



# **Political Maturity and Global Power**

A comparative framework for rating states based on 16 criteria

## **VOLUME 1**

Analysis of 55 Countries Across 16 Criteria / Detailed Tables, Typology and Methodology,  
Appendices, Political Analysis

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# 1 Scores, Aggregates, and Elementary Ratings

Each elementary score corresponds to a (Country, Criterion) pair. It is generated by artificial intelligence through the synthesis of multiple documentary sources and expressed on a 0–10 scale. The aggregates presented below result from the sum of these elementary scores within each group of criteria—structural on the one hand, and conjunctural on the other—followed by their normalization to a base-100 scale.

The summary results presented in Fascicle 1, initially established on a sample of 25 countries, are here extended to 55 countries and detailed across 16 criteria organized into two complementary components. Individual scoring sheets—where the AI cites its sources and provides justification for each score—are presented in the annexes.

## 1.1 The 16 Scoring Criteria

The 16 criteria used in PRA™ constitute the core analytical framework of the political rating model. They are organized into two complementary dimensions—structural and conjunctural—designed to capture both the long-term institutional robustness of a country and the dynamics of its recent political environment.

This architecture enables a comprehensive reading of political realities: the structural component reflects the enduring quality of institutions, while the conjunctural component highlights recent developments and tensions.

Criterion A2 (Government Stability) contributes to both dimensions. It reflects both a structural element of institutional continuity and a variable sensitive to recent political developments. This dual assignment is deliberate and enhances the model's ability to accurately represent political realities.

The selection of sources is based exclusively on their quality, factual density, and analytical robustness, regardless of any political, ideological, or partisan orientation.

Code	Label	Brief Description	Component
C1	Democratic Level	Quality of democratic institutions and governance.	Structural
C5	Respect for Universal Values	Adherence to fundamental rights and shared values.	Structural
C6	Fundamental Freedoms	Freedom of expression, association, and the press.	Structural
C7	Conviction Rigidity	Strength of dominant beliefs and tolerance for pluralism.	Structural
C8	Rule of Law	Judicial independence and equal application of the law.	Structural
C9b	Religious Tolerance	Religious pluralism: freedom of worship, coexistence, absence of discrimination.	Structural
A1	Electoral Dynamics	Quality and transparency of recent electoral processes.	Structural
A2	Government Stability	Stability and continuity of governing institutions.	Both struct and conj
C2	Presence of Extreme Ideologies	Influence of radical movements (religious, political, identity-based).	Conjunctural
C3	Civilizational Replacement	Perceived major cultural or identity threats.	Conjunctural
C4	Social Fragmentation	Intensity of social, ethnic, and religious divisions.	Conjunctural
C9	Political Violence	Level of internal political violence (protests, repression).	Conjunctural
C10	Belligerence	Propensity for conflict and international aggressiveness.	Conjunctural
A2	Government Stability	Dual structural and conjunctural contribution (see above).	Conjunctural
AL1	Alert – Antisemitism	Intensity and evolution of antisemitic acts.	Conjunctural
AL2	Alert – Narco-State Risk	Influence of drug trafficking on political and social	Conjunctural

## 1.2 Structural Scores — 55 Countries (Base 100)

The table above presents the structural scores of the 55 countries assessed, expressed on a base-100 scale. These scores aggregate the eight criteria that describe the long-term institutional strength of a country: democratic quality, adherence to universal values and fundamental freedoms, ideological rigidity, rule of law, religious tolerance, electoral dynamics, and government stability.

Three broad groups emerge:

- a first group of institutionally robust countries (score  $\geq 75$ ),
- an intermediate group with generally stable but heterogeneous foundations (45–75),
- and a group of countries with more fragile political structures (score  $< 45$ ).

This stratification provides a structural framework for interpreting the chapter and sets the stage for the typological analysis developed in Chapter 3.

PRA™ — Structural Scores   55 Countries   Base 100   1Q26 Edition											
Rank	Country	C1	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9b	A1	A2	Raw Score	Base 10
1.0	Switzerland	8.6	10.0	8.5	9.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	75.1	93.9
2.0	Australia	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	71.1	88.9
3.0	New Zealand	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	71.1	88.9
4.0	Canada	8.6	9.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	70.6	88.3
5.0	Netherlands	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	70.6	88.3
6.0	Costa Rica	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	69.1	86.4
7.0	Japan	8.6	8.0	8.5	9.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	64.1	80.2
8.0	Belgium	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	64.0	80.0
9.0	South Korea	8.6	8.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	63.1	78.9
10.0	Germany	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	62.6	78.3
11.0	Spain	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	62.6	78.3
12.0	Norway	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	61.6	77.0
13.0	Italy	7.6	8.0	6.5	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	59.1	73.9
14.0	United States	7.6	6.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	57.6	72.0
15.0	France	7.6	7.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	57.0	71.2
16.0	South Africa	7.6	6.0	6.5	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	54.1	67.7
17.0	Chile	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	54.1	67.7
18.0	Poland	7.6	7.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	53.1	66.4
19.0	Brazil	7.6	6.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	53.1	66.4
20.0	Argentina	7.6	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	51.1	63.9
21.0	Israel	9.0	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	48.5	60.6
22.0	Bhutan	5.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	46.5	58.1
23.0	Colombia	6.1	6.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	44.6	55.8
24.0	India	6.1	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	43.6	54.5
25.0	Mexico	6.1	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	43.6	54.5
26.0	Armenia	5.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	42.5	53.1
27.0	Senegal	5.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	7.0	41.5	51.9
28.0	Hungary	6.1	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.5	6.0	4.0	6.0	41.1	51.4
29.0	Indonesia	6.1	6.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	40.6	50.8
30.0	Morocco	5.0	6.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	39.5	49.4
31.0	Georgia	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	39.5	49.4
32.0	Philippines	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	39.5	49.4
33.0	Kenya	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	38.5	48.1
34.0	Nigeria	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	37.5	46.9
35.0	Ukraine	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	7.0	37.5	46.9
36.0	Bangladesh	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	33.5	41.9
37.0	Jordan	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.5	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	32.0	40.0
38.0	Turkey	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.5	3.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	31.4	39.2
39.0	Pakistan	5.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	29.5	36.9
40.0	Ethiopia	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.5	3.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	29.0	36.2
41.0	Kazakhstan	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.5	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	28.0	35.0
42.0	Russia	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	25.0	31.2
43.0	Saudi Arabia	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.0	7.0	7.0	25.0	31.2
44.0	Egypt	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.5	3.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	25.0	31.2
45.0	Iraq	3.1	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	3.0	7.0	5.0	24.4	30.5
46.0	China	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	24.0	30.0
47.0	Algeria	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	24.0	30.0
48.0	Cuba	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.5	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	23.0	28.8
49.0	DRC	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	21.0	26.2
50.0	Venezuela	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	20.0	25.0
51.0	Sudan	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	19.0	23.8
52.0	Somalia	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.0	22.5
53.0	North Korea	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	17.0	21.2
54.0	Iran	1.8	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	15.0	18.8
55.0	Syria	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	13.0	16.2

### 1.3 Conjunctural Scores — 55 Countries (Base 100)

PRA™ — Conjunctural Scores   55 Countries   Base 100   1Q26 Edition													
Rank	Country	C2	C3	C4	C9	C10	A2	AL1	AL2	Raw Sco	Base 100		
1	Switzerland	2	9	8	9	10	10	9	9	72	90		
2	Japan	9	9	8	9	8	7	9	9	68	85		
3	Costa Rica	9	6	5	8	8	9	9	9	63	78.8		
4	New Zealand	5	6	5	8	8	9	9	9	59	73.8		
5	Australia	6	5	4	8	7	9	9	9	57	71.2		
6	Bhutan	9	7	6	8	8	7	6.5	4.5	56	70		
7	South Korea	6	5	4	7	4	7	9	9	51	63.8		
8	Senegal	6	7	5	7	8	7	6.5	4.5	50	62.5		
9	Canada	1.5	4	4	8	8	9	8	6.5	49	61.2		
10	Chile	6	6	4	6	7	6	6.5	4.5	48	60		
11	Belgium	5	4	3	7	8	8	6.5	7	48	60		
12	Netherlands	5	4	3	7	8	8	6.5	7	48	60		
13	Spain	6	5	4	7	8	8	6.5	4.5	48	60		
14	Georgia	6	7	4	6	6	7	6.5	4.5	47	58.8		
15	Kazakhstan	6	7	4	6	6	7	6.5	4.5	47	58.8		
16	Italy	5	4	4	7	7	8	6.5	4.5	47	58.8		
17	Jordan	4	8	3	7	6	7	6.5	4.5	46	57.5		
18	Kenya	6	7	4	7	8	5	6.5	4.5	45	56.2		
19	Poland	4	5	4	5	7	8	4.5	4.5	44	56.2		
20	Hungary	4	5	4	6	7	6	6.5	4.5	44	55		
21	Germany	4	3	4	6	7	7	5	6	42	52.5		
22	Argentina	4	6	4	4	6	6	6.5	4.5	41	51.2		
23	Philippines	4	6	4	4	7	5	6.5	4.5	41	51.2		
24	Cuba	1.5	7	5	6	7	3	6.5	4.5	40.5	50.6		
25	Morocco	1.5	8	2	7	7	6	6.5	4.5	40.5	50.6		
26	Armenia	4	7	4	4	4	7	6.5	4.5	40	50		
27	Indonesia	4	7	4	6	7	5	1.5	4.5	39	48.8		
28	Mexico	6	6	4	4	4	6	6.5	4.5	39	48.8		
29	Nigeria	4	3	7	2	0	7	6.5	4.5	38	47.5		
30	North Korea	1.5	8	8	2	0	7	6.5	4.5	38	47.5		
31	South Africa	4	7	4	2	8	7	6.5	4.5	37	46.2		
32	Brazil	1.5	7	2	3	8	7	6.5	1.5	36.5	45.6		
33	India	1.5	6	1	3	5	7	6.5	6.5	36.5	45.6		
34	Ethiopia	1.5	7	3	2	4	5	4.5	6.5	35	43.8		
35	Colombia	4	6	4	2	5	6	6.5	1.5	35	43.8		
36	South Sudan	6	8	2	1	5	6	6.5	4.5	35	43.8		
37	Ukraine	6	7	4	2	5	2	6.5	4.5	35	43.8		
38	United States	3	3	1	5	1	2	7	7	35	43.8		
39	China	1.5	8	5	2	1	7	6	4.5	35	43.8		
40	Bangladesh	1.5	6	3	3	5	5	6.5	4.5	34.5	43.1		
41	DRC	4	7	2	1	6	3	6.5	4.5	34	42.5		
42	Saudi Arabia	1.5	4	6	3.5	3.5	7	1.5	4.5	31.5	39.4		
43	Algeria	1.5	7	0	6	4	5	1.5	4.5	29.5	36.9		
44	Somalia	1.5	7	2	1	6	1	6.5	4.5	29.5	36.9		
45	Turkey	1.5	6	2	4	3	7	1.5	4.5	29.5	36.9		
46	France	1.5	4	6	4	6	4	1.5	6	29	36.2		
47	Pakistan	1.5	7	6.5	2.5	3	5	1.5	4.5	28.5	35.6		
48	Egypt	1.5	7	0	4	5	5	1.5	4.5	28.5	35.6		
49	Israel	1.5	5	0	2	0	4	6.5	6.5	27.5	34.4		
50	Russia	1.5	5	4	1	2	7	4.5	4.5	27.5	34.4		
51	Iraq	1.5	6	2	2	5	3	1.5	4.5	25.5	31.9		
52	Iran	1.5	8	3	1	1	5	1.5	4.5	25.5	31.9		
53	Syria	1.5	7	2	1	5	1	1.5	4.5	23.5	29.4		
54	Venezuela	1.5	7	2	1	5	3	1.5	4.5	22.5	28.1		
55	Sudan	1.5	7	2	1	5	3	1.5	4.5	22.5	28.1		

The table above presents the conjunctural scores of the 55 countries assessed, expressed on a base-100 scale. These scores aggregate eight criteria capturing recent political and social tensions: presence of extreme ideologies, perceived civilizational threats, societal cleavages, political violence, belligerence, government stability, antisemitism, and the influence of organized crime.

## The Observation Index

The conjunctural scale relies on a specific interpretive convention: higher levels of observed tension result in lower scores, while a stable or less-documented environment leads to higher scores. This approach measures observable stability rather than any intrinsic or normative quality of political systems.

However, this mechanism introduces an inherent limitation: countries with extensive international media coverage may have their tensions overstated, while those with limited visibility may have their fragilities underestimated. In the 1T26 edition, several conjunctural scores were moderately adjusted to correct for this bias, according to a methodology detailed in the Methodology chapter.

Compared to structural scores, conjunctural scores display greater dispersion. Some countries maintain stable internal dynamics (score  $\geq 75$ ), while a significant number exhibit moderate vulnerabilities (45–75). The lowest scores ( $< 45$ ) indicate highly degraded political environments, characterized by the simultaneous presence of multiple tension factors.

### 1.4 Evolution of Political Maturity — t0 → 1T26

Pays	Rang_t0	Rang_1T26	Delta_rang	Score_t0	Score_1T26	Delta_score
Japon	21	3	-18	55.7	82.6	26.9
Costa Rica	13	2	-11	62	82.6	20.6
Corée du Sud	25	8	-17	54.5	71.3	16.8
Italie	37	11	-26	48.8	66.3	17.5
Pologne	38	15	-23	47	62	15
Belgique	22	9	-13	55	70	15
Pays-Bas	14	7	-7	60.1	74.2	14.1
France	30	23	-7	52.3	53.7	1.4
Etats-Unis	28	17	-11	52.9	57.9	5
Bésil	12	21	9	62.3	56	-6.3
Bangladesh	11	38	27	62.5	42.5	-20
Philippines	3	28	25	67.8	50.3	-17.5
Egypte	26	49	23	54.1	33.4	-20.7
RDC	15	45	30	59.4	34.4	-25
Ukraine	17	37	20	56.5	43.8	-12.7

Country	Maturity_t0	Maturity_1Q1	Delta
Switzerland	92	92	0
Australia	67	80.1	13.1
Brazil	62.3	56	-6.3
United States	52.9	57.9	5
India	55	50	-5
Japan	55.7	82.6	26.9
South Korea	54.5	71.3	16.8
Spain	62.6	69.2	6.6
Egypt	54.1	33.4	-20.7
Germany	56.4	65.4	9
United Kingdom	50.7	60.7	10
Canada	65.1	74.8	9.7
Ukraine	56.5	43.8	-12.7
Indonesia	54.8	49.8	-5
France	52.3	53.7	1.4
China	46.5	36.9	-9.6
Israel	56	47.5	-8.5
Philippines	67.8	50.3	-17.5
Italy	48.8	66.3	17.5
Chile	73.8	63.9	-9.9
Mexico	56	51.6	-4.4
Russia	40.3	32.8	-7.5
Pakistan	41.2	36.2	-5
Netherlands	60.1	74.2	14.1
Bangladesh	62.5	42.5	-20
Argentina	53.8	57.5	3.7
Poland	47	62	15
Turkey	37.5	38	0.5
Belgium	55	70	15
Saudi Arabia	44.7	35.3	-9.4
Iran	36.5	25.4	-11.1
Nigeria	49.7	47.2	-2.5
South Africa	44.5	57	12.5
Kazakhstan	56.9	46.9	-10
Kenya	66.5	52.2	-14.3
North Korea	39.7	34.4	-5.3
Colombia	46	49.8	3.8
Algeria	32.9	33.5	0.6
Hungary	49.8	53.2	3.4
Iraq	40.9	31.2	-9.7
New Zealand	67.6	81.3	13.7
Morocco	49.4	50	0.6
Ethiopia	41.9	40.6	-1.3
Georgia	62.8	54.1	-8.7
Cuba	50.3	39.7	-10.6
Costa Rica	62	82.6	20.6
Venezuela	27.1	26.6	-0.5
Armenia	52.8	51.5	-1.3
Senegal	42.8	57.2	14.4
Jordan	35.6	48.8	13.2
DRC	59.4	34.4	-25
Syria	22.2	22.8	0.6
Bhutan	66	64	-2
South Sudan	50.6	33.8	-16.8
Somalia	31.5	29.7	-1.8

The tables below present, for the 55 countries and for the sample, the evolution of political maturity between the initial reference period (t0) and the Q1 2026 update (1T26). Political maturity is defined as the average of structural and conjunctural scores, expressed on a base-100 scale.

These temporal drift tables represent one of the distinctive contributions of this edition. They allow for a country-by-country assessment of upward and downward trajectories, highlighting the most significant movements. Improvements typically reflect either a stabilization of the

conjunctural environment—such as reduced tensions or increased political stability—or adjustments in structural scores. Conversely, declines signal a deterioration in conjunctural conditions, sometimes abrupt, affecting multiple criteria simultaneously.

The complementary table presents, with a smaller sample, these changes in terms of relative positioning (rank variation,  $\Delta$  rank). It broadly confirms the trends observed in absolute scores: the most significant improvements are associated with substantial gains in ranking, while declines translate into relative downgrades. This dual perspective—absolute (scores) and relative (ranking)—provides a more comprehensive understanding of comparative dynamics across countries.

It should be noted that the time interval between  $t_0$  and 1T26 remains relatively short and only allows for the identification of preliminary trends. Their confirmation—or reversal—will require observation over longer periods across subsequent editions.

## 1.5 Composite Global Score — Political Maturity, Power, and Temporal Drift

This table provides the quantitative synthesis of Chapter 1 and serves as the natural entry point to the typological analysis developed in Chapter 3. It cross-references, for each country, political maturity ( $t_0$  and 1T26), the global power score—an independent external variable derived from the Global Firepower Index—and the resulting composite score at both time points.

The composite score is defined as the average of political maturity and the power score. It positions each country at the intersection of its internal coherence and its capacity for international action. A country ranking high in maturity but low in power illustrates the fundamental dissociation that the PRA™ model seeks to capture—and conversely, a powerful country with low maturity reflects a structural imbalance with potential long-term implications.

Temporal drift ( $t_0 \rightarrow 1T26$ ) reveals movements that are sometimes counterintuitive. Countries facing crisis or war may improve their position if their institutional resilience remains intact, while established democracies may decline under the impact of intense conjunctural shocks. This transversal dynamic—cutting across traditional distinctions between democracies and authoritarian regimes—is precisely what gives the model its distinctive analytical value.

Rank_t0	Country	Power_Rank	Power Score	Global score t0	Global score 1Q26	Delta
1	Switzerland	29	80.3	86.2	86.2	0
2	Australia	16	89.4	78.2	84.8	6.6
3	Brazil	12	92.3	77.3	74.2	-3.1
4	United States	1	100	76.5	79	2.5
5	India	4	97.9	76.5	74	-2.5
6	Japan	7	95.8	75.8	89.2	13.4
7	South Korea	5	97.2	75.8	84.2	8.4
8	Spain	17	88.7	75.7	79	3.3
9	Egypt	9	94.4	74.2	63.9	-10.3
10	Germany	14	90.8	73.6	78.1	4.5
11	United Kingdom	6	96.5	73.6	78.6	5
12	Canada	27	81.7	73.4	78.2	4.8
13	Ukraine	15	90.1	73.3	66.9	-6.4
14	Indonesia	13	91.5	73.2	70.7	-2.5
15	France	11	93	72.7	73.3	0.6
16	China	3	98.6	72.5	67.8	-4.7
17	Israel	18	88	72	67.8	-4.2
18	Philippines	35	76.1	71.9	63.2	-8.7
19	Italy	10	93.7	71.2	80	8.8
20	Chile	47	67.6	70.7	65.8	-4.9
21	Mexico	22	85.2	70.6	68.4	-2.2
22	Russia	2	99.3	69.8	66	-3.8
23	Pakistan	8	95.1	68.2	65.7	-2.5
24	Netherlands	36	75.4	67.8	74.8	7
25	Bangladesh	40	72.5	67.5	57.5	-10
26	Argentina	28	81	67.4	69.2	1.8
27	Poland	21	85.9	66.5	74	7.5
28	Turkey	9	94.4	66	66.2	0.2
29	Belgium	37	74.6	64.8	72.3	7.5
30	Saudi Arabia	23	84.5	64.6	59.9	-4.7
31	Iran	14	90.8	63.6	58.1	-5.5
32	Nigeria	39	73.2	61.5	60.2	-1.3
33	South Africa	33	77.5	61	67.2	6.2
34	Kazakhstan	58	59.9	58.4	53.4	-5
35	Kenya	72	50	58.2	51.1	-7.1
36	North Korea	34	76.8	58.2	55.6	-2.6
37	Colombia	44	69.7	57.9	59.8	1.9
38	Algeria	26	82.4	57.7	58	0.3
39	Hungary	54	62.7	56.2	58	1.8
40	Iraq	45	69	55	50.1	-4.9
41	New Zealand	84	41.5	54.5	61.4	6.9
42	Morocco	61	57.7	53.5	53.9	0.4
43	Ethiopia	52	64.1	53	52.3	-0.7
44	Georgia	85	40.8	51.8	47.5	-4.3
45	Cuba	76	47.2	48.8	43.5	-5.3
46	Costa Rica	93	35.2	48.6	58.9	10.3
47	Venezuela	46	68.3	47.7	47.5	-0.2
48	Armenia	94	34.5	43.6	43	-0.6
49	Senegal	83	42.3	42.5	49.8	7.3
50	Jordan	73	49.3	42.5	49	6.5
51	DRC	108	24.6	42	29.5	-12.5
52	Syria	64	55.6	38.9	39.2	0.3
53	Bhutan	138	3.5	34.8	33.8	-1
54	South Sudan	135	5.6	28.1	19.7	-8.4
55	Somalia	142	0.7	16.1	15.2	-0.9

## 2 Political Analysis

### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a synthetic interpretation of the quantitative results presented in Chapter 1. It draws on the four reference tables—structural scores (1.2), conjunctural scores (1.3), evolution of political maturity (1.4), and the composite global score (1.5)—to highlight the major political configurations that emerge when these dimensions are considered jointly.

PRA™ is not merely a scoring tool. It is also an analytical framework designed to reveal political configurations, regional dynamics, and areas of convergence and divergence across political systems. By combining structural robustness, conjunctural tensions, global power, and temporal dynamics, this chapter shows how countries position—and reposition themselves—within the global political landscape.

The following sections successively examine major global trends, regional dynamics, geopolitical spheres of influence, and the amplifying role of global power.

### 2.2 Emerging Global Trends

The scores presented in Tables 1.2 through 1.5 reveal three cross-cutting dynamics that structure this edition.

#### 2.2.1 The Maturity–Power Dissociation

Geopolitical power and political maturity do not converge—they evolve according to distinct, often divergent logics. Several major powers display levels of political maturity that fall well below their rank in global power. Conversely, a number of smaller states exhibit highly coherent and stable political structures.

Russia (maturity 32.8; power score 99.3), China (36.9; 98.6), and Iran (25.4; 90.8) represent the most pronounced imbalances. At the other end of the spectrum, Switzerland (92.0; 80.3), Japan (82.6; 95.8), and Australia (80.1; 89.4) illustrate more balanced composite profiles.

#### 2.2.2 The Fragmentation of Advanced Democracies

Temporal evolution from t0 to 1T26 reveals divergent trajectories even within established democracies. Some countries show strong upward movements—Japan (+26.9), Italy (+17.5), South Korea (+16.8), Poland (+15.0)—while others experience significant declines, including Bangladesh (−20.0), Egypt (−20.7), Ukraine (−12.7), and Kenya (−14.3).

This pattern does not follow the traditional divide between democracies and authoritarian regimes—it cuts across it.

### 2.2.3 The Structural–Conjunctural Distinction as a Diagnostic Tool

The structural score—evolving slowly over time—acts as a foundation of resilience. The conjunctural score—more sensitive to recent events—captures immediate tensions. Their combination allows for a critical distinction between what is transient and what is systemic.

A country such as France (structural 71.2; conjunctural 36.2) reflects a solid institutional base temporarily under stress—a profile fundamentally different from that of Syria (structural 16.2; conjunctural 29.4), where both dimensions reinforce one another in a trajectory of degradation.

## 2.3 Regional Dynamics

### 2.3.1 Western Democracies

(North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia)

Western democracies occupy the highest structural positions (Table 1.2), reflecting strong institutions, a well-established rule of law tradition, and effective checks and balances. Switzerland (93.9), Canada (88.3), Australia (88.9), the Netherlands (88.3), and New Zealand (88.9) form the leading group.

Conjunctural scores show greater variation and reveal significant internal tensions. France (36.2), the United States (43.8), and the United Kingdom (44.4) display markedly lower conjunctural scores relative to their structural levels, indicating short-term fragility against a backdrop of institutional strength.

Temporal dynamics are mixed. Japan (+26.9) and Australia (+13.1) show strong upward movements, while Canada (+9.7) and Germany (+9.0) consolidate their positions. The United Kingdom (+10.0) confirms its post-Brexit stabilization. These trajectories illustrate a key mechanism of the model: even a moderate easing of conjunctural tensions can generate significant upward movement when supported by strong structural foundations.

### 2.3.2 Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia

(Poland, Hungary, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Russia)

This region exhibits strong structural heterogeneity, ranging from intermediate profiles (Poland 67.7, Hungary 51.4) to weaker institutional structures (Turkey 39.2, Russia 31.2). Georgia (49.4) and Kazakhstan (35.0) illustrate partial consolidation trajectories.

Conjunctural dynamics diverge significantly. Kazakhstan (58.8) and Georgia (58.8) display conjunctural scores above their structural levels, indicating relative short-term stability despite

fragile institutional foundations. In contrast, Russia (34.4) and Turkey (36.9) show degraded conjunctural conditions, consistent with persistent internal tensions.

Temporal evolution is predominantly negative across the region: Ukraine (−12.7), Kazakhstan (−10.0), and Georgia (−8.7) decline. Poland (+15.0) and Hungary (+3.4) stand as notable exceptions.

### 2.3.3 Middle East and North Africa

(Israel, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Iraq, Algeria)

The region displays pronounced structural heterogeneity—from Israel (60.6) to Iran (18.8)—combined with generally low conjunctural scores, reflecting chronically tense political environments.

Temporal trends are negative across most countries: Egypt (−20.7), Iran (−11.1), Israel (−8.5), and Saudi Arabia (−9.4). Jordan stands as the only exception (+13.2), driven by relative short-term stabilization. This broadly uniform regional decline constitutes a strong analytical signal.

### 2.3.4 Latin America

(Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela)

Latin America presents the most heterogeneous conjunctural profile, ranging from relatively stable environments (Chile 60.0, Argentina 51.2) to severely degraded contexts (Venezuela 28.1). Structural scores show similar dispersion: Chile (67.7) and Brazil (66.4) stand in contrast to Venezuela (25.0) and Colombia (55.8).

Temporal dynamics are predominantly negative: Brazil (−6.3), Mexico (−4.4), with Colombia (+3.8) as a notable exception. Argentina shows moderate improvement (+3.7). The region is characterized by persistent exposure to conjunctural stress, amplified by politico-criminal infiltration captured by criterion AL2 (narco-dynamics).

## 2.4 Spheres of Influence

### 2.4.1 The Western Liberal Sphere

Countries aligned with Western democratic norms (United States, EU member states, Japan, Australia) exhibit strong structural foundations and some of the highest composite scores in the

sample. Japan (89.2), Switzerland (86.2), Australia (84.8), and South Korea (84.2) lead the rankings.

Conjunctural pressures vary, but overall trajectories from t0 to 1T26 remain positive, defining a group of resilient democracies.

## 2.4.2 The Authoritarian Bloc

(China, Russia, Iran, Turkey)

This group combines low maturity scores (Russia 32.8, China 36.9, Iran 25.4, Turkey 38.0) with high power scores, resulting in intermediate composite rankings (Russia 66.0, China 67.8, Iran 58.1, Turkey 66.2).

The PRA™ model highlights a characteristic pattern: raw power artificially sustains composite scores, masking structurally weak political maturity. Temporal dynamics are negative across the bloc.

## 2.4.3 Hybrid or Pivot States

(India, Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa)

These countries combine intermediate structural profiles with significant conjunctural volatility. Their global power boosts their composite scores beyond what maturity alone would suggest: India (74.0 vs. 50.0), Indonesia (70.7 vs. 49.8), Brazil (74.2 vs. 56.0).

Their geopolitical positioning remains fluid, and their trajectories from t0 to 1T26 are predominantly negative, reflecting persistent structural vulnerabilities.

## 2.4.4 Fragile or Fragmented Sphere

(Sub-Saharan Africa, Deep Middle East, Andes)

Countries in this sphere combine weak structural resilience with chronic conjunctural crises. This interaction creates environments where institutional fragility amplifies instability—what the model characterizes as “disorganization environments.”

The Democratic Republic of Congo (29.5), South Sudan (19.7), and Somalia (15.2) represent extreme cases. Temporal decline is both widespread and, in some cases, severe: DRC (−12.5), South Sudan (−8.4).

## 2.5 Global Power and Political Trajectories

Global power—introduced as an independent external variable derived from the Global Firepower Index—is not a component of political maturity. It acts as an amplifier: strengthening the advantages of robust systems while exacerbating the weaknesses of fragile ones.

[Insert Table – Global Power Scores]

The composite score (maturity + power ÷ 2) reveals three distinct analytical configurations:

- Countries with both high maturity and high power—Japan, Australia, South Korea—form the most balanced and stable group.
- Countries with high power but low maturity—Russia, China, Iran—concentrate the highest systemic risk: their global influence lacks sufficient institutional legitimacy.
- Countries with high maturity but limited power—Switzerland, Costa Rica, New Zealand—represent normative models whose influence remains primarily reputational.

Temporal evolution of composite scores (Table 1.5) suggests that this dissociation is widening rather than narrowing over the  $t_0 \rightarrow 1T26$  period.

## 2.6 Conclusion

The regional and geopolitical configurations highlighted in this edition suggest that political systems are repositioning along lines that transcend traditional categories. The primary divide is no longer simply between democracies and authoritarian regimes—it separates systems with strong institutional foundations capable of absorbing shocks from those whose apparent stability or power masks deep structural fragility.

Three key insights emerge and will guide future editions:

- the growing dissociation between maturity and power across major configurations;
- the fragmentation of advanced democracies, whose strong structural foundations protect them from collapse but not from gradual erosion;
- and the diagnostic value of the structural–conjunctural distinction, which enables anticipation rather than retrospective analysis.

This multidimensional framework forms the analytical foundation for the typology presented in Chapter 3.

## 2.7 Country Profiles

### 2.7.1 Purpose and Role of Country Profiles

Country profiles are an essential complement to the rankings and typological analyses presented in previous chapters. While tables provide a comparative view, the profiles offer a qualitative reading focused on the specificity of each country.

They highlight structural strengths and conjunctural weaknesses, explain why countries with similar composite scores may follow very different trajectories, and provide the reader with a concise, pedagogical synthesis suitable for both academic and journalistic use.

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### 2.7.2 Methodology of the Profiles

Each profile is based on the 16-criteria framework presented in Chapter 1. It is structured into four components:

- a global composite score (political maturity and composite ranking among the 55 countries);
- structural strengths (institutions, rule of law, fundamental freedoms, tolerance);
- conjunctural profile (tensions, social divisions, electoral dynamics);
- and a short analytical summary positioning the country within its  $t_0 \rightarrow 1T26$  trajectory.

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### 2.7.3 Selected Profiles

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#### **SWITZERLAND**

Composite Rank: 2/55 | Maturity Rank: 1/55

Structural: 93.9 | Conjunctural: 90.0 | Maturity: 92.0 | Composite: 86.2

Typological Profile: balanced | Trend: stable (0.0)

#### **Summary:**

Both structural and conjunctural foundations rank at the very top of the sample. Switzerland remains the benchmark of stability within the model—the only country whose maturity remains unchanged between  $t_0$  and 1T26.

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#### **NETHERLANDS**

Composite Rank: 7/55 | Maturity Rank: 7/55

Structural: 88.3 | Conjunctural: 60.0 | Maturity: 74.2 | Composite: 74.8  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: strong improvement (+14.1)

**Summary:**

A very solid institutional base; although lower, the conjunctural dimension improved significantly over the period. One of the most notable gains among established democracies.

---

**SPAIN**

Composite Rank: 6/55 | Maturity Rank: 10/55  
Structural: 78.3 | Conjunctural: 60.0 | Maturity: 69.2 | Composite: 79.0  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: improvement (+6.6)

**Summary:**

Global power (GFP rank 17) amplifies an already solid maturity profile. Moderate but steady improvement, driven by a stabilization of the domestic political environment.

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**BELGIUM**

Composite Rank: 9/55 | Maturity Rank: 9/55  
Structural: 80.0 | Conjunctural: 60.0 | Maturity: 70.0 | Composite: 72.3  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: strong improvement (+15.0)

**Summary:**

A profile comparable to Spain and the Netherlands. Conjunctural improvement (+15.0) is among the most significant within the Western sample.

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**GERMANY**

Composite Rank: 10/55 | Maturity Rank: 12/55  
Structural: 78.3 | Conjunctural: 52.5 | Maturity: 65.4 | Composite: 78.1  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: improvement (+9.0)

**Summary:**

Strong structural foundation; conjunctural factors remain the main constraint. Global power (rank 14) supports a high composite score. Institutional consolidation is confirmed.

---

**ITALY**

Composite Rank: 5/55 | Maturity Rank: 11/55

Structural: 73.9 | Conjunctural: 58.8 | Maturity: 66.3 | Composite: 80.0  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: strong improvement (+17.5)

**Summary:**

The most significant improvement among major Western democracies. Global power (rank 10) elevates the country to 5th place worldwide—a profile often underestimated in traditional analyses.

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**UNITED KINGDOM**

Composite Rank: 8/55 | Maturity Rank: 16/55  
Structural: 77.0 | Conjunctural: 44.4 | Maturity: 60.7 | Composite: 78.6  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: strong improvement (+10.0)

**Summary:**

The structural–conjunctural gap (32.6 points) is among the widest in the Western sample, reflecting post-Brexit turbulence. The observed improvement signals gradual stabilization.

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**FRANCE**

Composite Rank: 13/55 | Maturity Rank: 23/55  
Structural: 71.2 | Conjunctural: 36.2 | Maturity: 53.7 | Composite: 73.3  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: stable (+1.4)

**Summary:**

The structural–conjunctural gap (35.0 points) is the largest in the Western sample. Strong institutional foundations coexist with a significantly degraded conjunctural environment. Global power (rank 11) helps sustain an acceptable composite score.

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**UNITED STATES**

Composite Rank: 7/55 | Maturity Rank: 17/55  
Structural: 72.0 | Conjunctural: 43.8 | Maturity: 57.9 | Composite: 79.0  
Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: improvement (+5.0)

**Summary:**

Maximum global power (rank 1, score 100) compensates for mid-range political maturity. Moderate improvement masks a structurally pressured conjunctural environment.

---

## INDIA

Composite Rank: 12/55 | Maturity Rank: 29/55

Structural: 54.5 | Conjunctural: 45.6 | Maturity: 50.0 | Composite: 74.0

Typological Profile: structural > conjunctural | Trend: decline (-5.0)

### Summary:

Global power (rank 4, score 97.9) elevates the composite score despite moderate maturity. The conjunctural decline reflects persistent internal tensions within a highly heterogeneous national context.

---

## BRAZIL

Composite Rank: 11/55 | Maturity Rank: 21/55

Structural: 66.4 | Conjunctural: 45.6 | Maturity: 56.0 | Composite: 74.2

Typological Profile: structural dominance | Trend: decline (-6.3)

### Summary:

A typical “pivot state” profile. Global power (rank 12) supports the composite score, while the conjunctural decline reflects ongoing internal social and political tensions.

---

## CHINA

Composite Rank: 15/55 | Maturity Rank: 42/55

Structural: 30.0 | Conjunctural: 43.8 | Maturity: 36.9 | Composite: 67.8

Typological Profile: conjunctural > structural | Trend: decline (-9.6)

### Summary:

A textbook case of the maturity–power dissociation. Near-maximal power (rank 3, score 98.6) masks one of the lowest levels of political maturity in the sample. The downward trend further amplifies this imbalance.

---

## SAUDI ARABIA

Composite Rank: 21/55 | Maturity Rank: 44/55

Structural: 31.2 | Conjunctural: 39.4 | Maturity: 35.3 | Composite: 59.9

Typological Profile: conjunctural > structural | Trend: decline (-9.4)

### Summary:

Fragile institutional structure. Relative conjunctural stability—maintained through coercive mechanisms—does not compensate for structural weaknesses. Declining trajectory and mid-level power (rank 23) result in a deteriorating composite score.

---

## **RUSSIA**

Composite Rank: 19/55 | Maturity Rank: 50/55

Structural: 31.2 | Conjunctural: 34.4 | Maturity: 32.8 | Composite: 66.0

Typological Profile: balanced | Trend: decline (-7.5)

### **Summary:**

Extreme imbalance between maturity (50th) and power (2nd globally, score 99.3). The composite score (66.0) is almost entirely driven by raw power. Continued decline is consistent with institutional degradation linked to the war in Ukraine.

## 3 Typological Analysis

### 3.1 From Analysis to Mapping

The political analysis presented in Chapter 2 highlighted regional configurations and temporal dynamics. The typology developed in this chapter takes a further step by constructing a map of political systems, grouping countries according to comparable profiles and making visible patterns of proximity, opposition, and transition zones.

The objective is not to reduce complexity, but to make it readable. While the tables in Chapter 1 provide country-level data, the typological map offers a global perspective—one that captures the major political families structuring the contemporary world.

The method unfolds in two stages. First, an empirical construction: each country's structural and conjunctural scores (base 100) are projected into a two-dimensional space, revealing natural clusters. Second, a statistical validation: factor analysis (PCA) confirms the robustness of these groupings and clarifies the contribution of each criterion to the selected axes. Together, these steps provide a continuous analytical framework, from individual scores to collective dynamics.

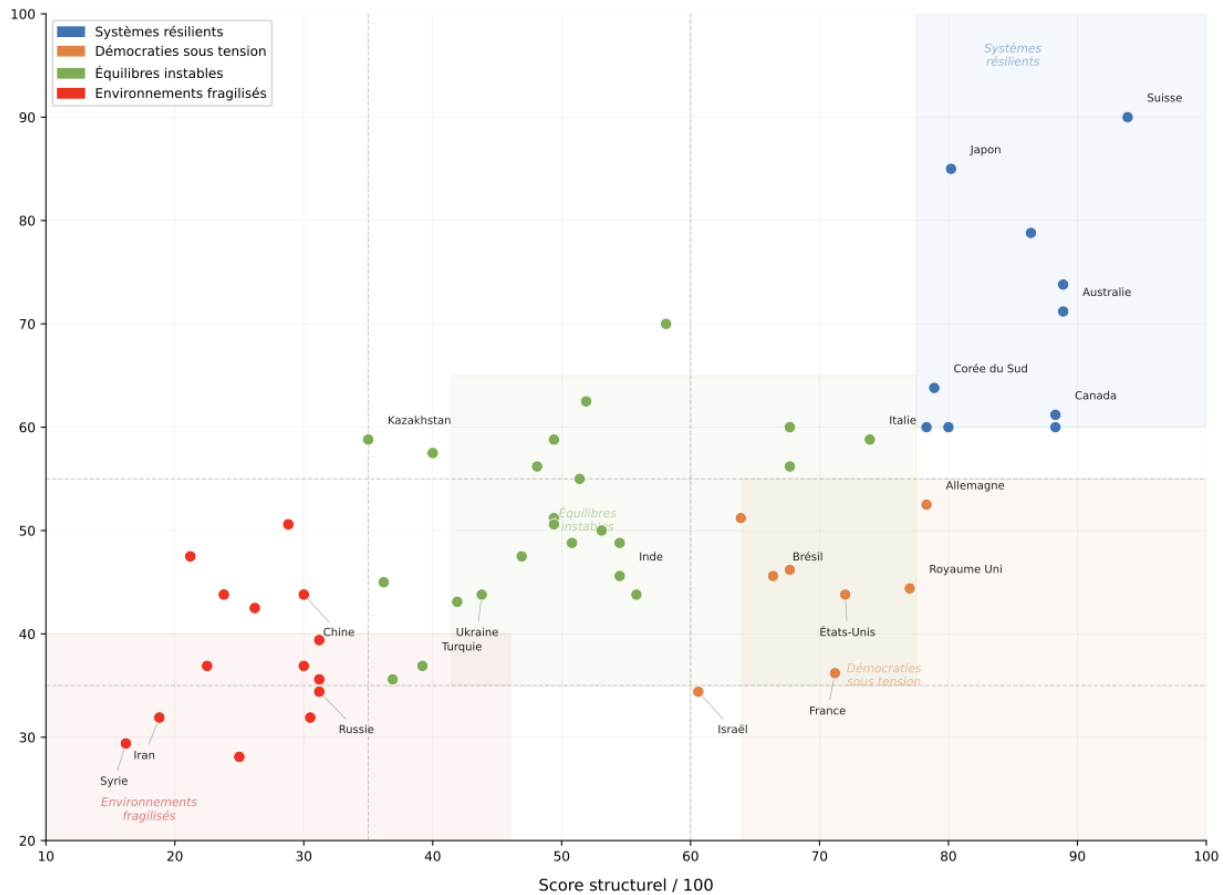
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### 3.2 Empirical Construction and Graphical Representation

The two axes of the graphical representation are directly derived from Tables 1.2 and 1.3. The horizontal axis represents the structural score (/100)—long-term institutional strength, normative coherence, and quality of the rule of law. The vertical axis represents the conjunctural score (/100)—the intensity of recent political tensions and short-term stability.

This framework combines two fundamentally different temporalities: what is slow and structural on one hand, and what is immediate and reversible on the other. This articulation lies at the analytical core of the PRA™ model.

[Graph 1 – Empirical distribution of 55 countries in the structural/conjunctural space]

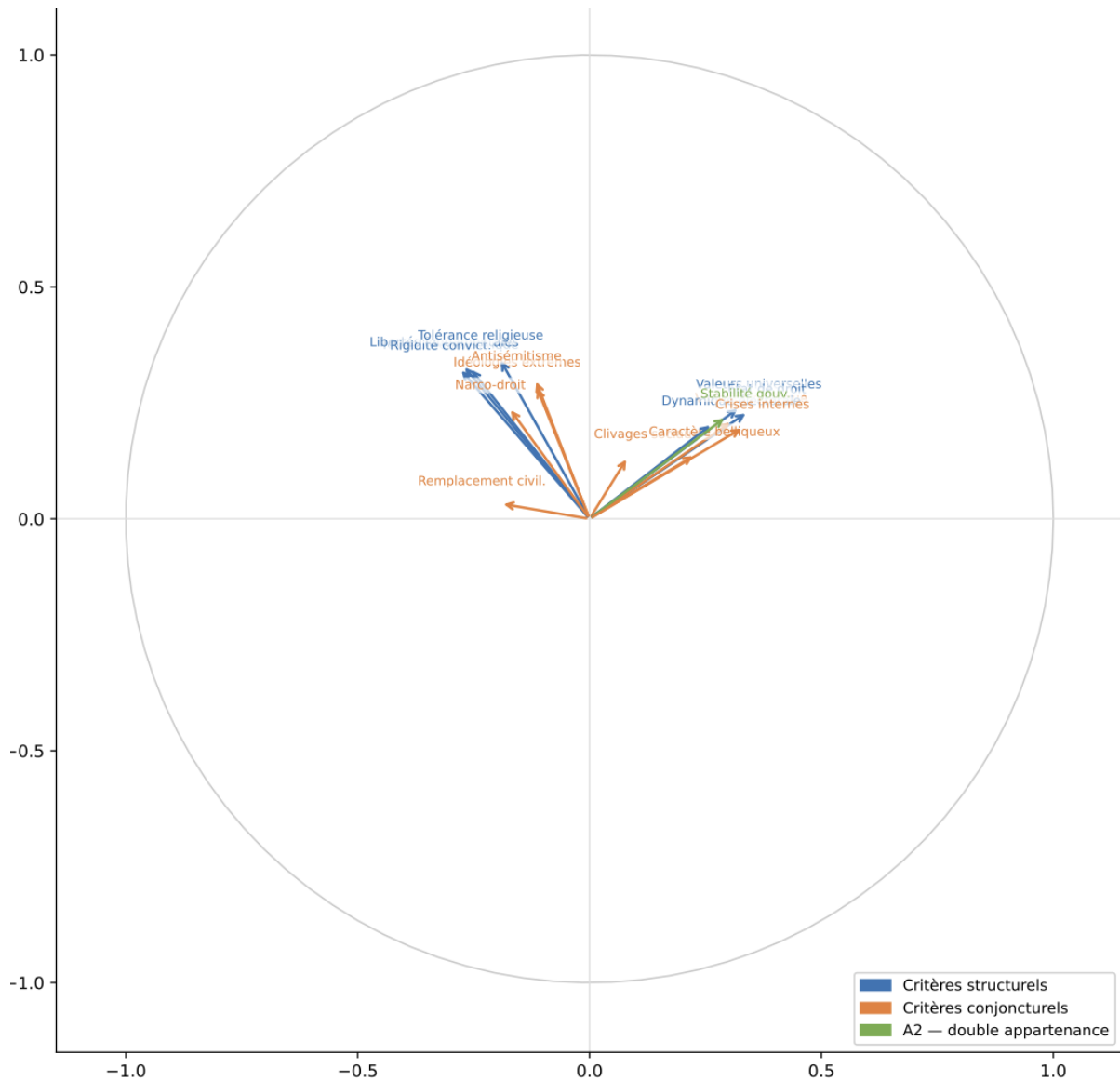


The observed distribution is not random. It reveals a general positive correlation—countries with strong structural scores tend to display better conjunctural scores—but with significant deviations that form analytically meaningful cases. These deviations provide the basis for the typological classification.

### 3.3 Factorial Validation

Factor analysis confirms the validity of the empirical construction. The 16 criteria of the model distribute coherently across the two axes.

[Graph 2 – Factor analysis: contribution of criteria to axes]



Structural criteria—democratic quality, rule of law, fundamental freedoms, religious tolerance—naturally cluster around the first axis, reflecting institutional robustness. Conjunctural criteria—extreme ideologies, societal cleavages, political violence, antisemitism, narco-dynamics—contribute primarily to the second axis, capturing immediate tensions.

Criterion A2 (government stability), consistent with its dual nature, lies at the intersection of both axes, as anticipated by the methodological design.

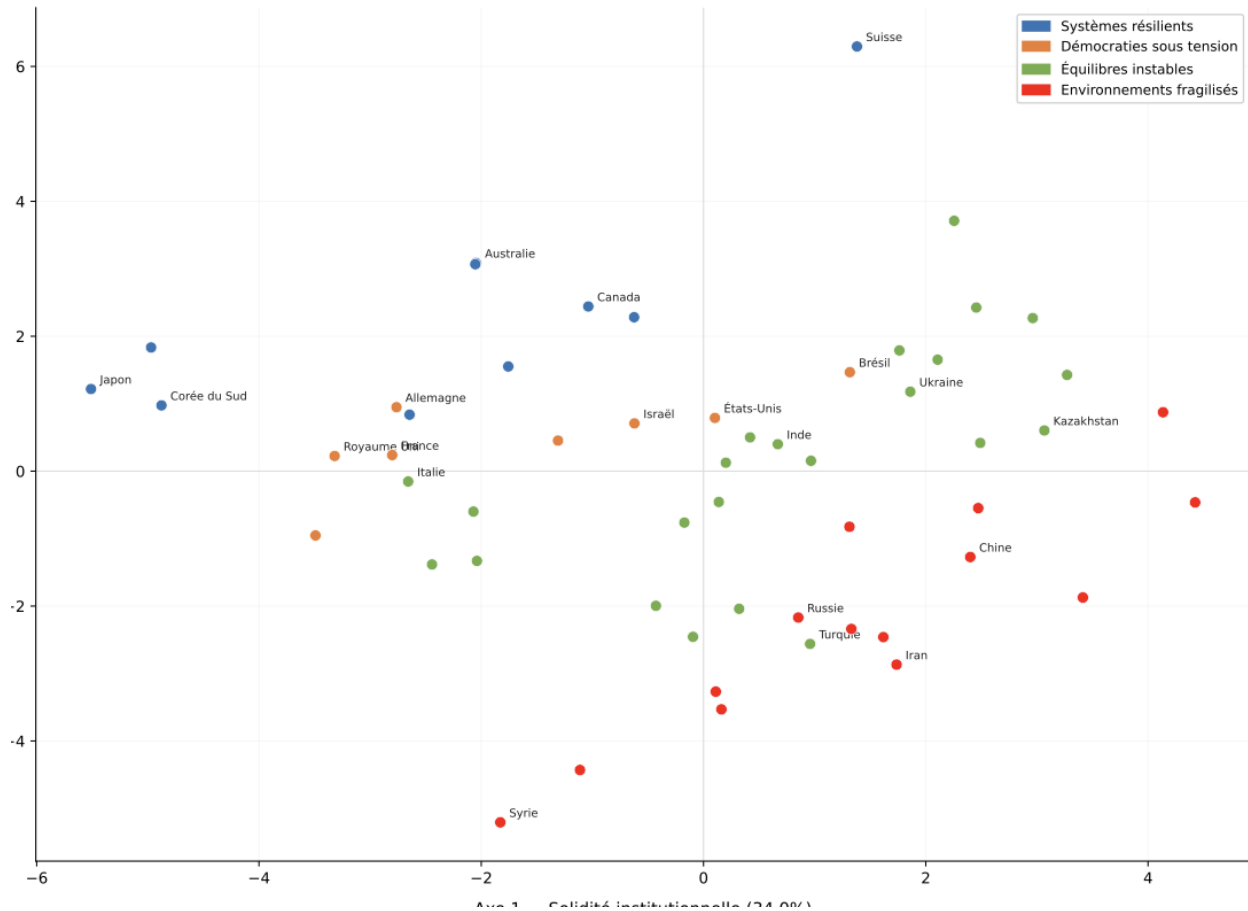
This factor structure validates two key results. First, the structural/conjunctural distinction is not artificial—it reflects a statistically observable reality. Second, the two dimensions capture genuinely independent information: one cannot be inferred from the other, which justifies their separate treatment within the model.

---

## 3.4 The Four Typological Families

The projection of the 55 countries into the factor space reveals four coherent families, defined by their dominant characteristics.

[Graph 3 – Country projection in factor space]



The two dimensions capture distinct and partially correlated information, without structural dependence—meaning that one cannot be mechanically inferred from the other—which justifies their separate treatment within the model.

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### 3.4.1 Resilient Systems

This group includes countries with both high structural and conjunctural scores (structural  $\geq 75$ , conjunctural  $\geq 60$ ). These are institutionally strong systems that pass through the  $t0 \rightarrow 1T26$  period without significant deterioration in their immediate environment.

Switzerland (93.9 / 90.0), Japan (80.2 / 85.0), Australia (88.9 / 71.2), New Zealand (88.9 / 73.8), and Canada (88.3 / 61.2) are the clearest representatives.

Their high political maturity reflects not only robust institutions but also the capacity to maintain social cohesion under pressure. Temporal dynamics are broadly positive: Japan (+26.9), Australia (+13.1), Canada (+9.7). Switzerland stands as a limiting case—perfect stability ( $\Delta = 0.0$ )—and serves as a benchmark within the model.

---

### 3.4.2 Democracies Under Strain

This group includes countries with strong structural foundations ( $\geq 60$ ) but significantly degraded conjunctural conditions ( $< 55$ ). These are robust systems temporarily weakened—capable of recovery if tensions subside, but exposed to gradual erosion if they persist.

France (71.2 / 36.2), the United Kingdom (77.0 / 44.4), the United States (72.0 / 43.8), Germany (78.3 / 52.5), and Israel (60.6 / 34.4) are emblematic cases.

The structural–conjunctural gap is particularly pronounced in France (35 points) and the United Kingdom (32.6), signaling acute short-term fragility. Temporal dynamics are mixed: the United Kingdom (+10.0) and Germany (+9.0) improve, while Israel declines (−8.5). France remains nearly stable (+1.4), reflecting persistent but non-worsening tension.

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### 3.4.3 Unstable Equilibria

This group includes countries with intermediate or heterogeneous structural and conjunctural scores, combined with persistent exposure to internal crises. These systems are neither collapsing nor consolidating—they operate within a zone of relative fragility where trajectories can shift in either direction.

India (54.5 / 45.6), Brazil (66.4 / 45.6), Turkey (39.2 / 36.9), Indonesia (50.8 / 48.8), Mexico (54.5 / 48.8), and Kazakhstan (35.0 / 58.8) illustrate this diversity.

Some are structurally weak (Turkey, Kazakhstan), others are conjuncturally fragile (Brazil, India), while others display mixed profiles (Indonesia, Mexico). This group is analytically the most critical, as it concentrates tipping-point dynamics.

Temporal trends are predominantly negative: Brazil (−6.3), India (−5.0), Mexico (−4.4), Kazakhstan (−10.0)—indicating deepening fragilities.

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### 3.4.4 Fragilized Environments

This group includes countries where both structural and conjunctural scores are low (structural < 35, conjunctural < 40), and where institutional weakness and political tensions reinforce each other.

Russia (31.2 / 34.4), China (30.0 / 43.8), Iran (18.8 / 31.9), Syria (16.2 / 29.4), Somalia (22.5 / 36.9), and South Sudan (23.8 / 43.8) are the most pronounced cases.

A key distinction within this group lies between high-power authoritarian regimes—Russia, China, Iran—whose composite scores remain partially sustained by geopolitical weight, and deeply disorganized states—Syria, Somalia, South Sudan—where the composite collapses.

Temporal decline is widespread and often severe: Iran (−11.1), Russia (−7.5), DRC (−25.0). Syria shows a slight improvement (+0.6), illustrating a floor effect within the model.

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### 3.4.5 Countries in Transition

One of the most distinctive contributions of this edition is the ability to observe, through temporal dynamics ( $t_0 \rightarrow 1T26$ ), countries shifting between typological families. These boundary movements are analytically significant: they signal either ongoing consolidation or structural deterioration.

**Entries into resilient systems:** Japan (+26.9), South Korea (+16.8), Belgium (+15.0), and Poland (+15.0) move toward or into the upper tier, driven by a marked easing of conjunctural tensions.

**Shifts toward democracies under strain:** Canada (+9.7, but still low conjunctural score at 61.2) and Ukraine (−12.7, conjunctural down to 43.8) illustrate transitional profiles. Ukraine is particularly counterintuitive: despite being at war, it shifts toward the “democracies under strain” category, with institutional resilience sustaining its structural score.

**Drifts toward unstable equilibria:** Egypt (−20.7), Bangladesh (−20.0), and the Philippines (−17.5) experience significant declines, driven by deteriorating conjunctural conditions.

**Deepening within fragilized environments:** DRC (−25.0), Iran (−11.1), and Saudi Arabia (−9.4) further entrench their position. These are not transitions but confirmations—degradation becomes structural.

These boundary shifts are among the most valuable forward-looking indicators for future editions. They identify the countries to watch most closely, as their trajectories remain reversible.

## 4 Methodology

The PRA™ methodology is built on two complementary and inseparable requirements.

**Transparency.** Each criterion is explicitly defined, each step of the calculation is documented, and every elementary score is supported by identified sources. At any point, the reader can trace a global score back to its underlying components.

**Consistency.** The criteria are organized into two dimensions—structural and conjunctural—designed to capture fundamentally different aspects of political reality. No weighting is applied within each component: readers remain free to form their own synthesis.

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### 4.1 Methodological Pipeline

The construction of scores, political maturity, and the composite rating follows a rigorous sequence of steps. This pipeline ensures internal consistency and reproducibility across editions.

#### 1. Definition of criteria

The PRA™ model relies on 16 criteria organized into two components—8 structural and 8 conjunctural—with criterion A2 contributing to both. These criteria are defined based on a combination of factual data, recognized indicators, and documented analytical justification. Their stability across editions ensures temporal comparability.

#### 2. Data collection and structuring

The information used is drawn from pluralistic sources: international agencies, leading media outlets, institutional reports, think tanks, and academic literature. Each source is assessed for quality, relevance, and factual robustness, independently of any political or ideological orientation.

#### 3. Elementary scoring

Each criterion is assigned a score from 0 to 10 for each country, generated using artificial intelligence through the synthesis of multiple documentary sources. These elementary scores constitute the foundational layer of the model. Supporting notes, provided in the annexes, document the sources and reasoning underlying each score.

#### 4. Aggregation and normalization (base 100)

Elementary scores are aggregated separately by component. Structural and conjunctural scores each result from the sum of eight elementary scores, then normalized to a base-100 scale (raw score  $\times$  100/80). This normalization ensures clarity and comparability.

#### 5. Calculation of political maturity

Political maturity is defined as the arithmetic mean of structural and conjunctural scores (both

expressed on a base-100 scale). It represents the synthetic indicator of a country's internal political quality, independent of its geopolitical weight.

### **6. Integration of global power and composite score**

Global power—derived from the Global Firepower Index and treated as an independent external variable—is converted to a base-100 scale and combined with political maturity to produce the composite score. This methodological choice ensures that power does not contaminate the measurement of maturity: it is added to it, not embedded within it.

### **7. Temporal dynamics analysis**

The comparison between t0 and 1T26 scores provides insight into political trajectories over time. This temporal dimension is one of the key contributions of the 2025–1T26 edition: it transforms a static snapshot into a dynamic analytical framework.

### **8. Correction of documentary bias**

Conjunctural scores rely on open-source information and are therefore exposed to media coverage bias. In the 1T26 edition, several scores were moderately adjusted using an observation index to correct for the overrepresentation of highly visible countries. These adjustments are documented and remain consistent with the original directional trends.

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## 4.2 Collaboration Between PRA™ and Artificial Intelligence

The collaboration between PRA™ and artificial intelligence is based on a strict division of roles.

PRA™ defines the criteria, establishes methodological guidelines, validates analytical reasoning, performs final arbitrations, and ensures the overall coherence of the model.

Artificial intelligence systems—ChatGPT (OpenAI) for elementary scoring, document synthesis, and analytical text refinement, and Claude (Anthropic) for table structuring, aggregation calculations, and text review—are used strictly as tools for data collection, extraction, aggregation, and formatting.

All outputs generated by AI are systematically reviewed, verified, and, where necessary, corrected by PRA™. The use of these tools does not affect the independence of the analysis: they are instruments of efficiency, not substitutes for human judgment.

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## 5 Conclusion

The PRA™ Political Rating Agency has conducted, with the highest level of rigor, an original effort to measure the political quality of 55 countries based on a framework of 16 criteria

organized into two components—structural and conjunctural—and articulated with an external global power variable.

Three major findings emerge from the 2025–1T26 edition.

First, the emergence of a coherent global ranking that clearly distinguishes countries with strong, stable institutions and respect for fundamental freedoms from those that diverge—sometimes dramatically. This ranking is not a leaderboard, but a diagnostic tool designed to identify strengths, vulnerabilities, and trajectories.

Second, the empirical and statistical confirmation of the relevance of the structural/conjunctural distinction. Factor analysis validates this two-dimensional architecture: each component captures independent realities, and their combination produces a level of insight that neither could provide alone.

Third, the contribution of the temporal dimension ( $t_0 \rightarrow 1T26$ ), which transforms the rating into a dynamic monitoring tool. The observed shifts—strong improvements in Japan, Italy, and South Korea; significant declines in Egypt, Bangladesh, and the Democratic Republic of Congo—are not anomalies of the model. They are precisely what it is designed to capture.

Beyond the numbers, this edition confirms a fundamental insight: political fragility is not confined to authoritarian regimes. It also affects established democracies, exposed to polarization, convictional rigidity, and the gradual erosion of foundational values. This transversal perspective—rejecting simplistic categorizations—is what gives the PRA™ model its distinctive analytical value.

The ambition of PRA™ is not to issue praise or condemnation, but to provide a transparent, coherent, and evolving measurement tool in service of democratic debate. Each score is an invitation to discussion, comparison, and, ultimately, improvement.

This edition should be understood as a foundational step. The model remains open to refinement, and PRA™ is committed to strengthening it across future editions—by integrating new sources, refining bias-correction protocols, and progressively expanding the geographical scope of analysis.

Our conviction is simple: measuring is already illuminating—and illuminating is contributing to the protection and strengthening of democracy.

## 6 Annexes

### 6.1 Annex 1 — Comparative Framework: PRA™ Methodology vs. Financial Rating Agencies

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>PRA™</b>	<b>Financial Rating Agencies</b>
<b>Object of the rating</b>	Democratic stability and quality, respect for values and freedoms, internal and external political risk	Ability of a state or company to meet its financial obligations
<b>Nature of criteria</b>	Socio-political and institutional: democracy, freedoms, social cleavages, convictional rigidity, rule of law, political violence, belligerence	Economic and financial: growth, debt, balance of payments, fiscal discipline, monetary stability
<b>Data sources</b>	Hybrid: public indicators (UN, NGOs, think tanks), media monitoring, expert assessment, heuristic structuring	Public and private economic data, proprietary financial models, confidential information
<b>Methodology</b>	16 non-weighted criteria + expert interpretation → visual typology (classes, quadrants, maps)	Quantitative modeling + qualitative adjustments by rating committees → scale from AAA to D
<b>Update frequency</b>	Flexible: updates triggered by major political events or periodic cycles	Typically semiannual or annual, with ad hoc revisions
<b>Communication</b>	Pedagogical and accessible outputs (graphs, typologies, explanatory commentary)	Primarily for investors and financial markets; technical and standardized formats
<b>Purpose</b>	Raise awareness of democratic quality and political risks; tool for researchers, decision-makers, and media	Inform investors on credit risk and cost of financing

The PRA™ Political Rating Agency positions itself in the field of governance and political stability in a manner comparable to how financial rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch) operate in the financial domain: by providing a synthetic, credible, and readable indicator capable of informing both public and private decision-making.

## 6.2 How AI Determines an Elementary Score (Criterion × Country)

Elementary scores are based on a factual and reasoned assessment of each country’s situation. Each criterion is evaluated independently using concrete evidence: political decisions, internal tensions, institutional structures, economic indicators, geopolitical analysis, and societal trends.

Each profile presents the logic underlying the assigned score. The objective is not to provide an exhaustive description of a country, but to justify—transparently and reproducibly—the elements used to evaluate a given criterion. This documented and replicable process forms the foundation of the PRA™ model.

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### 6.2.1 Process

- Collection of at least two primary indicators and one secondary source (NGOs / international organizations)
- Harmonization (direction, scale, time frame) and robust aggregation (weighted median)
- Justification: 3–5 supporting elements with explicit sources (indicator name and institution)

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### 6.2.2 Profile Structure

- Criterion–Country pair
- Score (base 10)
- Concise justification
- Sources used by AI (indicator names and institutions)
- Limitations / precautions

**Note:** Sources are cited using the official name of the indicator and institution (sufficient for F2-level documentation).

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### 6.2.3 Examples of Elementary Scores and Justifications

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**Press Freedom — Switzerland**  
**PRA Score: 9/10**

**Rationale:**

- Minimal political interference; high pluralism; independent regulation
- Strong legal protections (defamation law, stable jurisprudence)
- Limited media concentration due to effective safeguards

**Sources (AI):** RSF – Press Freedom Index; V-Dem – Freedom of Expression; Freedom House – Freedom & Media

**Caution:** Sensitivity to isolated defamation cases and regional media concentration

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**Press Freedom — China**

**PRA Score:** 2/10

**Rationale:**

- Systemic censorship, editorial control, and platform restrictions
- National security and cybersecurity laws limiting press activity
- Administrative and judicial pressure on journalists

**Sources (AI):** RSF – Press Freedom Index; V-Dem – Government Censorship Effort; Freedom House – Freedom on the Net

**Caution:** Partial international coverage; triangulation required

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**Rule of Law — Japan**

**PRA Score:** 9/10

**Rationale:**

- Strong judicial independence; high enforcement rate of decisions
- Regulatory predictability and low judicial corruption
- Guaranteed procedural rights and controlled delays

**Sources (AI):** World Justice Project – Rule of Law Index; World Bank WGI; V-Dem – Judicial Independence

**Caution:** Academic debate on pre-trial detention practices (limited impact on aggregate score)

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**Rule of Law — Russia**

**PRA Score:** 2/10

**Rationale:**

- Very weak judicial independence; strong executive interference
- Legal uncertainty and selective enforcement
- War context and sanctions increasing volatility

**Sources (AI):** World Justice Project; World Bank WGI; V-Dem – Judicial Constraints on Executive

**Caution:** Partial indirect data; multi-source corroboration required

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**Electoral Integrity / Pluralism — Canada**

**PRA Score:** 8/10

**Rationale:**

- Stable electoral framework; independent oversight; transparent monitoring
- Pluralistic campaign access; regulated financing
- Effective and credible legal remedies

**Sources (AI):** Electoral Integrity Project; V-Dem – Clean Elections; IDEA

**Caution:** Exposure to micro-disinformation (currently limited impact)

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**Electoral Integrity / Pluralism — Iran**

**PRA Score:** 1/10

**Rationale:**

- Candidate filtering by non-representative bodies
- Lack of genuine electoral competition
- Restrictions on assembly and association during elections

**Sources (AI):** V-Dem; Freedom House; IDEA

**Caution:** Limited field data; convergence across indicators required

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**Corruption / Public Integrity — Denmark**

**PRA Score:** 9/10

**Rationale:**

- Consistently high anti-corruption scores
- Transparent public procurement and conflict-of-interest frameworks
- Strong administrative integrity culture

**Sources (AI):** Transparency International – CPI; World Bank WGI; OECD

**Caution:** Does not capture undetected corruption

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### **Corruption / Public Integrity — Venezuela**

**PRA Score:** 2/10

**Rationale:**

- Persistently low corruption rankings
- Weak oversight institutions; state capture
- Recurrent documented public finance scandals

**Sources (AI):** Transparency International; World Bank WGI; V-Dem

**Caution:** Confirmed through NGO and media cross-checking

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### **Freedom of Association and Assembly — France**

**PRA Score:** 7/10

**Rationale:**

- Strong legal framework with effective judicial remedies
- Periodic restrictions linked to public order concerns
- Dense and active civil society

**Sources (AI):** V-Dem; Freedom House; Council of Europe / FRA

**Caution:** Conjunctural factors influence the overall score

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