



ÍNDICE GLOBAL DE IMPUNIDAD
2017

GLOBAL IMPUNITY DIMENSIONS
GII-2017 GLOBAL IMPUNITY INDEX

Juan Antonio Le Clercq Ortega · Gerardo Rodríguez Sánchez Lara
(Coordinators)



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University of the Americas Puebla
UDLAP Jenkins Graduate School
Center of Studies on Impunity and Justice (CESIJ, in Spanish)

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(Coordinators)
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**GII-2017 GLOBAL
IMPUNITY INDEX**

TABLE OF CONTENTS



Executive Summary	7
Foreword by the President of the UDLAP	13
Letter from the Honorary Chairperson of the CESIJ	14
1. Introduction to the GII-2017	16
2. GII-2017 Methodology	7
2.1. GII-2017 Conceptual Framework	21
2.2. GII-2017 Indicators	23
2.3. Construction of the GII-2017 Statistic Model	27
3. GII-2017 General Results	30
3.1. 2017 Global Impunity Index	31
3.2. Index Dimensions	33
3.3. Overall Maximum and Minimum Values, per Region and per Dimension	38
3.4. Results per Region	40
3.4.1. Africa	40
3.4.2. The Americas	42
3.4.3. Asia-Pacific	44
3.4.4. Europe	46
3.5. New Countries Included in the 2017 Edition	48
4. Conclusions	126
5. Recommendations on Global Public Policies Against Impunity	128
6. Bibliography	132
Acronyms	136

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The goal of the Global Impunity Index (GII) is to make visible, in quantitative terms, the impunity worldwide and its direct effect in other global issues such as inequality, corruption, and violence.
- The GII is the most important international academic effort to measure impunity levels worldwide through a quantitative methodology based on the analysis of the security and justice systems of countries, as well as in the measurement of countries' respect of human rights.
- By using the GII's statistics and results (and by having access to our databases), researchers in universities, media outlets, civil society organizations, international agencies, international companies, and any person can carry out in-depth qualitative analysis by country and by region.
- High rates of impunity can lead to socioeconomic inequality, legal inequality, rule-of-law problems, insufficient economic development, difficulties to attract foreign investment and tourism, as well as an increase in human rights violations.

Methodology

- For the Center of Studies on Impunity and Justice (CESIJ) impunity is a multidimensional phenomenon that goes beyond the analysis of crimes that could be punished—such as homicide. Impunity has three major dimensions: security, justice, and human rights.
- We measured impunity using two main criteria: first, the functionality of the security, and justice systems and the protection of human rights; second, the structural and existing capacity of the countries analyzed in this document.
- It has been proven, in statistical terms, that impunity is correlated with other matters of concern of international community such as inequality, corruption, and the rule of law.
- Countries' wealth, measured through their economic capacity of production, is not a driving factor of impunity. While countries need to devote resources for security and justice structures, this alone does not suffice; it is important that such institutions function properly and respect human rights.
- The link between inequality and impunity is deeply concerning. Countries lacking of social and economic development options for their population, are failing in reducing unequal access to security and justice.
- This Index does not narrow the impunity phenomenon to the percentage of crimes that are punished. Rather, it proposes a more complex approach and a score based on the following dimensions related with impunity: security, justice and human rights.

- The comparison between the GII-2015 and the GII-2017 should be cautious as the source of information on human rights changed, and also because we included 16 new countries in the measurement sample. However, the methodology is essentially the same and it adequately guarantees consistency to analyze levels of impunity amongst the countries included in this report.

Worldwide Results

- In 2015 information was available to analyze 59 countries. For the GII-2017 we were able to extend the scope to 69 countries. While we included 16 new countries to the Index we excluded the following six cases due to the countries' failure to report statistical information to the UNODC (Andorra, Bahamas, Cyprus, Guyana, Jamaica, and Malta).
- For the first time we are including three countries from Africa in the GII: Algeria, Cameroon, and Kenya. From the Asia-Pacific region we included Australia, India, and Kazakhstan. From the Americas, we included Brazil, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. From Europe, we included Belgium, Greece, and United Kingdom. By adding these countries, we strengthen the scope of measurement of the Index.
- A total of 124 countries that are Member States of the United Nations lack of sufficient information on security and justice to compare them with other countries included in the Index. As we have said before, this could be due to the lack of capacity or lack of will to report this information. We grouped these countries in the section of statistical impunity. We could easily include some of these countries in the GII if they reported to the United Nations or regional bodies outstanding information on some indicators.

Low and Very Low Impunity

- The following ten countries have a very low impunity index: 1) Croatia (36.01 points), 2) Bulgaria (37.19 points), 3) Slovenia (37.23 points), 4) Sweden (39.15 points), 5) Norway (40.90 points), 6) Montenegro (42.13 points), 7) Czech Republic (42.83 points), 8) Greece (44.56 points), 9) Germany (45.10 points), and 10) the Netherlands (45.31 points).
- The ten countries that have a low impunity index are: 11) Slovakia (46.08 points), 12) Serbia (47.02 points), 13) Austria (47.55 points), 14) Poland (47.61 points), 15) Bosnia and Herzegovina (48.17 points), 16) Rumania (48.68 points), 17) Finland (48.70 points), 18) Barbados (48.79 points), 19) Lithuania (48.99 points), and 20) United Kingdom (49.12 points).

Intermediate Impunity

- The following 27 countries have intermediate levels of impunity: 21) Ireland (50.20 points), 22) Latvia (50.30), 23) Iceland (50.58 points), 24) Denmark (50.70 points), 25) Estonia (51.37 points), 26) Hungary (51.42 points), 27) Spain (52.31 points), 28) Switzerland (53.04 points), 29) Italy (53.35 points), 30) Algeria (53.84 points), 31) Mongolia (53.96 points), 32) Portugal (53.98 points), 33) Japan (54 points), 34) Grenade (54.20 points), 35) Costa Rica (54.57 points), 36) Canada (55.27 points), 37) France (56.27 points), 38) Albania (56.64 points), 39) Trinidad and Tobago (57.08 points), 40) Singapore (57.21 points), 41) Ukraine (57.26 points), 42) Australia (57.68 points), 43) Republic of Moldova (58.61 points), 44) Argentina (58.87 points), 45) Chile (59.05 points), 46) Armenia (59.06 points), and 47) Republic of Korea (59.45 points).

Countries with a Higher Impunity Index

- We were able to measure the following 13 countries with a very high impunity index: 1) The Philippines (75.6 points), 2) India (70.94 points), 3) Cameroon (69.39 points), 4) Mexico (69.21 points), 5) Peru (69.04 points), 6) Venezuela (67.24 points), 7) Brazil (66.72 points), 8) Colombia (66.57 points), 9) Nicaragua (66.34 points), 10) Russian Federation (64.49 points), 11) Paraguay (65.38 points), 12) Honduras (65.04 points), 13) and El Salvador (65.03 points).
- The countries with an intermediate (upper-high) impunity index are: 14) The United States of America (64.78), 15) Kenya (64.13 points), 16) Panama (63.23 points), 17) Turkey (62.80 points), 18) Ecuador (62.72 points), 19) Guatemala (62.40 points), 20) Georgia (61.05 points), 21) Kazakhstan (61.04 points), and 22) Dominican Republic (60.61 points).

Statistical Impunity

- The term statistical impunity refers to the “impossibility to measure the capacities and functioning of the security, justice, and penitentiary systems of a given country”. Statistical impunity has two possible sources: institutional shortcomings to produce statistics nationwide or lack of political will to produce such information. In countries with high economic levels or highly developed, government’s lack of will to produce nationwide statistics is the most important variable explaining statistical impunity.
- Saudi Arabia, China, Indonesia, and South Africa are the only four members of the G-20 that we were unable to measure due to statistical impunity. This is, they are not reporting information on security, justice, and their penitentiary system to the United Nations in a systematic fashion, making it difficult to compare their situation with the rest of the world.
- Most of the countries from Africa, Central Asia, and Oceania have structural problems within their government’s offices to report information. One of international community’s major challenges consists on contributing to develop institutions that are able to produce nationwide statistics to measure in a professional and objective fashion the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda. Without effective mechanisms to report and validate national information on security, justice, and human rights, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals will not be fulfilled.

Impunity in Africa

- All the countries from Africa except Cameroon, Kenya, and Algeria, are in a situation of statistical impunity in the areas of security and justice.
- Africa could be the second continent with the highest correlation between the global impunity index and inequality.
- This region will still need international cooperation in the coming years to develop and strengthen their security and justice systems, as well as the respect of human rights.
- In order to measure in an objective fashion, the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda African countries must strengthen their capacity to produce nationwide statistics on the rule of law.
- Sub-Saharan Countries must intertwine the economic growth of the region with the development of security and justice institutions.

Impunity in the Americas

- The 2017 edition includes Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, and Venezuela. This was possible due to the information that these countries reported to the UNODC and to data gathering and statistic models developed by our research team.
- None of the countries of the Americas have a low impunity index.
- The best-ranked countries that simultaneously rank in the worldwide average are: Barbados, Grenada, Costa Rica, Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, and Chile.
- Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Cuba, Dominica, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Uruguay do not produce sufficient statistical information to include them in the GII-2017. Thus, they are classified as countries with statistical impunity. These countries must improve their efforts to report information to the United Nations.
- Mexico is, yet again, the country in the Americas with the highest impunity index, followed by Peru, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Honduras, and El Salvador.
- The CESIJ is closely monitoring the situation in Venezuela. The coordinators of this project decided to classify it as an atypical case. The information from Venezuela included in this document corresponds to the period 2015-2016. However, the current situation of violence, the weakness of democratic institutions, attacks against freedom of expression and clear cases of systematic violations to human rights are not sufficiently reflected in this report. The country still has grave shortcomings and outstanding statistical information that could place it again under the category of countries with statistical impunity in the region. Venezuela's decision to exit the institutions from the Inter-American System, like the OAS and the human rights system is deplorable. This is a grave sign that impunity levels have increased and can further deteriorate in the near future.
- We are deeply concerned by the correlation between high levels of impunity and socioeconomic inequality in the region. Social exclusion drives impunity and aggravates its consequences for those living in marginalized conditions. The strengthening of the rule of law requires the improvement of the structure and functioning of both the justice and security systems. Institutions must also be economically inclusive for the population.

Impunity in the Asia-Pacific Region

- Japan and Singapore are the countries with the lowest impunity index in the region, even when they are ranked as countries with an intermediate impunity index in the overall measurement of the GII-2017.
- This region has the countries with the highest impunity index: the Philippines and India. The Philippines is going through one of its most critical moments, due to the increase of violence related with organized crime and increased terrorist activities from local gangs linked to the Islamic State. India must improve the capacity of its institutions to respond to the size and increase of its population. The bigger size and population, the higher are the demands for security and justice sectors.
- Saudi Arabia, China, and Indonesia, members of the G-20, do not report sufficient statistical information to the UNODC on security and justice to be included in this index.
- Kazakhstan and Mongolia are the only countries from Central Asia included in the index. The rest of the continent is in a situation of statistical impunity.

- Turkey's impunity index could be subject to some variations given the internal political tensions and the presence of antagonist groups, such as the Party of the Workers of Kazakhstan and cells of the Islamic State. Likewise, the closeness with the conflicts in Syria and Iraq could naturally increase the workload for the justice and security system of this country.

Impunity in Europe

- Europe is the continent with the lowest impunity index worldwide.
- We were able to include Belgium, Greece, and the United Kingdom in this edition because they updated the information they report to the UNODC, as well as the information in European and national databases.
- The countries from Eastern Europe that were accepted as State Members of the European Union like Croatia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, and Czech Republic, maintain a very low impunity index, similarly to the GII-2015.
- The three countries from the European Union that we could not include in the GII-2017 are Cyprus, Luxemburg, and Malta. Cyprus and Malta did not update the information provided to the UNODC.
- The methodology to calculate the GII does not measure political corruption or corruption within the justice system. Despite the increase of corruption allegations and indications of democratic and political decay in some countries of the region like Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, and Rumania, we do not have statistical evidence in this model to measure corruption levels. Likewise, some Eastern Europe countries present a concerning increase of a political discourse of intolerance and hate crimes against migrants and minorities, as well as the persecution of media outlets and journalists. If this trend continues, the impunity index of these countries could substantially deteriorate in the coming years.
- In the GII-2017 edition, only the Russian Federation has a very high impunity index.

Impunity in Mexico

Mexico ranks as the 66th out of 193 State Members of the United Nations in the impunity index. However, it ranks 66th in the impunity out of 69 countries with sufficient information to calculate the GII-2017. In 2015, it ranked in the 58th position out of 59 countries subject to analysis. Given that this edition increased the number of countries, Mexico does not have the penultimate position in the measurement of the GII, at the time that its distance from the best-ranked countries increased.

-
- The two dimensions that Mexico must address and prioritize are: the functionality of its security system and the structure of the justice system.
- Regarding the functionality of the security system, the index shows the need to ensure that public officials that are in formal contact with security forces optimize and properly enforce the existing investigation procedures. Rather than investing more resources to increase the membership of police forces, Mexico must focus on improving the effectiveness of their actions, particularly in preventive actions, intelligence and in preparing and integrating information into investigative files (*carpetas de investigación*). A policy of this sort could contribute to improve judicial procedures within institutions.
- Similarly, to the GII-2015, this edition of the index showed the need to increase the number of judges within the justice system in Mexico. This would have an immediate effect in trials taking into consideration that a higher number of judges increases the capacity to deliver justice,

decreases the number of incarcerated individuals waiting for a judgment and consequently, it could decrease overcrowding in prisons.

- According to the GII-2017 there is an average of 16.23 judges per 100,000 inhabitants. Mexico has an average of 4.2 judges per 100,000 inhabitants, a number well below the worldwide average. Croatia, who has the lowest impunity index, has 45 judges per 100,000 inhabitants.
- The index shows the lack of functionality of Mexico's justice system. For instance, almost half of the detainees in the country (43%) have not received a judgment; the correlation between the number of individuals incarcerated for homicide and reported homicide cases is low. Also, there are a limited number of judges compared with the number of cases taken to courts, leading to weak penitentiary procedures that lack of adequate attention by judges.
- Regarding the structure of the security system, the GII perfectly reflects government's efforts to increase the membership of police forces: in Mexico there are 359 police officers per 100,000 inhabitants, a number well beyond the worldwide average of 319 police officers per 100,000 inhabitants. However, larger police forces do not mean that police officers have the adequate skills to carry out their tasks, which is reflected in the previously mentioned shortcomings in the security system.
- Impunity in Mexico is functional and not structural, this is, impunity did not originate in the current government, although there has been a critical increase in crime statistics. This could affect future measurements of impunity.
- Likewise, grave human right violations are essential to understand the high impunity rates that characterize the Mexican case.
- Mexico needs to take urgent measures to reduce the country's high impunity index. The security, justice, and penitentiary systems must receive more resources to improve their human capacity, infrastructure, and professionalization.
- In recent years there has not been a positive correlation between the increase of resources in government's institutions and the reduction of violence and impunity in the country. The main problem in the corrupted use of these resources, as well as the lack of supervision and auditing of institutions, nationwide and at local level.
- Having more effective and independent official evaluation procedures will ensure quality and truthful information on the security and justice systems, and will affect change in institutions and in public policies.
- The entry into force of Mexico's new criminal justice system could lead to a false perception that impunity is increasing. However, the new criminal justice system is not what provokes impunity. What creates impunity is the lack of training and poor functioning of the federal and local security systems, as well as a collapsed justice system, that lacks of external accountability mechanisms



FOREWORD

Luis Ernesto Derbez Bautista, PhD
President of the University of the Americas Puebla

The rule of law and the improvement of socioeconomic equality are two pillars that can break the chains of impunity and underdevelopment in all countries. In a democracy, all laws must be observed and those who break the laws must be held accountable, according to the gravity of their actions.

The failure of a society to prioritize the compliance of laws leads to terrible distortions and structural problems that impede development. Democratic countries that have created strong security and justice institutions can also achieve higher levels of economic and social wellbeing.

There are three antidotes to impunity: 1) a democratic State that promotes economic development with a social approach, 2) ensuring that any citizen has access to justice regardless its social condition, 3) and a vibrant society that demands the respect of human rights and fully enforces its liberties. A free and vibrant press, researchers committed to understand society's big issues and organized groups that promote and defend human rights are fundamental to counter impunity.

Countries with stable middle class groups create stronger public institutions than those that present deformations in the distribution of wealth: countries with high levels of inequality lead to diverse societies vis-à-vis justice systems.

Nations that do not demand strong security and justice systems, within a framework of the respect of human rights, are condemned to live in a spiral of chronic violence and insecurity. The countries in the last positions of the 2017 Global Impunity Index are standing on a severe slippery slope in which they hold future the hopes of development on frail and contested institutions.

Universities must take part in the analysis of worldwide current issues. The academia is a natural space to participate with scientific responsibility in reports as this one, to shed light on the statistics that the Member States of the United Nations and United Nations itself produce.

With this report, prepared by researchers from our university and from other countries, we reaffirm our social vocation as an institution committed with the development of analysis and concrete solutions to the biggest challenges of humanity.

LETTER

Andrea Ambrogi Domínguez

Chairperson of the Honorary Board

Center of Studies on Impunity and Justice - UDLAP

Dear friends,

In February 2014, surged the idea of measuring, in quantitative terms, the main problem in Latin America and, probably, the main problem worldwide: impunity. Civil society showed interest in this issue and we, at the University of the Americas Puebla, were able to conduct a project on this matter.

Impunity is the cause and effect of the problems that many countries face, such as the lack of rule of law, corruption, violence, insecurity and even social inequality.

We are proud that the first Global Impunity Index came to light in Mexico. This was possible thanks to the following circumstances: 1) the availability of updated information on security and justice from Member States of United Nations, which the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime receives and efficiently classifies; 2) the UDLAS has top international researchers qualified in critical thinking. Mr. Juan Antonio Le Clercq and Gerardo Rodriguez, who coordinate this project, have developed a comprehensive approach to impunity and, 3) the conviction and strong support from Luis Ernesto Derbez, president of the UDLAP, to this pioneer project that implied complex methodological challenges.

In only three years, the Global Impunity Index has become a fundamental academic reference worldwide, as well as a source of information for civil society organizations, companies, and international media outlets.

The Global Impunity Index has the institutional support from the Center of Studies on Impunity and Justice (CESIJ) of the UDLAP. The CESIJ focuses on strategic research and exchange of ideas and it is consolidating as a think tank of global reach.

As Honorary Chairperson of the CESIJ, I am glad to present the new GII edition, a document that allows deepening the previous analysis into impunity and expanding the research to other countries. I congratulate the researchers from the UDLAP and its associates around the world, interns, and national and international organizations around the world that have supported us during this three years of great collective efforts to understand and suggest solutions to the problem impunity worldwide.



1. Introduction to the GII-2017



On February 2014, the UDLAP's Center of Studies on Impunity and Justice (CESIJ) started a dialogue and analysis with professors, students, social organizations and the Citizen Council of Security and Justice of Puebla in order to define a methodology and statistical model to measure the worldwide scope of impunity. This required an international effort in many fronts: while some information was available and social organizations kept insisting in the importance of explaining impunity, there was not a study capable of comparing the different levels of impunity between countries.

There were methodological and access-to-information challenges but the underlying motivation of this project has always been the belief that impunity is relevant by itself and that it also explains in an important extent the gravity of issues such as insecurity, violence, corruption, and human rights violations in Mexico.

The 2015 Global Impunity Index (GII-2015) consolidated for the first time this academic project. By using a methodology that allowed measuring the structural and functional aspects of the security system and the justice systems, as well as human rights, it was possible to compare the impunity index of 59 countries based on the information they report to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the database developed by Cingranelli and Richards on the situation of human rights worldwide.

Amongst the most important findings are: low impunity levels in Eastern Europe vis-à-vis high impunity levels in Latin America. Likewise, we classified 134 countries that, due to lack of will or lack of capacity, did not report information to the international community as countries with statistical impunity. Finally, the analysis revealed that while institutions vary from country to country, the structure of the justice system and the inefficient functioning of the security system are fundamental to understand impunity worldwide.

In the 2015 edition of the Global Impunity Index, Mexico ranked in the 58th position, making it the second country with the highest impunity levels amongst the countries under analysis. These results led to extend the scope of our work to understand how each state contributes to the aggregated impunity index for Mexico. We used the same methodology and the available information allowed us to increase from 14 to 18 indicators, except for information on human rights issues.

We presented the 2016 Global Impunity Index Mexico (GII-MEX 2016) in February 2016 and, despite regional differences, we identified the structural and functionality conditions explaining impunity in Mexico. The results for all the states of Mexico under analysis were similar. In fact, up to 25 states have a 10-point distance from the worst ranked case, leading to the conclusion that Mexico has high and extended impunity conditions.

This year we are presenting the first update of the 2017 Global Impunity Index. There have been important methodological challenges to extend the cases under analysis without reducing the number of indicators we use to calculate the index and its different dimensions. The main challenge when preparing this edition was the lack of information altogether or the lack of updated information that

countries report to the UNODC on the performance of their security and justice systems. Despite this, the 2017 edition of the Global Impunity Index:

- Increases from 59 to 69 the countries under analysis.
- Increases the overall number countries from the Americas, Europe, and the Asia-Pacific region under analysis.
- Includes, for the first time, African countries.
- Maintains the human rights dimension as an essential one for the Index, even when the 2015 database has not been updated.

Even when the amendments to the methodology and the statistic model forces us to warn that in purely statistical terms it is not possible to compare the 2015 and 2017 samples, the consistency of the results does allow an analysis of impunity in different countries and regions. It also allows distinguishing degrees of variation between cases and sub-dimensions, recognizing the structural factors that explain impunity in each case and therefore identify areas of opportunity for institutional change.

The development of the global impunity index has been an enriching process that has benefited from the dialogue with colleagues, civil society organization, private sector, and government institutions. The participation of our students from the excellence program and interns has been fundamental. We also like to thank the following institutions, for opening their doors, sharing information, and for allowing us to present our work and reflections around this issue:

- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Liaison Office for Mexico
- The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- The Delegation of the European Union to Mexico
- Center of Excellence in Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice INEGI-UNODC
- The University of Texas at San Antonio
- The Mexico Center, Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy
- The Nueva Granada Military University from Colombia
- Law School, University of Chile
- The Latin American School of Social Sciences from Ecuador
- Center for Research on North America, Regional Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Science and Humanities of the National Autonomous University of Mexico
- National Defense University, The William J. Perry Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies in the United States and the UNAM's research Project: "Confronting Transnational Organized Crime: Comparative Study of Regional Strategies" (Enfrentando la delincuencia organizada transnacional: Estudio comparado de las estrategias regionales)
- Program for Violence, Citizenship and Violence (Seminario Sobre Seguridad, Ciudadanía y Violencia) of the Mexico Autonomous Institute of Technology (ITAM)
- The Autonomous University of Puebla (BUAP)
- Mexico's Ministry of Interior
- Chief of Staff of Mexico's Ministry of Defense, School of National Defense and Heroic Military School
- Mexico's Senate
- Executive Commission of Attention to Victims (CEAV)
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Mexico, Argentina, Belgium, and Colombia
- German Prize of Journalism Walter Reuter 2016
- Group of Analysis on Security and Democracy (Colectivo de Análisis de la Seguridad con Democracia A.C.)

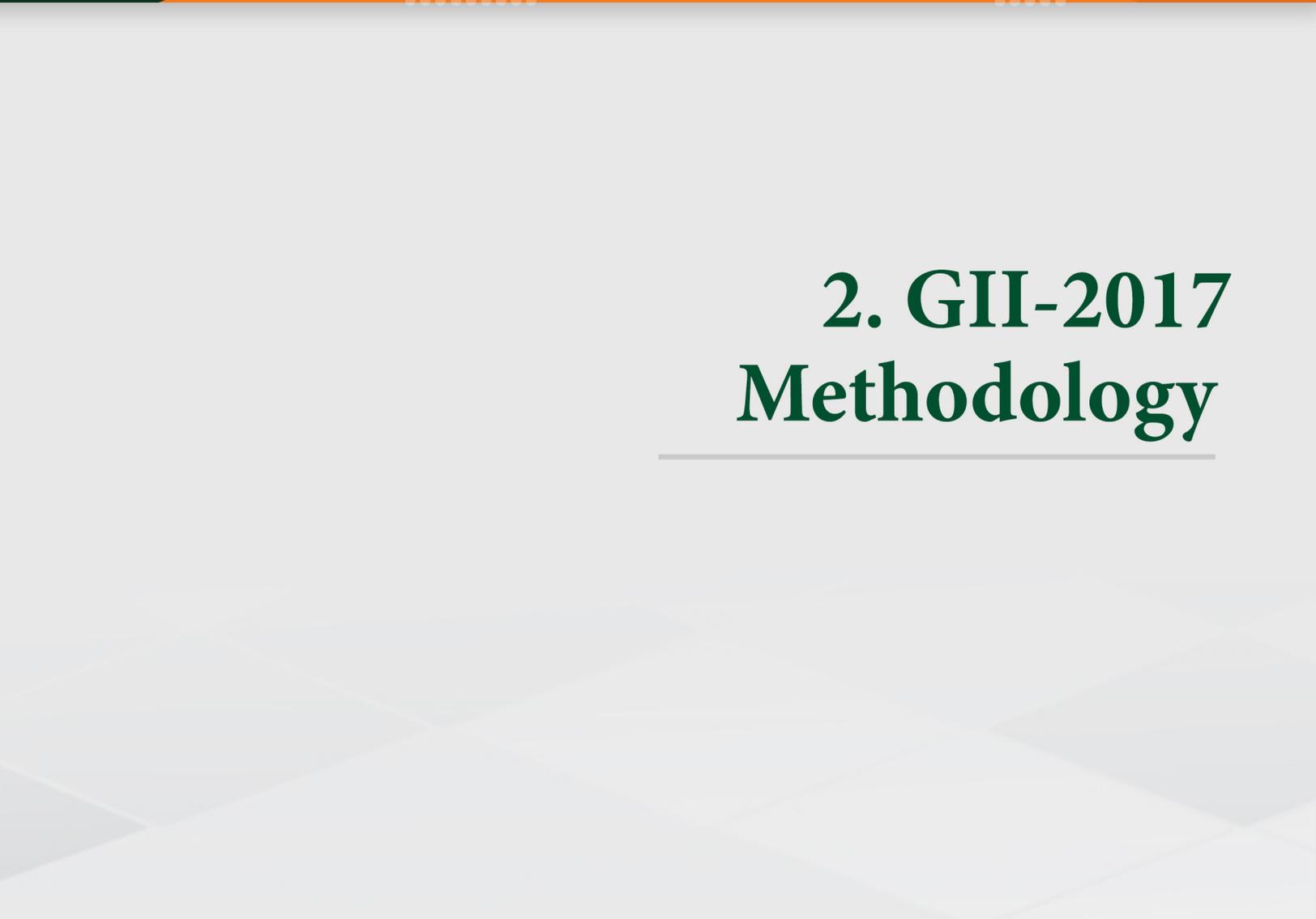
- The Network for Accountability- CIDE
- The Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez Human Rights Center
- Mexican Transparency (Transparencia Mexicana)
- Mexican Association of International Studies (Asociación Mexicana de Estudios Internacionales or AMEI)
- National Human Rights Commission
- Human Rights Commission of the Federal District
- H. Congress of the State of Puebla
- H. Congress of the State of Michoacán
- The Club of Industrials (Club de Industriales), Mexico City
- The Mexican Confederation of Business Owners (Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana), Puebla
- The Mexican Employers' Confederation (Centro Coordinador Empresarial) (COPARMEX-Puebla)
- The Regional Council Citi-Banamex, Puebla and Tlaxcala

This research could have not had a global reach without the support of countless national and international media outlets, journalists, leaders of opinion, scholars, and civil society. All of them consider impunity as one of the major problems we are currently confronting.

Juan Antonio Le Clercq Ortega
Gerardo Rodríguez Sánchez Lara



2. GII-2017 Methodology



2.1. GII-2017 Conceptual Framework

The Global Impunity Index (GII) follows the definition of impunity of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR):

“[impunity means] the impossibility, de jure or de facto, of bringing the perpetrators of violations to account – whether in criminal, civil, administrative or disciplinary proceedings – since they are not subject to any inquiry that might lead to their being accused, arrested, tried and, if found guilty, sentenced to appropriate penalties, and to making reparations to their victims (UN, 2015).

This definition makes reference to two situations: the “de facto” impunity that refers to the actual functioning of the State institutions to ensure that perpetrators of crimes will be punished, and that victims of crime will receive a compensation or remedy; and the “de jure” impunity, meaning the existence of laws and authorities to hold accountable to perpetrators of crimes and other violations, impose a sanction and redressing the harm caused to victims.

In order to measure impunity using this definition as reference we need to take into consideration the features of the legal framework (“de jure”), the social and political context where events take place (“de facto”), and the sanctions imposed to crime perpetrators. We do this by monitoring the procedure that begins with the denounce of a crime, continues when the institution in charge of persecuting crimes conducts a proper investigation, follows with a resolution from State authorities in charge of delivering justice and ends with the punishment of a crime and redress of harm (see Diagram 1). We have called this approach “the chain of impunity”.

Diagram 1. **The Process of Crime and Punishment**

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE



The conceptual framework of the GII incorporates the process of crime and punishment, and adds a dimension that evaluates the human rights situation in a local context. To calculate the GII, we took into consideration that public officers, as representatives of the State, can commit human

rights violations and be active perpetrators and not only perpetrators by omission or negligence. Likewise, according to the “de jure-de facto” approach, we cannot reduce the scope and consequences of impunity to a simple percentage of crimes that end in a judgment or another purely punitive criteria.

A comprehensive approach to impunity should include judgments but also remedies as the final stage of access to justice. For many systems and indicators, the analysis of access to justice ends with final judgments, whether an acquittal or a conviction. However, we think that in the case of convictions, remedies, and redress for victims are part of a case file and the judicial procedure. The lack of official information on remedies and redress for victims made it impossible to analyze the last link in the chain of impunity and how it leads to chronic impunity in societies. For further information on the challenges to conceptualize impunity refer to the GII-2015 and GII-2016 editions, and Le Clercq, Cháidez (2016) and Le Clercq (2017).

We divided the analysis of the chain of impunity in three dimensions: structural, functional, and human rights. The GII breaks the structural and functional dimensions into two crosscutting axes: the security system and the justice system¹ to distinguish between prosecution and judging functions, as different authorities carry out and we measured their performance separately. Diagram 2 summarizes this approach.

Diagram 2. **GII Dimensions**

DIMENSIONS OF THE INDEX

Structural Dimension



Functional Dimension



Human Rights



The GII is a unique opportunity to investigate in an empirical fashion the benefits of specific institutional structures and thus reduce potential loopholes for impunity. We must take into consideration specific paradigms to understand social structures, as well as the complexities of the phenomenon of impunity, its roots and origins.

The question that opens the discussion on the economic politics of impunity is: why is impunity such a deep and difficult burden to eradicate in many societies even when its political, economic, and

¹ In past editions of the GII we also divided the human rights dimension into the aforementioned crosscutting axes. In this edition we did not do it because the database we are using already incorporates in one indicator the two variables of the security system and the two variables of the justice system. Furthermore, we considered that this dimension did not add a significant distinction because any person – not only officers from justice or security agencies – can commit human rights violations.

social costs have been widely discussed, and there are roadmaps and good practices tested to reform institutions and counter it?

Impunity persists even when there are national and local institutions that have the constitutional mandate of safeguarding access to justice. Likewise, systematic and historic impunity exists in countries with the capacity to reform detrimental legal structures inherited from the past. Impunity is a reality in countries where voters can periodically hold authorities accountable if they do not comply with citizen expectations (for instance, when they fail to implement reforms). It is also revealing that impunity finds its way in countries with high levels of socioeconomic inequality.

In other words, democratic procedures to correct or replace detrimental social structures do not operate automatically to fulfill the social function they were conceived for. Any effort to address this situation must also respond to the question of why institutions subsist even when they produce political pathologies and do not deliver expected results. There is not sufficient scientific literature addressing in depth the multiple power balances strengthening practices of impunity, which makes necessary to take a step back and revise different theoretical approaches and hypothesis to further explore the structural and functional reasons underlying high impunity rates.

2.2. GII-2017 Indicators

The sources of information to integrate the GII structural and functional dimensions are the crime and criminal justice statistics that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) compiles and publishes.² To calculate the human rights dimension we used the human rights score estimated by Christopher Fariss (2014) and Fariss and Schnakenberg³ that measure the protection of political dissent and repression and the violation of physical integrity rights. It includes set of data that allows comparing countries from a time period between 1949 until 2014⁴ and it presents a country's rank for a given year vis-à-vis the overall average for all the other countries in the same period.

For this GII edition we are using twelve variables: five for the structural dimension, six for the functional dimension and one indicator for the human rights dimension. We calculated the impunity index of 69 countries, ten more than the 2015 edition, and we made some methodological adjustments to perfect and make the index more precise.

² Available at: <https://data.unodc.org/>. The UNODC advises to take cautiously the comparisons between countries as they have different definitions and the organization of their justice systems vary from one country to the other. However, despite potential differences the results are solid enough to calculate the GII for the countries included in this edition, as there is a significant correlation with other variables related with the rule of law and corruption, both closely linked with impunity.

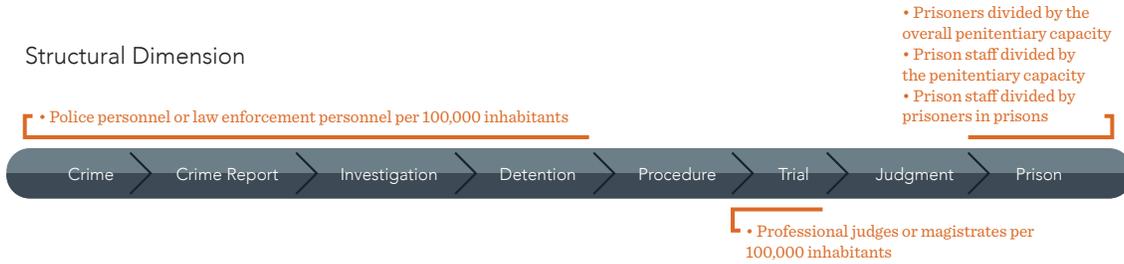
³ Data available at: <https://ourworldindata.org/human-rights/>. For further information on the methodology and full database with the variables that integrate the index see Christopher J. Fariss (2014) and Keith Schnakenberg and Christopher J. Fariss (2014).

⁴ The number of countries to calculate the index is increasing over time. It started with 89 in year 1949 and it reached 196 countries in year 2014.

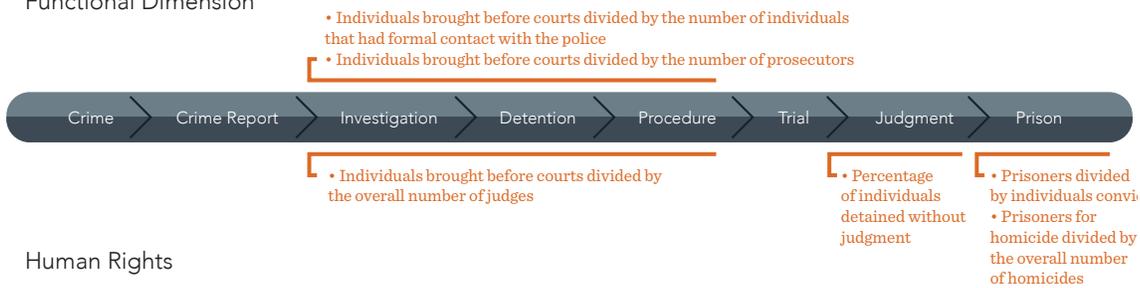
Diagram 3. **GII Dimensions and Crosscutting Axes**

GII-2017 GLOBAL IMPUNITY INDEX
INDEX CONSTRUCTION

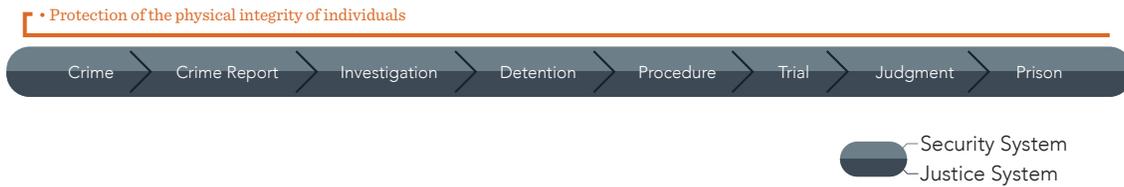
Structural Dimension



Functional Dimension



Human Rights



Structural Dimension

The structural dimension measures the installed capacities of a State to prosecute crimes and deliver justice through procedures respectful of due process. This dimension refers to the “de jure” impunity of the definition of the UNCHR and includes indicators related to material, legal, and human resources of governments, including police officers, prosecutors, judges, magistrates, anti-corruption, and transparency laws, penitentiary facilities, and the allocation of resources and budget for the justice system. Not all countries have information on all these variables so we could not use all of them to calculate the GII. Therefore, we kept the same variables that the 2015 edition (see Chart 1)

Chart 1. Indicators of the Structural Dimension

	Security System	Justice System
Structural	Police personnel or law enforcement personnel per 100,000 inhabitants	Professional judges and magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants
	Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	
	Prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity	
	Prison staff divided by prisoners in prisons	

As per the indicators reported by the UNODC

1. Police personnel or law enforcement personnel per 100,000 inhabitants means, personnel in public agencies as of December 31 of the year under study, whose principal functions are the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders per 100,000 inhabitants.
2. Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity is ratio between the number of individuals deprived of liberty in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions, guilty or potentially guilty of committing a crime (it excludes people detained for administrative reasons, including people detained while their migration status is under investigation) and the penitentiary capacity which includes the number available spaces for the accommodation of prisoners without overcrowding (excluding accommodation or operational capacity for the detention of persons due to their immigration status).
3. Prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity means all individuals employed in penal or correctional institutions, including management, treatment, custodial and other personnel (maintenance, food service etc.) divided by the penitentiary capacity.
4. Prison staff divided by prisoners in prisons means the overall number of individuals employed in penal or correctional institutions divided by the overall number of prisoners.
5. Professional judges or magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants includes the overall number of officials as of December 31 of the year under study, including both full-time and part-time officials authorized to hear civil, criminal, and other cases in appeal courts, and to issue judgments or make dispositions in a court of law. It also includes associate judges and magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants.

Functional Dimension

This dimension's approach to impunity is based on the notion of the "de facto" impunity from the UNCHR and it measures the performance of the institutions in charge of prosecuting crimes and delivering justice, regardless of their legal framework. The structural dimension refers to the installed capacities as a way to measure the commitment of States to counter impunity, whereas the functional dimension focuses on the actual results of the functioning and institutional organization in each country. Thus, each one of the variables of this dimension includes an indicator that measures the actual performance of the institutions of the justice system and how they carry out their duties.

Chart 2. Indicators of the Functional Dimension

	Security System	Justice System
Functional	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	Percentage of individuals detained without judgment
		Prisoners divided by individuals convicted
	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides
		Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges

As per the indicators reported by the UNODC

1. Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police. Ratio between individuals indicted before a judicial authority that is authorized to issue convictions under domestic criminal law, whether a conviction was upheld afterwards or not, and the individuals in formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system (including suspects, arrested or cautioned individuals).
2. Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors. Individuals indicted before a judicial authority divided by the number of prosecutors. The 2015 edition did not include this variable because there was not available information on the number of prosecutors.
3. Percentage of individuals detained without judgment. This is the ratio of individuals incarcerated in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions awaiting first trial or adjudication by relevant authorities.
4. Prisoners divided by individuals convicted. Ratio between individuals legally deprived of liberty and individuals found guilty by any legal body duly authorized to pronounce them convicted under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not. The total number of persons convicted includes the number convicted for serious special law offences but excludes the number convicted for minor road traffic offences and other petty offences.
5. Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides. It is the ratio between individuals convicted for intentional homicide, defined as death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, and the overall numbers of intentional homicide.
6. Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges. Individuals indicted before a judicial authority divided by the overall number of judges and magistrates.

Human Rights Dimension

In this dimension we use the human rights score (HRS) calculated by Christopher Fariss (2014) and Fariss and Schnakenberg (2014), according to which the highest the value, the better the protection of human rights. This assessment on the protection of human rights focuses on the physical integrity of citizens. The goal is to measure how a government protects physical integrity by analyzing cases of torture, homicides perpetrated by public officials, political imprisonment, extrajudicial killings, massive homicides, and disappearances. We obtained this data from qualitative sources on human rights violations (including CIRI and Amnesty International).

To make comparisons between periods the authors developed a “dynamic standard model” that corrects the bias resulting from the change of methodology to measure the protection of human rights. This new model fits in a consistent fashion with the human rights dimension and the chain of impunity that the IGI develops, as shown in

2.3. Construction of the GII-2017 Statistic Model

This edition contains updated information for all variables and we used the average value of the data available for the time period 2012-2014. This means that when there is available information only for one year, the variable takes the value of that year, and when information is available for the three years the value equals the average of those three years. Additionally, to increase the number of countries included in the GII, we obtained the outstanding indicators from the official websites of some countries, as well as international databases. This allowed completing the information for Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, The United States of America, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Dominican Republic, Sweden, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela. Once we had a more complete database, we chose those countries that had information available for at least seven out of the twelve variables to calculate the GII, resulting in 69 countries overall.

Secondly, we applied to each variable a model of ordinary least squares to predict and impute missing values per country. It is important to clarify that we included in the model all the countries that had available information for each variable, even if they were not part of the final sample.

We used as independent variables other indicators on the criminal justice system available in the database of the UNODC and in some cases we used the variables of the GII. We explain the imputation models in Table 2. We selected those models based on the Goodness-of-Fit of each model, which was set in a minimum value of R-squared=0.4 and with a significance of coefficients of at least 90%. The goal of the imputation was not to obtain an explicative model but predicting the value of the variable, making the ratios that resulted irrelevant (See chart 3).

Chart 3. Imputation Models of Missing Values in Selected Countries

Independent Variables	Independent Variable												
	Prisoners	Police Officers per 100,000 Inhabitants	Prosecutors	Judges per 100,000 Inhabitants	Number of Judges	Individuals Convicted	Individuals that Had Formal Contact with the Police	Penitentiary Capacity	Prison Staff	Prosecutors per 100,000 Inhabitants	Percentage of Individuals Detained without Judgment	Individuals Brought before Courts	Prisoners for Homicide
Homicides per 100,000 inhabitants													
Homicides													
Prosecutors per 100,000 inhabitants (variable with imputation)													
Individuals convicted (variable with imputation)													
Prisoners (variable with imputation)													
Penitentiary capacity													
Prison staff													
Robbery													
Kidnapping													
Violent robbery													
Robbery													
Car theft													
Africa (dichotomous variable)													
America (dichotomous variable)													
Asia (dichotomous variable)													
Europe (dichotomous variable)													
Oceania (dichotomous variable)													
Overall number of crime reports of robbery, assault/attack, car theft, homicide, kidnapping, sexual violence													
Prisoners													
Individuals detained without judgment													
Police officers													
Individuals imprisoned for violent crimes													
Individuals imprisoned for damage to property													
Individuals imprisoned for tax offences													

Thirdly, we applied a Min-Max normalization to all variables for the 69 selected countries. We normalized variables under the following criteria: “the larger the worse” (this are supplementary variables) and, finally, we calculated the index of each dimension and crosscutting axis through a simple average of all the indicators. This is, we constructed each dimension as follows:

$$ESS = \frac{polpc + reccap + percap + perrec}{4}$$

Where: ESS is the structural dimension of the security system; polpc is the number of policemen per 100,000 inhabitants (supplementary); reccap means the prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity (supplementary); percap means prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity (supplementary) and; perrec means prison staff divided by prisoners in prisons (supplementary). ESJ is the structural dimension of the justice system; jpc means judges per 100,000 inhabitants (supplementary).

$$ESJ = jpc$$

FSS is the functional dimension of the security system; atcf means individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police; and pftf means individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors.

$$FSS = pfcf + pftf$$

Where: FSJ is the functional dimension of the justice system; atj means individuals brought before courts divided by the number of judges; recon means prisoners divided by individuals convicted; recsen means percentage of individuals detained without judgment; rechomh means prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides (supplementary).

$$FSJ = \frac{pftj + recon + recsen + rechomh}{4}$$

Where: DDHH is the human rights dimension defined by the score of human rights protection (supplementary)

$$DDHH = PPDH$$

Finally, in order to calculate the GII we applied a simple average in the entire dimensions and crosscutting axes:

$$IGI = \frac{ESS + ESJ + FSS + FSJ + DDHH}{5}$$



3. GII-2017

General Results



3.1 2017 Global Impunity Index

The GII measures comparative levels of impunity using a model that we have called “chain of impunity” which monitors a procedure that begins with the perpetration of a crime or offence, continues with a crime report and an investigation, and concludes with a judgment or procedure to redress or grant remedies to a victim. This methodology builds on the structural and functional conditions of the security, justice, and penitentiary systems of countries, as well as information on human rights violations. Given that information on these issues is incomplete or limited in many countries, for this GII edition we made an additional effort to complete outstanding information from the UNODC databases and we were able to calculate the impunity index of 69 countries, ten more than the GII-2015 edition. The new countries we included in the GII are: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Grenade, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Kenya, India, Peru, Dominican Republic, United Kingdom, and Venezuela. We did not include Bahamas, Cyprus, Guyana, and Jamaica in this edition, as they do not have updated information.

The GII has three dimensions: structural, functional, and human rights. The measuring range is 0-100, where zero means inexistent impunity and 100 is the highest level of impunity in a given period.

It is important to clarify that the values of the GII-2015 and the GII-2017⁵ are not comparable in statistical terms due to: 1) the methodological adjustments in the most recent estimation; 2) the inclusion of more countries for analysis and; 3) the variations in the human rights indicator. Despite this, the index is a useful resource to identify impunity levels amongst the countries, analyze variations in each case and remark structural and functional conditions in the countries whose impunity index changes or stays in the same levels for both periods.

Similarly to the GII-2015 edition, Croatia is the country with the lowest impunity index (36.01), ranking 69th in comparison with the rest of the countries analyzed. The Philippines is ranked at the other end of the index, meaning that it is the country with the highest impunity index (75.60) (see Graph 1).

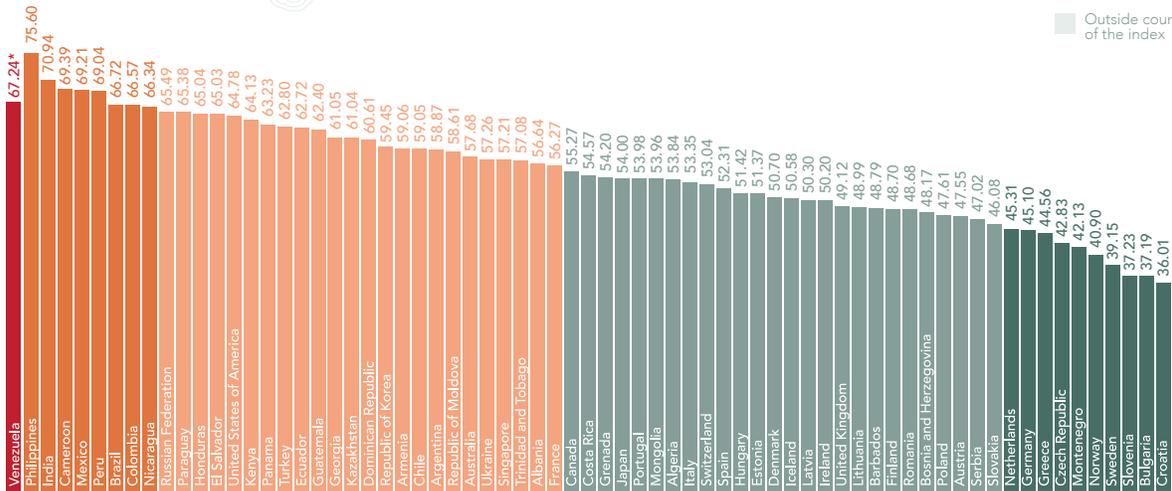
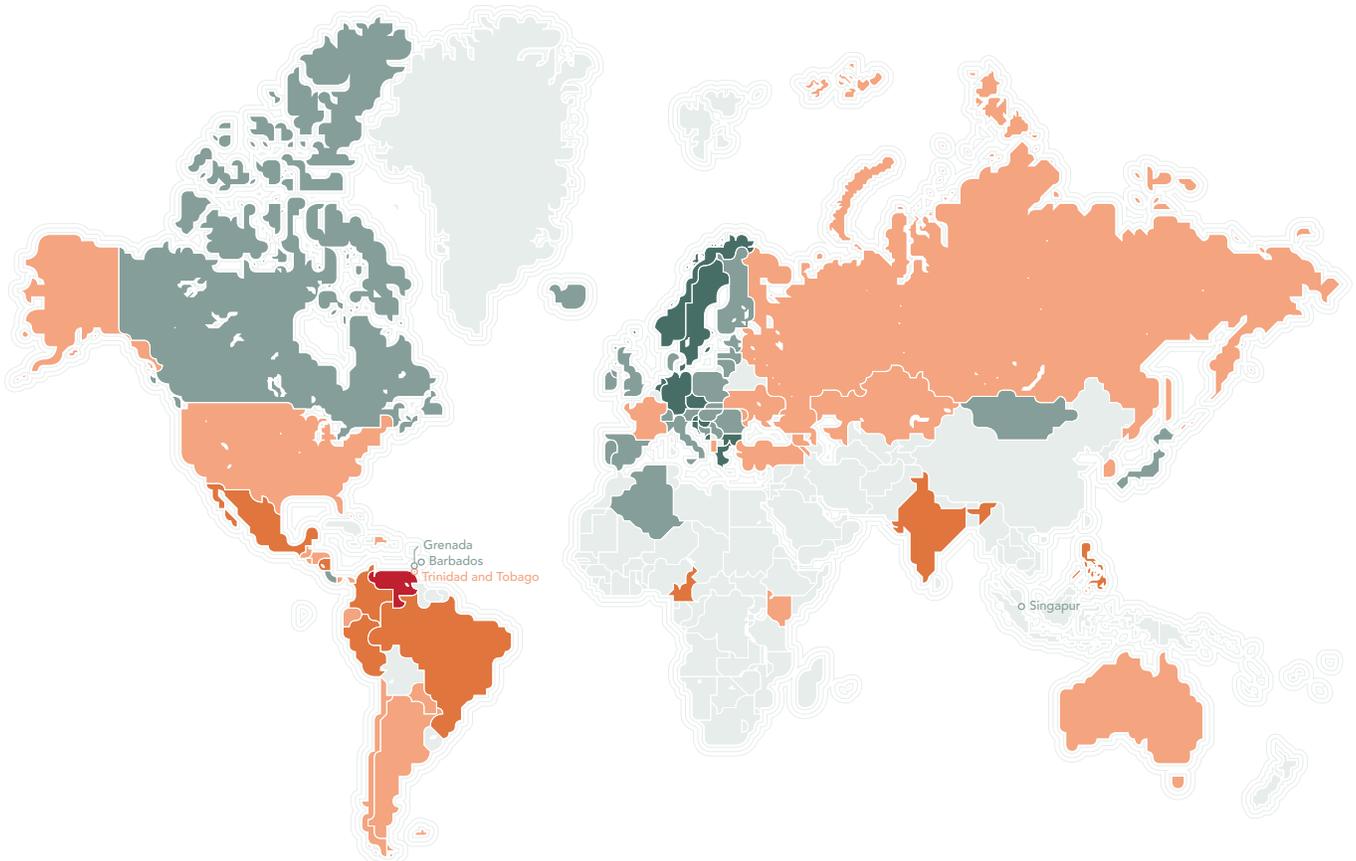
The countries with the lowest impunity levels are in Europe, while the countries with the highest impunity levels tend to be in the Americas (see Map 1).

⁵ Due to the nature and the procedure to report the information used to calculate the GII, there is a three-year gap between the publication year, 2017, and the most updated information, that for this edition corresponds to year 2014.

Map 1. 2017 Global Impunity Index

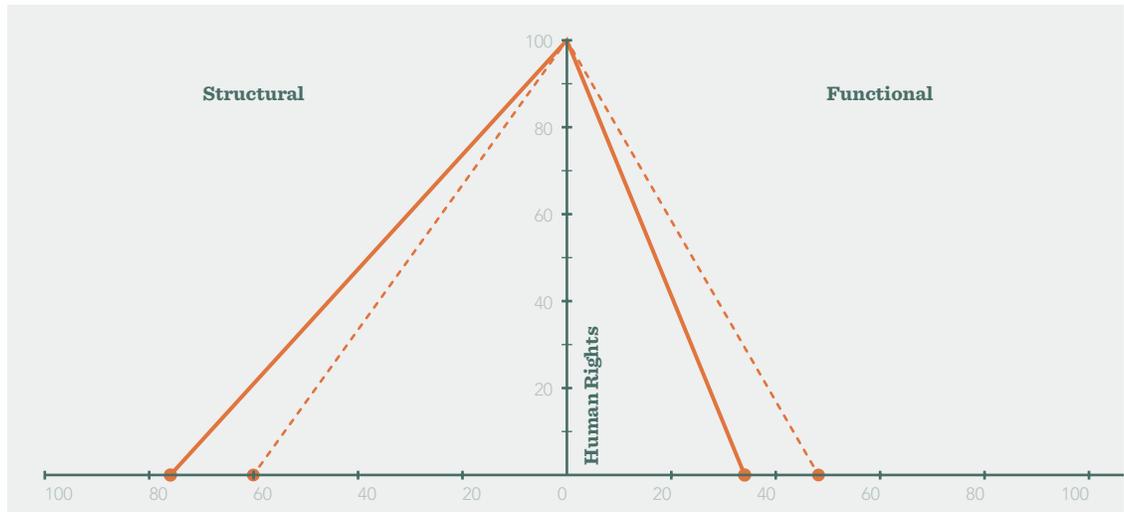
GII-2017 GLOBAL IMPUNITY INDEX

high  low



Outside countries of the index

Graph 1. Prism of global impunity 2017



3.2. Index Dimensions

One of the advantages of the GII is that it is possible to break it down per dimensions, allowing a thorough examination of them and of the variables that define the impunity index while analyzing the chain of impunity. For instance, Austria has a high index in the structural component-security system (ESS) and it has a low index in the functional component-security system (FSS) (see Chart 1), showing that while the country has fairly sufficient resources to deliver justice, in practice authorities' performance is not optimal.

Dominican Republic is an interesting example: it has a low index (37.25) in the structural dimension-security system (FSS), but the structural dimension-justice system (ESJ) has an index of 90.26 (see Chart 1), indicating a lack of resources to deliver justice, and even when it has an adequate "installed capacity" in security, the next link of the chain makes it difficult to fully guarantee access to justice. (See chart on next page).

Chart 1. GII and dimensions 2017

Chart 1. GII and dimensions 2017								
Relative position	Region	Country	GII 2017	Structural		Functional		Human Rights
				Security system	Justice system	Security system	Justice system	
69	Europe	Croatia	36.01	52.34	22.94	39.02	26.21	39.55
68	Europe	Bulgaria	37.19	59.09	0.00	40.03	22.65	64.21
67	Europe	Slovenia	37.23	62.16	21.56	43.71	23.23	35.50
66	Europe	Sweden	39.15	29.67	62.78	33.87	28.10	41.31
65	Europe	Norway	40.90	57.91	76.74	30.64	22.17	17.06
64	Europe	Montenegro	42.13	51.89	30.19	37.17	28.78	62.62
63	Europe	Czech Republic	42.83	58.23	51.26	43.01	23.39	38.25
62	Europe	Greece	44.56	60.43	37.91	32.25	30.46	61.76
61	Europe	Germany	45.10	59.87	57.28	48.32	22.08	37.97
60	Europe	Netherlands	45.31	53.17	77.36	47.48	19.87	28.68
59	Europe	Slovakia	46.08	58.21	57.52	40.05	24.00	50.64
58	Europe	Serbia	47.02	59.34	44.70	39.52	26.41	65.12
57	Europe	Austria	47.55	62.14	50.96	49.97	26.64	48.03
56	Europe	Poland	47.61	64.93	56.46	40.56	22.37	53.75
55	Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina	48.17	55.27	52.82	44.09	24.57	64.11
54	Europe	Romania	48.68	65.71	40.47	47.00	22.76	67.46
53	Europe	Finland	48.70	61.18	70.20	50.07	26.12	35.93
52	America	Barbados	48.79	55.34	87.13	24.40	22.38	54.70
51	Europe	Lithuania	48.99	64.02	56.29	46.52	23.48	54.65
50	Europe	United Kingdom	49.12	63.63	89.37	19.97	26.82	45.82
49	Europe	Ireland	50.20	54.73	96.03	24.53	31.54	44.18
48	Europe	Latvia	50.30	56.58	63.85	39.77	30.42	60.88
47	Europe	Iceland	50.58	59.98	78.72	84.98	29.22	0.00
46	Europe	Denmark	50.70	54.86	77.76	49.86	32.64	38.35
45	Europe	Estonia	51.37	61.33	71.18	51.16	27.69	45.50
44	Europe	Hungary	51.42	71.59	51.29	44.93	28.28	61.03
43	Europe	Spain	52.31	57.48	81.64	45.73	24.63	52.08
42	Europe	Switzerland	53.04	61.44	74.07	49.38	34.49	45.82
41	Europe	Italy	53.35	51.34	69.12	48.04	32.46	65.79
40	Africa	Algeria	53.84	60.09	77.64	32.07	23.27	76.12
39	Asia	Mongolia	53.96	62.10	73.22	40.35	25.15	68.97
38	Europe	Portugal	53.98	61.25	71.75	46.43	25.83	64.64
37	Asia	Japan	54.00	66.93	96.89	31.24	24.31	50.65

Chart 1. GII and dimensions 2017

Relative position	Region	Country	GII 2017	Structural		Functional		Human Rights
				Security system	Justice system	Security system	Justice system	
36	America	Grenada	54.20	58.21	88.96	28.82	42.12	52.87
35	America	Costa Rica	54.57	73.97	54.18	49.92	28.06	66.70
34	America	Canada	55.27	63.94	88.96	47.13	32.91	43.44
33	Europe	France	56.27	64.46	86.47	50.61	28.60	51.22
32	Europe	Albania	56.64	58.92	80.00	40.04	34.92	69.33
31	America	Trinidad and Tobago	57.08	49.07	90.23	10.15	64.61	71.35
30	Asia	Singapore	57.21	70.97	99.20	46.98	19.88	49.01
29	Europe	Ukraine	57.26	65.24	69.19	40.45	25.37	86.03
28	Oceania	Australia	57.68	72.56	94.07	45.81	31.63	44.32
27	Europe	Republic of Moldova	58.61	67.25	85.38	36.71	27.57	76.13
26	America	Argentina	58.87	45.98	93.13	47.83	37.88	69.52
25	America	Chile	59.05	66.14	83.70	49.25	27.99	68.17
24	Asia	Armenia	59.06	57.63	88.81	36.51	29.93	82.44
23	Asia	Republic of Korea	59.45	69.14	92.40	47.35	30.82	57.55
22	America	Dominican Republic	60.61	37.25	90.26	47.62	39.22	88.68
21	Asia	Kazakhstan	61.04	67.73	79.35	46.05	25.28	86.80
20	Asia	Georgia	61.05	66.61	90.76	49.49	23.61	74.80
19	America	Guatemala	62.40	78.78	94.12	43.10	20.50	75.52
18	America	Ecuador	62.72	71.55	88.96	40.46	37.48	75.16
17	Asia	Turkey	62.80	59.31	78.21	56.86	27.55	92.07
16	America	Panama	63.23	71.35	87.39	47.52	42.98	66.91
15	Africa	Kenya	64.13	73.47	99.67	18.54	35.90	93.06
14	America	United States of America	64.78	72.87	83.35	50.22	37.24	80.24
13	America	El Salvador	65.03	84.45	82.73	45.95	29.81	82.22
12	America	Honduras	65.04	78.04	83.18	40.62	38.23	85.12
11	America	Paraguay	65.38	75.13	81.34	44.23	45.63	80.57
10	Europe	Russian Federation	65.49	56.46	60.64	87.68	25.60	97.09
9	America	Nicaragua	66.34	80.27	100.00	44.22	24.49	82.75
8	America	Colombia	66.57	72.80	84.26	47.24	31.55	96.98
7	America	Brazil	66.72	73.76	88.96	38.93	34.77	97.15
6	America	Venezuela	67.24	73.62	88.96	38.13	46.03	89.47
5	America	Peru	69.04	78.63	97.00	46.13	39.26	84.19
4	America	Mexico	69.21	68.14	94.70	47.51	35.72	100.00
3	Africa	Cameroon	69.39	80.12	93.81	49.18	39.91	83.94
2	Asia	India	70.94	75.70	88.96	48.22	42.86	98.95
1	Asia	Philippines	75.60	94.06	99.07	44.64	42.22	97.99

In general terms, there are few countries with a balance in all dimensions. If we compare countries and dimensions, Croatia, Slovakia, and Norway have an even distribution; in contrast, countries like the United States, Panama or the Republic of Korea have more heterogeneous behaviors and for that reason their ranking in the GII is related with issue in a specific dimension. On the contrary, countries like Mexico and the Philippines have problems in all the dimensions (see Diagram 1).

Diagram 1. Positioning by dimension

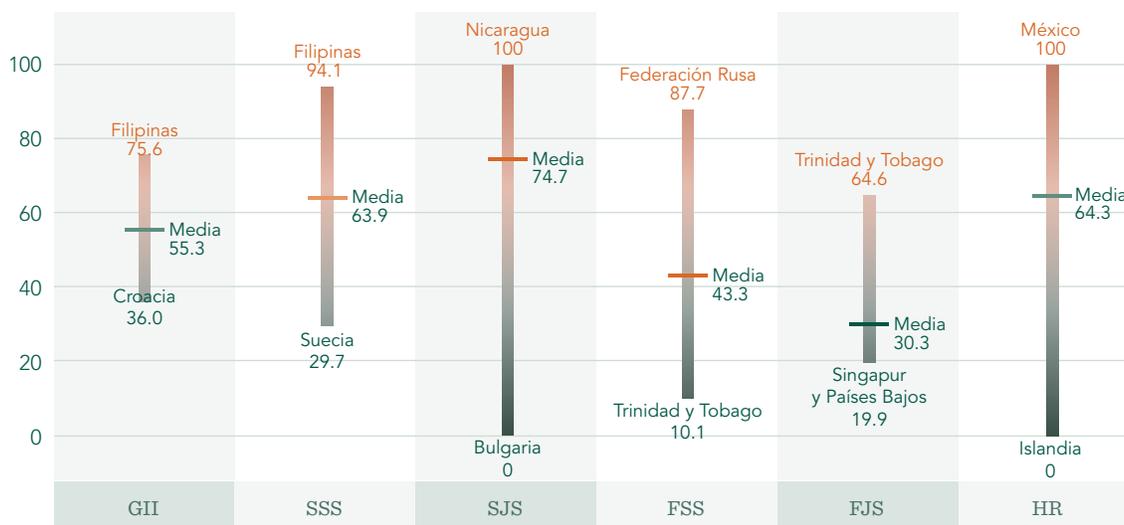
Region	Country	Structural		Functional		Human Rights	
		Security system	Justice system	Security system	Justice system		
Europe	Croatia	63	67	53	44	61	
Europe	Bulgaria	48	69	50	62	37	
Europe	Slovenia	35	68	40	60	66	
Europe	Sweden	69	52	59	35	60	
Europe	Norway	53	43	63	65	68	
Europe	Montenegro	64	66	56	32	39	
Europe	Czech Republic	50	61	42	58	63	
Europe	Greece	42	65	60	27	40	
Europe	Germany	45	55	15	66	64	
Europe	Netherlands	62	42	22	69	67	
Europe	Slovakia	52	54	48	55	51	
Europe	Serbia	46	63	52	43	35	
Europe	Austria	36	62	8	42	53	
Europe	Poland	30	56	44	64	46	
Europe	Bosnia and Herzegovina	59	59	39	52	38	
Europe	Romania	28	64	26	61	31	
Europe	Finland	41	48	7	45	65	
America	Barbados	58	26	66	63	44	
Europe	Lithuania	32	57	28	57	45	
Europe	United Kingdom	34	17	67	41	55	
Europe	Ireland	61	7	65	25	58	
Europe	Latvia	56	51	51	28	42	
Europe	Iceland	44	38	2	31	69	
Europe	Denmark	60	40	10	21	62	
Europe	Estonia	39	47	4	38	56	
Europe	Hungary	17	60	35	34	41	
Europe	Spain	55	34	34	51	48	
Europe	Switzerland	38	44	12	19	54	
Europe	Italy	65	50	17	22	34	
Africa	Algeria	43	41	61	59	22	

Diagram 1. Positioning by dimension							
Region	Country	Structural		Functional		Human Rights	
		Security system	Justice system	Security system	Justice system		
Asia	Mongolia	37	45	47	50	29	
Europe	Portugal	40	46	29	46	36	
Asia	Japan	25	6	62	54	50	
America	Grenada	51	18	64	7	47	
America	Costa Rica	10	58	9	36	33	
America	Canada	33	18	25	20	59	
Europe	France	31	27	5	33	49	
Europe	Albania	49	36	49	17	28	
America	Trinidad and Tobago	66	16	69	1	26	
Asia	Singapore	20	3	27	68	52	
Europe	Ukraine	29	49	46	48	12	
Oceania	Australia	16	10	33	23	57	
Europe	Republic of Moldova	24	28	57	39	21	
America	Argentina	67	12	18	12	27	
America	Chile	27	30	13	37	30	
Asia	Armenia	54	24	58	29	17	
Asia	Republic of Korea	21	13	23	26	43	
America	Dominican Republic	68	15	19	10	10	
Asia	Kazakhstan	23	37	31	49	11	
Asia	Georgia	26	14	11	56	25	
America	Guatemala	5	9	41	67	23	
America	Ecuador	18	18	45	13	24	
Asia	Turkey	47	39	3	40	8	
America	Panama	19	25	20	4	32	
Africa	Kenya	13	2	68	15	7	
America	United States of America	14	31	6	14	20	
America	El Salvador	2	33	32	30	18	
America	Honduras	7	32	43	11	13	
America	Paraguay	9	35	37	3	19	
Europe	Russian Federation	57	53	1	47	5	
America	Nicaragua	3	1	38	53	16	
America	Colombia	15	29	24	24	6	
America	Brazil	11	18	54	18	4	
America	Venezuela	12	18	55	2	9	
America	Peru	6	5	30	9	14	
America	Mexico	22	8	21	16	1	
Africa	Cameroon	4	11	14	8	15	
Asia	India	8	18	16	5	2	
Asia	Philippines	1	4	36	6	3	

3.3. Overall Maximum and Minimum Values, per Region and per Dimension

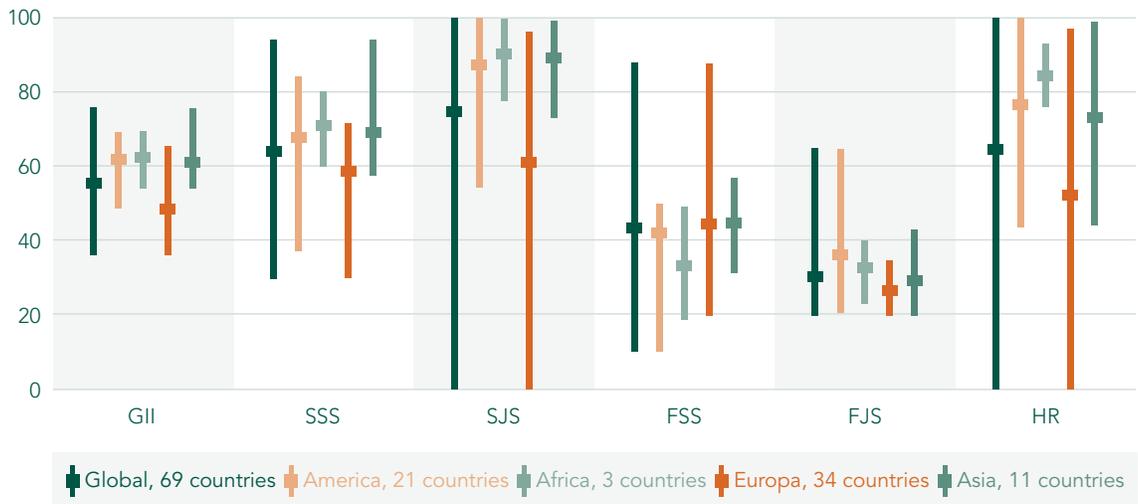
GII's dispersion ranges between 75.6 and 36, with an impunity average of 55.3—while for each dimension the variance is much higher. Nevertheless, it is important to take into consideration that the ESJ and DH dimensions only have one sub dimension and, therefore, their ranks represent an absolute value from 0 to 100 and there is no manner to distribute their weight between the value of other sub dimensions, as in the case of ESS, FS, and FSJ (see Graph 2).

Graph 2. **GII-2017 and Dimensions, 69 Countries (Maximum, Average, and Minimum Value)**



At regional level, Europe is the continent with the highest dispersion; there are no major inconsistencies in the countries from Africa, although it is the second group with the highest impunity levels. Asia is the continent where the lower impunity level is close to the average of the 69 countries and it also includes the country with the highest impunity level. Finally, in the Americas, the differences between values are lower but impunity levels are high and very high. Likewise, as we mentioned in GII's 2015 edition, the Americas have high impunity levels along with deep socioeconomic inequalities (also see Le Clercq, Chaúdez y Rodríguez, 2016) (see Graph 3).

Graph 3. **GII-2017 Maximum, Average, and minimum Values per Region**

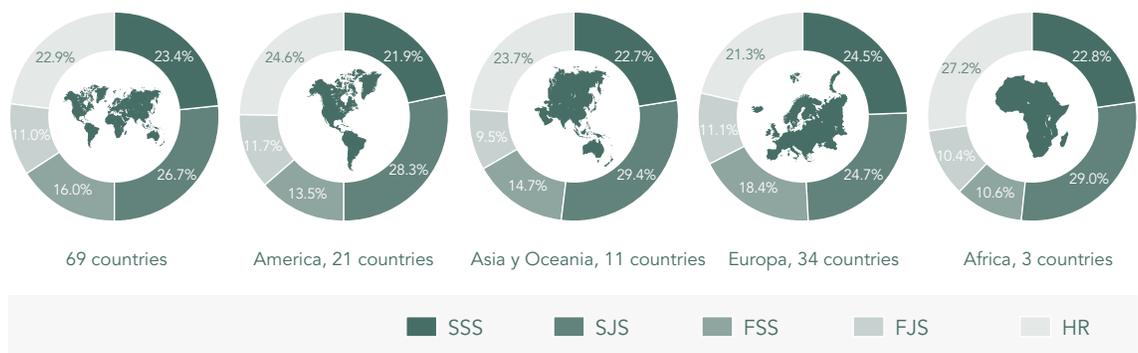


The Americas and Asia have similarities in each GII dimension, which is to say that the major contribution is in the ESJ and the lowest in the FSJ dimension, meaning that the main weakness of the justice system is the capacity of such system to process the reported crimes (see Graph 4). However, it should be noted that both in GII’s 2015 and 2017 edition the ESJ dimension shows the worst performance in all countries, expressed in a higher negative average; this means that there is a global trend to have inadequate institutional schemes and insufficient capacities that translate into problems in the functioning of the system.

Unlike other continents, in Europe the FSS element has more weight meaning an average weakness in the performance in the prosecution of crimes in those countries when compared with other dimensions.

Africa stands out for the importance of violations of the right to physical integrity (DH or Human Rights) amounting to almost a third part of the average impunity throughout the region, which is consistent with the social and political instability in many countries of the continent. The Americas is the continent ranked as the second with the worst performance in human rights, a serious problem as it reflects the average for 21 countries included in the sample.

Graph 4. **GII-2017 Maximum, Average, and Minimum Values per Region**



Source: Global Impunity Index, Center of Studies on Impunity and Justice (Índice Global de Impunidad, Centro de Estudios de Impunidad y Justicia)

3.4. Results per Region

3.4.1. Africa

The GII includes three countries from Africa: Algeria, Kenya, and Cameroon, representing different levels of human development in such continent. Algeria is a country with a high index of human development (IHD)⁶ ranking 3rd in Africa and 83th worldwide. Kenya has an intermediate IHD, ranking 146th; and Cameroon has a low IHD, ranking 153th out of 167 countries.

Available and reliable information on African countries is difficult to get, particularly on the criminal justice system. However, for this GII's edition the addition of this continent was fundamental, even if this involved countries representing a standardized measure of wealth, which allows us to get an idea of the ranks of African countries.

The GII average for the three African countries is 62.45 (see Chart 2). The rank of each country coincides with their human development index—the country with the lowest level of impunity is Algeria, followed by Kenya, and Cameroon is the country with the highest impunity levels (see Graph 5).

Note: when a variable reads “variable with imputation” it means that we had to impute it for all countries of the region; if there is a value available in at least one country, that is the value we reported.

The GII values rank between 53.84 and 69.39 with a low dispersion in its dimensions: approximately 20 points in average for each one of them. The FJS dimension has the highest variability although it is the one with the lowest values; the ESJ and DH dimensions have the highest values in their indicator and, therefore, they are the dimensions contributing the most to the GII of the region (see Graph 6).

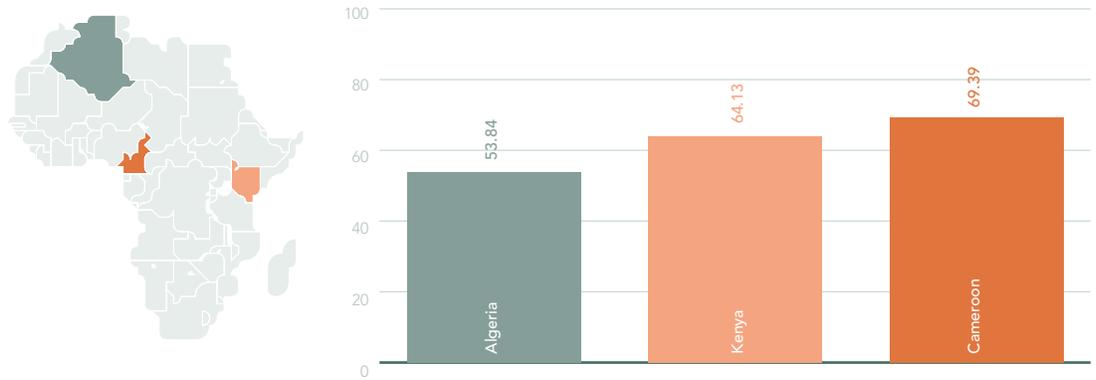
The shape of their prism shows an imbalance in the criminal justice system, particularly in the structural part, with a high component of violations to the physical integrity of individuals, with levels amongst the highest worldwide. The main problem is the lack of material and human resources to prosecute crimes and deliver justice, hindering the crime-punishment process in a context with a high tolerance to human rights violations. Apparently, those that are taken before the justice system will be judged as the functionality is relatively high, although it is also very likely that they will fall victim to abuses by State agents (see Graph 7).

⁶ These estimations correspond to 2015, and were published by the United Nations Development Program (<http://hdr.undp.org/es/data>).

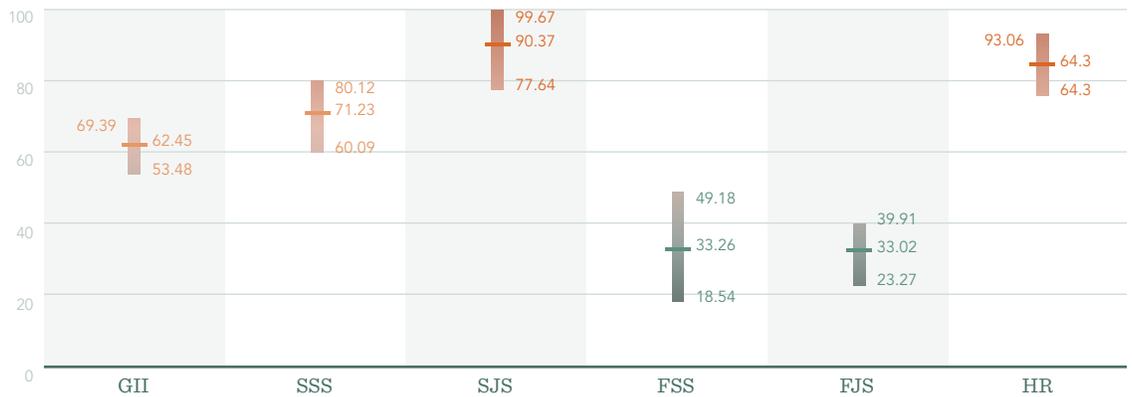
Chart 2. **GII and Dimensions in Africa**

GII Chart and Dimensions		Africa's Average	
GII-2017	62.45	Prison staff divided by prisoners in prisons	0.31
Structural security system	71.23	Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	6.64
Structural justice system	90.37	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	4.63
Functional security system	33.26	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	variable with imputation
Functional justice system	33.02	Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	0.37
Human rights dimension	84.38	Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.45
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	175.12	Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.88
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.35	Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	227.88
Prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity	0.42	Human rights score	-0.41

Graph 5. **GII in Countries of Africa**

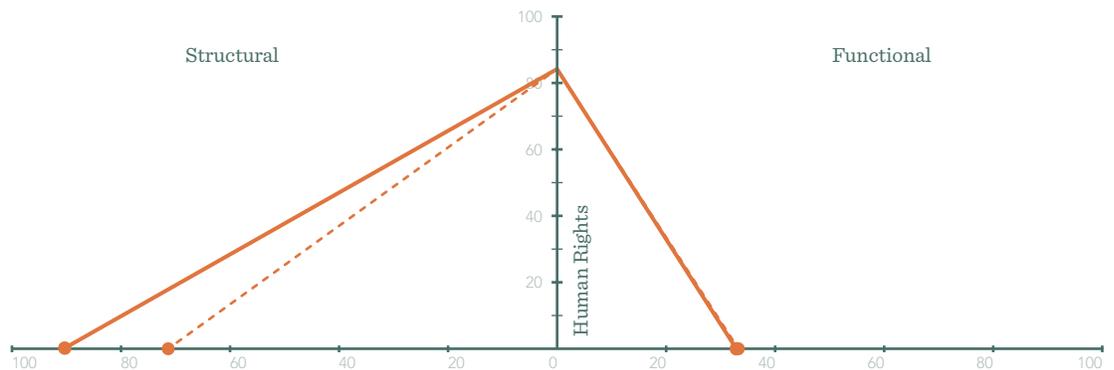


Graph 6. **GII-2017 Maximum, Average, Minimum Values**



Graph 7. **2017 Impunity Prism**

Justice System
Security System



3.4.2. The Americas

The GII includes 21 countries from the Americas, three more than the last edition. The GII average in the region is 62.01, with the following values in each dimension: ESS 68.06, ESJ 84.22, FSS 41.88, FSJ 36.14, and DH 76.75 (see Chart 3).

The five countries with the highest impunity levels are Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil, and Colombia, while the countries with the lowest impunity levels are Barbados, Grenade, Costa Rica, Canada, and Trinidad and Tobago (see Graph 8).

The GII values rank between 48.79 and 69.21 with a high dispersion in its dimensions. ESJ and DH dimensions reach values of 100, meaning that this region has the highest values for these dimensions amongst the 69 countries included in the index (see Graph 9). These results show, again, the unequal conditions prevailing in the region, not only amongst countries but also within each country. These disparities are an obstacle to economic and social development in the region. Progress in some indicators does not necessarily mean progress in others.

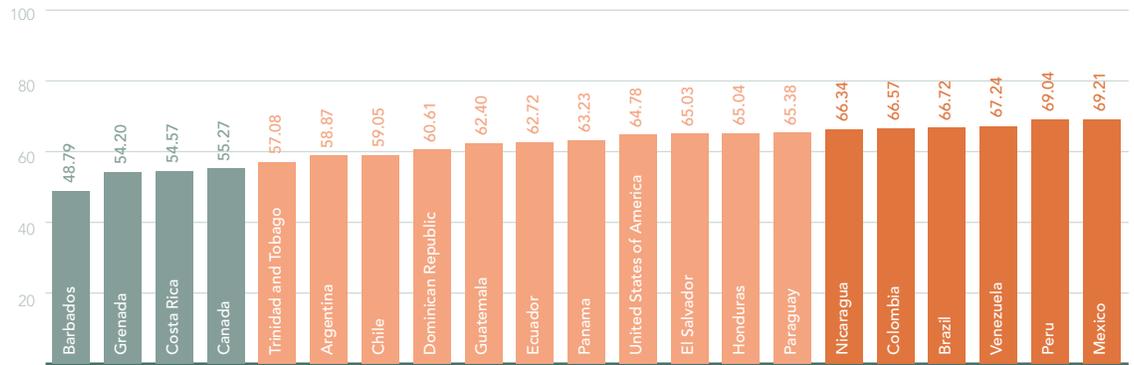
The impunity prism in the Americas shows — as in the case of Africa — a disparity in the criminal justice system, particularly in the structural aspect; this is, criminal justice systems of the region do not have material and human resources to prosecute and try crimes. This is an obstacle for the crime-punishment process within a context with high levels of violations to physical integrity of individuals (see Graph 10).

THE AMERICAS

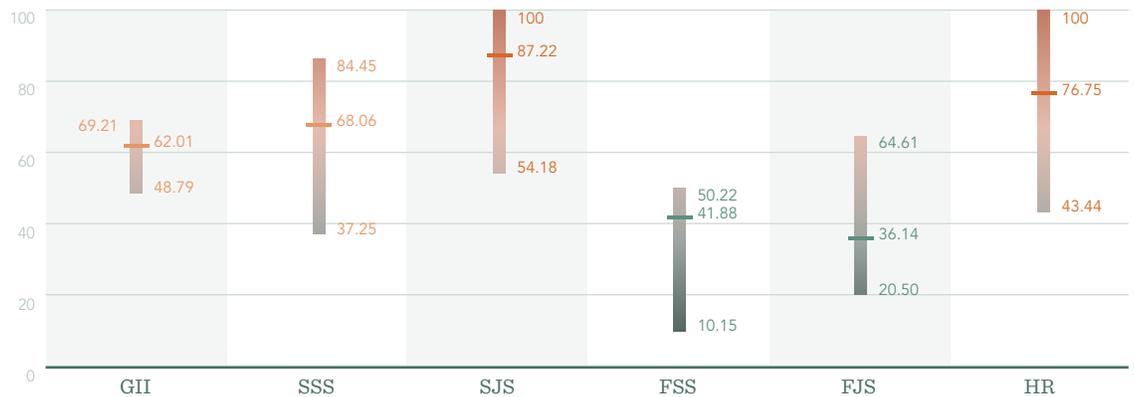
Chart 3.
GII and Dimensions in the Americas

GII Chart and Dimensions		Americas' Average	
GII-2017	62.01	Prison staff divided by prisoners in prisons	0.34
Structural security system	68.06	Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	8.73
Structural justice system	87.22	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	0.48
Functional security system	41.88	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	26.16
Functional justice system	36.14	Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	0.39
Human rights dimension	76.75	Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	6.20
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	339.53	Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	3.21
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.66	Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	39.99
Prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity	0.53	Human rights score	-0.02

Graph 8.
GII in Countries of the Americas

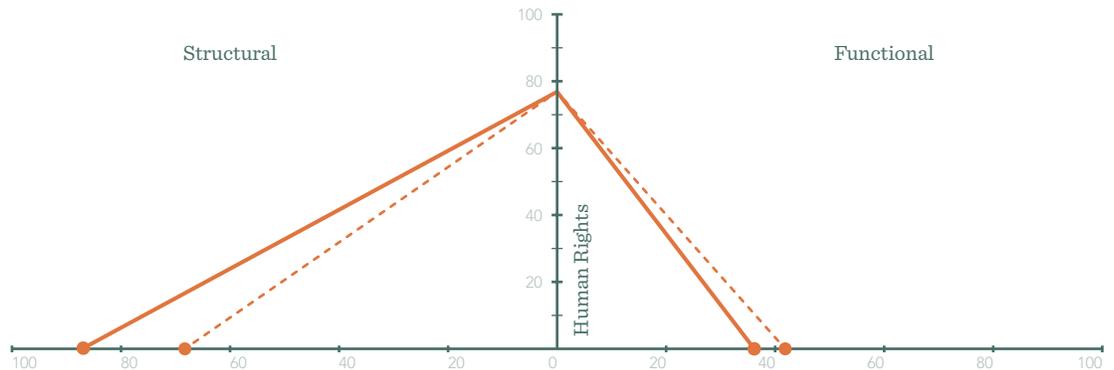


Graph 9.
GII-2017 Maximum, Average, Minimum Values



Graph 10.
2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System
Security System



3.4.3. Asia-Pacific

The GII includes 10 countries from Asia and we also included Australia that, although in Oceania, we had the relevant information to calculate its index. The average index in the region is 61.16, with dimensions: 69.34 on ESS, 89.18 on ESJ, 44.86 on FSS, 29.39 on FSJ, and 73.05 on DH (see Chart 4).

The countries with the highest impunity levels are the Philippines, India, and Turkey—the first two also are the countries with the highest impunity levels worldwide; while the countries with the lowest impunity levels in the region are Mongolia, Japan, and Singapore (see Graph 11).

The GII values rank between 53.96 and 75.60 with a high dispersion in the DH component that fluctuates between 44.32 and 98.95. The maximum values of the ESS, ESJ, and DH dimensions have values close to 100 (see Graph 12).

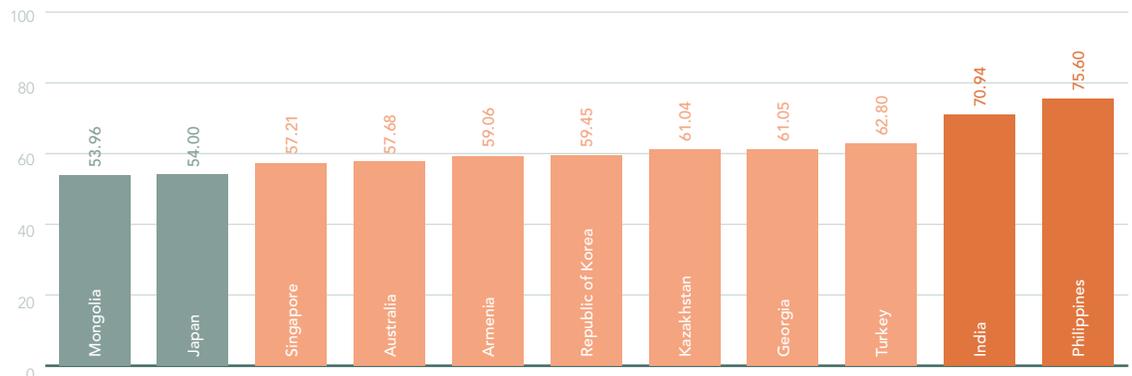
The impunity prism in Asia shows an unbalance in the criminal justice system, particularly in the structural component mostly due to the lack of resources in the justice system (see Graph 13).

ASIA-PACIFIC

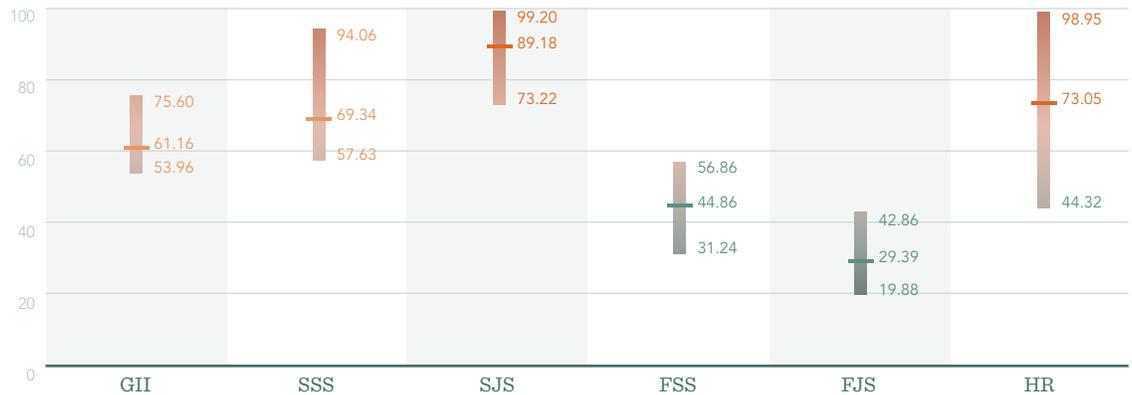
Chart 4. **GII and Dimensions in Asia and Oceania**

GII Chart and Dimensions		Americas' Average	
GII-2017	61.16	Prison staff divided by prisoners in prisons	0.26
Structural security system	69.34	Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	7.30
Structural justice system	89.18	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	0.92
Functional security system	44.86	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	108.29
Functional justice system	29.39	Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	0.28
Human rights dimension	73.05	Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.76
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	234.32	Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	6.94
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.16	Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	85.10
Prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity	0.25	Human rights score	0.17

Graph 11. **GII in Countries of Asia and Oceania**

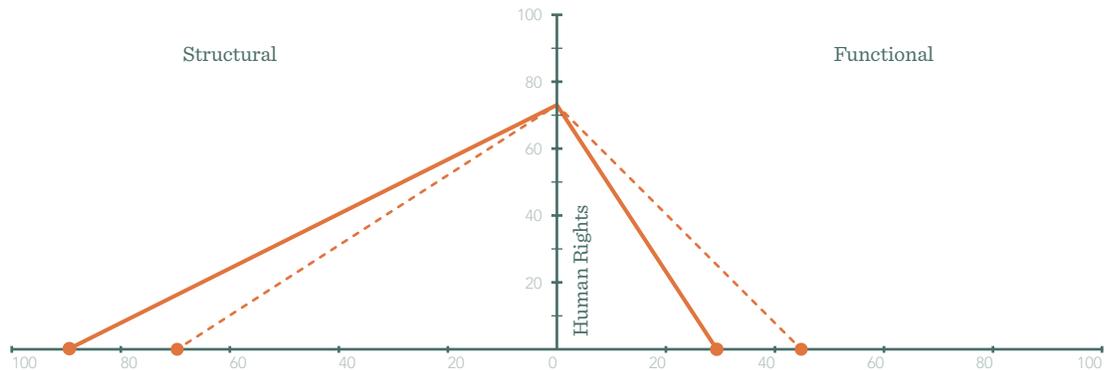


Graph 12 **GII-2017 Maximum, Average, Minimum Values**



Graph 13. **2017 Impunity Prism**

Justice System
Security System



3.4.4 Europe

The GII includes 34 countries, only one more than the last estimation. In this region it is easier to find reliable information on the prevailing conditions within countries. The average GII for the region is 48.64 and it is the lowest one when compared with other regions. The index on each dimension is: 58.89 for the ESS, 61.00 ESJ, 44.52 FSS, 26.75 FSJ, and 52.07 DH, this last dimension is the lowest worldwide (see Chart 5).

The countries with the highest impunity levels are the Russian Federation, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Albania, and France. At the opposite end we have Croatia, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Sweden, and Norway, being the countries with the lowest impunity levels in the region and worldwide (see Graph 14).

Due to historic reasons, different development, political, economic, and social conditions coexist in Europe. This is reflected in the values of the GII and its dimensions in the 34 countries under analysis.

The GII values rank between 36.01 and 65.49 with a very high dispersion within its dimensions, particularly in the ESJ dimension that fluctuates between 0 and 96.03 and the DH dimension that varies between 0 and 97.09 (see Graph 15).

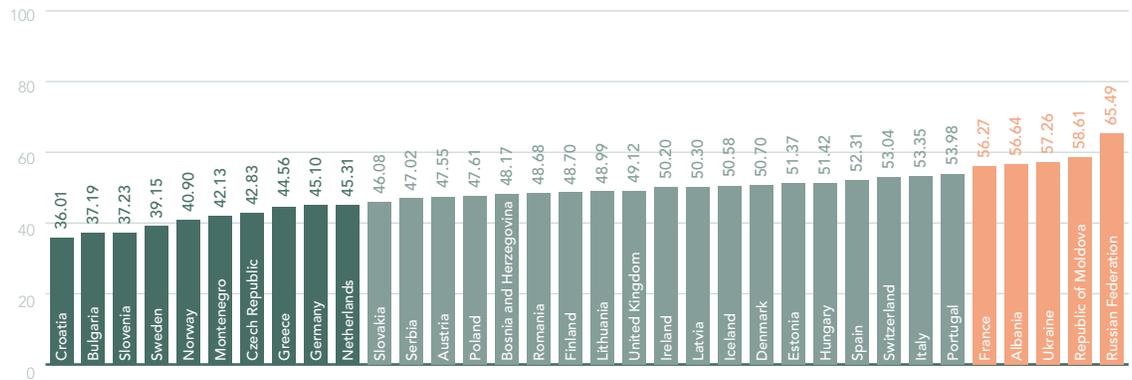
The impunity prism for Europe shows more balance between the structural and functional dimensions when compared with other regions in the world. The distance measuring the violation to individual's integrity is also reduced. The axis of security and justice in the structural component are practically at the same level; in the functional component the axis of the security system shows a better performance (see Graph 16).

EUROPE

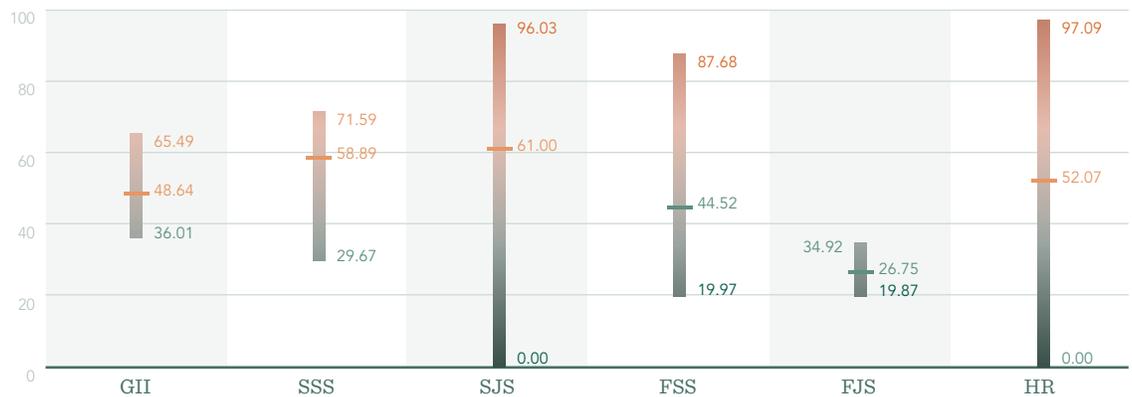
Chart 5. **GII and Dimensions in Europe**

GII Chart and Dimensions		Americas' Average	
GII-2017	48.64	Prison staff divided by prisoners in prisons	0.55
Structural security system	58.89	Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	23.23
Structural justice system	61.00	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	0.78
Functional security system	44.52	Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	90.90
Functional justice system	26.75	Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	0.21
Human rights dimension	52.07	Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.32
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	342.11	Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	10.00
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.99	Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	42.13
Prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity	0.54	Human rights score	1.25

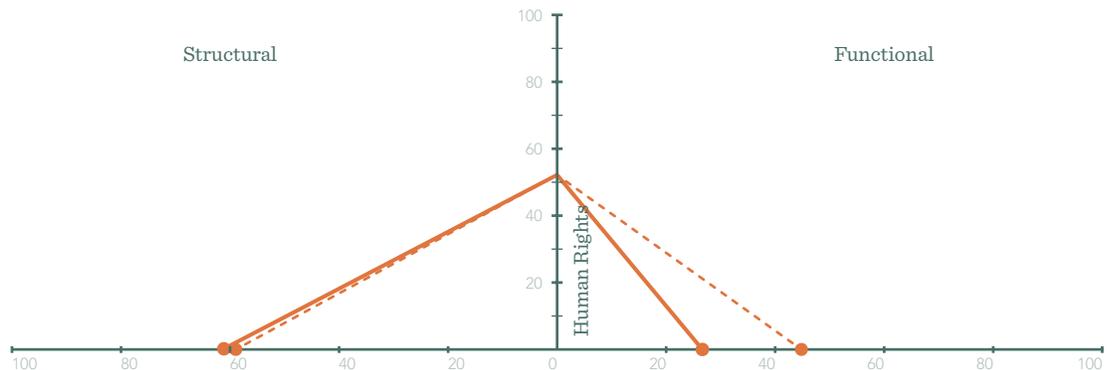
Graph 14. **GII in Countries of Europe**



Graph 15. **GII-2017 Maximum, Average, Minimum Values**



Graph 16. **2017 Impunity Prism**



3.5. New Countries Included in the 2017 Edition

In the 2015 edition, the Global Impunity Index analyzed 59 countries from the 193 United Nations Member States. The criterion to include a country for analysis was the availability of information reported to the UNODC database on their security, justice and penitentiary systems, using as base year 2012.

The analysis team of the CESIJ confirmed that some countries have made an effort to upload their information to the aforementioned UN database and that they have updated the information for years 2013 and 2014. Unfortunately, two-thirds of the countries still have problems in presenting statistics on the matter, which is an additional challenge to the UN in the context on the measurement of Goal 16 of the Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals that includes goals on peace, justice, and strong institutions.

The GII-2017 research team was able to increase the countries for analysis by crossing updated information from countries that are members to the UNODC, using statistical information from multilateral information systems such as EUROJUST and EUROSTAT and the OAS and, finally, gathering information from public and official statistics of the most recent States' websites.

The following is a summary of the information we gathered as well as the analysis of the shortcomings and progress in the fight against impunity that we observed in some countries that we have included in the GII-2017.

Australia

Australia improved the availability of information on its security and justice system, when compared with the first edition of the Global Impunity Index (GII-2015). The most updated information on the databases of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) was on years 2013 and 2014. As to the structural dimension of the security system we found one of the four indicators of the GII-2017: Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants, which in 2013 was 263.4 and in 2014 was 266.6.

Regarding the functional dimension of the security system we only had access to one variable of the GII: Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police, with the following numbers: 391, 184 in 2013 and 405,692 in 2014, respectively. As to the justice system we were able to gather information on the structural dimension: Judges per 100,000 inhabitants: 4.6 (2013, 2014). Finally, we had information on three variables of the functional dimension of the justice system: prisoners divided by individuals convicted: 7,486 (2014), percentage of Individuals detained without judgment: 24% (2014) and Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides: 134 (2013) and 125 (2014).

The improvement on the information sent from Australia to the United Nations has several explanations. First, the effort to counter the bad image of the country due to the inadequate treatment to refugees and, second, the goal of becoming a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council for the period 2018-2020. Both situations were decisive for Australia to report new and important information for analysis.

Belgium

The gathering of information to calculate the variables of the Global Impunity Index (GII) for Belgium was complicated. The political and social problems of this country seem to affect the country's will to report information to the United Nations. The structural inconveniences of the country lead to a fragmentation of social interest: in the north Dutch-speaking population and in the south francophone population. The 541-days interim government between 2010 and 2011 caused distrust towards this country at international level.

Regarding the search and gathering of information on the GII's security and justice system, we used as reference the database of the UNODC and we conducted additional research in the Eurostat database to find as many variables as possible. As to the structural dimension of Belgium's security system we obtained information for two of the four variables: police officers per 100,000 inhabitants, 338, for 2013; prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity, 87.04, (2013). The information on the functional dimension of the security system is the following: individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police 1,952.91 (2013) and 1,871.31 (2014). We found information for two variables of the functional dimension of the justice system: prisoners divided by individuals convicted 3,600 (2014) and percentage of individuals detained without judgment 30% (2014).

Brazil

Brazil was one of the countries in Latin America that we did not include in the 2015 edition of the Global Impunity Index due to lack of sufficient statistical information, as there was only available information to calculate six or less indicators, resulting in its classification as a country with statistical impunity and structural problems, with a government that needs to increase its efforts to report statistical data.

It is one of the four countries with a surface greater than 7 million km², a population of over 100 million inhabitants and a GDP above a billion dollars (Editorial Estrada, 2017). Today, it is not possible to talk about Brazil without addressing corruption and the relevant consequences prevailing within the country. For many years Brazil positioned itself as a leader in the region, paired with an increased economic development and reduction of poverty. However, over the past years its economy has collapsed and the strength of its institutions has been affected due to corruption scandals and impunity.

The corruption issues in Brazil allow making an exhaustive analysis of how it has affected its political, economic, and justice systems in both its functional and structural dimensions. The Petrobras case has been the most relevant corruption case. It involved government officials and businessmen and it was because of this case that the former president Dilma Rousseff was impeached and that the former president Luiz Inácio "Lula" da Silva is also under investigation.

The corruption scheme that went on for at least 10 years, involved major contractors bribing high-rank executives, and government officials in Brazil and in other countries. Such bribes amounted 1 to 5 % of the overall amount of multimillionaire contracts. Bribes were paid through financial intermediaries, including those under investigation in the first stage (*El Financiero*, 2016).

While corruption has been an endemic problem in Brazil for decades, an investigation of this scope could be encouraging. This investigation was the result of a long and complex process to create anti-corruption laws and it was possible thanks to the institutions enforcing those laws. Lula played an important role in setting the grounds for this process, empowered civil society and strengthened the judiciary. Rousseff enacted the laws allowing that in corruption cases suspects and companies that act as informants for criminal investigations receive flexible convictions, allowing investigations to continue (Barbassa, 2016). These institutional changes will probably improve the impunity and corruption indicators in the future.

Guatemala

The International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) was the result of an agreement between the United Nations (UN) and the government of Guatemala (CICIG, 2006). It provides assistance to the Attorney General's Office in high profile cases as well as technical assistance to government institutions. It has also provided support in over 50 cases that are in an investigation stage or in court, and it has obtained twenty convictions.

In January 2012, Otto Pérez Molina took office in Guatemala. In 2015 he was involved in a case called "The Line" which acted as a criminal structure receiving bribes from imports to avoid the payment of custom taxes. CICIG and Guatemala's Special Prosecution against Impunity (Fiscalía Especial contra la Impunidad or FECI) uncovered this case and were able to arrest and imprison Álvaro Omar Franco Chacón head of the Office of the Superintendence of Tax Administration (Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria or SAT) and Carlos Enrique Muñoz Roldán, former head of such Office, and 19 other public officials.

Moreover, according to the 2013 and 2014 human rights report of the United States Department of State (2014), part of the human rights abuses resulted from a high level of institutional corruption, and there was also a high rate of impunity in cases involving security forces.

That said, we included Guatemala in the Global Impunity Index to calculate its variables using the data available at the UNODC and by comparing it we were able to obtain outstanding or missing information. In other words, the information is limited, but it does exist. Also, we found that there are resources to demand transparency, such as CICIG.

Unlike the data available for 2013 that only covered seven out of the eleven types of required information, the following year (2014) increased from nine to eleven, which is to say that there was progress in the process of updating information. 2014 information corresponds to a specific variable: judges and magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants. The variable on prisoners in prisons, penal institutions or correctional institutions is not included in the 2014 tables. In general, the increase in statistics is not substantial.

According to the OAS, Guatemala has serious problems in its penitentiary system, such as overcrowding, corruption, lack of basic services, mistreatment against vulnerable groups (people with psychological disabilities, women, indigenous people and gang members) (Organization of American States, 2016), as well as unequal wages compared to those for the National Civil Police (Policía Nacional Civil or PNC). A controversy on the unequal assignment of compensations (bonus) for the end of year 2016, Guatemala's Ministry of the Interior informed that there are 3,480 elements in the Penitentiary System (Larios and García, 2016). The GII's research team used this information for the 2016 edition.

Guatemala's Ministry of the Interior recently implemented a long-term policy to improve the penitentiary situation in the country called: 2014-2024 National Program of Penitentiary Reform (Política Nacional de Reforma Penitenciaria 2014-2024) (Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala). The diagnostic, information included in such Program, and the analysis of penitentiary good practices the UNODC promotes could be an important route for structural and functional change in Guatemala.

Paraguay

Paraguay is another country from Latin America that we could not include in the 2015 edition of the Global Impunity Index, as it only had information available to calculate six or less indicators, making it a country with statistical impunity and structural problems whose government needed to do more efforts to report statistical data.

Paraguay is a country with entrenched contrasts. There are important conflicts between indigenous groups, farmers, and the government. It has a flawed judicial system that to an important

extent leads to impunity and corruption in the country. In this context, in 2013 Amnesty International expressed concern due to the lack of independence and impartiality of Paraguay's Judiciary, a country where president Fernando Lugo was removed from office in 2012 after an impeachment procedure opened due to confrontations related with land's rights in Canindeyú (Hoy, 2013).

Impunity is still, and it has been for years, "the major incentive" for corruption in Paraguay. In April 2013, the United States Department of State expressed in its human rights report concerns due to the persistence of corruption and impunity in Paraguay. According to such report even when in general terms the countries from the Southern Cone respected human rights in 2012, there are still "challenges"; and while Argentina, Chile and Uruguay implemented measures to correct such abuses, in Paraguay impunity persisted: from the aforementioned removal of President Fernando Lugo through a contested trial to killings committed by law enforcement, the conditions of prisons, political meddling, corruption and the inefficiency of the judiciary (Palacios, 2013).

Today, Paraguay faces major challenges in its institutions. For instance, in 2016 the President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Paraguay, Alicia Pucheta, mentioned that the main challenge of the judiciary is to counter corruption and impunity "to regain the citizens' trust" (Torres, 2016).

Peru

The last edition of the Global Impunity Index did not include Peru as available information only permitted to calculate four variables (CESIJ, 2015). Now, there is sufficient information in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) database to calculate the variables related with the structural dimension of the GII for years 2013 and 2014.

The number of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 was of 323.8 and a year later, in 2014, of 323. The ratio of prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity was of 98,981 in 2013 and 100,031 in 2014. The ratio of prison staff divided by prisoners was of 0.312 in 2013 and 0.265 in 2014. The ratio of prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity was of 2.09 in 2013 for an overall number of 67,597 prisoners⁷ and a capacity of 32,250 (National Penitentiary Institute, 2015); for 2014 was of 2.23, increasing to 71,961 (ibidem) the overall number of prisoners with the same capacity (32,250). Finally, the number of judges and magistrates per 100,000 inhabitants was of 2.6 for year 2013 and 2.9 for year 2014.

As to the functional dimension, the ratio of prisoners divided by individuals convicted is of 1.12 for year 2013 with 67,597 prisoners and 59,913 convicted. For year 2014 it was of 1.24, with 71,961 prisoners and 57,991 convicted. The ratio of individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police was of 0.37 for year 2014, with 36,184 individuals brought before courts and 95,265 individuals that had formal contact with the police. The ratio of individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges for 2014 was of 40.38 with 36,184 (ibidem)⁸ individuals brought before courts and 896 judges. The ratio of individuals detained without judgment for years 2012-2014 was of 55%. Also, the ratio of prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides was of 0.37 in year 2013, with 763 imprisonments and 2,013 overall number of homicides. The number increased to 0.33, showing a decrease in imprisonments (705) when compared with the prior year; however, overall number of homicides increased (2,076).

Peru's pivotal moment on corruption and impunity happened during the tenure of president Alberto Fujimori. During the campaigns for the presidential elections in 1990 several candidates offered a new approach to politics in Peru. The candidate Mario Vargas Llosa was the protagonist of the second round of the elections, as he positioned himself as a political leader against the attempt of Alan García to nationalize Peruvian banks. For some time during the campaigns he was the

⁷ The INPE shows the "overall population" of prisoners for the February 2014-2015 period.

⁸ Inmates in prisons classified by legal status and gender, as reported by regional offices.

preferred candidate; however, the “new candidate”, Alberto Fujimori, overwhelmingly won the second round of the presidential elections, taking office on July 28, 1990.

Currently, Fujimori is serving a 25-year prison sentence for crimes against humanity and corruption-related crimes some of which keep occurring, as per a 2011 report from the *El Mundo* newspaper:

[Fujimori] is enjoying a little 190 square-meter house with a meeting room, plus a garden and an orchard. According to La República, this area was improved with a sports area and the construction of a conference hall to receive visitors.

Moreover, according to a 2012 report from the La República newspaper he was the only inmate in the Barbadillo Penitentiary Center that, in 2009, had an extension of at least 1,891 square meters. Also, in such year an extension of 10,050 m² was approved under the argument that it was to comply with penitentiary rules on the security spaces for prisons. However, an entry door close to the main entrance of the facility was built.

Though this door a large number of sympathizers of Keiko Fujimori — Alberto Fujimori’s daughter — were received during the presidential campaign that lasted from October 2010 to June 2011. The *El Mundo* newspaper monitored for a couple of hours the nearby zones to that place and showed the load and unload of campaign ads and similar material.

Unfortunately, this is not the only corruption case in Peru. A more recent case is the Odebrecht case, a Brazilian company with presence in several areas that is currently involved in a corruption case that exposed the payment of bribes to public officials in exchange of public contracts and bids in several countries, including Peru. In this country, the Attorney General’s Office has received criticism, as it has not taken actions to detain and prosecute individuals that could be involved in such case. Recently, former president Ollanta Humala rendered himself to justice along with his wife Nadine Heredia and he is in pretrial detention under the charges of money laundering.

It bears mentioning that the current president Pedro Kuczynski is under investigation for a public bidding process granted to Odebrecht in 2005, when he was minister in the administration of Alejandro Toledo. Lastly, there are also investigations and an Interpol arrest warrant against the former president Alejandro Toledo for charges that include forgery of signatures when registering his political party (BBC Mundo, 2005) and money laundering allegedly related with the Odebrecht case (Gestión TV, 2015).

United Kingdom

We included the United Kingdom in the index because it has enough information to calculate the index investigation (UNODC, EURASTAT, House of Commons, World Prison Brief). For such purpose we added the reports of UK’s three justice systems (England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland); when they reported percentages, we added them and used the average. This allowed us to talk about a sole State in general and use the UK’s variables, i.e. human rights, or the overall number of homicides reported by EUROSTAT.

Data do not vary significantly for the 2012-2015 period; nevertheless, there are some peculiarities to analyze, such as press statements denouncing the United Kingdom as the nation with the highest number of prisoners in Western Europe.

A particular feature of the United Kingdom is the division of its justice system in three regions (1 England and Wales, 2 Northern Ireland, and 3 Scotland), and each one of them has its own statistics. Countries whose information is widely available in sources as EUROSTAT and UNODC have not updated their information since 2014 (there are other alternative sources such as “Prison Studies” and local governments). All this information makes the United Kingdom a suitable unified State to be included in the Global Impunity Index.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic has enough information to calculate GII dimensions. We have the following data for year 2014 and for the structural dimension: the ratio of police officers per 100,000 inhabitants is of 338. The ratio of prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity is of 1.87, where the number of prisoners was 24,428 for year 2014 and the overall penitentiary capacity of 14,109 for year 2015. Also, the ratio of the prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity is of 2.49 with 35,177 prison staff in year 2014 and an overall penitentiary capacity of 14,109 for 2015. The ratio of prison staff divided by the penitentiary capacity is of 1.33 for 2014. The ratio of judges per 100,000 inhabitants for 2014 is 6.7.

As to the functional dimension, the number of individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police was 0.23 with 9,104 individuals brought before courts in year 2006 and 39,356 individuals that had formal contact with the police in year 2014. The number of individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges for year 2014 was 13.4 with 9,104 individuals brought before courts in year 2006 and 679 judges overall in year 2014. The ratio of prisoners divided by individuals convicted is 2.48 with 24,428 prisoners and 10,642 convicted in year 2014. The percentage of individuals detained without judgment is 54% in year 2014. Finally, the ratio of prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides is 0.41 with 748 prisoners for homicide in 2009 and an overall number of 1,1810 homicides.

The case of Dominican Republic is marked by the recent “To end with impunity” protest, where thousands of persons demanded an open official investigation by authorities on alleged bribes by the construction company Odebrecht to have access to contracts in this country.

The Odebrecht case has reached several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean—in Dominican Republic the alleged amount involved in the case is of USD\$92 million (Salcedo, 2017).

However, the justice system has a different narrative. The Attorney General’s Office has a Special Office to Prosecute Administrative Corruption (Procuraduría Especializada de Persecución de la Corrupción Administrativa), whose goal is to investigate and sanction any undue action leading to the enrichment of public officials.

In this country corruption is considered “the most serious crime of criminal organizations as it is an action that affects the foundations of the Rule of Law (Estado de Derecho)” (PGR, 2014).

Dominican Republic’s penitentiary system has experienced a significant increase over the past ten years due to the implementation of its New Code on Criminal Procedures.

In 2013 a penitentiary census revealed that there was a major amount of convictions that had already been served, overdue coercions exceeding the legal terms and imprisoned individuals for not paying economic debts.

The analysis of the Dominican penitentiary system is often divided in an approach of the new penitentiary model and the traditional model. According to the penitentiary census, 35.1% were cases under the new model and 64.9% under the traditional system (PGR, 2014).

The census also provided information on health and education. As to health, the precarious conditions due to overcrowding made necessary to conduct health and vaccination campaigns against hepatitis, tetanus, diphtheria, and other diseases. In education matters, the census identified 3,700 cases of inmates that did not read or write. Through the “Quisqueya Learns with You” (Quisqueya Aprende Contigo) program in year 2014 as many as 2,000 inmates had been alphabetized. Also, thanks to the new model, 11,329 inmates graduated in professional and technical studies (PGR, 2014).

Another actions include a pilot program to expedite and make more efficient the transfer of inmates from prison to courts, which will also ensure the progress development of the judicial procedures in order to contribute to keep updated the information system that had not been possible in the past.

Amongst the main achievements in 2013 and 2015 include: the improvement of infrastructure, such as the opening of the Center for Social Reinsertion and Rehabilitation for Women in San Cristobal; the creation of the First Center of Social Reinsertion and Rehabilitation for Senior Adults

“Haras Nacionales”; the transformation of the Center of Social Reinsertion and Rehabilitation for Men “Najayo”, as well as the adaptation and equipment of the Centers of Social Reinsertion and Rehabilitation of Higüey, Mao, and San Pedro de Macorís. Finally, approximately one thousand new penitentiary agents were hired.

Venezuela

Today, the case of Venezuela should be addressed carefully due to the political situation in the country. The impunity crisis worsens because of the overcrowding in the Venezuelan penitentiary system. In 2014 there was a 170% overcrowding according to the Venezuelan Prisons Observatory (Observatorio Venezolano de Prisiones or OVP), with 51,256 prisoners and a penitentiary capacity for 19,000 individuals in 47 prisons and four agricultural neighborhoods, although the Minister Iris Varela reported that there are actually 72 prisons.

Moreover, the conditions of prisons are inhumane, as inmates do not have access to basic services and according to Elio Gómez Grillo in his paper “Towards a Study of the Penitentiary System in Venezuela” (Hacia un Estudio del Penitenciario Venezolano) (Beato and Guzmán, 2011):

If we made a list of the top ten malfunctions of our penitentiary system those would be: 1) inadequate and deteriorated facilities; 2) overcrowding; 3) leisure; 4) consumption and drug trafficking; 5) lack of security measures; 6) lack of group activities and any type of educational activities; 7) lack of basic education courses; 8) lack of teaching of technical trades; 9) lack of prison guards or guards that are not trained to perform their functions; 10) prison staff not properly trained or not interested in the penitentiary issues.

For this reason, the OVP recommends to enforce Article 272 of the Venezuelan Constitution on the decentralization of penitentiary facilities.

Moreover, according to Luis Gerardo Petit, impunity has fueled violence, as there is a rate of 90 killings per 100,000 inhabitants: Venezuela is the second most violent country in the world (Venezuelan Observatory of Violence [Observatorio Venezolano de Violencia], 2016).

It is clear that the increase of violence is linked with the failure to protect the people and the lack of punishment of criminals. Currently, this country is going through a situation that weakens institution and deteriorates security forces.

As to human rights, in 2014 only 105 out of 8,049 cases were tried which is to say that there is a 99% of impunity. Regarding current issues, such as gender violence, from 79,783 cases of gender violence reported in 2014, only 482 were brought before courts (Venezuelan Observatory of Violence, 2016).

In 2015, the Attorney General’s Office informed that 13,051 individuals were indicted for intentional homicides. On this matter, the OVV considers that impunity is the main reason why violence is increasing in Venezuela: “for each 100 homicides perpetrated in the country, in 92 cases there is not even a detention” (Briceño in Petit, 2016).

Needless to say, there are many political prisoners fighting for democracy in the country. One of the most relevant and well-known cases is the case of Leopoldo López, who has been detained since February 2014 due to public accusation from the Executive branch without strong evidence supporting such detention. As mentioned by Amnesty International in its 2015 report:

Impunity for human rights violations during protests in 2014 is not an exception. Most of the human rights violations in Venezuela are not investigated or sanctioned. The Attorney General’s Office itself acknowledged in 2012 that in most of human rights violations perpetrators are not brought to justice.

Lastly, as the OVV recommends, it is necessary to “reinforce the values and laws, and increase punishment”. The director of the OVV considers that the State must promote values and respect for

the law: “we need to increase punishment and dynamics in which criminals are punished and there is no impunity” (Runrunes, 2014).

There is little information available on the situation in Venezuela. Nevertheless, the existing information is part of the functional dimension. The UNODC reports that in 2014 there were 55,007 imprisoned individuals. It also reports that in the period between 2012-2014, the percentage of prisoners without a judgment was 73%.

However, the Venezuelan Prisons Observatory reports 51,256 prisoners for the same year, from which 36% have received a final judgment in court and are serving their sentence; that is 31,860 (individuals brought before courts) and the percentage of prisoners without judgment is 63%⁹. Finally, UNODC reports that, in 2014, there were 19,030 overall number of homicides and 17,778 people were imprisoned according to the 2015 Attorney General’s Office Report issued by the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Venezuela, resulting in a figure of 0.93.

According to the OVP there are 47 penitentiary facilities in Venezuela and four agricultural communities, which are divided as follows: 1) centers to serve judgments called penitentiary centers and national prisons and 2) prison for individuals on trial, that are called judicial centers¹⁰.

In the structural dimension, the police personnel per 100,000 inhabitants are very low, with 1.15. According to data registered by the extinct National Commission for Police Reform (Comisión Nacional para la Reforma Policial) (Conarepol, 2006), in Venezuela there are 115,977 police officers: 32,800 national guards who carry out security tasks; 5,840 transit guards; 8,215 from the Scientific, Penal and Criminal Investigation Service Corps (Cuerpo de Investigaciones Científicas, Penales y Criminalísticas or Cicpc); 10,944 municipal police officers and 58,168 regional police officers.

According to the OVV and the Institute for Criminal Policy Research (ICPR, 2016) the ratio of prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity is 2.69, with 51,256 prisoners and an overall penitentiary capacity of 19,000.

Data that are not available on this dimension are the number of prison staff and the number of professional judges per 100,000 inhabitants.

Atypical Case Subject to Observation

Venezuela is under critical observation by the CESIJ. Therefore, the coordinators decided to classify it as an atypical case. It should be noted that the information in this edition of the index corresponds to the 2015-2016 period. The current situation of violence, the collapse of democratic institutions, violations of freedom of expression and clear cases of systematic violations of human rights are not sufficiently reflected in this report.

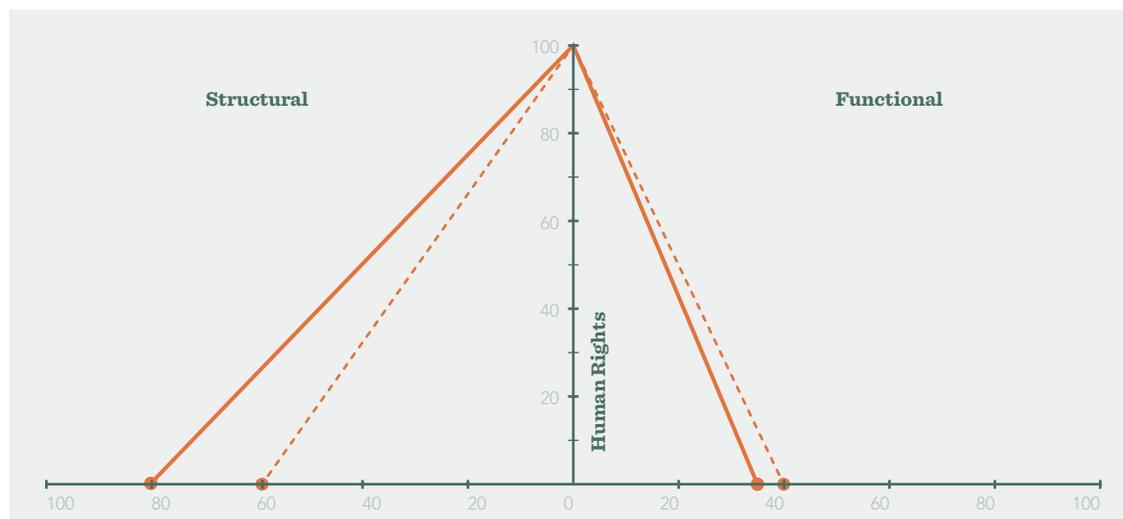
The country still has serious shortcomings and gaps in statistical information and could therefore be included again in the group of countries with statistical impunity in the region. It is very unfortunate that the current government has decided to begin the process of exiting inter-American institutions such as the OAS and the human rights system. This is a critical signal that levels of impunity have increased and may further deteriorate in the near future.

⁹ It is important noting that in 2014 a total of 309 individuals were killed in prisons, with the majority of deaths resulting from wounds caused by firearms (OVP, 2014).

¹⁰ According to the Runrunes newspaper, in 2014, the construction of new detention centers was minimal despite the fact that the Ministry of Penitentiary Matters (Ministerio de Asuntos Penitenciarios) for year 2013 was of Bs\$1,646,902,023.00 and additional appropriations were approved for Bs\$1,756,229,716.83.

ALBANIA

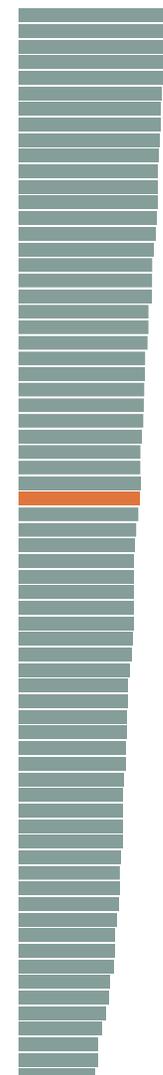
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	56.64	32
Structural security system	58.92	49
Structural justice system	80.00	36
Functional security system	40.04	49
Functional justice system	34.92	17
Human rights dimension	69.33	28
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	333.08	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.24	1.24
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.79	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.63	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	12.49	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.43	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.42	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	9.20	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.37	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	28.96	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$33,900.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$11,900.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	3,038,594	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	85	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	72	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	83	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	93	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	124	178

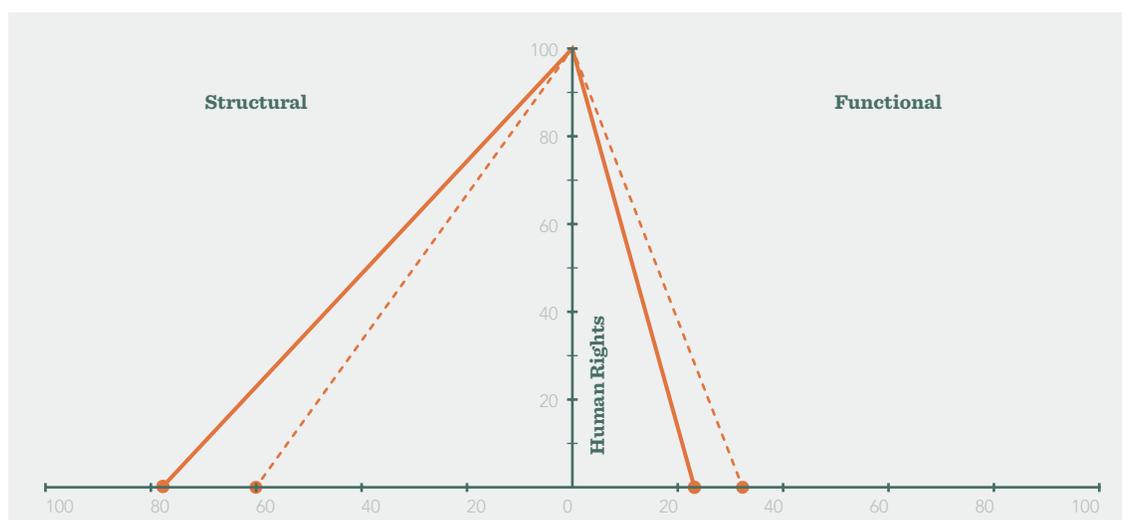


ALGERIA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

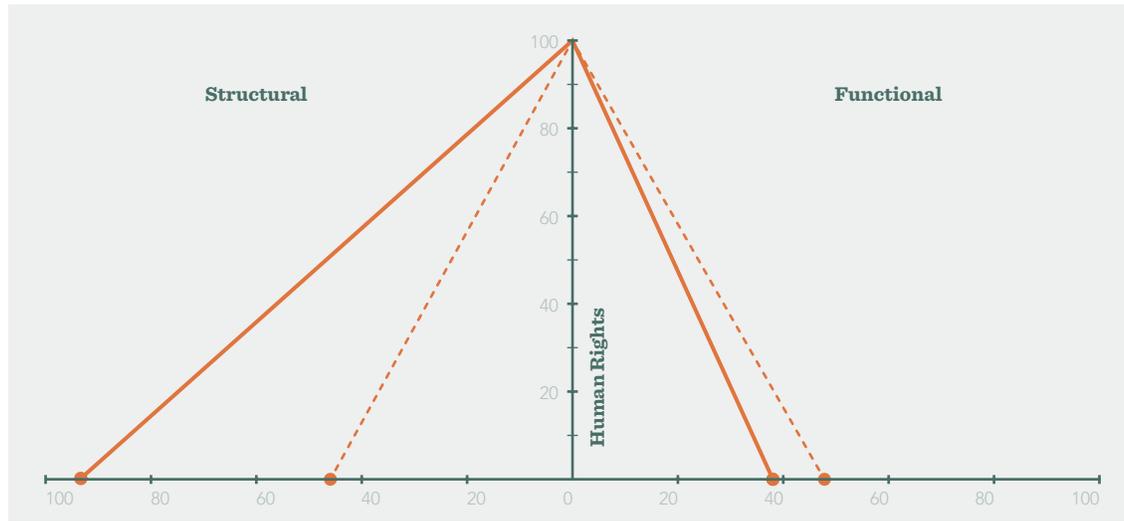
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		53.84	40
Structural security system		60.09	43
Structural justice system		77.64	41
Functional security system		32.07	61
Functional justice system		23.27	59
Human rights dimension		76.12	22
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		420.66	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.89	0.89
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.36	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.40	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		13.83	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		4.63	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.08	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.06	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		1.88	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		227.88	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		0.02	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		0	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$609,400.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$15,000.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		40,263,711	10,743,897
Political regime		Presidential Republic	-
Legal system		Mixed: French civil law and Islamic law	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		83	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		-	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		108	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		87	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		76	178

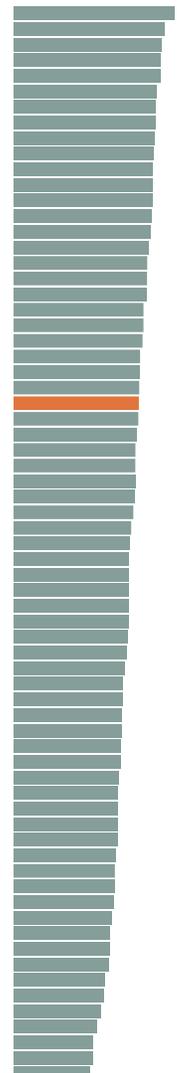
ARGENTINA

2017 Impunity Prism



 Justice System
 Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	58.87	26
Structural security system	45.98	67
Structural justice system	93.13	12
Functional security system	47.83	18
Functional justice system	37.88	12
Human rights dimension	69.52	27
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	794.85	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.04	1.04
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.63	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.61	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	5.08	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.50	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	2.05	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	1.46	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.36	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	43.57	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$879,400.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$20,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	43,886,748	10,743,897
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	40	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	51	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	95	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	106	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	140	178

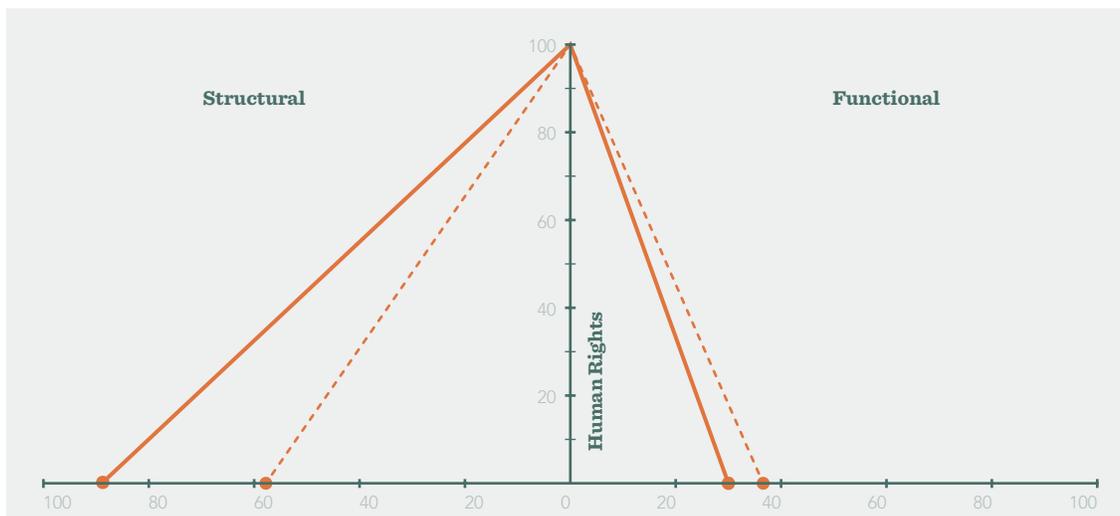


ARMENIA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

Security System

**GII and Dimensions**

Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	59.06	24
Structural security system	57.63	54
Structural justice system	88.81	24
Functional security system	36.51	58
Functional justice system	29.93	29
Human rights dimension	82.44	17

Indicadores componentes

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	Imputed	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.85	0.84
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.45	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.53	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	7.52	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.27	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.32	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.31	0.62

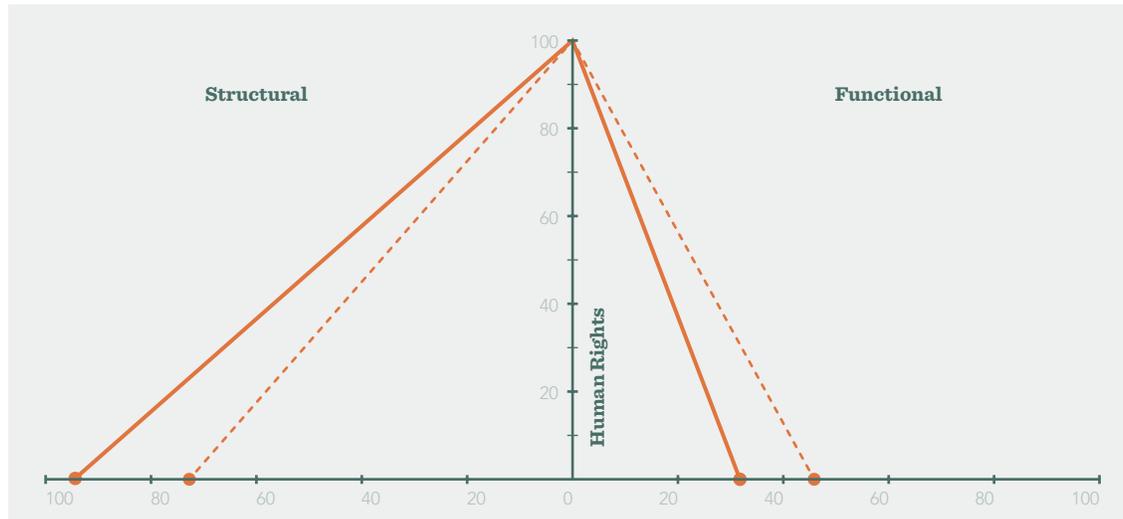
Additional Indicators

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	31.07	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$26,300.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$8,900.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	3,051,250	10,743,897
Political regime	Semi-presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-

Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	85	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	-	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	113	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	82	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	109	178

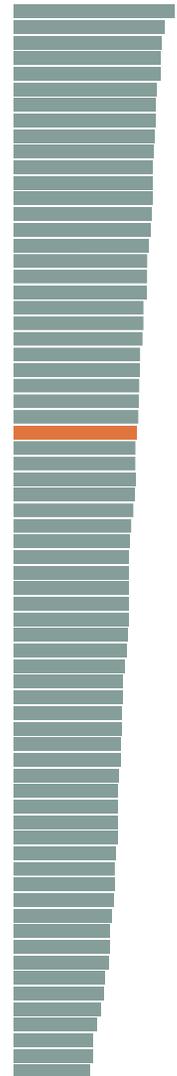
AUSTRALIA

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System
Security System

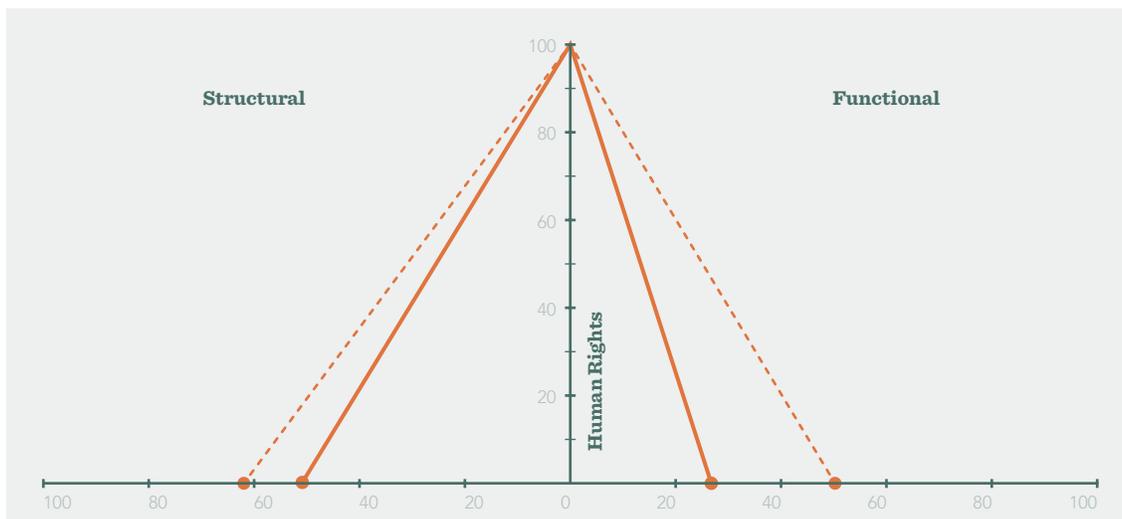
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	57.68	28
Structural security system	72.56	16
Structural justice system	94.07	10
Functional security system	45.81	33
Functional justice system	31.63	23
Human rights dimension	44.32	57
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	266.56	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.25	1.24
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	Imputed	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	Imputed	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	4.55	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.31	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.13	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	8.37	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.65	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	34.94	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$1,189,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$48,800.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	22,992,654	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Democracy	-
Legal system	Common law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	2	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	11	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	13	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	21	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	172	178



AUSTRIA

2017 Impunity Prism

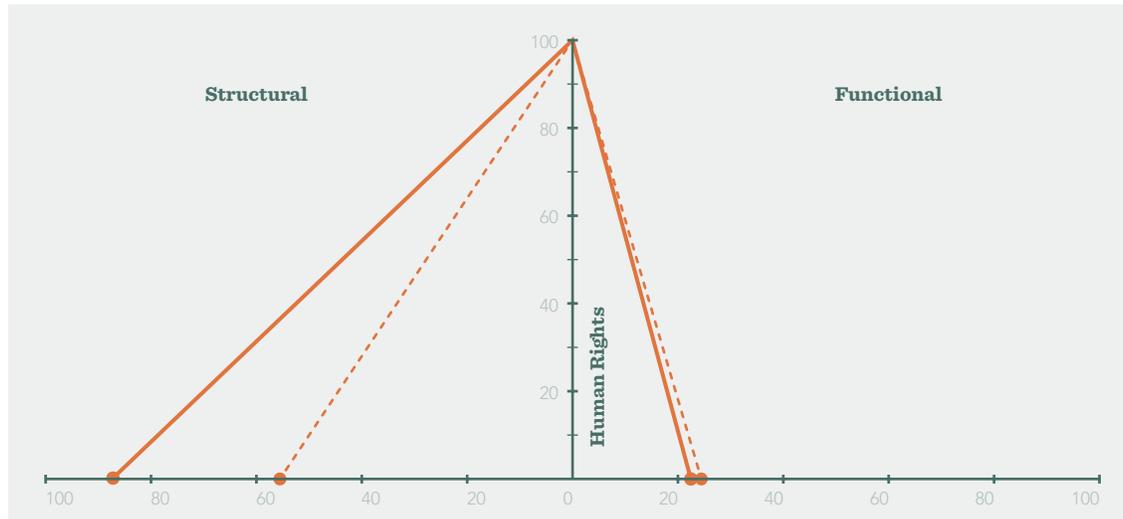
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		47.55	57
Structural security system		62.14	36
Structural justice system		50.96	62
Functional security system		49.97	8
Functional justice system		26.64	42
Human rights dimension		48.03	53
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		327.60	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.01	1.00
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.46	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.45	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		28.90	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		0.27	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		186.35	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.21	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.26	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		12.18	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		28.21	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.46	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		30.64	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$416,600.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$48,800.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		8,711,770	10,743,897
Political regime	Federal Parliamentary Republic		-
Legal system	Civil law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		23	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		7	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		17	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		23	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		167	178

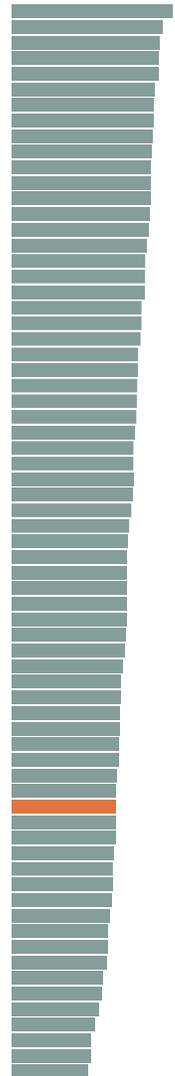
BARBADOS

2017 Impunity Prism



 Justice System
 Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	48.79	52
Structural security system	55.34	58
Structural justice system	87.13	26
Functional security system	24.40	66
Functional justice system	22.38	63
Human rights dimension	54.70	44
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	503.92	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.65	0.64
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.31	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.48	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	8.47	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.01	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.91	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	0.92	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.12	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	0	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$4,804.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$17,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	291,495	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Democracy	-
Legal system	English common law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	57	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	28	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	31	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	-	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	139	178

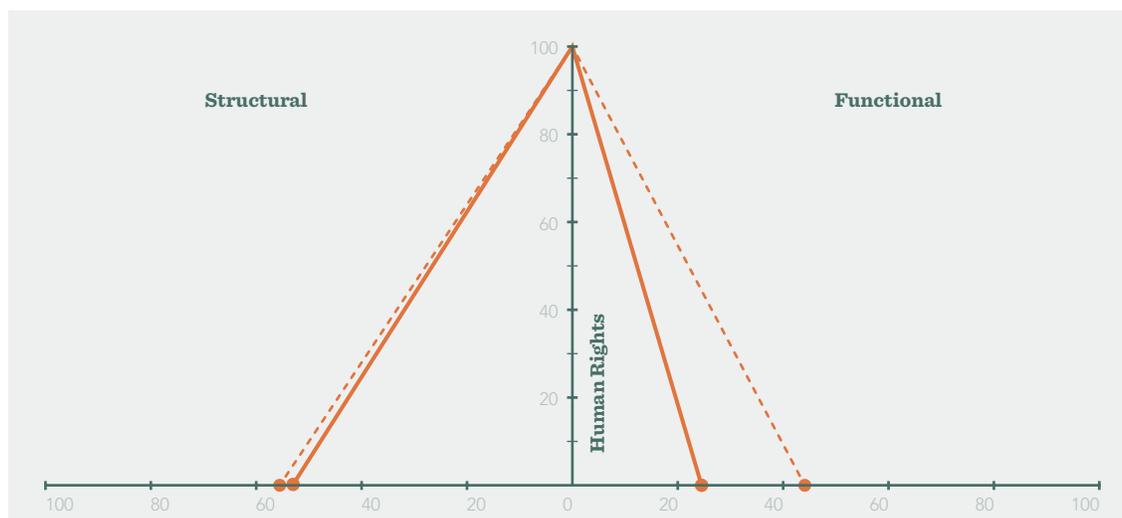


BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

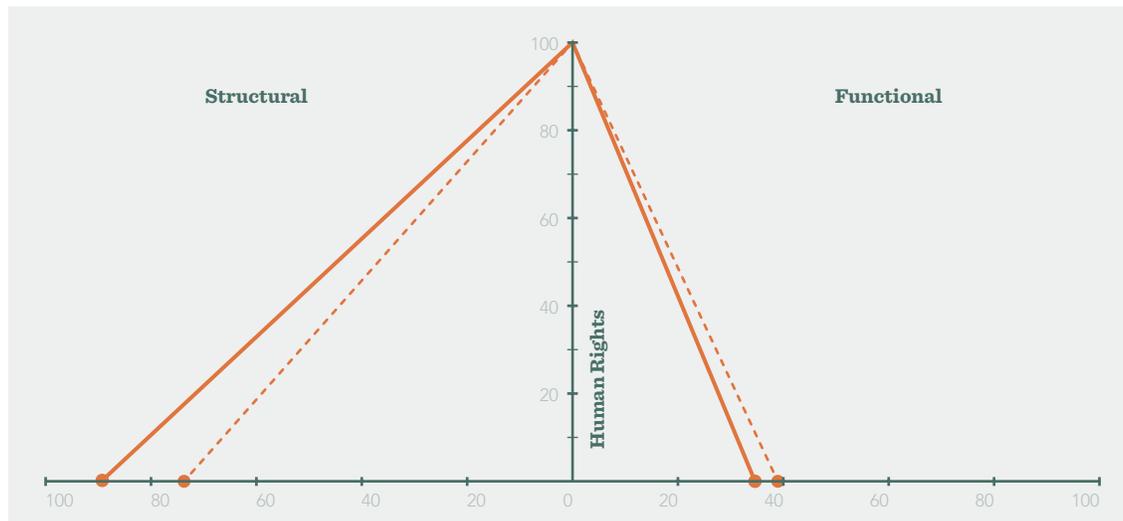
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		48.17	55
Structural security system		55.27	59
Structural justice system		52.82	59
Functional security system		44.09	39
Functional justice system		24.57	52
Human rights dimension		64.11	38
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		415.42	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.84	0.84
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.55	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.65	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		27.85	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		0.62	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		50.37	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.12	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.15	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		15.11	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		0.63	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		33.83	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$42,530.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$11,000.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		3,861,912	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic		-
Legal system	Civil law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		85	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		50	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		83	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		111	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		88	178

BRAZIL

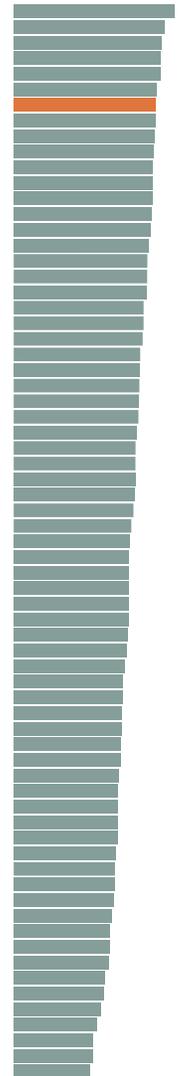
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	66.72	7
Structural security system	73.76	11
Structural justice system	88.96	18
Functional security system	38.93	54
Functional justice system	34.77	18
Human rights dimension	97.15	4
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	251.58	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.61	1.61
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.29	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.18	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	Imputed	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.41	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	0.70	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-1.07	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	52.98	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$3,081,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$14,800.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	205,823,665	10,743,897
Political regime	Federal Presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	79	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	52	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	79	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	75	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	117	178

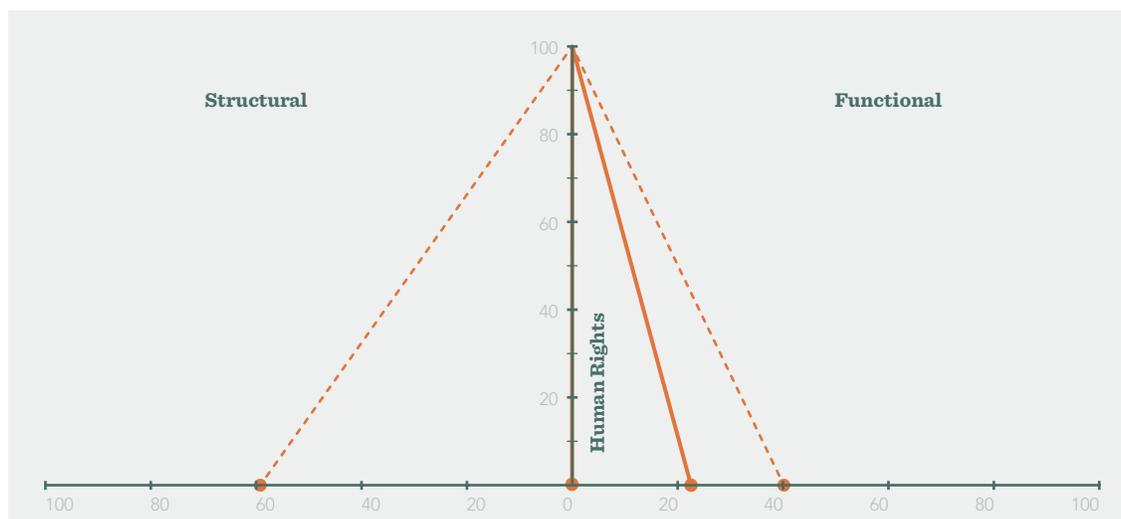


BULGARIA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

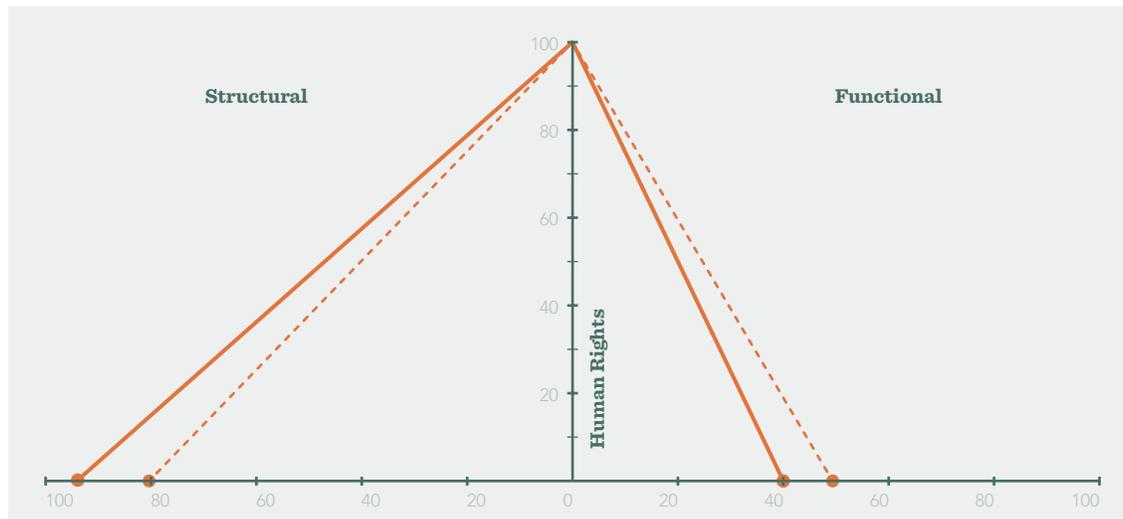
Security System



GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	37.19	68
Structural security system	59.09	48
Structural justice system	0.00	69
Functional security system	40.03	50
Functional justice system	22.65	62
Human rights dimension	64.21	37
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	391.19	319.343667
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.00	1
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.52	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.52	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	57.67	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.96	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	27.21	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.09	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.25	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	7.73	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	9.59	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.63	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	34.96	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$143,100.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$20,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	7,144,653	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Democracy	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	59	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	53	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	75	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	54	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	132	178

CAMEROON

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

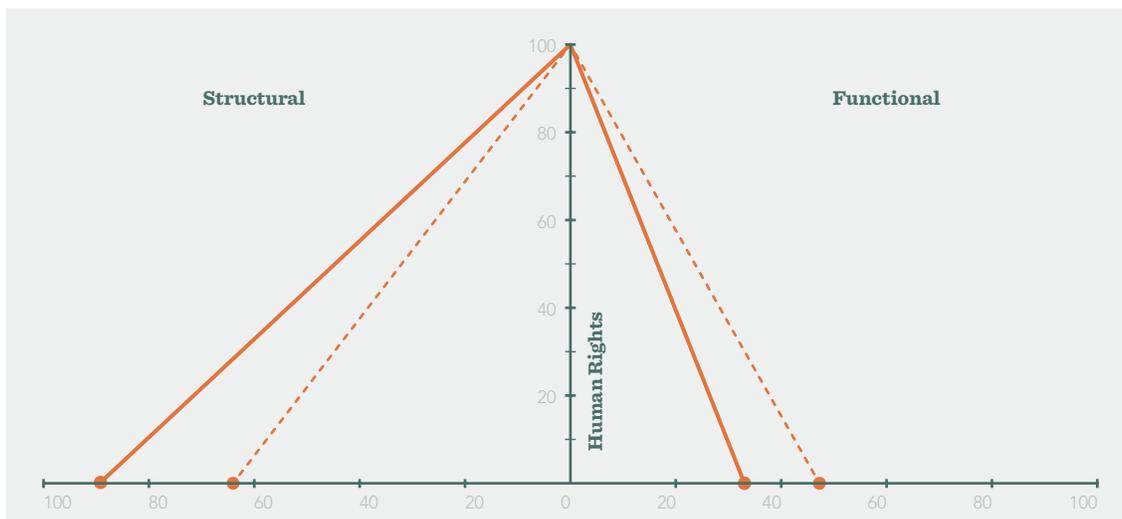
Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	69.39	3	
Structural security system	80.12	4	
Structural justice system	93.81	11	
Functional security system	49.18	14	
Functional justice system	39.91	8	
Human rights dimension	83.94	15	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	17.28	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.38	1.37	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.17	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.13	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	4.70	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.61	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.84	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.39	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	0	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$77,240.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$3,300.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	24,360,803	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Mixed: Common English law, French civil law and customary law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	153	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	109	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	145	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	114	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	22	178	

CANADA

2017 Impunity Prism

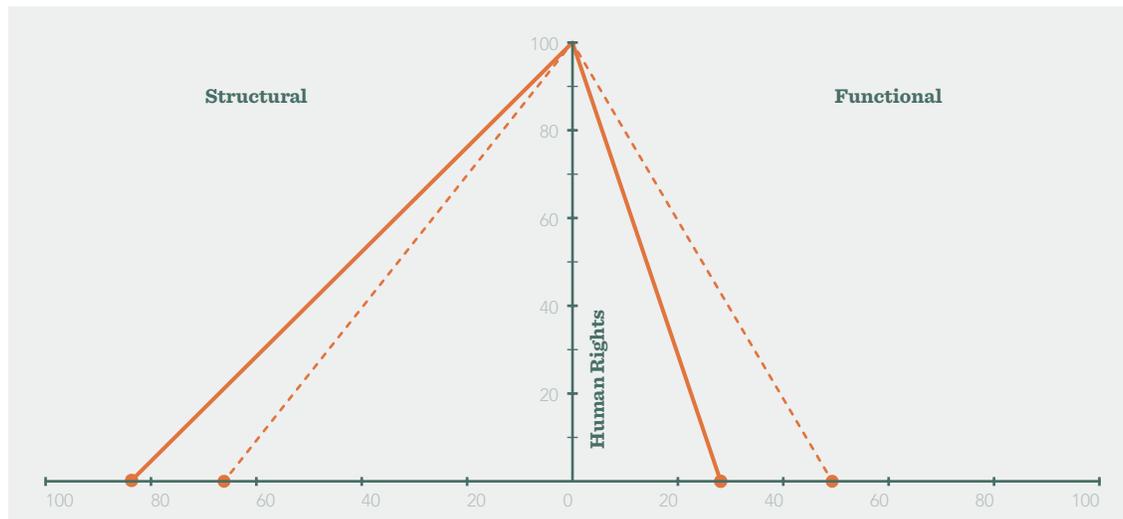
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		55.27	34
Structural security system		63.94	33
Structural justice system		88.96	18
Functional security system		47.13	25
Functional justice system		32.91	20
Human rights dimension		43.44	59
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		193.59	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.90	0.89
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.48	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.53	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		Imputed	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.35	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.14	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.70	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		33.68	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$1,674,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$46,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		35,362,905	10,743,897
Political regime		Federal Parliamentary Democracy under Constitutional Monarchy	-
Legal system		Common law, except in Quebec where civil law is based on French civil code.	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		9	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		12	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		9	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		13	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		169	178

CHILE

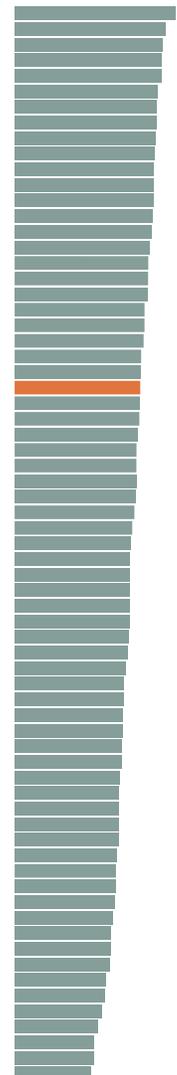
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

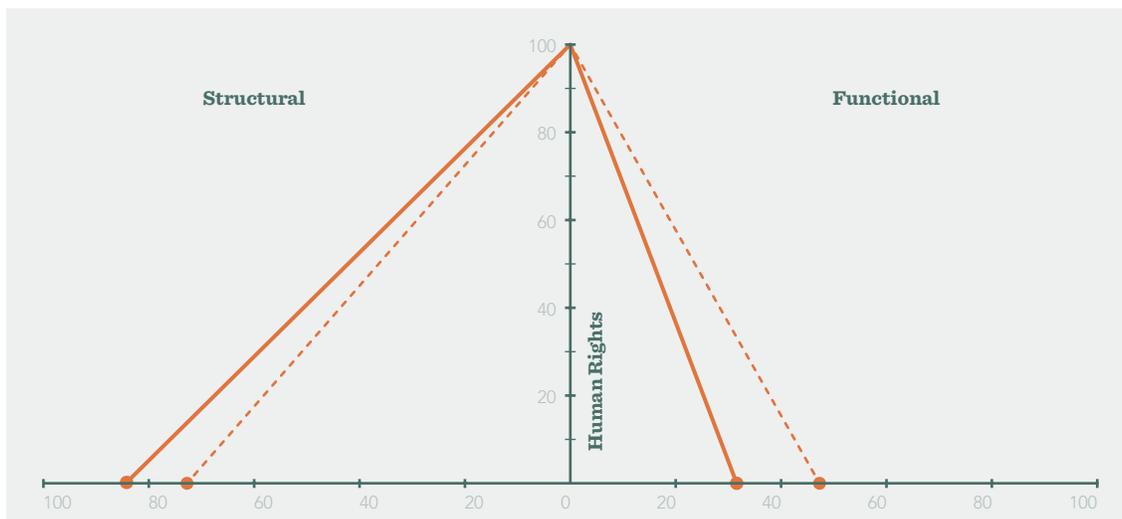
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	59.05	25	
Structural security system	66.14	27	
Structural justice system	83.70	30	
Functional security system	49.25	13	
Functional justice system	27.99	37	
Human rights dimension	68.17	30	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	278.39	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.16	1.15	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.42	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.36	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	10.40	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.22	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.98	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	4.97	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.42	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	50.84	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$436,100.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$24,000.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	17,650,114	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	42	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	26	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	24	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	35	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	150	178	



COLOMBIA

2017 Impunity Prism

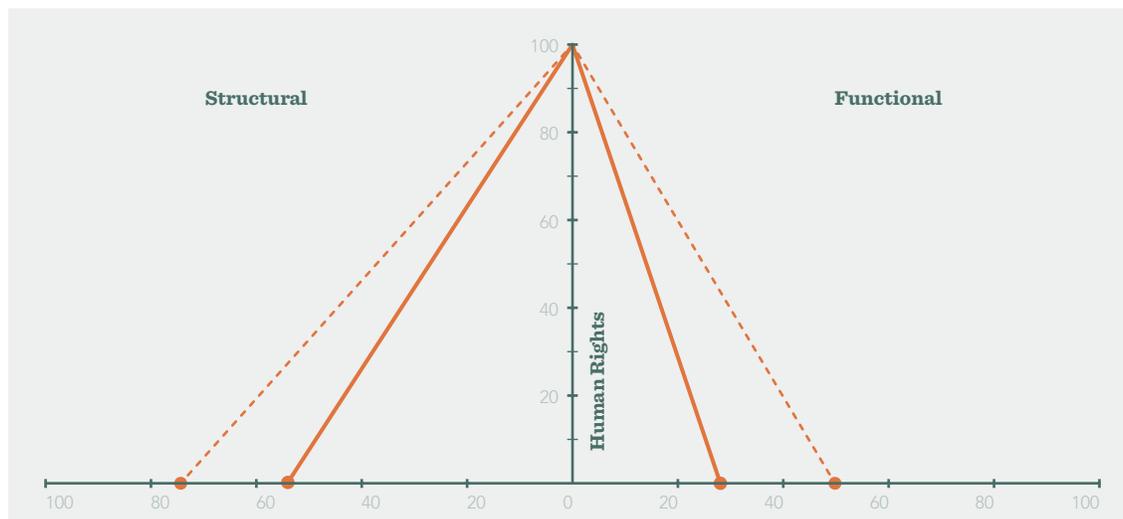
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		66.57	8
Structural security system		72.80	15
Structural justice system		84.26	29
Functional security system		47.24	24
Functional justice system		31.55	24
Human rights dimension		96.98	6
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		311.78	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.52	1.51
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.19	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.13	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		10.09	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.32	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		2.20	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		-1.06	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		54.18	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$688,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$14,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		47,220,856	10,743,897
Political regime		Presidential Republic	-
Legal system		Civil law	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		97	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		71	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		90	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		61	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		67	178

COSTA RICA

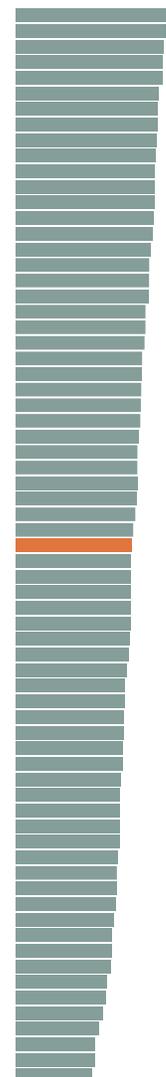
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

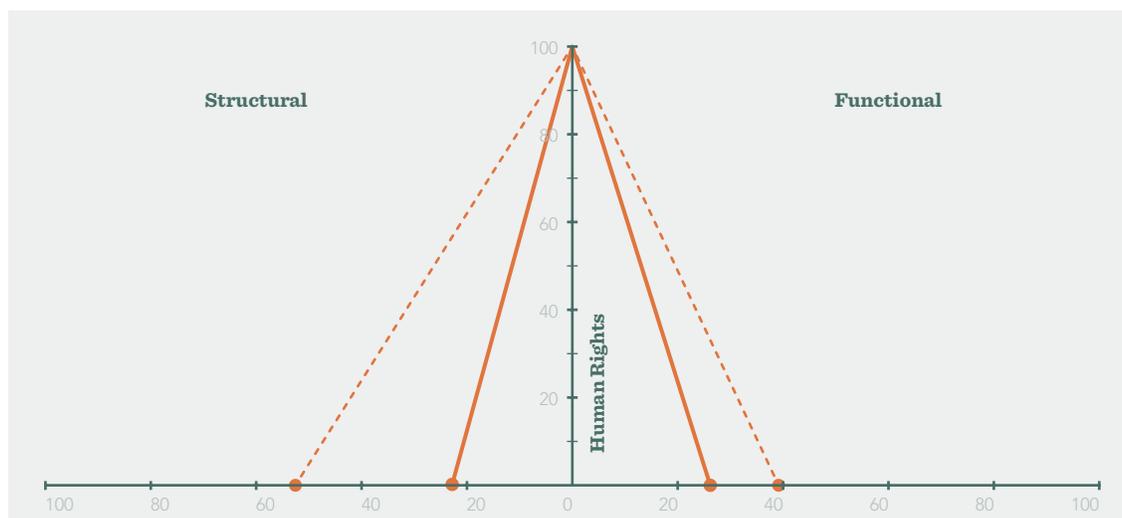
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	54.57	35
Structural security system	73.97	10
Structural justice system	54.18	58
Functional security system	49.92	9
Functional justice system	28.06	36
Human rights dimension	66.70	33
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	279.43	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.78	1.78
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.33	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.19	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	27.07	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	35.35	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.23	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.97	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	19.07	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.50	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	48.61	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$79,260.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$16,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	4,872,543	10,743,897
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	69	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	25	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	41	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	52	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	142	178



CROATIA

2017 Impunity Prism

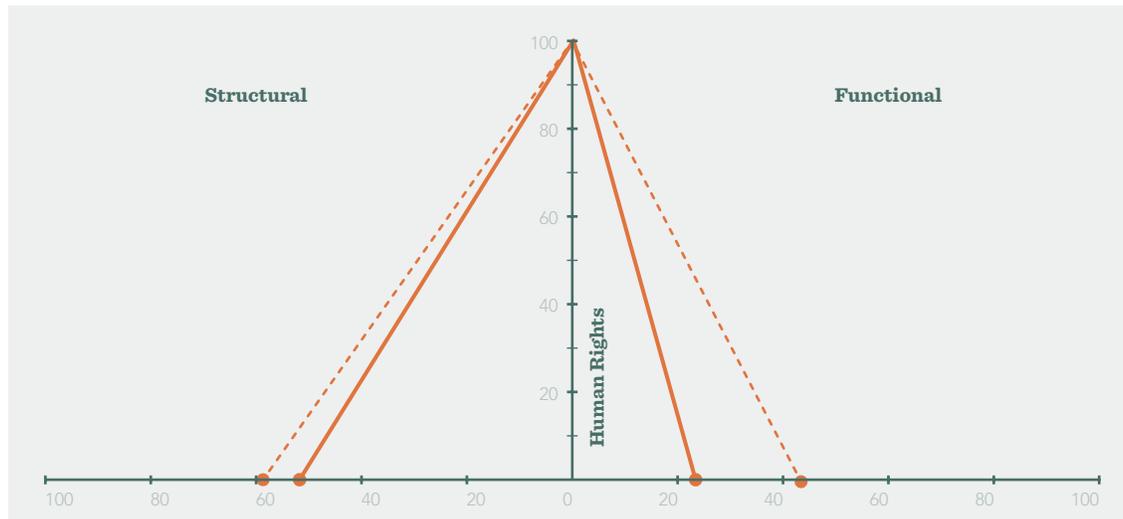
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		36.01	69
Structural security system		52.34	63
Structural justice system		22.94	67
Functional security system		39.02	53
Functional justice system		26.21	44
Human rights dimension		39.55	61
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		483.15	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.94	0.93
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.67	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.72	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		44.71	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		1.07	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		34.68	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.20	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.24	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		10.83	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		11.23	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.90	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		32.41	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$94,240.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$22,400.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		4,313,707	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Democratic Republic		-
Legal system	Civil law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		47	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		39	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		55	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		77	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		136	178

CZECH REPUBLIC

2017 Impunity Prism



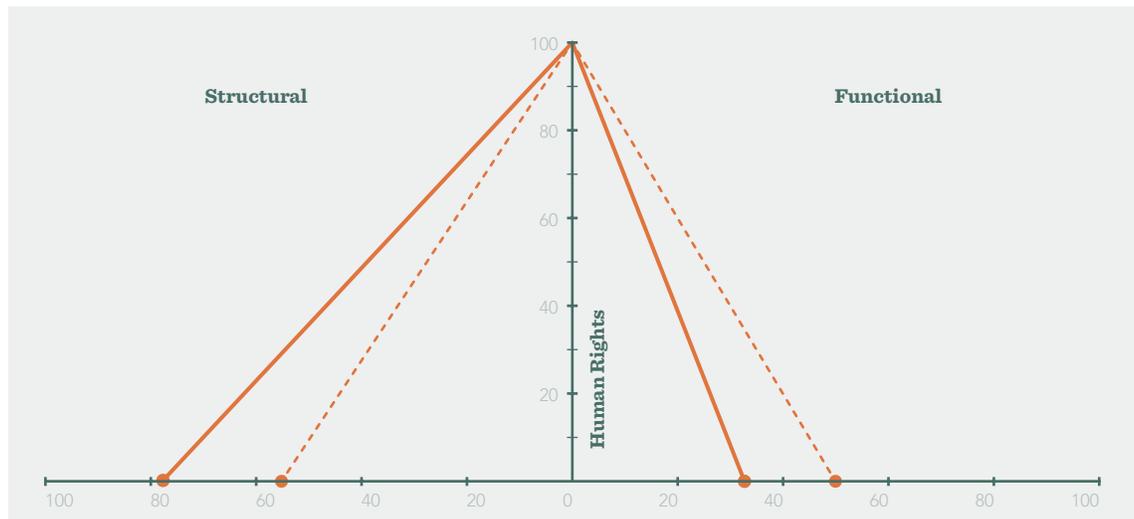
Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	42.83	63	
Structural security system	58.23	50	
Structural justice system	51.26	61	
Functional security system	43.01	42	
Functional justice system	23.39	58	
Human rights dimension	38.25	63	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	373.57	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.93	0.93	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.53	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.57	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	28.72	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.75	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	69.23	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.12	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.26	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	16.81	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	28.26	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.96	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	26.28	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$350,900.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$33,200.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	10,644,842	10,743,897	
Political regime	Representative Parliamentary Democracy	-	
Legal system	Civil Code	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	28	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	17	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	47	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	31	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	151	178	

DENMARK

2017 Impunity Prism

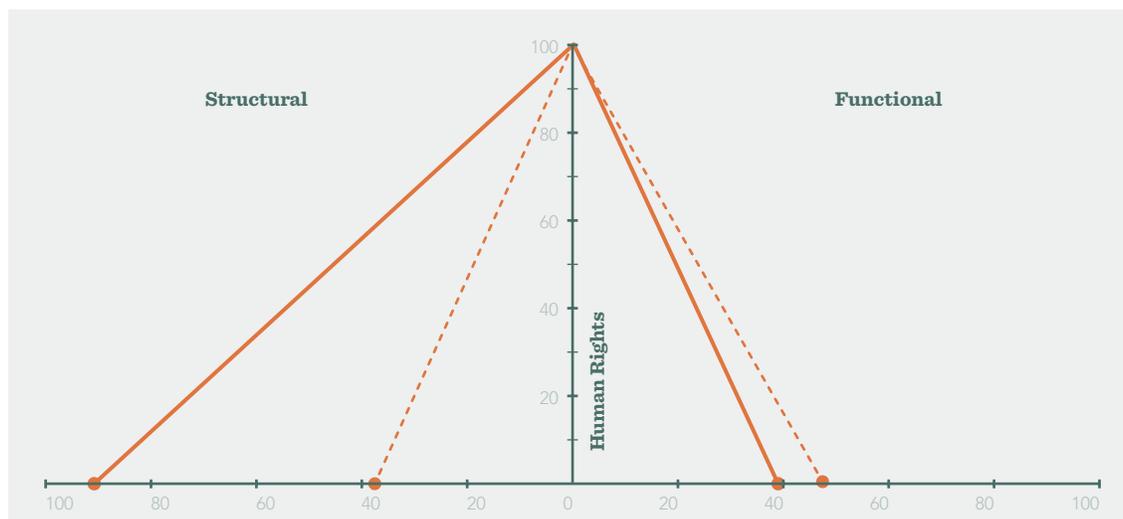
Justice System
Security System



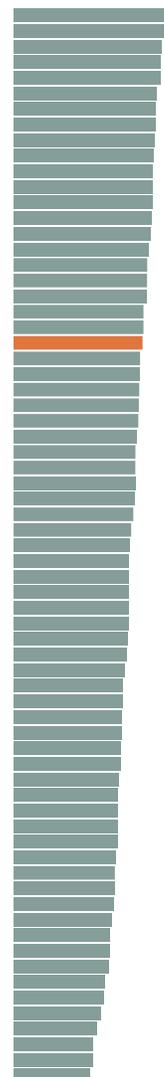
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		50.70	46
Structural security system		54.86	60
Structural justice system		77.76	40
Functional security system		49.86	10
Functional justice system		32.64	21
Human rights dimension		38.35	62
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		187.61	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.92	0.92
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.93	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		1.01	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		13.76	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		47.05	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.37	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.04	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		3.33	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		42.60	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.96	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		29.05	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$264,800.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$46,600.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		5,593,785	10,743,897
Political regime	Constitutional Parliamentary Monarchy		-
Legal system	Civil law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		4	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		1	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		1	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		12	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		175	178

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

2017 Impunity Prism

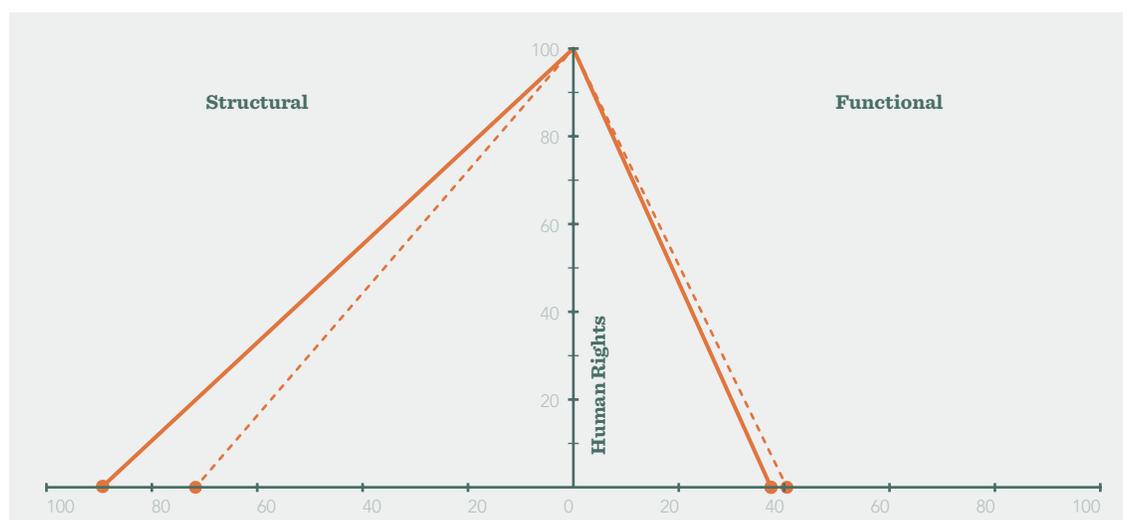


GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	60.61	22	
Structural security system	37.25	68	
Structural justice system	90.26	15	
Functional security system	47.62	19	
Functional justice system	39.22	10	
Human rights dimension	88.68	10	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	338.05	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.93	1.93	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	2.78	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	1.44	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	6.70	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.23	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.54	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	2.30	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	0.41	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	13.41	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.63	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	47.20	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$161,900.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$15,900.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	10,606,865	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	101	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	85	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	120	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	98	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	105	178	



ECUADOR

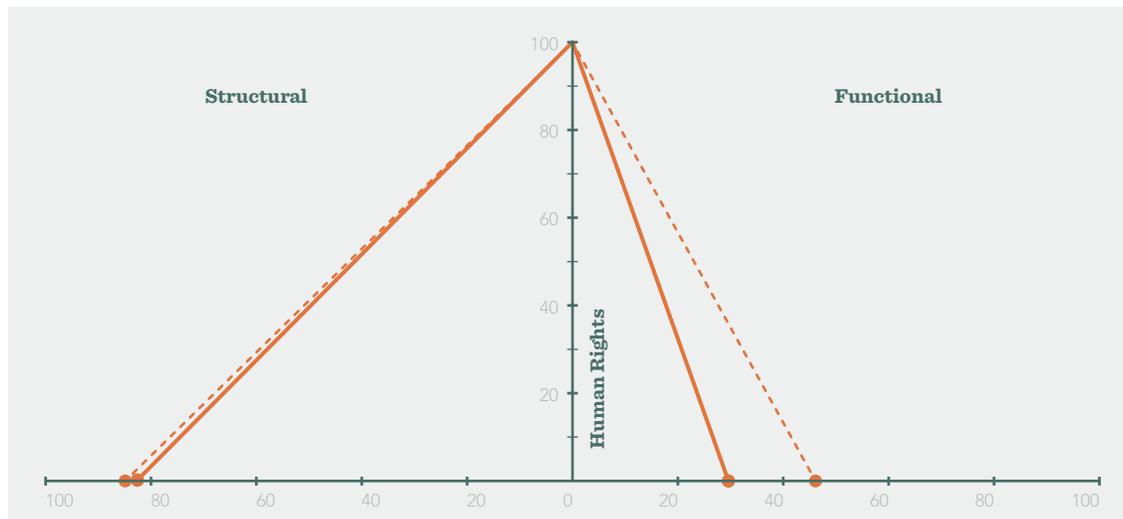
2017 Impunity Prism



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		62.72	18
Structural security system		71.55	18
Structural justice system		88.96	18
Functional security system		40.46	45
Functional justice system		37.48	13
Human rights dimension		75.16	24
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		274.12	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.00	1.00
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.06	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.06	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		Imputed	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.44	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		1.49	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		0.07	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		47.29	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$182,400.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$11,000.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		16,080,778	10,743,897
Political regime		Presidential Republic	-
Legal system		Civil law is based on the Chilean civil code with modifications; traditional law in indigenous communities	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		88	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		91	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		120	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		76	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		84	178

EL SALVADOR

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

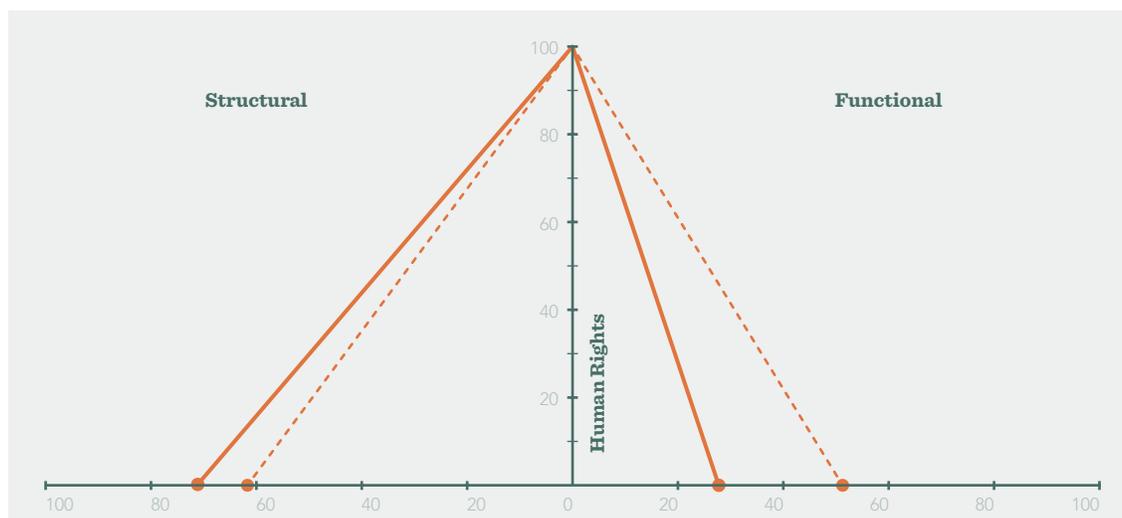
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	65.03	13
Structural security system	84.45	2
Structural justice system	82.73	33
Functional security system	45.95	32
Functional justice system	29.81	30
Human rights dimension	82.22	18
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	376.49	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	3.13	3.13
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.23	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.07	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	10.95	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.23	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	4.88	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	0.01	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.30	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	43.51	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$54,790.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$8,900.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	6,156,670	10,743,897
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	117	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	75	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	95	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	95	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	96	178

ESTONIA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

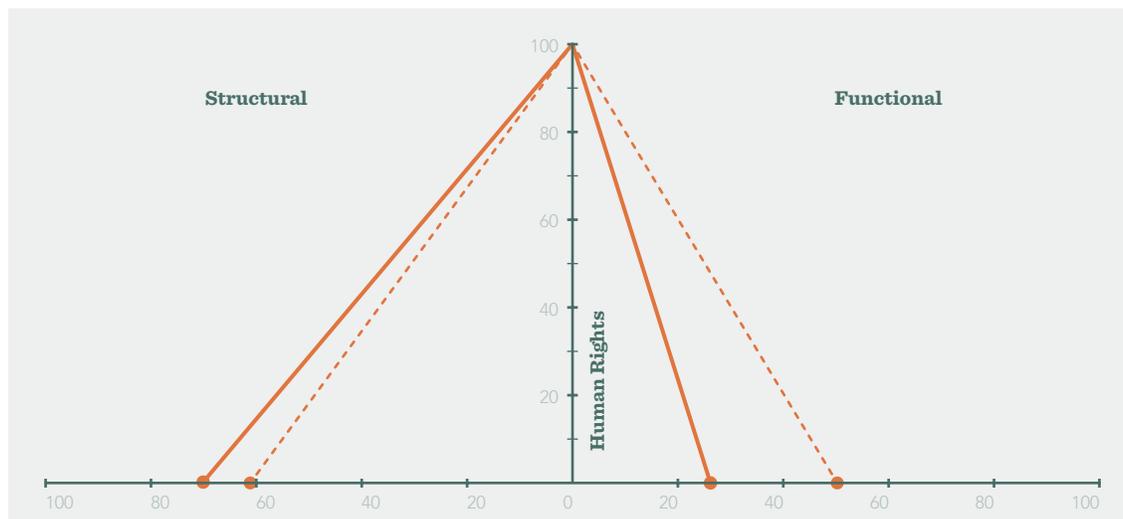
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		51.37	45
Structural security system		61.33	39
Structural justice system		71.18	47
Functional security system		51.16	4
Functional justice system		27.69	38
Human rights dimension		45.50	56
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		310.67	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.02	1.02
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.53	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.52	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		17.47	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		103.63	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.23	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.40	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		11.90	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		76.14	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.59	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		32.42	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$38,700.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$29,500.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		1,258,545	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic		-
Legal system	Civil law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		30	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		14	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		22	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		30	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		146	178

FINLAND

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System
Security System

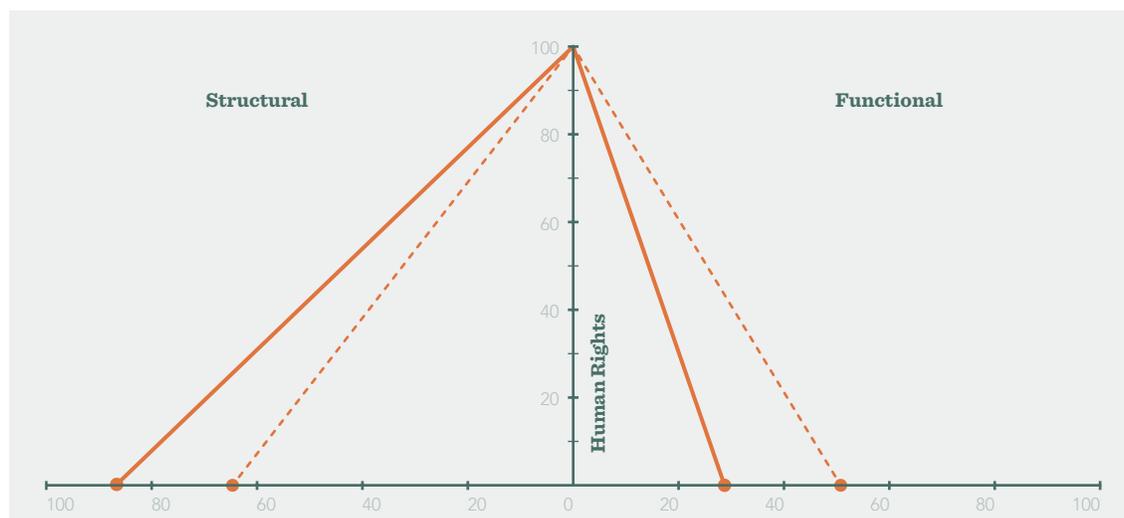
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	48.70	53
Structural security system	61.18	41
Structural justice system	70.20	48
Functional security system	50.07	7
Functional justice system	26.12	45
Human rights dimension	35.93	65
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	139.90	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.02	1.02
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.78	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.76	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	18.03	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.22	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	154.35	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.19	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.02	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	6.75	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	57.65	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	2.08	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	27.56	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$225,700.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$40,600.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	5,498,211	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	24	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	3	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	3	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	8	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	178	178

FRANCE

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

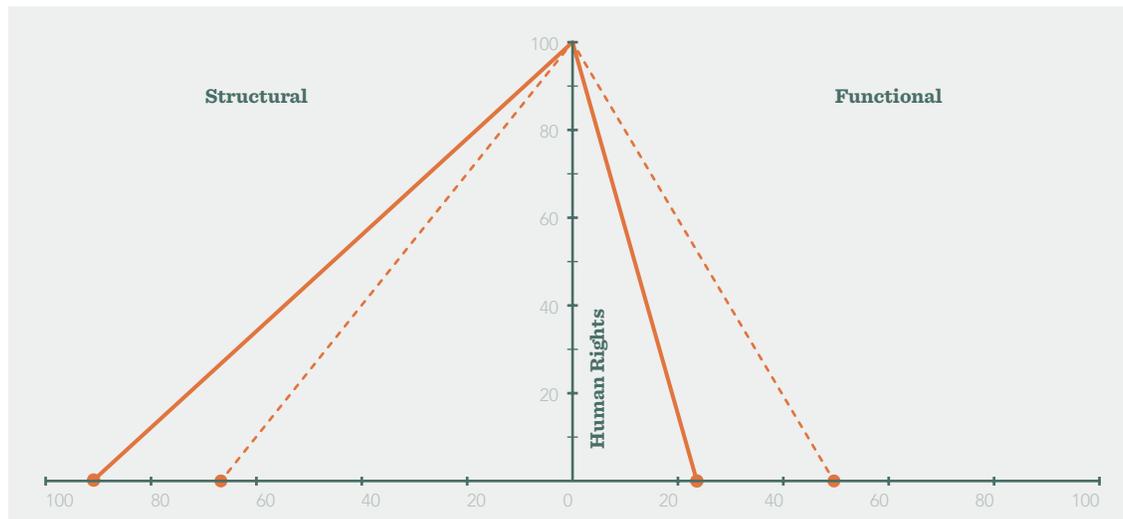
Security System



GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	56.27	33
Structural security system	64.46	31
Structural justice system	86.47	27
Functional security system	50.61	5
Functional justice system	28.60	33
Human rights dimension	51.22	49
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	288.64	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.15	1.14
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.48	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.42	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	8.84	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.55	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.25	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.10	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	5.09	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	107.17	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.30	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	33.35	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$2,699,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$42,400.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	66,836,154	10,743,897
Political regime	Semi-presidentialist Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	22	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	21	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	23	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	22	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	158	178

GEORGIA

2017 Impunity Prism



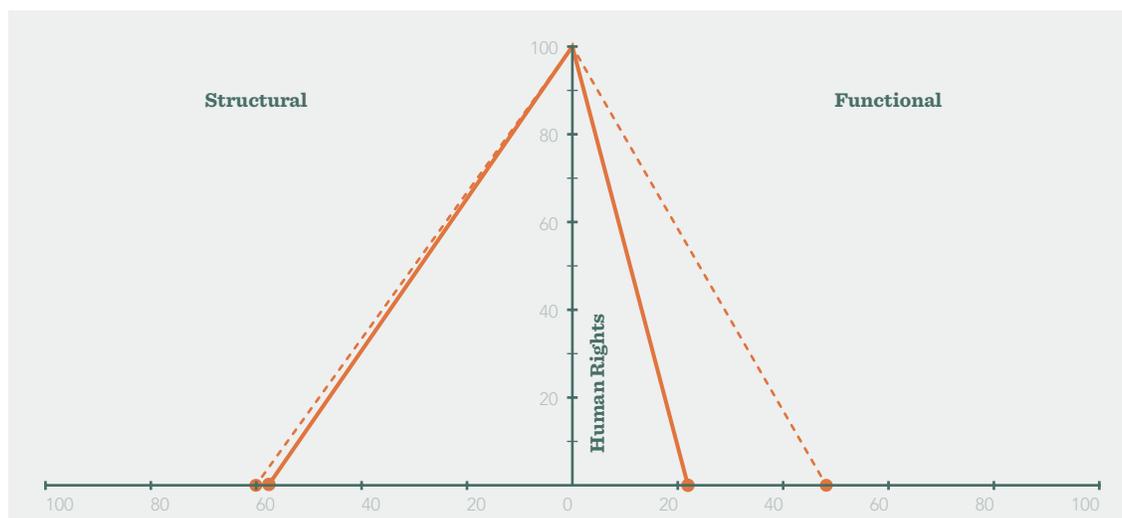
Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	61.05	20
Structural security system	66.61	26
Structural justice system	90.76	14
Functional security system	49.49	11
Functional justice system	23.61	56
Human rights dimension	74.80	25
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	238.50	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.48	0.48
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.09	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.19	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	6.42	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.10	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.62	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	7.13	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.08	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	41.58	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$37,270.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$10,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	4,928,052	10,743,897
Political regime	Semi-presidentialist Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	76	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	34	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	44	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	66	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	72	178

GERMANY

2017 Impunity Prism

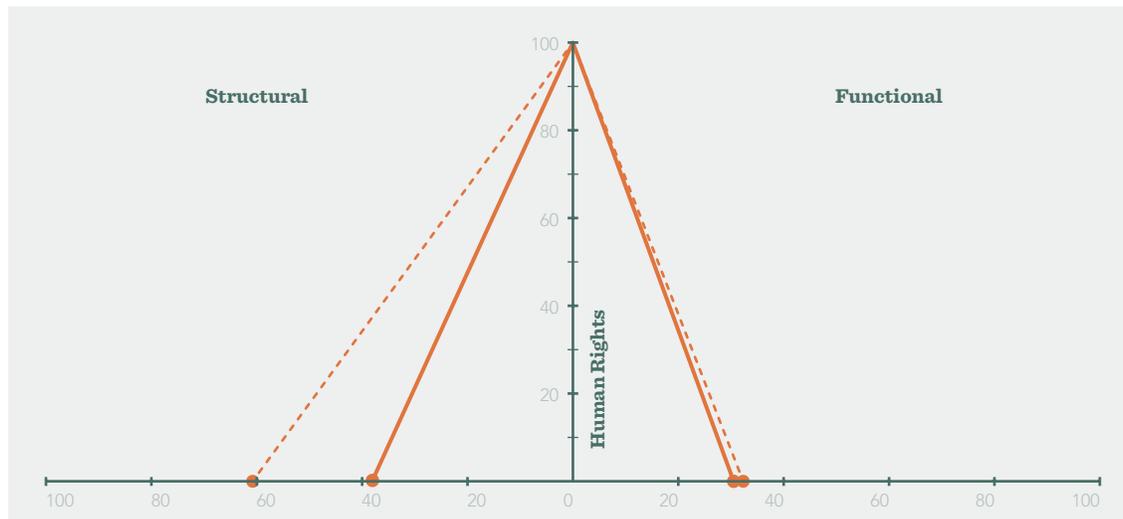
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	45.10	61	
Structural security system	59.87	45	
Structural justice system	57.28	55	
Functional security system	48.32	15	
Functional justice system	22.08	66	
Human rights dimension	37.97	64	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	303.68	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.83	0.83	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.48	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.57	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	25.33	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.20	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.08	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.98	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	31.14	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$3,979,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$48,200.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	80,722,792	10,743,897	
Political regime	Federal Parliamentary Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	6	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	6	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	10	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	4	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	165	178	

GREECE

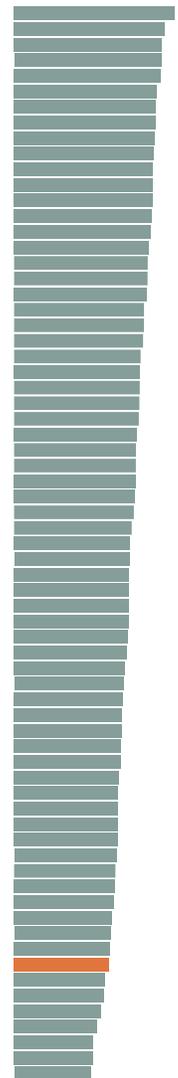
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	44.56	62
Structural security system	60.43	42
Structural justice system	37.91	65
Functional security system	32.25	60
Functional justice system	30.46	27
Human rights dimension	61.76	40
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	471.53	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.19	1.19
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.46	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.38	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	36.26	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.26	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.75	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	35.08	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$290,500.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$26,800.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	10,773,253	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Roman law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	29	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	41	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	69	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	81	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	130	178

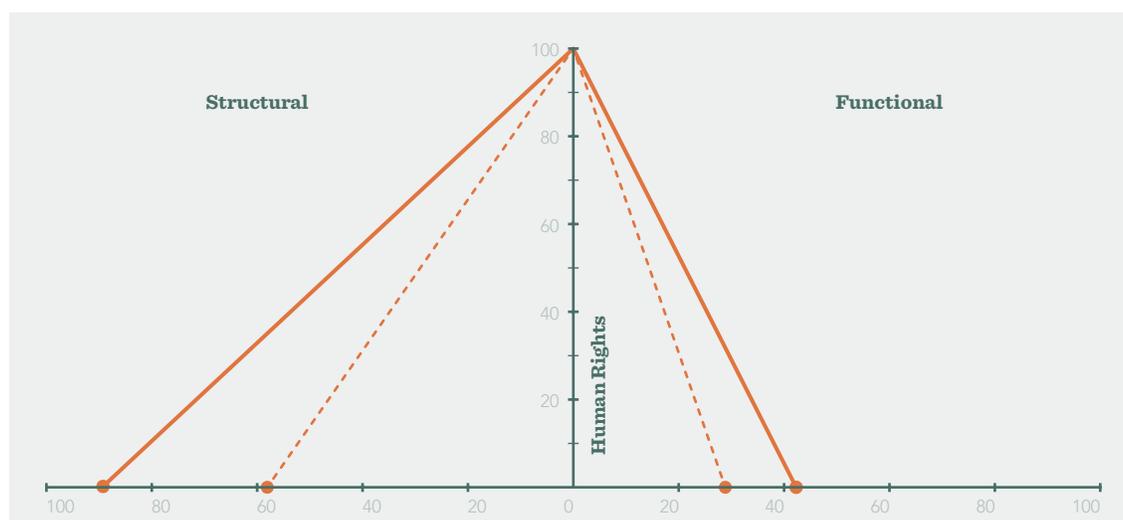


GRENADA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

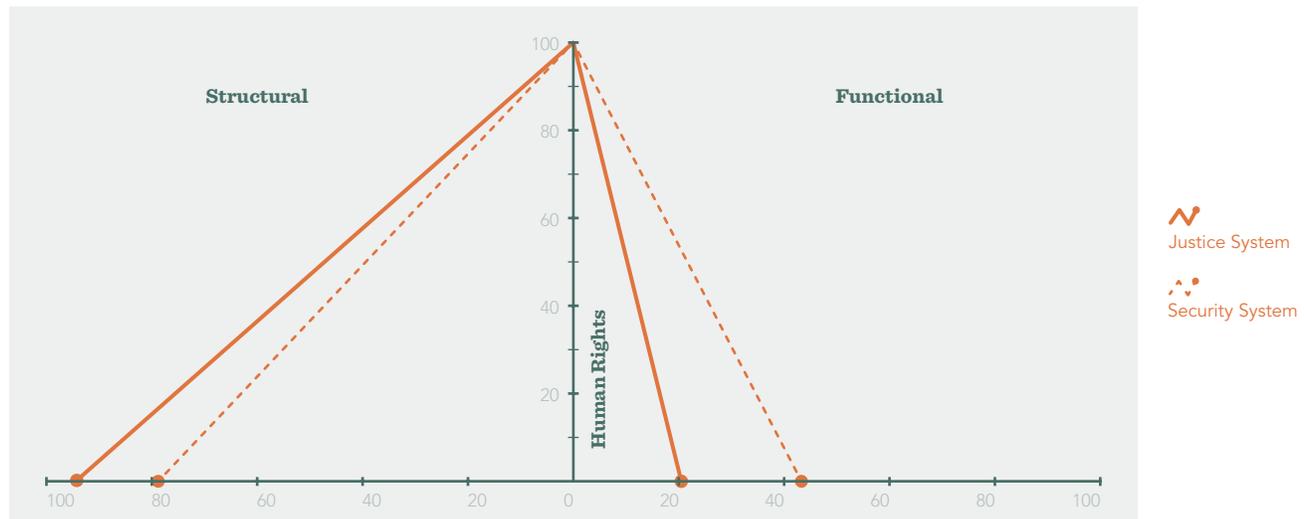
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		54.20	36
Structural security system		58.21	51
Structural justice system		88.96	18
Functional security system		28.82	64
Functional justice system		42.12	7
Human rights dimension		52.87	47
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		889.52	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		2.57	2.56
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.75	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.29	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		Imputed	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.50	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.42	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.21	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		0	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$1,511.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$14,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		111,219	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Democracy		-
Legal system	Common law based on the English model		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		79	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		31	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		46	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		-	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		122	178

GUATEMALA

2017 Impunity Prism



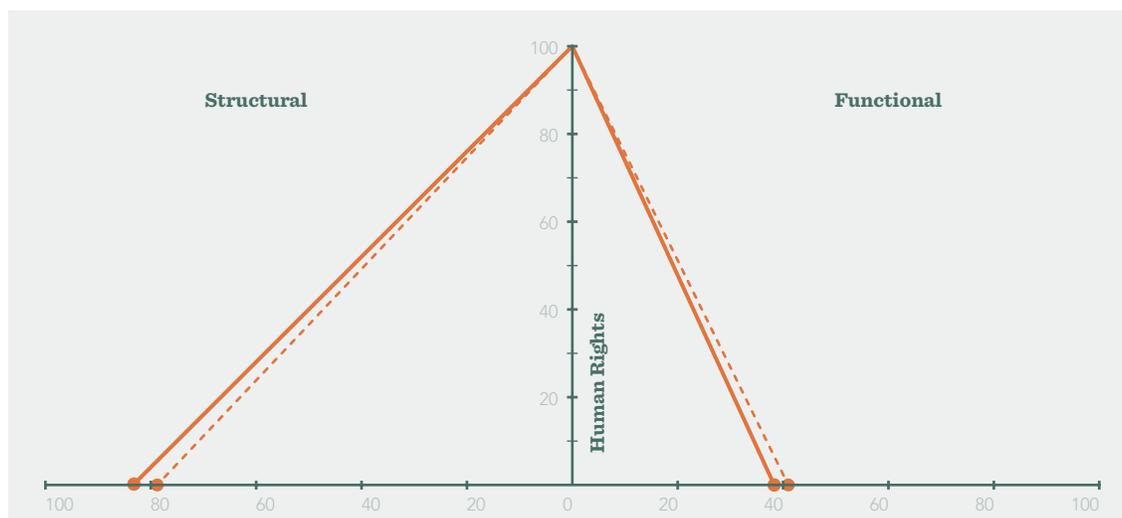
Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	62.40	19
Structural security system	78.78	5
Structural justice system	94.12	9
Functional security system	43.10	41
Functional justice system	20.50	67
Human rights dimension	75.52	23
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	192.57	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	2.30	2.30
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.50	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.22	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	4.52	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.01	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.71	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.05	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	52.35	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$131,800.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$7,900.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	15,189,958	10,743,897
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	128	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	97	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	136	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	78	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	61	178

HONDURAS

2017 Impunity Prism

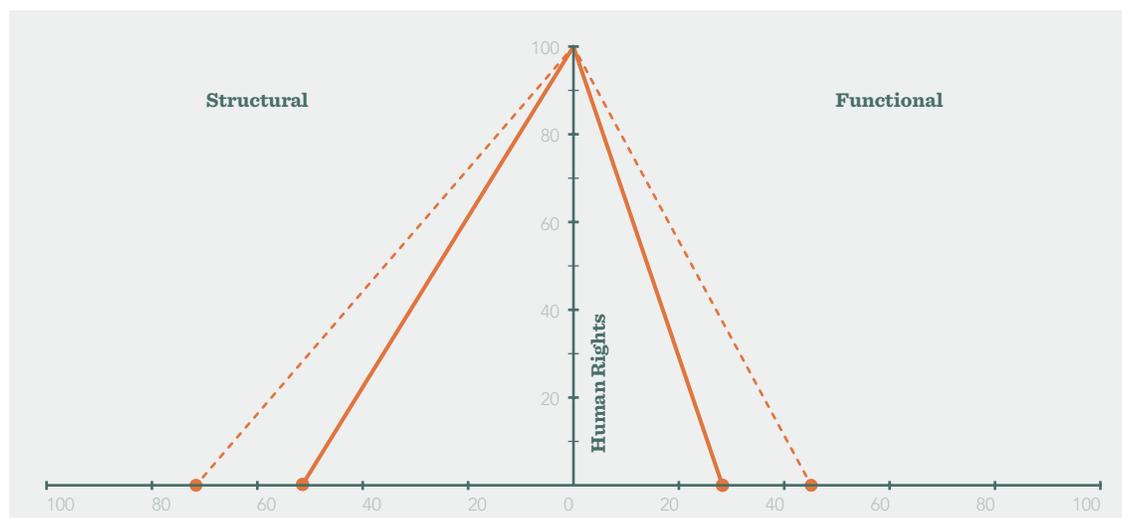
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	65.04	12	
Structural security system	78.04	7	
Structural justice system	83.18	32	
Functional security system	40.62	43	
Functional justice system	38.23	11	
Human rights dimension	85.12	13	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	152.55	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.63	1.62	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.19	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.14	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	10.70	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.93	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.53	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.08	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	6.22	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	14.58	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.45	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	53.67	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$43,190.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$5,300.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	8,893,259	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	131	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	102	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	123	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	88	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	68	178	

HUNGARY

2017 Impunity Prism



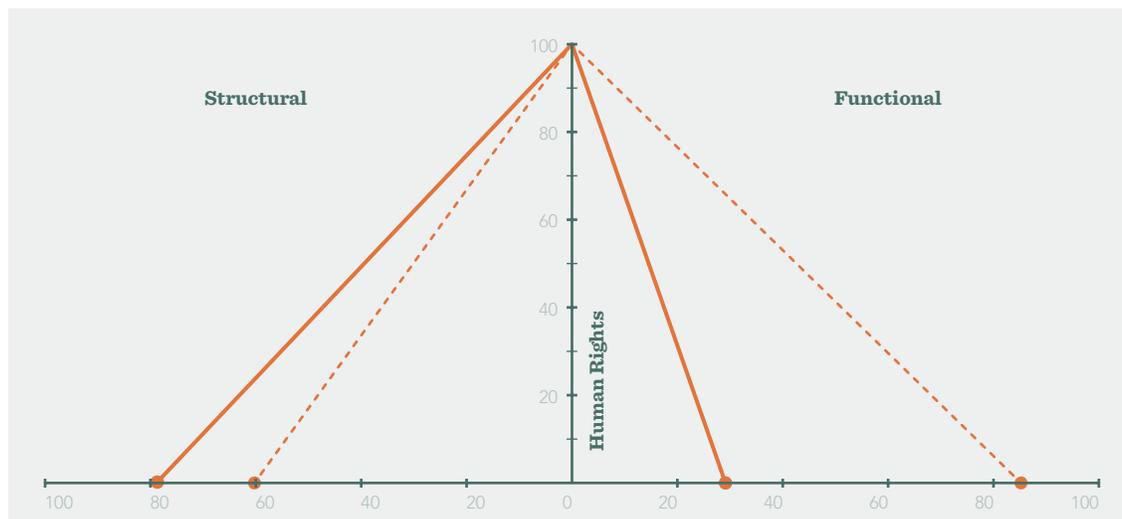
Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	51.42	44
Structural security system	71.59	17
Structural justice system	51.29	60
Functional security system	44.93	35
Functional justice system	28.28	34
Human rights dimension	61.03	41
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	87.41	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.39	1.39
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.56	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.41	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	28.71	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.52	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	34.31	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.27	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.23	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	21.96	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.79	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	29.15	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$267,600.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$27,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	9,874,784	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	44	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	49	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	57	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	63	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	135	178

ICELAND

2017 Impunity Prism

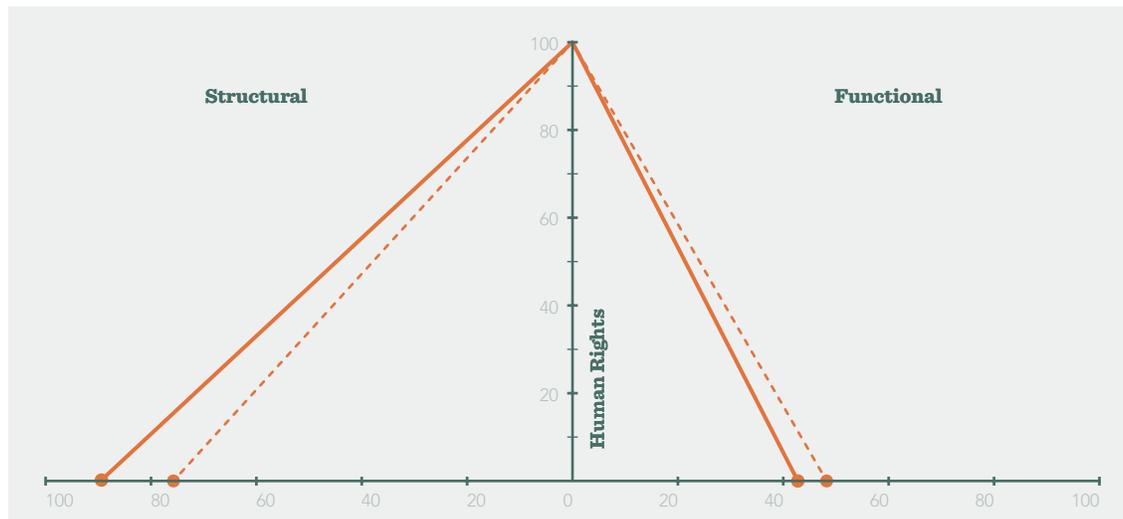
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	50.58	47
Structural security system	59.98	44
Structural justice system	78.72	38
Functional security system	84.98	2
Functional justice system	29.22	31
Human rights dimension	0.00	69
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	222.29	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.90	0.89
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.63	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.70	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	13.21	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.13	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	3.93	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	26.98	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$8,721,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$6,700.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	1,266,883,598	10,743,897
Political regime	Federal Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Common Law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	130	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	66	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	79	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	55	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	70	178

INDIA

2017 Impunity Prism



 Justice System


 Security System

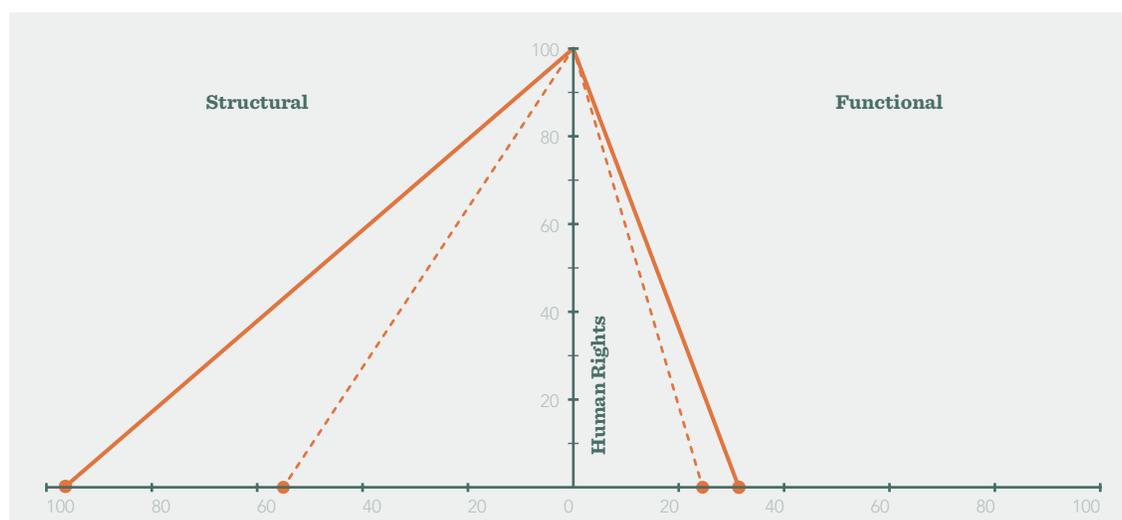
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	70.94	2
Structural security system	75.70	8
Structural justice system	88.96	18
Functional security system	48.22	16
Functional justice system	42.86	5
Human rights dimension	98.95	2
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	133.93	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.20	1.20
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.15	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.12	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	Imputed	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.67	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.57	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-1.16	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	35.15	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$322,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$69,400.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	4,952,473	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	English common law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	6	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	-	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	19	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	24	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	172	178

IRELAND

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

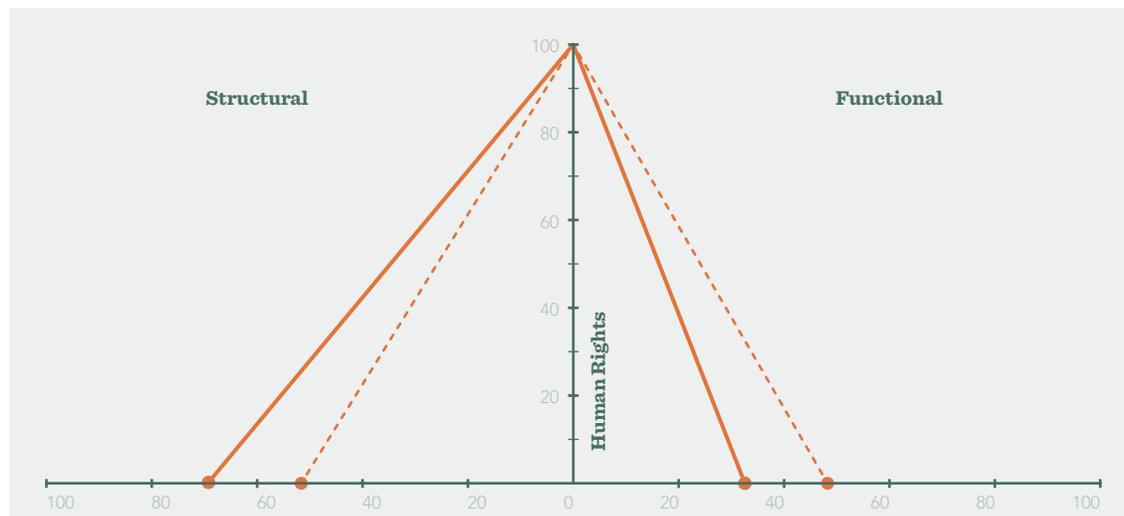
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		50.20	49
Structural security system		54.73	61
Structural justice system		96.03	7
Functional security system		24.53	65
Functional justice system		31.54	25
Human rights dimension		44.18	58
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		273.77	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.91	0.91
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.82	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.89	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		3.44	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.14	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.66	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		32.42	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$16,150.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$48,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		335,878	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic		-
Legal system	German traditional laws		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		16	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		-	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		14	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		29	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		170	178

ITALY

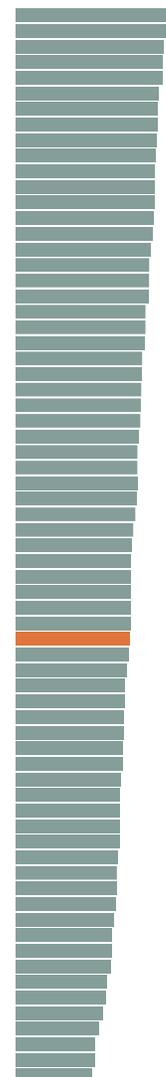
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

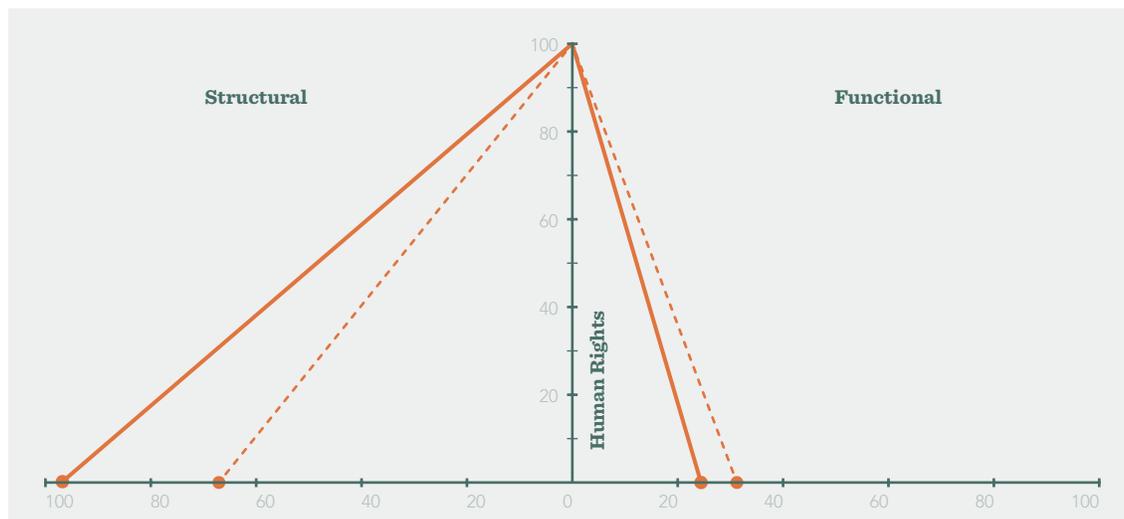
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	53.35	41
Structural security system	51.34	65
Structural justice system	69.12	50
Functional security system	48.04	17
Functional justice system	32.46	22
Human rights dimension	65.79	34
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	462.95	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.08	1.08
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.87	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.80	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	18.64	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.69	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	355.55	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.37	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.26	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	13.37	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	60.73	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.55	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	34.46	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$2,221,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$36,300.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	62,007,540	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	27	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	35	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	60	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	43	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	148	178



JAPAN

2017 Impunity Prism

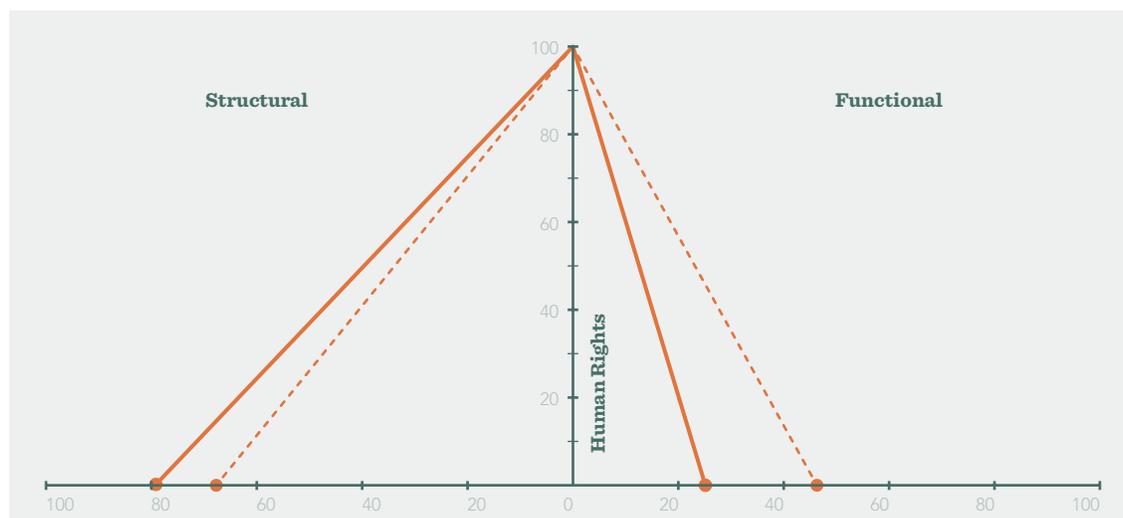
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		54.00	37
Structural security system		66.93	25
Structural justice system		96.89	6
Functional security system		31.24	62
Functional justice system		24.31	54
Human rights dimension		50.65	50
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		202.69	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.67	0.67
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.20	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.30	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		2.96	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		2.01	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		191.64	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.11	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		1.04	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		8.03	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		134.61	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.33	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		0	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$4,932,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$38,900.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		126,702,133	10,743,897
Political regime	Constitutional Parliamentary Monarchy		-
Legal system	Civil law based on Germanic law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		20	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		15	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		20	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		6	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		157	178

KAZAKHSTAN

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

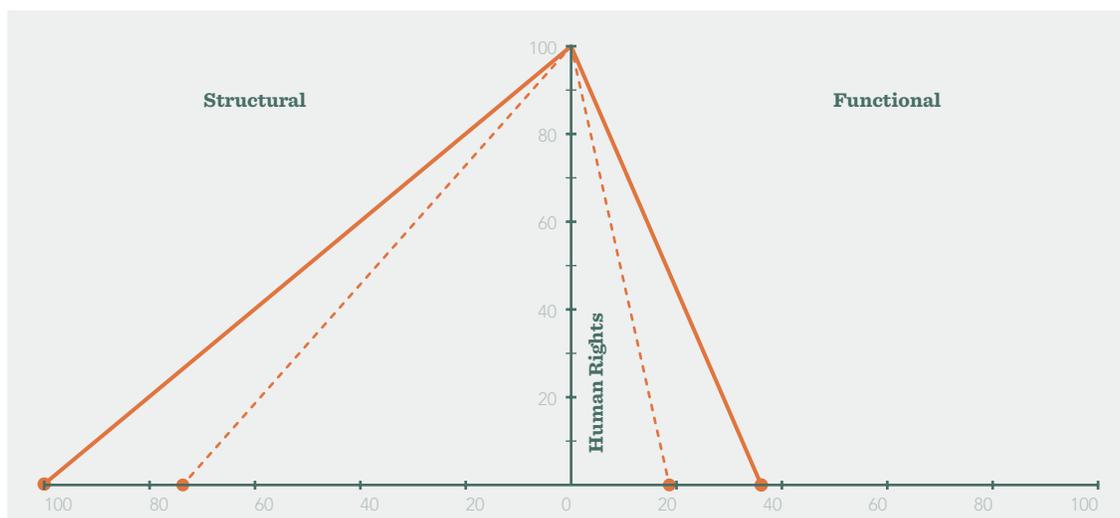
Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	61.04	21	
Structural security system	67.73	23	
Structural justice system	79.35	37	
Functional security system	46.05	31	
Functional justice system	25.28	49	
Human rights dimension	86.80	11	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	237.30	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.75	0.74	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.17	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.23	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	12.86	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.43	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.15	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.86	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	18.39	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.53	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	27.46	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$460,700.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$25,700.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	18,360,353	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law with influence of Roman-Germanic law and Russian Federation	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	56	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	73	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	131	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	42	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	113	178	

KENYA

2017 Impunity Prism

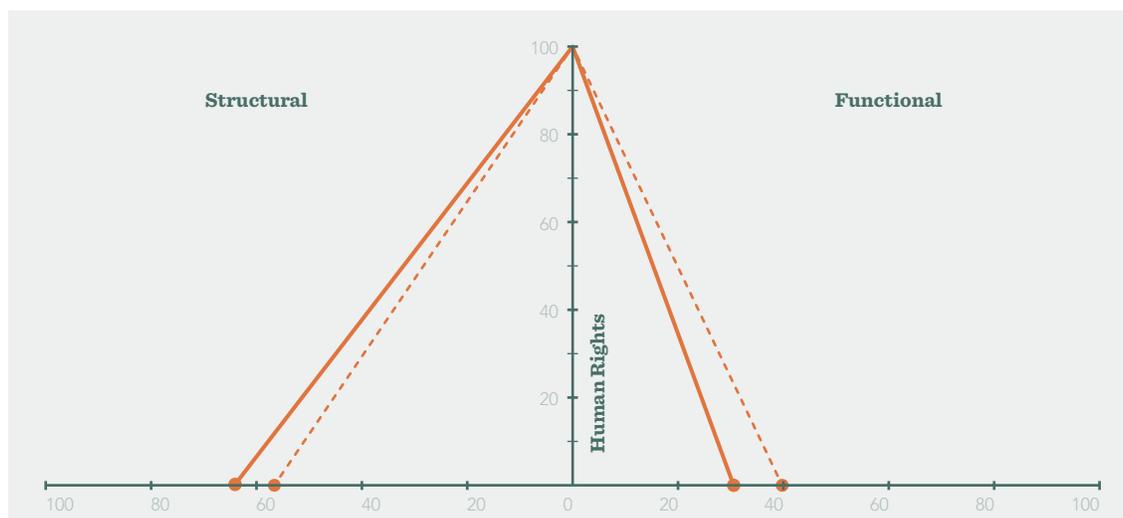
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		64.13	15
Structural security system		73.47	13
Structural justice system		99.67	2
Functional security system		18.54	68
Functional justice system		35.90	15
Human rights dimension		93.06	7
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		87.42	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.79	1.79
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.72	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.40	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		1.39	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.41	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		-0.86	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		0	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$152,700.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$3,400.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		46,790,758	10,743,897
Political regime		Presidential Republic	-
Legal system		Mixed: Common English law, Islamic law and customary law	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		145	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		100	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		145	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		99	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		20	178

LATVIA

2017 Impunity Prism



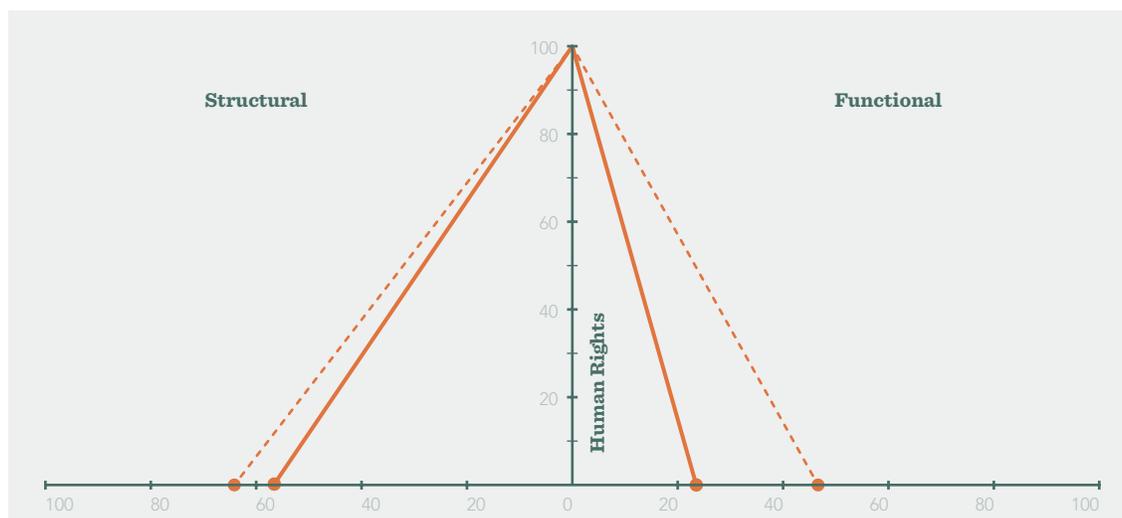
Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	50.30	48	
Structural security system	56.58	56	
Structural justice system	63.85	51	
Functional security system	39.77	51	
Functional justice system	30.42	28	
Human rights dimension	60.88	42	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	443.01	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.81	0.81	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.43	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.54	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	21.62	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.31	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.52	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	9.05	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.80	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	35.37	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$50,650.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$25,700.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	1,965,686	10,743,897	
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law with traces of traditions and socialist legal practices	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	46	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	-	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	44	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	44	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	141	178	

LITHUANIA

2017 Impunity Prism

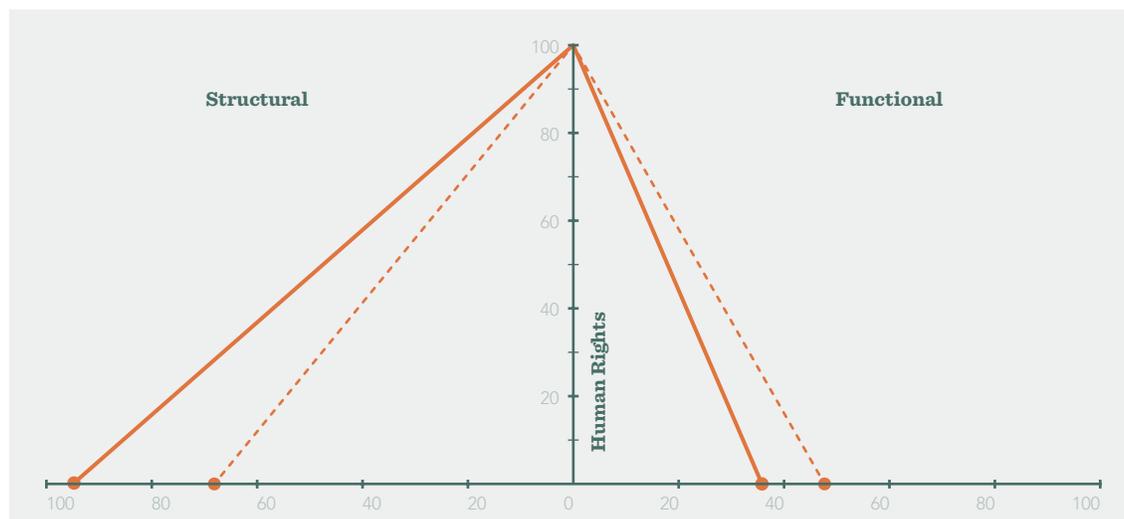
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	48.99	51	
Structural security system	64.02	32	
Structural justice system	56.29	57	
Functional security system	46.52	28	
Functional justice system	23.48	57	
Human rights dimension	54.65	45	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	325.15	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.92	0.91	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.31	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.34	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	25.88	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.34	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	12.55	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.11	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.42	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	11.86	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	12.51	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.12	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	34.45	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$85,620.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$29,900.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	2,854,235	10,743,897	
Political regime	Semi-presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	37	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	-	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	38	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	36	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	149	178	

MEXICO

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

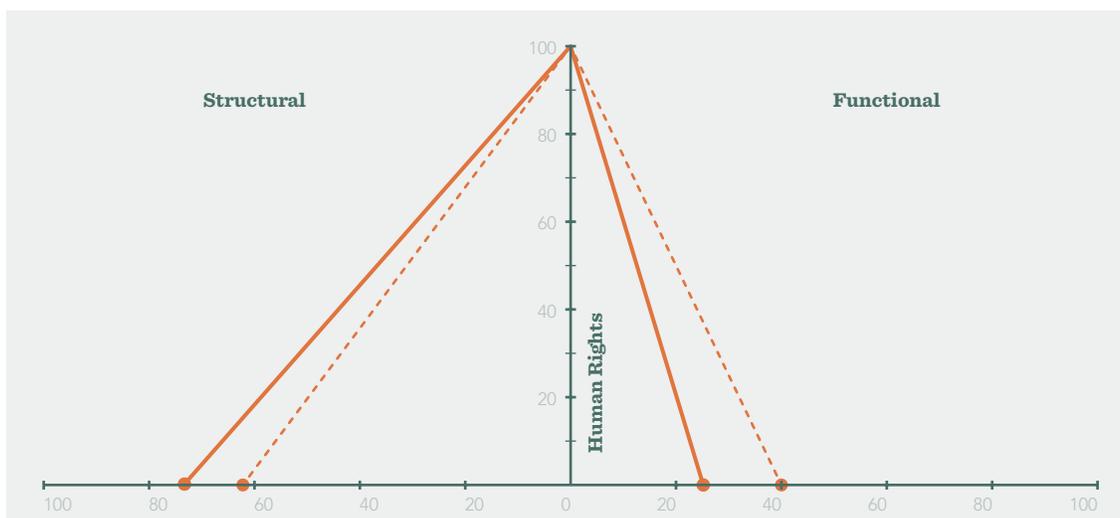
Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	69.21	4	
Structural security system	68.14	22	
Structural justice system	94.70	8	
Functional security system	47.51	21	
Functional justice system	35.72	16	
Human rights dimension	100.00	1	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	359.22	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.22	1.21	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.22	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.18	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	4.19	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.30	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	47.37	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.43	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	2.24	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	81.02	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-1.21	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	48.10	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$2,307,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$18,900.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	123,166,749	10,743,897	
Political regime	Federal Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	74	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	88	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	123	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	57	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	107	178	

MONGOLIA

2017 Impunity Prism

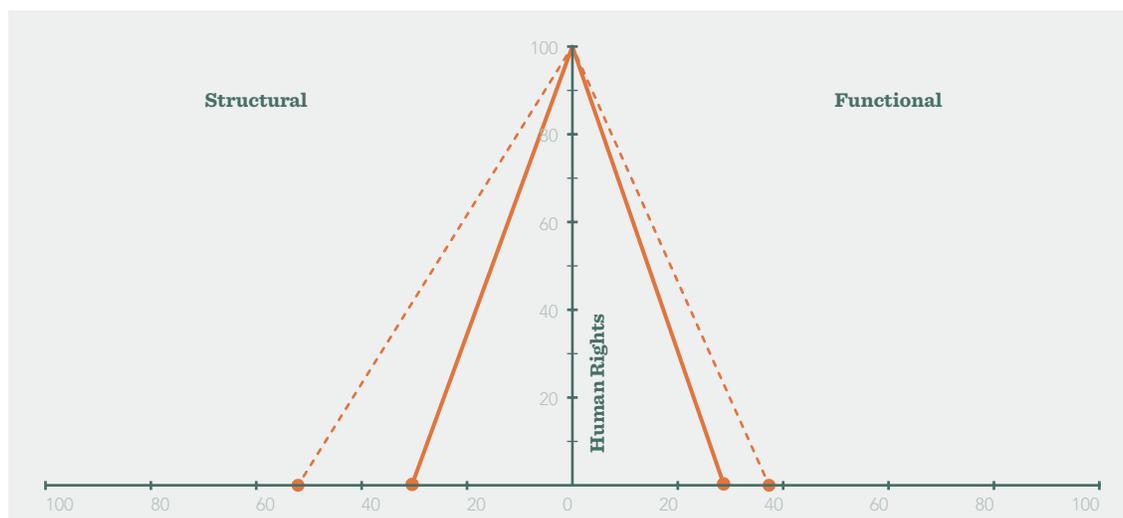
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		53.96	39
Structural security system		62.10	37
Structural justice system		73.22	45
Functional security system		40.35	47
Functional justice system		25.15	50
Human rights dimension		68.97	29
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		Imputed	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.24	1.24
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.48	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.39	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		16.32	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.15	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.94	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		8.76	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		0.38	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		33.75	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$37,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$12,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		3,031,330	10,743,897
Political regime		Semi-presidential Republic	Republic-
Legal system		Civil law with influence of the Soviet and Roman-Germanic legal systems	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		90	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		55	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		87	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		104	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		128	178

MONTENEGRO

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System
Security System

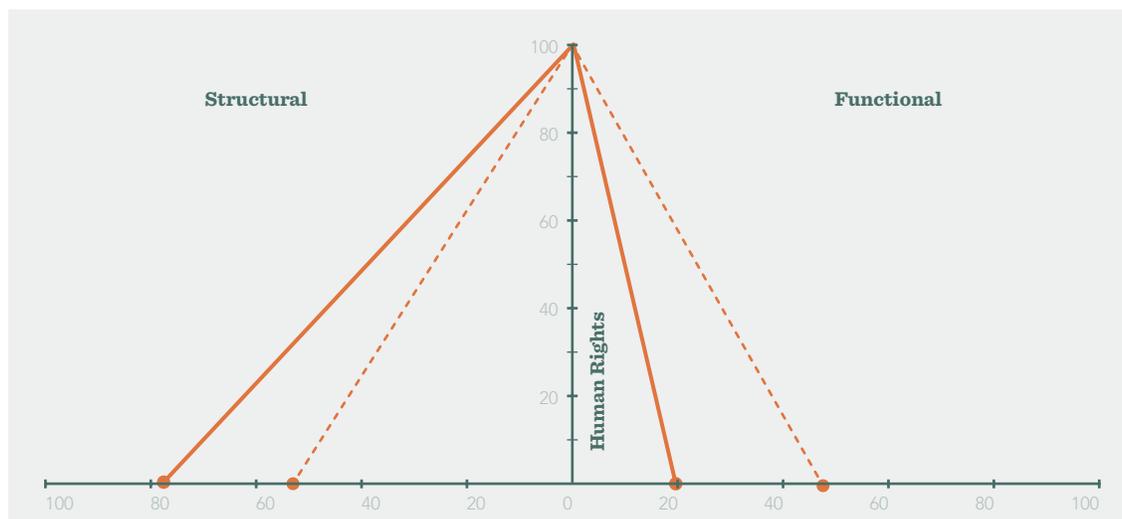
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	42.13	64
Structural security system	51.89	64
Structural justice system	30.19	66
Functional security system	37.17	56
Functional justice system	28.78	32
Human rights dimension	62.62	39
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	680.48	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.82	0.82
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.35	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.43	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	40.62	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	1.29	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	71.42	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.26	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.73	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	2.40	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	21.79	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.71	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	31.01	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$10,610.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$17,000.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	644,578	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	49	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	-	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	64	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	70	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	131	178

NETHERLANDS

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

Security System

**GII and Dimensions**

Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	45.31	60
Structural security system	53.17	62
Structural justice system	77.36	42
Functional security system	47.48	22
Functional justice system	19.87	69
Human rights dimension	28.68	67

Indicadores componentes

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	304.97	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.81	0.81
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.76	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.93	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	13.99	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.38	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.27	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.14	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	50.12	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	2.46	0.62

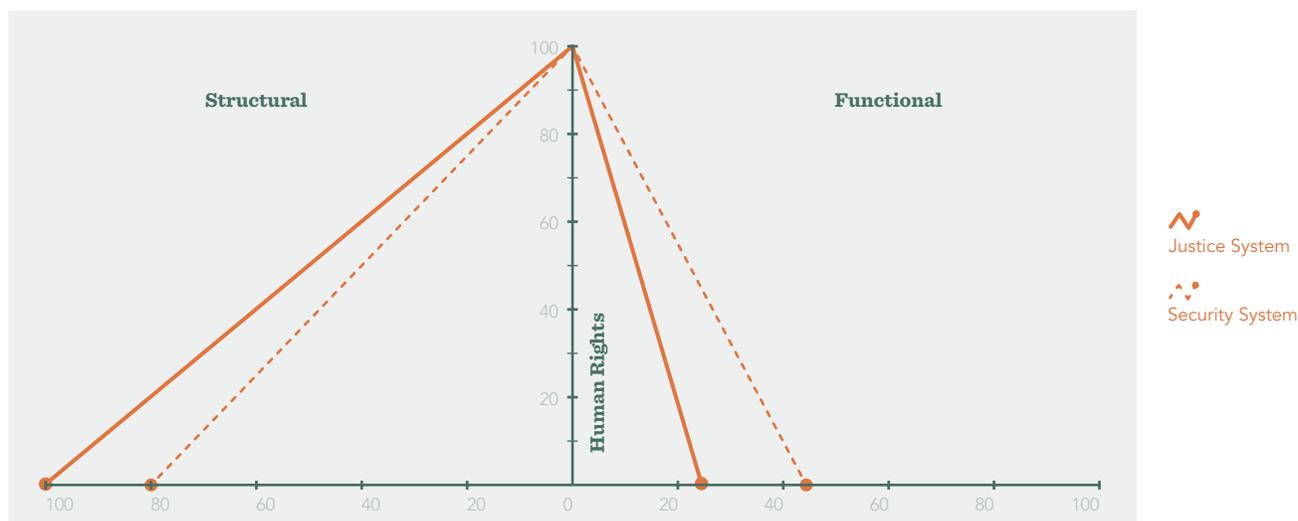
Additional Indicators

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	28.27	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$870,800.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$50,800.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	17,016,967	10,743,897
Political regime	Constitutional Parliamentary Monarchy	-
Legal system	Civil law	-

Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	5	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	5	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	8	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	5	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	-	178

NICARAGUA

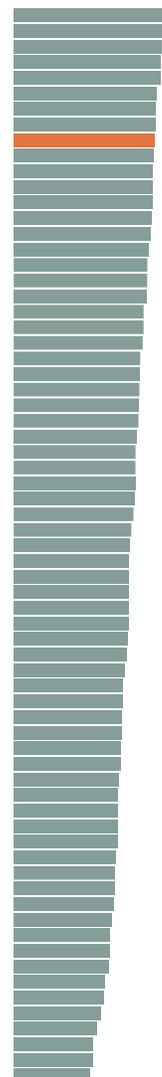
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

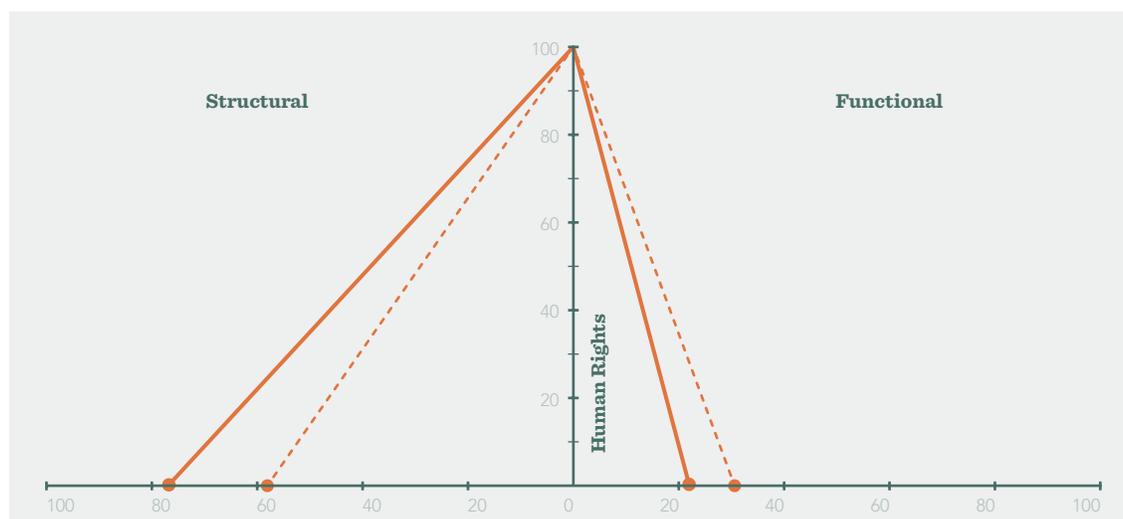
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	66.34	9
Structural security system	80.27	3
Structural justice system	100.00	1
Functional security system	44.22	38
Functional justice system	24.49	53
Human rights dimension	82.75	16
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	200.00	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	2.23	2.22
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.29	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.19	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	1.20	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.60	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.12	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.00	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	2.76	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	65.24	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.33	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	45.73	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$33,550.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$5,300.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	5,966,798	10,743,897
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	125	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	101	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	145	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	108	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	71	178



NORWAY

2017 Impunity Prism

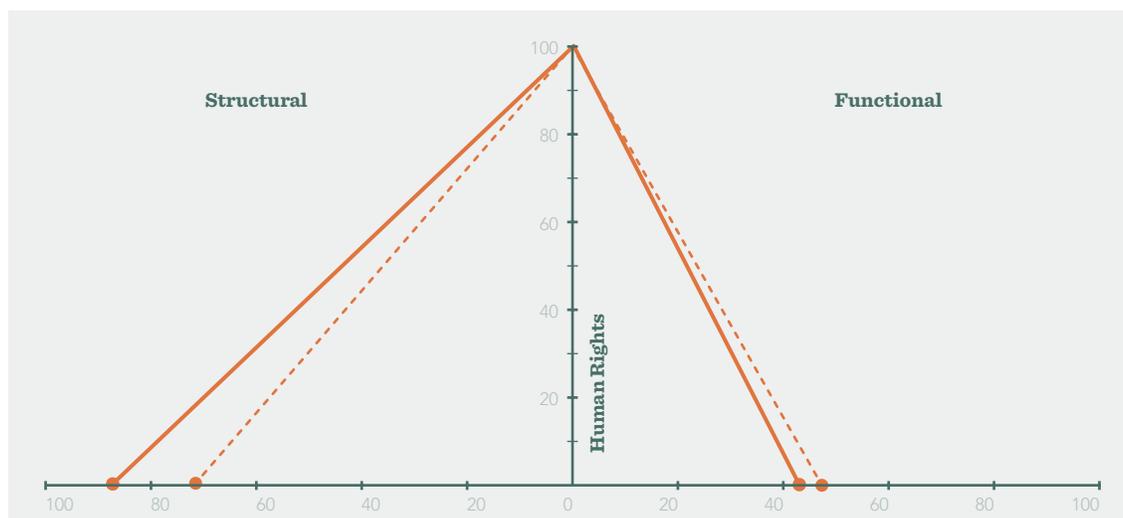
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		40.90	65
Structural security system		57.91	53
Structural justice system		76.74	43
Functional security system		30.64	63
Functional justice system		22.17	65
Human rights dimension		17.06	68
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		167.11	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.04	1.04
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.92	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.89	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		14.34	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		1.88	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.25	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.31	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		93.86	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		3.05	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		25.88	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$364,700.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$69,300.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		5,265,158	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Democratic Monarchy		-
Legal system	Civil law, common and customary		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		1	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		2	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		6	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		11	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		177	178

PANAMA

2017 Impunity Prism



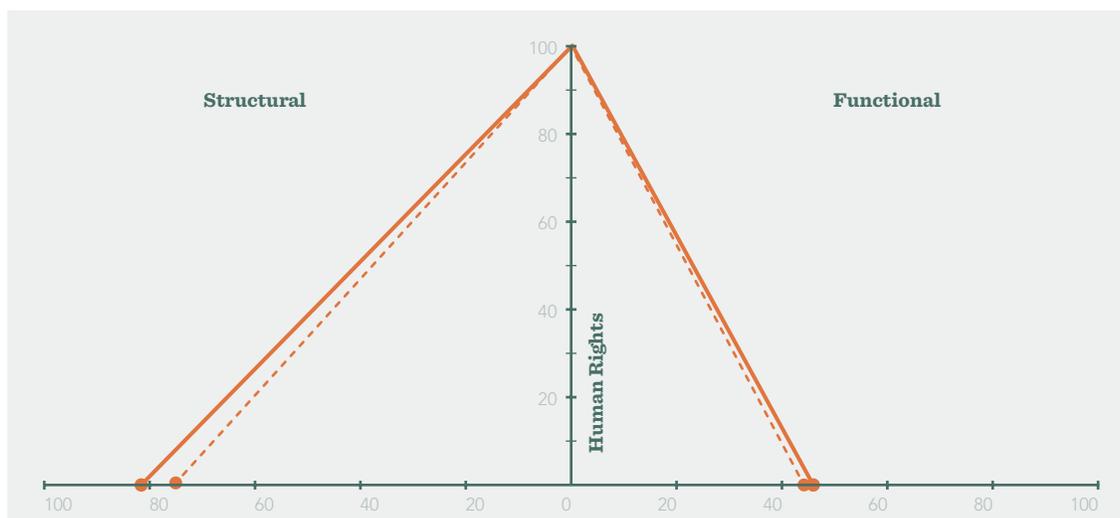
Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	63.23	16	
Structural security system	71.35	19	
Structural justice system	87.39	25	
Functional security system	47.52	20	
Functional justice system	42.98	4	
Human rights dimension	66.91	32	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	483.29	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.79	1.79	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.13	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.07	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	8.32	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.24	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	4.71	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.64	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	2.55	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	46.69	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.49	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	51.90	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$93,120.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$22,800.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	3,705,246	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	60	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	62	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	87	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	50	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	133	178	

PARAGUAY

2017 Impunity Prism

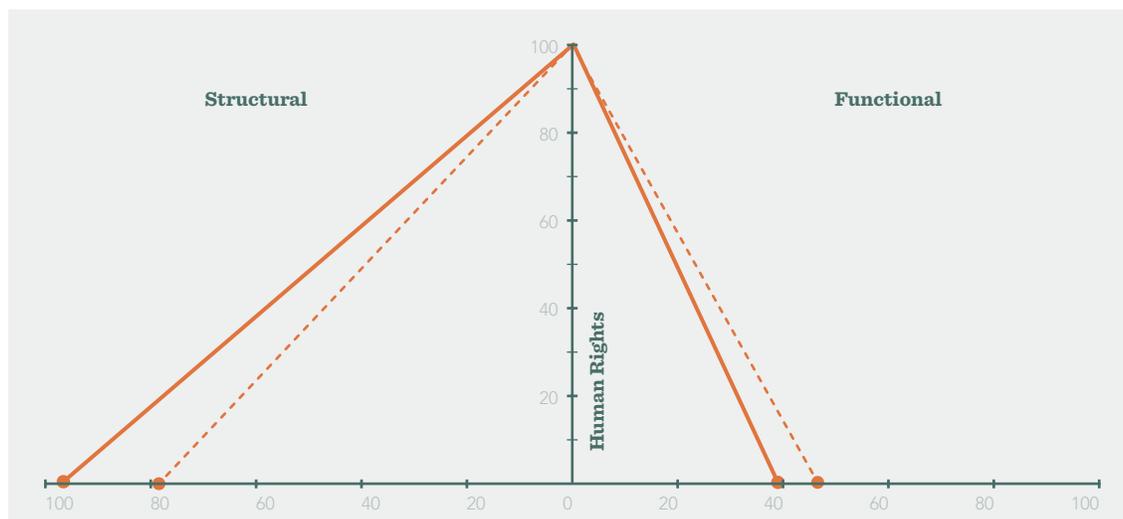
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	65.38	11	
Structural security system	75.13	9	
Structural justice system	81.34	35	
Functional security system	44.23	37	
Functional justice system	45.63	3	
Human rights dimension	80.57	19	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	253.00	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.57	1.56	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.18	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.11	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	11.74	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.71	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	4.15	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	10.81	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.21	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	49.67	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$64,670.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$9,500.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	6,862,812	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	110	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	N.D.	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	123	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	118	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	95	178	

PERU

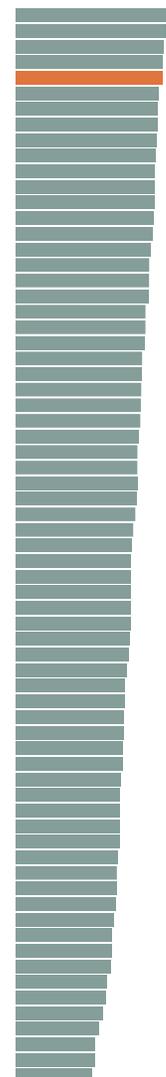
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

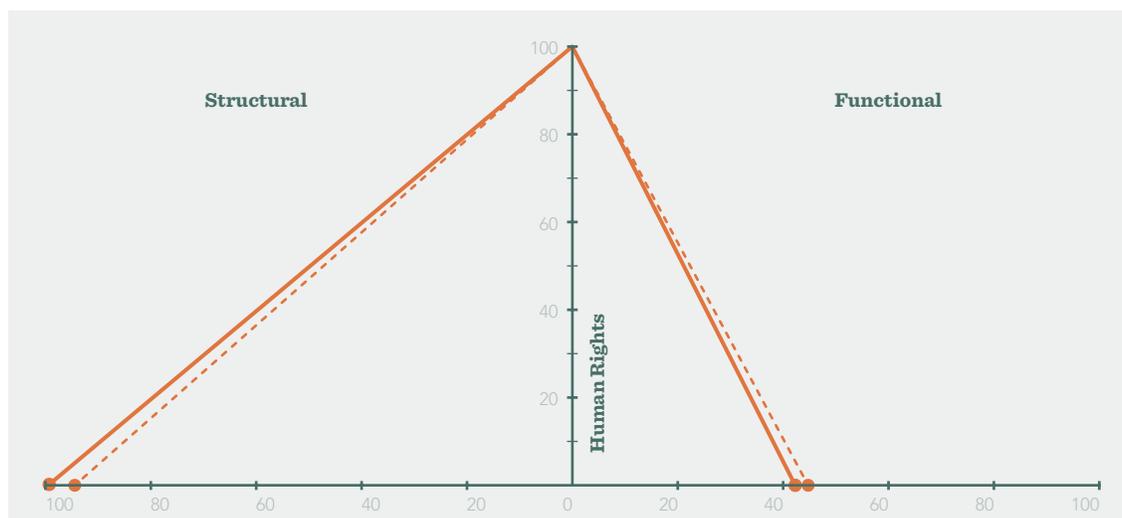
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	69.04	5	
Structural security system	78.63	6	
Structural justice system	97.00	5	
Functional security system	46.13	30	
Functional justice system	39.26	9	
Human rights dimension	84.19	14	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	322.96	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	2.24	2.23	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.21	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.09	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	2.89	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.38	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.55	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	1.24	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	0.34	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	40.38	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.40	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	45.48	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$410,400.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$13,000.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	30,741,062	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	84	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	65	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	101	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	69	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	98	178	



PHILIPPINES

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions

Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	75.60	1
Structural security system	94.06	1
Structural justice system	99.07	4
Functional security system	44.64	36
Functional justice system	42.22	6
Human rights dimension	97.99	3

Indicadores componentes

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	153.14	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	3.53	3.52
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.23	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.07	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	1.73	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	114.73	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.63	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	6.60	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	127.18	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-1.11	0.62

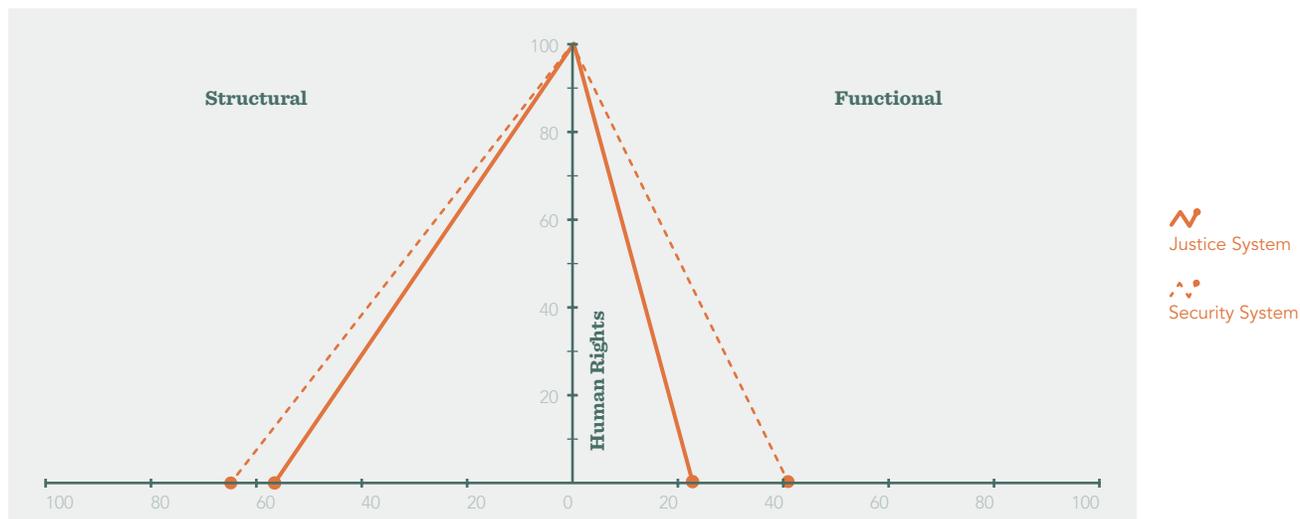
Additional Indicators

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	42.975	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$801,900.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$7,700.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	102,624,209	10,743,897
Political regime	Presidentialist Republic	-
Legal system	Mixto	-

Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	115	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	70	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	101	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	47	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	54	178

POLAND

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System
Security System

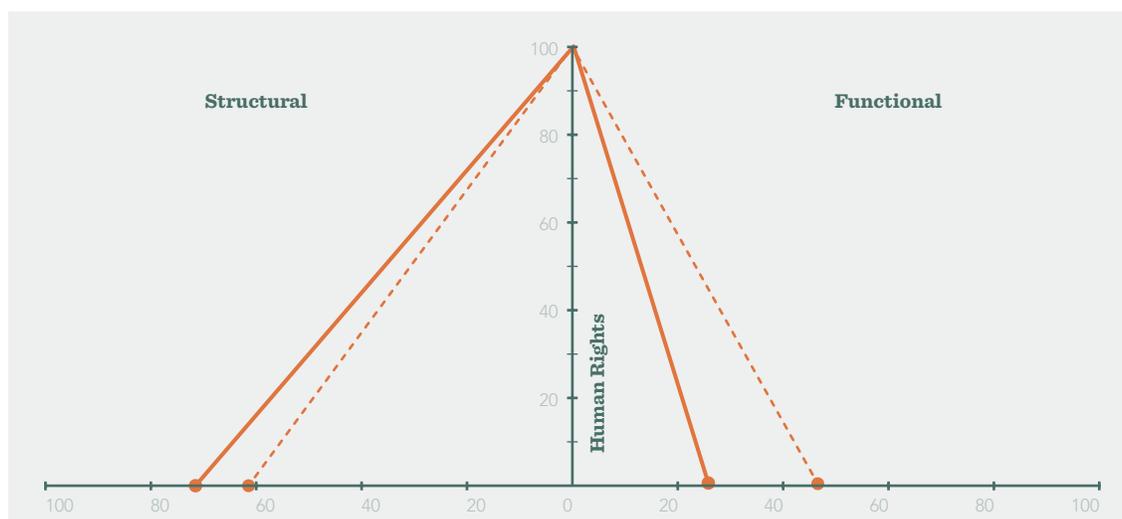
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	47.61	56	
Structural security system	64.93	30	
Structural justice system	56.46	56	
Functional security system	40.56	44	
Functional justice system	22.37	64	
Human rights dimension	53.75	46	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	255.90	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.88	0.88	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.34	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.39	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	25.79	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.96	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	59.94	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.08	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.25	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	16.80	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	35.11	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.17	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	32.78	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$1,052,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$27,700.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	38,523,261	10,743,897	
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	36	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	22	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	29	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	41	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	152	178	

PORTUGAL

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

Security System



GII and Dimensions

Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	53.98	38
Structural security system	61.25	40
Structural justice system	71.75	46
Functional security system	46.43	29
Functional justice system	25.83	46
Human rights dimension	64.64	36

Indicadores componentes

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	444.16	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.09	1.09
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.39	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.36	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	17.15	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.41	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	53.04	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.18	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.19	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	10.97	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	41.37	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.61	0.62

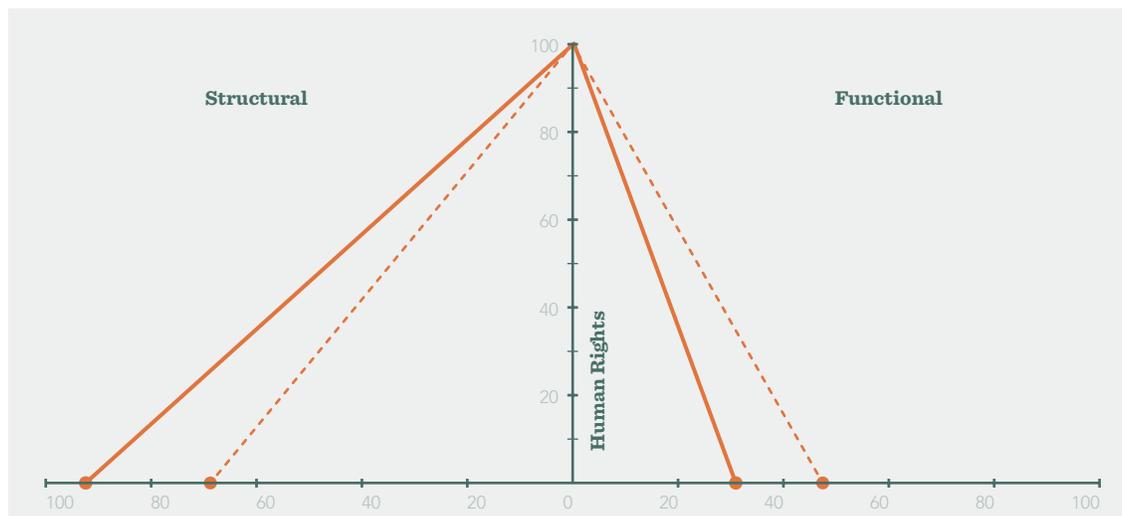
Additional Indicators

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	35.94	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$297,100.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$28,500.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	10,833,816	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-

Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	43	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	23	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	29	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	38	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	163	178

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

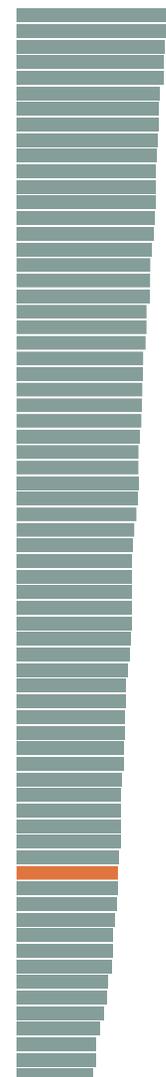
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	59.45	23	
Structural security system	69.14	21	
Structural justice system	92.40	13	
Functional security system	47.35	23	
Functional justice system	30.82	26	
Human rights dimension	57.55	43	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	207.13	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.13	1.13	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.35	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.31	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	5.49	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.33	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.24	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	Imputed	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.97	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	0	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$1,929,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$37,900.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	50,924,172	10,743,897	
Political regime	Presidentialist Republic	-	
Legal system	Mixed	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	17	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	19	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	52	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	26	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	156	178	

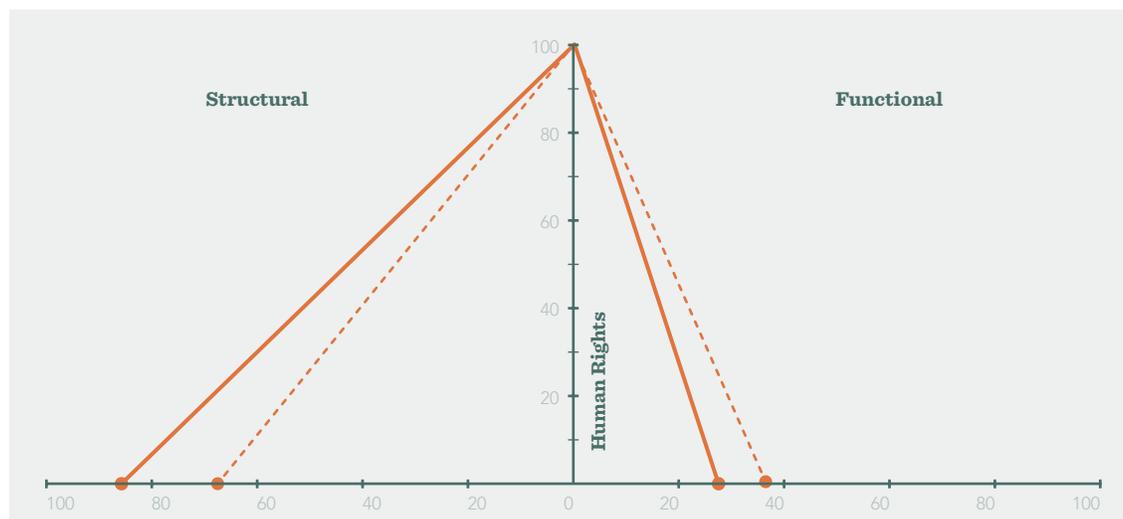


REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

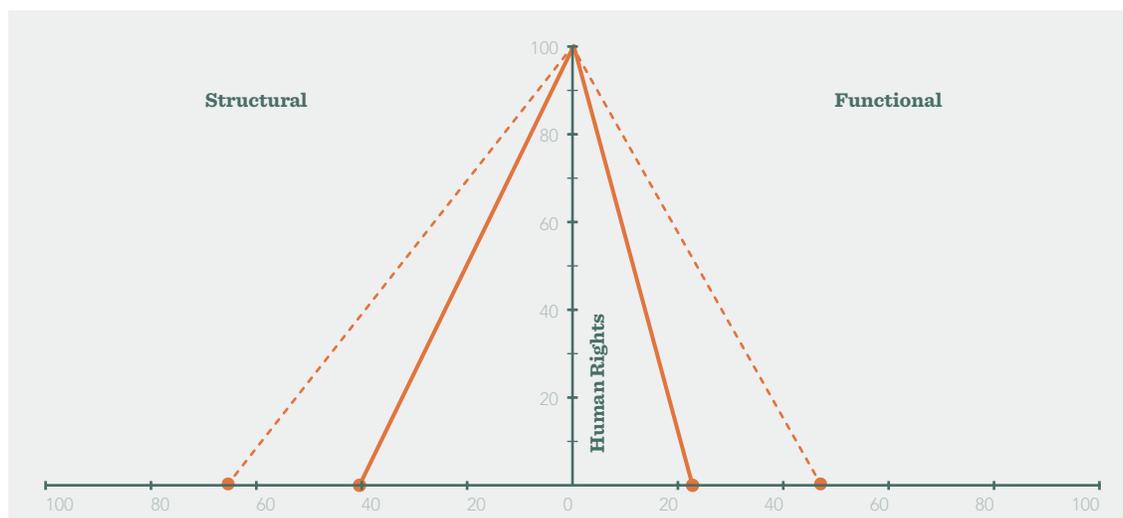
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		58.61	27
Structural security system		67.25	24
Structural justice system		85.38	28
Functional security system		36.71	57
Functional justice system		27.57	39
Human rights dimension		76.13	21
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		271.86	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.99	0.98
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.27	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.27	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		9.45	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.22	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.74	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		11.24	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		0.02	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		30.63	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$18,540.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$5,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		3,510,485	10,743,897
Political regime		Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system		Civil law with influences of Germanic law	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		107	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		77	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		123	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		84	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		93	178

ROMANIA

2017 Impunity Prism



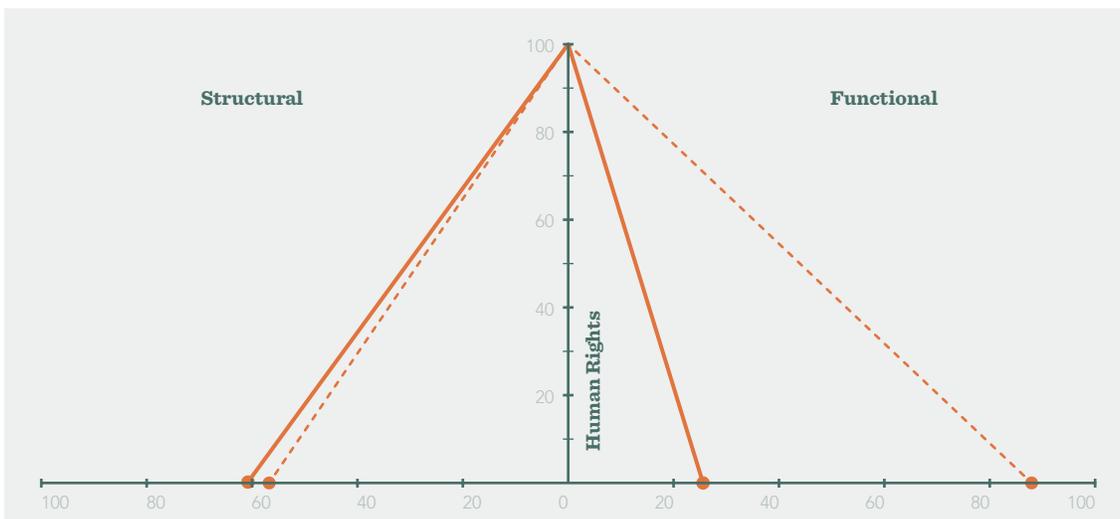
Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	48.68	54	
Structural security system	65.71	28	
Structural justice system	40.47	64	
Functional security system	47.00	26	
Functional justice system	22.76	61	
Human rights dimension	67.46	31	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	269.23	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.04	1.04	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.38	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.37	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	34.82	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.10	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.74	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	20.15	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.46	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	35.24	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$441,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$22,300.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	21,599,736	10,743,897	
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	52	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	32	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	57	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	53	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	134	178	

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

2017 Impunity Prism

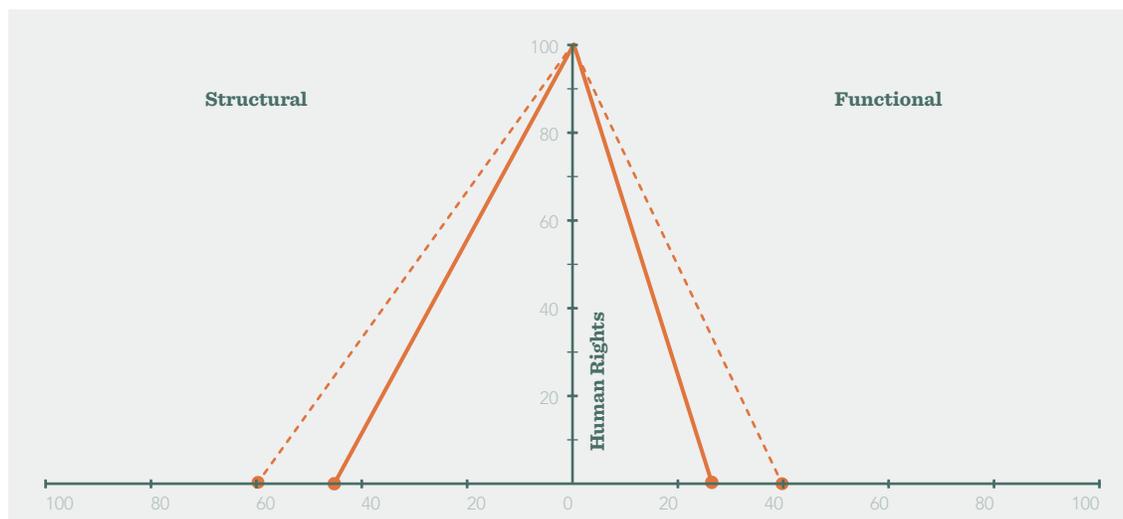
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	65.49	10	
Structural security system	56.46	57	
Structural justice system	60.64	53	
Functional security system	87.68	1	
Functional justice system	25.60	47	
Human rights dimension	97.09	5	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	522.33	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.78	0.77	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.32	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.41	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	23.43	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.17	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.96	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	11.19	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-1.06	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	40.99	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$3,745,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$26,100.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	142,355,415	10,743,897	
Political regime	Semi-presidential Federation	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	50	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	92	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	131	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	45	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	65	178	

SERBIA

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

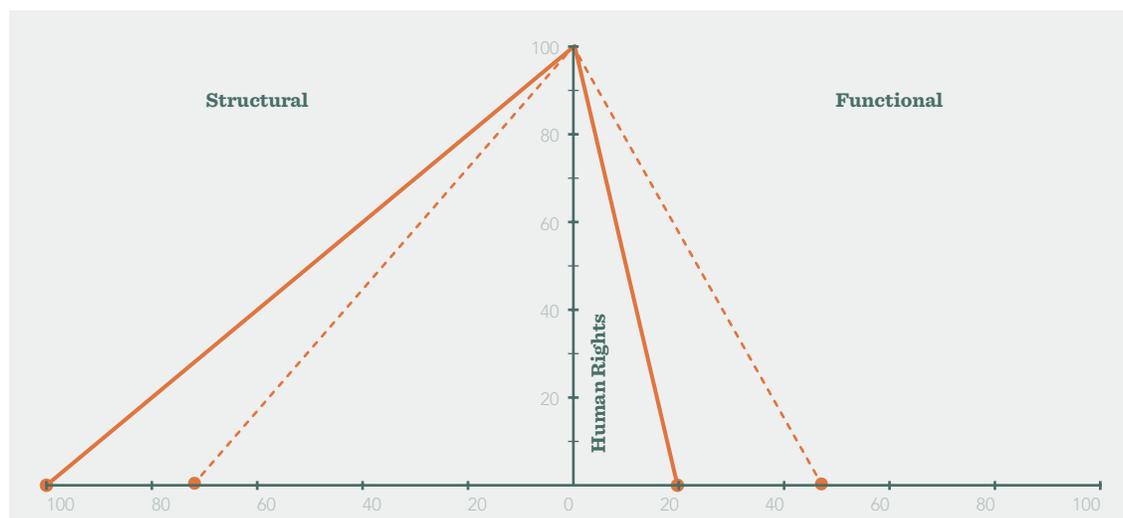
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	47.02	58	
Structural security system	59.34	46	
Structural justice system	44.70	63	
Functional security system	39.52	52	
Functional justice system	26.41	43	
Human rights dimension	65.12	35	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	501.89	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.10	1.10	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.41	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.37	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	32.43	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.20	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.28	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	6.56	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	0.58	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	29.06	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$101,800.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$14,200.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	7,143,921	10,743,897	
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	66	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	74	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	72	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	94	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	98	178	

SINGAPORE

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

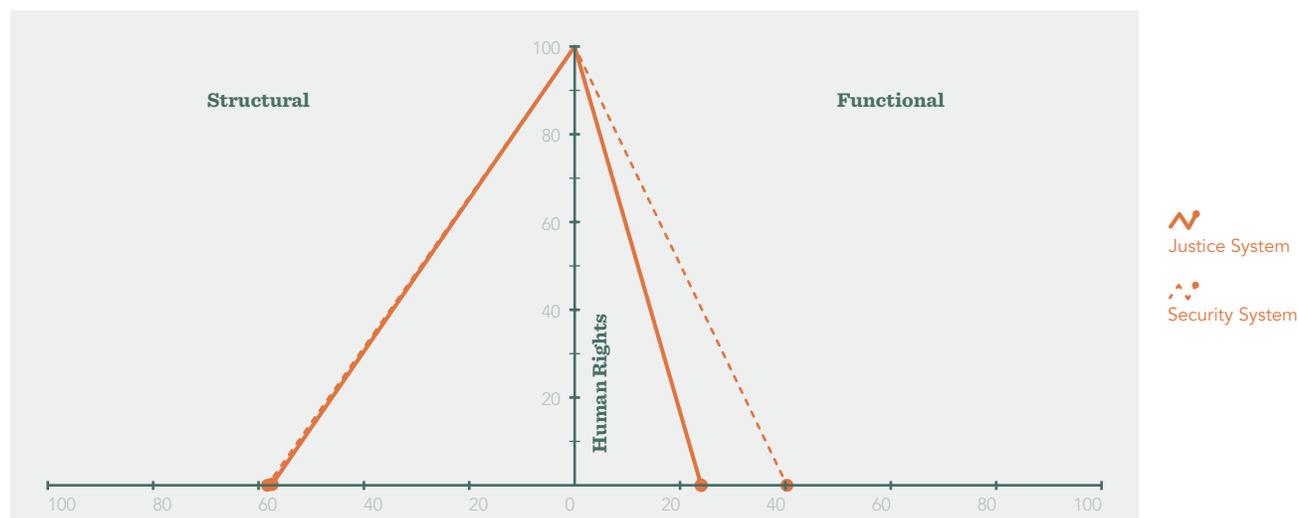
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		57.21	30
Structural security system		70.97	20
Structural justice system		99.20	3
Functional security system		46.98	27
Functional justice system		19.88	68
Human rights dimension		49.01	52
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		164.71	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.78	0.78
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.13	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.17	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		1.65	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		0.31	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		18.52	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.10	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		Imputed	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		60.23	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.41	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		0	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$487,900.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$87,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		5,781,728	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic		-
Legal system	English common law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		11	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		9	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		7	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		2	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		161	178

SLOVAKIA

2017 Impunity Prism



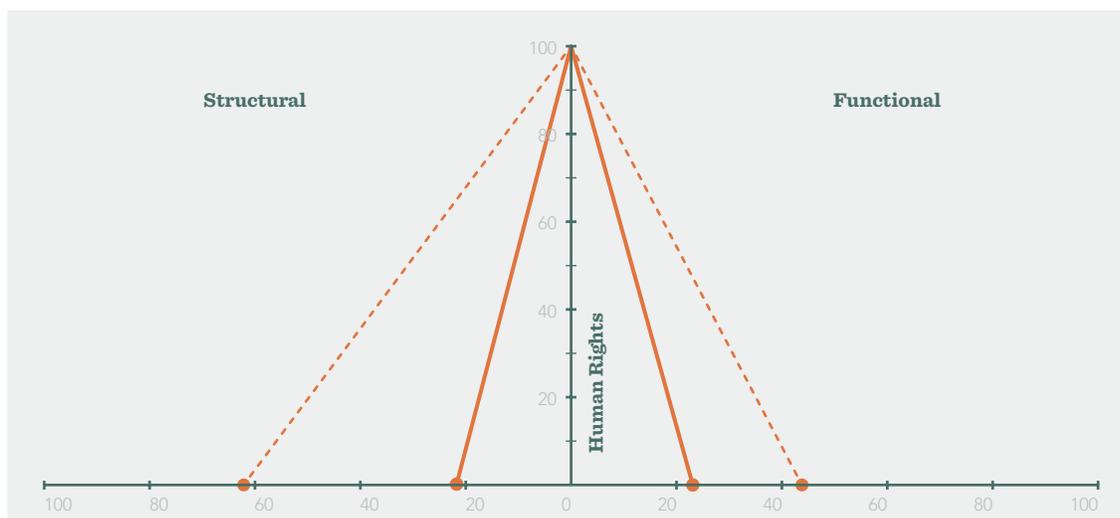
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	46.08	59
Structural security system	58.21	52
Structural justice system	57.52	54
Functional security system	40.05	48
Functional justice system	24.00	55
Human rights dimension	50.64	51
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	414.06	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.85	0.84
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.42	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.50	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	25.19	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.13	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.30	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	8.57	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.33	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	26.35	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$168,800.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$31,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	5,445,802	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	35	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	-	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	54	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	67	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	144	178

SLOVENIA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

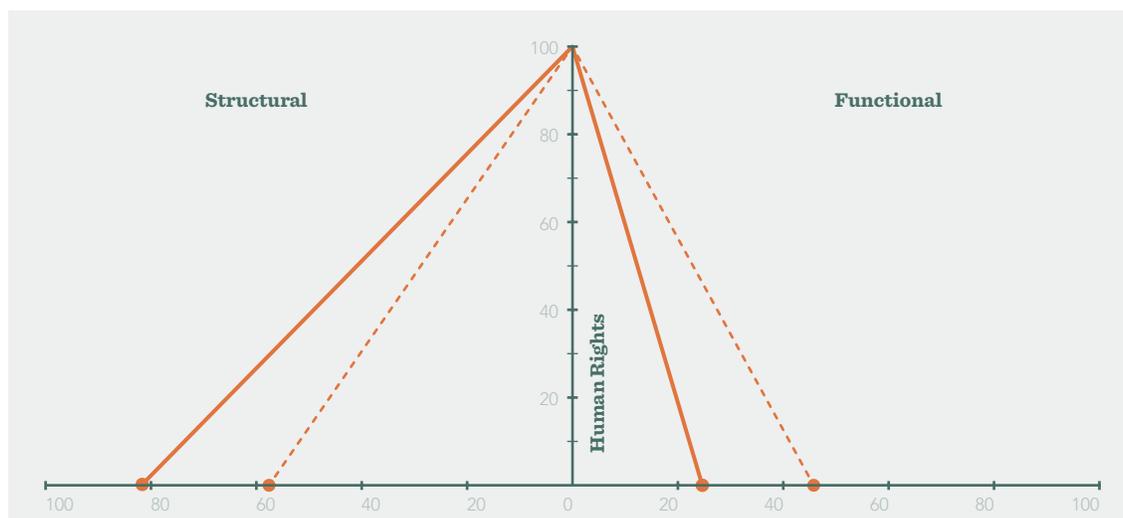
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		37.23	67
Structural security system		62.16	35
Structural justice system		21.56	68
Functional security system		43.71	40
Functional justice system		23.23	60
Human rights dimension		35.50	66
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		339.49	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.13	1.12
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.52	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.46	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		45.50	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		0.68	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		65.00	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.19	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.16	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		Imputed	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		13.17	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		2.11	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		24.90	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$68,350.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$33,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		1,978,029	10,743,897
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic		-
Legal system	Civil law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		25	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		27	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		31	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		59	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		160	178

SPAIN

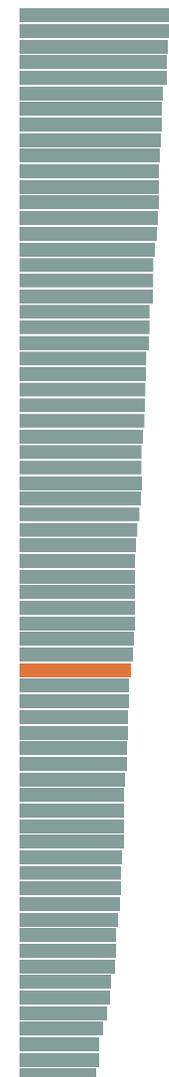
2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System

Security System

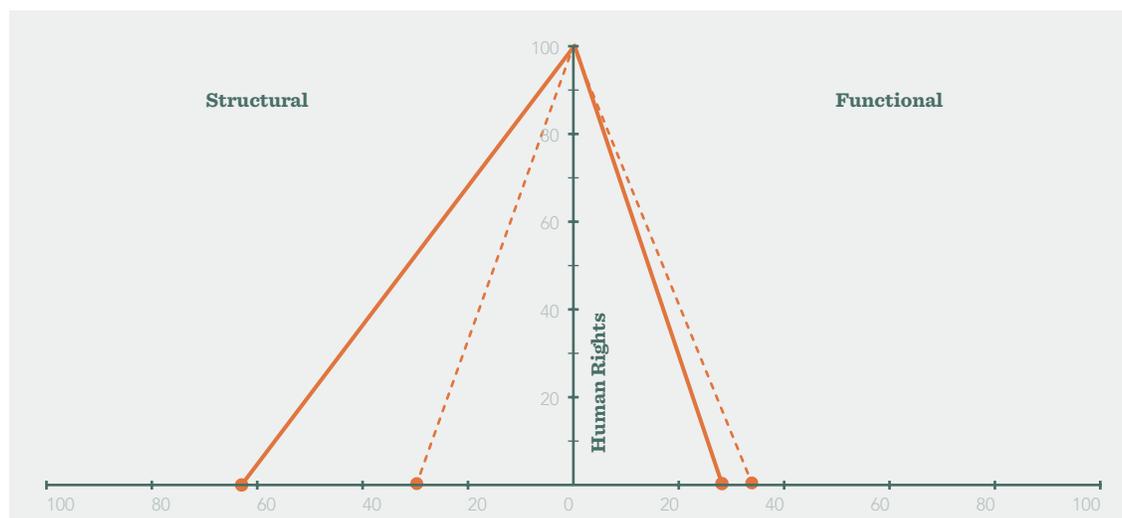
GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	52.31	43
Structural security system	57.48	55
Structural justice system	81.64	34
Functional security system	45.73	34
Functional justice system	24.63	51
Human rights dimension	52.08	48
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	526.16	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.21	1.21
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.55	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.45	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	11.57	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.14	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.27	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	12.11	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.25	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	35.84	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$1,690,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$36,500.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	48,563,476	10,743,897
Political regime	Constitutional Parliamentary Monarchy	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	26	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	24	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	41	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	33	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	153	178



SWEDEN

2017 Impunity Prism

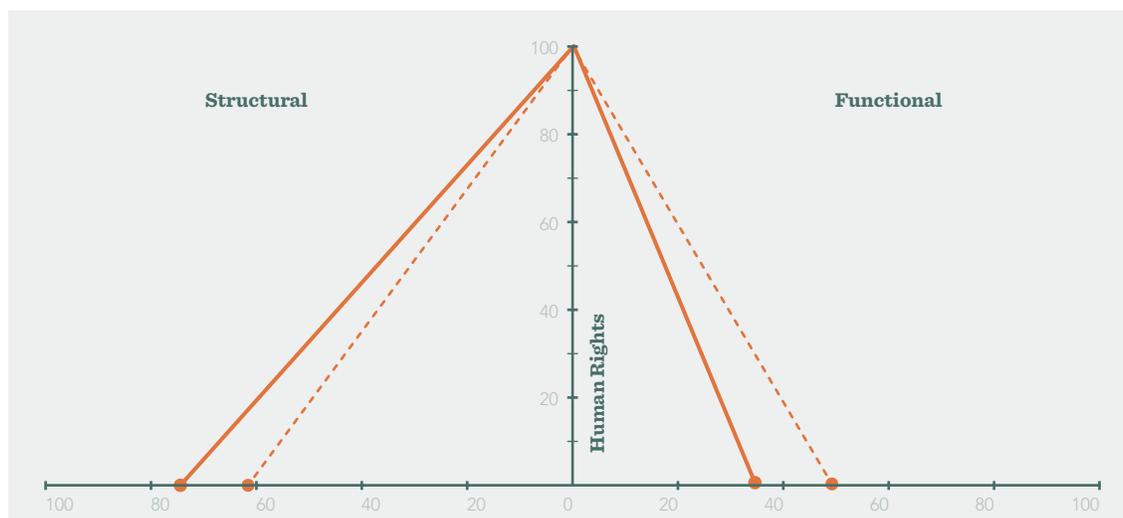
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		39.15	66
Structural security system		29.67	69
Structural justice system		62.78	52
Functional security system		33.87	59
Functional justice system		28.10	35
Human rights dimension		41.31	60
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		206.64	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.84	0.84
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		Imputed	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		Imputed	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		22.22	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		1.79	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		208.31	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.24	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.05	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		5.41	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		87.25	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		1.81	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		27.025	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$498,100.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$49,700.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		9,880,604	10,743,897
Political regime	Constitutional Parliamentary Monarchy		-
Legal system	Civil law		-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		14	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		4	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		4	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		9	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		171	178

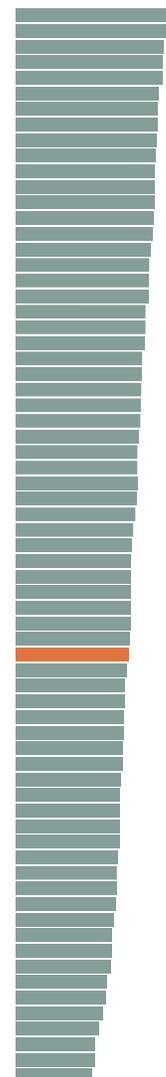
SWITZERLAND

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System
Security System

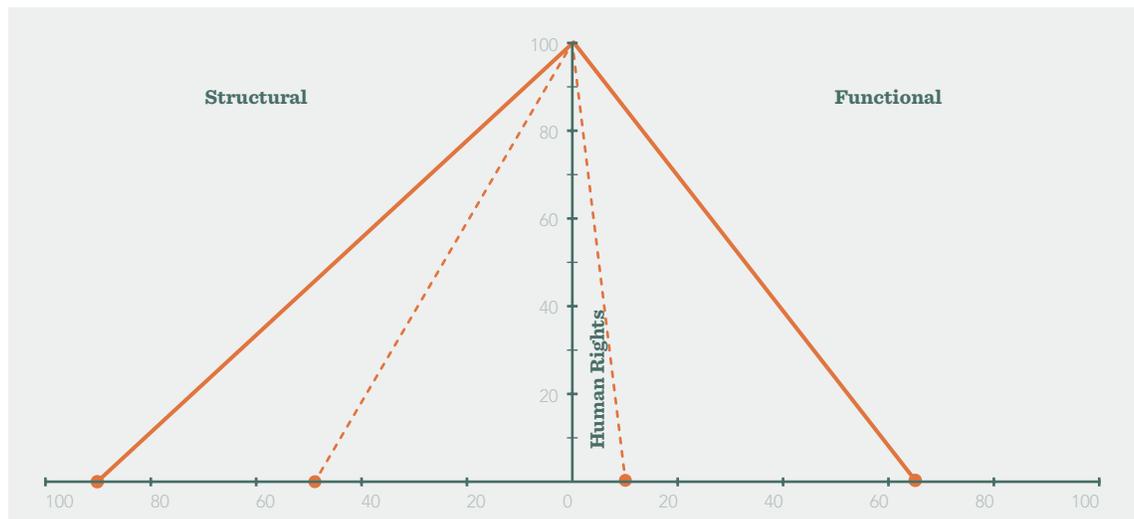
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	53.04	42	
Structural security system	61.44	38	
Structural justice system	74.07	44	
Functional security system	49.38	12	
Functional justice system	34.49	19	
Human rights dimension	45.82	54	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	216.99	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.90	0.90	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.57	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.63	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	15.84	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.08	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	12.25	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.44	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.06	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	10.59	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	8.09	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.57	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	32.27	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$496,300.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$59,400.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	8,179,294	10,743,897	
Political regime	Federal Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	3	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	-	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	5	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	1	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	174	178	



TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

2017 Impunity Prism

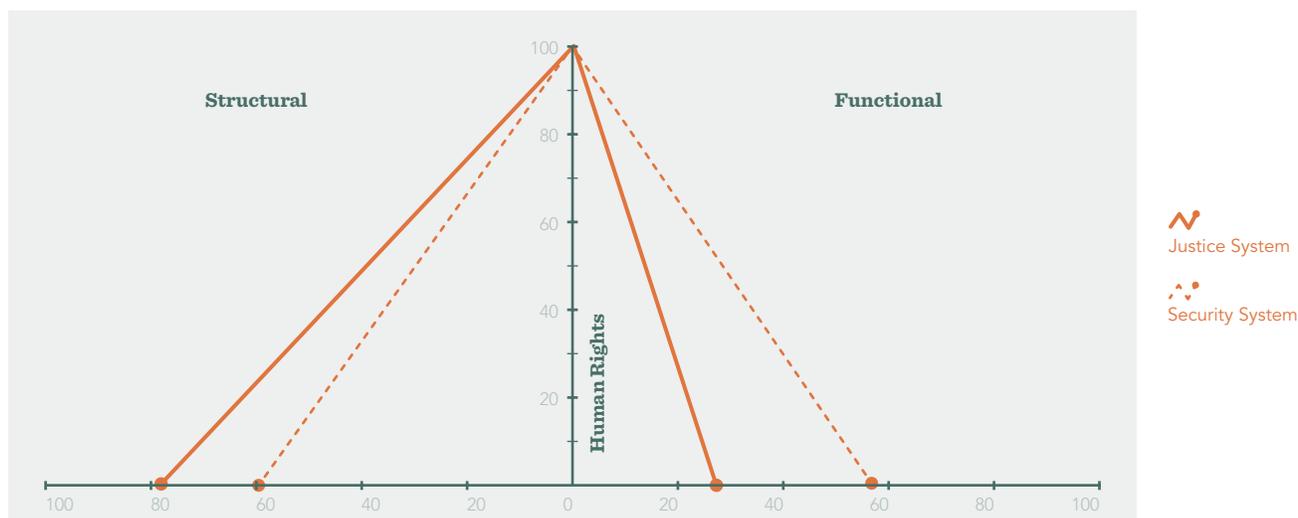
Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		57.08	31
Structural security system		49.07	66
Structural justice system		90.23	16
Functional security system		10.15	69
Functional justice system		64.61	1
Human rights dimension		71.35	26
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		477.08	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		0.69	0.69
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.62	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.89	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		6.72	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		Imputed	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.56	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		59.28	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		0.01	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		0.26	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		0	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$43,570.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$31,900.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		1,220,479	10,743,897
Political regime		Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system		English common law	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		64	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		48	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		101	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		89	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		127	178

TURKEY

2017 Impunity Prism



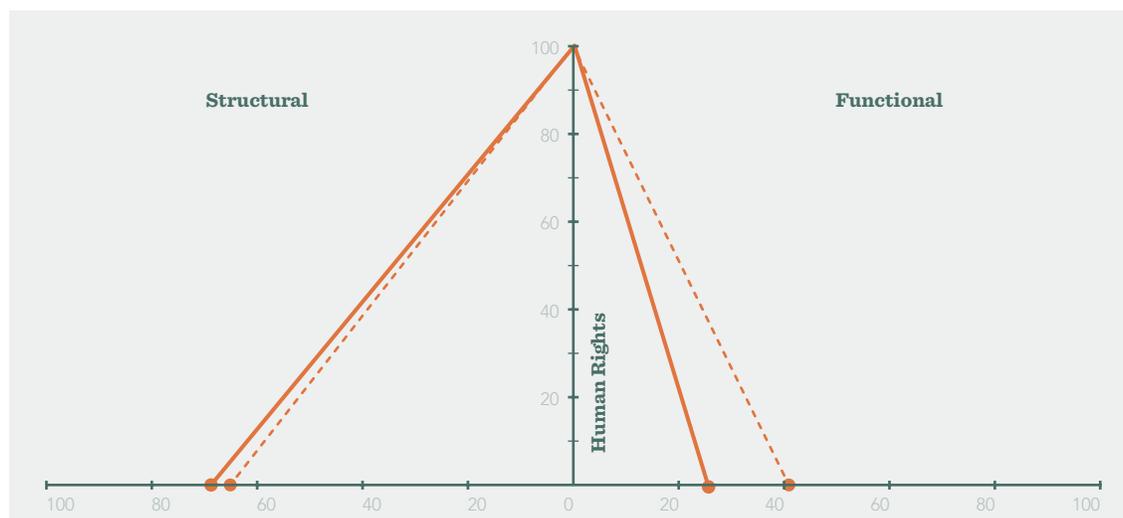
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	62.80	17	
Structural security system	59.31	47	
Structural justice system	78.21	39	
Functional security system	56.86	3	
Functional justice system	27.55	40	
Human rights dimension	92.07	8	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	504.92	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.91	0.91	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.29	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.32	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	13.51	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.21	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.10	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	2.76	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.80	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	40.04	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$1,670,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$21,100.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	80,274,604	10,743,897	
Political regime	Parliamentary Republic	-	
Legal system	Civil law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	72	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	99	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	75	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	51	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	79	178	

UKRAINE

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System

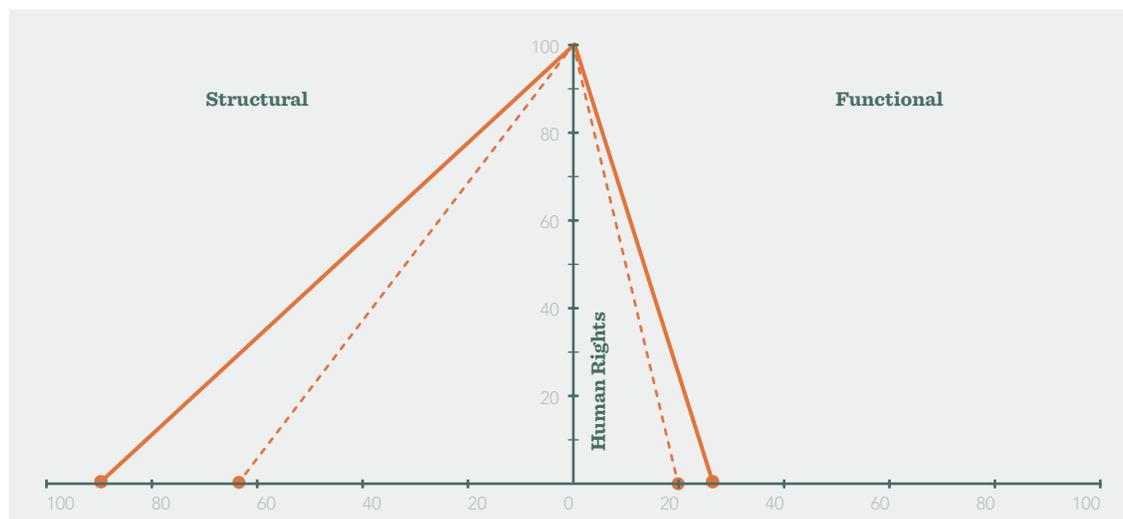
Security System



GII and Dimensions			
Indicator		Value	Ranking
IGI 2017		57.26	29
Structural security system		65.24	29
Structural justice system		69.19	49
Functional security system		40.45	46
Functional justice system		25.37	48
Human rights dimension		86.03	12
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants		356.00	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity		1.13	1.12
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners		0.32	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants		0.31	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police		18.60	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors		1.32	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment		Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted		0.15	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides		0.91	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges		7.11	7.35
Score of protection of human rights		62.71	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos		-0.49	0.62
Additional Indicators			
Indicator		Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)		24.74	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)		\$352,600.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)		\$8,200.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)		30,912,302	10,743,897
Political regime		Parliamentary Republic	-
Legal system		Civil Code	-
Indicator		Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)		81	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)		78	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)		131	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)		79	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)		85	178

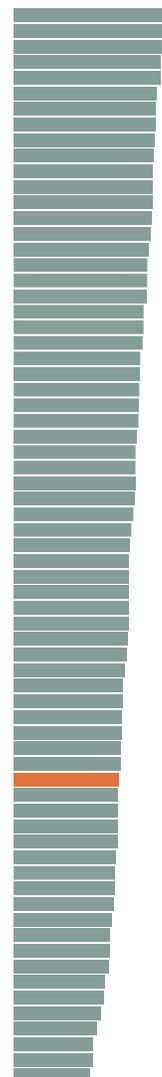
UNITED KINGDOM

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System
Security System

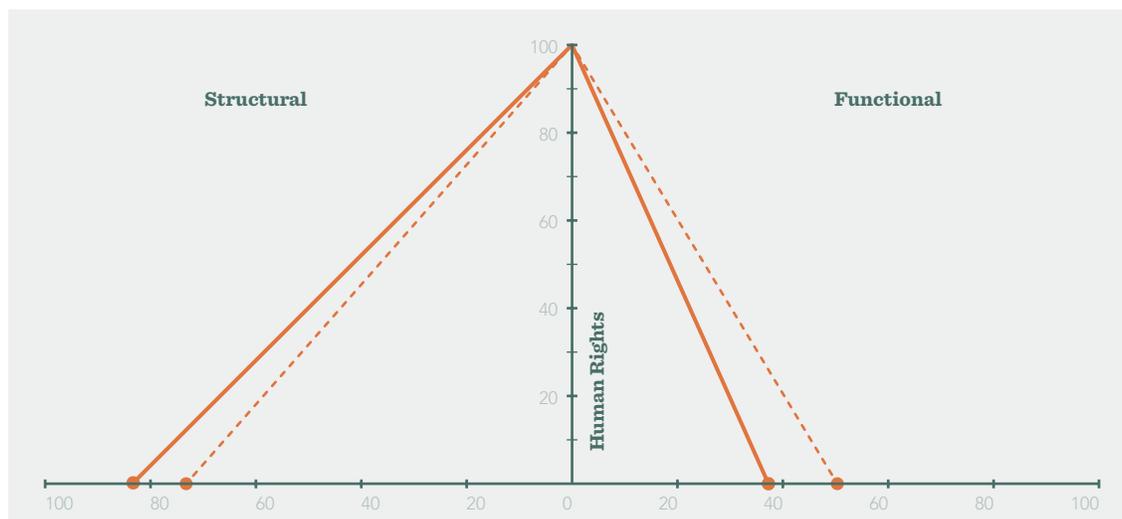
GII and Dimensions			
Indicator	Value	Ranking	
IGI 2017	49.12	50	
Structural security system	63.63	34	
Structural justice system	89.37	17	
Functional security system	19.97	67	
Functional justice system	26.82	41	
Human rights dimension	45.82	55	
Indicadores componentes			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	313.80	319.34	
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	0.95	0.94	
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	0.37	0.49	
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.39	0.43	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	7.20	16.23	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	Imputed	0.84	
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28	
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.18	0.28	
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	0.07	2.22	
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	8.70	7.35	
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14	
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	1.57	0.62	
Additional Indicators			
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries	
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	34.19	36.61	
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$2,788,000.00	\$1,087,480.65	
GDP per capita (2016)	\$42,500.00	\$26,900.00	
Population (thousands, 2016)	64430428	10,743,897	
Political regime	Constitutional Parliamentary Monarchy	-	
Legal system	Common Law	-	
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries	
Ranking in IDH (2015)	16	188	
Position in ED WJP (2015)	10	113	
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	10	176	
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	10	140	
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	162	178	



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

2017 Impunity Prism

Justice System
Security System



GII and Dimensions

Indicator	Value	Ranking
IGI 2017	64.78	14
Structural security system	72.87	14
Structural justice system	83.35	31
Functional security system	50.22	6
Functional justice system	37.24	14
Human rights dimension	80.24	20

Indicadores componentes

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	196.57	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	1.00	1.00
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	Imputed	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	Imputed	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	10.60	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	0.01	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	17.21	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.20	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	25.61	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	13.85	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	39.49	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.20	0.62

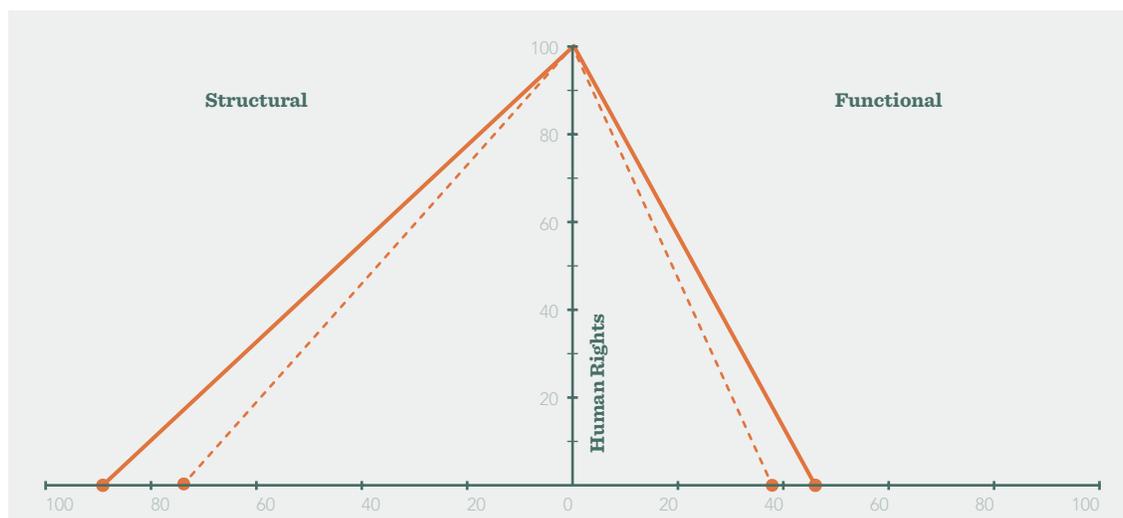
Additional Indicators

Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	40.76	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$18,560,000.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$57,300.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	323,995,528	10,743,897
Political regime	Federal Constitutional Republic	-
Legal system	Common Law	-

Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	10	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	18	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	18	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	3	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	159	178

VENEZUELA

2017 Impunity Prism



Justice System
Security System

GII and Dimensions		
Indicator	Value	Ranking
GII-2017	67.24	6
Structural security system	73.62	12
Structural justice system	88.96	18
Functional security system	38.13	55
Functional justice system	46.03	2
Human rights dimension	89.47	9
Indicadores componentes		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Police officers per 100,000 inhabitants	1.15	319.34
Prisoners divided by the overall penitentiary capacity	2.90	2.89
Prison staff divided by the overall number of prisoners	1.73	0.49
Judges per 100,000 inhabitants	0.60	0.43
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of individuals that had formal contact with the police	Imputed	16.23
Individuals brought before courts divided by the number of prosecutors	1.12	0.84
Percentage of individuals detained without judgment	Imputed	82.28
Prisoners divided by individuals convicted	0.73	0.28
Prisoners for homicide divided by the overall number of homicides	3.00	2.22
Individuals brought before courts divided by the overall number of judges	0.93	7.35
Score of protection of human rights	Imputed	52.14
Puntaje de protección de derechos humanos	-0.67	0.62
Additional Indicators		
Indicator	Value	Average: 59 Countries
Gini Coefficient (2012-2014)	-	36.61
GDP (millions of dollars, 2016)	\$468,600.00	\$1,087,480.65
GDP per capita (2016)	\$15,100.00	\$26,900.00
Population (thousands, 2016)	31,568.18	10,743,897
Political regime	Presidential Republic	-
Legal system	Civil law	-
Indicator	Value	Overall Number of Countries
Ranking in IDH (2015)	71	188
Position in ED WJP (2015)	113	113
Ranking in the index of international transparency (2016)	166	176
Ranking in the index of economic competitiveness (2015-2016)	132	140
Ranking in Index of Failed States (2016)	63	178



4. Conclusions



Impunity is a problem affecting the functioning of all the State's institutions. Democratic countries have faced serious difficulties in eradicating it, as doing so requires equal access to the security and justice systems, punishing crimes through efficient and transparent procedures and firm respect to human rights in criminal procedures and trials.

In theory, modern States must be capable of operating two fundamental areas: the enforcement of public forces and the prosecution and punishment of crimes. In the so-called "failed States" we can observe that the lack of an authentic rule of law leads to social distortions, as well as high levels of violence, the surge of vigilante groups, massive human rights violations, high levels of socioeconomic inequality, and corruption problems.

Including variables that measure serious human rights violations (in studies as this one) was a right choice since the issuance of the 2015 edition as it allows showing that countries that do not pay attention to these variables are condemned to fall into an impunity spiral that is hard to change. The violation of human rights aggravates impunity levels and deepens social fissures across generations.

The most important contribution of the GII is the measurement of the structural and functional roots of impunity worldwide. This is a problem that several countries can resolve if they devote resources, in an efficient and adequate fashion, in order to build information and evaluation systems that allow them incorporating evidence into their decision-making process.

Thanks to the availability of information generated and updated on a regular basis, academic centers, civil society, and media outlets can identify issues that countries are facing and suggest suggestions of better practices for institutional change and public policies.

Throughout this document we have seen how international support is fundamental to address the root causes of impunity. Eastern Europe countries that decided to become State Parties of the European Union and accepted to start a democratic procedure and the supervision of their justice system's reforms have made significant progress. The same has happened with Guatemala, with the oversight of international community to ensure the independence and professionalization of its justice system.

Following international good practices and reporting information in a timely and transparent fashion pay off. As countries continue improving their capacity to create statistical information on the matter, they will also improve their statistical models to better understand the phenomena related with impunity.

We hope this document of quantitative analysis is useful so other colleagues working in international organizations, government offices, the academia, civil society, the private sector, and media outlets may continue interpreting and suggesting public policies to address the magnitude and destructive consequences of impunity.



5. Recommendations on Global Public Policies Against Impunity

Over the past four years, the researchers at CESIJ have identified eleven public policies that have a positive effect in reducing impunity worldwide.

We briefly describe these policies:

1. **Promotion and Respect of Laws.** Impunity worsens when there is no respect of the basic rules for social coexistence and where there are large impunity and corruption pacts in the political and economic elites. The only path to attain the Rule of Law is when, regardless of his/her social or economic status, a citizen is punished for breaking the law or when a politician or a businessman is punished for a high-scale case of corruption. Societies can become immune to illegal acts if they allow any of those acts.
2. **A Democratic System with Checks and Balances and Accountability.** The Rule of Law is achieved when there are fewer spaces for impunity within the political and economic system. Usually, powerful groups attempt to gain extraordinary revenue by controlling government offices. This is why accountability is fundamental to counter all kinds of monopolies.
3. **Functional Security Systems with Sufficient Resources.** Security institutions must have the capacity to function through professional models that allow the good performance of their agents, as well as performance evaluations. It is fundamental that those systems promote coordination mechanisms amongst governments that have investigation capacities. The government in office should not politicize security systems.
4. **Justice Systems that are Independent, Functional, and with Sufficient Resources.** Ensuring the independence of the justice system through mechanisms that allow management autonomy, performance evaluations, as well as sufficient capacities to operate, transparency in the use of their resources, supervision in hiring and promotion procedures, the appointment of positions based on the performance and length of the position is fundamental. This is why judicial authorities must act in a transparent fashion and give access to information so public powers, the society, and media outlets are able to audit their performance.
5. **Functional Penitentiary Systems with Sufficient Resources.** Prisons and detention centers are the last link of the chain of impunity. However, structural and functional problems can divert these institutions from their original purpose, leading to more insecurity and human rights violations that corrupt the security and justice systems. Overcrowding in prisons and a high rate of inmates without judgments create violence and rebellions and incite people to commit crimes within and outside the system. Countries must be aware of the rates of reoccurrence of crimes. To that end, they must create authentic systems of social and economic reintegration of former inmates, with evaluation policies in the medium and long term.

6. **The Respect of Human Rights.** Countries that allow human right violations as torture, disappearances, political imprisonment, and extrajudicial killings have low impunity levels. This is why national and international organizations must permanently monitor crimes against humanity.
7. **A Vibrant Civil Society that Acts as a Watchdog of Power Abuses.** Countries with vibrant and participative social organizations that act as a permanent check of the use of public resources and the implementation of policies tend to have lower impunity levels.
8. **International Oversight.** Some countries in Europe, Africa, and Latin America are successful examples of States that accept the cooperation of international organizations to improve their security and justice systems. The key is to understand the endemic vulnerabilities of institutions, as well as their independence, professionalization, hiring, and promotion procedures, potential spaces for corruption, as well as functioning and capacity issues.
9. **Independent Journalism.** Independent media outlets, with resources to finance investigative journalism are the best weapon against corruption and impunity in any society. This is why governments must ensure the free exercise of this profession and protect journalists, as well as seek their professionalization and constant training in the use of analysis tools, and the access to funding that does not compromise their independence. Countries with high levels of harassment and violence against journalists have high levels of violence, corruption, and impunity.
10. **Open Government and Access to Public Information.** Understanding the deep roots of impunity worldwide and at local level requires timely and quality information. Therefore, States must promote institutions of statistical information and open government policies that allow overcoming the structural secrecy in their security and justice systems. The member States of the United Nations must send their national statistical information to the agencies of such Organization so there is a better understanding and solution to internal problems that could lead to global risks. Statistical impunity is a serious problem threatening the social, economic, and political development of countries.
11. **Equal Social and Economic Opportunities.** People with higher income should not have privileged access to the security and justice systems: any victim of crime must have access to the same opportunities. Institutions that exclude some sectors of the population deepen social marginalization and socioeconomic inequality makes those already vulnerable even more so. Countering impunity goes beyond a purely legal dimension; it inevitably has a political and a social component and demands an agenda that involves economic change and the decrease of economic inequalities.



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Acronyms



CICIG	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
CCSJP	The Citizen Council of Security and Justice of the State of Puebla
ECLA	ECLA – The Economic Commission for Latin America
CESIJ	The Center of Studies on Impunity and Justice
CIDH	The Inter-American Court of Human Rights
GII	Global Impunity Index
OECD	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OAS	The Organization of American States
UN	The United Nations
UNODC	The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNDP	The United Nations Development Program
UDLAP	The University Of The Americas Puebla



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