



Global State of
Democracy Initiative

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

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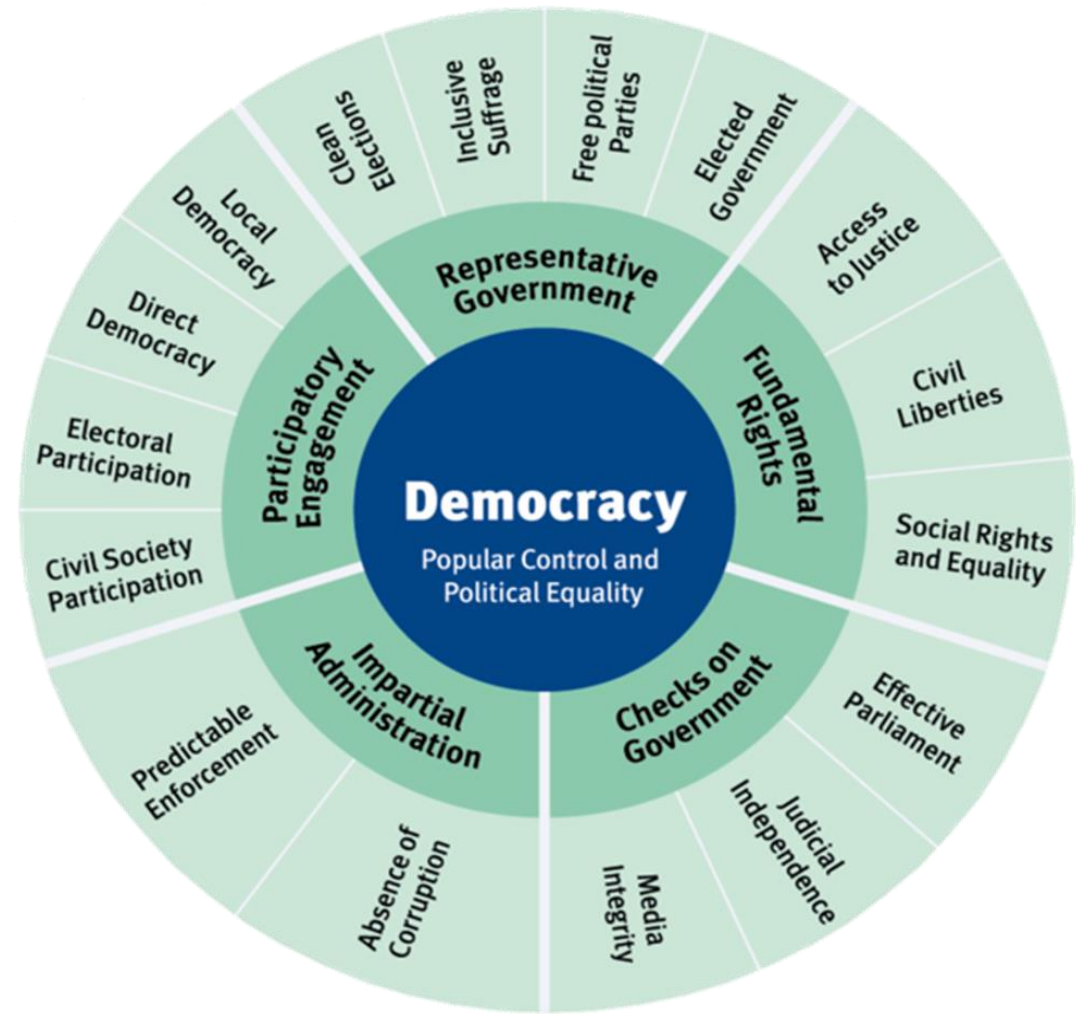
The Democracy Tracker

30 November 2022

Sam van der Staak
Head of Europe
International IDEA

Global State of Democracy (GSoD)

<https://www.idea.int/gsood/>





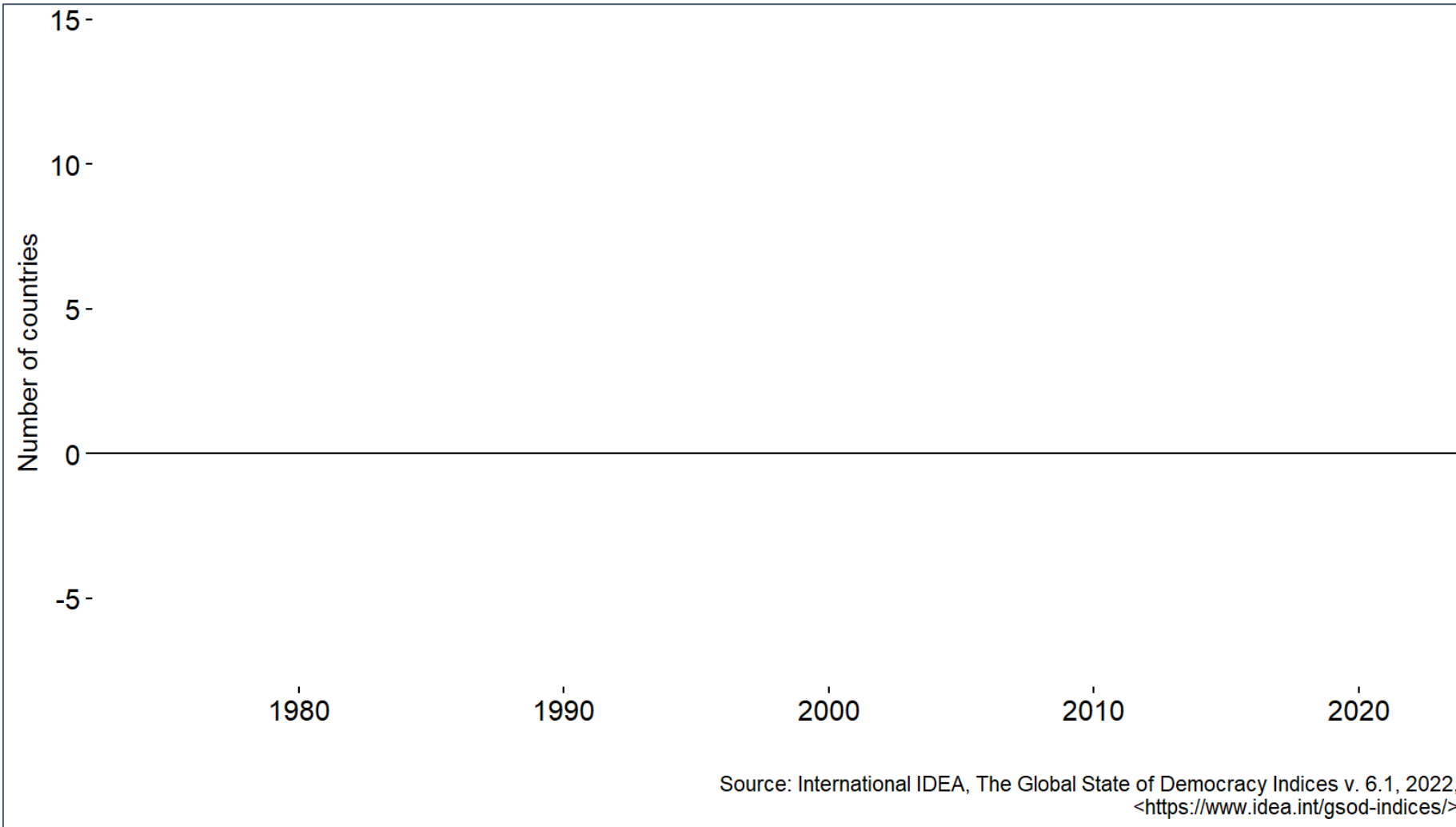
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2022 Global findings

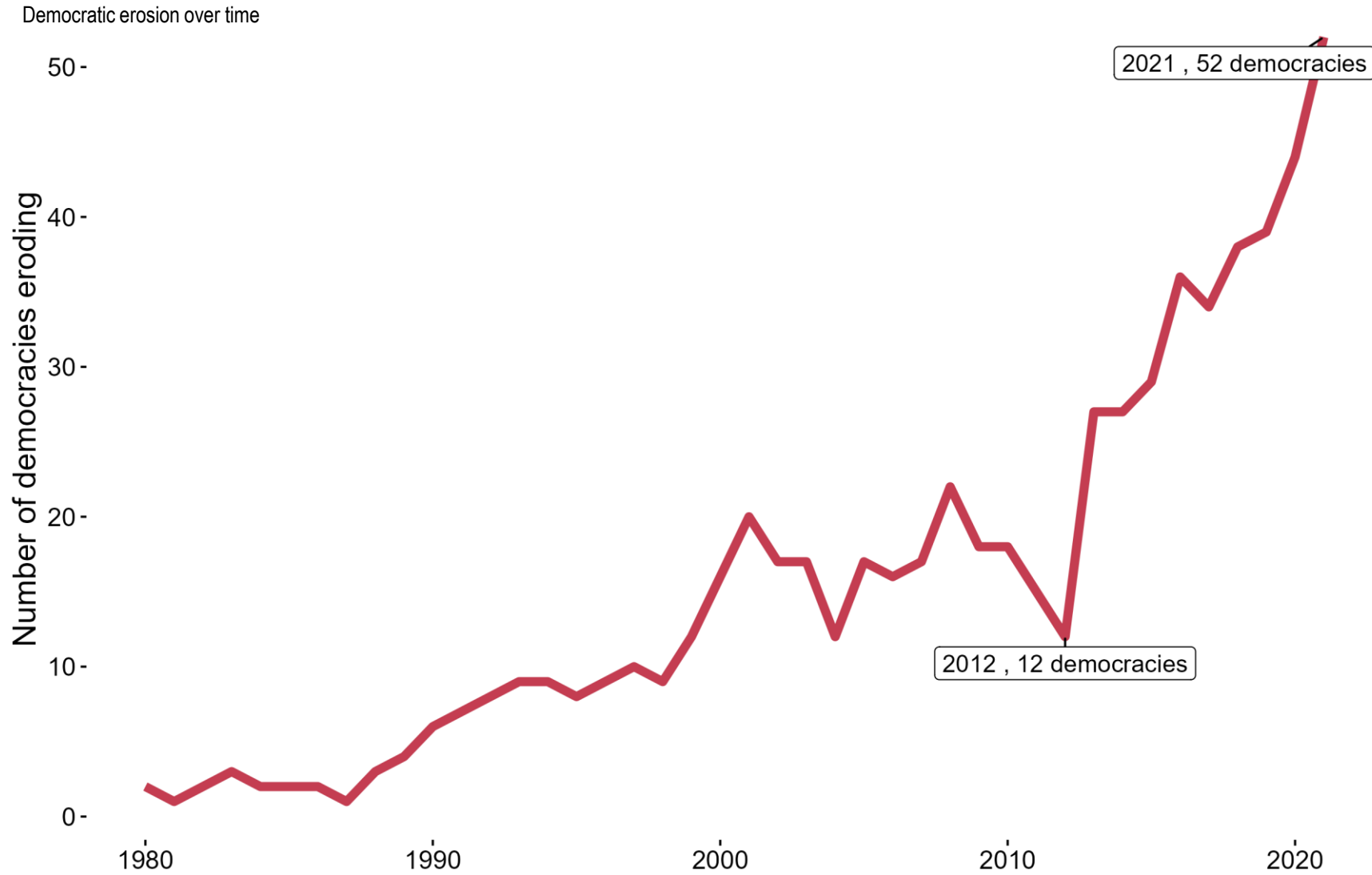


Democracy is in retreat around the world

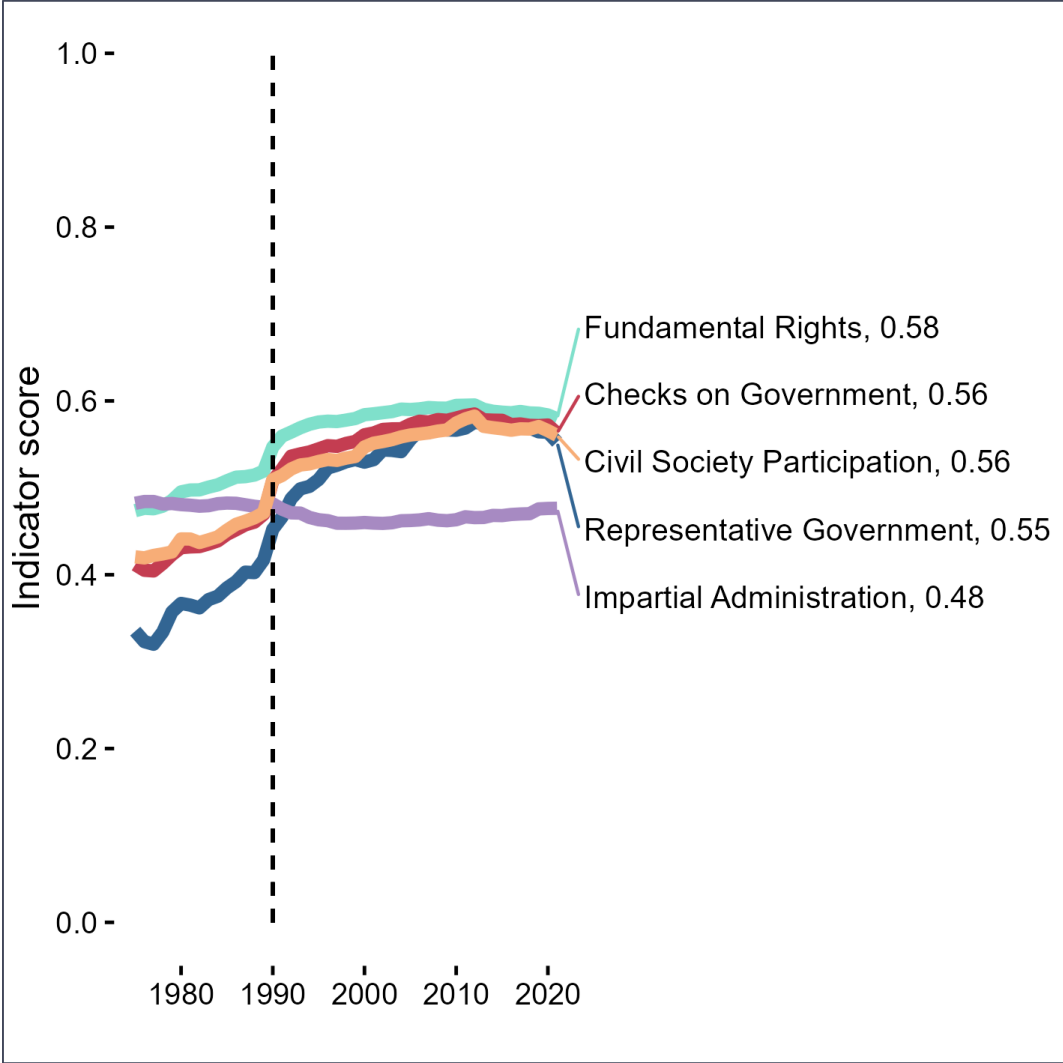
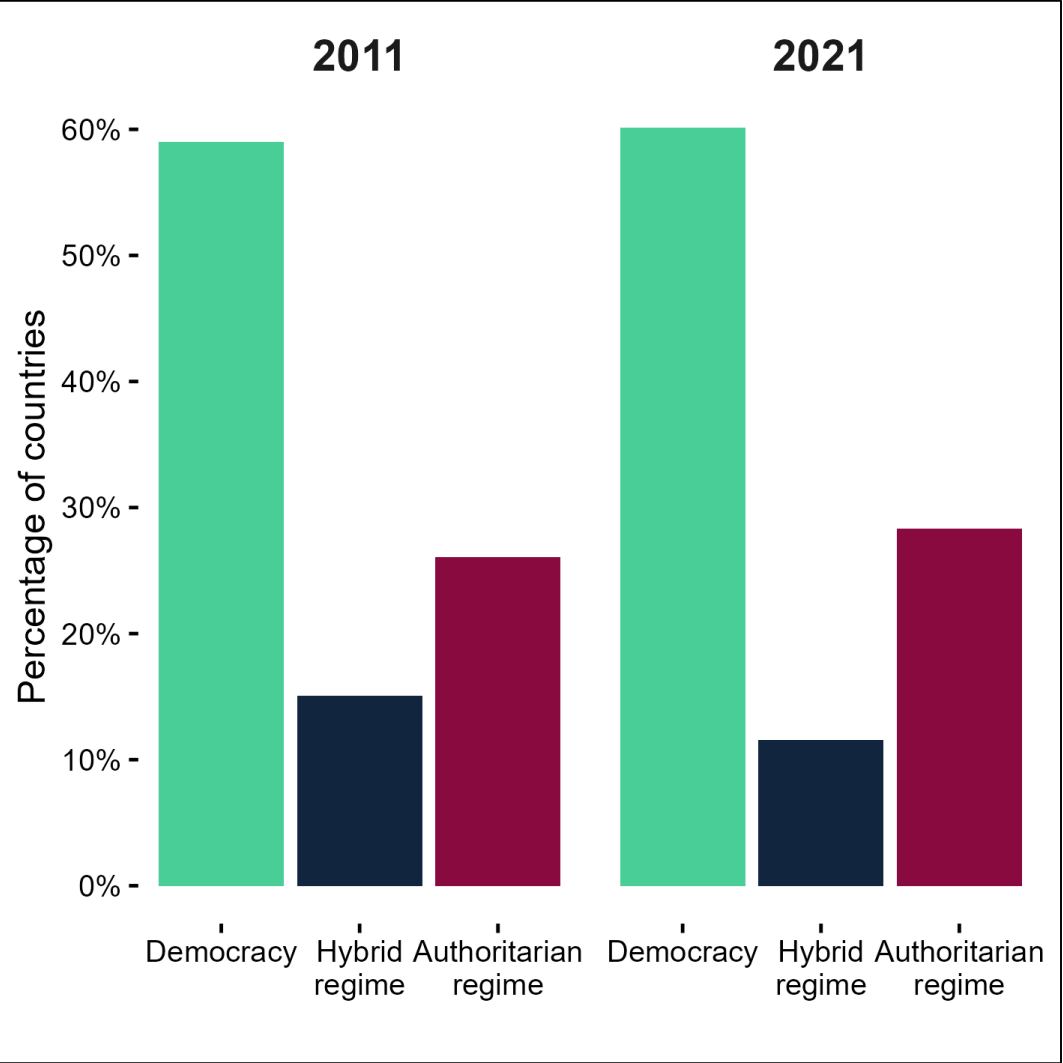
Net movements towards and away from democracy



The quality of existing democracies is in decline

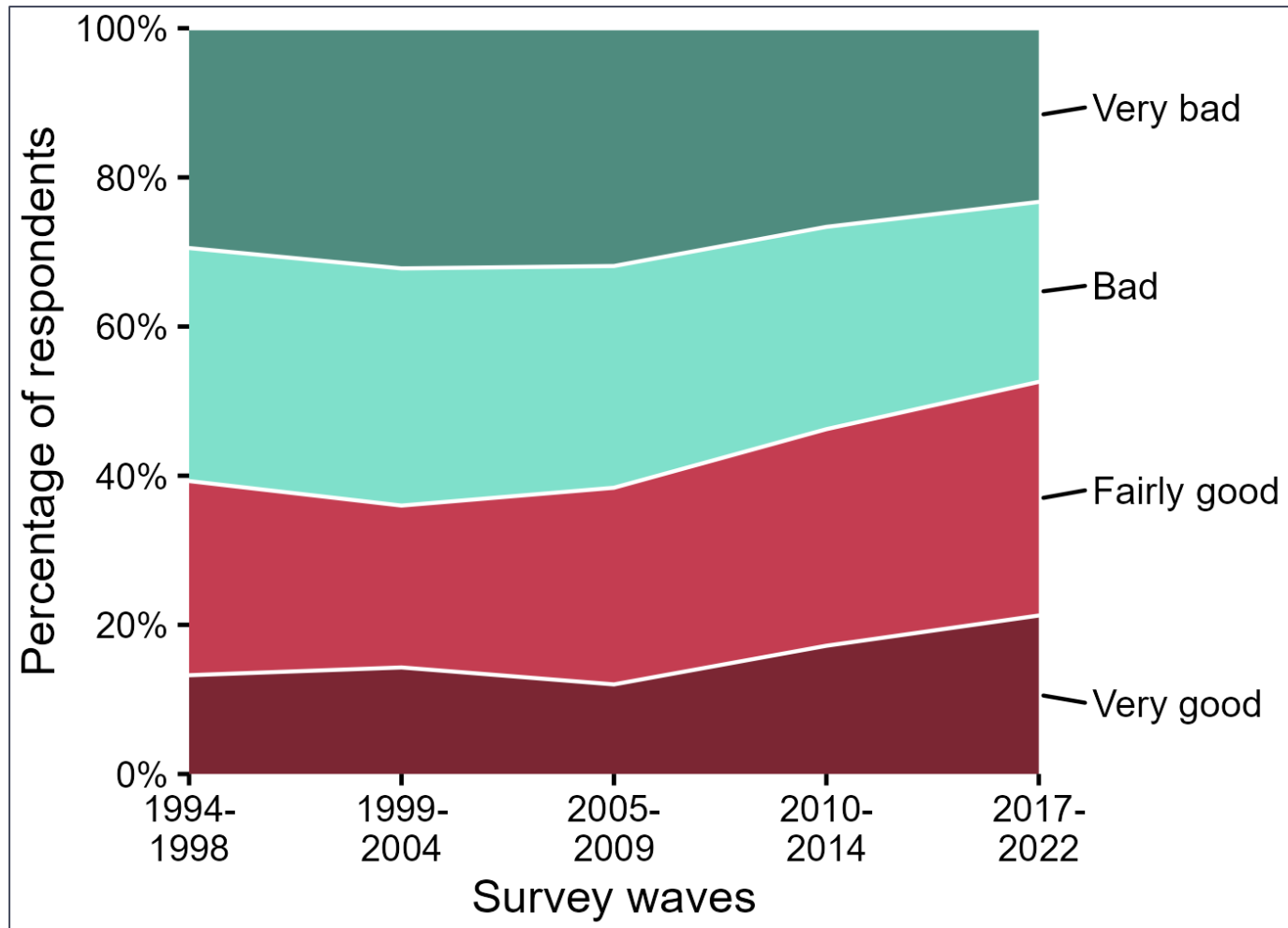


Democratic growth has also stalled



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

Public opinion on autocratic leadership



Source: World Values Survey





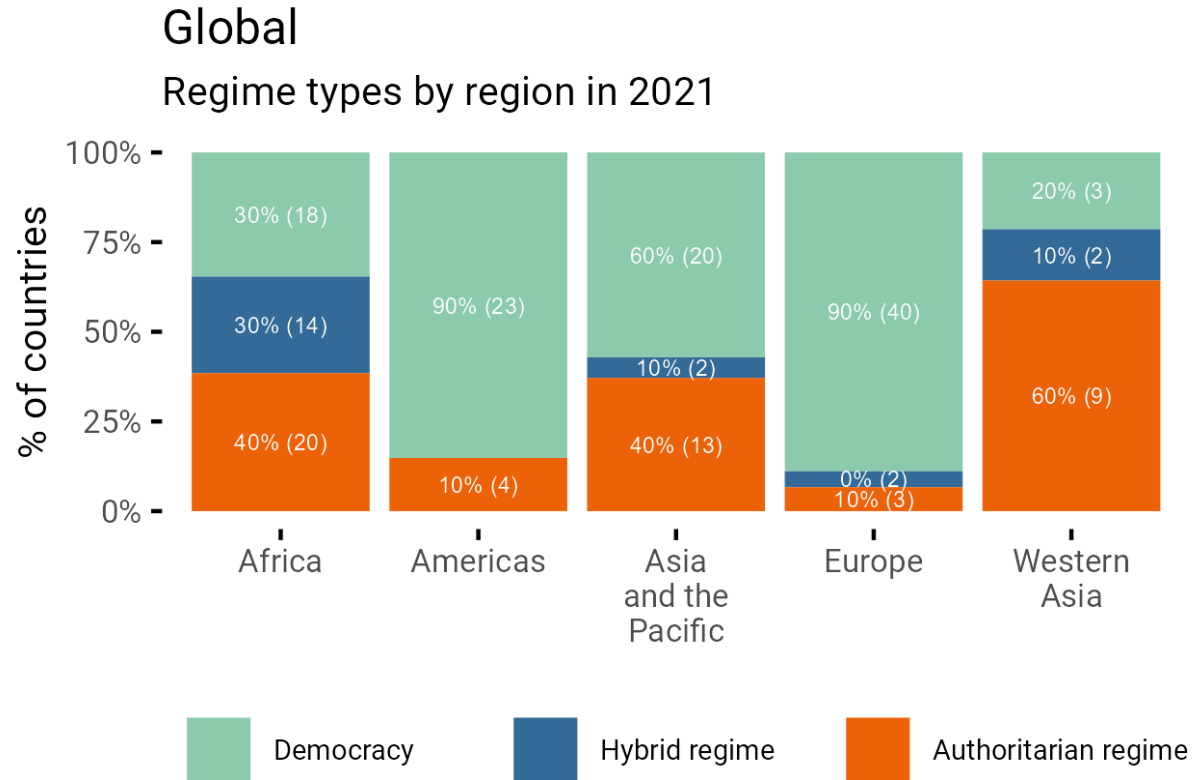
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2022 Europe findings

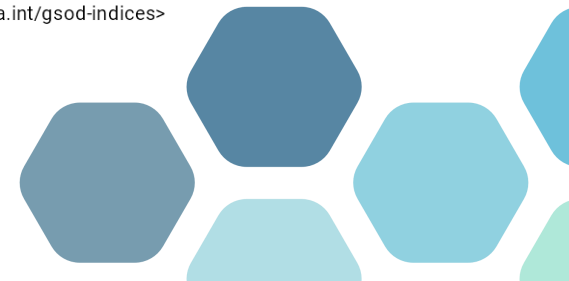


Although democracy remains the main form of government in Europe, its performance is **stagnant**.

- Europe remains the most democratic region in the world
- However, its performance is stagnant, and in many cases, eroding.
- Nearly 43% of democracies in Europe have suffered erosion.
- Hungary and Poland are backsliding

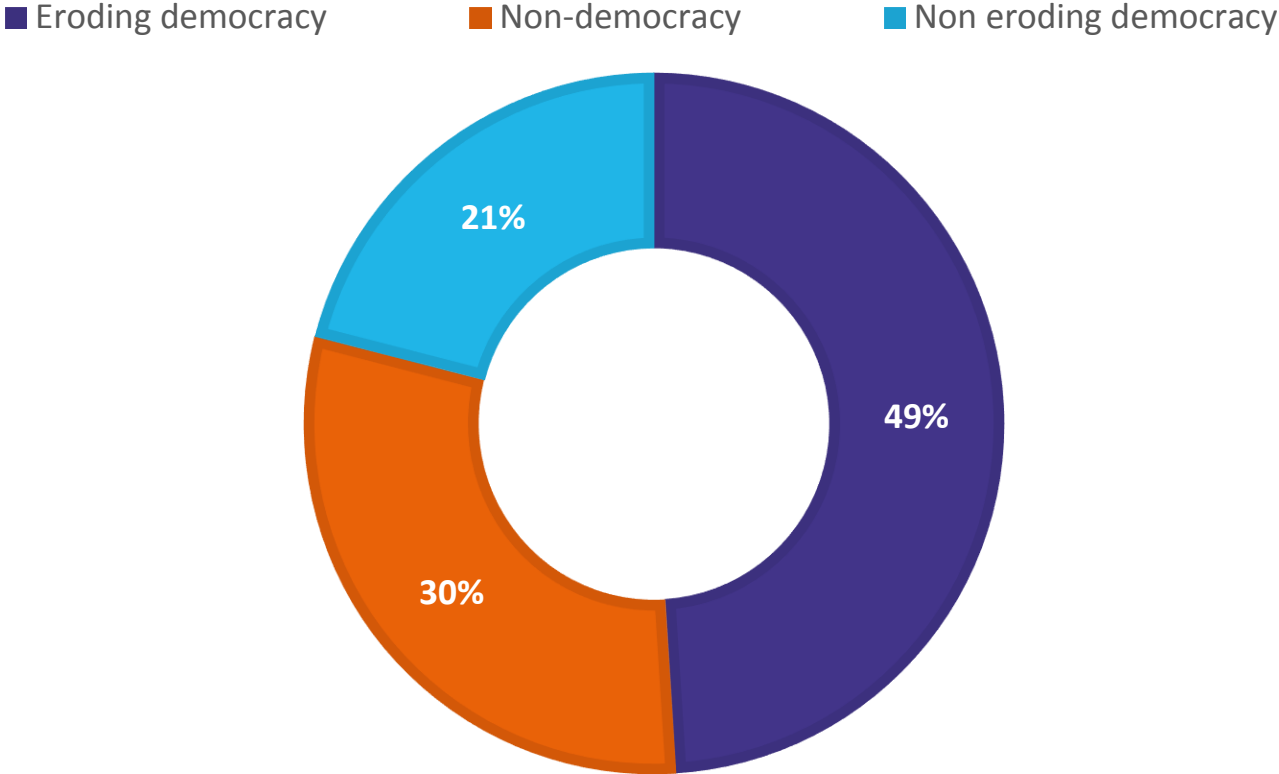


Source: International IDEA, The Global State of Democracy Indices, 2022, <<http://www.idea.int/gsod-indices>>

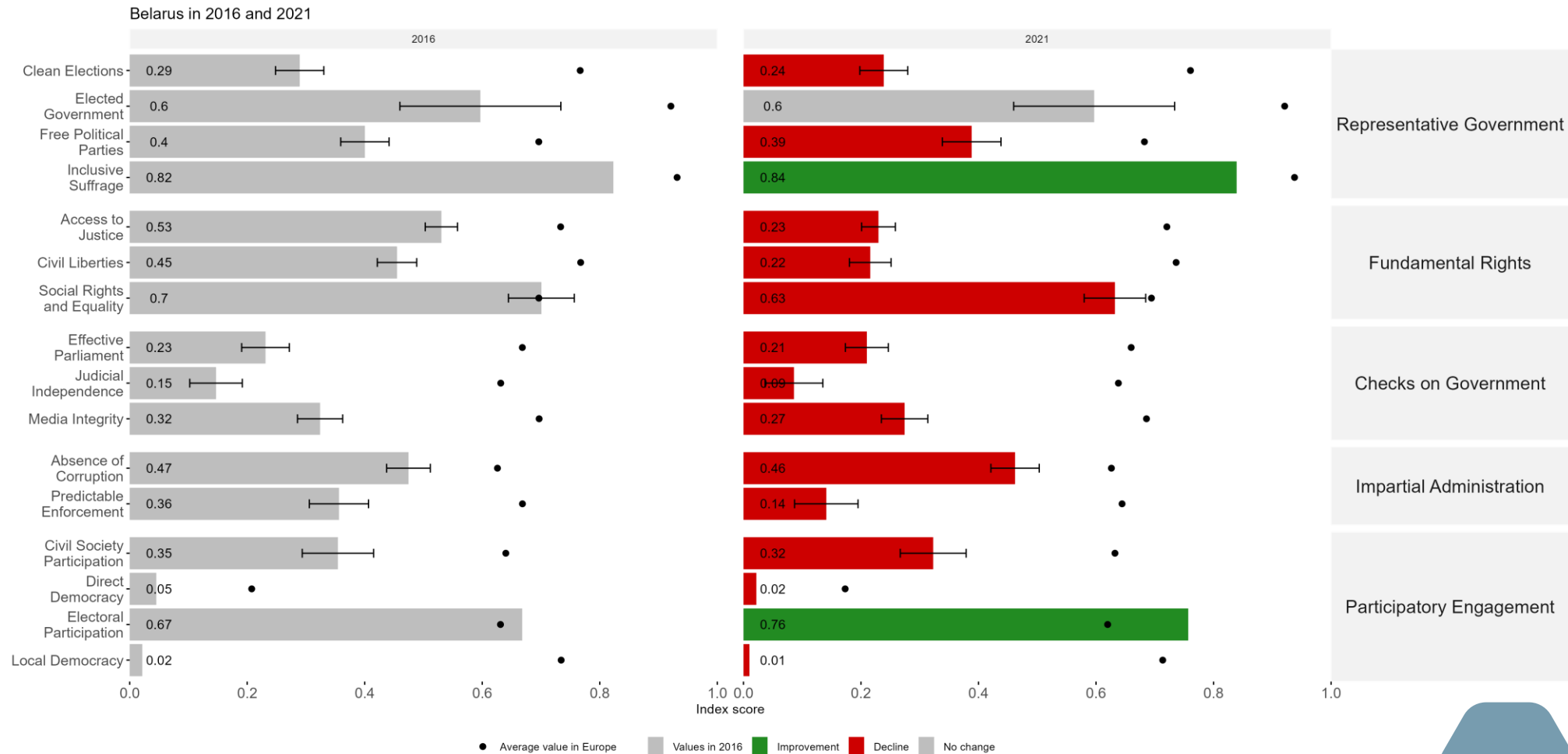


Almost half of Europeans live in an eroding democracy

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE

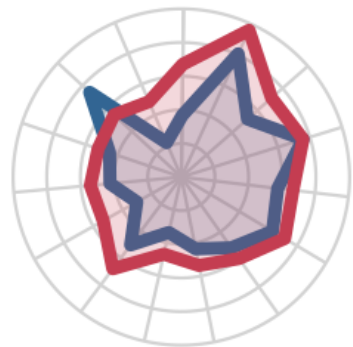


Europe's non-democratic regimes have been further consolidated in the last year. Russia has joined as the third autocratic regime in Europe.

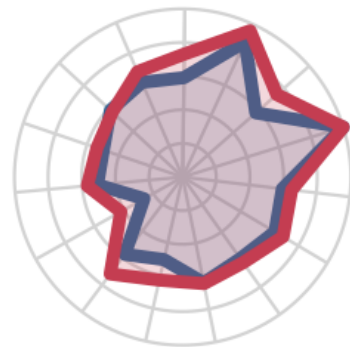


Democracy becoming a fundamental protection against **Russia's war of aggression**. New urgency to **defend democracy** at home.

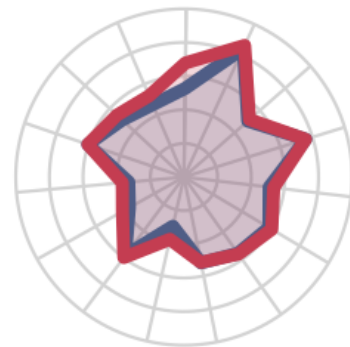
Armenia



Republic of Moldova

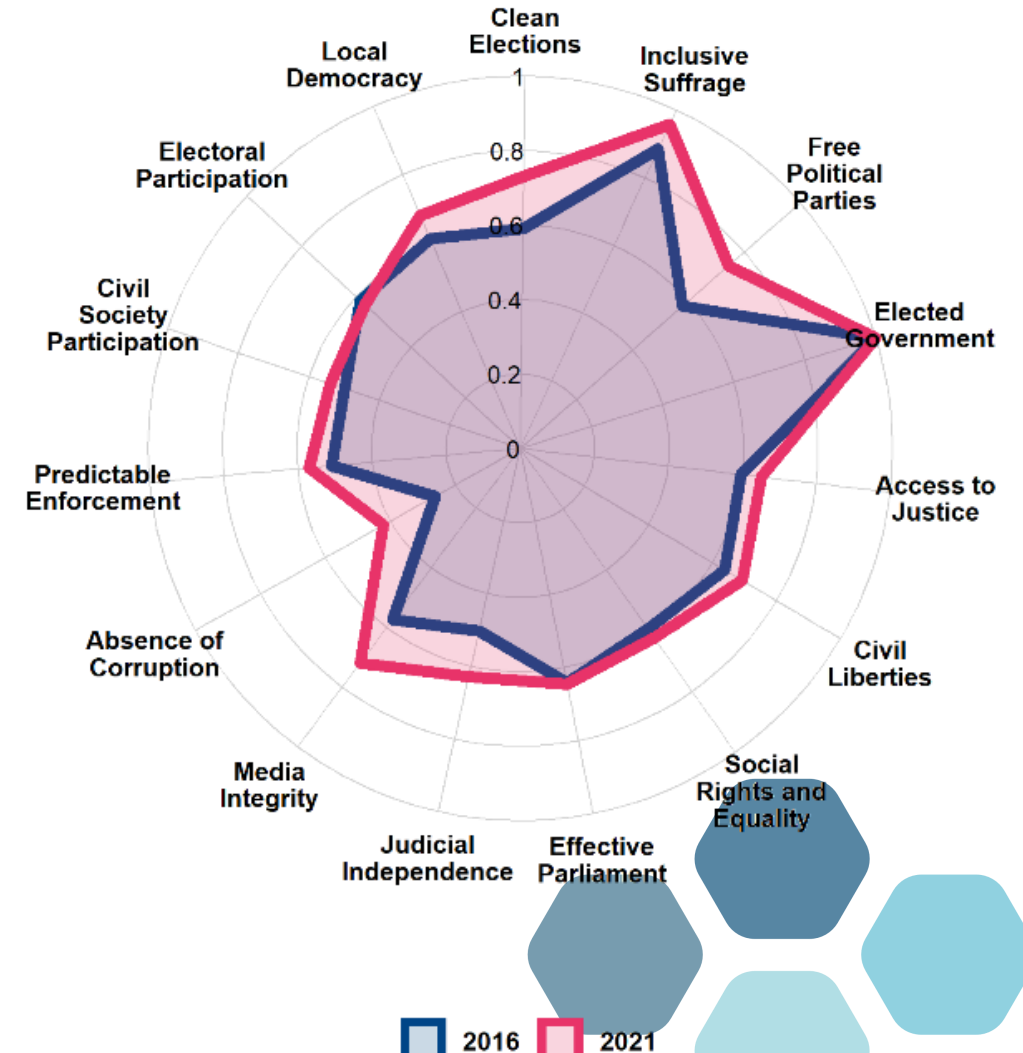


Ukraine



2016 2021

Republic of Moldova
Democratic expansion from 2016 to 2021



2016 2021



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The way forward



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

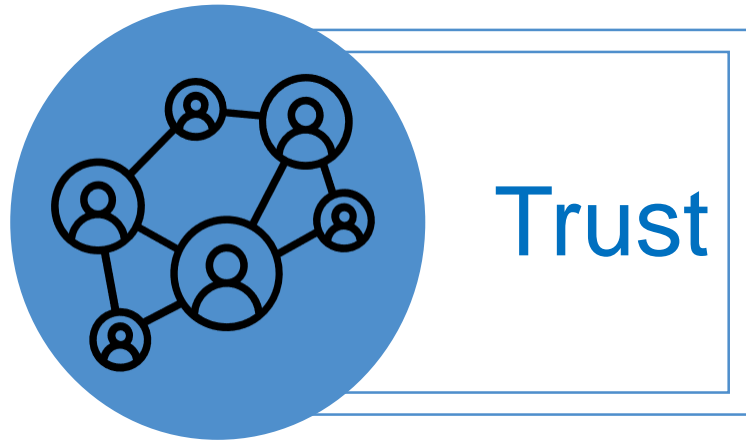
Civic education

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



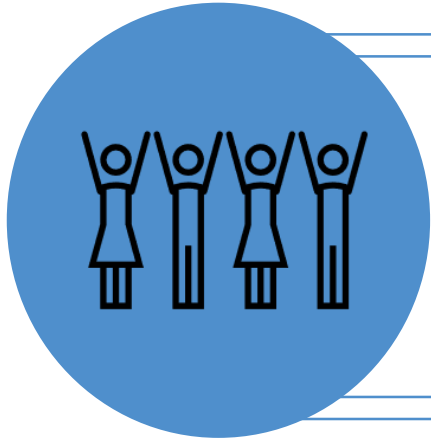
Prioritize accountability and transparency for renewed **social contracts**.

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

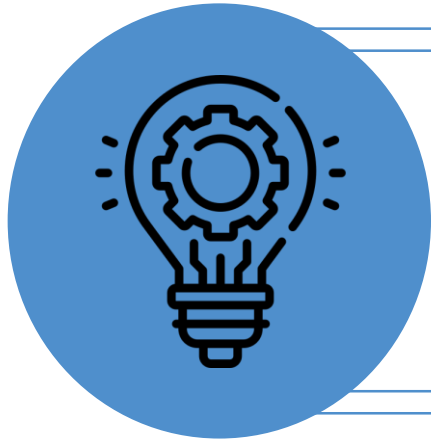


Youth
Participation

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



The way forward



Innovative Participation Mechanisms

International organisations, donor organizations and public authorities should **invest more resources in innovative participation mechanisms** to identify forms that work in different contexts.



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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 2001 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 1950s. Kurds comprise about 20% of the Turkish population, and since 1984 the Kurdistan 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 Kafañcođlu, from politics and sentenced her to nearly five years in prison. The court confirmed three charges against Kafañcođlu, 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 Kafañcođlu 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: 83,042,736

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 (UPR) DATE

28/VI/2020

LATEST UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) PERCENTAGE OF RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORTED

67.29%

Human Rights Treaties

Early Warning System

- LOW RISK OF DEMOCRATIC BREAKDOWN
- CURRENTLY EXPERIENCING DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING

Attributes Over Time



GSoD Indices trendlines

Basic information box

GSoD Indices interactive visualisation

Human Rights Treaties

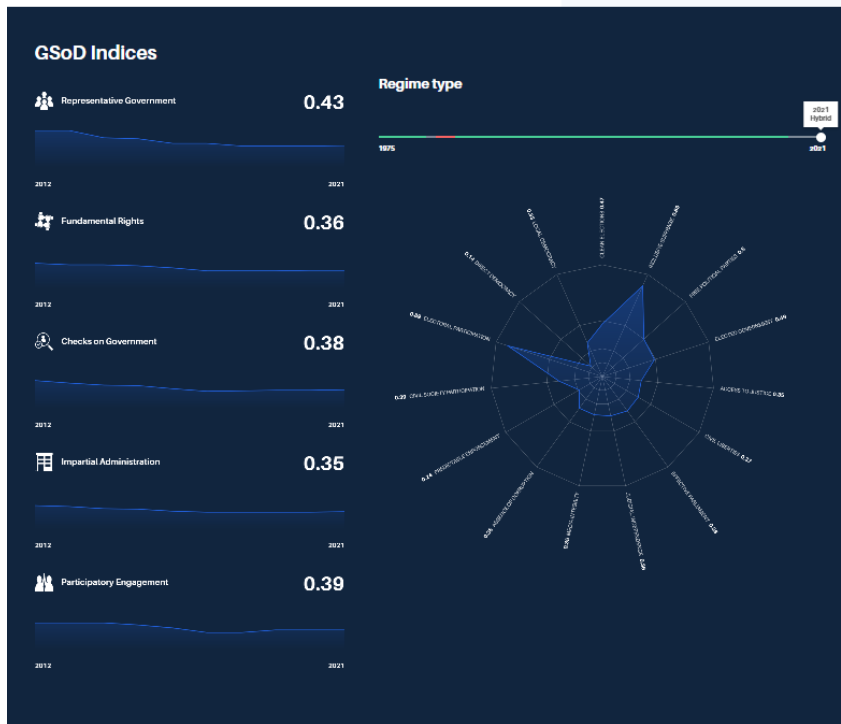
Early Warning System

Attributes over time

Explore past monthly updates

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GO TO DATA ARCHIVE



Context-setting country briefs

Monthly qualitative updates





Global State of
Democracy Initiative

Thank you

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The Global State of Democracy 2022

Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent

Global Launch Event

30 November 2022 | 16:00 - 18:00 CET

International IDEA Headquarters, Stockholm



LIVE
STREAM

| #GSoD2022 | #RenewSocialContracts



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