

World Justice Project – Contribution for the 2026 EU Rule of Law Report

The analysis presented in this contribution draws on data from the *World Justice Project’s (WJP) Rule of Law Index 2025*, an annual assessment of rule of law adherence in 143 countries and jurisdictions.¹

1. General Rule of Law Trends in EU Member States and Enlargement Countries

- In 2025, EU Member States continue to lead the WJP Rule of Law Index. Eight out of ten highest scoring countries worldwide are EU Member States. This demonstrates that the EU remains home to many of the world’s strongest rule of law systems, even as global trends indicate ongoing declines.
- From 2021 to 2025, the average score of EU Member States remained broadly stable (0.73 between 2021 and 2024), with only a small drop in the final year (from 0.73 in 2024 to 0.72 in 2025). This change reflects developments in a limited number of Member States and does not indicate a systemic deterioration of the rule of law at the EU level. Between 2024 and 2025, 19 EU Member States (70%) maintained broadly stable overall rule of law scores, and most were already performing at or above the EU average. The remaining eight Member States (30%) experienced modest declines.²
- Out of the eight measured components or “factors” of the rule of law, EU countries demonstrated sustained strengths in the protection of fundamental rights (Factor 4), with an average score of 0.76 in 2025, which reflects the robustness of its legal and constitutional guarantees in this area. However, key institutional safeguards have slightly weakened over a five-year period, as observed in average score declines in constraints on government powers (Factor 1), regulatory enforcement (Factor 6), and justice (Factors 7 and 8).
- Across the enlargement countries included in the EU Rule of Law Report, Albania and North Macedonia show slight improvements in overall rule of law performance in 2025, reflecting progress in criminal justice, and in North Macedonia, stronger checks on government power. Montenegro and Serbia remain largely stable overall, but underlying sub-factor scores show ongoing weaknesses in justice systems, anti-corruption measures, and democratic oversight.

2. Justice Systems

Civil Justice in EU Member States

The EU maintains strong integrity in civil justice (Factor 7), but court efficiency and safeguards against improper influence have weakened in more than half of Member States over the last year. Civil justice systems remain largely free of corruption, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADRs) are broadly accessible, impartial, and effective. However, longer delays and growing concerns about improper government influence pose increased risks to legal certainty for citizens and businesses.

¹ The World Justice Project’s Rule of Law Index assesses the rule of law across eight components or factors, which are further disaggregated into 44 sub-factors. WJP builds the Index scores using three data sources: a survey of in-country legal experts, a general population poll, and selected third-party sources. The 2025 Index incorporates responses from over 215,000 households and 4,100 from legal practitioners and scholars across the globe, collected between February and June 2025. It provides comparative insights into countries’ rule of law performance, tracks changes over time, and highlights global trends.

² Calculations are based on rounded scores for the 27 EU Member States, provided in Appendix A.

- The average score for **civil justice is free of corruption** (sub-factor 7.3) across the 27 EU Member States is 0.77, and remained stable between 2021 and 2025, without large changes in EU averages or across EU countries. **Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms** (sub-factor 7.7) also perform strongly, with an average of 0.76 in EU Member States since 2023.
- Safeguards against **improper government influence in the civil justice system** (sub-factor 7.4) show signs of weakening, as this indicator fell in 16 EU countries over the last year. At the same time, the **absence of unreasonable delays in the civil justice system** (sub-factor 7.5) remains the weakest indicator of civil justice effectiveness, with an average score of 0.49 across EU countries, and further declines in 16 EU countries between 2024 and 2025, suggesting that delays in civil justice as a shared challenge across the bloc.

Civil Justice in Enlargement Counties

Civil justice systems in Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia face challenges in control of corruption, judicial independence, and court efficiency, even though several of them showed modest improvements over the last year. While alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, with higher scores, stand out as a relative strength, their performance weakened in three of the four enlargement countries in 2025.

- Safeguards against **improper government influence in the civil justice system** (sub-factor 7.4) are uneven across the four countries. The scores range from 0.43 in Montenegro to 0.30 in Serbia. Albania, Montenegro, and North Macedonia show slight strengthening over the last year. Court efficiency also remains a shared constraint. Scores for **no unreasonable delays in the civil justice system** (sub-factor 7.5) are largely stable but low, ranging from 0.20 to 0.40.
- Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are comparatively stronger than other civil justice indicators. In 2025, scores for **ADR accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness** (sub-factor 7.7) reached 0.75 in Montenegro. However, this is not consistent across the group, as scores decreased in Albania (0.61 to 0.57), North Macedonia (0.69 to 0.66), and Serbia (0.59 to 0.58).

Criminal Justice in EU Member States

Per the 2025 *WJP Rule of Law Index*, criminal justice (Factor 8) in the EU broadly performs well on the integrity and due process safeguards, but the criminal justice system's operational performance remains weak and has not improved over time. While control of corruption in the criminal justice system and protection of defendants' rights remain comparatively high, the capacity to investigate crimes and adjudicate cases in a timely and effective manner continues to constrain overall performance across much of the EU.

- The average score for EU countries for a **corruption free criminal system** (sub-factor 8.5) is 0.75, and the average for **due process and the rights of the accused** (sub-factor 8.7) is 0.74, indicating that legal safeguards are broadly robust. However, the **effectiveness of criminal investigation** (sub-factor 8.1) remains low with an average of 0.57 across EU countries, and has stayed at this level since 2021, with 17 Member States showing further declines in 2025.
- The **timeliness and effectiveness of criminal adjudication** (sub-factor 8.2) also remain limited, with an average of 0.59 across EU countries, showing that procedural capacity is the main constraint on criminal justice performance.

Criminal Justice in Enlargement Counties

Criminal justice systems in Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia face pressures related to judicial efficiency, system capacity, and the functioning of the prison system. Safeguards against **improper government influence** (sub-factor 8.6) remain an area of concern, with 2025

scores ranging from 0.41 in Montenegro to 0.15 in Serbia. Operational limitations further affect performance, as both the **effectiveness of the correctional system** (sub-factor 8.3) and the **timeliness and effectiveness of criminal adjudication** (sub-factor 8.2) are uneven and comparatively weak across the four countries.

3. Anti-Corruption Framework

Anti-Corruption Framework in EU Member States

The *2025 WJP Rule of Law Index* confirms that corruption risks remain uneven across the EU, with legislative integrity emerging as the weakest link.

- The average scores for **absence of corruption (Factor 2)** across EU countries is 0.71, with 15 Member States at or above that level, led by Denmark (0.95), while Bulgaria (0.45) and Hungary (0.48) are among the lowest performers.
- The main vulnerability is found within the legislative branch. In 2025, the average score for **absence of corruption in the legislative branch** (sub-factor 2.4) across EU countries is 0.50, with particularly low scores in Hungary (0.14) and Bulgaria (0.15). By contrast, integrity remains strong in the judiciary (sub-factor 2.2, with 0.85) and in the police and military (sub-factor 2.3, with 0.82), and comparatively higher in the executive (sub-factor 2.1, with 0.68), indicating that corruption risks are most pronounced in lawmaking and parliamentary processes.

Anti-Corruption Framework in Enlargement Countries

The *2025 WJP Rule of Law Index* also shows that corruption is a widespread issue across Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, with all four performing below EU levels. Scores for **absence of corruption** (Factor 2) stand at 0.38 in Albania, 0.49 in Montenegro, 0.47 in North Macedonia, and 0.39 in Serbia. The weakest area across these countries is also the legislative branch. Scores for **absence of corruption in the legislature** (sub-factor 2.4) are lower (0.20 in Albania, 0.31 in Montenegro and North Macedonia, and 0.22 in Serbia), pointing to shortcomings in integrity safeguards and oversight mechanisms at the legislative level.

4. Media Pluralism and Media Freedom

Freedom of Opinion and Expression in EU Member States

The *2025 WJP Rule of Law Index* shows that the protection of freedom of opinion and expression has weakened across much of the EU. The average score for **freedom of opinion and expression** (sub-factor 4.4) across EU countries fell from 0.72 to 0.71 between 2024 and 2025, and from 0.74 to 0.71 since 2021, pointing to gradual decline over time. Twenty-three (23) EU countries experienced declines in the last year, with largest drops in Bulgaria (0.60 to 0.58), Hungary (0.40 to 0.38) and Slovakia (0.67 to 0.65), while Poland showed an improvement (from 0.66 to 0.69).

Freedom of Opinion and Expression in Enlargement Countries

Protection of **freedom of opinion and expression** remains uneven among the four enlargement countries and performs below the EU average. In 2025, the scores for sub-factor 4.4 range from 0.62 in Montenegro and 0.57 in North Macedonia to 0.49 in Albania and 0.40 in Serbia, which indicates disparities in the effective protection of this right.

Open Government in EU Member States

The *2025 WJP Rule of Law Index* shows that the overall open government (Factor 3) performance has remained broadly stable across EU countries since 2021. At the sub-factor level, access to

government information has slightly improved, while civic participation has shown a small but widespread decline over the past two years.

- Access-related indicators show modest progress. The average score for **publicized laws and government data** (sub-factor 3.1) across EU countries stands at 0.71, with 16 Member States showing improvements since 2021. The average score for **right to information** (sub-factor 3.2) has also slightly improved to 0.66, although performance varies widely across Member States. By contrast, **civic participation** (sub-factor 3.3) has weakened. The average slightly decreased to 0.71, and 23 Member States saw a decline in their score for this indicator from 2024 to 2025.

Open Government in Enlargement Countries

In Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, performance on open government remains modest and below average scores across the EU. While most open government indicators have remained broadly stable, scores for civic participation weakened. Between 2024 and 2025, scores for **civic participation** (sub-factor 3.3) fell in Albania (0.45 to 0.44), Montenegro (0.59 to 0.56), and Serbia (0.43 to 0.41), while North Macedonia registered an improvement (0.51 to 0.53).

5. Other Institutional Issues Linked to Checks and Balances

Constraints on Government Powers in EU Member States

Constraints on government powers (Factor 1) are generally robust in the EU, but the data show increasing pressure on oversight mechanisms in a large number of Member States in 2025. Legislative and judicial checks remain broadly stable, while independent auditing and non-governmental oversight have weakened, raising concerns about the overall resilience of accountability frameworks.

- **Legislative checks** (sub-factor 1.1) are comparatively strong, with the average score for the EU countries at 0.72 and 16 Member States performing at or above this level. **Judicial checks** (sub-factor 1.2) also remain stable, with an average of 0.69 since 2021.
- By contrast, **independent auditing and review** (sub-factor 1.3) weakened slightly, with the average score for EU countries falling from 0.73 to 0.72, and 20 Member States showing declines in 2025. **Non-governmental checks** (sub-factor 1.5) also show a downward trend. The average for EU countries fell from 0.74 in 2021 to 0.71 in 2025, and 23 Member States experienced declines in the last year. This suggests that civil society oversight has become less effective in many countries.

Constraints on Government Powers in Enlargement Countries

In 2025, constraints on government powers remain weaker in Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia than the average across EU countries, with uneven performance across the four countries. Scores for **constraints on government powers** (factor 1) range from 0.54 in Montenegro to 0.50 in North Macedonia, and 0.43 in Albania to and 0.32 in Serbia, reflecting differences in the strength of oversight and accountability mechanisms.

- Among these enlargement countries, Serbia continues to face the most challenges. Scores are particularly low for **sanctions for official misconduct** (sub-factor 1.4, with 0.19) and **judicial constraints on government powers** (sub-factor 1.2, with 0.31). In the last year, Serbia showed further declines in **legislative oversight** (sub-factor 1.1, from 0.35 to 0.32), **independent auditing and review** (sub-factor 1.3, from 0.37 to 0.35), **sanctions for misconduct** (sub-factor 1.4, from 0.23 to 0.19), and **non-governmental checks** (sub-factor 1.5, from 0.43 to 0.40).

6. Rule of Law as a Foundation for the EU Single Market

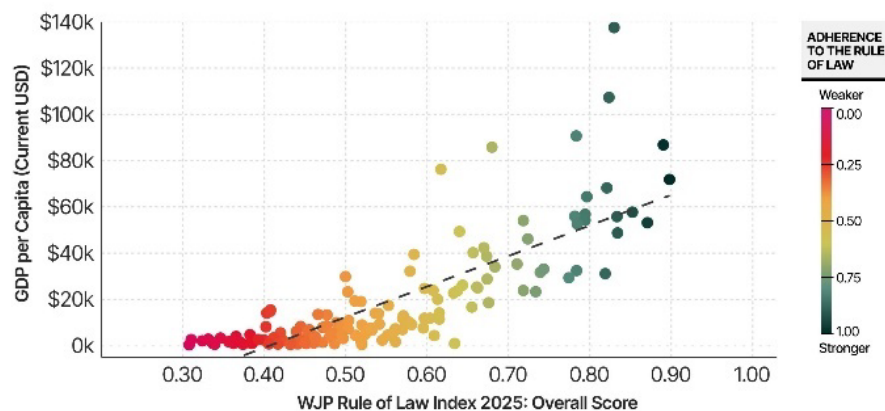
Rule of Law and Economic Development in EU Member States

The *WJP Rule of Law Index* captures the institutional conditions that also shape how the private sector operates, including if businesses can enter markets, compete on equal terms, and enforce their rights. For the Single Market, the most relevant WJP Index indicators are:

- **Regulatory Enforcement (Factor 6, sub-factors 6.1-6.5)**, which measures if rules are applied impartially, without improper influence, and through lawful and timely administrative procedures;
- **Civil Justice (Factor 7, sub-factors 7.1-7.7)**, which measures if companies and workers can enforce contracts, recover losses, and resolve disputes through independent and effective courts;
- **Absence of Corruption (Factor 2, sub-factors 2.1-2.4)**, which captures whether public officials misuse office for private gain, distorting procurement, licensing, and competitive neutrality;
- **Constraints on Government Powers (Factor 1, sub-factors 1.1-1.6)**, which indicates if legislatures, audit bodies, courts can restrain arbitrary or selective state action that affects market access; and
- **Open Government (Factor 3, sub-factors 3.1-3.4)**, which shows if businesses can consult, understand, and challenge the rules that govern them.
- Within Fundamental Rights (Factor 4), **Labor Rights (4.8)** is the most relevant indicator because uneven worker protection undermines a level playing field and weakens the credibility of EU due-diligence and ESG standards. Criminal Justice (Factor 8) as well as Order and Security (Factor 5) provide supporting context (as effective prosecution of economic crimes and a stable operating environment also influence investors' confidence and cross-border business activities).

WJP Rule of Law Index data shows a strong empirical link globally between adherence to the rule of law and economic performance. Within the EU, this relationship is relevant to how the Single Market functions. The EU Member States with stronger rule of law performance provide businesses with more predictable legal and regulatory environments, which support investments and cross-border activities. Where adherence is weaker, businesses face higher risk and uncertainty, which can undermine the playing field on which the Single Market depends.

Where the rule of law is stronger, so is the economy



Source: *WJP Rule of Law Index 2025*, World Bank national accounts data and OECD national accounts data (2022, 2023, and 2024).

The 2025 *WJP Rule of Law Index* also indicates that regulatory enforcement across EU countries is largely impartial, supporting legal certainty in the Single Market. At the same time, delays in administrative procedures are increasingly uneven across Member States, posing risks to the consistent and timely application of EU rules.

- 26 EU Member States (all except Bulgaria) have scores at or above 0.60 on **impartial regulatory enforcement** (sub-factor 6.2), with an average score of 0.81 across EU countries since 2021.
- Delays pose a growing concern: 19 EU countries experienced deterioration in the **timeliness of administrative procedures** (sub-factor 6.3), and the average across EU countries has slightly fallen from 0.63 to 0.62 since 2023. Performance varies widely, with scores ranging from 0.88 in Denmark to 0.38 in Portugal. This points to slower regulatory implementation that weakens predictability and raises compliance costs for businesses operating across borders.

Rule of Law and Economic Development in Enlargement Countries

Across Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, regulatory enforcement shows limited improvement in due process, alongside deterioration in the timeliness of administrative decision-making.

- Respect for **due process in administrative proceedings** (sub-factor 6.4) is weak in all four countries, with 2025 scores ranging from 0.28 in Albania to 0.41 in North Macedonia. Nevertheless, this indicator improved over the last year in Albania (0.26 to 0.28), North Macedonia (0.38 to 0.41), and Serbia (0.36 to 0.37).
- Delays in administrative proceedings constrain regulatory enforcement. The **timeliness of administrative proceedings** (sub-factor 6.3) decreased in Albania (0.51 to 0.49), Montenegro (0.44 to 0.43), and North Macedonia (0.47 to 0.44) between 2024 and 2025, and remained weak in Serbia (0.39), indicating capacity constraints in administrative implementation.

7. Appendices

Appendix A: Change in the WJP Rule of Law Index Scores over Time in the EU (2021-2025)

Average Scores for the 27 EU Member States	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72
Factors					
Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72
1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72
1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69
1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.72
1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.64
1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.71
1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.83
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.71
2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68
2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85
2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Factor 3: Open Government	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.70
3.1. Publicized laws and government data	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71
3.2 Right to information	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.66
3.3 Civic participation	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71
3.4 Complaint mechanisms	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
Factor 4: Fundamental Rights	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76
4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70
4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
4.3 Due process of the law and rights of the accused	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.71
4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.77
4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed	0.77	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.77
4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.77
4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed	0.74	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.74
Factor 5: Order and Security	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
5.1 Crime is effectively controlled	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99
5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.69
Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.70
6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.70	0.71
6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.62
6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72
Factor 7: Civil Justice	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68
7.1 People can access and afford civil justice	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.68	0.68
7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.69
7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77
7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72
7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.49
7.6. Civil justice is effectively enforced	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65
7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76
Factor 8: Criminal Justice	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66
8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57
8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59
8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.61
8.4 Criminal system is impartial	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.62	0.61
8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75
8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.72
8.7. Due process of the law and rights of the accused	0.73	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74

Note: Scores are rounded to two decimal places. Changes in Rule of Law Index scores are calculated using unrounded scores and then are rounded to two decimal places. Thus, the implied change in score using the rounded numbers that appear in this table may not exactly match the actual change derived from the underlying data. For the official reported score changes and full methodological details, consult the 2025 WJP Rule of Law Index report, which can be accessed here: <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/WJPIndex2025.pdf>.

Appendix B: WJP Rule of Law Index Scores in Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia, 2025

	2025	Albania	Montenegro	North Macedonia	Serbia
WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score		0.49	0.57	0.54	0.47
Factor 1: Constraints on Government Powers		0.43	0.54	0.50	0.32
1.1 Government powers are effectively limited by the legislature		0.44	0.60	0.56	0.32
1.2 Government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary		0.32	0.43	0.33	0.31
1.3 Government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review		0.48	0.64	0.58	0.35
1.4 Government officials are sanctioned for misconduct		0.36	0.41	0.36	0.19
1.5 Government powers are subject to non-governmental checks		0.49	0.62	0.57	0.40
1.6 Transition of power is subject to the law		0.47	0.57	0.58	0.37
Factor 2: Absence of Corruption		0.38	0.49	0.47	0.39
2.1 Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain		0.40	0.49	0.41	0.38
2.2 Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain		0.36	0.61	0.52	0.43
2.3 Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain		0.54	0.54	0.65	0.53
2.4 Government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain		0.20	0.31	0.31	0.22
Factor 3: Open Government		0.48	0.55	0.51	0.44
3.1. Publicized laws and government data		0.47	0.48	0.50	0.52
3.2 Right to information		0.48	0.50	0.46	0.47
3.3 Civic participation		0.44	0.56	0.53	0.41
3.4 Complaint mechanisms		0.53	0.64	0.57	0.36
Factor 4: Fundamental Rights		0.57	0.67	0.63	0.55
4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination		0.51	0.66	0.63	0.62
4.2 The right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed		0.71	0.79	0.76	0.61
4.3 Due process of the law and rights of the accused		0.52	0.60	0.57	0.51
4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed		0.49	0.62	0.57	0.40
4.5 Freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed		0.78	0.77	0.74	0.68
4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed		0.54	0.57	0.51	0.39
4.7 Freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed		0.51	0.66	0.61	0.50
4.8 Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed		0.47	0.70	0.61	0.65
Factor 5: Order and Security		0.77	0.82	0.80	0.76
5.1 Crime is effectively controlled		0.89	0.93	0.78	0.88
5.2 Civil conflict is effectively limited		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.3 People do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances		0.43	0.53	0.63	0.40
Factor 6: Regulatory Enforcement		0.43	0.48	0.46	0.43
6.1 Government regulations are effectively enforced		0.45	0.47	0.41	0.44
6.2 Government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence		0.49	0.67	0.48	0.49
6.3 Administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay		0.48	0.43	0.44	0.39
6.4 Due process is respected in administrative proceedings		0.28	0.28	0.41	0.37
6.5 The government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation		0.43	0.56	0.57	0.48
Factor 7: Civil Justice		0.46	0.54	0.51	0.46
7.1 People can access and afford civil justice		0.59	0.65	0.52	0.59
7.2 Civil justice is free of discrimination		0.50	0.62	0.60	0.62
7.3 Civil justice is free of corruption		0.33	0.53	0.38	0.42
7.4 Civil justice is free of improper government influence		0.36	0.43	0.42	0.30
7.5 Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay		0.33	0.36	0.40	0.20
7.6 Civil justice is effectively enforced		0.50	0.45	0.56	0.52
7.7 Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective		0.57	0.75	0.66	0.58
Factor 8: Criminal Justice		0.41	0.48	0.46	0.37
8.1 Criminal investigation system is effective		0.45	0.46	0.39	0.35
8.2 Criminal adjudication system is timely and effective		0.40	0.32	0.46	0.41
8.3 Correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior		0.37	0.36	0.39	0.41
8.4 Criminal system is impartial		0.47	0.70	0.55	0.38
8.5 Criminal system is free of corruption		0.35	0.48	0.47	0.41
8.6 Criminal system is free of improper government influence		0.29	0.41	0.35	0.15
8.7. Due process of the law and rights of the accused		0.52	0.60	0.57	0.51