
<p style="text-align: center;">SKOPJE</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OHRID Institute for Economic Strategies and International Affairs</p>
<p>23 FEBRUARY 2010</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">WWW.OI.ORG.MK</p>
<p>02/ 322 44 57</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Email: info@oi.org.mk</p>

Report Emphasizes Connection between Property rights and Economic Well-being

2010 International Property Rights Index ranks 125 nations, 97 percent of world's GDP

Skopje – **The OHRID Institute for Economic Strategies and International Affairs** is proud to announce the release of the 2010 International Property Rights Index (IPRI), which measures the intellectual and physical property rights of 125 nations from around the world. This year, sixty-two international organizations, including the OHRID Institute, partnered with the Property Rights Alliance in Washington, DC and its Hernando de Soto Fellowship program to produce the fourth annual IPRI.




The IPRI uses three primary areas of property rights to create a composite score: **Legal and Political Environment (LP)**, **Physical Property Rights (PPR)**, and **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**. Most importantly, the IPRI emphasizes the great economic differences between countries with strong property rights and those without. Nations falling in the first quintile enjoy an average national GDP per capita of \$35, 676; almost double that of the second quintile with an average of \$20, 087. The third, fourth, and fifth quintiles average \$9,375, \$4,699, and \$4,437 respectively.

With regard to the Republic of Macedonia, property rights continue to be a challenge. Republic of Macedonia in the International Property Rights Index takes the 97th place which is the same as in 2009. According to the IPRI ranking Republic of Macedonia has 4.1 score, which is for 0.3 percent bigger than in the IPRI 2009 (3.8) According to the core components of the International Property Rights Index in the ranking of Legal and Political Environment (LP), Republic of Macedonia has 4.1 score which is for 0.3 percent bigger than in the IPRI 2009 (3.8) and is on the 81st place. In terms of the Physical Property Rights (PPR) score, Republic of Macedonia has 5.0 which is for 0.3 percent higher than in IPRI 2009 (4.7) and is on the 95th place. And in the Intellectual Property Rights variable (IPR), Macedonia has 3.1 score, which is for 0.2 percent higher than the IPR score in 2009 (2.9), and is on the 111 place. According to the ranking by IPRI (GE – Gender Equality), Macedonia has 5.9 score and is on the 43rd place, and according to the ranking by GE, Macedonia has 9.0 score, and is on the 26th place.

From the core components of the Index, it can be seen that Macedonia made significant improvements to all three components in 2010. All sub-component scores of LP increased. Of particular note, *Judicial Independence* increased half a point.

The 2007 International Property Rights Index (IPRI) was the first international comparative study to measure the significance of both physical and intellectual property rights and their protection for economic well-being. To learn more, visit

www.InternationalPropertyRightsIndex.org.

	 
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PPR was helped by changes to both the *Protection of Physical Property Rights* and *Registering Property* scores. The process for registering property became significantly easier in 2010. The number of days it takes to register property was reduced from 98 to 68. The IPR score also made improvements. Expert opinion on the protection of intellectual property rights increased for the second consecutive year.

Hernando de Soto, whose work in property rights led to the inception of the IPRI, commented on the 2010 publication: “The fourth edition of the IPRI reveals encouraging signs of improvement in some countries, while also bringing attention to disturbing trends in others.”

The International Property Rights Index will provide the public, researchers and policymakers, from across the globe, with a tool for comparative analysis and future research on global property rights. The Index seeks to assist underperforming countries to develop robust economies through an emphasis on sound property law.

As market freedom, the freedom of entrepreneurial activity, as well as property rights are fundamental values outlined in the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia. The Index seeks to assist underperforming countries, in this case like Macedonia to develop robust economies through an emphasis on sound property law. The OHRID Institute with the International Property Right Index will provide the public, researchers and policymakers, from Republic of Macedonia, with a tool for comparative analysis and future research on property rights.

The Mission of OHRID Institute is to provide the Macedonian public and political institutions with alternative perspectives on economic and foreign policy issues for achieving free and prosperous society. The work of the OHRID Institute is based on the universal ideals of democracy, individual responsibility, free markets and entrepreneurship.

For more information, or to view the 2010 IPRI in its entirety, please visit
www.oi.org.mk

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