

## Table of Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Table of Contents.....  | 1  |
| A. Background.....  | 2  |
| B. Criteria for Indicator Selection.....  | 3  |
| 1. Mandatory Features.....  | 3  |
| 2. Other Preferred Features.....  | 4  |
| C. List of Indicators Considered.....   | 4  |
| 1. Africa Integrity Index (All).....  | 5  |
| 2. Afrobarometer.....   | 6  |
| 3. Americas Barometer (Vanderbilt University).....                              | 6  |
| 4. Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Transformation Index.....                             | 7  |
| 5. Country Performance Assessments (Asian Development Bank).....                | 7  |
| 6. Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (African Development Bank)..... | 7  |
| 7. Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (World Bank).....               | 8  |
| 8. Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit).....                           | 8  |
| 9. Enterprise Surveys (World Bank).....   | 9  |
| 10. Fragile States Index (The Fund for Peace).....                              | 9  |
| 11. Freedom in the World (Freedom House).....                                   | 10 |
| 12. Global Corruption Barometer (Transparency International).....               | 11 |
| 13. Latinobarómetro (Corporación Latinobarómetro).....                          | 11 |
| 14. Nations in Transit (Freedom House).....                                     | 12 |
| 15. Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project).....                              | 12 |
| 16. The Global Competitiveness Report (World Economic Forum).....               | 13 |
| 17. The Liberal Democracy Index – Varieties of Democracy Project.....           | 13 |
| D. List of Excluded Indicators.....   | 15 |
| E. Justice Profile.....   | 18 |

## A. Background

In July 2022, the Governance GP set out to create a dashboard displaying data on the judiciary globally, with funding from the State and Peacebuilding TF. The objective was to create a one-stop shop for researchers, governments, World Bank staff at the global as well as the regional level, other development banks, and other such stakeholders that synthesize existing data on perception towards the judiciary. This list of indicators is a curated set of metrics assessed and quantified by various development organizations, surveying entities, civil society organizations, academic institutes, etc. that allows users to visualize existing justice indicators per country, region, and other metrics of performances. Through them, the aim is to compile and summarize the current attitudes of users (individuals, businesses, lawyers, among others) on the effectiveness of judicial services across a range of countries and judicial systems across the world.

While several existing datasets measure citizens' or businesses' perceptions of judicial independence and efficiency, there is no consolidated dataset of attitudes towards the judiciary, despite data being the traditional entry point for justice and rule of law reform. The Justice Profile, thus, aims to fill this gap by presenting a focused dataset with insights, which will allow the production of (i) country profiles and (ii) broad-based cross-country analytics that can be used when engaging with governments. The Justice Profile will thus enable, through a customizable and user-friendly interface, open and freely available for download data with multiple visualizations of a country's justice service delivery performance relative to a set of comparators. The data set and the Justice Profile will be a useful tool for broad cross-country comparisons and analytics, but alone it is insufficient to formulate specific reforms in particular country contexts. Such reforms, and evaluation of their progress, need to be informed by much more detailed and country-specific diagnostic data that can identify the relevant constraints on judicial service delivery in particular country circumstances. Thus, the team intends to develop a methodology to carry out this diagnostic through 'JUPITER' (Justice Pillars Towards Evidence-based Reform) – a single, universally applicable country-based assessment for measuring the state and performance of a country's judiciary against specific measures of effectiveness. The JUPITER assessment focuses on 3 pillars that are key to assessing the effectiveness of the judiciary in service delivery as determined based on over 100 peer-reviewed academic studies: access to justice, efficiency, and quality.

Thus, to create the dataset and the Justice Profile, the team started by surveying all data available on the Justice and Rule of Law front and reviewed all major primary and secondary sources. Such data is from other organizations, and our team at the World Bank does not produce any of this data. With time, it hopes to produce and include JUPITER data in the dataset and the Justice Profile. This curated dataset is useful because instead of collecting new data, it complements existing databases on other areas of government service delivery and organizes relevant measures about the attitudes on the effectiveness of civil judicial services in one readily available and customizable tool.

As mentioned, the findings from these indicators provide an overview and empirical guidance to initiate policy dialogue, supplementing a more in-depth JUPITER assessment. This curated selection is made available through [EFI360\\*](#).

*\*EFI360 is the tentative name for the Data Dashboard developed under the Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions (EFI) team of the World Bank. It is a compendium of the most important global governance, trade and competitiveness indicators, and visualizes data from across domains and presents it in tandem with other knowledge and resources.*

## **B. Criteria for Indicator Selection**

The process started in July by surveying the universe of indicators on justice. These indicators were produced by international organizations, academia, survey organizations, civil society organizations, among others and report the views and experiences of citizens, enterprises, lawyers, and experts, including survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations. Given the project's initial focus on FCVs, an additional focus has been provided, through indicators that capture the perspective of fragility, on exploring available sources of users' attitudes in FCV contexts.

*Africa Integrity Index (AII), Afrobarometer, Americas Barometer, Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI), Business Enabling Environment Project Survey, Business Enterprise Environment Survey, Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), Country Performance Indicators (CPA), Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) – Africa, Democracy Index, Economic Freedom of the World, Enterprise Surveys, EU Justice Scoreboard, European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ), Fragile States' Index, Freedom in the World, Gallup World Poll, Global Corruption Barometer Survey, Global Integrity Index (GII), Global State of Democracy (GSoD) Indices, Group of states against corruption (GRECO), Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), Institutional Profiles Database, International Country Risk Guide, Justice Needs and Satisfaction (JNS) Survey, Latinobarómetro, Nations in Transit, Rule of Law Index, States of Fragility, Sustainable Development Goals, The Global Competitiveness Report, The Liberal Component Index – Varieties of Democracy Project (V-Dem), The Liberal Democracy Index – Varieties of Democracy Project (V-Dem), World Competitiveness Yearbook, and World Governance Indicator* were the indicators that were reviewed.

Out of the ones reviewed, ***Africa Integrity Index (AII), Afrobarometer, Americas Barometer, Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI), Country Performance Indicators (CPA), Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) – Africa, Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit), Enterprise Surveys (World Bank), Fragile States' Index, Freedom in the World (Freedom House), Global Corruption Barometer Survey (Transparency International), Latinobarómetro, Nations in Transit (Freedom House), Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project), The Global Competitiveness Report (WEF), and The Liberal Democracy Index - Varieties of Democracy Project (V-Dem)*** are included in the Justice Profile, and the following criteria were used:

### 1. Mandatory Features

- a. **Perception Data:** Only indicators that reflect sentiments of the stakeholders, i.e., the ones that summarize the views of users on the effectiveness of judicial services have been included.
- b. **Primary Data:** Only indicators that have sourced their own data through surveys, interviews, etc. are considered for this dataset. Indicators that combine primary and secondary data sources are also considered for this dataset.
- c. **Focus on Civil Law and its system:** For the purposes of JUPITER and to focus on the system's ability to deliver services to civilians and business alike, prominence is given to metrics measuring perception on Civil Law and its delivery. Meanwhile, Criminal Law has not been given focus.

- d. **Currently active, revised periodically, and consistently:** Only such indicators that are currently active, have had at least 5 publications of their assessment, and have had a temporally consistent calculation exercise as well as launch of their results have been considered. This is to ensure that only relevant and reliable indicators are considered.
- e. **Available Publicly:** Indicators whose data is available publicly, and are not behind paywalls or proprietary subscriptions, have been considered. This is to promote the idea of free and open data while also ensuring that such data is used to the best possible use by governments as well as the justice ecosystem.
- f. **Available in the form of Datasets:** Indicators whose data is available in the form of open data formats, spreadsheets, or commonly available formats are considered.

2. Other Preferred Features

- g. **JUPITER Pillars:** Indicators that can be organized around the pillars (access, quality, efficiency) and sub-pillars defined in JUPITER have been preferred. This is to promote and aid users in assessing different aspects of justice service delivery.
- h. **Focus on FCV countries:** Justice and the Rule of Law is key in a country’s effort to transition out of fragility. Hence, indicators tracking FCV countries’ performance on Justice and Rule of Law specifically have been preferred. This has also been kept as a focus to recognize the source of funding from SPF Trust Funds for JUPITER and the dataset curation. It is to be noted that the SPF Trust Funds has a broader definition of fragility that expands beyond the formal WBG list.

C. List of Indicators Considered

The indicators of *Africa Integrity Index (AII)*, *Afrobarometer*, *Americas Barometer*, *Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Transformation Index (BTI)*, *Country Performance Indicators (CPA)*, *Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)*, *Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) – Africa*, *Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit)*, *Enterprise Surveys (World Bank)*, *Fragile States’ Index*, *Freedom in the World (Freedom House)*, *Global Corruption Barometer Survey (Transparency International)*, *Latinobarómetro*, *Nations in Transit (Freedom House)*, *Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project)*, *The Global Competitiveness Report (WEF)*, and *The Liberal Democracy Index - Varieties of Democracy Project (V-Dem)* were included because they were found to follow all criteria.

Table 1 summarizes.

| Selected Indicators          | Years Covered | Regions Covered                        | Total No. of Indicators | No. of Indicators Considered |
|------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Africa Integrity Index (AII) | 2012 - 2022*  | 54 African countries                   | 114                     | 9                            |
| Afrobarometer                | 1999 - 2021*  | 34 African countries                   | 230                     | 1                            |
| Americas Barometer           | 2004 - 2022*  | 34 countries in the Western Hemisphere | 196                     | 3                            |

|  |              |                             |     |    |
|--|--------------|-----------------------------|-----|----|
| <b>Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI)</b>                       | 2006 - 2022* | 137 countries               | 72  | 4  |
| <b>Country Performance Assessments (Asian Development Bank)</b>                | 2006 - 2022* | 26 countries                | 17  | 1  |
| <b>Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (African Development Bank)</b> | 2004 - 2023* | 54 African countries        | 18  | 1  |
| <b>Country Policy and Institutional Assessments - Africa (World Bank)</b>      | 2005 - 2023* | 54 African countries        | 16  | 1  |
| <b>Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit)</b>                           | 2006 - 2022* | 180 countries               | 138 | 7  |
| <b>Enterprise Surveys (World Bank)</b>   | 2005 - 2021* | 154 countries               | 168 | 2  |
| <b>Fragile States' Index (The Fund for Peace)</b>                              | 2005 - 2023* | 178 countries               | 33  | 2  |
| <b>Freedom in the World (Freedom House)</b>                                    | 1978 - 2023* | 210 countries               | 25  | 14 |
| <b>Global Corruption Barometer Survey (Transparency International)</b>         | 2005 - 2021* | 78 countries                | 20  | 3  |
| <b>Latinobarómetro (Corporación Latinobarómetro)</b>                           | 2004 - 2020* | 18 Latin American countries | 99  | 2  |
| <b>Nations in Transit (Freedom House)</b>                                      | 2005 - 2022* | 29 countries                | 7   | 1  |
| <b>Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project)</b>                               | 2015 - 2021* | 139 countries               | 44  | 9  |
| <b>The Global Competitiveness Report (WEF)</b>                                 | 2004 - 2019* | 153 countries               | 103 | 3  |
| <b>The Liberal Democracy Index - Varieties of Democracy Project (V-Dem)</b>    | 1789 - 2022* | 179 countries               | 483 | 15 |

\*Periodic release of a newer edition announced publicly \*\*can vary across countries

Table 1: List of indicators selected for the Justice Profile

### 1. **Africa Integrity Index (All)**

The 'Africa Integrity Indicators' (All) is a research project initiated by Global Integrity in 2012, in collaboration with the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. All focuses on African governance in practice, examining how policies are implemented to support governments, citizens, and civil

society and assessing key social, economic, political, and anti-corruption mechanisms at the national level across all countries of the African continent.

Covers 54 African countries currently and has been active since 2012, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Pillar:* Transparency and Accountability, Social Development
- *Indicators:* We record scores on 9 out of the 114 questions in their Survey:
  - In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
  - In practice, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.
  - In practice, national-level judges appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.
  - In practice, national-level judges give reasons for their decisions/judgments.
  - In law, the head of state and government can be investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
  - In practice, heads of state and government are investigated and prosecuted while in office if evidence suggests they committed a crime.
  - In law, there is a mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force.
  - In practice, the mechanism for citizens to report police misconduct or abuse of force is effective.
  - In practice, women are significantly represented in the highest branch of the judiciary (Constitutional Court/Supreme Court).
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-100, with higher scores indicating greater levels of performance in the said topic.

## 2. **Afrobarometer**

'Afrobarometer' is a survey-based research project that measures public attitudes and opinions on democracy, governance, and other social issues in Africa, and is produced by its pan-African, non-partisan research network that conducts public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, and related topics in Africa. Afrobarometer produces its own data and is funded by various organizations and governments.

Covers 34 African countries currently and has been active since 1999, with its latest report being in 2021.

- *Pillar:* Institutions, leadership, and governance
- *Indicators:* Courts and Security – "How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Courts of law?"
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-10, with higher scores indicating greater levels of public trust in institutions, satisfaction with democratic performance, and support for democratic values.

## 3. **Americas Barometer (Vanderbilt University)**

'Americas Barometer' is a project of the Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP) at Vanderbilt University, which conducts public opinion surveys to study democracy, governance, and public opinion in the Americas.

Covers 34 countries currently across the Americas and has been active since 2004, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Indicators:*
  - Corruption: Asked to pay a bribe at the Courts
  - Democratic Support: Confidence that judiciary will punish the guilty
  - Evaluations: Trust in the Supreme Court of Justice
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-100, with higher scores indicating greater levels of support for democracy, political tolerance, and trust in institutions.

#### 4. **Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index**

'Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index' is a comprehensive tool that evaluates the status of political and economic transformation in countries worldwide, assessing factors such as democracy, governance, civil society, and market economy. The index is produced by the Bertelsmann Stiftung, a private, non-profit foundation based in Germany.

Covers 137 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2006, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Pillar:* Rule of Law
- *Indicators:*
  - Separation of powers: To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)?
  - Independent judiciary: To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?
  - Prosecution of office abuse: To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?
  - Civil Rights: To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-10, with higher scores indicating greater levels of political transformation, democratic governance, and rule of law.

#### 5. **Country Performance Assessments (Asian Development Bank)**

The Country Performance Assessment (CPA) is an evaluation method used by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to assess the performance of its developing member countries (DMCs) that have access to concessional resources. The CPA aims to measure a DMC's policy and institutional framework, focusing on its capacity to reduce poverty, promote sustainable growth, and effectively use concessional assistance.

Covers 26 countries and has been active since 2005 with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Pillar:* Public Sector Management and Institutions
- *Indicators:* Property Rights and Rule-based Governance
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 1-6, with higher scores indicating greater levels of performance in the said topic.

#### 6. **Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (African Development Bank)**

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) of the African Development Bank (AfDB) is a diagnostic tool that assesses every two years the quality of policies and the performance of institutional frameworks in the 54 African countries. It measures the capacity of a country to support sustainable growth, poverty reduction, and the effective use of

development assistance with a particular focus on the assessment of key elements that are within the country's control, rather than on outcomes (such as national incomes and growth rates).

Covers 54 countries across Africa and has been active since 2005 with its latest report being in 2023.

- *Pillar:* Governance
- *Indicators:* Property Rights and Rule-based Governance
- *Scoring Format:* All scores range between 1 (very weak) and 6 (very strong) and are updated every two years for all the 54 African countries.

## 7. **Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (World Bank)**

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessments (CPIA) exercise is intended to capture the quality of a country's policies and institutional arrangements, focusing on key elements that are within the country's control, rather than on outcomes that are influenced by events beyond the country's control. More specifically, the CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction and, consequently, the effective use of development assistance.

Covers 39 IDA-eligible countries across Africa and has been active since 2005 with its latest report being in 2023.

- *Pillar:* Public Sector: Policy & institutions
- *Indicators:* Property Rights and Rule-based Governance
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 1-6, with higher scores indicating greater levels of performance in the said topic.

## 8. **Democracy Index (Economist Intelligence Unit)**

'Democracy Index' is an index that ranks countries based on their level of democracy, considering factors such as electoral processes, civil liberties, and the functioning of government. The index is produced by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), a research and analysis division of The Economist Group.

Covers 180 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2006, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Indicators:*
  - The degree to which the judiciary is independent of government influence. Consider the views of international legal and judicial watchdogs. Have the courts ever issued an important judgement against the government, or a senior government official?
  - The degree to which citizens are treated equally under the law. Consider whether favored groups or individuals are spared prosecution under the law.
  - Fairness of judicial process
  - Enforceability of contracts
  - Speediness of judicial process
  - Intellectual property rights protection



- Private property protection
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-10, with higher scores indicating stronger democratic institutions, processes, and outcomes.

## 9. Enterprise Surveys (World Bank)

'Enterprise Surveys' by World Bank is a survey-based research project that provides information on the business environment in various countries, including factors such as access to finance, regulation, and corruption. The surveys are produced by the World Bank, an international financial institution that provides loans and other assistance to developing countries.

Covers 154 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2005, with its latest report being in 2021.

- *Indicators:*
  - CRIME: Percent of firms identifying the courts as a major constraint
  - THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE: Percent of firms choosing courts as their biggest obstacle
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-100, with higher scores indicating greater levels of business environment quality and effectiveness.

## 10. Fragile States Index (The Fund for Peace)

'Fragile States Index' is an index that measures the level of fragility and vulnerability of countries based on factors such as political stability, security, and economic development. The index is produced by The Fund for Peace, a non-profit research and educational organization that seeks to prevent conflict and promote sustainable security.

Covers 178 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2005, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Pillar:* Human Rights and Rule of Law
- *Indicators:* Civil and Political Rights, which covers
  - Rights: Do communal, labor, political, and/or minority rights exist and are they protected?
  - Civil Rights: Are there civil rights laws and are civil rights protected?
  - Right to Life: Is the right to life protected for all citizens?
- *Pillar:* Human Rights and Rule of Law
- *Indicators:* Justice, which covers
  - Legal System: If rights are not protected, is there a legal system in which that can be addressed?
  - Fair Trials: Do accused receive a fair and timely trial? Is this equal for all?
  - Arbitrary Arrests: Are there accusations or reports of arbitrary arrests? Are these state-sponsored?
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-120, with higher scores indicating greater levels of state fragility.

## 11. Freedom in the World (Freedom House)

'Freedom in the World' is a comprehensive annual report that measures political rights and civil liberties in countries around the world, assessing factors such as freedom of speech and the rule of law. The report is produced by Freedom House, a non-governmental organization based in the United States that promotes freedom and democracy worldwide.

Covers 210 countries currently across the World and has been active since 1978, with its latest report being in 2023.

- *Pillar:* Is there an independent judiciary?
- *Indicators:*
  - Is the judiciary subject to interference from the executive branch of government or from other political, economic, or religious influences?
  - Are judges appointed and dismissed in a fair and unbiased manner?
  - Do judges rule fairly and impartially, or do they commonly render verdicts that favor the government or particular interests, whether in return for bribes or for other reasons?
  - Do executive, legislative, and other governmental authorities comply with judicial decisions, and are these decisions effectively enforced?
  - Do powerful private entities comply with judicial decisions, and are decisions that run counter to the interests of powerful actors effectively enforced?
- *Pillar:* Does due process prevail in civil and criminal matters?
- *Indicators:*
  - Are defendants' rights, including the presumption of innocence until proven guilty, protected?
  - Do detainees have access to independent, competent legal counsel regardless of their financial means?
  - Are defendants given a fair, public, and timely hearing by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal?
  - Is access to the court system in general dependent on an individual's financial means?
  - Are prosecutors independent of political control and influence?
  - Are prosecutors independent of powerful private interests, whether legal or illegal?
- *Pillar:* Do laws, policies, and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population?
- *Indicators:*
  - Are members of various distinct groups—including ethnic, racial, religious, gender, LGBT+, and other relevant groups—able to effectively exercise their human rights with full equality before the law?
  - Do members of such groups face legal and/or de facto discrimination in areas including employment, education, and housing because of their identification with a particular group?
  - Do noncitizens—including migrant workers and noncitizen immigrants—enjoy basic internationally recognized human rights, including the right not to be

subjected to torture or other forms of ill-treatment, the right to due process of law, and the freedoms of association, expression, and religion?

- Do the country's laws provide for the granting of asylum or refugee status in accordance with the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, and other regional treaties regarding refugees? Has the government established a system for providing protection to refugees, including against refoulement (the return of persons to a country where there is reason to believe they would face persecution)?
- *Scoring Format:* Prior to the 2020 edition, Freedom in the World assigned a country or territory two ratings—one for political rights and one for civil liberties—based on its total scores for the political rights and civil liberties questions. Each rating of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the greatest degree of freedom and 7 the smallest degree of freedom, corresponded to a specific range of total scores. The average of the ratings determined the status of Free, Partly Free, or Not Free.

From the 2020 edition onwards, a country or territory is awarded 0 to 4 points for each of 10 political rights indicators and 15 civil liberties indicators, which take the form of questions; a score of 0 represents the smallest degree of freedom and 4 the greatest degree of freedom. The political rights section also contains an additional discretionary question for which a score of 1 to 4 may be subtracted, as applicable (the worse the situation, the more points may be subtracted). The highest overall score that can be awarded for political rights is 40 (or a score of 4 for each of the 10 questions). The highest overall score that can be awarded for civil liberties is 60 (or a score of 4 for each of the 15 questions).

## 12. **Global Corruption Barometer (Transparency International)**

'Global Corruption Barometer' is a survey that measures public perceptions of corruption in various countries around the world. The survey is produced by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization that promotes transparency and fights corruption worldwide.

Covers 78 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2005, with its latest report being in 2021.

- *Indicators:*
  - Reports of paying a bribe to the judiciary in the last 12 months
  - Reports of using personal connections when accessing the judiciary in the last 12 months)
  - Perception of judges and magistrates being involved in corruption
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-100, with higher scores indicating greater levels of perceived corruption in various sectors and institutions.

## 13. **Latinobarómetro (Corporación Latinobarómetro)**

'Latinobarómetro' is a survey-based research project that measures public opinion on democracy, governance, and social issues in Latin America. The project is produced by Corporación Latinobarómetro, a non-profit organization based in Chile that conducts public opinion research throughout Latin America.

Covers 18 countries currently across Latin America and has been active since 2004, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Pillar:* How much trust do you have in each of the following groups/institutions?
- *Indicators:* Judicial Branch
- *Pillar:* How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?
- *Indicators:* Judges and magistrates
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-10, with higher scores indicating greater levels of support for democratic institutions and values, and greater levels of economic and social welfare.

#### 14. Nations in Transit (Freedom House)

'Nations in Transit' is an annual report that assesses the state of democracy and governance in post-communist countries in Europe and Eurasia. The report is produced by Freedom House, a non-governmental organization based in the United States that promotes freedom and democracy worldwide.

Covers 29 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2005, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Pillar:* Judicial Framework and Independence
- *Indicators:*
  - Does the constitutional or other national legislation provide protections for fundamental political, civil, and human rights? (Includes freedom of expression, freedom of conscience and religion, freedom of association, and business and property rights.)
  - Do the state and nongovernmental actors respect fundamental political, civil, and human rights in practice?
  - Is there independence and impartiality in the interpretation and enforcement of the constitution?
  - Is there equality before the law?
  - Are judges appointed in a fair and unbiased manner, and do they have adequate legal training before assuming the bench?
  - Do judges rule fairly and impartially, and are courts free of political control and influence?
  - Do legislative, executive, and other governmental authorities comply with judicial decisions, and are judicial decisions effectively enforced?
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 1-7, with higher scores indicating greater levels of democratic consolidation, rule of law, and respect for human rights.

#### 15. Rule of Law Index (World Justice Project)

'Rule of Law Index' is an index that measures the strength of the rule of law in various countries, assessing factors such as the effectiveness of the judiciary and the level of corruption. The index is produced by the World Justice Project, a non-profit organization based in the United States that works to advance the rule of law worldwide.

Covers 139 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2015, with its latest report being in 2021.

- *Pillar:* Government Officials
- *Indicators:* Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
- *Pillar:* Civil Justice
- *Indicators:*
  - People can access and afford civil justice
  - Civil justice is free of discrimination
  - Civil justice is free of corruption
  - Civil justice is free of improper government influence
  - Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays
  - Civil justice is effectively enforced
  - ADRs are accessible, impartial, and effective
- *Scoring Format:* Scores are based on a scale of 0-1, with higher scores indicating greater levels of adherence to the rule of law, absence of corruption, and open government.

**16. The Global Competitiveness Report (World Economic Forum)**

‘The Global Competitiveness Report’ is an annual report by World Economic Forum that assesses the competitiveness of countries based on factors such as economic development, innovation, and business environment.

Covers 153 countries currently across the World and has been active since 2004, with its latest report being in 2020.

- *Pillar:* Judicial independence
- *Indicators:* “In your country, how independent is the judicial system from influences of the government, individuals, or companies?”
- *Pillar:* Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes
- *Indicators:* In your country, how easy is it for private businesses to challenge government actions and/or regulations through the legal system?
- *Pillar:* Property rights
- *Indicators:* “In your country, to what extent are property rights, including financial assets, protected?”
- *Scoring Format:* Indicators are scored from 1-7, whereas the final scores are based on a scale of 0-100, with higher scores indicating greater levels of economic competitiveness and productivity.

**17. The Liberal Democracy Index – Varieties of Democracy Project**

The ‘Liberal Democracy Index’ is a tool developed by the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project, which aims to measure the level of liberal democracy in countries around the world. The index measures the extent to which countries respect these liberal democratic principles, using a range of indicators such as freedom of association, freedom of expression, and judicial independence. It is based on extensive expert surveys.

Covers 179 countries currently across the World and has data available from 1900, with its latest report being in 2022.

- *Indicators:*

- Judicial reform: Were the judiciary's formal powers altered this year in ways that affect its ability to control the arbitrary use of state authority?
- Judicial purges: Judges are sometimes removed from their posts for cause, as when there is strong evidence of corruption; however, some judges are removed arbitrarily, typically for political reasons. With this distinction in mind, please describe the removal of judges that occurred this calendar year.
- Government attacks on judiciary: How often did the government attack the judiciary's integrity in public?
- Court packing: The size of the judiciary is sometimes increased for very good reasons, as when judges are added to manage an increasing caseload; however, sometimes judges are added purely for political reasons. With this distinction in mind, please describe any increases in the size of the judiciary that occurred this calendar year.
- Judicial accountability: When judges are found responsible for serious misconduct, how often are they removed from their posts or otherwise disciplined?
- Judicial corruption decision: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision?
- High court name: Please enter the name of the high court.
- First woman appointed: In what year was the first female judge appointed to the high court?
- High court independence: When the high court in the judicial system is ruling in cases that are salient to the government, how often would you say that it makes decisions that merely reflect government wishes regardless of its sincere view of the legal record?
- Lower court independence: When judges not on the high court are ruling in cases that are salient to the government, how often would you say that their decisions merely reflect government wishes regardless of their sincere view of the legal record?
- Compliance with high court: How often would you say the government complies with important decisions of the high court with which it disagrees?
- Compliance with judiciary: How often would you say the government complies with important decisions by other courts with which it disagrees?
- Judicial review: Does any court in the judiciary have the legal authority to invalidate governmental policies (e.g., statutes, regulations, decrees, administrative actions) on the grounds that they violate a constitutional provision?
- Access to justice for men: Do men enjoy secure and effective access to justice?
- Access to justice for women: Do women enjoy equal, secure, and effective access to justice?

- *Scoring Format:* The scoring format of The Liberal Democracy Index is based on a scale of 0 to 1, where higher values indicate a higher level of liberal democracy in a country.

#### D. List of Excluded Indicators

The following table includes the list of indicators that pertain and cover metrics on Justice and Rule of Law but were not considered for the dataset as they did not meet the required criteria. The reasons for exclusion vis-à-vis Section B have also been provided:

| Indicator   | Brief Description   | Reason for Exclusion  |
|---|---|---|
| <a href="#">Business Conditions and Risk Indicators</a><br>(Global Insight)     | Now renamed as ‘S&P Global Market Intelligence’, it brings together the deep country and industry forecasts, insights, proprietary databases, daily analysis, and long-term outlooks of its foundational companies.   | Indicator data is not free or openly available (Criterion B.e)  |
| <a href="#">European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ)</a>       | The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) produces reports on the efficiency and quality of justice systems in Europe. The reports cover a range of indicators, including the length of court proceedings, the number of judges and court staff, and the use of technology in the justice system. It was set up in 2002, and the reports cover all 47 member states of the Council of Europe.                 | Indicator data is not downloadable as a dataset (Criterion B.f) |
| <a href="#">Gallup World Poll</a><br>(Gallup)                                   | ‘Gallup World Poll’ is a global survey project that measures public opinion on various issues, including governance, economics, and social issues. The poll is produced by Gallup, an American analytics and advisory company that provides data-driven insights to businesses, governments, and organizations.   | Indicator data is not free or openly available (Criterion B.e)  |
| <a href="#">Global Benchmarking Institutions Dashboard (G-BID)</a> (World Bank) | The Global Benchmarking Institutions Dashboard (G-BID) is produced by the World Bank and provides information on the performance of public sector institutions in developing countries. The dashboard covers a range of factors, including the efficiency and transparency of public administration, the quality of public services, and the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures. The G-BID covers 32 developing countries. | Indicator is not currently active (Criterion B.d)               |
| <a href="#">Global Integrity Index (GII)</a>                                    | The Global Integrity Index (GII) is produced by the Global Integrity organization and assesses the integrity and transparency of government systems in countries around the world. The Global Integrity Index uses around 300 indicators to assess the existence and effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms that promote public integrity. They typically pair an indication of the "in law" existence                       | Indicator is not currently active (Criterion B.d)               |

|  |  |  |
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|  | of a particular institution with an "in practice" assessment of its functioning. Their reports have been released annually since 2006 covering 54 countries currently.   |  |
| <a href="#"><u>Global State of Democracy (GSoD) Indices</u></a> (International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance) | The Global State of Democracy Indices (GSoD Indices) measure democratic trends at the country, regional and global levels across a broad range of different categories of democracy in the period 1975–2022. They do not provide a single index of democracy.  | Indicator does not host primary data (Criterion B.b)           |
| <a href="#"><u>Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)</u></a> (Council of Europe)  | The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) is an organization of the Council of Europe that monitors compliance with anti-corruption standards in member states. GRECO produces reports on the implementation of anti-corruption measures in member states and provides recommendations for improving anti-corruption efforts. GRECO covers all 47 member states of the Council of Europe. | Indicator data is not free or openly available (Criterion B.e) |
| <a href="#"><u>Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)</u></a> (Mo Ibrahim Foundation)  | The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is produced by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation and assesses the quality of governance in African countries. The index covers a range of indicators, including the rule of law, accountability, human rights, and economic development. The IIAG covers all 54 African countries and has been released annually since 2007.                            | Indicator does not host primary data (Criterion B.b)           |
| <a href="#"><u>Institutional Profiles Database</u></a> (French Government)   | Institutional Profiles Database is a database that provides information on the structure and functioning of key institutions, such as the judiciary and civil service, in various countries. The database is produced by the World Bank, an international financial institution that provides loans and other assistance to developing countries.  | Indicator is not currently active (Criterion B.d)              |
| <a href="#"><u>IPSOS Reports</u></a>   | IPSOS Reports are annual reports issued by IPSOS, a global research company that conducts surveys and polls on a range of topics, including political and social issues, consumer behavior, and market research. IPSOS operates in over 90 countries and has been producing surveys and polls for over 40 years.   | Indicator data is not free or openly available (Criterion B.e) |
| <a href="#"><u>International Country Risk Guide</u></a> (The PRS Group)  | The International Country Risk Guide (ICRG) is produced by the PRS Group and provides analysis of political, financial, and economic risk in countries around the world. The ICRG covers over 140 countries and has been produced since 1980.  | Indicator data is not free or openly available (Criterion B.e) |



|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p><a href="#"><u>Justice at a Glance</u></a><br/>(World Bank)</p>  | <p>Justice at a Glance was a justice landscape assessment report formerly produced by the World Bank starting from 2011. It used to cover all countries in Europe and Central Asia.</p>  | <p>Indicator is not currently active (Criterion B.d)</p>              |
| <p><a href="#"><u>Justice Needs and Satisfaction (JNS) Survey</u></a> (Hague Institute for Innovation of Law)</p> | <p>Justice Needs and Satisfaction (JNS) Survey is the tool that The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law uses to measure justice from the bottom-up.</p>  | <p>Indicator data is not free or openly available (Criterion B.e)</p> |
| <p><a href="#"><u>Sustainable Development Goals</u></a><br/>(United Nations)</p>                                  | <p>The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were developed by the United Nations as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They have been measured since 2000, and the SDGs cover a range of areas, including poverty, education, health, gender equality, and climate change. The SDGs apply to all countries and were adopted in 2015 with a target year of 2030.</p>           | <p>Indicator does not host Civil Justice data (Criterion B.c)</p>     |
| <p><a href="#"><u>Women, Business and the Law</u></a> (World Bank)</p>  | <p>Women, Business, and the Law is produced by the World Bank and provides information on the legal and regulatory environment for women's economic participation in countries around the world. The report covers a range of indicators, including access to institutions, property rights, and the legal capacity of women. Women, Business, and the Law has been produced since 2010 annually for over 190 countries, with data being produced from 1971.</p> | <p>Indicator does not host Civil Justice data (Criterion B.c)</p>     |
| <p><a href="#"><u>World Competitiveness Yearbook</u></a> (Institute for Management and Development)</p>           | <p>The World Competitiveness Yearbook is produced by the Institute for Management Development (IMD) and provides analysis of the competitiveness of countries around the world. The report covers a range of indicators, including economic performance, government efficiency, business efficiency, and infrastructure. The World Competitiveness Yearbook has been produced annually since 1989 and covers 64 countries.</p>                                   | <p>Indicator data is not free or openly available (Criterion B.f)</p> |
| <p><a href="#"><u>World Governance Indicator</u></a> (World Bank)</p>   | <p>The World Governance Indicators are produced by the World Bank and provide information on the quality of governance in countries around the world. The indicators cover a range of factors, including the rule of law, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, and control of corruption. The World Governance Indicators cover over 200 countries and have been produced annually since 1996.</p>  | <p>Indicator does not host primary data (Criterion B.b)</p>           |

Table 2: List of indicators not selected for the Justice Profile with criteria

### E. Justice Profile

The Justice Profile is the curated platform for Justice and Rule of Law data on the EFI360 platform where data on the service delivery of the Civil Justice system of the respective region(s) can be accessed interactively and dynamically.

Through the platform, the slicers will enable data can be sought and filtered across countries, regions, income groups, curated indicators, FCVs, years, and the pillar of JUPITER they belong to, accompanied by corresponding data visualizations and representation on dynamic maps, charts, time series, among others. Such data can also be compared across countries.

Such curated data would also be downloadable in the form of reports, where insights presented across indicators would be presented for the respective region(s).

Here is a sample representation of some selections of the Justice Profile:

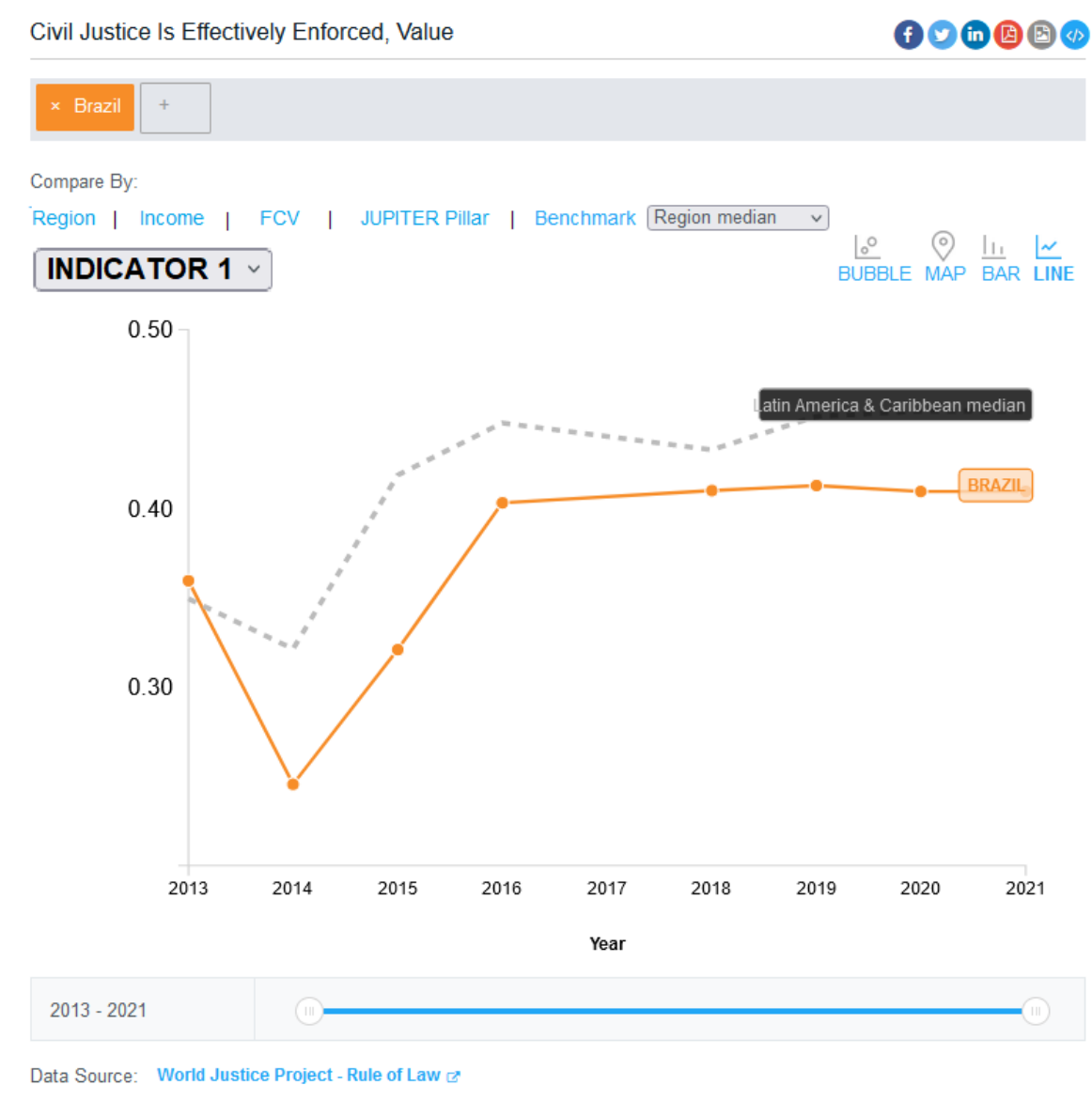


Figure 1: Performance of a country over an indicator across a time period, with regional median being also highlighted

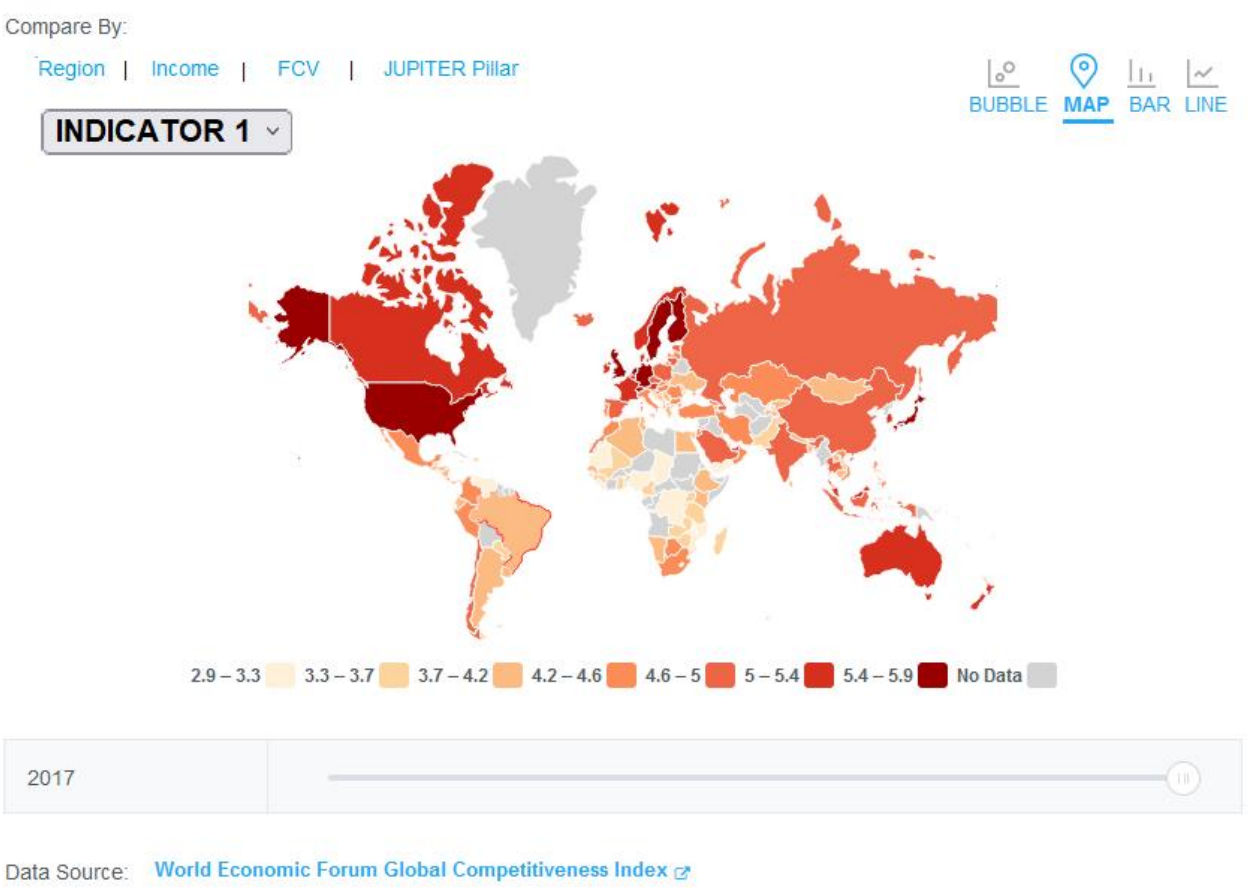
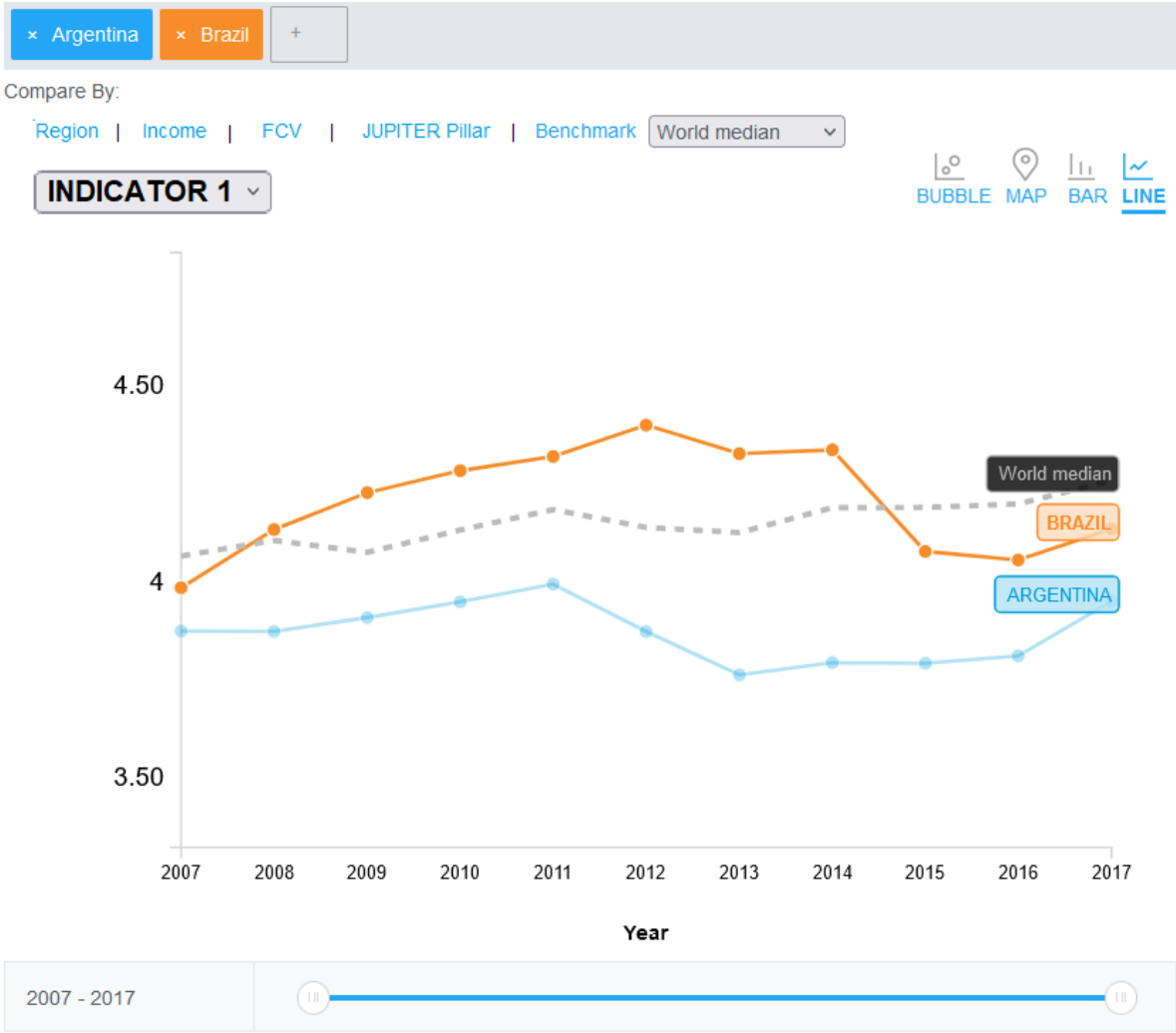


Figure 2: Visual representation of the performance of countries on a selected indicator for a selected year



Data Source: [World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index](#)

Figure 3: Inter-country comparison across an indicator across a time period