

Annex Seven

Bertelsmann Transformative Index Code Book Indicator Details

https://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/files/BTI/Downloads/Zusaetzliche_Downloads/BTI2018_Codebook.pdf

Scoring: **Level 1: BTI 1 to BTI 2; Level 2: BTI 3 to BTI 5; Level 3: BTI 6 to BTI 8;**
 Level 4: BTI 9 to BTI 10

Political Participation:

2.2 Association / assembly rights

To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely

Association and assembly rights are guaranteed against interference or government restrictions. Residents and civic groups can fully exercise these rights. - 10

Association and assembly rights are occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but generally there are no outright prohibitions of independent political or civic groups. - 7

Association and assembly rights are often subject to interference or government restrictions. Residents and civic groups that do not support the government often cannot exercise these rights. - 4

Association and assembly rights are denied. Independent civic groups do not exist or are prohibited – 1

2.3 Freedom of expression

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

Freedom of expression is guaranteed against interference or government restrictions. Individuals, groups and the press can fully exercise these rights. - 10

Freedom of expression is occasionally subject to interference or government restrictions, but there are generally no incidents of blatant intrusions like outright state censorship or media shutdowns. - 7

Freedom of expression is often subject to interference or government restrictions. Distortion and manipulation shape matters of public debate. - 4

Freedom of expression is denied. Independent media do not exist or are prohibited. – 1

3.3 Anti-Corruption Policies

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption?

The government is successful in containing corruption, and all integrity mechanisms are in place and are effective. - 10

The government is often successful in containing corruption. Most integrity mechanisms are in place, but some are functioning with only limited effectiveness. - 7

The government is only partly willing and able to contain corruption, while the few integrity mechanisms implemented are mostly ineffective. - 4

The government fails to contain corruption, and there are no integrity mechanisms in place. - 1

4.1 Interest Groups

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

There is a broad range of interest groups that reflect competing social interests, tend to balance one another and are cooperative. - 10

There is an average range of interest groups, which reflect most social interests. However, a few strong interests dominate, producing a latent risk of pooling conflicts. - 7

There is a narrow range of interest groups, in which important social interests are underrepresented. Only a few players dominate, and there is a risk of polarization. - 4

Interest groups are present only in isolated social segments, are on the whole poorly balanced and cooperate little. A large number of social interests remain unrepresented. - 1

4.2 Social Capital

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

There is a very high level of trust among the population and a large number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations -10

There is a fairly high level of trust among the population and a substantial number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations - 7

There is a fairly low level of trust among the population. The small number of autonomous, self-organized groups, associations and organizations is unevenly distributed or spontaneous and temporary. - 4

There is a very low level of trust among the population, and civic self-organization is rudimentary. - 1

5. Consensus Building

5.1 Civil Society Participation

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

The political leadership actively enables civil society participation. It assigns an important role to civil society actors in deliberating and determining policies. – 10

The political leadership permits civil society participation. It takes into account and accommodates the interests of most civil society actors. – 7

The political leadership neglects civil society participation. It frequently ignores civil society actors and formulates its policy autonomously. –4

The political leadership obstructs civil society participation. It suppresses civil society organizations and excludes its representatives from the policy process. – 1

6. International Cooperation

6.1 Effective Use of Support

To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to implement a long-term strategy of development?

The political leadership makes well-focused use of international assistance in order to implement its long-term strategy of development. – 10

The political leadership uses international assistance for its own development agenda, but falters in devising a consistent long-term strategy capable of integrating this support effectively. – 7

The political leadership uses international assistance for short-term expediencies and fails to devise a consistent long-term strategy. – 4

The political leadership either uses international assistance for rent-seeking or considers any form of international cooperation as undesired political interference. There is no viable long-term development strategy. – 1

6.2 Credibility

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

This question addresses the level of confidence the government has been able to attain with the international community. The international community includes multilateral or intergovernmental organizations, foreign governments and investors, bilateral and multilateral donors, and international NGOs.

The government acts as a credible and reliable partner. It frequently demonstrates initiative in advancing international cooperation efforts and actively contributes to them. – 10

For the most part, the government acts as a credible and reliable partner. It shows notable engagement in international cooperation efforts. - 7

The government rarely acts as a credible and reliable partner. It shows little engagement in international cooperation efforts. - 4

The government repeatedly acts unreliably, and cooperating with the state entails major risks. The government does not contribute (and often undermines) international cooperation efforts. - 1