

RESILIO-ACCESS MONITOR

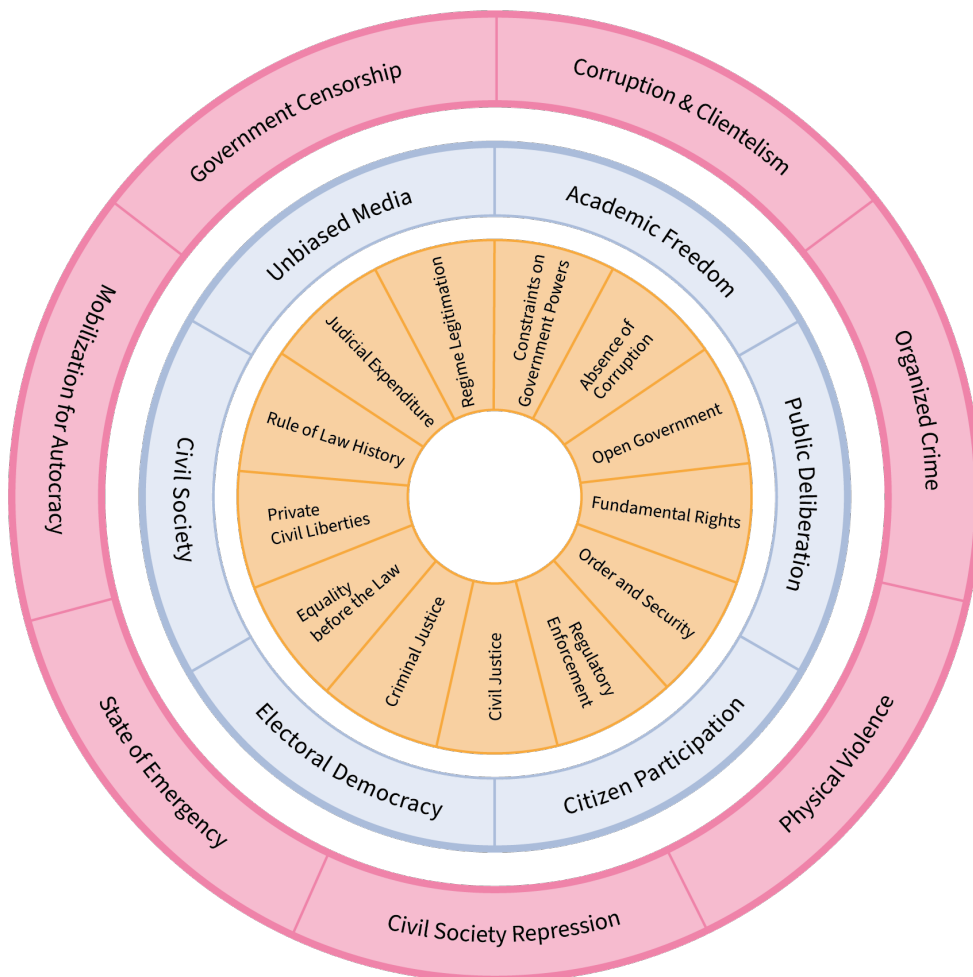
User manual

The RESILIO-ACCESS Monitor is an innovative analytical tool designed to assess the strength and adaptability of the rule of law in EU accession countries. The tool covers ten candidate countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia and Türkiye. All results in this dashboard are based on data collected in 2024.

The RESILIO-ACCESS Monitor is based on the RESILIO-ACCESS Model that defines primary (orange) and subsidiary (blue) rule of law resilience as well as stressors (red).

For the complete list of sources, please visit the [project webpage](#).

RESILIENCE RESOURCES AND STRESSORS



The Monitor offers three dashboards, presenting an **Overview (1)**; **Correlations (2)**; and **Projections (3)**.

1. Overview

The variable panel on the left presents scores for different dimensions for rule of law resilience:

- **Rule of law resilience capacity** stands for combined primary and subsidiary resilience resources.
- **Primary** and **Subsidiary resilience** are built from contributing resilience resources.
- **Stressors** are presented in aggregate form.

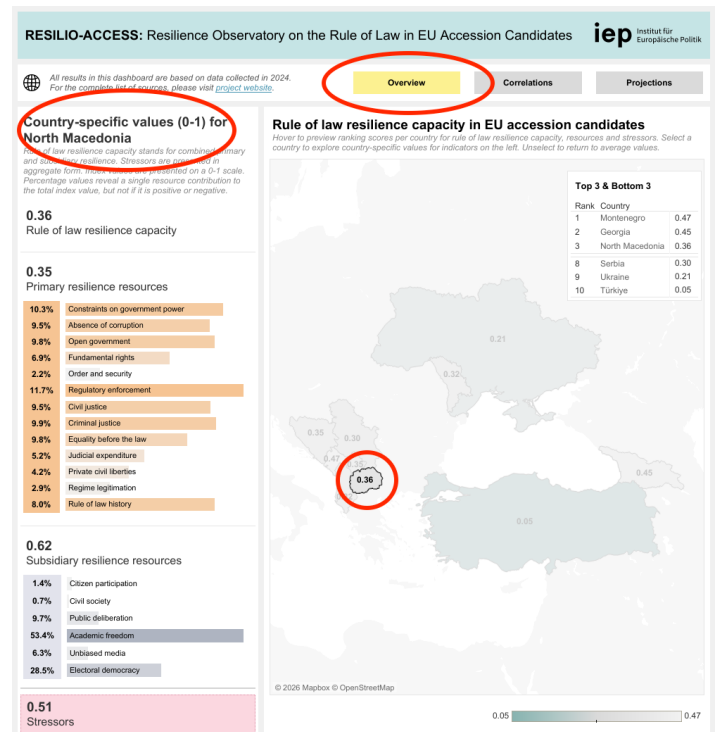
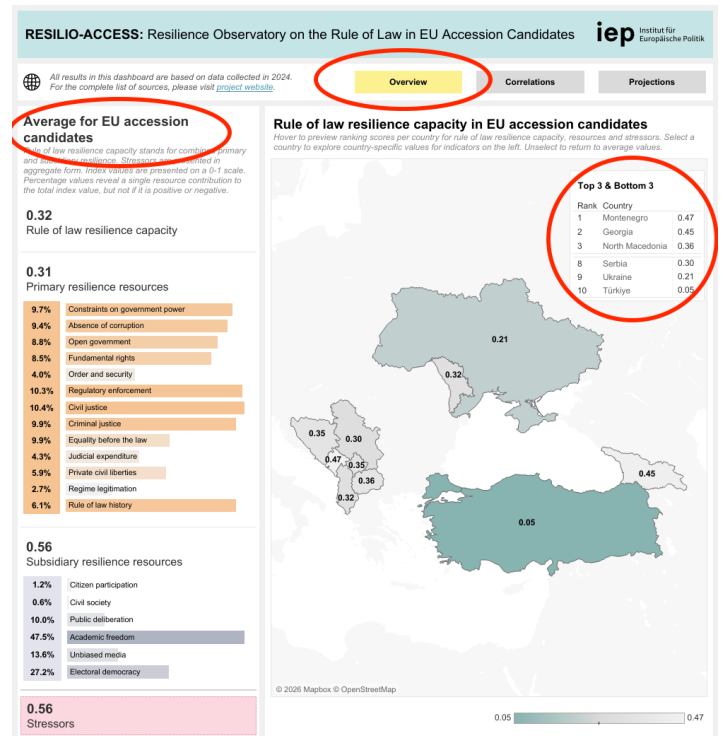
Index values present the strength of a given indicator and are shown on a 0-1 scale.

Percentage values express how much a specific resilience resource contributes to the total index value (its weight), but not whether the influence is positive or negative (the push-pull effect).

Top 3 & Bottom 3 box shows the highest and the lowest scores in the ranking, depending on the chosen dimension of rule of law resilience

How to use it?

- Select an indicator to see values per country on the map.
- Select a country to explore country-specific values for indicators on the left.
- Hover to preview ranking scores per country for rule of law resilience capacity.
- Unselect to return to average values.



2. Correlations

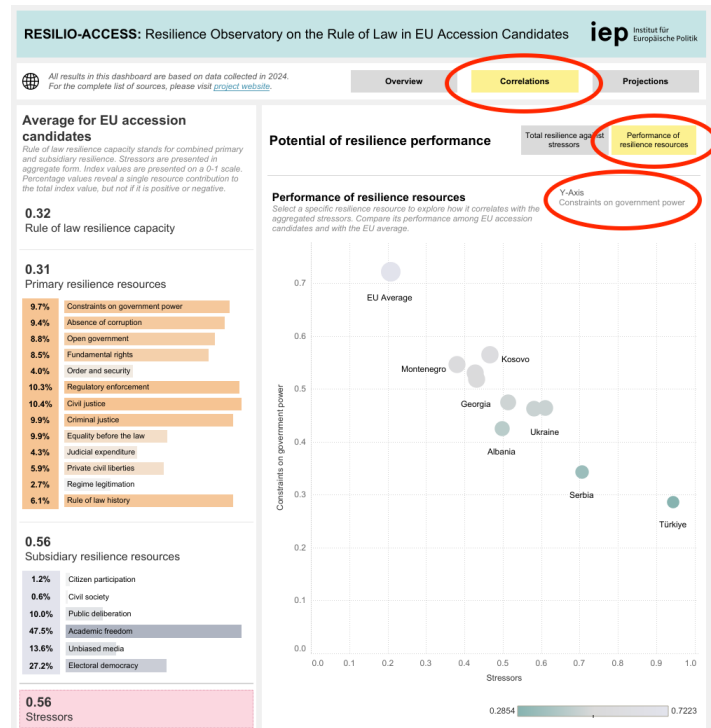
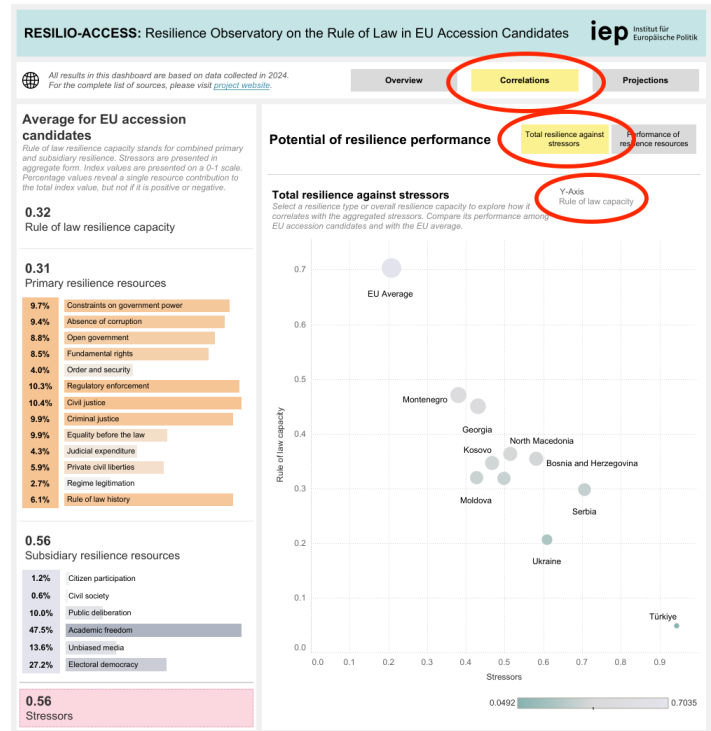
Scatter plots present the performance potential of rule of law resilience per country. It is depicted as correlations between resources, resilience capacity, and stressors. For comparison, it includes the EU average.

Scatter plot 1 (“Total resilience against stressors”) presents how **Primary resilience, Subsidiary resilience and Rule of law resilience capacity** correlate with the aggregated **Stressors**.

Scatter plot 2 (“Performance of resilience resources”) presents how each individual **resilience resource (primary and subsidiary)** correlates with the aggregated **Stressors**.

How to use it?

- Select a resilience resource or rule of law resilience capacity type to explore how it correlates with the aggregated stressors.
- Compare the performance potential among EU accession candidates and with the EU average.
- The values in the variable panel on the left will change accordingly after selecting a country on the graph.



3. Projections

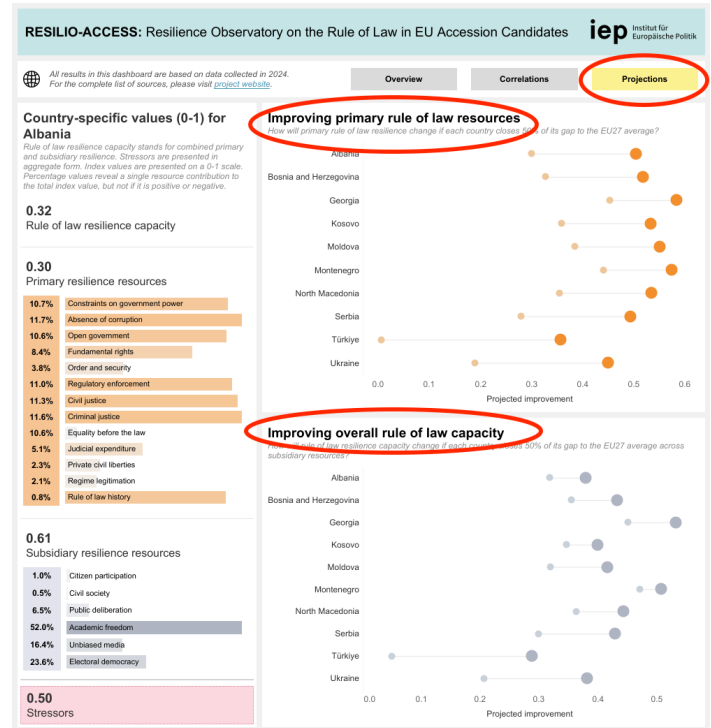
Dumbbell plots present the potential change in overall **Rule of law resilience capacity** induced by improving **Resilience resources** (primary and subsidiary) in selected countries.

Dumbbell plot 1 (“Improving primary rule of law resources”) presents the projected improvement of **Primary resilience** if each country closes 50% of its gap to the EU27 average value across all primary resources.

Dumbbell plot 1 (“Improving overall rule of law capacity”) presents the projected improvement of **Rule of law resilience capacity** if each country closes 50% of its gap to the EU27 average value across all subsidiary resources.

How to use it?

- Hover to explore starting (current) and destination (projected) values on the graphs.
- The values in the variable panel on the left, showing the starting (current) values, will change accordingly after selecting a country on the graph



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Project funded by



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