

Evaluating The First Year of Michelle Bachelet as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

AN ANALYSIS OF HER 2018-2019 STATEMENTS ON COUNTRY SITUATIONS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & KEY FINDINGS

On the occasion of Michelle Bachelet's completion of her first year as UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, this report reviews and evaluates the full range of her public statements on country situations, and offers recommendations for her future work. In doing so, the report provides a timely reflection upon the requirements, responsibilities, and priorities of the world's most senior international human rights official.

As a broad and indicative sample of her first year in office, UN Watch reviewed every country criticism published by High Commissioner Bachelet on her UN website from 1 September 2018 through 31 August 2019, in the form of press releases, op-eds, remarks delivered to the Human Rights Council, public lectures, and any other documents found by searching the "OHCHR Latest News" for the High Commissioner.¹ The report provides both empirical data on the number of criticisms for each of the 193 UN Member States (see **Table 1**) as well as qualitative analysis of the severity of these criticisms. UN Watch also tracked instances of praise for countries. However, data on praise is not included in Table 1.

The report finds that High Commissioner Bachelet rightly focused the majority of her criticisms on countries having poor records on human rights and democracy. In doing so, she prioritized the victims of human rights with the greatest need for an outside advocate.

On the other hand, the report finds that, in a review of all her public statements appearing on her UN website, High Commissioner Bachelet issued zero statements for human rights victims in 20 countries designated "Not Free" by the independent watchdog group Freedom House. Countries that went entirely ignored by Bachelet include some of the worst human rights abusers in the world, such as: **Algeria, Belarus, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Mauritania, Qatar, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam**. In addition, the report finds that High Commissioner Bachelet issued zero statements on a number of other highly problematic countries, including **Jordan, Kuwait, Nigeria, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe**.

¹ "OHCHR Latest News," <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/NewsSearch.aspx>.

BACKGROUND

Mandate of the High Commissioner

The High Commissioner for Human Rights is the UN official with principal responsibility for human rights. Formally she is subject to the direction and authority of the Secretary-General and acts within the mandate given to her by the UN's policy organs. In practice, she and her agency—the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, or OHCHR—are central players in their own right.²

Functionally, it can be said that the High Commissioner wears two hats. First, she heads OHCHR, the Geneva-based division of the UN Secretariat that serves the various UN human rights agencies, including the Human Rights Council, and implements human rights decisions taken by several UN bodies. In this sense, the High Commissioner and her staff are subject to the member states. Separately, however, the High Commissioner also has a significant role as an independent voice to promote human rights. It is in this latter capacity that she can criticize countries, the primary focus of this report. As *Foreign Policy* magazine explained last year, “The highest-profile facet of the high commissioner’s job involves speaking out boldly and immediately in the face of egregious human rights violations, putting the weight of the international community behind respect for universal rights and on the side of victims.”³

Appointment of the High Commissioner

The High Commissioner is appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the General Assembly, due regard being paid to geographical rotation, for a four-year term with the possibility of one renewal. On 10 August 2018, the UN General Assembly by consensus approved Secretary-General Antonio Guterres’s appointment of Michelle Bachelet, the former president of Chile, to be the 7th High Commissioner replacing Jordanian Prince Zeid Ra’ad al-Hussein.⁴ She was previously the first Executive Director of UN Women, and a Chilean human rights activist and torture survivor.

METHODOLOGY

The UN human rights chief has neither the power of the sword nor of the purse. It is with her moral voice alone that she goes into battle against human rights violations around the world. This power, limited though it may be, is by no means insignificant. Nations large and small exert considerable effort to avoid being named and shamed in the international arena as a

² The mandate of the High Commissioner was created by General Assembly Resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993. The High Commissioner was made responsible for promoting and protecting the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights, providing through the OHCHR and other appropriate institutions, advisory services and other assistance including education and engaging in dialogue with all governments to improve the promotion and protection of all human rights. See Barry E. Carter, et al., *International Law*, 5th ed. (New York: Aspen Publishers, 2007) 794-95; Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, 4th ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003) 261; Henry J. Steiner, et al., *International Human Rights in Context: Laws, Politics, Morals*, 3rd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008) 738; Henry J. Steiner, “International Protection of Human Rights,” *International Law*, ed. Malcolm Evans, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006) 765.

³ Suzanne Nossel, *The Job of Human Rights Chief isn’t What You Think*, *Foreign Policy* (Aug. 9, 2018), <https://foreignpolicy.com/2018/08/09/the-job-of-human-rights-chief-isnt-what-you-think-it-is/>.

⁴ Press Release, *Secretary-General Appoints Michelle Bachelet of Chile United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*, United Nations (Aug. 10, 2018), <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sga1824.doc.htm>.

violator of human rights. The UN official with the greatest ability to do this is the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Accordingly, the empirical study underlying this report found in **Table 1** and summarized below reviews High Commissioner Bachelet's record of publicly holding countries accountable to their human rights obligations during her first year in office as a case study in how to strengthen and improve the proper role and functioning of this mandate.

Our research examined all statements by High Commissioner Bachelet as found on the official UN website, "OHCHR Latest News." All statements found by searching that website for the mandate of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the time period 1 September 2018 through 31 August 2019 that concerned a particular country's human rights record are included in this report.⁵

Assessment of the strength of the criticism is based on the totality of circumstances surrounding each statement, and includes an examination of the presence or absence of the following factors: (1) express attribution of responsibility for violations to the government concerned; (2) mention of specific violations or crimes; (3) strength and sharpness of language, tone and terms used; (4) nature of the statement and amount of criticism; and (5) inclusion of praise for the government. Statement strength is reflected in the charts that follow using the following color scheme: red = strong; orange = moderate; yellow = weak; green = praise.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

During her first year on the job, High Commissioner Bachelet was presented with immense opportunity to speak out on country-specific human rights situations in light of major human rights crises across the globe. She often spoke out for political prisoners, victims of religious persecution, threatened journalists, and other vulnerable populations deserving of her platform. However, there were numerous and notable gaps, as well as selectivity in the situations that were raised in her public statements.

Analysis by Freedom Ranking

Over the past year, High Commissioner Bachelet issued **189** criticisms of **58** different countries, many of them ruled by regimes with poor records on human rights and democracy, including **Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Iran, Russia, Syria, and Venezuela**. In addition, although not included in the above numbers, High Commissioner Bachelet also used her platform to criticize non-state actors such as the **Houthi, ISIL, and Al Qaeda** in a further **18** statements.

As demonstrated in **Figure 1**, out of these **189** criticisms, **108** were directed at countries classified by the independent watchdog Freedom House⁶ as "Not Free" and **62** were

⁵ Passing references to human rights situations are not included.

⁶ See *Freedom in the World 2019, Democracy in Retreat*, Freedom House, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/freedom-world-2019>

directed at countries classified by Freedom House as “Partly Free,” while **19** criticized “Free” democracies.

Although High Commissioner Bachelet did focus the majority of her critiques on the policies and actions of countries with poor records on human rights and democracy, it is noteworthy that she issued **zero statements** for human rights victims in **59** countries that fail to meet the basic standards for democracy according to Freedom House (*i.e.*, **20** countries designated as “Not Free” and **39** countries designated as “Partly Free”).⁷ Notably, these include **Algeria, Belarus, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Nigeria, Qatar, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and Zimbabwe.**

Moreover, instead of criticizing those 59 countries and spotlighting their egregious human rights violations, High Commissioner Bachelet used her platform to **praise** a number of them, including **Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania, and Niger** without speaking to human rights abuses in those countries at all.

Country Situations Ignored by High Commissioner Bachelet

Following are a selection of country situations with grave human rights abuses that were ignored by High Commissioner Bachelet.

Algeria: Police brutality against peaceful demonstrators; criminal penalties for bloggers and journalists; prosecution of members of the Ahmadiyya Muslim minority; government corruption; discrimination against LGBTI; refusal to accept visit requests from UN human rights experts and mechanisms.

Belarus: Prohibits “defaming” government officials; violence against and detention of journalists; criminal penalties for organizing peaceful demonstrations; widespread government corruption; criminalization of groups not approved by the government.

Congo: Torture; harsh detention conditions; arbitrary arrests and political prisoners; lack of due process; violation of rights of civilians in internal conflict; restricted freedoms of assembly and association, particularly for opposition political groups; lack of accountability in cases involving violence against women and children, including rape; human trafficking.

Cuba: Brutal arrest and torture of political dissidents by security forces; government censorship; limitations on academic and cultural freedoms; systematic repression of independent activists and journalists; violations of international labor laws.

Djibouti: Harsh and life-threatening prison conditions; detention of government critics; rampant government corruption; violence against women, including female genital mutilation; child labor; police brutality against peaceful protestors

⁷ Countries designated as “Not Free” for which there were zero criticisms by Ms. Bachelet are: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Chad, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Laos, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Swaziland, Thailand, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam; Countries designated as “Partly Free” for which there were zero criticisms are: Albania, Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Equatorial Guinea: Violence targeting LGBTI; imprisonment of opposition leaders; torture of prisoners; rampant corruption; state-censored media.

Eritrea: Arbitrary interference with privacy; violence against women and girls; lack of free and fair elections; enforced disappearances and incommunicado detention; human trafficking; forced labor; restrictions on international NGOs; restrictions on freedom of speech, press, assembly, religion and movement.

Mauritania: Allows 500,000 slaves; rape and domestic violence against women; criminalization of same-sex sexual conduct; arbitrary and politically motivated arrests; legalization of death penalty for certain forms of blasphemy.

Oman: Oppression of LGBTI; harsh penal code affecting freedoms of assembly and association; no labor protections for domestic workers; unfair working conditions for women including beatings, sexual abuse, unpaid wages, and excessive working hours; state censorship of internet

Qatar: Exploitation and abuse of 2 million migrant workers in Qatar; no political parties; women subjected to discrimination and denied basic rights to equality, denied right to be elected to legislative council; finances ISIS and Hamas.

Uzbekistan: Harassment of human rights activists and journalists; limitations on political participation for civilians; imprisonment of political dissidents; restrictions on freedom of speech and the press; forced labor of workers and students in cotton sector.

Vietnam: Unlawful or arbitrary killings and torture by government agents; harassment of journalists, activists, and individuals who question state authority; interference with the right of peaceful assembly; arrest and prosecution of political dissidents; institution of restrictive cybersecurity and censorship laws.

Jordan: Arbitrary arrests of activists and journalists; violence against LGBTI; criminalization of speech deemed critical of the King, government, or Islam; "honor" killings of women.

Kuwait: Forced labor, mainly among foreign workers; imprisonment of political opposition leaders; arrest of journalists, politicians, and activities for criticizing the emir, the government, Islam, or rulers of neighboring countries; discrimination against LGBTI, the Bidun, and other minorities.

Malaysia: Detention without trial; police torture of suspects in custody; limitations on peaceful assembly; restriction of rights for all non-Sunni Muslims; discrimination against LGBTI.

Maldives: Restrictions on political participation; repression of opposition leaders; rampant government corruption, criminalization of same-sex sexual conduct; child labor.

Morocco: Undue limitations on freedom of expression, including criminalization of libel and certain content critical of Islam; imprisonment of political protesters; interference with

organization of local chapters of the Moroccan Association for Human Rights; detention for nonviolent speech offences, including for “causing harm” to Islam or the monarchy.

Nigeria: Forced disappearances by both government and nonstate actors; violence against women, including female genital mutilation; sexual exploitation and abuse by security officials; forced and bonded labor; discrimination against LGBTI.

Togo: Forced child labor; interference with freedoms of peaceful assembly and association; repression of opposition parties; discrimination against LGBTI.

Uganda: Interference with the right of peaceful assembly and the freedom of association; restrictions on political participation; detention of LGBTI; restrictive internet and cyber policies; arrest of political dissidents and opposition leaders.

Zimbabwe: Police brutality against pro-democracy protesters; mass arrest and prosecution of opposition figures; government-targeted abductions; torture of prisoners; discrimination against LGBTI.

Analysis by UNHRC Membership

Figure 2 breaks down High Commissioner Bachelet’s statements—including praise—concerning members of the Human Rights Council. It is encouraging that Bachelet has used her office to condemn some abusive countries that sit on the Council. This is significant because even though the Council’s founding resolution obligates members to “uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights,” the Council itself rarely acts to condemn its own members.⁸

Nonetheless, there are serious gaps. For example, High Commissioner Bachelet issued **zero** criticisms of Council-members **Burkina Faso, Cuba, Eritrea, Qatar, Nigeria, and Togo**, despite severe human rights violations by those countries. Likewise, she issued only **1-2** criticisms for Council-members **Afghanistan, Angola, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Somalia**, known for their poor records on human rights at home.

Figure 2 also reflects that criticisms of Council members was weak overall, with very few of the statements being considered “strong” criticisms, despite gross abuses by the relevant countries. For example, there were zero instances of “strong” criticism toward **China, the Philippines, Iraq, or Pakistan.**

Analysis of the Most Criticized

Figure 3 depicts the top 18 state and non-state actors most criticized by High Commissioner Bachelet during her first year, each of which received four or more criticisms. Appropriately, she used strong language to speak out against some of the most pressing human rights crises, including in **Nicaragua, Myanmar, and Venezuela**, the top three most criticized countries. In addition, the civil wars in **Syria** and **Yemen** garnered significant attention from

⁸ General Assembly Resolution 60/251, “Human Rights Council.”
https://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/A.RES.60.251_En.pdf

the High Commissioner. However, it is disappointing that the High Commissioner's criticisms concerning these two major conflicts were not strong overall.

Regrettably, many countries with poor human rights records are absent from the top 18 list, having received three or fewer criticisms from the High Commissioner. These include **Cameroon, China, Iraq, North Korea, Pakistan**, the **Philippines, Somalia, South Sudan**, and **Turkey**.

Furthermore, it is unclear why High Commissioner Bachelet criticized democracies more than she condemned abusive regimes who sit on the Council such as **China, Iraq, Pakistan**, and the **Philippines**.

COMPARING HIGH COMMISSIONERS: BACHELET VS. ZEID

It is instructive to compare the record of High Commissioner Bachelet with that of her predecessor, High Commissioner Zeid, who served from 2014 to 2018. UN Watch found that, overall during his four years in office, Zeid spoke out more than Bachelet in criticizing countries for human rights violations. (See **Table 2**). We counted 1124 statements by Zeid over four years, which averages 281 statements per year. By comparison, Bachelet only issued 189 statements against countries in one year, or approximately 90 statements less than Zeid. We encourage Bachelet to speak out more against egregious human rights violators.

Where Bachelet Spoke Out Less Than Zeid

Examples of countries with problematic human rights records which were criticized more by Zeid than by Bachelet include:

- **Burundi** - Zeid made 40 criticisms over four years; Bachelet made 4 in one year.
- **North Korea** - Zeid made 11 criticisms over four years; Bachelet made 2 in one year.
- **DRC** - Zeid made 44 criticisms over four years; Bachelet made 8 in one year.
- **Turkey** - Zeid made 23 criticisms over four years; Bachelet made 3 in one year.
- **Vietnam** - Zeid made 9 criticisms over four years, Bachelet made zero in one year.
- **Pakistan** - Zeid made 14 criticisms over four years, Bachelet made 1 in one year.
- **Philippines** - Zeid made 7 criticisms over four years, Bachelet made 1 in one year.

Where Bachelet Spoke Out More Than Zeid

On the other hand, Bachelet demonstrated greater willingness to speak out against certain other countries. For example:

- **Sudan** - In one year, Bachelet criticized Sudan 7 times, while Zeid criticized Sudan only 8 times in his entire four years.
- **Venezuela** - In one year, Bachelet criticized Venezuela 10 times, while Zeid criticized Venezuela only 26 times in four years.
- **Guatemala** - In one year, Bachelet criticized Guatemala 9 times, while Zeid criticized Guatemala only 13 times in four years.

Bachelet Focused Scrutiny on Tyrannies

In his four years, Zeid was more critical of free democracies overall than Bachelet. He published 188 statements critical of free democracies, averaging 47 per year, while Bachelet made 19 statements (less than half) on free democracies in her first year. We hope Bachelet continues this trend of focusing her attention on victims of the world's worst abusers.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study of the first year in office of High Commissioner Bachelet found that she used the power of her moral voice to criticize 58 countries for human rights abuses. Commendably, the majority of these criticisms (170 out of 189, being approximately 90%) were directed at countries that fail to meet the basic standards for democracy according to Freedom House.

However, High Commissioner Bachelet did not address human rights at all in 59 other countries that fail to meet the basic standards for democracy, including six such countries who sit on the Human Rights Council. Moreover, the tone of many of the statements concerning severe human rights violators was not sufficiently strong.

Accordingly UN Watch offers the following recommendations:

1. High Commissioner Bachelet should increase the use of her unique platform to address abuses by the world's worst regimes, and should no longer ignore human rights violations by regimes such as Algeria, Belarus, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Nigeria, Qatar, Togo, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.
2. In her public statements, High Commissioner Bachelet should not ignore human rights violations by Human Rights Council members, bearing in mind that they are mandated to "uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights."
3. High Commissioner Bachelet should stop praising abusive countries for allegedly improving their records without also referencing serious human rights abuses in those countries, as she regrettably did during her first year concerning Burkina Faso, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mauritania and Niger.
4. High Commissioner Bachelet should strengthen the tone of her criticisms against perpetrators of severe human rights violations in order to increase accountability.

Table 1: UN High Commissioner Michelle Bachelet's Country Criticisms (September 1, 2018 - August 31, 2019)

Country	Rating	Criticisms
Afghanistan	Not Free	2
Algeria	Not Free	0
Angola	Not Free	1
Azerbaijan	Not Free	0
Bahrain	Not Free	3
Belarus	Not Free	0
Brunei	Not Free	1
Burundi	Not Free	4
Cambodia	Not Free	1
Cameroon	Not Free	3
CAR	Not Free	1
Chad	Not Free	0
China	Not Free	3
Congo	Not Free	0
Cuba	Not Free	0
Djibouti	Not Free	0
DPRK	Not Free	2
DRC	Not Free	8
Egypt	Not Free	4
Equatorial Guinea	Not Free	0
Eritrea	Not Free	0
Ethiopia	Not Free	0
Gabon	Not Free	0
Iran	Not Free	5
Iraq	Not Free	3
Kazakhstan	Not Free	1
Laos	Not Free	0
Libya	Not Free	9
Mauritania	Not Free	0
Oman	Not Free	0
Qatar	Not Free	0
Russia	Not Free	6
Rwanda	Not Free	0
Saudi Arabia	Not Free	8
Somalia	Not Free	1
South Sudan	Not Free	3
Sudan	Not Free	7
Swaziland	Not Free	0
Syria	Not Free	8
Tajikistan	Not Free	1
Thailand	Not Free	0
Turkey	Not Free	3
Turkmenistan	Not Free	1
UAE	Not Free	3
Uzbekistan	Not Free	0
Venezuela	Not Free	10
Vietnam	Not Free	0
Yemen	Not Free	6
Albania	Partly Free	0
Armenia	Partly Free	0
Bangladesh	Partly Free	4
Bhutan	Partly Free	0
Bolivia	Partly Free	0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Partly Free	0
Burkina Faso	Partly Free	0
Colombia	Partly Free	3
Comoros	Partly Free	0
Cote d'Ivoire	Partly Free	0
Dominican Republic	Partly Free	0
Ecuador	Partly Free	0
Fiji	Partly Free	0
Gambia	Partly Free	0
Georgia	Partly Free	1
Guatemala	Partly Free	9
Guinea	Partly Free	0

Country	Rating	Criticisms
Guinea-Bissau	Partly Free	0
Haiti	Partly Free	2
Honduras	Partly Free	2
Indonesia	Partly Free	1
Jordan	Partly Free	0
Kenya	Partly Free	1
Kosovo	Partly Free	0
Kuwait	Partly Free	0
Kyrgyzstan	Partly Free	0
Lebanon	Partly Free	1
Lesotho	Partly Free	0
Liberia	Partly Free	0
Macedonia	Partly Free	0
Madagascar	Partly Free	0
Malawi	Partly Free	2
Malaysia	Partly Free	0
Maldives	Partly Free	0
Mali	Partly Free	2
Mexico	Partly Free	1
Moldova	Partly Free	0
Montenegro	Partly Free	1
Morocco	Partly Free	0
Mozambique	Partly Free	0
Myanmar	Partly Free	11
Nepal	Partly Free	0
Nicaragua	Partly Free	11
Niger	Partly Free	0
Nigeria	Partly Free	0
Pakistan	Partly Free	1
Papua New Guinea	Partly Free	0
Paraguay	Partly Free	0
Philippines	Partly Free	1
Seychelles	Partly Free	0
Sierra Leone	Partly Free	0
Singapore	Partly Free	0
Sri Lanka	Partly Free	4
Tanzania	Partly Free	1
Togo	Partly Free	0
Uganda	Partly Free	0
Ukraine	Partly Free	3
Zambia	Partly Free	0
Zimbabwe	Partly Free	0
Andorra	Free	0
Antigua and Barbuda	Free	0
Argentina	Free	0
Australia	Free	1
Austria	Free	0
Bahamas	Free	0
Barbados	Free	0
Belgium	Free	0
Belize	Free	0
Benin	Free	0
Botswana	Free	0
Brazil	Free	0
Bulgaria	Free	0
Canada	Free	1
Cape Verde	Free	0
Chile	Free	0
Costa Rica	Free	0
Croatia	Free	0
Cyprus	Free	1
Czech Republic	Free	0
Denmark	Free	0
Dominica	Free	0
East Timor	Free	0

Country	Rating	Criticisms
El Salvador	Free	3
Estonia	Free	0
Finland	Free	0
France	Free	0
Germany	Free	0
Ghana	Free	0
Greece	Free	0
Grenada	Free	0
Guyana	Free	0
Hungary	Free	2
Iceland	Free	0
India	Free	3
Ireland	Free	0
Israel	Free	2
Italy	Free	1
Jamaica	Free	0
Japan	Free	0
Kiribati	Free	0
Latvia	Free	0
Liechtenstein	Free	0
Lithuania	Free	0
Luxembourg	Free	0
Malta	Free	1
Marshall Islands	Free	0
Mauritius	Free	0
Micronesia	Free	0
Monaco	Free	0
Mongolia	Free	0
Namibia	Free	0
Nauru	Free	0
Netherlands	Free	0
New Zealand	Free	0
Norway	Free	0
Palau	Free	0
Panama	Free	0
Peru	Free	0
Poland	Free	0
Portugal	Free	0
Romania	Free	0
Samoa	Free	0
San Marino	Free	0
Sao Tome & Principe	Free	0
Senegal	Free	0
Serbia	Free	0
Slovakia	Free	0
Slovenia	Free	0
Solomon Islands	Free	0
South Africa	Free	0
South Korea	Free	0
Spain	Free	0
St Kitts & Nevis	Free	0
St Lucia	Free	0
St Vincent & the Grenadines	Free	0
Suriname	Free	0
Sweden	Free	0
Switzerland	Free	0
Tonga	Free	0
Trinidad & Tobago	Free	0
Tunisia	Free	0
Tuvalu	Free	0
UK	Free	0
Uruguay	Free	0
US	Free	4
Vanuatu	Free	0

Table 2: UN High Commissioner Zeid Hussein's Country Criticisms (2014-2018)

Country	Rating	Criticisms
Afghanistan	Not Free	21
Algeria	Not Free	1
Angola	Not Free	1
Azerbaijan	Not Free	3
Bahrain	Not Free	20
Belarus	Not Free	3
Brunei	Not Free	0
Burundi	Not Free	40
Cambodia	Not Free	19
Cameroon	Not Free	6
CAR	Not Free	15
Chad	Not Free	2
China	Not Free	15
Cuba	Not Free	4
DPRK	Not Free	11
DRC	Not Free	44
Djibouti	Not Free	0
Egypt	Not Free	18
Eritrea	Not Free	3
Ethiopia	Not Free	11
Gabon	Not Free	2
Iran	Not Free	20
Iraq	Not Free	42
Kazakhstan	Not Free	1
Laos	Not Free	1
Libya	Not Free	34
Mauritania	Not Free	3
Oman	Not Free	0
Qatar	Not Free	1
Republic of Congo	Not Free	4
Russia	Not Free	20
Rwanda	Not Free	1
Saudi Arabia	Not Free	16
Somalia	Not Free	6
South Sudan	Not Free	27
Sudan	Not Free	8
Swaziland	Not Free	0
Syria	Not Free	55
Tajikistan	Not Free	2
Thailand	Not Free	18
Turkey	Not Free	23
Turkmenistan	Not Free	1
UAE	Not Free	1
Uzbekistan	Not Free	4
Venezuela	Not Free	26
Vietnam	Not Free	9
Yemen	Not Free	53
Zimbabwe	Not Free	4
Albania	Partly Free	0
Armenia	Partly Free	3
Bangladesh	Partly Free	10
Bhutan	Partly Free	0
Bolivia	Partly Free	2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Partly Free	1
Burkina Faso	Partly Free	1
Burma (Myanmar)	Partly Free	33
Colombia	Partly Free	11
Comoros	Partly Free	0
Ivory Coast	Partly Free	3
Dominican Republic	Partly Free	3
Ecuador	Partly Free	2
Equatorial Guinea	Partly Free	1
Fiji	Partly Free	2
Gambia	Partly Free	11
Georgia	Partly Free	2

Country	Rating	Criticisms
Guatemala	Partly Free	13
Guinea	Partly Free	5
Guinea-Bissau	Partly Free	0
Haiti	Partly Free	5
Honduras	Partly Free	11
Indonesia	Partly Free	11
Jordan	Partly Free	4
Kenya	Partly Free	8
Kuwait	Partly Free	1
Kyrgyzstan	Partly Free	4
Lebanon	Partly Free	0
Lesotho	Partly Free	0
Liberia	Partly Free	0
Macedonia	Partly Free	4
Madagascar	Partly Free	0
Malawi	Partly Free	3
Malaysia	Partly Free	7
Maldives	Partly Free	12
Mali	Partly Free	8
Mexico	Partly Free	13
Moldova	Partly Free	4
Montenegro	Partly Free	1
Morocco	Partly Free	2
Mozambique	Partly Free	2
Nepal	Partly Free	6
Nicaragua	Partly Free	8
Niger	Partly Free	1
Nigeria	Partly Free	6
Pakistan	Partly Free	14
Papua New Guinea	Partly Free	5
Paraguay	Partly Free	2
Philippines	Partly Free	7
Seychelles	Partly Free	0
Sierra Leone	Partly Free	0
Singapore	Partly Free	1
Sri Lanka	Partly Free	14
Tanzania	Partly Free	3
Togo	Partly Free	1
Uganda	Partly Free	2
Ukraine	Partly Free	29
Zambia	Partly Free	0
Andorra	Free	0
Antigua & Barbuda	Free	0
Argentina	Free	1
Australia	Free	5
Austria	Free	4
Bahamas	Free	0
Barbados	Free	0
Belgium	Free	0
Belize	Free	0
Benin	Free	0
Botswana	Free	0
Brazil	Free	7
Bulgaria	Free	3
Canada	Free	3
Cape Verde	Free	0
Chile	Free	2
Costa Rica	Free	0
Croatia	Free	2
Cyprus	Free	4
Czech Republic	Free	3
Denmark	Free	0
Dominica	Free	0
East Timor	Free	0
El Salvador	Free	8

Country	Rating	Criticisms
Estonia	Free	1
Finland	Free	1
France	Free	8
Germany	Free	1
Ghana	Free	0
Greece	Free	3
Grenada	Free	0
Guyana	Free	0
Hungary	Free	15
Iceland	Free	0
India	Free	10
Ireland	Free	0
Israel	Free	41
Italy	Free	3
Jamaica	Free	1
Japan	Free	1
Kiribati	Free	1
Latvia	Free	1
Liechtenstein	Free	0
Lithuania	Free	0
Luxembourg	Free	0
Malta	Free	0
Marshall Islands	Free	0
Mauritius	Free	0
Micronesia	Free	0
Monaco	Free	0
Mongolia	Free	0
Namibia	Free	0
Nauru	Free	1
Netherlands	Free	0
New Zealand	Free	0
Norway	Free	0
Palau	Free	0
Panama	Free	0
Peru	Free	3
Poland	Free	7
Portugal	Free	1
South Korea	Free	1
Romania	Free	0
Samoa	Free	1
San Marino	Free	0
São Tomé & Príncipe	Free	1
Senegal	Free	0
Serbia	Free	4
Slovakia	Free	1
Slovenia	Free	2
Solomon Islands	Free	1
South Africa	Free	1
Spain	Free	3
St. Kitts and Nevis	Free	0
St. Lucia	Free	0
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	Free	0
Suriname	Free	0
Sweden	Free	0
Switzerland	Free	0
Tonga	Free	1
Trinidad and Tobago	Free	0
Tunisia	Free	5
Tuvalu	Free	1
UK	Free	3
US	Free	19
Uruguay	Free	3
Vanuatu	Free	0

Figure 1: High Commissioner Bachelet directs nearly 90% of country criticisms against non-democratic countries

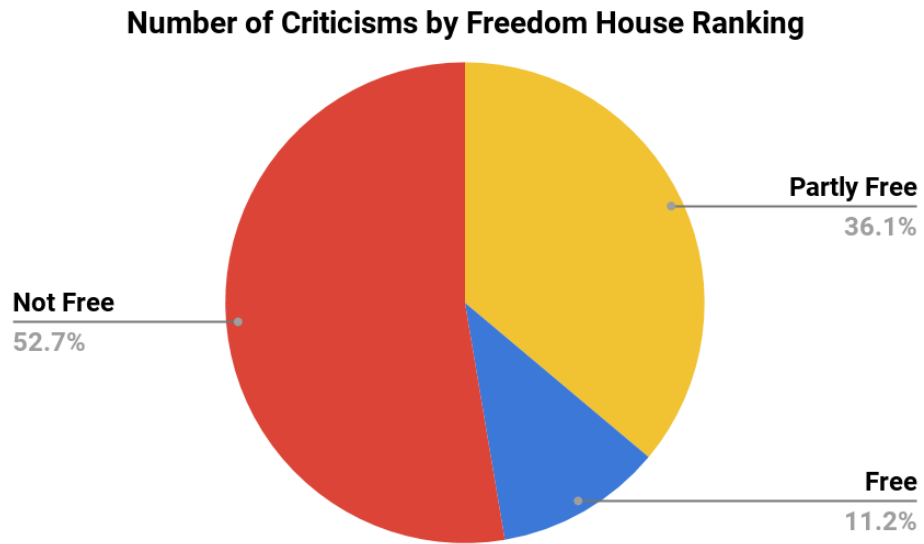


Figure 2: High Commissioner Bachelet fails to criticize serious human rights violators who sit on the Human Rights Council, and even praises some

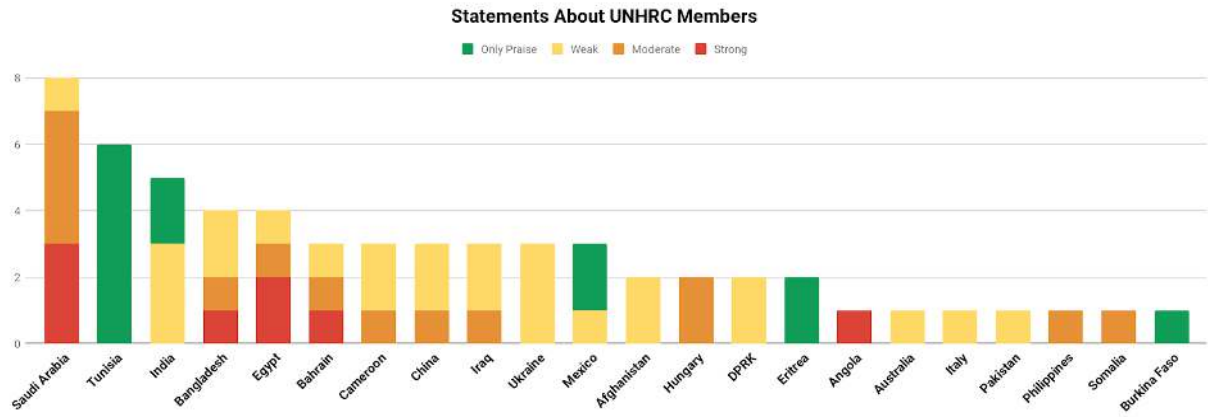


Figure 3: Gross abusers like North Korea & China not among most criticized

