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# INTERNATIONAL PROPERTY RIGHTS INDEX 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The International Property Rights Index (IPRI) is the flagship publication of the Property Rights Alliance (PRA), based in Washington, D.C., and dedicated to the promotion of property rights. In 2007, PRA instituted the Hernando de Soto Fellowship for developing the IPRI. Since then, the yearly IPRI edition has served as a barometer for the status of property rights, ranking the strength of the protection of both physical and intellectual property rights in countries around the world.

Property rights are human rights and have shown their ability to nurture economic growth and social development, promote prosperity and innovation, and have shown to be the most effective mechanism to guarantee

civil rights and civil liberties. That is a fundamental reason for preference of a system of strong private property rights; private property rights protect individual liberty. The IPRI is built up from 11 factors, gathered under three components: Legal and Political Environment (LP), Physical Property Rights (PPR), and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). The overall grading scale of the IPRI is [0 – 10], where 10 is the highest value for a property rights system and 0 is the lowest value. The same logic is applied to its components. (Fig.1)

During 2022, PRA worked to compile case studies with 128 think tanks and policy organizations in 74 countries involved in research, policy development, education, and promotion of property rights in their countries.

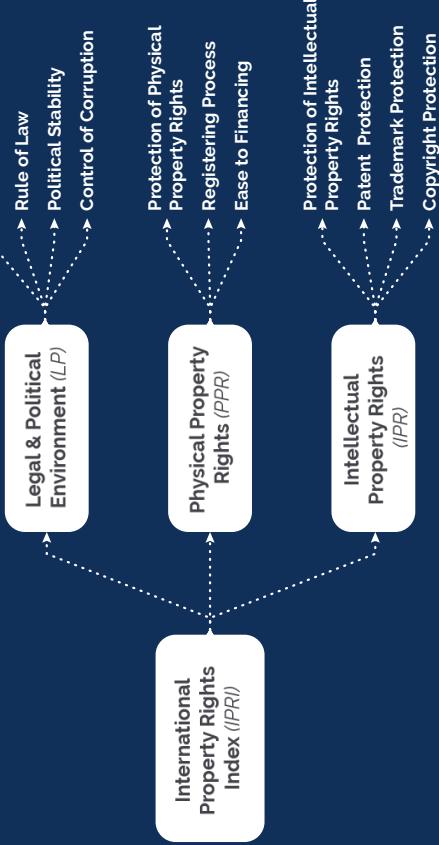


Figure 1. IPRI Structure.

# RESULTS

## RESULTS

The 2022 IPRI ranks 129 countries, accounting for 93.91% of world population and 98.12% of the world GDP. The selection of countries was determined only by the availability of sufficient data. Results continue to suggest that countries with high IPRI scores also show high levels of income and development, indicating the positive relationships between a robust property rights system and citizen quality of life.

Finland leads the 2022 IPRI (8.17) as well as the PPR (8.53), while New Zealand leads the LP (8.76), and the USA leads the IPR component (8.73). Singapore ranks 2nd in its IPRI score (7.97) followed by Switzerland (7.94) and New Zealand (7.93). IPRI scores of the 15 top countries come in a range of 8.17 to 7.47. All of these but the USA show their LP component as the strongest to build up the IPRI.

It should be highlighted that Brunei Darussalam, in spite of its mid-low IPRI score of 4.87 is the country with the highest increase relative to 2021, not only in the overall IPRI score, but also in the LP and PPR components (Fig.3).