



Global State of  
Democracy Initiative

# The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a time of Discontent

&

## The Democracy Tracker

30 November 2022





Global State of  
Democracy Initiative

# The Global State of Democracy 2022: Our Main Findings



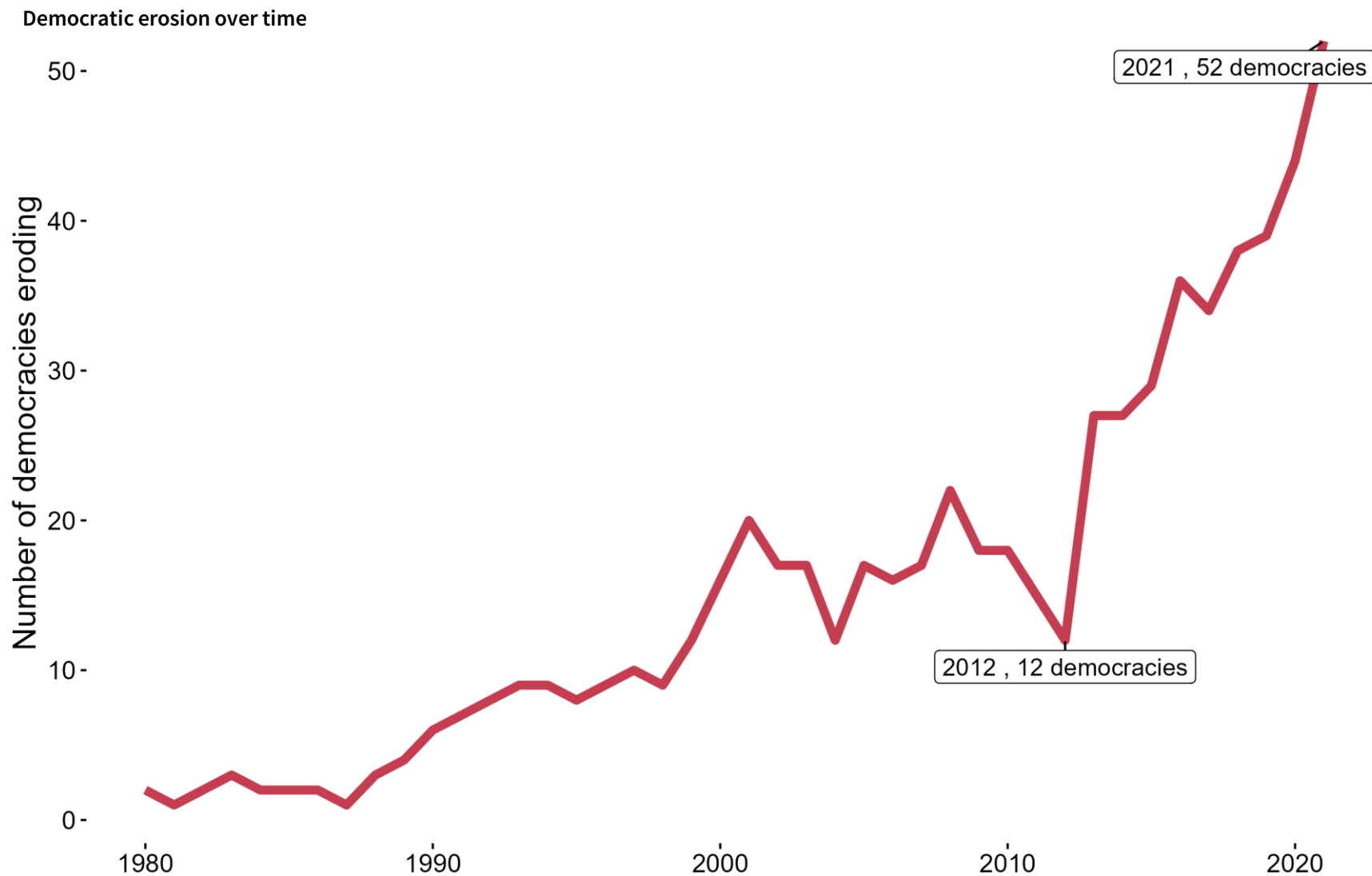
# What is democracy?

At International IDEA, we think of democracy as:

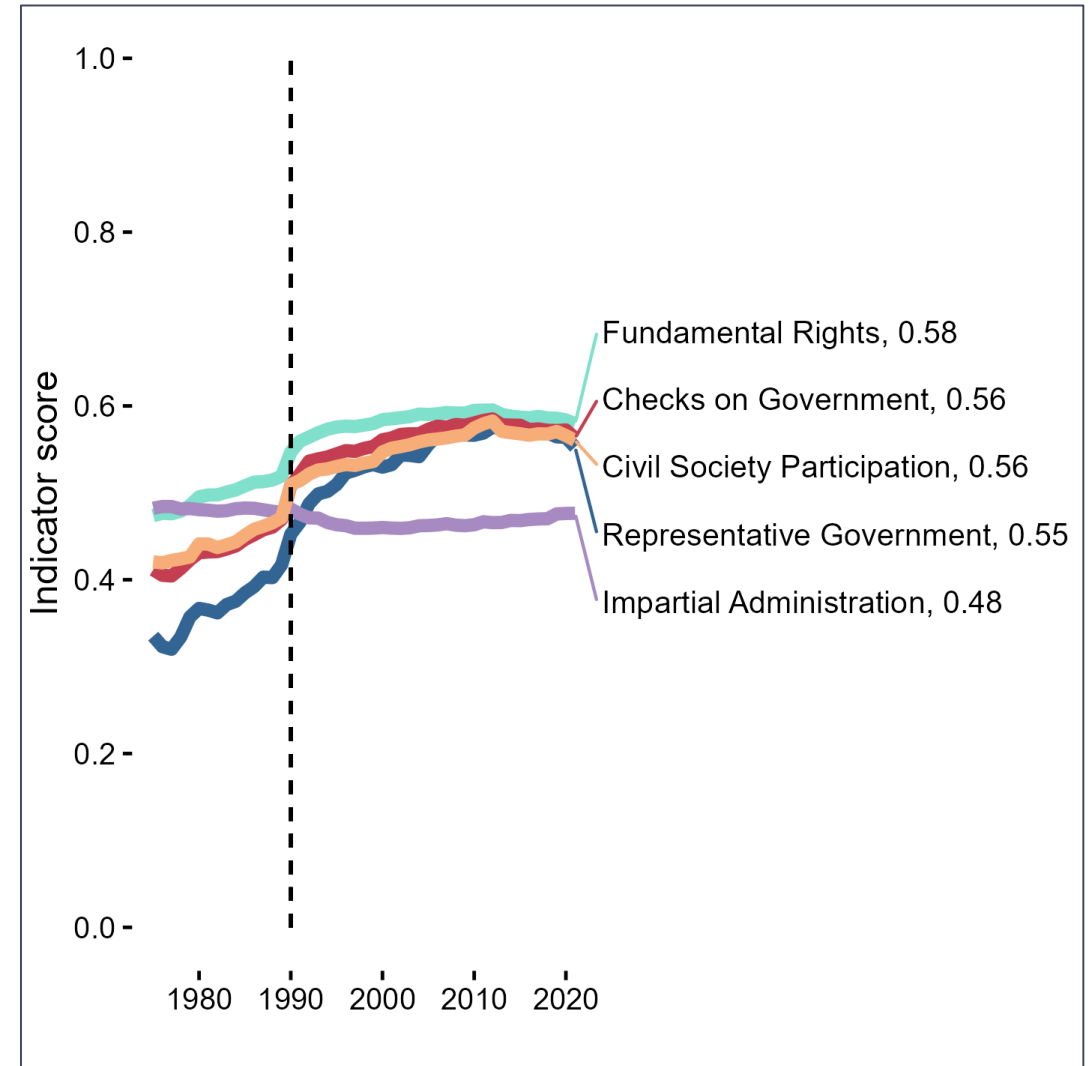
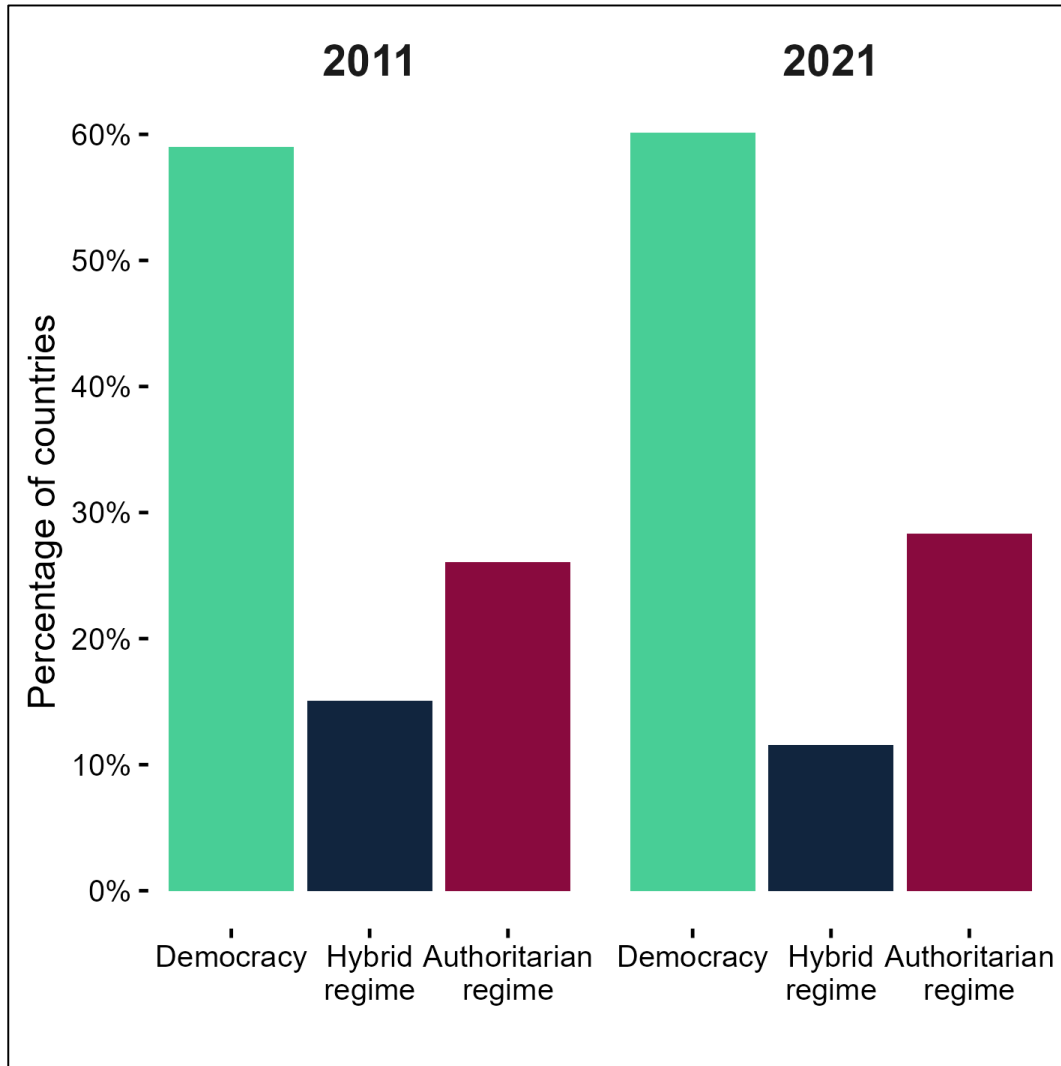
- Popular control over public decision-making
- Equality between citizens in the exercise of that control



# The quality of existing democracies is in decline

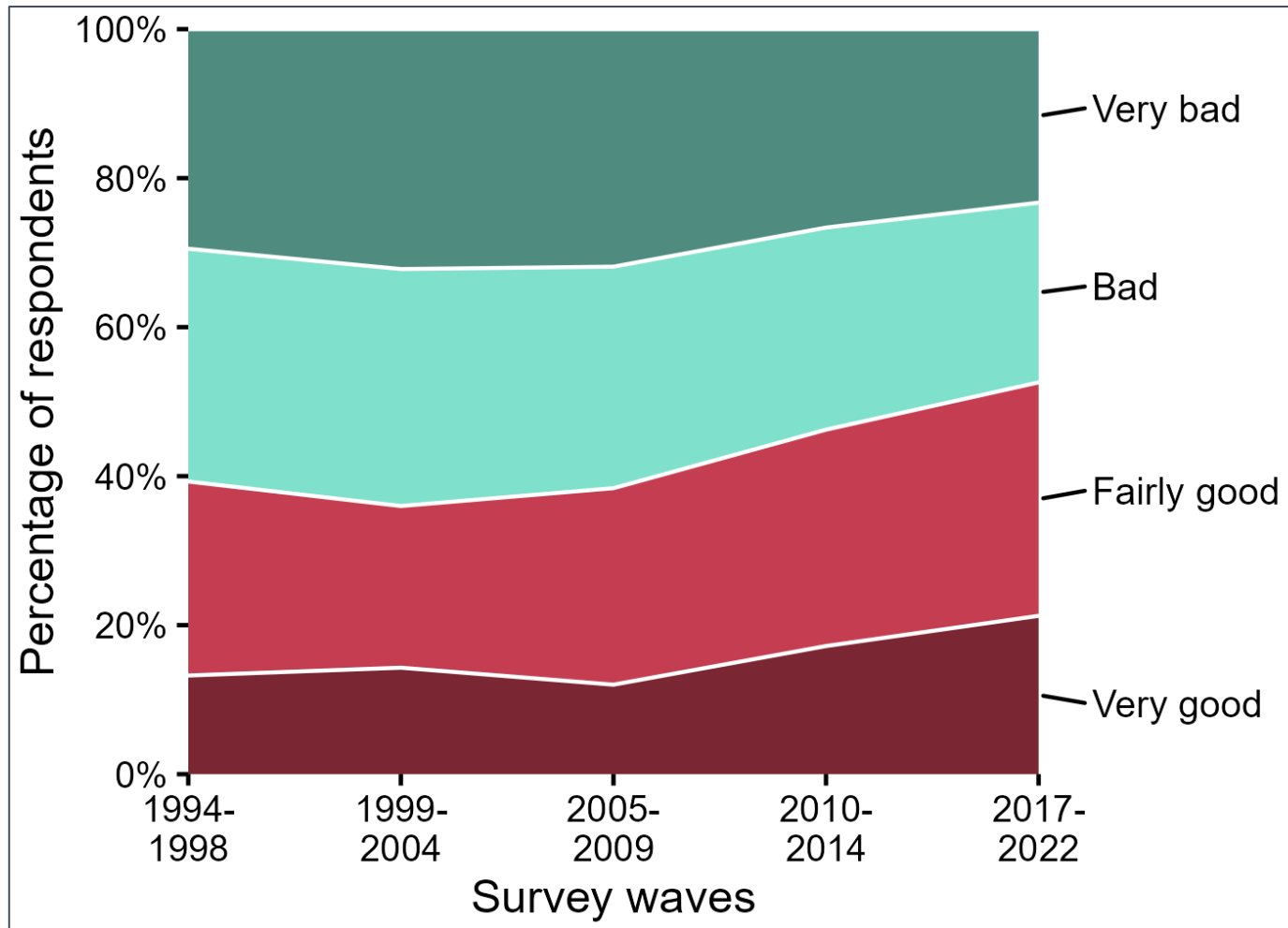


# Democratic growth has also stalled



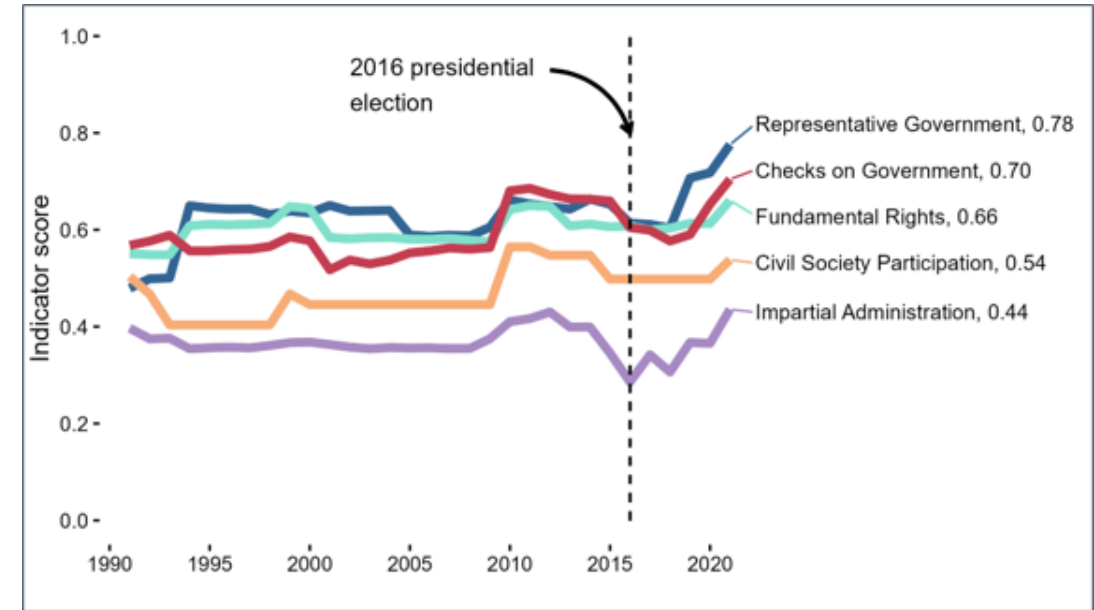
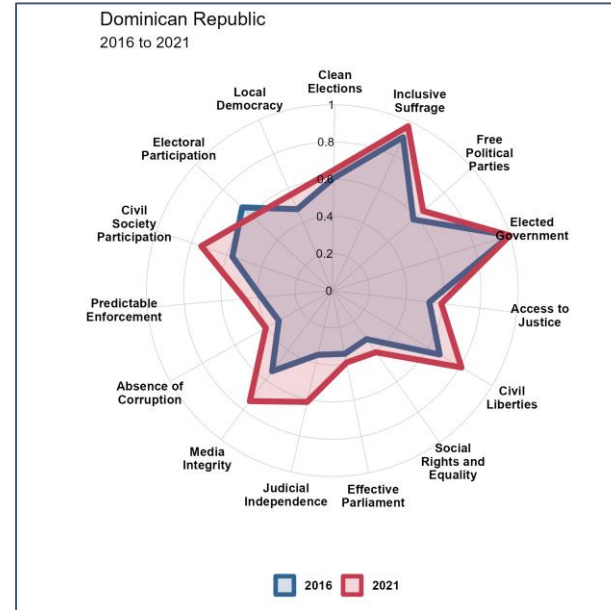
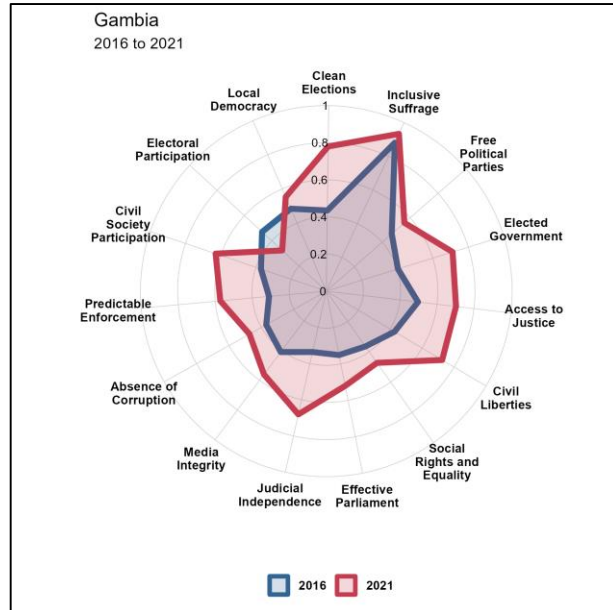
# At the same time, public support for authoritarian values is growing

Public opinion on autocratic leadership



Source: World Values Survey

# Signs of hope: The Gambia, The Dominican Republic and Moldova





Global State of  
Democracy Initiative

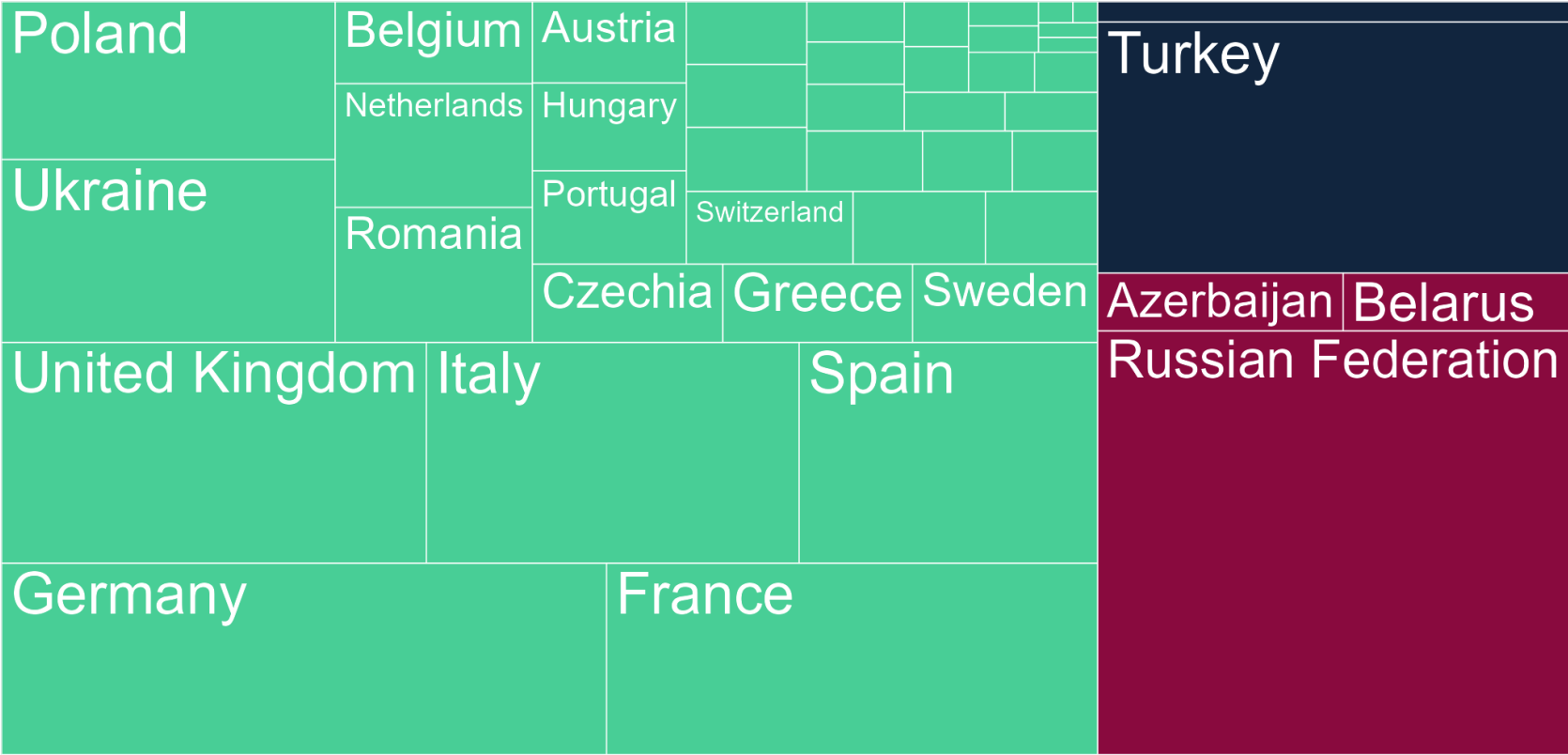
# The EU & Finland





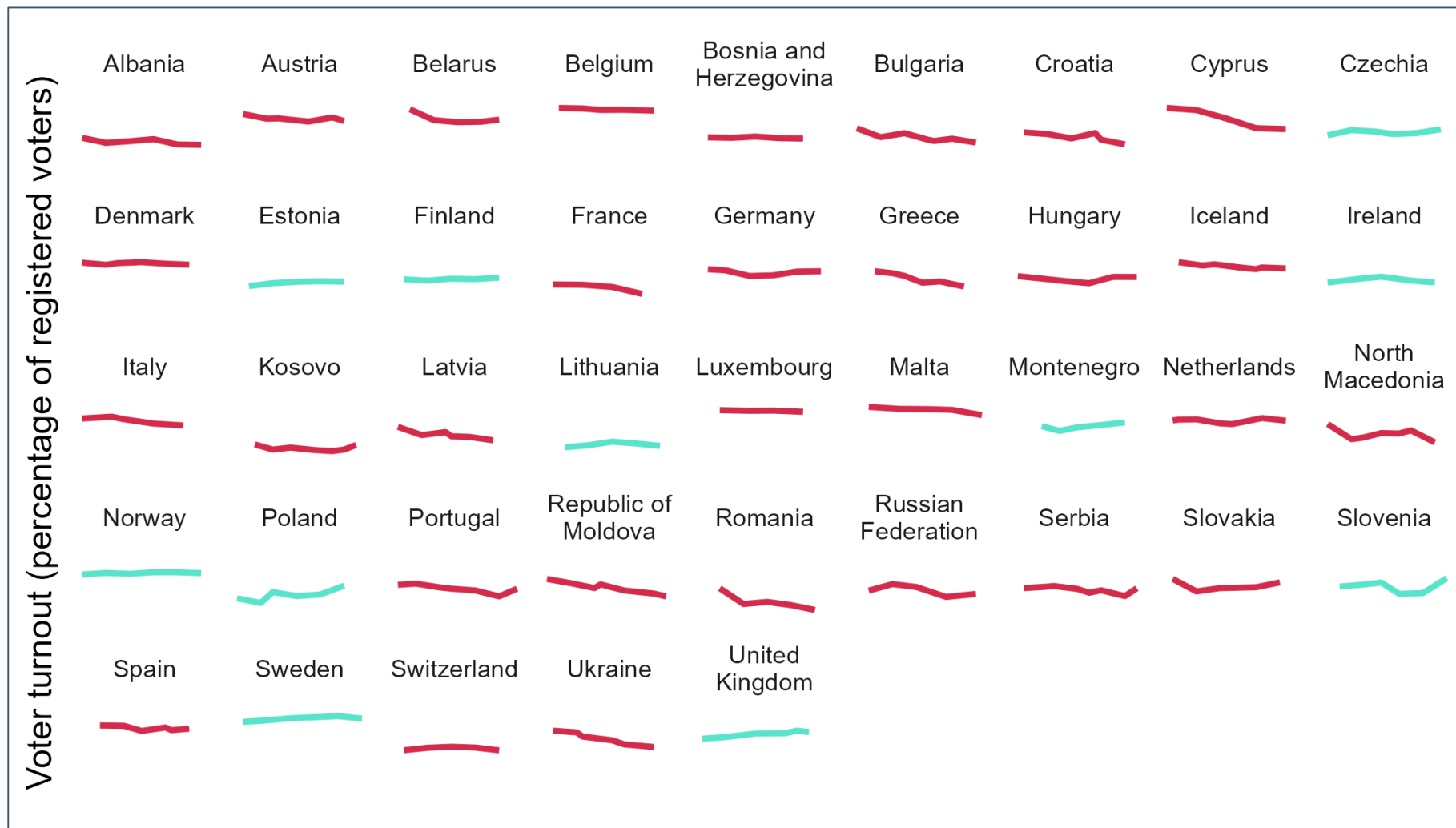
# The majority of Europe continues to live in a democracy.

Regime Types in Europe

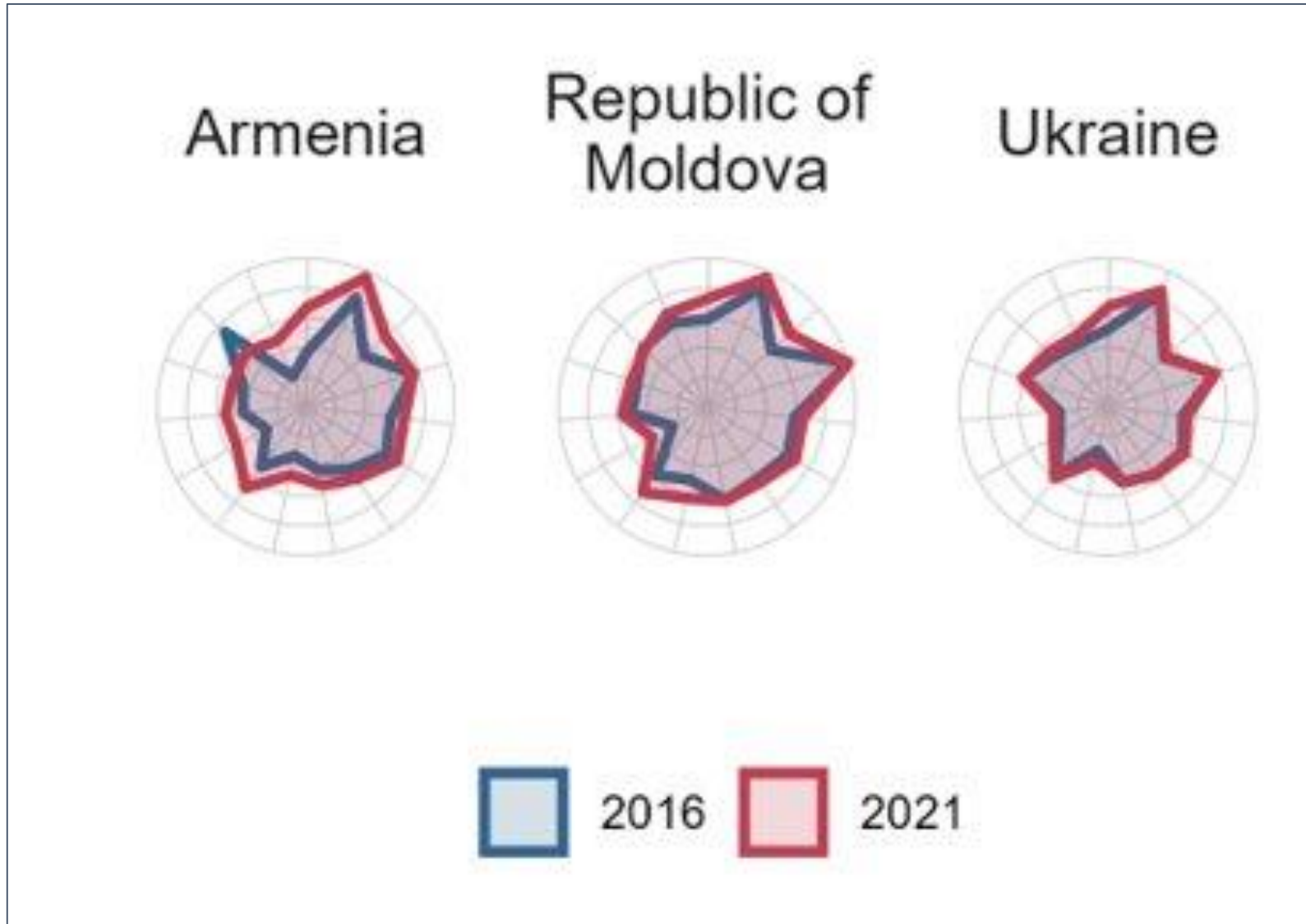


Democracy Hybrid regime Authoritarian regime

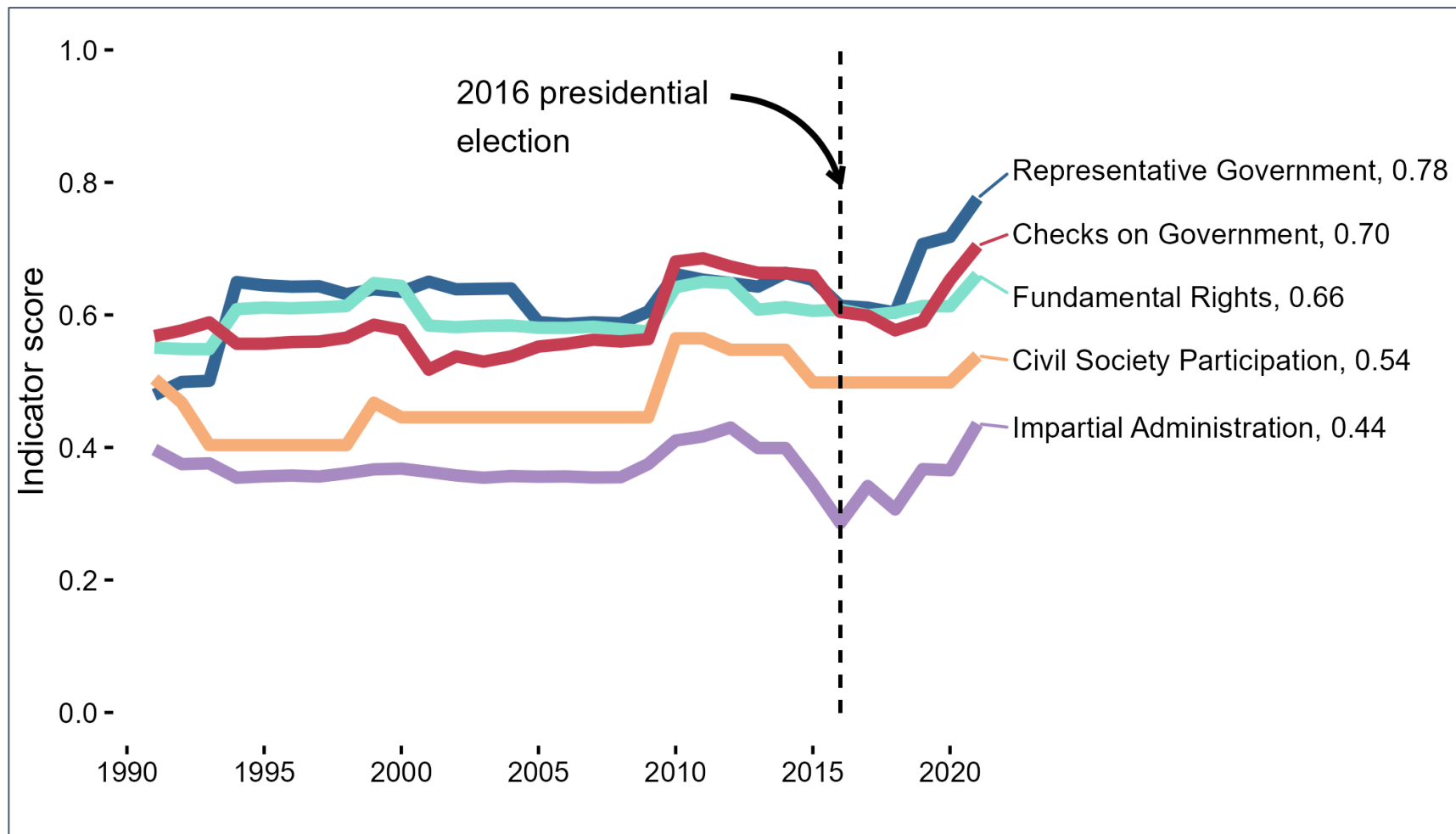
# A certain level of discontent exists across Europe



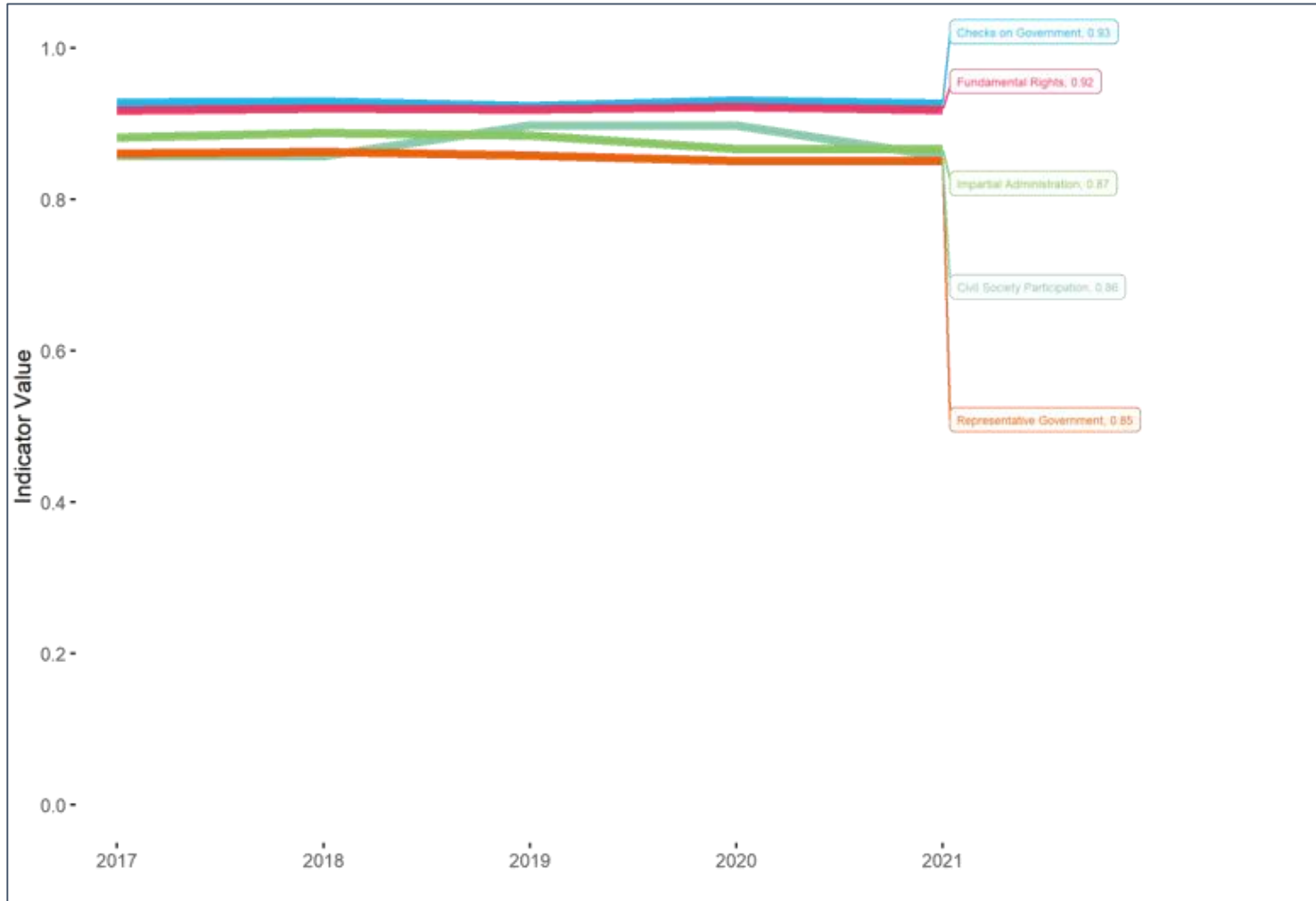
# There are notable examples of growth



# Progress in Moldova

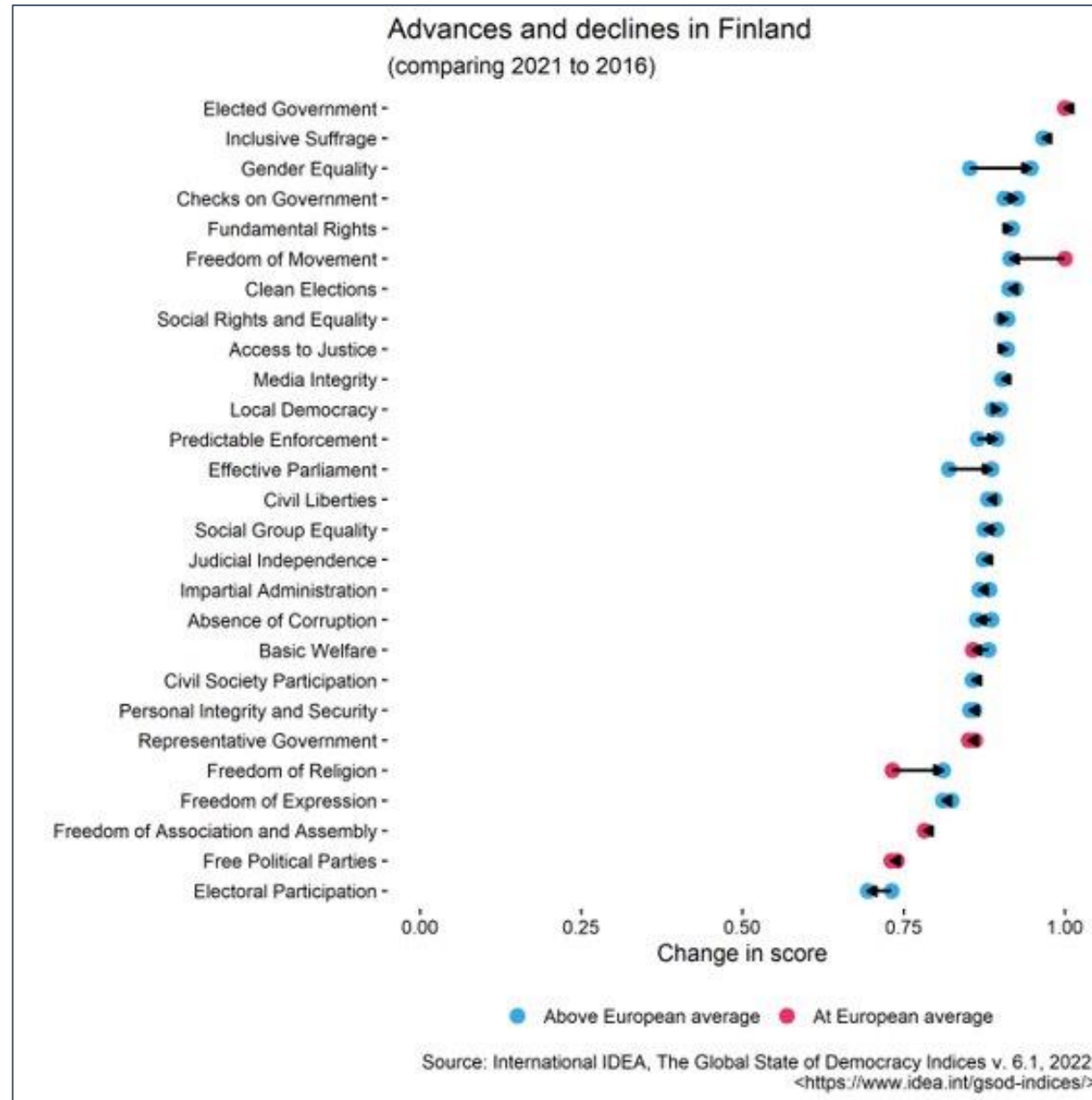


# Democracy in Finland



- In the top 25% of countries around the world for every GSoD metric, with exception of Electoral Participation
- Stagnant and lack of movement in positive direction across all attributes

# Trends in Finland



**Redesigning social contracts** can help realize democratic innovation.

**THIS INCLUDES:**

→  
**Read the GSoD  
2022 Report**

New constitutions

Spaces for meaningful  
youth participation

Regional input integrated  
into national and local  
laws and policies

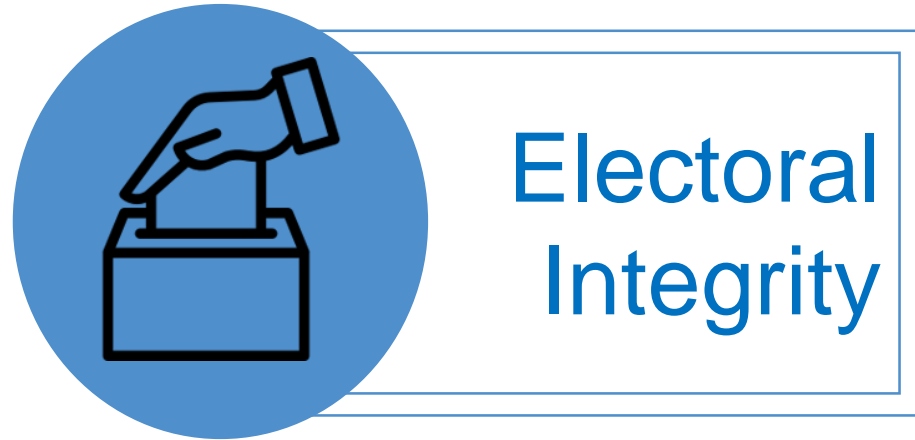
Civic  
education

Electoral integrity  
guarantees

Stronger and updated  
protection of freedom  
of expression

Participatory mechanisms  
that channel public demands  
into new laws and policies

# The way forward

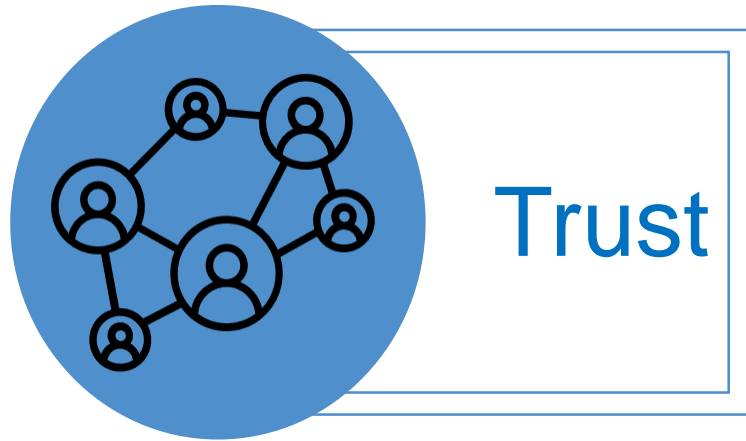


International actors should re-commit to supporting electoral integrity, which is the bedrock of democracy.





# The way forward



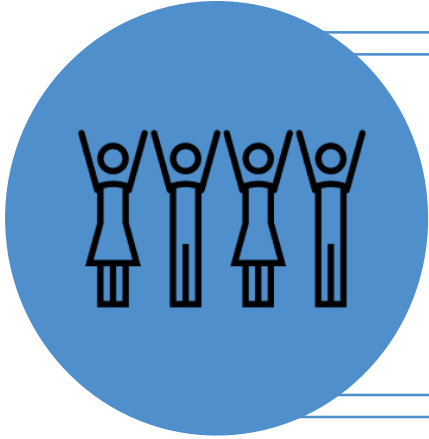
Prioritize accountability and transparency for renewed social contracts.

Prioritize the implementation and enforcement of strategies and policies that reduce corruption and rebuild public trust.

Protect the freedom of expression, including in online spaces.



# The way forward



## Inclusion

Addressing inequality requires placing marginalized groups' needs front and center



## Youth Participation

Youth require meaningful participation in the development of policies that impact them





Global State of  
Democracy Initiative

# The Democracy Tracker



# The GSoD Platform

## Democracy Tracker

- 173 country profile pages
- Basic facts and human rights treaty compliance
  - Monthly updates on democracy and human rights developments
- Early warning tool

## GSoD Indices

- Annually updated quantitative scores on 116 indicators of democracy
- Interactive tool to see and engage with the data per country, region and attribute/subattribute
  - Raw data


## GSoD Reports

- Annual GSoD reports
  - In Focus reports

## Democracy Notes

- Blog with the most current analysis of democracy and human rights events around the world
- Explainers: Longer pieces that dive deep into a particular issue






Turkey

Monthly Updates

GSoD Indices



Turkey is a **hybrid regime** that has experienced consistent declines in nearly every indicator of **democratic performance** since 2011. These declines have become starker since 2016, when the government responded to a failed coup attempt with a two-year state of emergency, **mass purges** and **tens of thousands of arbitrary arrests**, and a **contested referendum** that did away with the country's parliamentary system and concentrated power in the office of the president. Despite the end of the state of emergency in 2018, most of its expanded state powers were prolonged via an **anti-terror bill** which was **most recently renewed** in July 2021.

An upper middle income country, Turkey experienced strong and steady economic growth from 2002 until the 2018 **emerging markets debt crisis**. Since then, the country has been mired in a series of overlapping economic and financial crises triggered or worsened by policy and personnel decisions that prioritized the **political fortunes** of President Erdogan over **macroeconomic stability**.

Since its founding as a secular republic in 1923, Turkey has been marked by cleavages between ethnic Turks and Kurds, its urban and rural population, secularism and Islam, and more. The military has frequently interfered in politics – usually, but not universally, framing itself as defending the Turkish republic from an excessively Islamist government – roughly once a decade since the 1960s. Kurds comprise about 20% of the Turkish population, and since 1984 the **Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK)** has waged an intermittent armed campaign for Kurdish independence that has resulted in **30,000 to 40,000 deaths**.

Since Recep Tayyip Erdogan's AKP took power in 2002, the main political divide has been between mostly rural, conservative, and religious Turks and their urban, liberal, and secular counterparts. With the president and ruling party **identifying explicitly with the former group**, this has manifested as increasing restrictions on the operations of political parties that represent the latter groups, barriers to civic activism following the 2013 **Gezi park protests**, and most recently, more active political interference in **academia**, **higher education** and the judiciary. The crackdowns on political opposition, liberal civil society, and other groups opposed to Erdogan's increasingly personalized rule are not ad hoc events, but part of a larger shift to move the country towards an illiberal, authoritarian nationalist mode of governance. The shift to a presidential system approved in the 2018 referendum was read as an attempt to legitimize this political project, and was accompanied by a **thorough dismantling of Turkey's administrative institutions** and more frequent **refusals to comply with decisions** of the European Court of Human Rights.

There are no indications that the current Turkish government will reverse its path of illiberal nationalism. Although Turkey's political opposition **remains strong in major urban centers** and is capable of contesting elections, there are **significant institutional hurdles to mounting a serious electoral challenge** to AKP dominance at the national level. The Erdogan government will continue to find enemies to justify its strong handed rule, which can manifest as further deterioration of relations with the **United States** and **Europe** or renewed policing of the perceived loyalty of Turkish citizens abroad. The government's struggle to contain the **country's long-running economic crisis** or **integrate Syrian refugees** suggest that Turkey's domestic instability will not be resolved in the near term. Key indicators to watch moving forward are Fundamental Rights, Freedom of Expression and Assembly, Clean Elections, Absence of Corruption, and Impartial Judiciary.






READ LESS

Monthly Updates


May 2022

The Turkish Supreme Court of Appeals upheld a decision to ban opposition leader, Canan Kalfançoğlu, from politics and sentenced her to nearly five years in prison. The court confirmed three charges against Kalfançoğlu, including inter alia insulting President Recep Tayyip Erdogan and allegedly spreading terrorist propaganda on social media. The decision comes ahead of elections in 2023, where Kalfançoğlu has been influential in the opposition as the head of the Istanbul branch of the Republican People's Party (CHP).

READ MORE




GSoD Indices Data 2021




REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

0.43




FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

0.36




CHECKS ON GOVERNMENT

0.38



IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION

0.35



PARTICIPATORY ENGAGEMENT

0.39

READ MORE

Basic Information

POPULATION

85 042 736

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Presidential system

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan (since 2014)

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT PARTY

Justice and Development Party (AKP)

ELECTORAL SYSTEM FOR LOWER OR SINGLE CHAMBER

List Proportional Representation

WOMEN IN LOWER OR SINGLE CHAMBER

17.4%

WOMEN IN UPPER CHAMBER

Not applicable

LAST LEGISLATIVE ELECTION

2018

EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF POLITICAL PARTIES

2.4

HEAD OF STATE

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan

SELECTION PROCESS FOR HEAD OF STATE

Direct election (two round majority)

LATEST UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW UPDATE DATE

28/01/2020

LATEST UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) PERCENTAGE OF RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORTED

67.29%

Human Rights Treaties

LOW RISK OF DEMOCRATIC BREAKDOWN

CURRENTLY EXPERIENCING DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING

Early Warning System

ATTRIBUTES OVER TIME

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

NOV 2010

JUN 2011

JUL 2012

AUG 2013

SEP 2014

OCT 2015

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

NOV 2010

JUN 2011

JUL 2012

AUG 2013

SEP 2014

OCT 2015

CHECKS ON GOVERNMENT

NOV 2010

JUN 2011

JUL 2012

AUG 2013

SEP 2014

OCT 2015

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION

NOV 2010

JUN 2011

JUL 2012

AUG 2013

SEP 2014

OCT 2015

PARTICIPATORY ENGAGEMENT

NOV 2010

JUN 2011

JUL 2012

AUG 2013

SEP 2014

OCT 2015

GSoD Indices trendlines

Basic information box

GSoD Indices interactive visualisation

Human Rights Treaties

Early Warning System

Attributes over time

Explore past monthly updates

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin consequat augue non efficitur fermentum. Proin eu porttitor nisl, eget scelerisque elit. Suspendisse ultricies semper ipsum cursus laudis. Fusce scelerisque tellus vel tincidunt mattis.

GO TO DATA ARCHIVE

GSoD Indices

Representative Government

0.43

Fundamental Rights

0.36

Checks on Government

0.38

Impartial Administration

0.35

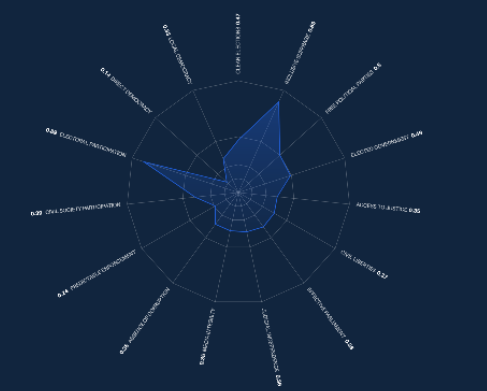
Participatory Engagement

0.39

Regime type

1975

2021



Context-setting country briefs

Monthly qualitative updates

## A decorative graphic consisting of several stylized hexagons in various shades of blue and green, arranged in a scattered pattern on a white background. The hexagons have rounded corners and are in different sizes and orientations.

**Kenya - August 2022**

The outcome of Kenya's presidential election is yet to be revealed

Reports have been circulating regarding the release of the presidential election results in Kenya, which saw only two candidates running for the office. The results, which were announced by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), showed that the incumbent president, Uhuru Kenyatta, had won the election. However, the results have been widely disputed, with many people claiming that the election was rigged. The IEBC has refused to accept the results, and the country is now in a state of political uncertainty.

The EAC principles are:

- REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
- RULE OF LAW
- FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
- FAIRNESS
- CHECKS AND BALANCES
- NO DISCRIMINATION
- IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION
- PARTY/CANDIDATE ENGAGEMENT

[ELECTION MANAGEMENT BODY](#) [BILL OF RIGHTS](#) [BILL OF CHARGES](#) [RESULTS](#) [SUPREME COURT](#) [ELECTION RESULTS](#)



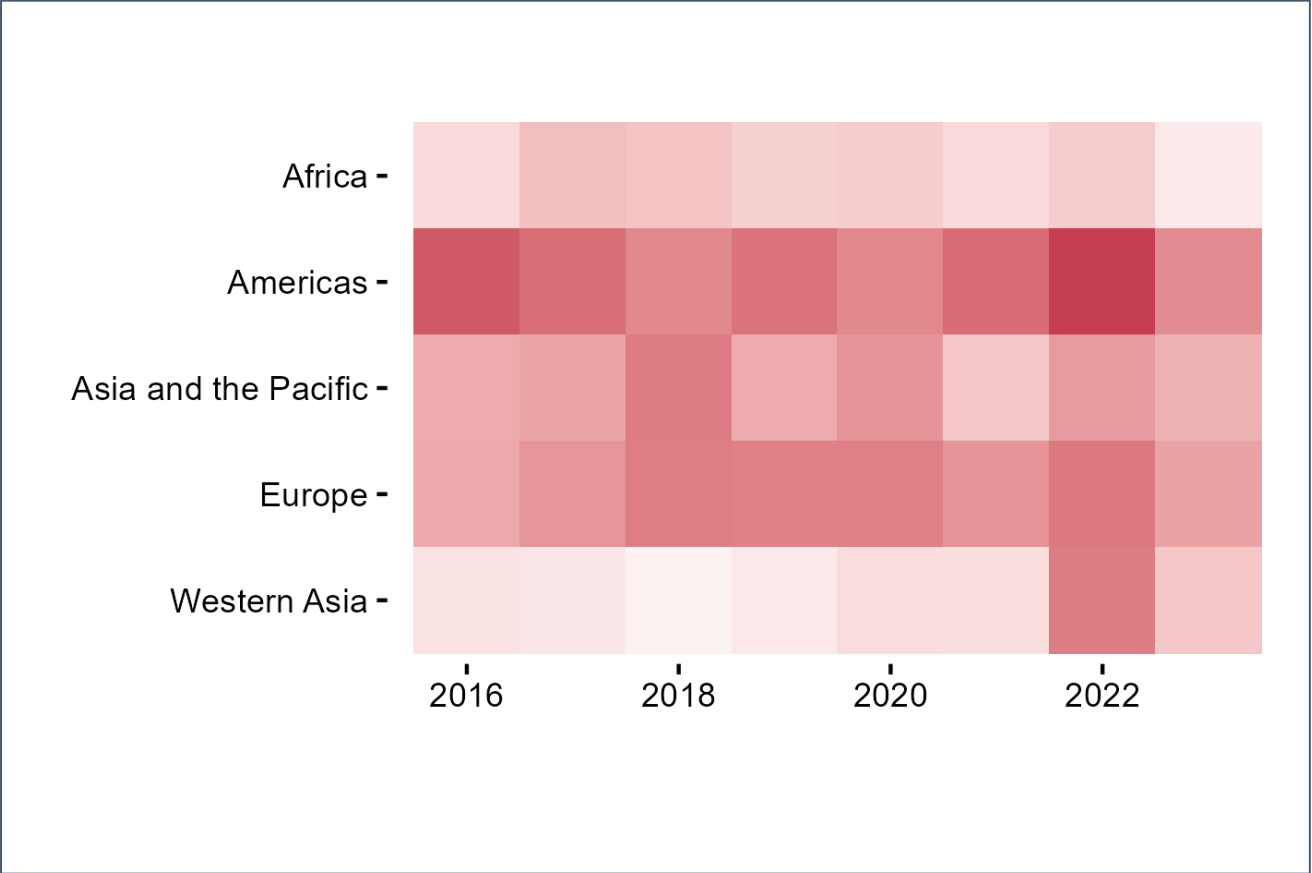
# International IDEA's (BETA) Democracy Tracker Early Warning System (DTEWS)

## Early Warning System

The early warning tool shows a country's risk for backsliding or breakdown.

 HIGH RISK OF DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING

 MEDIUM RISK OF DEMOCRATIC BREAKDOWN





Global State of  
Democracy Initiative

# Thank you!

