



GLOBAL CORRUPTION INDEX 2018
BY GRP

Source Description

Global Corruption Index 2018

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The GCI covers 199 countries and is based on 28 variables:

Ref.	Variable
V1	Ratification status of the UN Convention against Corruption
V2	Ratification status of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention
V3	Absence of Corruption
V4	Corruption Perception Index
V5	Control of Corruption
V6	Bribery Incidence
V7	Bribery Depth
V8	Bribery Rate
V9	Open Government
V10	Voice and Accountability
V11	Public Participation in the Budget Process
V12	Provision of Budget Information
V13	Rule of Law
V14	Regulatory Enforcement
V15	Government Effectiveness
V16	Budget Oversight
V17	Constraints on Government Powers
V18	Regulatory Quality
V19	Weakest Dimension of Justice
V20	Civil Justice is Free of Corruption
V21	Criminal System is Free of Corruption
V22	Criminal System is Impartial
V23	Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence
V24	Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence
V25	Democracy Score
V26	Political Stability
V27	Money Laundering and Terrorism financing
V28	Members of the FATF and Related Bodies

Ref. V1

Variable Name	Ratification status of the UN Convention against Corruption
Source	UN
Date	Status as of Jun 2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 - 1] Binary data
Description	This variable is a measure of alternatively the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession status of countries and territories to the UN Convention against Corruption

Ref. V2

Variable Name	Ratification status of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions
Source	OECD
Date	Status as of May 2017
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 - 1] Binary data
Description	This variable is a measure of alternatively the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession status of countries and territories to the OECD convention on Combating Bribery.

Ref. V3

Variable Name	Absence of Corruption
Source	World Justice Project Organization
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on the Absence of Corruption is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>The factor "Absence on Corruption" measures the absence of bribery, improper influence by public or private interests and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. The scope of analysis is limited to government officers active in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military & police and the legislature.</p>

Ref. V4

Variable Name	Corruption Perception Index
Source	Transparency International
Date	2017
Coverage	180 countries
Scale	[0 (highly corrupt) - 100 (very clean)]
Description	<p>The Corruption Perception Index is a survey based composite indicator measuring the perceived level of corruption in the public sector (administrative and political). The survey is addressed to experts and business executives.</p>

Ref. V5

Variable Name	Control of Corruption
Source	World Bank (World Governance Indicators - WGI)
Date	2016, updated on 2017
Coverage	209 countries and territories
Scale	[(-2.50) - (+2.50)]
Description	<p>Data on Control of Corruption is extracted from the WGI that aim to capture the quality of a jurisdiction's governance.</p> <p>The Control of Corruption indicator measures the perceived level of public power used for private gain, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests.</p>

Ref. V6

Variable Name	Bribery Incidence
Source	World Bank (Enterprise Survey)
Date	Years 2011-2017
Coverage	139 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>Bribery Incidence is extracted from the Enterprise Survey, a survey based measure that was conducted on more than 135'000 firms.</p> <p>Bribery incidence indicates the percent of firms that reported they experienced at least one bribe payment request in their last 6 transactions that concerned utilities access, permits, licences and taxes.</p>

Ref. V7

Variable Name	Bribery Depth
Source	World Bank (Enterprise Survey)
Date	Years 2011-2017
Coverage	139 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>Bribery Incidence is extracted from the Enterprise Survey, a survey based measure that was conducted on more than 135'000 firms.</p> <p>Bribery Depth indicates the percentage of transactions where a gift or other informal type of payment was requested, among the last 6 transactions experienced by the respondent that dealt with utilities access, permits, licences and taxes.</p>

Ref. V8

Variable Name	Bribery Rate
Source	Transparency International (Global Corruption Barometer)
Date	2017
Coverage	107 countries
Scale	[0 - 100] Percentage (%)
Description	<p>The Bribery Rate measure is extracted from the Global Corruption Barometer, a survey based indicator that relies on 8 questions directly addressed to the population (114'000 households). The survey asks about direct experiences of bribery in the 12 months prior to when the survey took place.</p> <p>This variable reports answers to the question: "How often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift or do a favour for... ?".</p>

Ref. V9

Variable Name	Open Government
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on the Open Government variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>The factor "Open Government" measures the extent to which the government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. It measures if basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government. It also measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are properly granted. Last, it aims to determine the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms – including the protection of freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition and whether people can bring specific complaints to the government.</p>

Ref. V10

Variable Name	Voice and Accountability
Source	World Bank (World Governance Indicators - WGI)
Date	2016, updated on 2017
Coverage	204 countries and territories
Scale	[(-2.50) - (+2.50)]
Description	<p>Data on Voice and Accountability is extracted from the WGI that aim to capture the quality of a jurisdiction's governance.</p> <p>The Voice and Accountability indicator intends to capture perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens have the ability to participate in the selection of their government. It also measures freedom of expression, freedom of association and free media.</p>

Ref. V11

Variable Name	Public Participation in the Budget Process
Source	The International Budget Partnership (Open Budget Index)
Date	2017
Coverage	115 countries
Scale	[0 (standard not met at all) - 100 (standard fully met or exceeded)]
Description	<p>Data on Public Participation in the Budget Process is extracted from the Open Budget Index, that provides a comparative assessment of three dimensions in public budget accountability, namely transparency, budget oversight and public participation.</p> <p>The dimension related to Public Participation in the Budget Process offers a measure of the opportunities' level for the public to engage in the public process. These opportunities would be provided throughout the budget cycle by the executive, the legislative and the supreme audit institution.</p>

Ref. V12

Variable Name	Provision of Budget Information
Source	The International Budget Partnership (Open Budget Index)
Date	2017
Coverage	115 countries
Scale	[0 (standard not met at all) - 100 (standard fully met or exceeded)]
Description	<p>Data on Provision of Budget Information is extracted from the Open Budget Index, that provides a comparative assessment of three dimensions in public budget accountability, namely transparency (provision of budget information), budget oversight and public participation.</p> <p>The Provision of Budget Information dimension is based on 109 equally weighted indicators meant to assess whether the central government makes eight key budget documents available to the public online and in a timely manner. It also measures whether the same documents present budget information in a comprehensive and useful way.</p>

Ref. V13

Variable Name	Rule of Law
Source	World Bank (World Governance Indicators - WGI)
Date	2016, updated on 2017
Coverage	209 countries and territories
Scale	[(-2.50) - (+2.50)]
Description	<p>Data on the Rule of Law is extracted from the WGI that aim to capture the quality of a jurisdiction's governance.</p> <p>The Rule of Law indicator captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence and abide to the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.</p>

Ref. V14

Variable Name	Regulatory Enforcement
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on the Regulatory Enforcement variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>Regulatory Enforcement intends to measure the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. Strong rule of law requires that these regulations and administrative provisions are enforced effectively and are applied and enforced without improper influence by public officials or private interests. Additionally, strong rule of law requires that administrative proceedings are conducted timely, without unreasonable delays, that due process is respected in administrative proceedings, and that there is no expropriation of private property without adequate compensation.</p>

Ref. V15

Variable Name	Government Effectiveness
Source	World Bank (World Governance Indicators - WGI)
Date	2016, updated on 2017
Coverage	209 countries and territories
Scale	[(-2.50) - (+2.50)]
Description	<p>Data on Governance Effectiveness is extracted from the WGI that aim to capture the quality of a jurisdiction's governance.</p> <p>Governance Effectiveness is meant to capture perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.</p>

Ref. V16

Variable Name	Budget Oversight
Source	The International Budget Partnership (Open Budget Index)
Date	2017
Coverage	115 countries
Scale	[0 (standard not met at all) - 100 (standard fully met or exceeded)]
Description	<p>Data on Budget Oversight is extracted from the Open Budget Index, that provides a comparative assessment of three dimensions in public budget accountability, namely transparency (provision of budget information), budget oversight and public participation.</p> <p>The Budget Oversight dimension aims to determine the role that legislatures, supreme audit institutions and independent fiscal institutions play in the budget process and the extent to which they are able to provide effective oversight of the budget.</p>

Ref. V17

Variable Name	Constraints on Government Powers
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on the Constraints on Government Powers variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>The Constraints on Government Powers factor measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press. Governmental checks take many forms; they do not operate solely in systems marked by a formal separation of powers, nor are they necessarily codified in law. What is essential, however, is that authority is distributed, whether by formal rules or by convention, in a manner that ensures that no single organ of government has the practical ability to exercise unchecked power. This factor addresses the effectiveness of the institutional checks on government power by the legislature, the judiciary, and independent auditing and review agencies, as well as the effectiveness of non-governmental oversight by the media and civil society, which serve an important role in monitoring government actions and holding officials accountable. The extent to which transitions of power occur in accordance with the law is also examined. In addition to these checks, this factor also measures the extent to which government officials are held accountable for official misconduct.</p>

Ref. V18

Variable Name	Regulatory Quality
Source	World Bank (World Governance Indicators - WGI)
Date	2016, updated on 2017
Coverage	209 countries and territories
Scale	[(-2.50) - (+2.50)]
Description	<p>Data on Regulatory Quality is extracted from the WGI that aim to capture the quality of a jurisdiction's governance.</p> <p>Regulatory Quality is meant to measure perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development.</p>

Ref. V19

Variable Name	Weakest Dimension of Justice
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>The Weakest Dimension of Justice is obtained from the aggregation of 5 measures of the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its analysis on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>This variable results from the following formula: Min {V20, V21, V22, V23, V24}.</p>

Ref. V20

Variable Name	Civil Justice is Free of Corruption
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on this variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>This variable measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system and more specifically whether civil justice is free of corruption.</p>

Ref. V21

Variable Name	Criminal System is Free of Corruption
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on this variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>This variable allows to evaluate the criminal justice system, and more specifically whether it is free of corruption. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society.</p>

Ref. V22

Variable Name	Criminal System is Impartial
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on Criminal System is Impartial variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>This variable allows to evaluate the criminal justice system, and more specifically whether it is impartial and non-discriminatory. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society.</p>

Ref. V23

Variable Name	Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on the abovementioned variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>This variable measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system and more specifically whether civil justice is free of improper government influence.</p>

Ref. V24

Variable Name	Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence
Source	World Justice Project Organization (Rule of Law Index)
Date	2017 - 2018 edition
Coverage	113 countries
Scale	[0 (lowest possible score) - 1 (highest possible score)]
Description	<p>Data on the abovementioned variable is extracted from the Rule of Law Index, which relies on more than 110'000 household surveys and 3'000 expert surveys for its measure on how the rule of law is experienced in practical by the general public.</p> <p>This variable allows to evaluate the criminal justice system, and more specifically whether it is free of improper government influence. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society.</p>

Ref. V25

Variable Name	Democracy Score
Source	The Economist Intelligence Unit (The Democracy Index)
Date	2017
Coverage	165 states and 2 territories
Scale	[0 (authoritarian regime) - 10 (full democracy)]
Description	<p>The democracy Index measures the state of democracy. It is a weighted average based on the answers of 60 questions. It is based on 5 categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture.</p>

Ref. V26

Variable Name	Political Stability
Source	World Bank (World Governance Indicators - WGI)
Date	2016, updated on 2017
Coverage	211 countries and territories
Scale	[(-2.50) - (+2.50)]
Description	<p>Data on Political Stability is extracted from the WGI that aim to capture the quality of a jurisdiction's governance.</p> <p>Political Stability is meant to capture perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically - motivated violence and terrorism.</p>

Ref. V27

Variable Name	Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing
Source	Basel Institute on Governance (Basel AML Index)
Date	2017
Coverage	146 countries
Scale	[0 (low risk) - 10 (high risk)]
Description	<p>This variable is based on results obtained from the AML index, a composite index that assesses money laundering and terrorist financing country risk. Based on 14 indicators, the AML index includes the following categories: (1) quality of AML / CFT framework, (2) corruption risk, (3) financial transparency and standards, (4) public transparency and accountability, (5) political and legal risk.</p>

Ref. V28

Variable Name	Members of the FATF and Related Bodies
Source	Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
Date	2018
Coverage	-
Scale	[0 - 1] Binary data
Description	This variable indicates whether countries are members of at least one of the following anti money laundering, terrorist financing bodies: FATF, APG, CFATF, EAG, ESAAMLG, GABAC, GAFILAT, GIABA, MENAFATF, MONEYVAL.

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