

Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2008

BTI 2008 Manual for Country Assessments

C·A·P

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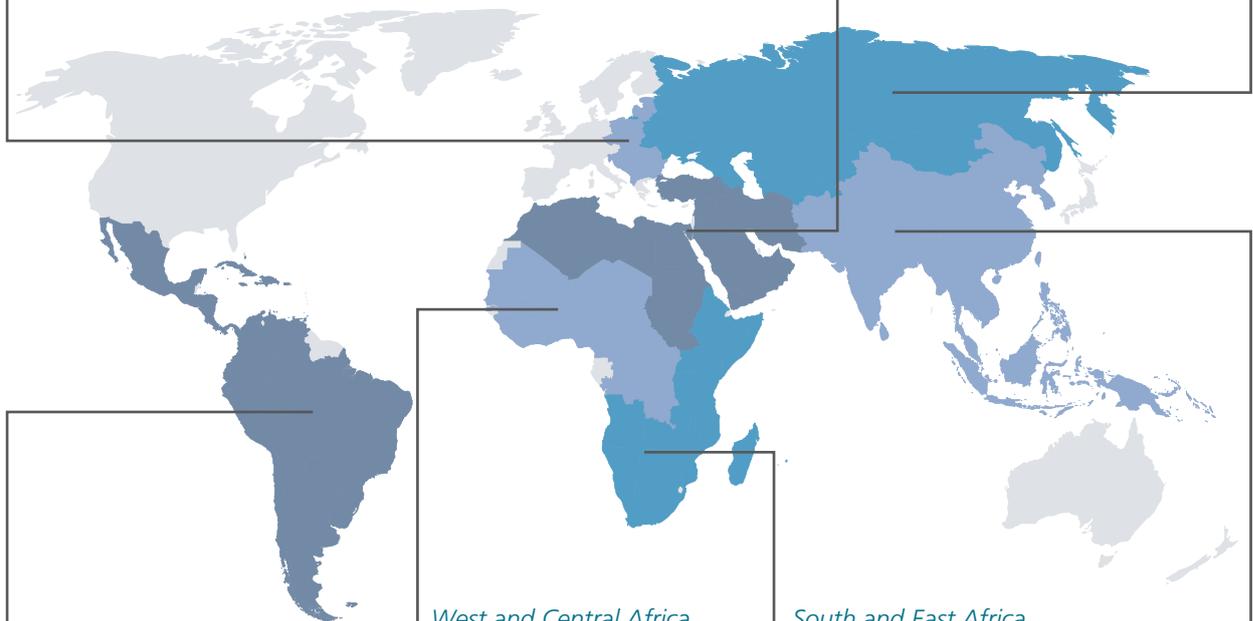
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Foreword

Welcome to the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) 2008, the third survey of transformation in the world. Our goal is to contribute to the development of successful strategies for peaceful and sustainable transformation. As experts on countries in transition, you are our most valuable asset; your knowledge is key to understanding and mapping the complex processes of transformation.

For those of you familiar with the BTI, there are only a few minor methodological changes to note. Our aim here was to allow for greater comparability with the BTI 2006 and to improve precision in our wording. The most notable change this year is perhaps the inclusion of countries with populations of two to three million.

As in the past, the BTI world is divided into seven regions. Each region is supervised by a regional coordinator with significant experience in his or her respective region. As your point of contact, your regional coordinator can provide support and answer any questions you might have about the BTI.

This manual contains and explains all the criteria and questions guiding the country assessments for the BTI 2008. The aim of the manual is to ensure a common understanding of the BTI's criteria, questions and concepts. This shall facilitate comparable assessments, reliable and objective ratings and a transparent review process. The manual provides.

- Information on how to write your contribution and evaluate countries
- The research questions and evaluation levels structuring the country reports
- The questionnaire and evaluation sheets for the numerical country ratings. To lighten your workload and improve score management efficiency, we moved this year to an easy-to-use Excel template for your numerical ratings.

This manual is intended to support you in your work as much as possible. Please do not hesitate to contact us or your regional coordinator with any questions you might have.

The BTI Team

Country assessment procedure

1 Assessment preparation

Please review this manual, which provides not only an overview of the BTI and its components, but reference material essential to writing the country reports and assigning country ratings. The manual defines key concepts, explains the methodology and clarifies procedures. For more details regarding the BTI and its results, go to www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de. More on assessment preparation on page 6.

2 Writing your country report

The country report is intended to provide both a comprehensive narrative and substantive analysis of the state of transformation and management performance of political elites in your country. More on writing your report on page 7.

3 Assigning country ratings

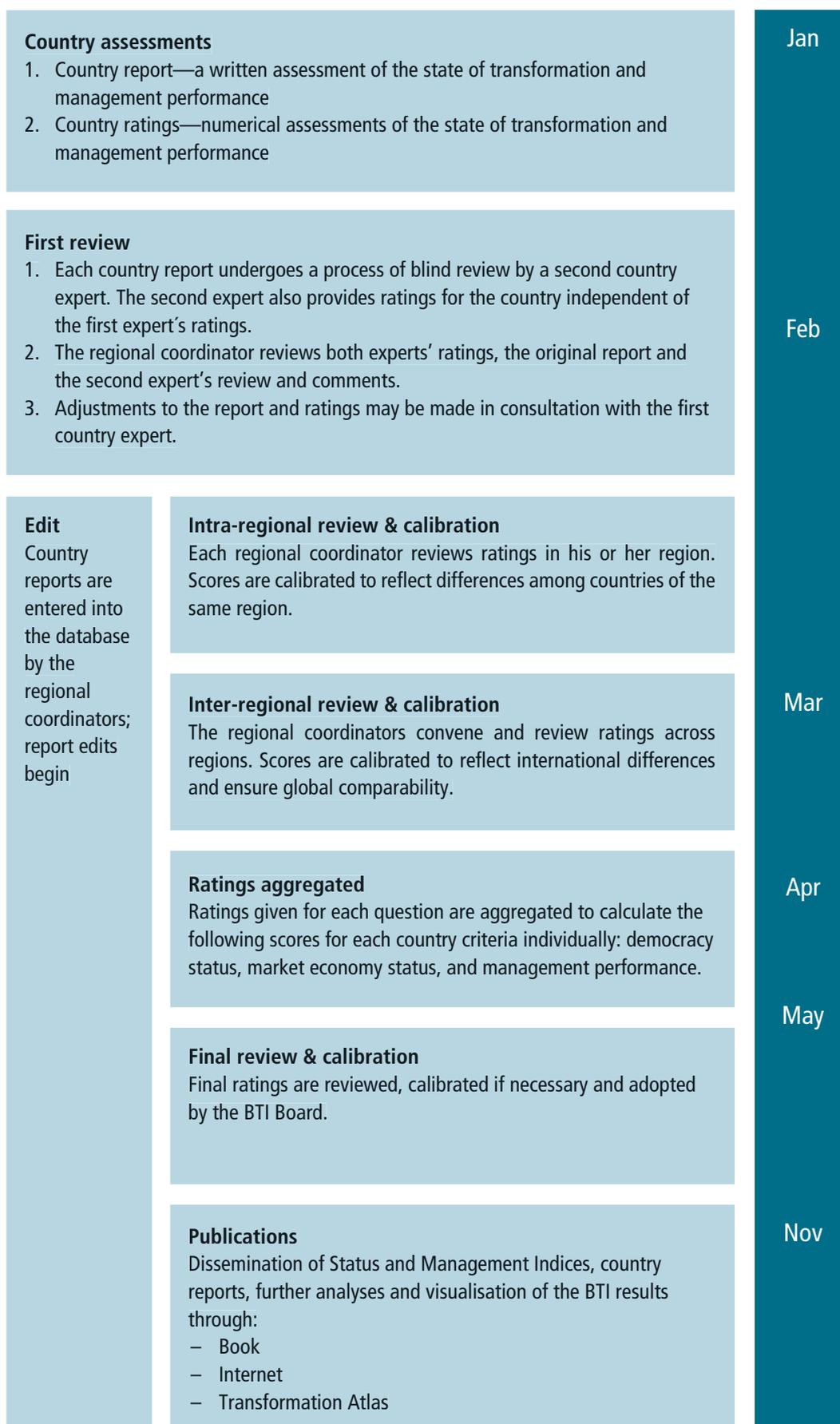
Once you have written your country report, you will need to give numerical values that correlate to your assessments. There are a total of 49 questions requiring ratings; they are delineated in the questionnaire. More on ratings on page 11.

4 Submitting your assessment

Once you have completed the country report, the country ratings and the additional questions, please send them to your regional coordinator and to BTI Coordinator Olaf Hillenbrand. More on submission on page 13.

5 What happens after submission?

Assessments undergo a review and calibration process before going to print. For more on how individual assessments are processed to create the BTI, go to page 13.



1 Assessment preparation

What is the Bertelsmann Transformation Index?

Throughout the world, democracy and a market economy have become increasingly powerful models for sustainable societies. Successful processes of reform can be observed in every region of the world. There are, however, no guarantees of success; many countries undergoing transformation face stagnation and power struggles or violence and even state failure. Good governance is pivotal to reform policies that work. What are the key decisions? What are the lessons to be learned from past experience? What strategies are likely to succeed? Under which conditions? The Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2008 puts development and transformation policies to the test.

Advocating reforms targeting the goal of a constitutional democracy and socially responsible market economy, the BTI provides the framework for an exchange of best practices among agents of reform. Within this framework, the BTI publishes two rankings, the Status Index and the Management Index, both of which are based on in-depth assessments of 124 countries. The Status Index ranks the countries according to their state of democracy and market economy, the Management Index ranks them according to their leadership's management performance.

Distributed among the dimensions democracy, market economy and management, a total of 17 criteria are subdivided into 49 questions. The BTI 2008 includes an additional set of questions on Gender Management for a separate study.

BTI countries are selected according to the following criteria: they have yet to achieve a fully consolidated democracy and market economy, have populations of more than two million (excepting four states chosen as particularly interesting cases), and are recognized as sovereign states.

The Bertelsmann Transformation Index project is jointly managed by the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Center for Applied Policy Research. More information is available at www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de.

Concepts of analysis and measurement

Constitutional democracy The construction of the BTI and the questions set out in this manual are based on specific normative analytic concepts of democracy, a market economy and management. In contrast to minimalist definitions of electoral democracy, the BTI's understanding of democracy includes the rule of law and the separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers with checks and balances. Our concept of democratic transformation reflects the extent to which a democratic order is consolidated in terms of acceptance, interest representation and political culture. Thus we seek to assess the extent to which the ground rules of democracy are both established and accepted within society. Assessing these elements of democracy may be difficult or impossible in an authoritarian political system, which we define as lacking free and fair elections and/or a minimum of checks and balances to control executive power. Individual democracy questions indicate whether and how to assess elements of democracy under authoritarian conditions.

Because we consider the cohesion and identity of a state a necessary condition for the sustainability of democracy, the BTI combines the democracy assessment with an assessment of the country's stateness. Transformation can be shaped profoundly by issues of stateness such as a contested state monopoly on the use of force, disputed nationhood, interfering religious dogmas or the absence of basic administrative infrastructures.

Socially responsible market economy The underlying BTI concept of a socially responsible market economy implies not only free markets and property rights, but also principles of social justice, responsibility and sustainability. Because we consider democracy empirically and functionally interlinked with a market economy, we aggregate democracy and market economy ratings into a single Status Index and use the term market-based democracy. Constitutional democracy and a socially responsible market economy are goals but not necessarily direct priorities in complex processes of development and transformation. Development in our understanding entails not only economic growth, but also overcoming poverty while extending freedoms of action and choice to the largest possible share of the population. Transformation refers to comprehensive, politically managed social change from an authoritarian system toward a market-based democracy.

Management performance and good governance Since the BTI views leading political actors as crucial to development and transformation, their management performance is examined and compared more closely in a separate ranking, the Management Index. Management here is defined as the performance, capacity and accountability of the political leadership, i.e., of those political actors who have the power and responsibility to shape or determine public policy in a society. These actors include not only governments and political elites, but also nongovernmental organizations that can play an important role in transformation. Political leadership demonstrates good governance in BTI terms when it orients its policies toward the goals of a market-based democracy, manages development and transformation effectively, uses resources efficiently, builds a broad consensus on reform and cooperates with international partners.

2 Writing your country report

The country report needs to provide: (1) a comprehensive analysis of the state of transformation and its management (2) a detailed but concise substantiation of this analysis. Authors are asked to provide as much country-specific detail as possible within a framework designed for standardization. Doing so allows for an in-depth analysis of governance within a specific country as well as international and longitudinal comparability.

Please sketch a holistic view of the state of affairs in the profile texts Executive Summary, History and Characteristics of Transformation, and Strategic Outlook. Substantiate, explain and justify why particular ratings are given to a country in your responses to the criteria and questions.

1. Your report should reflect the situation in your country at the beginning of 2007. Your evidence should refer to the period January 31, 2005 – January 31, 2007.
2. Please consult the model report on Peru. You can also draw upon the BTI 2006 country reports at www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de. Please make sure that your BTI 2008 report is carefully updated and reflects current developments.
3. The total length of your country report should be approximately 7000 words (20 pages, single-spaced, Times New Roman 12 pt).
4. Do not insert footnotes or bibliographical references.
5. Please use the template "CountryReport.doc".

BTI Country Report Structure

Executive Summary

Identifies the key developments affecting your country's democratic and economic transformation from 2005 to 2007.

300 words

History and Characteristics

Maps the trajectory of transformation.

600 words

Criteria Texts

Criteria texts should provide a precise overview of the state of transformation and management at the end of January 2007.

Democracy

1	Stateness	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
2	Political Participation	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
3	Rule of Law	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
4	Stability of Democratic Institutions	4.1	4.2		
5	Political and Social Integration	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4

1,300 words

Market Economy

6	Level of Socioeconomic Development	6			
7	Organization of the Market/ Competition	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4
8	Currency and Price Stability	8.1	8.2		
9	Private Property	9.1	9.2		
10	Welfare Regime	10.1	10.2		
11	Economic Performance	11			
12	Sustainability	12.1	12.2		

1,300 words

Management

13	Level of Difficulty	13.1	13.2	13.3	
14	Steering Capability	14.1	14.2	14.3	
15	Resource Efficiency	15.1	15.2	15.3	
16	Consensus-building	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4 16.5
17	International Cooperation	17.1	17.2	17.3	

2,500 words

Strategic Outlook

Identifies strategic policy recommendations for advocates of reform, domestic and external.

500 words

Special Topic: Gender Management

Evaluates political leadership performance in terms of gender politics (2002–2007).

600 words

Executive Summary

Snapshot of current failures and successes. This text identifies the key developments within the period under review affecting the country's course of democratic and economic reform. It should provide the reader with a vivid image of transformation in your country. There is no need to summarize all 17 criteria and 49 questions; focus instead on what you consider most important to the development of democracy and a market economy in your country from 2005 to 2007. Often the most difficult text to write, this one is best saved for last.

1. Start with key, illustrative points and show how they affect transformation and why they are so important.
2. Introducing too many points at the start will overwhelm and confuse most readers.
3. If you can condense several key issues into three or four concepts (e.g., talk about state failure rather than list a series of discrete points without context such as deficiencies in stateness, rule of law and the monopoly on the use of force) your reader is likely to read more.

History and Characteristics

Mapping the trajectory of transformation. This text outlines past developments in democratic and economic reform, beginning with the liberalization of the country's past authoritarian regime. For countries that are currently autocracies, past regime changes or major political developments shaping the present situation may be described. Past market reforms and structural economic changes shaping the current state of affairs should also be sketched. The purpose here is not to provide a history of the country per se, but to set the scene for the Executive Summary and Strategic Outlook.

1. Where appropriate, you can use the entire text provided in the BTI 2006.
2. Key figures, parties, events or developments should be introduced here.
3. Be strategic about where to start your timeline. There is rarely a need to recapitulate a century of history.

Criteria Texts

The backbone: 17 criteria made up of 49 questions that measure the extent to which a country has transformed and its leadership manages transformation.

Your responses to the questions provided in the questionnaire should reflect the situation in your country at the end of January 2007. To ensure international and longitudinal comparability, responses must explain in concrete terms why or how a given aspect is (partially) met or not (e.g., How do state powers check and balance each other?). Exceptions, limiting circumstances or otherwise relevant information not explicitly addressed by the question are also appropriate here.

1. Most important: You must address each question of the questionnaire. Please follow this carefully when you draft the report. You are welcome to provide a short text at the start of each criterion that either introduces or summarizes the questions addressed.
2. The questionnaire provides four different response options for each question. You can use the wording of the most suitable option and adjust it to the situation in your country. Please substantiate your ratings with empirical evidence wherever possible.

3. Try to provide particularly rich evidence for the management dimension, as it is a distinctive feature of the BTI.
4. Level of detail: be judicious. Each question should warrant at least one salient example.
5. Avoid generalizations such as "a weak rule of law is one of the most important shortcomings in good governance."
6. Refer to events, policies or decisions made during the period under review.
7. Do not substitute a response with a reference to another question.

Strategic Outlook

The Strategic Outlook text should facilitate dialogue on key challenges by suggesting policy strategies for actors (domestic and international). You are not expected to forecast trends, but make suggestions on how to confront or handle main problems. If your country is successfully advancing transformation, provide a suggestion on how to sustain and promote good strategies currently underway. There is no need to recap key problems or successes in detail; state these succinctly at first, moving quickly to your suggestions. Please avoid:

1. Talking about the past.
2. Generalizations such as "future trends are difficult to establish at this point."
3. Stand-alone generalizations such as "reducing poverty is crucial to sustained economic transition"; follow this up with a suggestion for at least one aspect of poverty reduction.

Gender Management

Gender Management assesses the performance of political leaders in terms of gender equality. The text should summarize responses given to the questions and provide salient examples thereof. The text and ratings will not be integrated in the BTI 2008, but used for a separate study.

3 Assigning country ratings

The questionnaire is made up of 49 questions for numerical rating. The rating scale for each question ranges from 10 (best) to 1 (worst) and is subdivided into four response options, each of which describes an empirical assessment that corresponds to a particular rating. The meaning of each question is explained by one or more paragraphs in italics.

The questions are grouped into criteria such as Stateness, Political Participation, etc. Directly below the criterion title, the best practice or normative assumption made by the BTI is provided as an additional guide to the questions and ratings (see example below). Please give your rating by:

1. Considering which response option best approximates the situation in your country.
2. Relate and compare your rating with that given to your country in 2006.
3. Assign one of the two or three possible scores within the selected option.

The following example illustrates questionnaire components

3	Criterion: Rule of Law <i>State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights.</i>
3.1	Separation of powers
To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)?	
<i>This question refers to the basic configuration and operation of the separation of powers (institutional differentiation, division of labor according to functions and, most significantly, checks and balances). However, it does not refer to the tendency toward convergence and a fusion of powers that can be observed in parliamentary systems. It does include the subjection of state power to the law.</i>	
There are no constraints on the basic functions involved in the separation of powers, especially mutual checks and balances.	10 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The separation of powers is restricted partially and temporarily (e.g., to ensure governability). Fundamentally, though, a restoration of balance is sought, especially by the other branches.	8 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>
One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confirmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers even though they are institutionally differentiated.	5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
The separation of powers is nonexistent or exists only on paper.	2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/>

There are three special sets of questions in the questionnaire. First, with the Level of Difficulty criterion, we ask you to assess structural difficulties constraining the governance capacity of political leadership in the country (questions 13.1–13.3). These ratings are used as weighting factors that favor good governance under difficult conditions. Second, following the 17 criteria, there are four questions on the issue of gender management. The ratings in this section will not be integrated in the Status or Management Indices, but will be used for a separate report on the salience of gender management in BTI countries. Third, we pose questions about the political system of your country. The purpose of these questions is to compile basic and comparable information on features of the political system that will be added as a table to the management dimension of your report.

Excel template

BTI_Questionnaire.xls is a dynamic template for your evaluation ratings. The template provides a structured interface that integrates your data easily into the BTI database.

1. Microsoft Excel is required for your work with the BTI 2008.
2. Copy the file to your hard drive. You do not have to complete BTI_Questionnaire.xls in a single session. We recommend strongly that you save versions periodically on your hard drive.
3. Once BTI_Questionnaire.xls is opened, you will see several sheet tabs at the bottom of the window. BTI_Questionnaire.xls contains 20 sheets. The first sheet, Score Summary, is followed by 17 criteria sheets, and ends with Gender Management and Political System as the last two sheets.



A limited number of sheets is visible at the same time. In the bottom left corner you will find four arrows that function as scroll buttons. Activate the first sheet, Score Summary. This sheet displays each criterion's title, number and its respective questions. This sheet will automatically mirror the scores you have assigned, thus providing a summary of your progress.

Aggregation: Status Index and Management Index

Your country ratings form the basis of the final country rankings and the BTI's Status and Management Indices. Scores are aggregated by calculating their arithmetic mean. First, we calculate scores for the 17 criteria individually, then we calculate the means of the criteria scores for each dimension—democracy, market economy, management—respectively.

Status Index scores represent the mean value of the democracy and market economy scores. Both values are, however, displayed separately in the table. Management Index scores represent the mean value of four management criteria that are weighted by a fifth criterion, Level of Difficulty. We believe good governance under difficult conditions should be appreciated more than an equivalent performance under promising conditions. The Level of Difficulty criterion measures the structural difficulties faced by a political leadership. Structural problems such as high levels of poverty, a history of violent conflict or the absence of civil society influence all aspects of governance and therefore affect all management criteria. The Level of Difficulty criterion is calculated by combining your ratings with the following quantitative indicators: GNI p.c., the U.N. Education Index and the mean of the Stateness and Rule of Law criteria scores.

4 Submitting your assessment

After you have completed your report and assigned ratings for each question, please send your assessment via email to:

- Your regional coordinator , who is responsible for all BTI countries in your region, and
- BTI Coordinator Olaf Hillenbrand, Center for Applied Policy Research,
Olaf.Hillenbrand@lrz.uni-muenchen.de

There are two means of submitting your report and ratings. To expedite processing and minimize errors, we suggest you use the template `BTI_Questionnaire.xls` to submit your scores. However, should you have problems with Excel, the BTI team will provide you with a Score Summary as a Word document or you can complete a hard copy and fax it to BTI Coordinator Olaf Hillenbrand at ++49 89 2180 1329.

5 What happens after submission?

Your country report will be reviewed by a second country expert and by the coordinator responsible for your region. To ensure an independent second assessment, the review will be conducted anonymously, and we will not disclose experts' names during the rating period.

As a rule, you will receive detailed comments on your report within three weeks after submission. Please consider these comments and adjust your report accordingly. Where necessary, you may also adjust your numerical ratings in view of the comments. Please send your revised report and ratings to your regional coordinator.

Please note that the regional coordinators and the BTI editors will revise and eventually modify your report more substantially than is usual for conventional scholarly publications. Given the scale of the BTI and the need for international comparability of standardized assessments, such modifications are necessary.

Ratings review and calibration

The 49 numerical ratings for each of the 124 countries are reviewed and adjusted three times (see page five). First, a second country expert gives ratings in response to the 49 questions provided in the questionnaire independently of the first expert. Two regional experts then discuss these ratings and agree on ratings that reflect the differences among countries of the same region. During the final review phase, ratings are reviewed and calibrated by the BTI Board, a team of esteemed development professionals who counsel the BTI project (see www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de for a complete list of board members). Should a calibrated rating differ by more than two points from that suggested by you (based upon the 10 point scale), we will consult you and request your opinion to defend and influence the final rating. Final rating decisions, however, are made by the BTI Board.

Democracy 15

Your responses should reflect the situation at the end of January 2007.

- 1 Stateness
- 2 Political Participation
- 3 Rule of Law
- 4 Stability of Democratic Institutions
- 5 Political and Social Integration

Market Economy 25

Your responses should reflect the situation at the end of January 2007.

- 6 Level of Socioeconomic Development
- 7 Organization of the Market and Competition
- 8 Currency and Price Stability
- 9 Private Property
- 10 Welfare Regime
- 11 Economic Performance
- 12 Sustainability

Management 34

Your responses should refer to the country's political leadership during the period under review (January 2005–January 2007). If there was substantial change of policy during this period that can be assessed already, please rate the political leadership as of January 2007.

- 13 Level of Difficulty
- 14 Steering Capability
- 15 Resource Efficiency
- 16 Consensus-building
- 17 International Cooperation

Special Topic: Gender Management 46

- GM.1 Gender status measure
- GM.2 Resource allocation
- GM.3 Political empowerment
- GM.4 Consensus-building

Score Summary 52

Questions on the Political System 57

- PS.1 Democracy vs autocracy
- PS.2 System of government
- PS.3 Executive-parliamentary & semi-presidential systems
- PS.4 Legislature
- PS.5 Executive-presidential systems
- PS.6 Institutional constraints on executive authority

Democracy

- 1 Stateness
- 2 Political Participation
- 3 Rule of Law
- 4 Stability of Democratic Institutions
- 5 Political and Social Integration

Criterion: Stateness

There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures.

1.1

Monopoly on use of force

To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory?

There is virtually no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is threatened (or challenged) by organizations in territorial enclaves (guerrillas, mafias, clans).	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The state's monopoly on the use of force is established in key parts of the country, but there are organizations (guerrillas, paramilitaries, clans) able to usurp the state's monopoly on the use of force in large areas of territory.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There is no state monopoly on the use of force. Instead, there is anarchy, civil war, a clan oligopoly, etc.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

1.2

Citizenship agreement

To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate?

The question seeks to assess the extent to which (1) major groups in society accept and support the official/ dominant concept of the nation-state and (2) ruling groups de jure or de facto exclude ethnic, religious or cultural minorities from political citizenship (membership in the political nation).

The question focuses on the extent of discrimination against groups. This includes discrimination against individuals and civil rights violations, but if such forms of discrimination are observed and appear to be a problem of the rule of law rather than of citizenship, they should be assessed in question 3.4.

All citizens have the same civic rights (after a reasonable transitional phase, in the case of immigrants). The preponderant majority fundamentally acknowledges the state's constitution.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnic, religious or other minorities are denied certain civic rights. The legitimacy of the nation-state is not questioned in principle.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Significant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned somewhat.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
A variety of population groups compete for titular status as the "nation" and deny citizenship to others. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures.

To what extent are the state's legitimacy and its legal order defined without interference by religious dogmas?

This question refers to the problem of the functionality of the state's norms and basic order in the process of transformation. If the legal order defining the state is derived from religious dogmas, there will be fundamental barriers to the development of individual beliefs, capacities and choices.

Churches or religious groups that act as interest groups influencing politics and policies are not to be seen as such an interference, though they might play an important role in some issues like abortion or divorce. Their influence, however, should not lead to the direct transfer of religious norms into laws.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| The state is largely defined as a secular order. Religious dogmas have no noteworthy influence on politics or the law. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| The state is defined in principle as a secular order. However, religious dogmas have considerable influence on (regional or functional) aspects of politics or the law. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Secular and religious norms are in conflict about the basic constitution of the state or are forming a hybrid system (i.e., each type of norm determines significant regional or functional aspects of politics or the law). | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Religious dogmas define fundamental rules of the state, society and economy. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

To what extent do basic administrative structures exist?

This question refers to the fundamental structures of a civilian administration without which no state can survive for long (in contrast to question 4.1, which refers to the functioning of democratic institutions). It includes structures that exist beyond the protection of the monopoly on the use of force by the military and/or police—for example, basic systems of courts and tax authorities. Under some circumstances (civil war, breakdown of public order in a failing state), these functions of a civilian administration may be taken over by the military or external actors.

This question does not refer to the quality of the administration (professionalism, meritocratic administration etc.). However, the state administration must fulfill its functions at least minimally to maintain the presence of a civilian state apparatus (e.g., for the basic provision of jurisdiction and law enforcement or the implementation of policies such as food programs, emergency measures and the like).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| The state has a differentiated administrative structure throughout the country, making it possible to extract and allocate state resources on a broad basis. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| The state's basic infrastructure extends throughout the territory of the country (administrative institutions, officeholders, basic jurisdiction, making and implementing political decisions), but its operation is to some extent deficient. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| The state infrastructure and its powers are beginning to extend beyond maintaining law and order, but either do not include the entire population or are unable to implement policies effectively. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| The state infrastructure and its powers extend to keeping the peace and maintaining law and order but do not include broad segments of the population or all of the territory. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

To what extent are rulers determined by general, free and fair elections?

No constraints on free and fair elections.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
General elections are held and accepted in principle as the means of filling leadership positions. However, there are some constraints on the principle of equality. These may include withholding suffrage or the right to campaign for office <i>de jure</i> or <i>de facto</i> from part of the population, inconsistent assurance of free and fair elections, unelected officeholders or elections that have perceptible but only minor influence on political outcomes.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Elections or partial elections are held but have <i>de facto</i> only limited influence over who rules.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No democratic elections at the national level.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent do democratically elected rulers have the effective power to govern, or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves?

The elected rulers to be assessed here are primarily the president and/or parliament or the head of government who is empowered by the parliament. States where rulers are not selected through elections that fulfill minimum standards of free popular choice and fair process (i.e., autocracies) should be given a rating of 1 or 2 depending on whether autocratic rule is more despotic-fragmented or legal-bureaucratic.

Veto powers can be the military, the clergy, landowners, business elites, etc., with the power to defect partially from democratic procedures without questioning the system as such. They can veto the results of democratic decisions or retain prerogatives that cannot be touched by democratic decision makers (e.g., nominating the commander-in-chief of the armed forces). This point is distinct from the stateness criterion; guerrillas, paramilitaries, state-free regions (in slums, or in rural areas) are not the veto powers meant here.

Elected rulers have the effective power to govern.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Elected rulers have the power to govern in principle, but individual power groups can set their own domains apart or enforce special-interest policies against the state.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Elected rulers have the power to govern in important matters, but the fundamental orientation of the constitution can be curtailed or rendered ineffective by strong veto groups.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Elected rulers <i>de facto</i> have no power to govern, or rulers are not democratically elected.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent can independent political and/or civic groups associate and assemble freely?

This question refers to the degree of freedom to organize politically that is needed to influence political decision-making processes "from the bottom up." It also includes groups that mobilize along ethnic and similar cleavages.

It should be borne in mind that these freedoms are not manifest as formal rules under authoritarian regimes; rather, political parties and/or civic organizations—by their very existence—implicitly or explicitly dare to anticipate rights that can only be guaranteed in a democratic system.

This question is **not** meant to assess the quality of the country's political and/or civil society with regard to either the functioning of the political system as a whole or democratic development (see questions 5.2–5.3).

The freedom of association and assembly is unrestricted within the basic democratic order.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are partial constraints—not consistent with democratic principles—on the freedom of association, but as a rule there are no prohibitions on parties or social organizations.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Opposition parties with any relevance for governance are prohibited or systematically disabled. Freedom of assembly is not ensured everywhere by the state. Civic organizations can act if they support the regime or are not outspokenly critical of it.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No freedom of association for political and social groups. No freedom of assembly. Politically relevant civic organizations do not exist or are, as a rule, suppressed.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent can citizens, organizations and the mass media express opinions freely?

Apart from evaluating to what extent freedom of opinion and the press are generally guaranteed, please also consider whether the structure of the mass media system provides for a plurality of opinions.

There are unrestricted freedoms of opinion and the press framed by the basic democratic order.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Freedoms of opinion and the press are subject to some intervention that undermines democratic principles, but outright prohibitions on the press are limited to a few isolated cases.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The core elements of a public sphere and of public debate exist but are vulnerable to distortion and manipulation through massive intervention.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
No freedom of opinion or of the press.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

3.1

Separation of powers

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)?

This question refers to the basic configuration and operation of the separation of powers (institutional differentiation, division of labor according to functions and, most significantly, checks and balances). However, it does not refer to the tendency toward convergence and a fusion of powers that can be observed in parliamentary systems. It does include the subjection of state power to the law.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| There are no constraints on the basic functions involved in the separation of powers, especially mutual checks and balances. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The separation of powers is restricted partially and temporarily (e.g., to ensure governability). Fundamentally, though, a restoration of balance is sought, especially by the other branches. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| One branch, generally the executive, has an ongoing and either informally or formally confirmed monopoly on power, which may include the colonization of other powers even though they are institutionally differentiated. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The separation of powers is nonexistent or exists only on paper. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

3.2

Independent judiciary

To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?

An independent judiciary refers first and foremost to how far the courts can interpret and review norms and pursue their own reasoning free from the influence of rulers or powerful groups and individuals. This requires a differentiated organization of the legal system, including legal education, jurisprudence, regulated appointment of the judiciary, rational proceedings, professionalism, channels of appeal and court administration.

Whereas question 3.1 is concerned with the mutual checks of state powers (esp. the executive), this question refers explicitly to the proper functioning of the judiciary as a whole (i.e., concerning public as well as civil law).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| The judiciary is free both from unconstitutional intervention by other institutions and from corruption. There are mechanisms for judicial review of legislative or executive acts. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The judiciary is established as a distinct profession and operates relatively independently, but its functions are partially restricted by factors such as corruption and insufficient territorial or functional penetration. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The judiciary is institutionally differentiated, but its decisions and doctrine are subordinated to political authorities or severely restricted by functional deficits such as territorial penetration, resources or severe corruption. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| The judiciary is not institutionally differentiated or is significantly subordinated to religious or political authorities. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

To what extent are there legal or political penalties for officeholders who abuse their positions?

This question addresses how the state and society hold public servants and politicians accountable and whether conflicts of interest are sanctioned.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| As a rule, corrupt officeholders are prosecuted rigorously under established laws. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| As a rule, corrupt officeholders are prosecuted under established laws but also slip through political, legal or procedural loopholes. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corrupt officeholders are not prosecuted adequately under the law but occasionally attract adverse publicity. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these liberties?

The civil rights in question refer to the protection of personal liberty against state and non-state actors, including the right to life and security of person; freedom from slavery; equality before the law and due process under the rule of law; freedom of movement; access to justice, bans on discrimination and freedom of religion. This also includes the question of how violations of human rights under previous authoritarian regimes can be prosecuted in court and should be incorporated within your response.

Please also bear in mind that discrimination against women, ethnic or religious groups should be evaluated explicitly in qualitative terms and reflected in the quantitative assessment. Discrimination here refers to the aforementioned "negative" liberties, i.e., the protection of physical integrity against state and non-state actors (violence, terror, torture), writ of habeas corpus and due process rights, equal treatment before the law and non-discrimination by law (no denial of equal rights).

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| There are no restrictions on civil rights. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civil rights are violated partially or temporarily or are not implemented in some parts of the country. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civil rights are violated massively over protracted periods of time or are protected only within limited enclaves. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Civil rights have no protection even in principle, or are systematically violated. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

4 Criterion: Stability of Democratic Institutions

Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted.

4.1

Democracy performs

Are democratic institutions, including the administrative system and the system of justice, capable of performing?

This question aims to establish the extent to which democratic institutions, including the judiciary and administration, not only exist and function at a fundamental level, but also perform their functions effectively and are free from extensive, counterproductive friction.

Please note that nondemocratic countries—though they might formally establish some “democratic” institutions (e.g., Chile under Pinochet or nowadays in Iran)—have their own institutional logic. In most cases they will have to be evaluated with (1) or (2). There are two criteria for assessing a country as democratic: a. Has the government come to power by (mostly) free and fair elections? b. Is there a minimum of checks and balances to control the executive?

For nondemocratic regimes, please evaluate briefly how central political institutions (executive, legislative, judiciary, public administration) operate and their potential for future democratization.

The ensemble of democratic institutions is effective and efficient. As a rule, political decisions are prepared, made, implemented and reviewed in legitimate procedures by the appropriate authorities. 10
9

Democratic institutions perform their functions in principle, but there is much waste due to friction between institutions. 8
7
6

Democratic institutions exist but have neither stability nor continuity, either internally or between organizations. 5
4
3

There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime). Or: “democratic” institutions are part of an authoritarian regime. 2
1

4.2

Democracy accepted

To what extent are democratic institutions accepted or supported by the relevant actors?

The relevant actors are all organizations able to concentrate political power and thus are potential veto players. They include government bodies, parties, associations and civic organizations, as well as groups with potential veto powers, such as the military, the clergy, etc. See question 4.1 concerning nondemocratic countries.

All relevant political and social players accept democratic institutions as legitimate. 10
9

Individual institutions of the democratic state are not fully accepted by all relevant players. 8
7
6

Only individual institutions are accepted, strong actors hold vetoes, and acceptance remains unstable over time. 5
4
3

There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regime). Or: “democratic” institutions are part of an authoritarian regime. 2
1

Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture.

To what extent is there a stable, moderate, socially rooted party system to articulate and aggregate societal interests?

This question is meaningful only where the party system plays an important role in forming opinions and political will, and thus in mediating between society and the state. Party system fragmentation can be evaluated considering the "effective number of parties" in parliament, which reflects their number and political weight. Effective number of parties = $1/(\sum p_i^2)$; p_i is the share of parliamentary mandates controlled by party i (Laakso/Taagepera Index). High values (>5) indicate high fragmentation, values less than 5 indicate moderate or low fragmentation. Example: Germany, 2006. Though there are five parties in parliament, their effective number is 3.44, which indicates moderate fragmentation. Note: systems with a few dominant parties are not necessarily better at aggregating and articulating societal interests; fragmentation, polarization and volatility should be interpreted in view of these functions. Where the democratic system is influenced by marked clientelism, consider what effects this has in promoting or inhibiting stability.

There is a stable, moderate, socially rooted party system: moderate fragmentation, low polarization, low voter volatility, broad consent among the population and stable linkages with civil society.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Though fundamentally established and socially rooted, the party system is somewhat shaky: moderate fragmentation, moderate polarization, moderate voter volatility.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
There is an unstable party system with shallow roots in society: high fragmentation, moderate polarization, high voter volatility.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There is a fragile party system with few roots in society: high fragmentation, extensive polarization, high voter volatility.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system?

This question addresses the representation of societal interests in the political system. It does not evaluate a self-organizing civil society operating independently of the state (see 5.4) nor rights of participation per se (2.1), but rather the systemic nature and quality of representative patterns. Many authoritarian systems, especially those that have liberalized somewhat, have a system of associations that serve an intermediary function. In such cases, consider the system of association's degree of autonomy or whether it is integrated within authoritarian corporatist structures. If potential threats are considered, please address how far the "dark side" of civil society comes into play, i.e., where organized social, communicative and political power aims to undermine democracy or civil society (e.g., mobilization of ethnic or nationalist interests).

There is a close-knit network of interest groups that are fundamentally cooperative, reflect competing social interests, and tend to balance one another.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The network of interest groups is relatively close-knit, but dominated by a few strong interests, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The topography of interest groups is meager, important social interests are underrepresented, the system of interest groups is dominated by only a few players, and there is a risk of polarization.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, cooperate little, and on the whole are poorly balanced. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state; there is also a consolidated civic culture.

How strong is the citizens' consent to democratic norms and procedures?

This should be based on survey data on attitudes toward democracy or individual institutions in contrast to authoritarian attitudes. In principle, consent to democracy as a form of government may also be assessed in authoritarian systems if reliable data are available. Please indicate if you have doubts about the reliability of available survey data. If there are no data available, please try to estimate the support for democracy or skip this question.

Consent to democracy is high (more than 70%).	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Consent to democracy is moderate to high (50-70%), and political protests do not tend to call the constitutional framework into question.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Consent to democracy is low (30-50%), and political protests occasionally tend to call the constitutional framework into question.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Consent to democracy (as a form of government) is very low (less than 30%), and political protests quickly tend to call the constitutional framework into question.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent have social self-organization and the construction of social capital advanced?

Social self-organization refers to the voluntary association of citizens for purposes of self-help, and not primarily to further political objectives. Social capital may also be based on cultural patterns of interaction characterizing traditional societies.

In some cases, social capital may also include the extent to which redress and reconciliation are being or have been sought for human rights violations under authoritarian regimes.

Since these factors may develop independently from the political system, they should also be included in the analysis and assessment of authoritarian regimes.

There is a close-knit web of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations, and a high level of trust among the population.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
There is a robust but heterogeneous web of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations, and solid trust among the population.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Self-organization in civil society encounters political, cultural, socioeconomic and other barriers; it is unevenly distributed or spontaneous and temporary; there is relatively low trust among the population.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Civic self-organization is rudimentary. There is very little trust among the population.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Market Economy

- 6 Level of Socioeconomic Development
- 7 Organization of the Market and Competition
- 8 Currency and Price Stability
- 9 Private Property
- 10 Welfare Regime
- 11 Economic Performance
- 12 Sustainability

6 Criterion: Level of Socioeconomic Development

In principle, the country's level of development permits adequate freedom of choice for all citizens.

6

Socioeconomic barriers

To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality combined (income gaps, gender, education, religion, ethnicity)?

Poverty combined with inequality leads to a deep social exclusion that fundamentally impedes participation in otherwise potentially functioning market economies. Please consult the UNDP's Gender-related Development Index (GDI), the absolute poverty ratio and the Gini coefficient for orientation.

Please take into account the scope of the subsistence economy, as the share of the population dependent on subsistence production tends to be excluded from market-based socioeconomic development.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Social exclusion is quantitatively and qualitatively minor and not structurally ingrained. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Social exclusion is quantitatively and qualitatively limited and structurally not very ingrained. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Social exclusion is quantitatively and qualitatively pronounced and to some degree structurally ingrained. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Social exclusion is quantitatively and qualitatively extensive and structurally ingrained. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

To what level have the fundamentals of market-based competition developed?

Market competition comprises: freedom of pricing; currency convertibility; the freedom to participate in the market and especially to set up a business (no significant entry and exit barriers); the free use and transfer of profits. It also includes nondiscrimination among various forms of companies and sizes of businesses. Please consider the size of the informal sector, as a large informal sector indicates an inappropriate institutional framework of economic policy.

Market competition is clearly defined both macroeconomically and microeconomically; there are state-guaranteed rules for market competition with largely equal opportunities for all market participants (no discrimination); the role of the state is limited to guaranteeing compliance with the rules. 10
9

Market competition has a strong institutional framework, but the rules are not consistent or always uniform for all market participants. The informal sector plays a minor role. 8
7
6

Market competition operates under a weak institutional framework. Apart from strategic sectors it takes the form of "spontaneous" barter capitalism (bazaar capitalism, informal sector). Uniform rules for all market participants are sporadic; there is substantial state intervention in and control of strategic sectors. 5
4
3

Market competition is present only in segments; its institutional framework is meager. There are no uniform rules for market participants, along with strong state intervention, regulation and definition of the economy. The informal sector is large and substantial. 2
1

To what extent do safeguards exist to prevent the development of economic monopolies and cartels?

For more advanced developing and transition countries, account must be taken of whether legislation on cartels exists and is enforced.

There is a coherent and effective anti-monopoly policy supported by trade policies that are consistent with nondiscrimination principles. 10
9

The formation of monopolies and oligopolies is regulated inconsistently. 8
7
6

The formation of monopolies and oligopolies is regulated only occasionally. 5
4
3

The formation of monopolies and oligopolies is neither regulated nor impeded. 2
1

To what extent has foreign trade been liberalized?

Slower liberalization of foreign trade can be taken into account in the assessment if a shock policy would otherwise destroy domestic industries or companies.

Foreign trade is mostly liberalized, with uniform, low tariffs and no fundamental state intervention in free trade.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign trade is liberalized in principle, but significant exceptions remain, including differentiated tariffs and special rules for individual companies or sectors.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign trade follows nondiscrimination principles in form (Most Favored Nation treatment, national treatment), but is greatly distorted by state regulation, special rules, tariff barriers, etc. The economy is integrated selectively into the world market.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign trade is largely state-supervised or controlled. The economy is extensively dissociated from the world market.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent have a solid banking system and a capital market been established?

International standards of banking systems are defined by the Basel Accords (<http://www.bis.org>). These standards require banks to hold a minimal share of capital in relation to their assets, undergo a supervisory review process, and to disclose information about their economic activities.

A solid capital market is characterized by: substantial foreign ownership of banks; low shares of nonperforming loans; and hard budget constraints between companies, banks and the public sector.

The institutional foundations are laid for a solid banking system oriented toward international standards with functional banking supervision, minimum capital requirements and market discipline. Capital markets are open to domestic and foreign capital with sufficient resilience to cope with speculative investment.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The banking system and capital market are differentiated, internationally competitive and oriented in principle to international standards, but they are vulnerable to severe fluctuations due to extreme dependence on outside factors and a <i>de facto</i> lack of supervision.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The banking system and capital market are poorly differentiated; regulation and supervision is inadequate.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Banks are largely state-owned or state-controlled; there is no capital market.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

There are institutional or political precautions to control inflation sustainably, together with an appropriate monetary policy and fiscal policy.

To what extent does the country pursue a consistent inflation policy and an appropriate foreign exchange policy? Is there an independent central bank?

Note on inflation control: Account should be taken not only of the absolute level of inflation, but also of its volatility over time, which in some cases may trigger greater uncertainty in expectations among economic players.

The viability of exchange-rate policies and their prospects should be evaluated irrespective of whether local currencies are pegged to a foreign currency or subject to a more flexible exchange rate regime.

Inflation and foreign exchange policies are brought into concert with other goals of economic policy and are institutionalized in a largely independent central bank. 10
9

Controlling inflation and an appropriate foreign exchange policy are recognized goals of economic policy, but have not been consistent over time and do not have an adequate institutional framework. 8
7
6

Controlling inflation is a component of the economic system in principle, but it is institutionally and politically subordinated to other goals. Foreign exchange policy is essentially used for political purposes. 5
4
3

Controlling inflation is not one of the parameters of the economic order, system or policy; foreign exchange policy is subject to manipulation for state or political reasons. 2
1

To what extent do the government's fiscal and debt policies support macroeconomic stability?

There is a consistent stability policy supported in part by institutional (self-) constraints. States may accept voluntary limits under the constitution or through international treaties, and preserve relative autonomy vis á vis domestic lobby groups. 10
9

There is a form of "culture" of a policy for stability, but it lacks institutional safeguards for the future and is thus prone to populist policy changes. 8
7
6

There are serious problems with setting objectives and achieving a consistent policy for stability. 5
4
3

There are neither political nor institutional elements of a state policy for stability. 2
1

To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition of property?

Property rights and the regulation of the acquisition of property are well defined in terms of acquisition, benefits, use and sale; they are limited solely by basic liberal rights.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Property rights and the regulation of the acquisition of property are well defined in principle, but there are problems with implementation under the rule of law.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Property rights and the regulation of the acquisition of property are defined formally in law, but they are not implemented consistently nor safeguarded adequately by law, especially against state intervention.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Property rights and the regulation of the acquisition of property are not defined in law and are extremely vulnerable to the whims of the state.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent are private companies permitted? Are state companies undergoing a process of privatization consistent with market principles?

Private companies are viewed institutionally as the primary engines of economic production and are given appropriate legal safeguards. Any pending privatization of state companies proceeds consistently with other market principles, especially the avoidance of oligopolies.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Private companies represent the backbone of the economy, but there are still state companies and strong market concentrations such as oligopolies; concentration of market power is tolerated by the state.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Private companies can act freely in principle but encounter economic, political or social barriers to development; state companies or monopolies dominate the strategic business sectors.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
At most, private companies are permitted as exclusive enclaves; otherwise the state dominates the economic system.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

10.1

Social
safety nets**To what extent do social safety nets exist to compensate for poverty and other risks such as old age, illness, unemployment or disability?**

Social safety nets may be organized by the state or by society (private welfare institutions), and comprise a variable welfare mix. They are ultimately intended to ensure inclusion of almost everyone in economic life. Pension systems may be organized as pay-as-you-go and/or capital-funded schemes. The international best practice is characterized by a comprehensive pay-as-you-go scheme combined with an increasing scope of funded schemes.

The concept of a social safety net is also used here to include functional equivalents to more formal compensation for social risk in countries that do not or cannot have rudimentary or advanced versions of a welfare state such as exists in industrialized nations or advanced transformation countries. Thus, the social safety net may also comprise family, clan or village structures if these can provide viable compensation on a broad scale for risks.

There is a solid network to compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Social networks are well developed in part but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. Considerable portions of the population are still at risk of poverty.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Rudimentary measures to avert social risks exist, but are extremely segmented in terms of territory, social stratum and sector. The country cannot combat poverty systematically on its own.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no state or societal measures for inclusion or compensation. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only <i>ad hoc</i> . Health care is deficient for broad segments of the population.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

10.2

Equal
opportunity**To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?**

The question about equal opportunity is directed at finding out to what extent individuals have equal access to participation in society regardless of their social background. State initiatives—such as access to public services, especially education, and assistance mechanisms—play a central role. Please bear in mind that equality of opportunity for women, ethnic or religious groups should be evaluated explicitly in your analysis.

There are sufficient institutions to compensate for gross social differences. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to higher education, public office, etc.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are a number of institutions to compensate for gross social differences, however insufficient. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to higher education, public office, etc.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are institutions to compensate for gross social differences, but they are limited in scope and quality. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have limited access to education, public office, etc.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no institutions to compensate for gross social differences. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office, etc.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform?

The output strength of the economy should be evaluated using pertinent economic data (GDP growth per capita; inflation; employment; budget balance; tax revenue; debt; trade balance, investment). Where possible, data should also take into account the economy's potential for growth.

Growth of per-capita GDP is relatively high. It is associated with positive or controllable macroeconomic data. These may include relatively high employment levels, price stability, balanced budget, reasonable debt and a favorable trade balance.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
Growth of per-capita GDP is low. It is associated with only moderately positive macroeconomic data, but these seem, on balance, controllable. The data may include unsatisfactory employment levels, relative price stability, problems balancing the budget, a tendency toward debt and a fluctuating trade balance.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
Per-capita GDP is stagnant. It is associated with continuing negative macroeconomic data, which are on the whole under shaky control. These may include relatively moderate employment levels, low price stability, an inadequately balanced budget, rising debt and an unfavorable trade balance.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
Growth of per-capita GDP is negative. It is associated with strongly negative macroeconomic data spinning out of control. These may include inadequate employment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an extremely unfavorable trade balance.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

12.1

Environment

To what extent are environmental concerns taken into account in both macro- and microeconomic terms?

"Sustainability" here assesses the extent to which specific forms of market failure such as externalization of costs, inadequate time horizons or exclusion from market processes are avoided or restrained. Bear in mind that a deeply ingrained awareness of the environment or nature in society may serve as a functional equivalent.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Environmentally compatible growth, especially avoiding the externalization of costs, is taken into account at the institutional level in both macro- and microeconomic terms; international agreements are complied with. | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Environmentally compatible growth is taken into account at the institutional level in important aspects of economic life but tends to be subordinated to growth efforts. | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Environmentally compatible growth receives only sporadic consideration and has almost no institutional framework. | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Environmental concerns are entirely subordinate to growth efforts and have no institutional framework. | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

12.2

Education / R&D

To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?

Apart from quantitative parameters (in percentage of GDP), quality of education spending and R&D should also be taken into account. There can be—and usually is—a combination of state and private organizations to be considered here. For a quantitative term of reference: The average education expenditure of 132 countries (with available data) was at 4.9% of GDP in 2000-2002. The average R&D expenditure in OECD countries was at 2.3% of GDP in 2003 and at 1.9% in the EU-25 in 2004. An expenditure of 2.0% of GDP is thus our quantitative term of reference.

Unlike question 10.2, this question is concerned not with individual opportunities for equal education, but with the factor of human capital in general.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| The state and private sectors ensure a nationwide system of education and training, as well as a dynamic research and technology sector. Quantitatively and/or qualitatively, investment is clearly above average in education and training (above 6% of GDP) research and development (above 2.0% of GDP). | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Both state and private institutions for education, training and research and development are strong and in some cases quite advanced. Quantitatively and/or qualitatively, investment is average in education and training (from 4% to 6% of GDP) research and development (around 1.5% to 2.0% of GDP). | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Institutions for education, training, and research and development are present in significant segments, but remain highly inconsistent, with key deficits in research and development. Quantitatively and/or qualitatively, investment is rather low in education and training (from 2% to 4% of GDP) research and development (clearly below 1.5% of GDP). | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| There are only basic levels of institutions for education, training and R&D; private institutions are weak. Quantitatively and/or qualitatively, investment is very low in education and training (below 2% of GDP) and research and development (below 0.5% of GDP). | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Management

- 13 Level of Difficulty
- 14 Steering Capability
- 15 Resource Efficiency
- 16 Consensus-building
- 17 International Cooperation

13.1

Structural constraints

To what extent do structural difficulties constrain the political leadership's governance capacity?

Management performance may be limited by structural constraints that do not result from the current political leadership's actions and cannot be overcome swiftly. Constraints include extreme poverty, the lack of an educated labor force, a disadvantageous geographical location (e.g., landlocked or small island states), severe infrastructural deficiencies, natural disasters or pandemic HIV/AIDS infections.

While the level of difficulty will also be calculated from three quantitative indicators reflecting these constraints (Gross National Income p.c. at purchasing power parities; U.N. Education Index; mean of the BTI 2008 stateness and rule of law scores), you should describe the country-specific profile of structural constraints.

- The structural constraints on governance are massive. 10
9
-
- The structural constraints on governance are high. 8
7
6
-
- The structural constraints on governance are moderate. 5
4
3
-
- The structural constraints on governance are low. 2
1

13.2

Civil society

To what extent are there traditions of civil society?

Indicators of civil society traditions are the long-term presence of public or civic engagement, numerous and active NGOs, trust in institutions, social trust, and a civic culture of moderate participation (i.e., neither excessive nor non-existent) in public life.

- No traditions of civil society. 10
9
-
- Weak traditions of civil society. 8
7
6
-
- Moderate traditions of civil society. 5
4
3
-
- Considerable traditions of civil society. 2
1

How serious are ethnic, religious and social conflicts?

Indicators of conflict intensity include the following: the confrontational nature of politics; the polarization and split of society along one or several cleavages; the mobilization of large groups of the population; and the use and spread of violence.

There is civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic or religious differences.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics; there are violent incidents.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Society and the political elite are polarized along ethnic, religious or social differences. Radical political actors show increasing success in mobilizing ethnic, religious or social groups.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no irreconcilable ethnic, religious or social cleavages.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent does the political leadership set and maintain strategic priorities?

This question measures three aspects of steering capability: first, whether the political leadership can prioritize and organize its policies according to strategic aims, (i.e., whether policy-making is informed by a longer-term perspective going beyond immediate concerns of electoral competition); second, whether policy aims and objectives correspond to the normative points of reference guiding the BTI, (i.e., constitutional democracy and a socially responsible market economy); and third, whether strategic priorities are maintained over periods of crisis and stalemate.

Please also indicate the role of external influence when assessing the political leadership's steering capability. If a state depends heavily on foreign aid—one third or a higher share of general government revenue—its political leadership is constrained in setting strategic priorities. The same holds for other forms of massive influence in which foreign actors might even de facto run the government from behind the scenes. Political elites in such states may adopt a development agenda for instrumental purposes only. In such cases, please assess whether the political elites are genuinely committed to development objectives.

The political leadership is committed to constitutional democracy and a socially responsible market economy. Its policies give these goals priority over short-term expediency.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The political leadership pursues long-term aims, but it sometimes postpones them in favor of short-term political benefits. The leadership seeks to build democracy and a market economy, but its strategic aims are not commensurate with the country's situation, problems and needs.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The political leadership claims to pursue long-term aims, but these are replaced regularly by short-term interests of political bargaining and officeseeking. If long-term goals are pursued, they do not correspond to the goals of democracy and/or a market economy.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
The political leadership is not able to act with a long-term perspective or in the country's prospective interests. The leadership relies on ad hoc measures, lacks guiding concepts, reaps the maximum short-term political benefit and shows no recognizable prioritization.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

How effective is the government in implementing reform policy?

This question examines the extent to which the government has been able to achieve its own reform goals. "Reform" means activities carried out by the executive that aim at structural and qualitative changes in the political, economic or social system to facilitate development and transformation toward democracy and a market economy. Reforms refer to policy areas crucial to the functioning of democracy and a market economy, as understood by the BTI. The question focuses on the government, i.e., the executive including the administration and the cabinet. If an autocratic government implements market reforms effectively but refrains from implementing democratic reforms, it should be rated with scores 3–5.

The government can implement many of its reforms effectively.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The government is committed to democracy and a market economy, but has had only limited success in implementing its announced reforms.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The government seeks to achieve reforms, but fails to implement most of them. Or: Reforms are effective but limited to either a market economy or democracy.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
No reform policy exists, nor are there plans for any.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

How flexible and innovative is the political leadership? Does it learn from past errors?

Flexibility, learning and policy innovation presuppose that leading political actors are able not only to recognize but concede that their previous policy has failed. A change in policy might have to be imposed against the interests of stakeholders who profited from the former policy.

Innovative policies are understood as the result of a learning process that extends beyond mere changes in policy outputs to include basic beliefs guiding policy formulation. These beliefs are part of an actor's identity, and shape the routines of policy perception and policy formulation.

Flexibility refers to political actors' ability to appraise their own political leeway accurately, and to recognize and utilize the developmental opportunities inherent to a given political situation. This ability is to be evaluated by assessing how policymakers choose their tools and strategies, and how they organize and sequence reforms. If an autocratic government shows flexibility and learning capability in market reforms but refrains from implementing democratic reforms, it should be rated with scores 3–5.

The political leadership demonstrates its ability of complex learning, acts flexibly and can replace failed policies with innovative ones.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership responds to mistakes and failed policies with changes, but its policy frequently remains stuck in the same routines. Learning processes occur, but rarely affect the knowledge base or cognitive framework on which policies are based.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership shows little willingness and ability in learning. Policies are rigidly enforced, and the routines of policy making do not enable innovative approaches.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership insists on an obviously mistaken and harmful policy, whether for reasons of ideology or to stay in power. Reforms are not undertaken or are blocked regardless of their effects.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent does the government make efficient use of available economic and human resources?

Resources mean personnel, funding and the organizational and legal tools of the state. **Evaluations should not be influenced by a government's existing or lacking commitment to democracy and a market economy.** Please base your assessment on some of the following indicators:

Efficient use of government administrative personnel: includes personnel expenses relative to the services offered by the state, the number of politically motivated dismissals and new appointments of public servants, and the existence of competitive recruiting procedures protected against political influences.

Efficient use of budget resources: includes balanced state budgets, a manageable level of state debt, effective auditing, and transparent budget planning and implementation. Low deviation of actual budget expenditures from the associated planned expenditures is a possible quantitative indicator.

Efficient administrative organization: includes public administration that enables effective management under criteria of professional rationality; "responsible" decentralization (i.e., establishing local self-government with legal and financial autonomy), backed by arrangements for public review of its activities, and the presence of procedures and institutions to reform and modernize public administration.

The government generally makes efficient use of available human, financial and organizational resources.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The government uses most available resources efficiently.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The government uses only some of the available resources efficiently.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The government wastes state resources (human, financial and organizational), or the elites consume most state resources themselves.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent can the government coordinate conflicting objectives into a coherent policy?

Policy coordination constitutes a key task of leading politicians and officials in government. As many policies have conflicting objectives, reflect competing political interests and affect other policies, the government leadership has to ensure that its overall policy is coherent. Trade-offs between policy goals should be well balanced and the functional segmentation of the state administration should be moderated by horizontal forms of coordination.

Coordination also entails avoiding redundancies (overlap among different government branches) and lacunae. Various coordination styles—hierarchic-bureaucratic, informal-network, personalist, centralized, decentralized etc.—are possible and may be functionally equivalent. What matters is their impact on policy coherence.

Your response here should not be affected by a government's existing or lacking commitment to democracy and a market economy.

The government coordinates its policies effectively and acts in a coherent manner.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The government tries to coordinate conflicting objectives and interests, but it has only limited success. Intra-governmental friction, redundancies and lacunae are significant.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The government often fails to coordinate between conflicting objectives or interests. Different parts of the government tend to compete among each other, and some policies have counterproductive effects on other policies.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
The government does not care about policy coordination or fails to coordinate its conflicting objectives and interests. Its policies thwart and damage each other; policy incoherence causes substantial problems. The executive is fragmented into rival fiefdoms that counteract each other.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent can the government successfully contain corruption?

Success in fighting corruption is a key indicator of effective resource use. Success is made possible because the government performs and ensures the following tasks to achieve integrity ("integrity mechanisms"): auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption.

All integrity mechanisms are reasonably effective. They are actively supported by the government.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Most integrity mechanisms are functioning, albeit partly with limited effectiveness. The government provides almost all integrity mechanisms.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Some integrity mechanisms are implemented. Often, they remain ineffective; their operation is impeded by private interests. The government's motivation and capacity to implement reforms is mixed.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
Portions of the state are controlled by private interest groups; reform is impeded by private interests, rendering most integrity mechanisms nonexistent or ineffective.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

The political leadership establishes a broad consensus on reform with other actors in society without sacrificing its reform goals.

16.1

Agreement on goals

To what extent do the major political actors agree on a market economy and democracy as strategic, long-term aims?

This question is intended to check whether there is a basic consensus on the goals of development and transformation. The major political actors are parties, politicians, interest groups and economic actors with political clout, whose power and importance (number of voters, jobs, financial resources, authority, influence, etc.) are relevant to the course of the political process. This question also reflects the experience that many successful transformations are based on agreements reached by reform-minded political actors with old elites or potential opponents of reform.

All major political actors agree on building a market-based democracy.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The major political actors agree on at least one of the goals (market economy or democracy). Or: there is a rudimentary consensus on both goals, but it is fragile or does not include major elements of a market-based democracy.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The major political actors have differences of principle about the goals of development/transformation. There is a fundamental conflict over both a market economy and democracy as goals.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no major political actors who want to build a market-based democracy.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

16.2

Veto actors

To what extent can the reformers exclude or co-opt anti-democratic veto actors?

This evaluation is directed at anti-democratic actors with veto power among potential opponents of reform—in other words, those actors who can cause democratization to stall or fail. These might include the military, large landowners, powerful opposition groups, or anti-democratic economic actors.

Reformers can often be in or close to the government but may also be in opposition to a government or a ruling elite. A successful reform policy can eliminate the veto power of anti-democratic actors, induce them to comply permanently with constitutional rules, or develop a basic consensus with them.

The reformers can successfully and permanently exclude or co-opt all veto actors.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
Reformers cannot control all veto actors but can at least limit the use of their powers significantly.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Reformers have no control over the actors with veto powers, who can terminate the reform process at any time or make active use of their influence to stall it.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
There are no relevant political actors who would advance democratic reforms.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

The political leadership establishes a broad consensus on reform with other actors in society without sacrificing its reform goals.

16.3

Cleavages

To what extent can the political leadership manage political cleavages so that they do not escalate into irreconcilable conflicts?

Cleavages are significant and protracted divisions of society that are often, but not necessarily reflected in the party system. Cleavages may be manifested in ethnic, class, regional or religious conflicts. Good governance must depolarize structural conflicts, prevent society from falling apart along these cleavages, and establish as broad a consensus as possible across the dividing lines.

The political leadership depolarizes conflict and expands consensus across the dividing lines.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership prevents cleavage-based conflicts from escalating.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership does not reduce existing divisions or prevent cleavage-based conflicts from escalating.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership exacerbates existing cleavages to split society or the state.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

16.4

Civil society

To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process?

This question asks whether the political leadership involves civil society actors in the political debate, the identification of political goals/priorities and the formulation of policies. Civil society actors include civic, economic and professional interest associations, intellectuals, scientists, journalists and local political representatives.

The political leadership assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership takes into account and accommodates the interests of civil society actors.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership suppresses and excludes civil society actors from the political process.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

The political leadership establishes a broad consensus on reform with other actors in society without sacrificing its reform goals.

To what extent can the political leadership bring about reconciliation between the victims and perpetrators of past injustices?

This question examines the extent to which a country's leading political actors are able to address or overcome a conflict-laden past that is experienced as unjust, or at least to achieve moral justice for past acts of injustice. The goal of coping with the past is to obtain justice or reconciliation between former victims and perpetrators. If a country has not experienced major historical injustices or has already achieved reconciliation prior to 2005 (e.g., Costa Rica), this question cannot be answered meaningfully and is therefore not taken into account for the aggregate rating.

The political leadership achieves reconciliation for historical acts of injustice.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership recognizes the need to deal with historical acts of injustice, but the process of reconciliation fails.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership does not address past acts of injustice and does not initiate a process of reconciliation.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership manipulates memories of historical injustices as a weapon against political opponents.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>

17.1

Using
support**To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to improve its domestic reform policies?**

This question evaluates the extent to which the political leadership makes use of international assistance—major projects involving technical or personal cooperation—in their reform policies. The focus is on the ability to learn from international know-how, to adapt external advice to domestic realities and to integrate international assistance into the domestic agenda of reforms.

The political leadership makes well-focused use of international aid for the needs of transformation and demonstrates a substantial ability to learn or to utilize international assistance for its domestic policy agenda.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The political leadership works with bilateral or multilateral international donors and tries to make use of international assistance, but this does not facilitate significant policy learning and improvement.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
Although the political leadership cooperates with individual bilateral or multilateral international donors, it considers external advice as undesired political interference and does not use international aid to improve its policies.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
The political leadership is not interested in a cooperation with bilateral or multilateral international donors.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

17.2

Credibility

To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?

This question asks whether the government is able to increase confidence in its country and to build confidence for its reform policies on the way to a market-based democracy. Credibility and reliability should be assessed in view of such policies, whereas policies not related to democratic and market reforms (e.g., a reliable cooperation in international military alliances or peace missions) should not be considered.

Apart from the government's confidence-building activities, one should examine the extent to which the government is considered a reliable partner by international organizations, other states, foreign investors or international NGOs. Commercial risk ratings may be used to answer this question.

The government is considered credible and reliable by the international community.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
The government tries to act as a credible and reliable partner, but major international actors still express doubts regarding its reliability.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
The government tries to present itself as a credible partner, but it is not trusted by the international community.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
The government acts unpredictably, without regard for the international community. Cooperating with the state entails major risks.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

To what extent is the political leadership willing to cooperate with neighboring countries in regional and international organizations?

This concerns domestic political actors' willingness to develop good neighborly relations, to cooperate with neighbors in international and regional organizations and to support regional or international integration.

The political leadership actively and successfully builds and expands as many cooperative international relationships as possible. It promotes regional and international integration.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership cooperates with many neighboring states and complies with the rules set by regional and international organizations.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership cooperates selectively or sporadically with individual neighboring states and is reluctant to accept the rules set by regional and international organizations.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership rejects international cooperation or obstructs existing cooperative relationships.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Special Topic: Gender Management

- GM.1 Gender status measure
- GM.2 Resource allocation
- GM.3 Political empowerment
- GM.4 Consensus-building

Concept of analysis and measure

The gender management measure evaluates political leadership performance in terms of gender equality politics from 2002 to 2007.

The measure is related to the normative assumption of gender equality as a necessary condition for advancing development and transformation toward democracy. The analytic concept of governance allocates the commitment of leading political actors and “change agents” as crucial to the advancement of women and the goal of gender equality.

The concept of gender equality is based on the definition advocated by the United Nations: “Equality between women and men (gender equality) refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. (...) (It) is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.”

According to the analytical concept of the gender management measure, political leadership demonstrates ‘good’ gender governance when it orients its policies and legislations effectively toward the goals of gender equality and is gender sensitive in its use of resources (resource allocation), promotes equal representation in decision-making bodies for both men and women (political empowerment) and builds a broad consensus on gender equality issues in society (consensus-building).

The gender status measure—the level of achievement in gender equality (outcome)—helps to verify how far the country still has to go to reach gender equality. The gender status measure should be used as a reference for interpretation and comparison of the gender management measure results in each country.

How to write the analysis

The analysis should draft a comprehensive view of the country’s gender management activities and prospects. The report should distinguish if policies were successful because of the effective leadership of the government (top-down) and / or because of the effective lobbying of civic activist groups like women’s NGOs (bottom-up). Additionally, it should explain and justify why particular ratings are given to a country.

The report should start with a short introduction that states the main findings using the gender status measure as a guide for the gender equality level the country has already achieved and take into consideration the historical and cultural contexts. The main section should evaluate using the 3 categories defined in the questionnaire. The interpretation should examine the policies, reforms and strategies the political leadership issued in the last five years (2002–2007). The report should close with a short assessment of potential future developments of the gender equality management.

GM.1

Gender status
measure

To what extent do women have equal rights and opportunities to participate in political and social life?

The question assesses the level of achievements in gender equality and equal opportunity (outcome). The status should help to verify how far the country still has to go to reach gender equality.

Equal rights refer to **effective** political and civil rights as indicated in questions 2.1, 2.2 and 3.4 (the right to vote, to run for office, etc., and 'negative' freedoms, esp. equality before the law and freedom from violence, which includes forced sterilization, genital mutilation, rape within marriage, honor crimes, etc.).

Equal opportunities refer to equal social rights and access to resources (including equal access to the labor market, education and health, and equal rights concerning marriage, child care, inheritance, property, travel, etc.)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| There is no discrimination of women, no restrictions on rights and opportunities (anti-discrimination legislation and policies give women the same rights and freedoms as men, equal number of women and men in poverty, no acts of violence against women, etc.). | 10 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 9 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Women and men have equal rights, but opportunities and resources are not shared equally (some legislation and policies suppress rights and freedoms of women, more women in poverty than men, some acts of violence against women, etc.). | 8 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 7 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 6 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Women's and men's rights are not protected equally or women's rights have basic legal protection but are violated regularly (legislation and policies suppress rights and freedoms of women in crucial areas such as marriage, property, inheritance, autonomy of the body, political rights, high number of women in poverty, frequent acts of violence against women, etc.). | 5 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 4 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 3 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <hr/> | |
| Women's rights have (almost) no protection in principle or are systematically violated (legislation and policies suppress rights and freedoms of women extensively, very high number of women in poverty, many acts of violence against women etc.). | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> |

Is the allocation of resources by the political leadership gender sensitive?

Resources refer to structural and budget tools of the state. Gender sensitivity asks for a gender-balanced use and distribution of resources. Adequate resource allocation for gender-related policies and reforms are important indicators of consistent and reliable determination, and effective and sustainable implementation of long-term gender equality goals. Accordingly, measures refer to:

- Gender-sensitive budgeting: budget expenditures that fights gender inequalities in (1) poverty, (2) infrastructure and mobility, (3) education, (4) health and nutrition (e.g., to what extent is there a budget allocated to women’s and/or reproductive health?). Investment in these areas should take into consideration women’s needs. (Compare e.g., South African Women’s Budget Initiative: <http://magnet.undp.org/events/gender/india/Soutaf.htm>)
- Specific gender equality policies: budget and resource allocation in the policy areas of anti-discrimination and advancement of women like (5) power-sharing (households and families, access to land, equipment and credit, legal rights) and (6) fighting violence against women (as defined in the Beijing Platform of Action: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/>)

Country reports: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/country>
(based on governmental information!)

The allocation of resources by the political leadership is gender sensitive, and the leadership invests significantly in policies and reforms towards gender equality and the advancement of women.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The allocation of resources by the political leadership is gender sensitive in some policy areas, or the leadership allocates resources in policies and reforms towards gender equality and the advancement of women.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The allocation of resources by the political leadership is only minimally gender sensitive; the political leadership invests little towards gender equality and the advancement of women.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The allocation of resources by the political leadership is not gender sensitive; the political leadership does not invest in gender equality and the advancement of women.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Does the political leadership aim towards strengthening women's political voice and equitable participation in main decision-making bodies (executive, legislative, judiciary)?

Equal distribution of power between men and women is a key indicator of gender equality. To achieve equal opportunity both men and women must be heard, and their needs are to be respected and implemented. Therefore, this question is intended to check how the political leadership implements the goal of women's political empowerment and more equal participation of men and women (gender balance) in decision-making bodies.

Evaluations should be based on as many of the following individual indicators as possible, which should also be used in the explanations: parties, parliament, executive, administration and the judiciary. The evaluation should focus on decision-making bodies with **real and effective power**.

This question assesses the measures, tools and institutions implemented to achieve greater gender balance (e.g., electoral quotas for women in parliament or as judges (<http://www.quotaproject.org/>), women candidates trained to represent women's issues, women's caucus in parliament, gender training for women in jurisprudence and executive positions, and the like).

The political leadership successfully implements equitable representation in the judiciary and legislative and executive institutions.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership tries to promote equitable representation in the judiciary and legislative and executive institutions but fails to attain or strengthen women's equal engagement.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership does little to promote equitable representation in the judiciary and legislative and executive institutions and is indifferent with respect to the role of men and women in politics and society.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership actively works against equitable representation in the judiciary and legislative and executive institutions. Women's engagement is rejected and suppressed.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Does the political leadership achieve a consensus on gender equality as a long-term aim by, for example, promoting public awareness of gender equality issues?

This question is intended to check whether there is a consensus on the goal of development towards gender equality. The major political actors are parties, politicians, interest groups (e.g., religious or traditional groups) and economic actors with political clout, whose power and importance (number of voters, jobs, financial resources, authority, influence, etc.) are relevant to the course of the political process.

The awareness of imbalances and gender inequalities in society is important for consensus-building and successful development towards gender equality. Public awareness of gender equality issues can be increased or decreased by political actors who actively encourage gender sensitivity and promote gender equality by, for example, setting agendas of gender-related topics, awareness campaigns in schools and the media and/or by gender training in the public area (administration, legislative, executive and judiciary) and at the workplace. The question is focused on the impact government policies and elite strategies exert on public awareness and consensus-building on gender equality issues, such as the advancement of women, sharing of power and violence against women.

The political leadership successfully promotes public awareness and builds consensus on gender equality issues.	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
	9 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership tries to promote public awareness of gender equality issues but fails to reach the public effectively or fails to build consensus with opposing societal groups.	8 <input type="checkbox"/>
	7 <input type="checkbox"/>
	6 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership does little to promote consensus on gender equality as a long-term aim.	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
<hr/>	
The political leadership works against creating a consensus on gender equality as a long-term aim.	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	1 <input type="checkbox"/>

Score Summary

- 1-5 Democracy
- 6-11 Market Economy
- 12-17 Management
- GM.1-4 Special Topic: Gender Management

Score Summary

For those of you unable to use the template BTI_Questionnaire.xls, please print out and fax the following **Score Summary** and the **Questions on the Political System** to:

BTI Coordinator Olaf Hillenbrand

++ 49 89 21801329

Country:

Analyst:

Democracy

1 Criterion: Stateness

1.1	Monopoly on use of force	To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory?	<input type="text"/>
1.2	Citizenship agreement	To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate?	<input type="text"/>
1.3	No religious dogmas	To what extent are the state's legitimacy and its legal order defined without interference by religious dogmas?	<input type="text"/>
1.4	Basic administration	To what extent do basic administrative structures exist?	<input type="text"/>

2 Criterion: Political Participation

2.1	Free elections	To what extent are rulers determined by general, free and fair elections?	<input type="text"/>
2.2	Democrats rule	To what extent do democratically elected rulers have the effective power to govern or to what extent are there veto powers and political enclaves?	<input type="text"/>
2.3	Association / Assembly rights	To what extent can independent political and/or civic groups associate and assemble freely?	<input type="text"/>
2.4	Freedom of expression	To what extent can citizens, organizations and the mass media express opinions freely?	<input type="text"/>

3 Criterion: Rule of Law

3.1	Separation of powers	To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)?	<input type="text"/>
3.2	Independent judiciary	To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?	<input type="text"/>
3.3	Abuse of office prosecuted	To what extent are there legal or political penalties for officeholders who abuse their positions?	<input type="text"/>
3.4	Civil rights ensured	To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these liberties?	<input type="text"/>

4	Criterion:	Stability of Democratic Institutions	
4.1	Democracy performs	Are democratic institutions, including the administrative system and the system of justice, capable of performing?	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.2	Democracy accepted	To what extent are democratic institutions accepted or supported by the relevant actors?	<input type="checkbox"/>

5	Criterion:	Political and Social Integration	
5.1	Party system	To what extent is there a stable, moderate, socially rooted party system to articulate and aggregate societal interests?	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.2	Interest groups	To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system?	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3	Democratic norms	How strong is the citizens' consent to democratic norms and procedures?	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.4	Social self-organization	To what extent have social self-organization and the construction of social capital advanced?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Market Economy

6	Criterion:	Level of Socioeconomic Development	
6	Socioeconomic barriers	To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality combined (income gaps, gender, education, religion, ethnicity)?	<input type="checkbox"/>

7	Criterion:	Organization of the Market and Competition	
7.1	Market framework	To what level have the fundamentals of market-based competition developed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.2	Anti-monopoly	To what extent do safeguards exist to prevent the development of economic monopolies and cartels?	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.3	Liberalization	To what extent has foreign trade been liberalized?	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.4	Banking system	To what extent have a solid banking system and a capital market been established?	<input type="checkbox"/>

8	Criterion:	Currency and Price Stability	
8.1	Anti-inflation / forex	To what extent does the country pursue a consistent inflation policy and an appropriate foreign exchange policy? Is there an independent central bank?	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.2	Macro-stability	To what extent do the government's fiscal and debt policies support macroeconomic stability?	<input type="checkbox"/>

9	Criterion:	Private Property	
9.1	Property rights	To what extent do government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition of property?	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.2	Private companies	To what extent are private companies permitted? Are state companies undergoing a process of privatization consistent with market principles?	<input type="checkbox"/>

10 Criterion: **Welfare Regime**

10.1	Social safety nets	To what extent do social safety nets exist to compensate for poverty and other risks such as old age, illness, unemployment or disability?	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.2	Equal opportunity	To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?	<input type="checkbox"/>

11 Criterion: **Economic Performance**

11	Economic performance	How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform?	<input type="checkbox"/>
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12 Criterion: **Sustainability**

12.1	Environment	To what extent are environmental concerns taken into account in both macro- and microeconomic terms?	<input type="checkbox"/>
12.2	Education / R&D	To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Management

13 Criterion: **Level of Difficulty**

13.1	Structural constraints	To what extent do structural difficulties constrain the political leadership's governance capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.2	Civil society	To what extent are there traditions of civil society?	<input type="checkbox"/>
13.3	Conflicts	How serious are ethnic, religious and social conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/>

14 Criterion: **Steering Capability**

14.1	Prioritization	To what extent does the political leadership set and maintain strategic priorities?	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.2	Implementation	How effective is the government in implementing reform policy?	<input type="checkbox"/>
14.3	Policy learning	How flexible and innovative is the political leadership? Does it learn from past errors?	<input type="checkbox"/>

15 Criterion: **Resource Efficiency**

15.1	Efficiency	To what extent does the government make efficient use of available economic and human resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.2	Coordination	To what extent can the government coordinate conflicting objectives into a coherent policy?	<input type="checkbox"/>
15.3	Anti-corruption	To what extent can the government successfully contain corruption?	<input type="checkbox"/>

16		Criterion: Consensus-building	
16.1	Agreement on goals	To what extent do the major political actors agree on a market economy and democracy as strategic, long-term aims?	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.2	Veto actors	To what extent can the reformers exclude or co-opt anti-democratic veto actors?	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.3	Cleavages	To what extent can the political leadership manage political cleavages so that they do not escalate into irreconcilable conflicts?	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.4	Civil society	To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process?	<input type="checkbox"/>
16.5	Reconciliation	To what extent can the political leadership bring about reconciliation between the victims and perpetrators of past injustices?	<input type="checkbox"/>

17		Criterion: International Cooperation	
17.1	Using support	To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to improve its domestic reform policies?	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.2	Credibility	To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?	<input type="checkbox"/>
17.3	Neighbors	To what extent is the political leadership willing to cooperate with neighboring countries in regional and international organizations?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Special Topic: Gender Management

GM.1	Gender status measure	To what extent do women have equal rights and opportunities to participate in political and social life?	<input type="checkbox"/>
GM.2	Resource allocation	Is the allocation of resources by the political leadership gender sensitive?	<input type="checkbox"/>
GM.3	Political empowerment	Does the political leadership aim towards strengthening women's political voice and equitable participation in decision-making bodies (executive, legislative, judiciary)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
GM.4	Consensus-building	Does the political leadership achieve a consensus on gender equality as a long-term aim by, for examples, promoting public awareness of gender equality issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Questions on the Political System

- PS.1 Democracy vs. autocracy
- PS.2 System of government
- PS.3 Executive-parliamentary & semi-presidential systems
- PS.4 Legislature
- PS.5 Executive-presidential systems
- PS.6 Institutional constraints on executive authority

Questions on the Political System

The following questions serve to collect basic, and comparable information on the political system of the country you have assessed. This data will be used in a table in the Management section of your report that allows readers to better contextualize your assessment.

Please mark the correct column with y ('yes') or n ('no') if not stated otherwise.

PS.1

Democracy vs. autocracy

1. **Are the legislative representatives elected through free and fair elections?**
2. **Is the executive subject to a minimum of democratic checks and balances?**

y	n
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

PS.2

System of government

The following questions should also be used to assess autocracies (defined as countries without free and fair elections and/or democratic checks and balances). In these cases refer to the constitutional arrangement.

3. **Is the head of government also head of state?**
If question 3 = 'no', go to question 5ff.
4. **Is the head of government and state popularly elected?**
If question 4 = 'yes', go to question 15ff.; if question 4 = 'no', go to question 9ff.
5. **Is the head of state popularly elected?**
6. **Is the head of state determined by hereditary succession?**
7. **Can the head of state appoint members of government without the legislature's approval?**
8. **Can the head of government be removed by the legislature?**
If question 8 = 'no', go to question 15ff.

y	n
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Questions on the Political System

PS.3

Executive-parliamentary & semi-presidential systems

9. **Name of head of state**

If the name of head of state is determined by hereditary succession, continue with question 12ff.

10. **Date of presidential election**

11. **President's term of office (m/y – m/y)**

12. **Please list the changes of cabinets January 1, 2005 – December 31, 2006**
 A cabinet is defined by the same prime minister continuously in office, the same party or parties in government and the same legislative period. The following modes of termination should be distinguished: elections = 1; resignation of the prime minister = 2; death/illness of prime minister = 3; dissension within cabinet (coalition breaks up) = 4; lack of parliamentary support = 5; intervention by head of state = 6

Parties in government (acronyms)	Prime Minister	Mode of termination	Duration (m/y – m/y)
			–
			–
			–
			–
			–

13. **How many ministries as of January 1, 2007?**

14. **How many ministers participated in the cabinet on January 1, 2007?**

PS.4

Legislature

15. **Please give the distribution of votes and parliamentary mandates (based upon the most recent elections, first chamber, national list, in descending order according to size)**

Date of parliamentary election

Name of party (in English)	Acronym	% of votes	% of mandates

Questions on the Political System

If your system of government is parliamentary or semi-presidential (the head of (government and) state is not popularly elected or there is a popularly elected head of state and the head of government may be removed by the legislature), go to question 22ff. If your system of government is dynastic (head of state determined by hereditary succession) and the head of government may be removed by the legislature, go to question 22ff.

PS.5

Executive-presidential systems

16. **Name of head of state**

If the head of (government and) state is determined by hereditary succession, continue with questions 19ff.

17. **Date of presidential election**

18. **President's term of office (m/y – m/y)**

19. **Please list the changes of the legislature January 1, 2005 – December 31, 2006**

Parties permanently supporting the president (acronyms)	Total % of mandates	Duration (m/y – m/y)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="–"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="–"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="–"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="–"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="–"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="–"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="–"/>

20. **How many ministries as of January 1, 2007?**

21. **How many ministers participated in the government on January 1, 2007?**

PS.6

Institutional constraints on executive authority

22. **Is the state organized as a federation?** y n

23. **Do subnational governments have substantial power and autonomy?**

24. **Does a second chamber have an equal role in legislation?**

25. **Is constitutional reform difficult (e.g., requires a qualified majority)?**

26. **Are referenda on political issues frequent and influential for the political process?**

27. **Is legislation reviewed by a constitutional courts or other courts?**