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ANALYSIS

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1. Human Rights 2019

Dear Readers,

here in front of you is the Human Rights Index 2019 edition. The Human Rights Index was first published in 2018, and it evaluates the level of respect for human rights from a liberal perspective in 45 countries in Europe and Central Asia.

The previous edition included our explanation of what human rights from a liberal perspective are, and how does our instrument, the Human Rights Index, is correlated with other well-established indices of human well-being. This year, we decided to include new materials apart from simple country data and focus on one of the human rights topics as an encompassing theme of the HRI 2019 report: human rights from a gender perspective. In this years' report, human rights have a female face.

The full report and the data behind it can be found on the Freedom Barometer project webpage:

www.freedombarometer.org

Authors

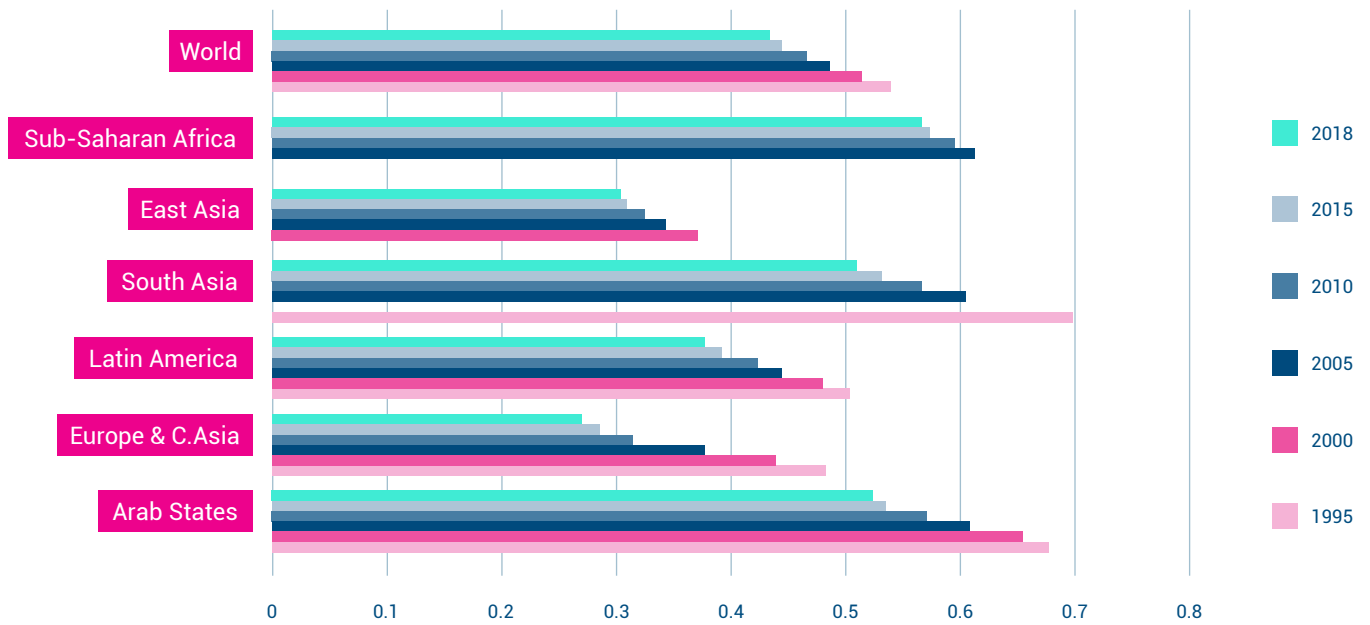
2. Gender Equality in the New Century

The question of gender equality is not something new: this question has been pondered upon by philosophers and humanists since ancient times, but it became an important political topic in the last century. The first breakthrough was made by the advances of democracy and general voting rights that were extended to all citizens, followed by different social rights, supported by advances in education and technology, which made women more independent and less focused on domestic chores. Although many problems remain in the path to full gender equality, at least the topic of the equality of men and women is not something to be dismissed as irrelevant or far-fetched. These unresolved issues often obstruct the view of the things that have already been accomplished by now: we often forget that less than 50 years before this point in time, women in even the most advanced societies had to seek their husband's permission in order to open a bank account or to take a job offer, something that today seems ludicrous. The progress already made needs to be acknowledged, at least partially, to see what future steps need to be taken.

Gender Inequality Index has been decreasing

The Gender Inequality Index (GII), produced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), as a part of their Human Development Index (HDI), has been an international measure for gender inequality on the global level since its inception in 2010, when it replaced the much disputed Gender Development Index (GDI). Even though there are other gender disparity measures used to estimate the gender gap, the GII remains the one with the best geographical and the longest data coverage. The GII is a composite index which captures the loss of human development due to gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation. Overall, the GII reflects how women are disadvantaged in these areas. The GII does not include income levels as a component, which was one of the controversial components of the previously used GDI, and it does not allow a high score in one area to compensate for low achievements in other areas (UNDP, Gender Inequality Index FAQ). These developments are depicted in Graph 1.

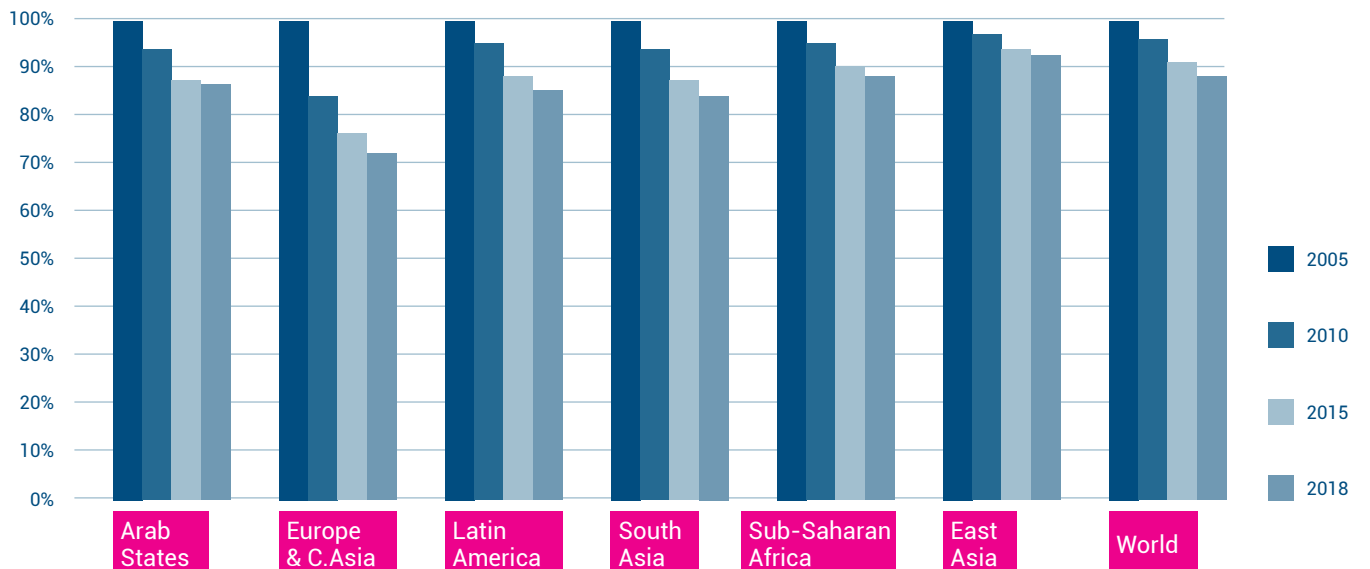
Graph 1: Gender Inequality Index 1995-2018. Source: UNDP.



Note: Aggregated regional data are missing for East Asia in 1995, South Asia in 2000, and Sub-Saharan Africa in 1995 and 2000.

The graphs show that gender inequality has decreased over time in all regions and in the world as a whole, from 0,547 in 1995 to 0,439 in 2018, which is a decrease of 20%. However, this decrease has not been uniform across the globe, as depicted in Graph 2. The most significant decrease was achieved in Europe and Central Asia, followed by the Arab states, Latin America, and South Asia, while the least improvements were recorded in East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Graph 2:



There are interesting comparisons that can be made: the gender inequality in China today is as high as it was in France in 2000, so we might conclude that China is approximately two decades behind France in this regard. Having in mind the quick advances made in Europe in recent years, we might say that other countries might be wise to learn from the European experience.

But the situation remains very uneven across the globe: while life expectancy at birth for women in Norway and Hong Kong is almost 88 years, it is only just above 55 in Nigeria and Sierra Leone. While mean years of schooling for girls in Canada is 13,5 it is just 1 (one!) year in Burkina Faso. Estimated gross national income per capita for women is 74 600 USD in Singapore, but only 112 USD in Niger. We therefore should not be surprised that gender equality has not been universally adopted or successfully promoted. But as economies grow and technology becomes more accessible, we might be looking at a new wave closing the gender gap in developing countries in the near future.

Regulatory burdens are being lifted

Legal restrictions have often been in way of women in many areas of life – they could not open a bank account or take a job offer without the consent of their spouse, nor could they be active in many industries and occupations. On the positive side, the number of these regulatory restrictions has decreased year by year in many countries across the globe, which has increased female participation in the labour force and supported a movement out of agricultural employment (World Bank. Women's Legal Rights Over 50 Years. 2013). But on the negative side, the informal institutions are often long lasting and more entrenched than formal legal rules: there are much harder to change, and it often involves

greater effort and more time for them to evolve and adapt to new circumstances. Therefore, women continue to face obstacles and discrimination long after the legal restrictions are lifted.

Gender wage gaps are closing

Women still do not have the same footing in the labour force as men do. Their activity rate is often lower, and their unemployment rate often higher. Also, the gender wage gap persists. But all is not as bad as it seems: the adjusted wage gap (when additional variables apart from simple mean income is compared, such as weekly hours worked, professional experience, education and tenure) is significantly smaller than supposed, and in fact it has been decreasing in recent decades (Blau, Kahn, Gender Wage Gap: Extent, Trends and Explanations, 2017). An unexplained observable difference, however, remains, suggesting that a wage gap is real. The motherhood penalty for women and the marriage premium for men is still attested to by data, which may point out to the importance of traditional gender roles and the gender division of labour in the household and its importance for labour market outcomes.

A Brighter Future Ahead?

The situation today is better than yesterday. If the current trends continue, we can be rationally optimistic about future trends in gender equality. This does not mean that more efforts should not be made in order to alleviate the most pressing problems we still face, from domestic and gender-based violence to poverty. But amidst the daily deluge of information, some good news should not remain unappreciated.

3. Economic Freedom Matters

Interview with Rosemarie Fike



Rosemarie Fike is an Instructor of Economics at Texas Christian University and a Senior Fellow of the Fraser Institute. She received her M.A. in Economics at George Mason University, and her Ph.D. in Economics at Florida State University. She is an alumna of the Mercatus Center's MA Fellowship and Adam Smith Fellowship programmes. Her current research focuses on understanding the effects that different types of economic institutions have on the lives and status of women. She is the author of the Fraser Institute's Women and Progress report. In 2017, she received the Addington Prize for Measurement. Her scholarly work has been published in the Eastern Economics Journal, Journal of Economic Education, and Journal of Benefit/Cost Analysis. She has published opinion editorials in news outlets such as US News and World Report, The Hill, and Roll Call.

1. What were the main reasons you decided to focus on the regulatory restrictions women face and their relation to economic freedom?

One of the main inspirations for creating this gender adjustment to the EFW Index was the feminist criticism that formal measures of economic wellbeing are not objective and tend to reflect the male experience and overlook the female one. I wanted to engage seriously with this criticism so that we could create a measure of institutional quality that does not just account for how free the male population is, but both the male and female populations.

Given that in many places in the world, women do not have full access to the same economic rights that men enjoy, it seemed like the EFW Index was overstating how free some countries truly are. If we want to know whether the institutions consistent with the concepts of individual liberty and economic freedom are important prerequisites for human flourishing, then it is important to accurately measure these things.

2. Your work has resulted in the creation of a Gender Disparity Index, which shows the number of legal restrictions that women face. How is this Index compiled?

The Gender Disparity Index (GDI) captures the degree to which women around the world have the same legal rights as men and adjusts the economic freedom score accordingly. The Gender Disparity Index employs the World Bank's Women, Business, and the Law Report, which tracks legal and regulatory barriers imposed on women that limit their ability to participate freely in formal economic activity. These data, which were released for the first time in 2008, are updated every two years to incorporate legal and regulatory reforms that take place.

The Gender Disparity Index includes 41 variables asking the "yes/no" question of whether or not women have the same legal rights as men. Each of these variables captures a distinctive dimension of a woman's ability to freely participate in the formal economy and are broadly classified under five categories: freedom of movement, property rights, financial rights, freedom to work, and legal status.

The index itself is created by coding the answer to each of these 41 questions. I assign a "1" if women's rights under the legal and regulatory code are identical to men's rights in that category and "0" if otherwise. I then average these together to arrive at the Gender Disparity Index score. In theory, the Gender Disparity Index scores can range between 1.00 (no legal gender disparity in any of the variables used to construct the index) and 0.00 (legal gender disparity in every variable used to construct the index). In practice, in the most recent EFW report looking at 2017 data, the Gender Disparity Index scores range from 0.46 (Saudi Arabia) to 1.00 (49 countries received this score).

Since unequal treatment under the law is predominantly a rule of law issue, the Gender Disparity Index is applied only to Area 2 of the EFW Index: Legal System and Property Rights. The following formula is used to adjust Area 2:

$$.5(\text{GDI Score} \times \text{Area 2 Score}) + .5(\text{Area 2 Score}) = \text{Gender-Adjusted Area 2 Score}$$

After the gender-adjusted Area 2 Score is calculated, the EFW summary score is calculated by taking an average of all five area scores. This process does not drastically alter the summary scores for most countries: 49 countries treat men and women equally under their formal legal and regulatory codes. Thus, their Gender Disparity Index is equal to 1.00 and both their Area 2 scores and overall EFW scores do not experience a downward adjustment.

3. The Gender Disparity Index you devised is now an integral part of the Fraser Institute's famous Economic Freedom of the World report. What are the biggest changes in economic freedom value or rank seen when the GDI is accounted for?

Once we started considering that 50% of the population in many places do not have equal access to economic rights, our idea about which countries are truly embracing economic freedom for all their citizens has changed a lot. The biggest difference is that many of the countries located in the Middle East, North Africa, and Southeast Asia see notable decreases in their EFW scores and relative rankings. For example, the UAE, Jordan, Malaysia, and Bahrain would all be ranking among the top quartile of the most economically free countries if there were no adjustment for gender equality under the law. Since the adjustment, each of these countries is downgraded to the 2nd quartile, falling between 16 and 22 positions in the relative country rankings.

4. What are the ways in which economic freedom empowers women? How does this translate to their roles in the society, and measures of wellbeing?

Economic rights are basic human rights. Economic freedom gives people the ability to control how their time is spent and gives them ownership over the fruits of their own labour. Lacking economic rights means that you have no ability to earn your own income, own property, choose where to live or where to travel, pursue an occupation of your choice, open a business, or enter into voluntary contracts. Without economic freedom, individuals are cut off from the very means necessary to improve their own lives.

Hall and Lawson (2013) document the empirical literature on the relationship between economic freedom and wellbeing. There is a very robust body of research that indicates that people living in countries that are more economically free are healthier, wealthier, and even happier than people living in economically unfree places. This is true for a wide variety of measures of wellbeing.

This pattern holds when looking at the relationship between economic freedom and women's wellbeing as well. Just to provide a few examples: women living in economically free countries live about 15 years longer than women in unfree countries (82.8 years vs. 67.3 years), they have a labour force participation rate that is 17.5 percent points higher (68% vs. 50.5%), higher educational enrolment rates (95% enrolled in primary vs. 81%), and women are more than twice as likely to have their own account at a financial institution (86% vs. 33.5%).

I view economic freedom as a kind of life raft for women – especially if they find themselves in a difficult home situation. With access to economic rights, a woman in a bad marriage, for example, can obtain a job without the permission of her husband, open a bank account that her husband doesn't know about, and start to save and formulate an exit plan. Without economic freedom, a woman in a bad home situation has limited options or ability to get out of it.

5. How have the legal restrictions that women face evolved and changed over the years on a global level?

Over the past several decades, there has been a lot of movement towards reductions in these types of gender-specific legal restrictions. The global average GDI score was 0.80 in 1970 and was 0.87 by 2017. This is largely the result of the removal of many restrictions on women's rights in a lot of African countries. Rwanda, for example, changed many laws restricting women's economic freedom during that time period.

6. Not all legal restrictions you found during your research were intended to subdue women and their economic activities, such as discriminatory inheritance laws. Some were introduced in order to protect women, such as restrictions on night-time work or obligations by the employer to keep the female employee in case of maternity leave. Can these "well-intended" restrictions backfire on women and their employment opportunities?

It's absolutely the case that well-intended regulations and restrictions can have negative unintended consequences for women. The Gender Disparity Index only measures restrictions on women's economic rights so entitlements like maternity leave are not considered by the GDI. Economic research regarding the effectiveness of entitlement-type policies is very mixed and it's not clear that they achieve their intended goal. For example, entitlements that apply only to women can distort price signals by making women relatively more costly to employ than men.

7. What should be some important lessons for policy makers around the world from your work, both for developing and developed countries?

Pay attention to the legal and regulatory barriers that apply to some groups and not to others. What you are essentially doing when you make it harder for certain groups to participate in economic activity is forgoing the potential benefit of trading with those people. Some studies (Cuberes and Tiernan 2014) estimate that excluding women from fully participating in the economy via these types of restrictions comes at a very high opportunity cost – 15 to 25% of a country's GDP. In places like Saudi Arabia, where restrictions on women's economic participation are the most severe, this amounts to over \$7,000 per person, per year in forgone gains from trade.

If you are looking for ways to empower women, a great start is by letting them make choices for themselves by removing the legal barriers that stand in the way of their ability to fully participate in the formal economy.

8. Do you think that this new tool that takes into account gender disparities has been able to address most, or at least some, of the criticisms of the concept of economic freedom coming from the left or feminist circles?

As mentioned above, one of the main inspirations for creating this gender adjustment to the EFW Index was the feminist criticism that formal measures of economic wellbeing were not objective and tend to reflect the male experience and overlook the female one. This type of criticism originated with Marilyn Waring's book *If Women Counted* (1988) in which she criticized our main measure of economic productivity, GDP, for excluding the unpaid household labour and childcare labour that women spend a significant portion of their days completing. Her point was that we are sending the message that what women spend their time doing is not actually a productive economic contribution, and cautioned that by crafting public policies that attempt to improve a country's GDP we will be overlooking policies that can benefit women since what they do is not counted in GDP.

This is a powerful criticism of economics and how we measure economic variables. If we want to understand how the world works and if we want to make policy decisions that consider the wellbeing of all members of society, then we need to create measures that are more inclusive of the experiences of all members of society. Without a gender adjustment, the EFW Index did not provide an accurate view of how economically free people around the world were, it provided a measure of how economically free men around the world were. By incorporating a gender adjustment, the EFW Index can more accurately reflect how economically free people are.

9. Your work revolves around the premise that regulations are implemented in practice. However, informal restrictions on the activities of women are often more numerous and harder to eradicate than those stemming from written regulations, and in countries with a weak rule of law, regulatory compliance is often inadequate. How can this be at least alleviated, if not lifted?

It's absolutely the case that social norms and informal rules may play a significant role in limiting women's economic opportunities. Economists generally agree that a major cause of the gender wage gap is that gender norms encourage women and men to take different career paths that results in women systematically selecting into lower-paying fields than men. There is no way to drastically reduce gender inequality without changing the prevailing social norms regarding what men and women are expected to do and what they should be permitted to do.

Changing social norms requires us to make changes in how we raise our children, such as being careful about how we speak about gender roles and to encourage children to pursue their interests regardless of whether society deems those interests to be feminine or masculine in nature. We need young girls to not hesitate to enter into STEM fields because they don't see many examples of females in those fields, and we need young boys to not hesitate to enter into more caring fields, like nursing, because they fear that men

are not supposed to be doing those jobs. A great example of how things are changing is that in the US, many of our retail stores have stopped marketing specific toys to boys and girls. There are no boys' toy sections filled with STEM-related games and puzzles and no girls' toy section filled with dolls and kitchen sets – there is only one toy section filled with a variety of toys that all kids can feel free to play with.

Additionally, and perhaps more importantly, it requires men and women to share equally in performing household duties, like childcare. Otherwise women will always have an additional time constraint that men do not face and the inequality in the labour market will never disappear. And our children will grow up with traditional gender stereotypes being reinforced by what they see their parents do.

But the formal restrictions measured in the Gender Disparity Index can act as a barrier that prevents social norms from changing as well. For example, in many countries women are not permitted to work in fields deemed dangerous (ones requiring heavy lifting or working with chemicals like pesticides). It might be the case that, because of social norms, very few women would be trying to get into

these occupations anyway. However, if we want to change social norms, this requires some women on the margin to challenge stereotypes and push the boundaries of what society views as occupations that are suitable for women and enter these restricted fields. These trailblazing women will not be able to challenge stereotypes and social norms in places where the formal rules prevent them from doing so.

10. In your opinion, what areas are open for further investigation? What are your future research plans?

I do have some work trying to understand how formal economic freedom interacts with a society's social norms and attitudes about the appropriate roles for men and women. I think there is a lot that we do not yet understand about how formal and informal rules interact with each other.

In addition, I think that there is a lot of room for case studies to be conducted in places where certain barriers to women's economic rights have been removed recently, so that we can better understand how changes in these formal rules have (or have not) translated to actual improvements in the lives of women across the world.

4. Empowering Women in Politics: Interviews with the Alumni of the European Women's Academy

Camelia Crisan, Mane Tandilyan
and Marijana Puljak



European Women's Academy of political leadership and campaigning in Eastern Europe is a state-of-the-art training programme for women in politics aimed at improving the knowledge and skills of Eastern European female politicians so they will be more influential in their political careers. The goal of the programme is to help female political leaders, high-level officials, and campaigners to achieve immediate results in upcoming elections by helping them design their own campaign strategies. The main facilitator is Mrs Annika Arras, a political campaign consultant and founder of the European Women's Academy.

EWA East takes place in Bulgaria and lasts six months, divided into three sessions. The first class of EWA East was already successfully conducted in 2017 in Georgia, as a result of the cooperation between the Estonian Development Cooperation and the Regional Office of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation for East and Southeast Europe ("FNF ESEE"). Twenty women nominated by political parties from Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were selected in a highly competitive process to embark on their EWA journey.



Camelia Crișan is EWA (European Women's Academy) alumna class 2019 and a European Parliament (EP) candidate from the USR (Union Save Romania) party. Camelia joined USR in 2018 and, while still a student of EWA, in July 2019 she organized a two-day workshop with women from her party, funded by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF), in order to contribute to their empowerment. Since that workshop, she has managed to bring together a group of almost 600 female members of the party. At the end of November, with the support of FNF and a small team, she will be organizing the first school for USR female politicians with more than 45 colleagues who will run for local elections. Also, in the past six months she has organized seminars and gatherings for women in five county party branches. Camelia is licensed in psychology and in communication science and holds a PhD in Sociology from the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (NUPSPA), Bucharest, Romania. She is a senior lecturer at NUPSPA and works as a researcher in a Horizon 2020 project about the effects of automatization on the labour force. Previously, Camelia worked as a consultant and training manager within the national initiative Biblionet, funded with 26.9 million dollars by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and coordinated a national programme called Code Kids - where over 1500 kids from Romanian rural areas learn coding and STEM competencies.

1. Why are we so behind in gender equality?

I feel we are so behind because we think that if male politicians allowed women to vote and be part of the political life a hundred years ago, give or take, this century of freedom will balance nineteen centuries of oppression and attitudes against women's participation in public life. Things are not that simple. Nineteen centuries cannot be so easily erased from the collective mind. Thus, our efforts need to be constant, we must persevere, sanction steps backward, educate, advocate, show good examples, and educate even more. We need time and conscious effort to reach such equality.

2. What are the most important lessons you've learned from your political career so far?

The most important lessons I have learned were that politics takes a lot of resilience, that when people trust you and your leadership extraordinary things can happen, and that failure is a great teacher. I have also been lucky to get into politics at a certain point in my life, when I already had some experience with organizational life, public speaking, and managing others – thus I am enjoying being a politician and I use every opportunity to develop my acumen.

3. What inspires you to continue?

The feedback I get from people – both citizens and party colleagues. I deliver public speaking courses in my party. I explain to my colleagues the theory, but I always come up with examples from my own campaign for the European Parliament. I add things I have learned at the European Women's Academy (EWA). Once people see this authenticity, they respond so openly, so well, and so warmly. After my trainings, people stay and discuss at length their own issues or send me emails or messages. At party events they approach me and tell me: I was in the room when you made that speech, and I really resonated to it!

A couple of weeks ago, I was telling colleagues from the north of Romania how I handled my first defeat. I told them that they will probably pass through that phase at some point in their political life, and this was just a heads up. Two days later, a colleague sent me a very long message, saying that I totally resonated with her, that she went back home and is now very determined to get more women from her branch to run for local elections. I read the message and had goose bumps. This is my inspiration, women like her who see that their ideas are good, that they can move on, that they are not alone in their endeavours.

4. What is usually underestimated in women and have you experienced that yourself?

I believe that women are considered too emotional, to lack leadership and courage and incapable of showing solidarity for each other. In fact, that presumed lack of solidarity is something that has always intrigued me. So I decided to prove it wrong and I think I have managed to create the framework where, with a bit of nurture, it became manifest. We had our challenges, but at this point, almost 600 women from USR have gathered into an independent group online where they share things and support each other. I believe that it takes leadership and courage to make this movement multiply in the party branches, and we continue our plan with patience and perseverance.

5. Please leave a positive message for women who would like to enter politics in the future

Despite the stories that were told to us, we know there is no magic wand to fix things. If you want a better life for all of us, our children, our families, and our communities, it is time to master your gut feelings and enter politics. All aspects of life – from roads to education and hospitals, they are all politics. Find a woman in your local party branch, have a coffee or tea, discuss how you can contribute and just do it. There is no rocket science behind it. Just passion, time, inspiration, perseverance, effort – all the amazing things that, I am sure, women all over the world already have and master quite well.

Mane Tandilyan is EWA (European Women's Academy) alumna class 2019 and a Member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia from the parliamentary group of Bright Armenia party. Mane is a leading member of DEM:EM, a civic movement against mandatory pension reform in Armenia. From 12 May 2018 - 14 November 2018, she was Minister of Labour and Social Affairs in the government of Nikol Pashinyan.



1. What are the problems you have faced as a woman in politics?

Before considering what are the problems that I and other women face being in politics, I would like to mention that there are opportunities for women to be engaged in politics, but unfortunately, due to objective or subjective reasons, they are afraid to act and do so. Especially in traditional societies, it is difficult to differentiate subjective and objective reasons, as there are issues that become a matter of everyday life as part of the inherited mentality. The latter led to the formation of the common understanding that politics is just a “men's world” and women have nothing to do there. This is a very relevant issue, especially in Armenia, as we have problems about being accepted in even ordinary situations. For instance, girls and women in the region have problems with just going to a café and enjoying their time there.

Below I will stress the main problems that I have faced as a woman in politics and I am sure that these will reflect those common obstacles that exist in our society.

- There is a lack of qualitative, informal civic and political education, and of vocational education, with which women could realize themselves as self-satisfied people. The different mechanisms and formats of implementation of informal civic and political education, as well as the development of vocational education, must be considered as the main prerogatives for women to potentially become engaged in politics in Armenia. However, I think that we don't need to concentrate our attention only on the political aspect. The first step towards the empowerment of women's potential in politics is the exercise of their skills and abilities in different aspects of life. For instance, the engagement, self-realization, and self-development in voluntary work and

in the NGO sector can give the opportunity to understand in what sphere they feel they can play a unique role.

To conclude, I believe that the Armenian woman is smart and clever enough to successfully exercise her potential in the process of state-building and the empowerment of their society as a whole.

2. How has improving your capabilities and participating at EWA helped you overcome them?

EWA is a fantastic opportunity for women leaders to learn the skills of being successful women candidates and win elections with the understanding that they can then be role models for others.

EWA helped me:

- to set up a precise agenda and to define the correct expectations in order to persist, even when you feel frustrated; it is reflected by your actions and, as a result, you don't stop being successful,
- to understand what are those personal reasons that motivate and compel you to be in politics
- how to empower women in your political party as a party leader.

3. What are your biggest lessons from your career path as a politician so far?

The biggest lesson from my career as a politician is the belief that in order to succeed and always to have an innovative and creative role in the public policy formation

process, you should never stop learning. You have to experience different spheres of life and situations and understand the impact of your own decisions. Lifelong learning is the key element to be competitive in this everyday changing world. The second factor that should be mentioned in this context is that communication and networking brings many ideas, the sharing of values, and experiences. The latter is very simple at first sight but simultaneously a very expensive and important tool.

4. Why are we so behind in gender equality?

We are so behind in gender equality because we inherited such a specific culture and mentality about the distribution of the roles of man and woman. As a result, we create few strong and self-realized women. We will continue to speak about gender inequality as long as we do not find the necessary tools and mechanisms to engage women in politics as well as in different spheres of public life. We need to start this process of women empowerment in kindergartens.

5. A positive message for women who would like to enter politics in the future?

I have never thought about me being a woman in politics, but when I entered in 2015, I found a big empty space, which needed to be filled by competent, strong, clever, and professional women, who could take up leadership positions. Along with other people, I have a responsibility to show how to break out the existing stereotypes. We can and have to do it, because a bright future of our children requires the harmonious development of society operating with different missions and agendas than today.

Marijana Puljak is EWA (European Women's Academy) alumna class 2018 and president of the "Pametno" political party (Smart) that was founded in June 2015. She started her political involvement in 2010 when she became president of the Žnjan city district in the town of Split, the second largest city in Croatia. She founded a civic initiative called "For smart people and a smart city" in 2013 that entered local elections and won 10% of the votes for city council. In 2015 this initiative transformed into a political party, Smart, and in the last local elections in 2017, Smart won 20% of the votes. Marijana is today the vice president of City council of Split. Marijana graduated with a degree in electrical engineering and computer science from the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering and Naval Architecture in Split in 1995.

Marijana is married and has three children, daughters Ema, 23, and Iva, 14, and son Toma, 19.

Marijana is not a professional politician. After graduation, Marijana Puljak was employed by the SWING INFORMATIKA company, which is engaged in the development of business software packages, the design and construction of information systems, support services, and consulting. In 2005 she moved to Societe Generale Splitska banka where she worked for 14 years, finishing as the Director of the IT Production department responsible for making all the bank's systems work 24/7. Today she is an IT consultant at Megatrend Poslovna rješenja.



1. Why did you enter politics?

It all started because of one school. We did not have a school in our neighbourhood so, together with our neighbours, we started to write letters to the city mayor and local government. We started to organize protests, asking the city administration to build a school for our 500 children. Later, we joined local elections as an independent list because we thought city officials would then take us more seriously. I became president of our city district and continued to fight,

not just for the school but also for better living conditions and, more importantly, for decency in politics. I wanted to show people that politics means working for the community, for finding smart solutions that benefit all citizens, and that it is a noble yet hard job. Today we have a political party and during the last city elections in 2017, we won 20% of the votes. Today we are the biggest opposition party in our city and we want to expand at the national level as well.

2. What are the problems you have faced as a woman in politics?

I must say that, personally, I have not faced many problems during my short political career just because I am a woman. In our party, we have many women involved and active; I am the president, we have two women vice-presidents and our general secretary is also a woman. The problems that I have faced were more related to my lack of experience in some aspects of public service, in campaigning, and talking to media. Sometimes our opponents, when trying to diminish our ideas, use gender related attacks. We have noticed that in other parties, there are not so many women, at least not in the higher party positions. In our parliament today, only 19% of the representatives are women, which is a sad statistic for the 21st century.

3. How has increasing your abilities by participation in the EWA helped you overcome them?

EWA is an excellent programme that gave me insights into so many tools and practices for good campaigning and for improving my self-confidence. How to tell our story, how to raise funds for the campaign, how to collect data and analyse them; these are all techniques that help us be more efficient and achieve the best possible results for our mission. Networking and sharing ideas with other women colleagues from different countries is valuable experience and an investment in the future. We can help each other in resolving any kind of problem or develop and implement ideas together that will change the world.

4. Why are we so behind in gender equality?

There is still so much tradition in our societies that place women at home with the children and not in the front lines. The biggest sin for a girl is to show some ambition in any field. That is not supported nor does it look good though men are entitled to be ambitious. It is so unbelievable that we are still discussing that in 21st century.

5. Please leave a positive message for women who would like to enter politics in the future

Dear girls, dear ladies, you can be whatever you want to be in your life. Do not let anyone tell you differently. Politics is a fight for a better future, for our children and for a better world for them. Do not be afraid to speak up, to raise your voice and be loud. If you want to change something in your street, neighbourhood, in your city or country, do not just stand by, be brave, stand up for your rights and fight. If you are joining politics, try to enrol in EWA. You will meet many excellent people and learn so much about how to become a good leader. I wish you the best of everything.

5. The Women in Political Parties Index of Liberal International

Interview with Tamara Dancheva



For over a decade, Tamara Dancheva has worked in progressively senior roles in global organizations with a focus on gender equality, human rights and international relations. With experience in political party systems and democracy stemming from her previous role as Head of the Human Rights Programme for Liberal International, she brings a wealth of experience in dealing with multi-level stakeholders in both the private and public sector. She holds a Bachelor's Degree in International Business from Rockhurst University (Kansas City, MO, USA) and a Master's Degree in Politics and Government in the European Union from the London School of Economics (London, UK).

1. What were the main obstacles to the greater inclusion of women in politics that you have witnessed so far? In your opinion, is the situation improving in this regard?

Women are always judged first by their physical appearance and only second by their intellectual abilities. Politics is no exception. In fact, the way women's looks get weaponized against them has led to both online and physical violence and harassment which remains a number one barrier to greater inclusion of women in politics. While we have made significant strides since women were first allowed to vote, there is still this notion that somehow politics is a man's job and women simply don't belong. The 2020 Global Gender Gap Report released by the World

Economic Forum confirms this conclusion: in the past 50 years, 85 states have had no female head of state.

This being said, I remain optimistic that change is inevitable even if it is slow. Just three weeks ago Sanna Marin became Finland's and, for that matter, the world's, youngest-serving Prime Minister, leading a governing coalition of five parties- all of which have female leaders, with four of them under the age of thirty-five. This gives me hope that change is inevitable even if it is slow. The key is to enlist men alongside women as champions for change so that female representation in politics becomes the norm rather than the exception.

2. You were the main driver behind a newly designed international index – the Women in Political Parties Index. How did you come up with the idea of creating a new instrument like this?

The idea behind the Women in Political Parties Index (WIPP Index) was born last year while I was on a three-months secondment with the National Democratic Institute (NDI) in Washington DC. I was seconded there by my employer at the time, Liberal International (LI), on a research assignment to look for answers in making liberal parties from around the world more competitive and better equipped to address the challenges of the 21st Century.

As I began my research, one conclusion became evident rather quickly: political parties can't increase their electoral success unless they become truly representative of their societies. I witnessed this first-hand when I observed the sweeping victory by female candidates from diverse backgrounds in the U.S. midterm elections which was a clear signal that women were rightfully coming forward to claim their space and power in society. It was at that point that I began to seriously contemplate what makes a political party inclusive.

However, I discovered that when it came to gender-based political party inclusivity there were many political party measuring tools out there but none which examined both the internal and external environment in which a political party operates. I took it upon myself, as both a professional and personal challenge, to rectify this gap because I knew that this Index has the potential to change the way in which political parties recruit and retain women among their ranks well beyond the liberal political family.

In this sense, I owe a tremendous amount of gratitude to Liberal International's leadership and both Sandra Pepera, NDI Director for Women, Democracy and Gender, and Ivan Doherty, NDI Director of Political Parties Programmes, for allowing me to complete such an important work and for supporting me along this journey.

3. How is the WIPP Index constructed, and what are its main strong points compared to some other benchmarks that measure gender inclusion in politics?

The main goal of the WIPP Index is to provide an evaluation tool for (liberal) political parties worldwide in the field of gender-based political party inclusivity. This Index can be used to analyse and benchmark the current state of the party in order to assess existing challenges and galvanize change in internal party structures and policies.

The WIPP Index consists of two main parts: a self-assessment survey examining internal party mechanisms and an external environment score which is calculated automatically depending on the country in which a political party operates based on 11 different internationally available indices.

The Self-Assessment Survey provides an opportunity to evaluate the state of inclusiveness inside a political party. In order to do this, the survey covers a range of topics which are important for the work of every political party such as parliamentary representation and parliamentary activities, intra-party mechanisms of decision making, codes of conduct for party members and officials, and internal party training activities.

However, since electoral systems differ across the globe, this can also have a strong impact on the way parties enter Parliament and work within it. The survey therefore accounts for differences which emerge depending on the type of parliamentary representation in majoritarian, proportional, and mixed electoral systems. The survey also accounts for a lack of Parliamentary representation.

A higher number of points achieved on the self-assessment survey indicates a higher level of inclusiveness for a political party.

In order to achieve an accurate result, the survey is designed to be completed by several members from a single party to eliminate bias in the responses and to ensure an accurate representation of the information.

However, parties do not function in the same social, economic and political context, since these differ among countries, regions, and continents. It is therefore not always suitable to use a benchmarking tool which is blind to all these differences.

In order to fully grasp these differences between contemporary societies, the WIPP Index has been corrected to account for these variables. This is done via the Society Inclusivity Index (SII) which is a composite index that includes three different pillars:

- 1)** Democracy and Pluralism
- 2)** Rule of Law
- 3)** Society and Culture

The first pillar covers the level of democracy and media freedoms within a society based on four well-known indices: the Freedom in the World Index (Freedom House), the V Dem Version 8 Index (V Dem Institute), the Press Freedom Index (Reporters Without Borders), and the Freedom of the Press Index (Freedom House)

The second pillar covers the level of rule of law within a society based on the Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International), the Rule of Law and World Governance Indicators (World Bank), and the Judicial Independence Index as per the Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum).

The third pillar evaluates the role women play in the society at hand, its economic situation and the pertaining attitudes towards women and other disenfranchised groups. It is based on the Gender Inequality Index (Human Development Index, UNDP), the Group Grievance/Fragile States Index (Fund for Peace), as well as data based on GDP per capita in USD PPP (World Bank), and data from the Global Gender Gap Report (World Economic Forum).

The final result is achieved when the party's self-assessment inclusiveness score is multiplied by the inverse value of the Society Inclusivity Index score in order to reach the weighted and final WIPP Index score.

It is precisely this two-step multifaceted approach which makes the Women in Political Parties Index unique as it accounts for both internal and external factors which affect the inclusion of women in political parties.

4. What kind of reception has it received so far?

The WIPP Index has been tested among selected LI member parties as a first step before being rolled out to the entire LI membership and the reception so far has been overwhelmingly positive. Participants had indicated that such an Index has been extremely valuable due to the tailored feedback it provides as it is able to assess internal working mechanisms on an individual party basis.

Crucially, the Index has been linked to a handbook that presents best practices on gender-based political party inclusivity from among the liberal family; it has been perceived as a tool which both identifies but also resolves challenges.

5. How is the WIPP Index going to be used?

As a first step, the WIPP Index is going to be rolled out only among the LI membership. For this purpose, each LI member party will receive a unique code which will allow access to the WIPP Index exercise. As the WIPP Index score is a particularly sensitive piece of information, it is important that it remains protected and available for use only by the party which has chosen to participate in the exercise.

Depending on the party's needs and interests, the party can choose to organize internal training workshops using the WIPP Index score and sub-scores as a guidance in regard to those internal party mechanisms which need the most improvement.

6. What potential do you see for the WIPP Index?

One of the areas where I see a significant opportunity for growth is leveraging the WIPP Index tool as to create a measurement system whereby the Index can serve to evaluate how parties are performing on an annual basis. Such an exercise will allow for LI member parties to measure their overall progress year by year and at the same time compare their performance on a regional basis. For example, this can be done by publishing an Annual WIPP Index Score Report.

This will truly allow for Liberal International to establish a golden standard of gender-based political party inclusivity among the political party internationals and reaffirm its position as the leading voice on ending the global gender gap in politics.

6. Country Rankings



Country Rankings in the Human Rights Index 2019

| Rank | Country | Human Rights Index | Distance to Frontier |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Iceland | 9.26 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Finland | 9.19 | 0.07 |
| 3 | Sweden | 9.03 | 0.23 |
| 4 | Switzerland | 8.95 | 0.31 |
| 5 | Austria | 8.90 | 0.36 |
| 6 | Norway | 8.90 | 0.36 |
| 7 | Ireland | 8.89 | 0.37 |
| 8 | Denmark | 8.86 | 0.40 |
| 9 | Netherlands | 8.86 | 0.40 |
| 10 | Slovenia | 8.83 | 0.43 |
| 11 | Luxembourg | 8.80 | 0.46 |
| 12 | Germany | 8.64 | 0.62 |
| 13 | Portugal | 8.45 | 0.81 |
| 14 | Belgium | 8.43 | 0.83 |
| 15 | Czech Republic | 8.29 | 0.97 |
| 16 | Estonia | 8.27 | 0.99 |
| 17 | Lithuania | 8.27 | 0.99 |
| 18 | United Kingdom | 8.13 | 1.13 |
| 19 | Malta | 8.02 | 1.24 |
| 20 | Slovakia | 7.98 | 1.28 |
| 21 | France | 7.79 | 1.47 |
| 22 | Croatia | 7.69 | 1.57 |
| 23 | Poland | 7.60 | 1.66 |
| 24 | Spain | 7.57 | 1.69 |
| 25 | Latvia | 7.47 | 1.79 |
| 26 | Cyprus | 7.36 | 1.90 |
| 27 | Hungary | 7.33 | 1.93 |
| 28 | Italy | 7.28 | 1.98 |
| 29 | Bulgaria | 7.09 | 2.17 |
| 30 | Greece | 7.04 | 2.22 |
| 31 | Romania | 6.88 | 2.38 |
| 32 | Serbia | 6.43 | 2.83 |
| 33 | Albania | 6.30 | 2.96 |
| 34 | Georgia | 6.30 | 2.96 |
| 35 | Moldova | 6.23 | 3.03 |
| 36 | Montenegro | 6.18 | 3.08 |
| 37 | Armenia | 6.10 | 3.16 |
| 38 | Ukraine | 5.93 | 3.33 |
| 39 | North Macedonia | 5.91 | 3.35 |
| 40 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.47 | 3.79 |
| 41 | Kyrgyzstan | 4.89 | 4.37 |
| 42 | Azerbaijan | 4.56 | 4.70 |
| 43 | Russia | 4.29 | 4.97 |
| 44 | Tajikistan | 4.15 | 5.11 |
| 45 | Turkey | 3.77 | 5.49 |

Sub Index Country Rankings: Personal Safety

| Rank | Country | Personal Safety | Distance to Frontier |
|------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Portugal | 9.20 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Slovenia | 9.20 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Switzerland | 9.12 | 0.08 |
| 4 | Luxembourg | 8.96 | 0.24 |
| 5 | Iceland | 8.77 | 0.43 |
| 6 | Austria | 8.72 | 0.48 |
| 7 | Netherlands | 8.32 | 0.88 |
| 8 | Norway | 8.32 | 0.88 |
| 9 | Denmark | 8.29 | 0.91 |
| 10 | Finland | 8.00 | 1.20 |
| 11 | Belgium | 7.92 | 1.28 |
| 12 | Slovakia | 7.89 | 1.31 |
| 13 | Estonia | 7.84 | 1.36 |
| 14 | Sweden | 7.84 | 1.36 |
| 15 | Lithuania | 7.76 | 1.44 |
| 16 | Germany | 7.49 | 1.71 |
| 17 | Czech Republic | 7.44 | 1.76 |
| 18 | Poland | 7.41 | 1.79 |
| 19 | Spain | 7.28 | 1.92 |
| 20 | France | 7.20 | 2.00 |
| 21 | United Kingdom | 7.20 | 2.00 |
| 22 | Ireland | 7.17 | 2.03 |
| 23 | Croatia | 6.93 | 2.27 |
| 24 | Latvia | 6.93 | 2.27 |
| 25 | Malta | 6.93 | 2.27 |
| 26 | Romania | 6.67 | 2.53 |
| 27 | Hungary | 6.51 | 2.69 |
| 28 | Cyprus | 6.48 | 2.72 |
| 29 | Bulgaria | 5.89 | 3.31 |
| 30 | Greece | 5.89 | 3.31 |
| 31 | Armenia | 5.41 | 3.79 |
| 32 | Albania | 5.25 | 3.95 |
| 33 | Italy | 5.25 | 3.95 |
| 34 | Serbia | 5.25 | 3.95 |
| 35 | North Macedonia | 5.09 | 4.11 |
| 36 | Georgia | 5.04 | 4.16 |
| 37 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.01 | 4.19 |
| 38 | Montenegro | 4.99 | 4.21 |
| 39 | Moldova | 4.93 | 4.27 |
| 40 | Tajikistan | 4.45 | 4.75 |
| 41 | Azerbaijan | 4.03 | 5.17 |
| 42 | Ukraine | 3.65 | 5.55 |
| 43 | Kyrgyzstan | 3.47 | 5.73 |
| 44 | Turkey | 3.17 | 6.03 |
| 45 | Russia | 1.36 | 7.84 |

Sub Index Country Rankings: Access to Education

| Rank | Country | Access to Education | Distance to Frontier |
|------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Germany | 9.58 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Czech Republic | 9.50 | 0.08 |
| 3 | Finland | 9.48 | 0.10 |
| 4 | Iceland | 9.35 | 0.23 |
| 5 | Slovenia | 9.35 | 0.23 |
| 6 | Switzerland | 9.35 | 0.23 |
| 7 | Ireland | 9.31 | 0.27 |
| 8 | Estonia | 9.27 | 0.31 |
| 9 | Latvia | 9.26 | 0.32 |
| 10 | Georgia | 9.22 | 0.36 |
| 11 | Russia | 9.17 | 0.41 |
| 12 | Austria | 9.15 | 0.43 |
| 13 | United Kingdom | 9.12 | 0.46 |
| 14 | Sweden | 9.09 | 0.49 |
| 15 | Slovakia | 9.05 | 0.53 |
| 16 | Denmark | 9.01 | 0.57 |
| 17 | Hungary | 8.90 | 0.68 |
| 18 | Lithuania | 8.84 | 0.74 |
| 19 | Netherlands | 8.75 | 0.83 |
| 20 | Poland | 8.75 | 0.83 |
| 21 | Moldova | 8.73 | 0.85 |
| 22 | Ukraine | 8.65 | 0.93 |
| 23 | Norway | 8.61 | 0.97 |
| 24 | Azerbaijan | 8.43 | 1.15 |
| 25 | Croatia | 8.38 | 1.20 |
| 26 | Armenia | 8.37 | 1.21 |
| 27 | Kyrgyzstan | 8.19 | 1.39 |
| 28 | Bulgaria | 8.13 | 1.45 |
| 29 | Malta | 7.99 | 1.59 |
| 30 | Belgium | 7.98 | 1.60 |
| 31 | France | 7.83 | 1.75 |
| 32 | Romania | 7.70 | 1.88 |
| 33 | Montenegro | 7.60 | 1.89 |
| 34 | Serbia | 7.57 | 2.01 |
| 35 | Luxembourg | 7.50 | 2.08 |
| 36 | Albania | 7.41 | 2.17 |
| 37 | Tajikistan | 7.28 | 2.30 |
| 38 | Italy | 7.26 | 2.32 |
| 39 | Cyprus | 7.06 | 2.52 |
| 40 | Spain | 6.35 | 3.23 |
| 41 | North Macedonia | 6.34 | 3.24 |
| 42 | Turkey | 6.28 | 3.30 |
| 43 | Greece | 6.01 | 3.57 |
| 44 | Portugal | 5.91 | 3.67 |
| 45 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.63 | 3.95 |

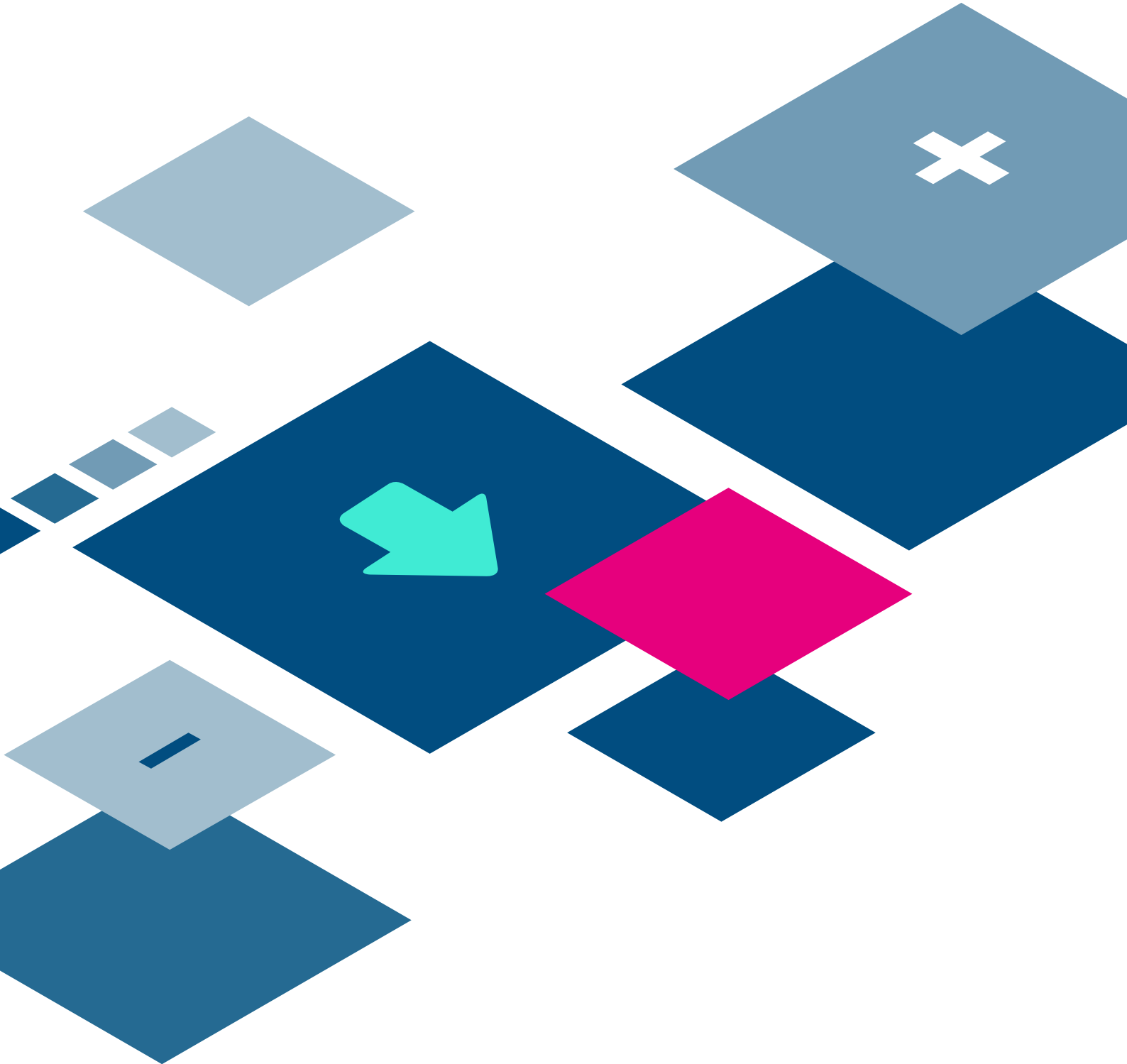
Sub Index Country Rankings: Tolerance & Inclusion

| Rank | Country | Tolerance & Inclusion | Distance to Frontier |
|------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Iceland | 9.34 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Finland | 9.29 | 0.05 |
| 3 | Sweden | 9.20 | 0.14 |
| 4 | Ireland | 9.10 | 0.24 |
| 5 | Portugal | 8.91 | 0.43 |
| 6 | Luxembourg | 8.76 | 0.58 |
| 7 | Norway | 8.65 | 0.69 |
| 8 | Netherlands | 8.37 | 0.97 |
| 9 | Denmark | 8.36 | 0.98 |
| 10 | Belgium | 8.22 | 1.12 |
| 11 | Austria | 8.14 | 1.20 |
| 12 | Germany | 8.10 | 1.24 |
| 13 | Malta | 7.80 | 1.54 |
| 14 | Switzerland | 7.75 | 1.59 |
| 15 | Slovenia | 7.61 | 1.73 |
| 16 | Spain | 7.56 | 1.78 |
| 17 | France | 7.25 | 2.09 |
| 18 | Italy | 7.22 | 2.12 |
| 19 | Lithuania | 7.16 | 2.18 |
| 20 | Greece | 7.08 | 2.26 |
| 21 | United Kingdom | 7.04 | 2.30 |
| 22 | Czech Republic | 6.82 | 2.52 |
| 23 | Croatia | 6.69 | 2.65 |
| 24 | Cyprus | 6.53 | 2.81 |
| 25 | Estonia | 6.38 | 2.96 |
| 26 | Hungary | 6.34 | 3.00 |
| 27 | Bulgaria | 5.88 | 3.46 |
| 28 | Slovakia | 5.81 | 3.53 |
| 29 | North Macedonia | 5.63 | 3.71 |
| 30 | Poland | 5.62 | 3.72 |
| 31 | Albania | 5.47 | 3.87 |
| 32 | Romania | 5.18 | 4.16 |
| 33 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 5.11 | 4.23 |
| 34 | Serbia | 5.11 | 4.23 |
| 35 | Ukraine | 5.11 | 4.23 |
| 36 | Armenia | 4.92 | 4.42 |
| 37 | Moldova | 4.87 | 4.47 |
| 38 | Montenegro | 4.86 | 4.48 |
| 39 | Latvia | 4.53 | 4.81 |
| 40 | Georgia | 4.15 | 5.19 |
| 41 | Azerbaijan | 4.06 | 5.28 |
| 42 | Russia | 3.72 | 5.62 |
| 43 | Tajikistan | 3.06 | 6.28 |
| 44 | Kyrgyzstan | 2.96 | 6.38 |
| 45 | Turkey | 2.71 | 6.63 |

Sub Index Country Rankings: Personal Rights

| Rank | Country | Personal Rights | Distance to Frontier |
|------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Finland | 10.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Ireland | 10.00 | 0.00 |
| 3 | Luxembourg | 10.00 | 0.00 |
| 4 | Netherlands | 10.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Norway | 10.00 | 0.00 |
| 6 | Sweden | 10.00 | 0.00 |
| 7 | Denmark | 9.79 | 0.21 |
| 8 | Portugal | 9.79 | 0.21 |
| 9 | Belgium | 9.58 | 0.42 |
| 10 | Estonia | 9.58 | 0.42 |
| 11 | Iceland | 9.58 | 0.42 |
| 12 | Switzerland | 9.58 | 0.42 |
| 13 | Cyprus | 9.38 | 0.62 |
| 14 | Czech Republic | 9.38 | 0.62 |
| 15 | Germany | 9.38 | 0.62 |
| 16 | Italy | 9.38 | 0.62 |
| 17 | Malta | 9.38 | 0.62 |
| 18 | Lithuania | 9.31 | 0.69 |
| 19 | Austria | 9.18 | 0.82 |
| 20 | Greece | 9.17 | 0.83 |
| 21 | Latvia | 9.17 | 0.83 |
| 22 | Slovakia | 9.17 | 0.83 |
| 23 | Slovenia | 9.17 | 0.83 |
| 24 | United Kingdom | 9.17 | 0.83 |
| 25 | Spain | 9.10 | 0.90 |
| 26 | France | 8.89 | 1.11 |
| 27 | Croatia | 8.75 | 1.25 |
| 28 | Poland | 8.61 | 1.39 |
| 29 | Bulgaria | 8.47 | 1.53 |
| 30 | Romania | 7.99 | 2.01 |
| 31 | Serbia | 7.78 | 2.22 |
| 32 | Hungary | 7.57 | 2.43 |
| 33 | Montenegro | 7.29 | 2.71 |
| 34 | Albania | 7.08 | 2.92 |
| 35 | Georgia | 6.81 | 3.19 |
| 36 | North Macedonia | 6.60 | 3.40 |
| 37 | Moldova | 6.39 | 3.61 |
| 38 | Ukraine | 6.32 | 3.68 |
| 39 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 6.11 | 3.89 |
| 40 | Armenia | 5.69 | 4.31 |
| 41 | Kyrgyzstan | 4.93 | 5.07 |
| 42 | Russia | 2.92 | 7.08 |
| 43 | Turkey | 2.92 | 7.08 |
| 44 | Tajikistan | 1.81 | 8.19 |
| 45 | Azerbaijan | 1.74 | 8.26 |

7. Country Scorecards



Albania

GDP per capita
USD



5 240

GDP per capita
USD PPP



13 320

**Human
Development Index**



0.785

Population
(thousands)



2 874

| Albania Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Albania 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 6.30 | 6.49 | 9.26 | 6.14 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 6.30 | 6.14 | 6.18 | 5.98 | 5.93 | 5.55 | 5.68 | 5.59 | 5.57 |
| Personal Safety | 5.25 | 5.57 | 5.81 | 5.57 | 5.33 | 4.27 | 5.01 | 5.01 | 5.01 |
| Access to Education | 7.41 | 6.66 | 6.65 | 6.19 | 6.18 | 6.04 | 6.10 | 5.49 | 5.59 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 5.47 | 5.25 | 5.19 | 5.06 | 5.12 | 5.10 | 4.79 | 4.79 | 4.79 |
| Personal Rights | 7.08 | 7.08 | 7.08 | 7.08 | 7.08 | 6.81 | 6.81 | 7.08 | 6.81 |

Armenia

GDP per capita
USD



4 190

GDP per capita
USD PPP



10 270

**Human
Development Index**



0.755

Population
(thousands)



2 969

| Armenia Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Armenia 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 6.10 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 5.78 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 6.10 | 5.78 | 5.97 | 5.92 | 5.76 | 5.61 | 5.45 | 5.36 | 5.34 |
| Personal Safety | 5.41 | 5.60 | 6.00 | 5.76 | 5.52 | 5.76 | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.25 |
| Access to Education | 8.37 | 8.20 | 8.46 | 8.44 | 8.41 | 7.67 | 7.66 | 7.69 | 7.52 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 4.92 | 3.89 | 4.02 | 4.04 | 3.90 | 3.79 | 3.76 | 3.66 | 3.66 |
| Personal Rights | 5.69 | 5.42 | 5.42 | 5.42 | 5.21 | 5.21 | 5.21 | 4.93 | 4.93 |

Azerbaijan

GDP per capita
USD



4 720

GDP per capita
USD PPP



18 020

**Human
Development Index**



0.757

Population
(thousands)



9 940

| Azerbaijan Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Azerbaijan 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 4.56 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 4.35 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 4.56 | 4.35 | 4.34 | 4.42 | 4.40 | 4.44 | 3.97 | 4.23 | 4.14 |
| Personal Safety | 4.03 | 4.37 | 4.21 | 3.97 | 3.73 | 3.81 | 3.31 | 3.07 | 2.83 |
| Access to Education | 8.43 | 7.46 | 7.46 | 7.46 | 7.42 | 7.38 | 6.08 | 6.56 | 6.58 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 4.06 | 3.82 | 3.74 | 3.87 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 3.64 | 3.54 | 3.41 |
| Personal Rights | 1.74 | 1.74 | 1.94 | 2.36 | 2.64 | 2.85 | 2.85 | 3.75 | 3.75 |

Belgium

GDP per capita
USD



46 700

GDP per capita
USD PPP



48 330

**Human
Development Index**



0.916

Population
(thousands)



11 399

| Belgium Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Belgium 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 8.43 | 8.60 | 9.26 | 8.44 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 8.43 | 8.44 | 8.52 | 8.45 | 8.46 | 8.52 | 8.58 | 8.61 | 8.65 |
| Personal Safety | 7.92 | 8.08 | 8.48 | 8.40 | 8.16 | 8.40 | 8.16 | 8.40 | 8.56 |
| Access to Education | 7.98 | 8.11 | 8.10 | 7.84 | 8.19 | 8.39 | 8.67 | 8.66 | 8.66 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 8.22 | 7.99 | 7.91 | 7.97 | 7.92 | 7.70 | 7.68 | 7.59 | 7.59 |
| Personal Rights | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.79 | 9.79 | 9.79 |

Cyprus

GDP per capita
USD



28 340

GDP per capita
USD PPP



39 990

**Human
Development Index**



0.869

Population
(thousands)



864

| Cyprus Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Cyprus 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 7.36 | 7.07 | 9.26 | 7.00 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.36 | 7.00 | 7.15 | 6.66 | 6.21 | 6.17 | 6.03 | 6.00 | 6.18 |
| Personal Safety | 6.48 | 5.81 | 6.72 | 5.81 | 4.91 | 5.33 | 4.67 | 4.43 | 5.09 |
| Access to Education | 7.06 | 6.91 | 6.69 | 6.36 | 5.85 | 5.97 | 6.04 | 6.01 | 6.06 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 6.53 | 5.90 | 5.81 | 5.10 | 4.99 | 4.27 | 4.30 | 4.20 | 4.20 |
| Personal Rights | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 9.38 | 9.38 |

France

GDP per capita
USD



42 950

GDP per capita
USD PPP



45 890

**Human
Development Index**



0.901

Population
(thousands)



64 725

| France Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | France 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 7.79 | 8.60 | 9.26 | 7.87 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.79 | 7.87 | 7.95 | 8.13 | 8.05 | 8.14 | 7.94 | 7.97 | 8.05 |
| Personal Safety | 7.20 | 7.36 | 7.60 | 8.16 | 7.92 | 8.16 | 8.24 | 8.48 | 8.72 |
| Access to Education | 7.83 | 8.06 | 7.96 | 7.81 | 7.60 | 7.65 | 7.63 | 7.62 | 7.61 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 7.25 | 7.15 | 7.15 | 6.96 | 7.09 | 7.17 | 6.32 | 5.99 | 6.08 |
| Personal Rights | 8.89 | 8.89 | 9.10 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.79 | 9.79 |

Georgia

GDP per capita
USD



4 350

GDP per capita
USD PPP



11 430

**Human
Development Index**



0.780

Population
(thousands)



3 730

| Georgia Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Georgia 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 6.30 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 6.07 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 6.30 | 6.07 | 5.93 | 5.77 | 5.56 | 5.31 | 5.41 | 5.43 | 5.24 |
| Personal Safety | 5.04 | 4.56 | 4.40 | 3.49 | 3.25 | 3.01 | 3.92 | 3.68 | 3.60 |
| Access to Education | 9.22 | 9.22 | 8.92 | 8.89 | 8.41 | 8.34 | 7.97 | 8.41 | 8.08 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 4.15 | 3.89 | 3.82 | 3.88 | 3.79 | 3.34 | 3.22 | 3.09 | 2.96 |
| Personal Rights | 6.81 | 6.60 | 6.60 | 6.81 | 6.81 | 6.53 | 6.53 | 6.53 | 6.32 |

Greece

GDP per capita
USD



20 320

GDP per capita
USD PPP



29 070

**Human
Development Index**



0.870

Population
(thousands)



10 741

| Greece Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Greece 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 7.04 | 7.07 | 9.26 | 6.93 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.04 | 6.93 | 7.02 | 6.81 | 6.94 | 6.79 | 7.27 | 7.33 | 7.44 |
| Personal Safety | 5.89 | 5.73 | 5.97 | 5.73 | 5.97 | 6.21 | 6.13 | 6.29 | 6.61 |
| Access to Education | 6.01 | 6.66 | 6.69 | 6.79 | 7.16 | 6.49 | 8.28 | 8.27 | 8.28 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 7.08 | 6.65 | 6.74 | 6.03 | 5.97 | 5.76 | 5.70 | 5.80 | 5.90 |
| Personal Rights | 9.17 | 8.68 | 8.68 | 8.68 | 8.68 | 8.68 | 8.96 | 8.96 | 8.96 |

Hungary

GDP per capita
USD



16 480

GDP per capita
USD PPP



31 910

**Human
Development Index**



0.838

Population
(thousands)



9 778

| Hungary Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Hungary 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 7.33 | 8.01 | 9.26 | 7.57 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.33 | 7.57 | 7.61 | 7.72 | 7.80 | 7.89 | 7.83 | 7.87 | 8.00 |
| Personal Safety | 6.51 | 7.17 | 7.41 | 7.41 | 7.25 | 7.49 | 7.25 | 7.33 | 7.57 |
| Access to Education | 8.90 | 8.93 | 8.91 | 8.86 | 8.77 | 8.79 | 8.68 | 8.64 | 8.62 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 6.34 | 5.70 | 5.65 | 5.70 | 5.80 | 5.89 | 6.02 | 6.12 | 6.22 |
| Personal Rights | 7.57 | 8.47 | 8.47 | 8.89 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.58 |

Iceland

GDP per capita
USD



74 520

GDP per capita
USD PPP



55 940

**Human
Development Index**



0.935

Population
(thousands)



348

| Iceland Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Iceland 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 9.26 | 8.66 | 9.26 | 9.24 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 9.26 | 9.24 | 9.35 | 9.37 | 9.32 | 9.35 | 9.22 | 9.04 | 9.02 |
| Personal Safety | 8.77 | 8.53 | 9.04 | 9.20 | 8.96 | 9.20 | 8.96 | 8.53 | 8.45 |
| Access to Education | 9.35 | 9.37 | 9.38 | 9.35 | 9.33 | 9.26 | 9.21 | 9.16 | 9.14 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 9.34 | 9.06 | 8.99 | 8.93 | 8.98 | 8.93 | 8.91 | 8.68 | 8.68 |
| Personal Rights | 9.58 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.79 | 9.79 | 9.79 |

Italy

GDP per capita
USD



34 320

GDP per capita
USD PPP



39 680

**Human
Development Index**



0.880

Population
(thousands)



60 484

| Italy Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Italy 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 7.28 | 7.07 | 9.26 | 7.61 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.28 | 7.61 | 7.61 | 7.33 | 7.20 | 7.21 | 7.12 | 7.03 | 7.15 |
| Personal Safety | 5.25 | 6.40 | 6.64 | 6.48 | 6.24 | 6.00 | 6.08 | 6.08 | 6.64 |
| Access to Education | 7.26 | 7.39 | 7.24 | 6.97 | 6.71 | 7.05 | 6.97 | 6.94 | 6.92 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 7.22 | 7.26 | 7.19 | 6.49 | 6.46 | 6.41 | 6.05 | 5.98 | 5.88 |
| Personal Rights | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.17 | 9.17 |

Kyrgyzstan

GDP per capita
USD



1 290

GDP per capita
USD PPP



3 920

**Human
Development Index**



0.672

Population
(thousands)



6 257

| Kyrgyzstan Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Kyrgyzstan 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 4.89 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 4.74 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 4.89 | 4.74 | 4.72 | 4.57 | 4.61 | 4.28 | 4.24 | 4.08 | 4.24 |
| Personal Safety | 3.47 | 4.13 | 4.13 | 3.89 | 3.65 | 3.41 | 3.41 | 2.91 | 3.25 |
| Access to Education | 8.19 | 7.99 | 7.93 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 6.48 | 6.29 | 6.30 | 6.32 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 2.96 | 2.38 | 2.39 | 2.46 | 2.55 | 2.49 | 2.53 | 2.56 | 2.86 |
| Personal Rights | 4.93 | 4.44 | 4.44 | 4.44 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.72 | 4.51 | 4.51 |

Latvia

GDP per capita
USD



18 030

GDP per capita
USD PPP



29 910

**Human
Development Index**



0.847

Population
(thousands)



1 934

| Latvia Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Latvia 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 7.47 | 8.66 | 9.26 | 7.47 | = |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.47 | 7.47 | 7.45 | 7.41 | 7.57 | 7.55 | 7.51 | 7.67 | 7.81 |
| Personal Safety | 6.93 | 6.93 | 6.77 | 6.53 | 6.69 | 6.69 | 6.45 | 6.69 | 6.93 |
| Access to Education | 9.26 | 9.25 | 9.28 | 9.19 | 9.17 | 9.04 | 9.08 | 9.18 | 9.18 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 4.53 | 4.72 | 4.80 | 4.96 | 5.46 | 5.51 | 5.56 | 5.66 | 5.76 |
| Personal Rights | 9.17 | 8.96 | 8.96 | 8.96 | 8.96 | 8.96 | 8.96 | 9.17 | 9.38 |

Moldova

GDP per capita
USD



3 190

GDP per capita
USD PPP



7 310

**Human
Development Index**



0.700

Population
(thousands)



3 544

| Moldova Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Moldova 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 6.23 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 5.95 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 6.23 | 5.95 | 6.04 | 6.11 | 6.06 | 5.95 | 5.74 | 5.54 | 5.10 |
| Personal Safety | 4.93 | 3.79 | 4.29 | 4.05 | 3.81 | 3.57 | 3.33 | 3.09 | 2.43 |
| Access to Education | 8.73 | 8.68 | 8.74 | 9.06 | 9.07 | 9.02 | 8.70 | 8.69 | 8.68 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 4.87 | 4.74 | 4.75 | 4.93 | 4.99 | 4.81 | 4.33 | 3.99 | 3.66 |
| Personal Rights | 6.39 | 6.60 | 6.39 | 6.39 | 6.39 | 6.39 | 6.60 | 6.39 | 5.63 |

Montenegro

GDP per capita
USD



8 760

GDP per capita
USD PPP



19 170

**Human
Development Index**



0.814

Population
(thousands)



623

| Montenegro Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Montenegro 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 6.18 | 6.49 | 9.26 | 6.37 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 6.18 | 6.37 | 6.62 | 6.91 | 6.92 | 6.90 | 6.48 | 6.49 | 6.31 |
| Personal Safety | 4.99 | 5.47 | 6.37 | 6.13 | 5.89 | 5.65 | 5.41 | 5.49 | 5.73 |
| Access to Education | 7.60 | 7.60 | 7.60 | 8.67 | 8.67 | 8.82 | 7.44 | 7.39 | 6.95 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 4.86 | 4.93 | 5.00 | 5.04 | 5.13 | 5.16 | 5.08 | 5.11 | 4.58 |
| Personal Rights | 7.29 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.78 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 | 7.99 |

North Macedonia

GDP per capita
USD



6 100

GDP per capita
USD PPP



15 710

**Human
Development Index**



0.757

Population
(thousands)



2 077

| N. Macedonia Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | N. Macedonia 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 5.91 | 6.49 | 9.26 | 5.64 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 5.91 | 5.64 | 5.70 | 5.99 | 5.87 | 5.48 | 5.61 | 5.57 | 5.33 |
| Personal Safety | 5.09 | 4.85 | 4.77 | 5.68 | 5.44 | 5.20 | 5.44 | 5.20 | 4.85 |
| Access to Education | 6.34 | 6.31 | 6.31 | 6.29 | 5.92 | 4.97 | 4.96 | 4.95 | 4.93 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 5.63 | 5.01 | 4.70 | 4.74 | 4.64 | 4.24 | 4.54 | 4.37 | 4.30 |
| Personal Rights | 6.60 | 6.39 | 7.00 | 7.25 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 7.75 | 7.25 |

Russia

GDP per capita
USD



11 290

GDP per capita
USD PPP



28 800

**Human
Development Index**



0.816

Population
(thousands)



146 800

| Russia Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Russia 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 4.29 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 4.08 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 4.29 | 4.08 | 3.92 | 3.99 | 4.30 | 3.73 | 4.08 | 4.20 | 4.31 |
| Personal Safety | 1.36 | 0.88 | 0.64 | 0.72 | 1.12 | 1.20 | 2.11 | 2.91 | 3.23 |
| Access to Education | 9.17 | 9.17 | 9.14 | 8.97 | 8.95 | 6.75 | 6.71 | 6.55 | 6.52 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 3.72 | 3.34 | 2.97 | 3.08 | 3.32 | 3.35 | 3.42 | 3.52 | 3.68 |
| Personal Rights | 2.92 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 3.19 | 3.82 | 3.61 | 4.10 | 3.82 | 3.82 |

Serbia

GDP per capita

USD



7 220

GDP per capita

USD PPP



17 550

Human Development Index



0.787

Population

(thousands)



6 993

| Serbia Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Serbia 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 6.43 | 6.49 | 9.26 | 6.38 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 6.43 | 6.38 | 6.33 | 6.32 | 6.23 | 6.13 | 6.09 | 6.04 | 5.93 |
| Personal Safety | 5.25 | 4.27 | 4.11 | 4.53 | 4.37 | 4.13 | 4.21 | 4.13 | 4.13 |
| Access to Education | 7.57 | 7.62 | 7.50 | 6.92 | 6.96 | 6.94 | 6.69 | 6.62 | 6.54 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 5.11 | 5.22 | 5.04 | 4.93 | 4.97 | 4.83 | 4.84 | 4.50 | 4.17 |
| Personal Rights | 7.78 | 8.40 | 8.68 | 8.89 | 8.61 | 8.61 | 8.61 | 8.89 | 8.89 |

Slovakia

GDP per capita
USD



19 580

GDP per capita
USD PPP



35 140

**Human
Development Index**



0.855

Population
(thousands)



5 443

| Slovakia Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Slovakia 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 7.98 | 8.01 | 9.26 | 8.10 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.98 | 8.10 | 8.03 | 8.02 | 8.04 | 8.11 | 7.95 | 7.98 | 7.86 |
| Personal Safety | 7.89 | 8.56 | 8.40 | 8.16 | 7.92 | 8.16 | 7.92 | 8.16 | 7.65 |
| Access to Education | 9.05 | 9.09 | 9.05 | 9.09 | 9.09 | 8.99 | 8.92 | 8.92 | 8.90 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 5.81 | 5.38 | 5.27 | 5.47 | 5.56 | 5.71 | 5.36 | 5.46 | 5.53 |
| Personal Rights | 9.17 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.38 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.38 | 9.38 |

Spain

GDP per capita
USD



30 730

GDP per capita
USD PPP



40 170

**Human
Development Index**



0.891

Population
(thousands)



46 449

| Spain Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Spain 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 7.57 | 7.07 | 9.26 | 8.26 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 7.57 | 8.26 | 8.19 | 8.18 | 8.08 | 8.04 | 7.91 | 7.77 | 7.59 |
| Personal Safety | 7.28 | 7.76 | 7.60 | 7.36 | 7.12 | 6.72 | 6.48 | 6.08 | 5.76 |
| Access to Education | 6.35 | 8.53 | 8.49 | 8.43 | 8.37 | 8.36 | 8.30 | 8.25 | 8.20 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 7.56 | 7.45 | 7.36 | 7.35 | 7.22 | 7.29 | 7.06 | 6.96 | 6.62 |
| Personal Rights | 9.10 | 9.31 | 9.31 | 9.58 | 9.58 | 9.79 | 9.79 | 9.79 | 9.79 |

Sweden

GDP per capita
USD



54 360

GDP per capita
USD PPP



53 650

**Human
Development Index**



0.933

Population
(thousands)



10 230

| Sweden Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Sweden 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 9.03 | 8.66 | 9.26 | 9.18 | - |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Human Rights Index | 9.03 | 9.18 | 9.22 | 9.10 | 9.09 | 9.06 | 9.02 | 9.04 | 9.23 |
| Personal Safety | 7.84 | 8.32 | 8.56 | 8.32 | 8.08 | 8.24 | 8.00 | 8.16 | 8.96 |
| Access to Education | 9.09 | 9.15 | 9.13 | 8.99 | 8.88 | 8.82 | 8.91 | 8.94 | 8.92 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 9.20 | 9.24 | 9.18 | 9.31 | 9.40 | 9.17 | 9.16 | 9.06 | 9.06 |
| Personal Rights | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 9.79 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |

Tajikistan

GDP per capita

USD



830

GDP per capita

USD PPP



3 430

Human Development Index



0.650

Population

(thousands)



9 107

| Tajikistan Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Tajikistan 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 4.15 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 3.98 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 4.15 | 3.98 | 4.09 | 3.88 | 3.92 | 4.03 | 4.12 | 4.01 | 3.94 |
| Personal Safety | 4.45 | 3.97 | 3.81 | 3.89 | 3.65 | 3.41 | 3.65 | 3.41 | 2.83 |
| Access to Education | 7.28 | 7.29 | 7.29 | 6.05 | 6.06 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 6.59 | 6.59 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 3.06 | 2.84 | 2.76 | 2.88 | 2.97 | 3.04 | 2.96 | 2.87 | 2.96 |
| Personal Rights | 1.81 | 1.81 | 2.50 | 2.71 | 2.99 | 2.99 | 3.19 | 3.19 | 3.40 |

Turkey

GDP per capita

USD



9 410

GDP per capita

USD PPP



28 040

Human Development Index



0.791

Population

(thousands)



82 004

| Turkey Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Turkey 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 3.77 | 7.07 | 9.26 | 3.64 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 3.77 | 3.64 | 4.18 | 4.04 | 4.05 | 4.01 | 4.03 | 4.85 | 4.17 |
| Personal Safety | 3.17 | 2.69 | 3.09 | 3.17 | 3.41 | 3.01 | 3.17 | 6.13 | 3.41 |
| Access to Education | 6.28 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 5.66 | 5.04 | 4.86 | 4.67 | 4.71 | 4.61 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 2.71 | 2.19 | 2.29 | 2.40 | 2.33 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 2.25 | 2.35 |

Ukraine

GDP per capita
USD



3 110

GDP per capita
USD PPP



9 290

**Human
Development Index**



0.751

Population
(thousands)



42 037

| Ukraine Score 2019 | Regional Average Score | Best Performer Score | Ukraine 2018 Score | Score Trend |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 5.93 | 5.31 | 9.26 | 5.88 | + |

| | 2019 | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Human Rights Index | 5.93 | 5.88 | 5.69 | 5.51 | 5.99 | 6.10 | 6.44 | 6.60 | 6.85 |
| Personal Safety | 3.65 | 3.25 | 2.43 | 2.35 | 4.91 | 5.15 | 5.89 | 6.13 | 6.29 |
| Access to Education | 8.65 | 8.72 | 8.72 | 8.18 | 8.13 | 8.01 | 8.75 | 8.72 | 8.71 |
| Tolerance and Inclusion | 5.11 | 4.68 | 4.11 | 3.75 | 3.91 | 4.01 | 3.88 | 3.78 | 3.65 |
| Personal Rights | 5.93 | 5.88 | 5.69 | 5.51 | 5.99 | 6.10 | 6.44 | 6.60 | 6.85 |

8. Methodology of the Human Rights Index

Human Rights Index (HRI) has a task to quantify the level of protection of human rights in European countries. Its final score is represented on a 1 – 10 scale, where 1 means that human rights are least protected and 10 that they are most protected.

The Human Rights Index (HRI) scores countries in 4 wide areas:

- 1) Personal Safety
- 2) Education
- 3) Tolerance and Inclusion
- 4) Personal Rights

Each of these sub-indexes consists of several variables, whose values have been transformed to represent a 1 -10 scale. Apart from one variable (LGBT Rights), all the data were taken from other reputable sources that are in public domain. In that case, any potential bias stemming from the authors was minimized, while it is also possible to cross check the HRI data. The total number of variables used to construct the HRI is 11.

Personal safety

- Societal safety and security (Fragile State Index, Fund for Peace)

10 - Value

- Human trafficking (Trafficking in Persons Report, US Department of State)

Tier 1 = 10, Tier 2 = 6.66; Tier 2 Watch List = 3.33; Tier 3 = 0

Access to Education

- Education Index (Human Development Index, UNDP)

Value * 10

- Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate (Global Competitiveness Report, World Economic Forum)

Value / 10; if Value larger than 100, then 10.

- Inequality of Attainment of Education (Human Development Index, UNDP)

$(\text{Max Value} - \text{Value}) / (\text{Max Value} - \text{Min Value}) * 10$; Max=40, Min= 1.4

Tolerance and Inclusion

- Group Grievances (Fragile State Index, Fund for Peace)

10 - Value

- LGBT rights (Qualitative analysis of LGBT legislation, FNF)

Value / 14 * 10

- Equality of Women (Gender Inequality Index, Human Development Index, UNDP)

$(\text{Max Value} - \text{Value}) / (\text{Max Value} - \text{Min Value}) * 10$;
Max=0.66, Min= 0.016

Personal Rights

- Personal Autonomy (Freedom in the World, Freedomhouse)

Value / 16 * 10

- Freedom of Expression (Freedom in the World, Freedomhouse)

Value / 16 * 10

- Freedom of Assembly (Freedom in the World, Freedomhouse)

Value / 12 * 10

The HRI has compiled data from 2010 – 2019 for almost all European and Central Asian countries: out of these, only Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan remain unscored due to data limitations. In total, there are 45 countries that are currently covered by the Human Rights Index.

9. Acknowledgement

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