EXPERT EVALUATION OF CANDIDATES
TO THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL FOR THE TERM 2010-2013

JOINT REPORT BY FREEDOM HOUSE and UN WATCH
PRESENTED AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, New York, May 4, 2010

Analysis

On May 13, 2010, the UN General Assembly will vote to fill 14 of the 47 Human Rights Council seats in the annual rotation of membership. Fourteen countries have presented themselves as candidates for the 14 open seats, including Libya for one of the four open Africa seats. The election of Libya and other notorious human rights abusers, however, is not a foregone conclusion, as each candidate must receive the affirmative votes of 97 other countries (an absolute majority of the membership of the UNGA).

In order to preserve a possibility that the Human Rights Council may one day be able to live up the ideals expressed in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, UN Member States are urged to vote "No" in regard to the most conspicuously unqualified states in the secret ballot, in order that other, better qualified candidates may come forward. In order to successfully block an unqualified candidate, according to Rule 94 of the UNGA Rules of Procedure, a majority of states must vote against the country on three successive ballots. As the Rule explains, "after the third inconclusive ballot, votes may be cast for any eligible person or Member" – which would open the process to other states not already on the ballot. Moreover, the UNGA could make clear to hesitating governments that there is a realistic prospect of their election by casting write-in votes for the best-qualified alternatives eligible.

UN Watch and Freedom House call upon the Member States of the UN General Assembly to refrain from voting in favor of Libya, Angola, Malaysia, Mauritania and Qatar. In the Africa group, better alternatives would include Botswana, Cape Verde, Mali and Tanzania, among others. In the Asia group, better candidates include Papua New Guinea and Micronesia.

Up to the release date of this report (May 4), in each of the regional groups exactly the same number of countries have put themselves forward as candidates as there are seats available. Thus, 4 Asian countries have presented themselves for the 4 available Asian seats; 4 African countries for the 4 available African seats; 2 countries from the Latin American and Caribbean Group ("GRULAC") for the 2 available GRULAC seats; 2 Eastern European countries for the 2 available Eastern European seats, and 2 countries from the Western European and Others Group ("WEOG") have presented themselves for the 2 available WEOG seats.

These "closed lists" deprive the Member States of the UNGA of the opportunity to exercise the responsibilities described in the 2006 UNGA Resolution creating the Council and – because of the records of many of this year's candidates – threaten to further weaken the Council, which still struggles to establish a reputation superior to its widely disparaged predecessor, the UN Human Rights Commission.

Methodology

According to UNGA Resolution 60/251 that established the UN Human Rights Council in 2006, General Assembly members are obliged to elect states to the Council by "tak[ing] into account the candidates' contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights and their voluntary pledges and commitments made thereto." The resolution also provides that consideration ought to be given to whether the candidate can meet the obligations of Council membership, which include (a) "to uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of human rights" and (b) to "fully cooperate with the Council."

Guided by these criteria, Freedom House and UN Watch evaluated each candidate's suitability for election to the Human Rights Council by examining its record of human rights protection at home and its record of human rights promotion at the UN, based on the following sources of information and analysis:

- A country's rating in *Freedom in the World 2010*, the annual survey by Freedom House that measures political rights and civil liberties worldwide, ranking countries as: Free, Partly Free, or Not Free;

- A country's rating in *Freedom of the Press 2010*, the annual survey by Freedom House that examines the legal, political and economic environments in which journalists work in order to assess the degree of print, broadcast, and internet freedom in every country in the world, ranking each as Free, Partly Free, or Not Free;

- A country's global ranking in the 2009 Worldwide Press Freedom Index by Reporters Sans Frontières, which measures the degree of freedom that journalists and news organizations enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by state authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom; and

- A country's voting record on key human rights proposals, which are classified as positive, negative or mixed based on the following assessments:

    - UN Watch analysis of 2008-2009 votes at the Human Rights Council; and
    - Analysis of key 2009 votes at the General Assembly (resolutions on Iran, North Korea, Myanmar (Burma) and the so-called "Defamation of Religions" proposition)

Ratings

Based on the above assessment of each country's record of human rights protection at home and of its UN voting record, we find that 5 candidate countries are qualified for election to the Human Rights Council; 5 candidates have poor records and are not qualified to be Council members; and 4 countries fall somewhere in between, with qualifications that are questionable.

Qualified: Maldives, Guatemala, Spain, Switzerland, Poland

Questionable: Uganda, Thailand, Ecuador, Moldova

Not Qualified: Angola, Libya, Mauritania, Qatar, Malaysia

For supporting information, see the charts that follow.

Human Rights and Voting Records of "Not Qualified" Countries

African Group

Angola

Human Rights Record
Angola is ranked Not Free by Freedom House with a score of a 6 out of a worst possible 7 for political rights and a 5 out of a worst possible 7 for civil liberties. Long-delayed legislative elections held in September 2008 but were not free and fair. Media restrictions became less stringent after 2002, but despite constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression, journalists remain subject to intimidation, dismissal, detention, and legal sanction by authorities, resulting in self-censorship. Defamation of the president or his representatives and libel are criminal offenses, punishable by imprisonment or fines. The only daily newspaper, national radio station, and dominant television stations are state owned. Lengthy pretrial detention is common, and prisoners are subject to torture, severe overcrowding, sexual abuse, extortion, and a lack of basic services. Despite increased resources and human rights training, security forces continue to commit abuses with impunity.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Angola abstained on the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran and North Korea, was absent during the vote condemning the human rights situation in Myanmar (Burma), and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." At the HRC, Angola voted to shield Sri Lanka from condemnation on the killings of thousands of civilians during the winter of 2009. It also failed to support the resolutions that extended the mandates of the human rights experts on the situations in DRC and Sudan. Though it joined consensus on the resolution condemning the human rights situation in Myanmar (Burma), it abstained during the Council's vote on the DPRK.

Libya

Human Rights Record
Libya is ranked Not Free by Freedom House and was one of only nine countries to receive a worst possible score of a 7 for both political rights and civil liberties in 2009, qualifying it as one of the "world's most repressive societies." Power theoretically lies with a system of people's committees and the indirectly elected General People's Congress, but in practice those structures are manipulated to ensure the continued dominance of Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, who holds no official title. Political parties have been illegal for more than 35 years and organizing or joining anything akin to a political party is punishable by long prison terms and even the death sentence. There is no independent press. The regime hardened its monopoly on media outlets in mid-2009 with the nationalization of Al-Ghad media group, which was established in 2007 by al-Qadhafi's son, Saif al-Islam, and encompassed the country's only quasi-independent newspapers and radio stations. The government controls the country's only internet service provider. Demonstrations that are allowed to take place typically support the aims of the regime. The law allows for the establishment of nongovernmental organizations, but those that have been granted authorization to operate are directly or indirectly linked to the government.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Libya voted against the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran, Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea, and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Mauritania

Human Rights Record
Mauritania is ranked Not Free by Freedom House with a score of a 6 out of a worst possible 7 for political rights and a 5 out of a worst possible 7 for civil liberties. General Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, who removed President Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdellahi from office in an August 2008 military coup, won presidential elections held in July 2009. The military imposed new media restrictions after the 2008 coup, beginning with the takeover of state broadcast media. In May 2009, the police assaulted a group of journalists and prevented them from covering a sit-in by the National Association of Lawyers. Amnesty International reports that the police violently broke up two peaceful protests in April 2009. The judicial system is heavily influenced by the government. Prison conditions are harsh, and security forces suspected of human rights abuses operate with impunity.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Mauritania voted against the resolution condemning the human rights situation in Iran, abstained on the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea, and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Asian Group

Qatar

Human Rights Record
Qatar is ranked Not Free by Freedom House with a score of a 6 out of a worst possible 7 for political rights and a 5 out of a worst possible 7 for civil liberties. The head of state is the emir, currently Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, whose family enjoys a monopoly on political power. The emir appoints a prime minister and the cabinet. Only a small percentage of the country's population—about 200,000 people out of 1,409,000 residents—are allowed to vote or hold office. The government does not permit political parties. While the constitution guarantees freedom of expression, content in the print and broadcast media is influenced by leading families, and journalists practice a high degree of self-censorship. Qataris have access to the internet, but the government censors content and blocks access to sites it deems unacceptable. While the constitution grants freedom of assembly, protests are rare, and the government restricts the public's ability to organize demonstrations. All NGOs need state permission to operate, and the government closely monitors their activities. Despite constitutional guarantees, the judiciary is not independent in practice. The majority of Qatar's judges are foreign nationals, who are appointed and removed by the emir.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Qatar voted against the resolution condemning the human rights situation in Iran, abstained on the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC. However, during the preceding 2008-2009 year, Qatar voted at the HRC for the May 2009 resolution praising Sri Lanka after it had killed an estimated 20,000 civilians, and though it joined consensus on the resolution condemning the human rights situation in Myanmar (Burma), it refused to support the resolutions that extended the mandates of the independent monitors on Congo and Sudan.

Malaysia

Human Rights Record
Malaysia is ranked Partly Free by Freedom House with a score of 4 on the scale of 1 (high) to 7 (low) for both political rights and civil liberties. In recent years, the government and law enforcement bodies have suffered a series of corruption scandals, despite the government's anticorruption campaign pledges. Judicial independence is compromised by extensive executive influence. Arbitrary or politically motivated verdicts are not uncommon, with the most prominent case being the convictions of Anwar Ibrahim in 1999 and 2000. Freedom of expression is constitutionally guaranteed but restricted in practice. The 1984 Printing Presses and Publications Act (PPPA) gives the government the authority to revoke licenses without judicial review. It also requires that publications and printers obtain annual operating permits, encouraging self-censorship and limiting investigative journalism. With traditional media so heavily restricted, the internet has emerged as a primary outlet for free discussion and for exposing cases of political corruption. The government responded in 2007 with an escalating crackdown, including the first defamation charges against bloggers. Religious freedom is restricted in Malaysia, as practicing a version of Islam other than Sunni Islam is prohibited.

Freedoms of assembly and association are also limited on the grounds of maintaining security and public order. There is no constitutional provision specifically banning torture, and police have been known to torture prisoners and use excessive force or inhumane tactics in conducting searches. Despite government initiatives and continued gains, women are still underrepresented in politics, the professions, and the civil service. Violence against women remains a serious problem.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Malaysia voted against the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran, Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea, and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC. However, during the preceding 2008-2009 year ago, Malaysia voted at the HRC for the May 2009 resolution praising Sri Lanka after it had killed an estimated 20,000 civilians, and though it joined consensus on the resolution condemning the human rights situation in Myanmar (Burma), it refused to support the resolutions that extended the mandates of the independent monitors on Congo and Sudan.

Human Rights and UN Voting Records of "Questionable" Countries

African Group

Uganda

Human Rights Record
Uganda is ranked Partly Free by Freedom House with a score of a 5 out of a worst possible 7 for political rights and a 4 on the scale from 1 (high) to 7 (low) for civil liberties. In the past year, press freedoms were increasingly restricted and simmering tensions between the government and the traditional Kingdom of Buganda erupted into violence in September 2009. The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) is established in the constitution as the primary independent government agency to monitor human rights abuses, but the National Assembly held its first discussion of the agency's recommendations over the last decade only in May 2009. In addition, members of an agency established to handle discrimination, the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), have yet to be appointed. The constitution provides for freedom of speech. Independent print media outlets, including more than two dozen daily and weekly newspapers, are often critical of the government, and several private radio and television stations report on local politics. However, the government is increasingly intolerant of press freedom. A sedition law is applied selectively to journalists and others who hold views that are at variance with those of the governing NRM. A challenge to the sedition law is currently pending at the Supreme Court and prosecutions under this law have been suspended. In September 2009, the government closed four radio stations and banned live debate programs after violent clashes in Kampala between security forces and supporters of the Baganda king.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Uganda abstained on the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran and North Korea, was absent during the vote condemning the

human rights situation in Myanmar (Burma), and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Asian Group

Thailand

Human Rights Record
Thailand is ranked Partly Free by Freedom House with a score of a 5 out of a worst possible 7 for political rights and a 4 on the scale from 1 to 7 for civil liberties. After the fall of the People's Power Party in late 2008, Democratic Party leader Abhisit Vejjajiva formed a new coalition and took office as prime minister. Red-shirted opposition protests were ongoing throughout the year and turned violent over the Songkran holiday, the Thai New Year. In retaliation, Abhisit's government moved swiftly to crack down on the opposition by revoking former prime minster Thaksin's remaining passport, issuing arrest warrants for protest leaders, and shutting down radio stations involved in mobilizing support for the anti-government movement. The government also invoked the Internal Security Act to curtail UDD protests and arrested red shirt leaders on lèse majesté grounds.The government's coercive use of *lèse majesté* to curb freedom of expression and political speech increased dramatically this past year, though the opposition also stretched the boundaries of acceptable protest. *Lèse majesté* laws prohibit the defamation of the monarchy, but over the year authorities used the law to target political activists, scholars, students, journalists, foreign authors, and politicians who were critical of the government. The Defense Ministry and the Information and Communication Technology (MICT) Ministry are the prime enforcers of *lèse majesté* laws. In August 2009, the MICT created a police taskforce within the ministry to monitor websites and identify those posting content that violates *lèse majesté* law. Thailand's broadcast media is also subject to restrictions; the country's six main television stations and all 525 radio frequencies are monopolized by the government and military.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Thailand abstained on the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran, Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

Ecuador

Human Rights Record
Ecuador is ranked Partly Free by Freedom House with a score of 3 on the scale from 1 (high) to 7 (low) for both political rights and civil liberties. On April 26, 2009, Rafael Correa was elected President for the second time, his first term under the new constitution, adopted by referendum in 2008. The balloting was deemed generally free and fair by international observers, although the EU noted some problems with vote tabulation procedures and the abuse of state resources on behalf of government-aligned candidates. Ecuador is racked by corruption. Numerous politicians and functionaries have been investigated for graft, and the public perceives corruption to be present in nearly every social sphere. The country was ranked 146 out of 180 countries surveyed in Transparency International's 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index. Constitutional

guarantees of freedom of expression are generally observed, and the media, most of which are privately owned, are outspoken. Television station Teleamazonas has faced government harassment on several occasions, including three days of suspended transmission in December 2009 for airing a story about potential damage to fisheries caused by oil production.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Ecuador voted against the resolution condemning the human rights situation in Iran, abstained on the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea and abstained on "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Eastern European Group

Moldova

Human Rights Record
Moldova is ranked Partly Free by Freedom House with a score of a 3 on a scale from 1 (high) to 7 (low) for political rights and a 4 for civil liberties. Moldova is an electoral democracy, although the April 2009 parliamentary elections, like previous elections, were marred by flawed voter lists, progovernment media bias, the abuse of administrative resources, and intimidation of opposition parties. Since 2000, Parliament has elected the president, who serves for up to two four-year terms. The ruling Communist Party won April 2009 parliamentary elections amid claims of fraud, triggering antigovernment violence by young protesters in the capital. Corruption has been a major problem in Moldova, and high-profile antigraft prosecutions under the PCRM government often appeared politicized. Access to information remains limited, and a bill on state secrets that was approved by Parliament in late 2008 drew criticism for its broad scope and potential conflicts with the existing access to information law. Moldova was ranked 89 out of 180 countries surveyed in Transparency International's 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index. Print media present a range of opinions, but they are not widely available in rural areas. In the 2009 elections, public broadcasters and the PCRM-owned television station NIT favored the ruling party, while certain smaller stations like the Romanian-owned Pro TV and the radio station Vocea Basarabiei were more critical of the government. Outlets that air critical or opposition views were excluded from frequency distributions, threatened with license revocations, and harassed through criminal investigations in the months before the voting. During and after the April rioting, news websites and other internet-based media were temporarily disrupted, and many Romanian and foreign journalists were turned back at the border or expelled.

UN Voting Record

In the past year at the GA, Moldova voted in favor of the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran, Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea and voted against "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Human Rights and Voting Records of "Qualified" Countries

Asian Group

Maldives

Human Rights Record
Maldives is ranked Partly Free by Freedom House with a score of a 3 on the scale from 1 (high) to 7 (low) for political rights and a 4 for civil liberties. Following dramatic openings in the political environment in 2008, further progress was made in 2009 with the holding of legislative elections in May that were considered to be largely free and fair. The first democratic presidential elections in October 2008 were deemed relatively free and fair, electing President Mohamed Nasheed— Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) and former political prisoner; the Commonwealth Observer Group found the presidential vote to be "credible overall"—despite flaws including some preelection violence, a compressed timeframe, and voter registration problems—and noted that the runoff was an improvement over the first round. Increases in media diversity, coupled with lessening restrictions, have led to significant improvements in the media environment in recent years. The new constitution guarantees freedoms of expression and the press, but it places restrictions on speech deemed "contrary to the tenets of Islam." Calls for criminal defamation legislation to be formally abolished were raised in June after a case was brought against a former editor. President Nasheed submitted several media freedom-related bills to parliament in June, including an amendment to the penal code that would decriminalize defamation, but there has been no further action on these bills by year's end.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Maldives was absent during the vote on the human rights situation in Iran, voted in favor of the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea and voted in favor of "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Latin American and Caribbean Group

Guatemala

Human Rights Record
Guatemala is ranked Partly Free by Freedom House with a score of 4 on the scale from 1 to 7 for both political rights and civil liberties. While President Alvaro Colom struggled in 2009 to curb the corruption and impunity that plague Guatemalan institutions, he himself was accused of involvement in a scandal surrounding the state-run Banrural bank and the murder of lawyer Rodrigo Rosenberg in May. Violent crime continued unabated during the year, and civil society activists suffered a number of threats and attacks. The Law for Free Access to Public Information took effect in April 2009, promoting transparency and granting citizens access to information on budgets and salaries, among other topics. The government has taken related steps to establish an institutional framework for transparency, including the creation of a Viceministry of Fiscal Transparency and Evaluation, and a Public Information Unit responsible for handling requests for public records. While freedom of speech is protected by the constitution,

those who vigorously condemn the government or past human rights abuses can face persecution. Newspaper ownership is concentrated in the hands of moderate business elites, and most papers have centrist or conservative editorial views. Journalists often face threats and practice self-censorship when covering drug trafficking, corruption, and organized crime.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Guatemala abstained on the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran and North Korea, voted in favor of the resolution condemning the human rights situation in Myanmar (Burma) and abstained on "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Western European and Others Group

Spain

Human Rights Record
Spain is ranked Free by Freedom House with a score of 1 on the scale from 1 (high) to 7 (low) for both political rights and civil liberties. Spain is an electoral democracy, and control of government passes form one party to another from time to time at the national and regional levels. The country has a free and lively press, with more than 100 newspapers covering a wide range of perspectives and actively investigating high-level corruption. Internet access is not restricted. The constitution provides for freedom of assembly, and the government respects this right in practice. People are free to demonstrate and speak publicly. Domestic and international nongovernmental organizations operate without government restrictions.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Spain voted in favor of the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran, Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea and voted against "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

Switzerland

Human Rights Record
Switzerland is ranked Free by Freedom House with a score of 1 out of a worst possible 7 for both political rights and civil liberties. Notwithstanding a new blight on the country's reputation due to the adoption by referendum in late 2009 of a measure that would restrict the ability of the country's Muslim minority to build public places of worship, freedoms of assembly and association are generally upheld in practice, and civil society is especially active in Switzerland.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Switzerland voted in favor of the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran, Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea, and voted against "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC. However, during the 2008-2009 year, it voted at the HRC to oppose the May 2009 resolution praising Sri Lanka after it had killed an estimated 20,000 civilians, and supported and support the resolutions that extended the mandates of the independent monitors on Congo and Sudan.

Eastern European Group

Poland

Human Rights Record
Poland is ranked Free by Freedom House with a score of 1 out of a worst possible 7 for both political rights and civil liberties. It is an electoral democracy and control of government has changed hands several times since the end of communism in 1989. It has a lively press and a vibrant civil society.

UN Voting Record
In the past year at the GA, Poland voted in favor of the resolutions condemning the human rights situations in Iran, Myanmar (Burma) and North Korea and voted against "Combating defamation of religions." It was not a member of the HRC.

EVALUATION OF 2009-2012 UN HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL CANDIDATES

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PRESENTED AT UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS, MAY 4, 2010

Candidates from the African Group (for 4 seats)

To replace Angola, Egypt, Madagascar, and South Africa

COUNTRY	FH RATING	FH PRESS FREEDOM	RSF RANKING	UN VOTING RECORD	SUITABILITY FOR HRC MEMBERSHIP
Angola	Not Free	Not Free	119	Negative	Not Qualified
Libya	Not Free	Not Free	156	Negative	Not Qualified
Mauritania	Not Free	Partly Free	100	Negative	Not Qualified
Uganda	Partly Free	Partly Free	86	Negative	Questionable

Candidates from the Asian Group (for 4 seats)

To replace India, Indonesia, Philippines, and Qatar

COUNTRY	FH RATING	FH PRESS FREEDOM	RSF RANKING	UN VOTING RECORD	SUITABILITY FOR HRC MEMBERSHIP
Malaysia	Partly Free	Not Free	131	Negative	Not Qualified
Maldives	Partly Free	Partly Free	51	Positive	Qualified
Qatar	Not Free	Not Free	94	Negative	Not Qualified
Thailand	Partly Free	Partly Free	130	Negative	Questionable

Candidates from the Latin American and Caribbean Group (for 2 seats)

To replace Bolivia and Nicaragua

COUNTRY	FH RATING	FH PRESS FREEDOM	RSF RANKING	UN VOTING RECORD	SUITABILITY FOR HRC MEMBERSHIP
Ecuador	Partly Free	Partly Free	84	Negative	Questionable
Guatemala	Partly Free	Partly Free	106	Positive	Qualified

Candidates from the Western European and Others Group (for 2 seats)

To replace Italy and the Netherlands

COUNTRY	FH RATING	FH PRESS FREEDOM	RSF RANKING	UN VOTING RECORD	SUITABILITY FOR HRC MEMBERSHIP
Spain	Free	Free	44	Positive	Qualified
Switzerland	Free	Free	8	Positive	Qualified

Candidates from the Eastern European Group (for 2 seats)

To replace Bosnia and Herzegovina and Slovenia

COUNTRY	FH RATING	FH PRESS FREEDOM	RSF RANKING	UN VOTING RECORD	SUITABILITY FOR HRC MEMBERSHIP
Poland	Free	Free	37	Positive	Qualified
Moldova	Partly Free	Not Free	114	Positive	Questionable