C. Veltri <i>Ohio Northern University</i>	Manuel Reyes Puig <i>Estudio Reyes Rius</i>	Andres L. Halvorsen <i>RDHOO Abogados</i>	José Ignacio Hernández G. <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela; Universidad Católica Andrés Bello</i>
C. Lash Harrison <i>Ford & Harrison LLP</i>	Steven A. Ramirez <i>Loyola University</i>	María Duran <i>Hughes & Hughes</i>	Carlos Alberto Henríquez Salazar <i>Le?a Abogados</i>	Juan Alberto Berríos Ortigoza <i>Universidad del Zulia</i>
Christopher David Ruiz Cameron <i>Southwestern Law School</i>	Timothy E. Dolan <i>Policy Foresight</i>	María Lucía Acosta <i>Ferrere Abogados</i>	Carlos Ricardo Pimentel Rauseo <i>Pimentel Rauseo & Asociados</i>	Juan Carlos Garantón-Blanco <i>Universidad Católica Andrés Bello</i>
David K. Y. Tang <i>K&L Gates LLP</i>	Timothy Mackey <i>University of California San Diego</i>	Mariana Fernandez Fasciolo <i>Posadas, Posadas & Vecino; Universidad de la Republica</i>	Carlos Simón Bello Rengifo <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>	Juan Carlos Sainz-Borgo <i>University for Peace, United Nations</i>
Eleanor D. Kinney <i>Indiana University</i>	Walsh; Reynolds; Crouse; Anderson; Schneider; Green; Swartz; Thomas; Johnson <i>Attorneys Judicial Military Mediators Consulting Team</i>	Martín Fridman <i>Ferrere Abogados</i>	Claudia Madrid Martínez <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>	Juan José Niño Silverio <i>Álvarez, Sánchez & Asociados</i>
Elise Groulx Diggs <i>American Bar Center for Human Rights; Doughty Street Chambers</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Martín Riso Ferrand <i>Universidad Católica del Uruguay</i>	Daniela Guerra Cafoncelli <i>Codhez</i>	Juan Manuel Raffalli <i>RDHOO Abogados</i>
H. David Kelly, Jr. <i>Beins, Axelrod, P.C.</i>	Uruguay	Natalia Veloso Giribaldi <i>Estudio Delpiazzo Abogados</i>	Denkys A. Fritz Payares <i>Fritz & Vence, S.C.</i>	Leonel Alfonso Ferrer <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>
James H. Pietsch <i>University of Hawaii</i>	Alejandro Rey Jiménez de Aréchaga <i>Posadas, Posadas & Vecino</i>	Nicolas Pallas <i>Posadas, Posadas & Vecino</i>	Diego Díaz Martín <i>VITALIS, A.C.</i>	
John Hummel <i>Deschutes County Oregon District Attorney</i>	Alfredo Taullard <i>Hughes & Hughes</i>	Nicolas Pereyra <i>Leiva & Pereyra Abogados</i>	Eduardo José Sánchez Rivero <i>Álvarez, Sánchez & Asociados</i>	
John Pollock <i>Public Justice Center</i>	Andrés Fuentes <i>Arcía Storage Fuentes Medina Abogados</i>	Ricardo Mezzera <i>Mezzera Abogados</i>	Edwin Romero	
John R. LaBar <i>Henry, McCord, Bean, Miller, Gabriel & LaBar, P.L.L.C.</i>		Richard R. Iturria <i>Bado, Kuster, Zerbino & Rachetti</i>	Eugenio Hernández-Bretón <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>	
Jonathan Hiatt <i>Solidarity Center</i>		Santiago Pereira Campos <i>Rueda Abadi Pereira; Universidad de Montevideo</i>		

Lolymar Hernández Camargo <i>Universidad Católica Andrés Bello</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Mulopa Ndalameta <i>Musa Dudhia & Co.</i>	Philip Nyakutombwa <i>Nyakutombwa Legal Counsel</i>
Luis Ortiz Alvarez <i>InterJuris</i>	Vietnam	Nsama Sue Kwendeni-Mayowe <i>Ministry of Health</i>	Ruvimbo Ruwona <i>Nyahuma's Law Golden Stairs Chambers</i>
Manuel A. Gomez V. <i>Florida International University</i>	An Hai Le	Pamela Sibanda Mumbi <i>Charles Siamutwa Legal Practitioners</i>	Simplicio Mathew Bhebhe <i>Kantor & Immerman Legal Practitioners</i>
Marco Trivella <i>Escritorio Jurídico Navarro Catan & Asociados</i>	David Lam	Tiziana Marietta <i>Sharpe & Howard Legal Practitioners</i>	Tafara Goro <i>Mbidzo, Muchadehama & Makoni Legal Practitioners</i>
Maria Teresa Belandria <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>	Derek Phan Van Cong Danh <i>Le & Tran</i>	Anonymous Contributors	Tamuka Moyo <i>Tamuka Moyo Attorneys</i>
Mario Brando <i>Participación Activa</i>	Ha Duong <i>VILAF</i>	Zimbabwe	Taurai Blessed Kativu <i>Kantor & Immerman Legal Practitioners</i>
Mark A. Melilli Silva <i>Leza Abogados</i>	Ha Phan <i>Center for Promotion of Advancement of Society</i>	Andrew Makoni <i>Mbidzo Muchadehama & Makoni Legal Practitioners</i>	Tawanda Tandii <i>Kantor & Immerman Legal Practitioners</i>
Mauricio Ramirez Gordon <i>Fundación Verdad Venezuela</i>	Hannah Huynh Thi My Hanh <i>Le & Tran</i>	Archlove Takunda Tanyanyiwa <i>Organizing for Zimbabwe</i>	Tendai Faith Mataba <i>Wintertons Legal Practitioners</i>
Nathalie González Perez <i>Escritorio Jurídico Rodriguez & Mendoza</i>	Hoàng Quốc Nhật Trung <i>Phuoc & Partners LLP</i>	Ashton Anderson Makore	Terence Hussein <i>Hussein Ranchhod & Co.</i>
Nelson Chitty La Roche <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>	Huynh Thi Ngoc Hoa <i>KAV Lawyers</i>	Brighton Mahuni <i>Scanlen & Holderness</i>	Valantine Mutatu <i>Midlands State University</i>
Rafael E. Molina G. <i>Molina & Asociados</i>	Kent Wong <i>VCI Legal</i>	Caroline Tandii Kudzai	Wellington Chimwaradze <i>Unilever</i>
Rafael Olivar <i>Escritorio Jurídico Aguilarte y Asociados</i>	Kieu Anh Vu <i>KAV Lawyers</i>	Casper Pound <i>Family Aids Support Organisation</i>	Wilfred Njabulo Nunu <i>National University of Science and Technology</i>
Raul Jose Reyes Revilla <i>Torres, Plaz y Araujo</i>	Le The Hung <i>CNC</i>	Clever Bere <i>Zimbabwe Trust</i>	Anonymous Contributors
Raul Sanchez Urribarri <i>La Trobe University</i>	Manfred Otto <i>Duane Morris Vietnam LLC</i>	Dzinomwa Tariro <i>National University of Science and Technology</i>	
Reinaldo Jesús Guilarte Lamuño <i>Instituto Venezolano de Derecho Social</i>	Ngo Huu Nhi <i>Thien An Law Office</i>	Edwin Isaac Manikai <i>Dube, Manikai and Hwacha</i>	
Ricardo J. Cruz Rincón <i>Escritorio Chumaceiro González Rubio</i>	Nguyen Huu Phuoc <i>Phuoc & Partners LLP</i>	Emilia Mandaza <i>Muhonde Attorneys</i>	
Roberto Hung Cavalieri <i>Centro de Investigación y Promoción de Cultura Jurídica</i>	Nguyen Nam Hung <i>YKVN LLC</i>	Godfrey Sibanda <i>Mbidzo Muchadehama & Makoni Legal Practitioners</i>	
Rubén Guía Chirino <i>Cultura Jurídica Organizacion</i>	Nguyen Nhan Tuan	Godman Chingoma <i>Dube, Manikai and Hwacha</i>	
Simón Jurado-Blanco <i>Jurado-Blanco & Aguirre Abogados</i>	Nguyen Thanh Cong <i>Dong Phuoc Luat- East Law Firm</i>	Iris Shiripinda <i>Africa University Zimbabwe</i>	
Tulio Alvarez <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela</i>	Pham Tri Dung <i>Hanoi University of Public Health</i>	John T. Burombo <i>International Bridges to Justice</i>	
Vicente González De La Vega <i>Universidad Central de Venezuela; Universidad Metropolitana</i>	Pham Van Phat <i>An Phat Pham Law Firm</i>	Lindsay Hugh Cook <i>Atherstone & Cook</i>	
Wilmer David González Colina <i>Comisión para los Derechos Humanos del Estado Zulia</i>	Phung Anh Tuan <i>VCI Legal</i>	Maxwell Constantine Chando Musingafi <i>Zimbabwe Open University</i>	
	Stephen Le Hoang Chuong <i>Le & Tran</i>	Memory Kudzayi Melody Mafo <i>Scanlen & Holderness</i>	
	Tran Thanh Tung <i>Phuoc & Partners LLP</i>	Mordecai Pilate Mahlangu <i>Gill Godlonton & Gerrans</i>	
	Anonymous Contributors	Obey Shava <i>Mbidzo Muchadehama & Makoni Legal Practitioners</i>	
	Zambia	Philemon Mutukwa <i>Musengi and Sigauke</i>	
	Anne Namakando Phiri <i>University of Zambia</i>		
	Bellington Vwalika <i>University of Zambia</i>		
	Fares Florence Phiri <i>Nodi Trust School</i>		
	Melvin L. Mbao <i>North West University</i>		

Acknowledgements

The World Justice Project's Honorary Chairs, Directors, Officers, Staff, Financial Supporters, and Sponsoring Organizations are listed in the last section of this report. Polling companies, research organizations, and contributing experts are listed in the Methodology section of this report.

Academic Advisors

Mark David Agrast, American Society of International Law; Jose M. Alonso, World Wide Web Foundation; Rolf Alter, OECD; Eduardo Barajas, Universidad del Rosario; Maurits Barendrecht, Tilburg University; Tonu Basu, Open Government Partnership; Lowell Bergman, University of California, Berkeley; Tim Besley, London School of Economics; Christina Biebesheimer, The World Bank; Juan Carlos Botero, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana; Paul Brest, Stanford University; Jose Caballero, IMD Business School; David Caron, Kings College, London; Thomas Carothers, Carnegie Endowment; Marcela Castro, Universidad de los Andes; Peter Chapman, Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI); Eduardo Cifuentes, Universidad de los Andes; Sherman Cohn, Georgetown University; Christine M. Cole, Crime & Justice Institute; Mariano-Florentino Cuellar, Stanford University; Helen Darbishire, Access Info Europe; Nicolas Dassen, Inter-American Development Bank; Larry Diamond, Stanford University; Claudia J. Dumas, Transparency International USA; Sandra Elena, Ministerio de Justicia y Derechos Humanos; Brad Epperly, University of South Carolina; Julio Faundez, Warwick University; Hazel Feigenblatt, Global Integrity; Todd Foglesong, Munk School of Global Affairs at the University of Toronto; Tom Ginsburg, University of Chicago; Joseph Foti, Open Government Partnership; James Goldston, Open Society Justice Initiative (OSJI); Jorge Gonzalez, Universidad Javeriana; Alejandro Gonzalez-Arriola, Open Government Partnership; Jon Gould, American University; Martin Gramatikov, HiiL; Brendan Halloran, Transparency and Accountability Initiative; Linn Hammergren; Tim Hanstad, Landesa; Wassim Harb, Arab Center for the Development of Rule of Law and Integrity; Nathaniel

Heller, Open Government Partnership; Vanessa Herringshaw, Transparency and Accountability Initiative; Susan Hirsch, George Mason University; Ronald Janse, University of Amsterdam Law School; Erik G. Jensen, Stanford University; Haroon Khadim, PAE; Rachel Kleinfeld, Carnegie Endowment; Jack Knight, Duke University; Harold H. Koh, Yale University; Margaret Levi, Stanford University; Iris Litt, Stanford University; Clare Lockhart, The Institute for State Effectiveness; Zsuzsanna Lonti, OECD; Diego Lopez, Universidad de los Andes; William T. Loris, Loyola University; Lauren E. Loveland, National Democratic Institute (NDI); Paul Maassen, Open Government Partnership; Beatriz Magaloni, Stanford University; Jenny S. Martinez, Stanford University; Toby McIntosh, FreedomInfo.org; Toby Mendel, Centre for Law and Democracy; Nicholas Menzies, The World Bank; Ghada Moussa, Cairo University; Sam Muller, HiiL; Robert L. Nelson, American Bar Foundation and Northwestern University; Alfonsina Peñaloza, Hewlett Foundation; Harris Pastides, University of South Carolina; Randal Peerenboom, La Trobe University and Oxford University; Angela Pinzon, Universidad del Rosario; Pascoe Pleasence, University College London; Shannon Portillo, George Mason University; Michael H. Posner, New York University; Roy L. Prosterman, University of Washington; Anita Ramasastry, University of Washington; Mor Rubinstein, Open Knowledge Foundation; Angela Ruiz, Universidad del Rosario; Audrey Sacks, The World Bank; Lutforahman Saeed, Kabul University; Michaela Saisana, EU-JRC; Andrea Saltelli, EU-JRC; Moises Sanchez, Alianza Regional por la Libertad de Expresión; Andrei Shleifer, Harvard University; Jorge Luis Silva, The World Bank; Gordon Smith, University of South Carolina; Christopher Stone, Open Society Foundations; John Temple, University of California, Berkeley; Rene

Uruena, Universidad de los Andes; Stefan Voigt, University of Hamburg; Barry Weingast, Stanford University; Michael Woolcock, The World Bank.

Roland Abeng; Lukman Abdul-Rahim; Kate Adams; Mame Adjei; Priya Agarwal-Harding; Mariam Ahmed; Lina Alameddine; Sarah Alexander; Jessica Álvarez; Erica Jaye Ames; Rose Karikari Anang; Evelyn Ankumah; Jassim Alshamsi; Jessica Álvarez; Lindsay Aramayo-Lipa; Amanda Arcaya; Ekaterina Baksanova; Hamud M. Balfas; Laila El Baradei; Sophie Barral; April Baskin; Ivan Batishchev; Rachael Beitler; Laurel Bellows; Ayzada Bengel; Dounia Bennani; Clever Bere; Loveridge Bere; Rindala Beydoun; Karan K. Bhatia; Rebecca Billings; Eric C. Black; Cherie Blair; Rob Boone; Juan Manuel Botero; Oussama Bouchebti; Raúl Izurieta Mora Bowen; Ariel Braunstein; Kathleen A. Bresnahan; Michael Brown; Susanna Brown; William R. Brownfield; David Bruscano; Josiah Byers; Carolina Cabrera; Abigail Cameron; Ted Carrol; Javier Castro De León; John Catalfamo; Fahima Charaffeddine; David Cheyette; Nabihah Chowdhury; Sophie Clark; Jose Cochingyan, III; Kate Coffey; Sonkita Conteh; Barbara Cooperman; Hans Corell; Adriana Cosgriff; Annette Coto; Ana Victoria Cruz; Alexander E. Davis; Beth Davis; Néstor de Buen; Bryce de Flamand; James P. DeHart; Brackett B. Denniston, III; Russell C. Deyo; Surya Dhungel; Adama Dieng; Andrew Domingoes; Alyssa Dougherty; Megan Duffy; Sandra Elena; Roger El Khoury; Sanal Enkhbaatar; Adele Ewan; Juan Farré; Fatima Fattar; Steve Fisher; Eric Florenz; Abderrahim Foukara; Kristina Fridman; Radha Friedman; Morly Frishman; Viorel Furdui; Minoru Furuyama; Daniel Gamboa Rincoar; Amir Galván; William H. Gates, Sr.; Anna Gardner; Dorothy Garcia; Sophie Gebreselassie; Dwight Gee; Sujith George; Adam Gerstenmier; Jacqueline Gichinga;

Suzanne E. Gilbert; Brian Gitau; Travis Glynn; Arturo Gomez; Felipe Gómez; Nengak Daniel Gondyi; Molly Gough; Lindsey Graham; Deweh Gray; Michael S. Greco; Elise Groulx; Paula F. Guevara; Heena Gupta; Arkady Gutnikov; Karen Hall; Margaret Halpin; Kunio Hamada; Mohammad Hamze; Leila Hanafi; Sana Hawamdeh; Kate Helms; Alvaro Herrero; Sheila Hollis; Michael Holston; R. William Ide, III; Murtaza Jaffer; Chelsea Jaeztold; Hassan Bubacar Jallow; Samuel Jefferson; Clara Jiang; Sunil Kumar Joshi; Marie-Therese Julita; Megan Kabre; Jessica Kane; Rashvin Kaur; Anne Kelley; Howard Kenison; Junaid Khalid; Elsa Khwaja; Se Hwan Kim; Stuti Kokkalera; Laurie Kontopidis; Simeon Koroma; Steven H. Kraft; Larry D. Kramer; Jack Krumholtz; Lianne Labossiere; Jeremy Levine-Drizin; Samantha Liberman; Joanna Lim; Deborah Lindholm; Hongxia Liu; Annie Livingston; Jeanne L. Long; Carlos López; Clarissa Lopez-Diarte; Stephen Lurie; Biola Macaulay; Ahna B. Machan; Maha Mahmoud; Biawakant Mainali; Andrew Makoni; Dijana Malbaša; Ermek Mamaev; Frank Mantero; Madison Marks; Roger Martella; Vivek Maru; John Mason; Elisa Massimino; Hiroshi Matsuo; Michael Maya; Melanie Mazza; Loralys McDaniel; Bethany McGann; Matthew Mead; Sindi Medar-Gould; Ludmila Mendonça; Nathan Menon; Ellen Mignoni; Aisha Minhas; María Cristina Montaña; Jorge Antonio Morales Alfaro; Claros Morean; Liliana Moreno; Junichi Morioka; Carrie Moore; Katrina Moore; Marion Muller; Xavier Muller; Jenny Murphy; Rose Murray; Norhayati Mustapha; Carolyne Musyoka; Reinford Mwangonde; Doreen Ndishabandi; Ilija Nedelkoski; Tia Nelson; Niku Neshati; Javier Nicolás; Daniel Nitu; Elida Nogoibaeva; Victoria Norelid; Justin Nyekan; Sean O'Brien; Peggy Ochanderena; Afua Ofosu-Barko; Bolaji Olaniran; Joy Olson; Mohamed Olwan; Fernando Omedé; Gustavo Alanis Ortega; Bolaji Owasanoye; Pablo Parás; Dhruvi Patel; Kedar Patel; Angeles Melano Paz; Karina Pena; Valentina Pérez Botero; Ronen Plechnin; Kamal Pokhrel; John Pollock; Mercy Alejandra Portillo; Cynthia Powell; Humberto Prado Sifontes; Christine Pratt; Nathalie Rakotomalía;

Javier Ramirez; Eduardo Ramos-Gómez; Daniela Rampani; Alex Randall; Richard Randerson; Kelly Ranttila; Claudia Rast; Yahya Rayegani; Nick Rehmus; Adrian F. Revilla; Salvador Reyes; Lopes Ribeiro; Kelly Roberts; Nigel H. Roberts; Amir Ron; Maria Rosales; Liz Ross; Steve Ross; Faith Rotich; Patricia Ruiz de Vergara; Irma Russell; Rosemarie Sandino; Marc Sepama; Adam Severance; Bruce Sewell; Uli Parmlian Sihombing; Hajrija Sijeržić-Žolić; William Sinnott; Lumba Siyanga; Brad Smith; Julie Smith; Joshua Steele; Lourdes Stein; Thomas M. Susman; Elizabeth Thomas-Hope; Jinni Tran; Nathan Treacy; Laurence Tribe; Martha Uc; Christina Vachon; Patricia van Nispen; Robert Varenik; Jessica Villegas; Maria Vinot; Quinn Walker; Katie Welgan; Raymond Webster; Robin Weiss; Dorothee Wildt; Jennifer Wilmore; Jason Wilks; Malin Winbom; Russom Woldezhgi; Nazgul Yergalieva; Xueling You; Hunter Zachwieja; Stephen Zack; Keyvan Zamani; Jorge Zapp-Glauser; Roula Zayat; Fanny Zhao.

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 Innovation of Law (HiIL); Investigative Reporting Program, UC Berkeley Graduate School of Journalism; 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

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 justice, opportunity, and peace—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; Mexico City, Mexico; and Singapore.

Our Approach

Traditionally, the rule of law has been viewed as the domain of lawyers and judges. But everyday issues of safety, rights, justice, and governance affect us all; everyone is a stakeholder in the rule of law. Based on this, the WJP's mutually-reinforcing lines of business employ a multi-disciplinary approach through original research and data, an active and global network, and practical, locally-led programs to advance the rule of law worldwide.

Research & 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 and perceived by the general public in 126 countries around the globe. It is the most comprehensive index of its kind. To date, more than 400,000 households 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 126 countries worldwide.

Engagement

Engagement efforts include connecting and developing a global network, organizing strategic convenings, and fostering practical, on-the-ground programs. At our 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.

Honorary Chairs

The World Justice Project has the support of outstanding leaders representing a range of disciplines around the world. The Honorary Chairs of the World Justice Project are:

Madeleine Albright; Giuliano Amato; Robert Badinter; James A. Baker III; Cherie Blair; Stephen G. Breyer; Sharan Burrow; David Byrne; Jimmy Carter; Maria Livanos Cattau; Arthur Chaskalson;* Emil Constantinescu; Hans Corell; Hilario G. Davide, Jr.; Hernando de Soto; Adama Dieng; William H. Gates, Sr.; Ruth Bader Ginsburg; Richard J. Goldstone; Kunio Hamada; Lee H. Hamilton; Mohamed Ibrahim; Tassaduq Hussain Jillani; Anthony M. Kennedy; Beverley McLachlin; George J. Mitchell; John Edwin Mroz;* Sandra Day O'Connor; Ana Palacio; Colin L. Powell; Roy L. Prosterman; Richard W. Riley; Mary Robinson; Richard Trumka; Desmond Tutu; Antonio Vitorino; Paul A. Volcker; Harold Woolf; Andrew Young; and Zhelyu Zhelev.*

Board of Directors

Shaikha Abdulla Al-Misnad; Kamel Ayadi; William C. Hubbard; Hassan Bubacar Jallow; Suet-Fern Lee; Mondli Makhanya; John Nery; William H. Neukom; Ellen Gracie Northfleet; James R. Silkenat; and Petar Stoyanov.

Directors Emeritus

President Dr. Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai

Officers & Staff

William C. Hubbard, Chairman of the Board; William H. Neukom, Founder and CEO; Mark D. Agrast, Vice President; Deborah Enix-Ross, Vice President; James R. Silkenat, Director and Treasurer; Gerold W. Libby, General Counsel and Secretary.

Staff: Elizabeth Andersen, Executive Director; Alejandro Ponce, Chief Research Officer; Richard Schorr, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer; Nancy Ward, Chief Engagement Officer; Laura Aquino; Lilian Chapa Koloffon; Killian Dorier; Alicia Evangelides; Vianney Fernández; Emily Gray; Amy Gryskiewicz; Camilo Gutiérrez Patiño; Matthew Harman; Roberto Hernández; Alexa Hopkins; Ayyub Ibrahim; Priya Kholsa; Sarah Chamness Long; Rafael Lozano; Debby Manley; Rachel Martin; Joel Martinez; Jorge Morales; Layda Negrete; Nikki Ngbichi-Moore; Fernando Omedé; Samira Popal; Adriana Rios; Marien Rivera; Mario Rodriguez; Rebecca Silvas; Leslie Solís Saravia; Adriana Stephan; Gerard Vinluan; and Emily Youatt.

*Deceased

World Justice Project Funders

The World Justice Project thanks the following major current funders for their generous support:

ABA-SEER
ABA-Criminal Justice
Anonymous (3)
BGC3
Toby Bright
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
Charles Stewart Mott Foundation
City of The Hague
Cooley LLP
Davis Wright Tremaine LLP
Fenwick & West LLP
K&L Gates LLP
Kent Walker and Diana Walsh
Microsoft Corporation
Mo Ibrahim Foundation
Perkins Coie LLP
Singapore Ministry of Law
United States Agency for International Development
United States Department of State
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati Professional Corporation
William H. Neukom

A list of previous funders can be found at:

worldjusticeproject.org.



Rule of Law

"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**

"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'**

"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**

"We are all servants of the laws in order that we may be free."

–**Cicero (106 BCE - 43 BCE)**

"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**

"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)**

"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**

"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**



worldjusticeproject.org

data.worldjusticeproject.org

 /thewjp

 @thewjp

ISBN: 978-0-9964094-0-7