

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A.—NOTES ON PREPARATION OF THE COUNTRY REPORTS

The annual *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices* are based on information available from a wide variety of sources, including U.S. and foreign government officials, victims of human rights abuse, academic and congressional studies, and reports from the press, international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations (NGO's) concerned with human rights. We find particularly helpful, and make reference in the reports to, the role of NGO's, ranging from groups within a single country to those that concern themselves with human rights worldwide. While much of the information that we use is already public, information on particular abuses frequently cannot be attributed, for obvious reasons, to specific sources.

By law we must submit the Country Reports to Congress by February 25. To comply with this requirement, we provide guidance to U.S. diplomatic missions in July for submission of draft reports in September and October, which we update at year's end as necessary. Other offices in the Department of State provide contributions, and the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor prepares a final draft. Because of the preparation time required, it is possible that yearend developments may not be reflected fully. We make every effort to include reference to major events or significant changes in trends.

We have attempted to make the reports as comprehensive, objective, and uniform as possible in both scope and quality of coverage. We have paid particular attention to attaining a high standard of consistency in the reports despite the multiplicity of sources and the obvious problems associated with varying degrees of access to information, structural differences in political and social systems, and differing trends in world opinion regarding human rights practices in specific countries.

Evaluating the credibility of reports of human rights abuses often is difficult. With the exception of some terrorist organizations, most opposition groups and certainly most governments deny that they commit human rights abuses and usually go to great lengths to conceal any evidence of such acts. There are often few eyewitnesses to specific abuses, and they frequently are intimidated or otherwise prevented from reporting what they know. On the other hand, individuals and groups opposed to a particular government sometimes have powerful incentives to exaggerate or fabricate abuses, and some governments similarly distort or exaggerate abuses attributed to opposition groups. We have made every effort to identify those groups, for example, government forces or terrorists, that are believed, based on all the evidence available, to have committed human rights abuses. Where credible evidence is lacking, we have tried to indicate why it is not available. Many governments that profess to oppose human rights abuses in fact secretly order or tacitly condone them or simply lack the will or the ability to control those responsible for them. Consequently, in judging a government's policy, the reports look beyond statements of policy or intent and examine what a government has done to prevent human rights abuses, including the extent to which it investigates, brings to trial, and appropriately punishes those who commit such abuses.

To increase uniformity, the introduction of each country's report contains a brief setting that provides the context for reviewing its human rights performance. A description of the political framework and the role of security agencies in human rights is followed by a brief paragraph on the economy. The introduction concludes with an overview of human rights developments during the calendar year that mentions specific areas (for example, torture, freedom of speech and of the press, discrimination) where abuses and problems occurred.

We have continued the effort from previous years to expand coverage of human rights problems affecting women, children, persons with disabilities, and indigenous people in the reports. The appropriate section of each country report discusses any abuses that are targeted specifically against women (for example, rape or other violence perpetrated by governmental or organized opposition forces, or discriminatory

laws or regulations). In Section 5, we discuss socioeconomic discrimination; societal violence against women, children, persons with disabilities, or ethnic minorities; and the efforts, if any, of governments to combat these problems.

The following notes on specific section headings in each country report are not meant to be comprehensive descriptions of each subject but to provide an overview of the key issues covered and to show the overall organization of subjects:

Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life.—Includes killings in which there is evidence of government involvement without due process of law or of political motivation by government or by opposition groups. Also covers extrajudicial killings (for example, the deliberate, illegal, or excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the State), as well as killings committed by police or security forces that resulted in the unintended death of persons without due process of law (for example, mistargeted bombing or shelling or killing of bystanders). Excludes combat deaths and killings by common criminals, if the likelihood of political motivation can be ruled out (see also “Internal Conflicts” below). Although mentioned briefly here, deaths in detention due to official negligence are covered in detail in the section on “Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment”.

Disappearance.—Covers cases in which political motivation appears likely and in which the victims have not been found or perpetrators have not been identified. Cases eventually classed as political killings in which the bodies of those missing are discovered also are covered in the above section, while those eventually identified as arrest or detention may be covered under “Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile.”

Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.—Defines torture as an extremely severe form of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, committed by or at the instigation of government forces or opposition groups, with specific intent of causing extremely severe pain or suffering, whether mental or physical. Concentrates discussion on actual practices, not on whether they fit any precise definition, and includes use of physical and other force that may fall short of torture but which is cruel, inhuman, or degrading. Covers prison conditions, including information based on international standards, and deaths in prison due to negligence by government officials.

Arbitrary Arrest, Detention, or Exile.—Covers cases in which detainees, including political detainees, are held in official custody without being charged or, if charged, are denied a public preliminary judicial hearing within a reasonable period. Also discusses whether, and under what circumstances, governments exile citizens.

Denial of Fair Public Trial.—Describes briefly the court system and evaluates whether there is an independent judiciary and whether trials are both fair and public (failure to hold any trial is noted in the section above). Includes discussion of “political prisoners” (political detainees are covered above), defined as those convicted and imprisoned essentially for political beliefs or nonviolent acts of dissent or expression, regardless of the actual legal charge.

Arbitrary Interference with Privacy, Family, Home, or Correspondence.—Discusses the “passive” right of the individual to noninterference by the State. Includes the right to receive foreign publications, for example, while the right to publish is discussed under “Freedom of Speech and Press”. Includes the right to be free from coercive population control measures, including coerced abortion and involuntary sterilization but does not include cultural or traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation, which are addressed in Section 5.

Use of Excessive Force and Violations of Humanitarian Law in Internal Conflicts.—An optional section for use in describing abuses that occur in countries experiencing significant internal armed conflict. Includes indiscriminate, nonselective killings arising from excessive use of force, for example, by police in putting down demonstrations, or by the shelling of villages (deliberate, targeted killing is discussed in the section on “Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life”). Also includes abuses against civilian noncombatants. For countries where use of this section would be inappropriate, that is, where there is no significant internal conflict, lethal use of excessive force by security forces is discussed in the section on “Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life”; nonlethal excessive force is discussed in the section on “Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment”.

Freedom of Speech and Press.—Evaluates whether these freedoms exist and describes any direct or indirect restrictions. Includes discussion of academic freedom.

Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association.—Evaluates the ability of individuals and groups (including political parties) to exercise these freedoms. Includes the ability of trade associations, professional bodies, and similar groups to maintain relations or affiliate with recognized international bodies in their fields. The right of

labor to associate, organize, and bargain collectively is discussed under the section on "Worker Rights" (see Appendix B).

Freedom of Religion.—Discusses whether the Constitution or laws provide for the right of citizens of any religious belief to worship free of government interference and whether the government generally respects that right. Includes the freedom to publish religious documents in foreign languages; addresses the treatment of foreign clergy and whether religious belief or lack thereof affects membership in a ruling party, a career in government, or ability to obtain services and privileges available to other citizens.

Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration, and Repatriation.—Includes discussion of forced resettlement; "refugees" may refer to persons displaced by civil strife or natural disaster as well as persons who are "refugees" within the meaning of the Refugee Act of 1980, that is, persons with a "well-founded fear of persecution" in their country of origin or, if stateless, in their country of habitual residence, on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Respect for Political Rights: The Right of Citizens to Change Their Government.—Discusses the extent to which citizens have freedom of political choice and have the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them. Assesses whether elections are free and fair.

Governmental Attitude Regarding International and Nongovernmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights.—Discusses whether the government permits the free functioning of local human rights groups (including the right to investigate and publish their findings on alleged human rights abuses) and whether they are subject to reprisal by government or other forces. Also discusses whether the government grants access to and cooperates with outside entities (including foreign human rights organizations, international organizations, and foreign governments) interested in human rights developments in the country.

Discrimination Based on Race, Sex, Religion, Disability, Language, or Social Status.—Contains a subheading on Women, Children, and Persons with Disabilities. As appropriate also includes subheadings on Indigenous People, Religious Minorities, and National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities. Discrimination against other groups is discussed in the introductory paragraph(s) of the section. Addresses discrimination and abuses not discussed elsewhere in the report, focusing on laws, regulations, or state practices that are inconsistent with equal access to housing, employment, education, health care, or other governmental benefits for members of specific groups. (Abuses by government or opposition forces, such as killing, torture and other violence, or restriction of voting rights or free speech targeted against specific groups would be discussed under the appropriate preceding sections.) Discusses societal violence against women, e.g., "dowry deaths," "honor killings," wife beating, rape, female genital mutilation, and government tolerance of such under the subheading on women. Discusses the extent to which the law provides for, and the government enforces, equality of economic opportunity for women. Discusses violence or other abuse against children under that subheading. Discusses the extent to which persons with disabilities, including persons with mental illness, are subject to discrimination in, among other things, employment, education, and the provision of other government services.

Worker Rights.—See Appendix B.

APPENDIX B.—REPORTING ON WORKER RIGHTS

The 1984 Generalized System of Preferences Renewal Act requires reporting on worker rights in GSP beneficiary countries. It states that internationally recognized worker rights include: “(A) the right of association; (B) the right to organize and bargain collectively; (C) a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor; (D) a minimum age for the employment of children; and (E) acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.” All five aspects of worker rights are discussed in each country report under the section heading “Worker Rights.” An additional subsection, listed as (F), addresses trafficking in persons. The discussion of worker rights considers not only laws and regulations but also their practical implementation and takes into account the following additional guidelines:

A. “The right of association” has been defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO) to include the right of workers and employers to establish and join organizations of their own choosing without previous authorization; to draw up their own constitutions and rules, elect their representatives, and formulate their programs; to join in confederations and affiliate with international organizations; and to be protected against dissolution or suspension by administrative authority.

The right of association includes the right of workers to strike. While strikes may be restricted in essential services, the interruption of which would endanger the life, personal safety, or health of a significant portion of the population, and in the public sector, these restrictions must be offset by adequate safeguards for the interests of the workers concerned (for example, mechanisms for mediation and arbitration, due process, and the right to judicial review of legal actions). Reporting on restrictions on the ability of workers to strike generally includes information on any procedures that may exist for safeguarding workers’ interests.

B. “The right to organize and bargain collectively” includes the right of workers to be represented in negotiating the prevention and settlement of disputes with employers, the right to protection against interference, and the right to protection against acts of antiunion discrimination. Governments should promote mechanisms for voluntary negotiations between employers and workers and their organizations. Coverage of the right to organize and bargain collectively includes a review of the extent to which collective bargaining takes place and the extent to which unions, both in law and practice, effectively are protected against antiunion discrimination.

C. “Forced or compulsory labor” is defined as work or service exacted under the menace of penalty and for which a person has not volunteered. “Work or service” does not apply where obligations are imposed to undergo education or training. “Menace of penalty” includes loss of rights or privileges as well as penal sanctions. The ILO has exempted the following from its definition of forced labor: compulsory military service, normal civic obligations, certain forms of prison labor, emergencies, and minor communal services. Forced labor should not be used as a means of: (1) mobilizing and using labor for purposes of economic development; (2) racial, social, national, or religious discrimination; (3) political coercion or education, or as a punishment for holding or expressing political or ideological views opposed to the established political, social, or economic system; (4) labor discipline; or (5) as a punishment for having participated in strikes. Constitutional provisions concerning the obligation of citizens to work do not violate this right so long as they do not take the form of legal obligations enforced by sanctions and are consistent with the principle of “freely chosen employment.”

D. “Minimum age for employment of children” concerns the effective abolition of child labor by raising the minimum age for employment to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young people. ILO Convention 182 on the “worst forms of child labor”, which had been ratified by 113 countries by the end of the year, identifies anyone under the age of 18 as a child and specifies certain types of employment as “the worst forms of child labor”. These worst forms of labor include slavery, debt bondage, forced labor, forced recruitment into armed conflict, child prostitution and pornography, involvement in illicit activity such as drug production or trafficking, and “work which, by its nature, or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals or children.” ILO Convention 182 permits the employment of children between the ages of 16 and 18 in what the convention describes as an “unhealthy environment,” if adequate protective measures have been taken.

E. “Acceptable conditions of work” refers to the establishment and maintenance of mechanisms, adapted to national conditions, that provide for minimum working standards, that is: wages that provide a decent living for workers and their families; working hours that do not exceed 48 hours per week, with a full 24-hour rest day; a specified number of annual paid leave days; and minimum conditions for the pro-

tection of the safety and health of workers. Differences in the levels of economic development are taken into account in the formulation of internationally recognized labor standards. For example, many ILO standards concerning working conditions permit flexibility in their scope and coverage. They also may permit governments a wide choice in their implementation, including progressive implementation, by enabling them to accept a standard in part or subject to specified exceptions. Governments are expected to take steps over time to achieve the higher levels specified in such standards. However, this flexibility applies only to internationally recognized standards concerning working conditions. The ILO permits no flexibility in the acceptance of the basic human rights standards, that is, freedom of association, the right to organize and bargain collectively, the prohibition of forced labor, and the absence of discrimination.

F. "Trafficking in persons" is defined as all acts involving the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person (man, woman, or child) for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery. Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age. Reporting describes any legal prohibitions against trafficking; the extent to which the government enforces these prohibitions; the extent and nature of trafficking in persons to, from, or within the country, other geographic regions or countries affected by the traffic; the participation, facilitation, involvement or complicity of any government agents in trafficking; and aid or protection available to victims.

APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

COUNTRY	1 Slavery	2 ILO Convention 29	3 ILO Convention 87	4 Genocide	5 ILO Convention 98	6 Prisoners of War	7 Civilians in War	8 Traffic in Persons	9 European HR Conv.	10 Pol. Rights of Women	11 Suppl. Slavery Conv.	12 ILO Convention 105	13 Racial Discrimination	14 Civil and Pol. Rights	15 Econ/Soc/Cul. Rights	16 UN Refugee Convention	17 UN Refugee Protocol	18 American HR Conv.	19 ILO Convention 138	20 Geneva Protocol I	21 Geneva Protocol II	22 Disc. Against Women	23 Torture	24 Rights of the Child
Afghanistan	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Albania *	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Algeria	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Andorra						P	P		P															
Angola		P	P	P	P	P	P		P					P	P	P	P							
Antigua & Barbuda	P	P	P	P	P	P			1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Argentina		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
Armenia					P	P		S																
Australia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Austria	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Azerbaijan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S						P	P	P	P							
Bahamas	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Bahrain	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Bangladesh	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Barbados	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
Belarus	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Belgium	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Belize	1	P	P	P	P	P					1	P	P	P	S	P	P							
Benin	2	P	P		P	P						P	P	P	P	P	P							
Bhutan *						P	P						S										P	P
Bolivia	P	P	S	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
Bosnia & Herz.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Botswana	1	P	P	P	P	P				1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Brazil	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Brunei *	1					P					1													
Bulgaria	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Burkina Faso		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P							
Burma	P	P	P	P	P	P	S		S														P	P
Burundi		P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P							
Cambodia		P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Cameroon	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P							
Canada	P	P	P		P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Cape Verde		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P							
Cent. African Rep.	2	P	P		P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
Chad		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P							
Chile	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							
China				P		P			P			P	S	P	P	P	P							
Hong Kong	P			P					P			P												
Macau to 12-19-99				P			P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P							
Macau from 12-20-99				P								P												
China (Taiwan only) *	P			P					P	P		P	S	S										

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Colombia	S	P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Comoros		P	P		P	P	P					P	S							P	P	P	S	P	
Congo Dem. Rep. of		P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Congo, Republic of	2	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Costa Rica		P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cote D'Ivoire	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Croatia		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cuba		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Cyprus		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Czech Republic	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Denmark		P	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Djibouti		P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P					P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Dominica		P	P	P		P	P			1	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Dom Republic		P	P	S	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	S	P	P
Ecuador		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Egypt		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
El Salvador		P		P	P				S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Equatorial Guinea		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Eritrea		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P								
Estonia	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Ethiopia		P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Fiji		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P								P
Finland		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
France		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Gabon		P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P								P
Gambia	1	P	P	P	P	P	P				1	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	S	P	P
Georgia		P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P								P
Germany		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Ghana	2	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P								P
Greece		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Grenada	1	P	P	1	P	P	P			1	1	P	S	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Guatemala		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Guinea		P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P								P
Guinea-Bissau		P			P	P	P					P	S	S	P	P	P							S	P
Guyana	1	P	P		P	P	P				1	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P
Haiti	2	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							P	P
Holy See								P					P			P	P								P
Honduras		P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Hungary		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P

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Iceland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
India	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Indonesia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Iran	S	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	P	P	P	P	P
Iraq	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Ireland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Israel	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Italy	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Jamaica	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Japan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Jordan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kazakhstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kenya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kiribati *	1				P	P			1	1			1	1		1								P
Korea, Dem.Rep. of*				P	P	P						P	P					P		P	P	P	P	P
Korea, Rep. of				P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kuwait	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Kyrgyzstan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Laos	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P		P	S	S	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Latvia	2		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Lebanon	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Lesotho	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Liberia	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	S	S	P	P	S	S	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Libya	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Liechtenstein *				P	P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Lithuania	S	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Luxembourg	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Macedonia, F.Y.R.O.	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Madagascar	P	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	S	P	P
Malawi	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Malaysia	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P									P		P	P	P	P	P
Maldives *				P	P	P						P							P	P	P	P	P	P
Mali	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Malta	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Marshall Islands *																								P
Mauritania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P		P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mauritius	P	P		P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mexico	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Micronesia *					P	P													P	P				P

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APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—Continued

COUNTRY	1 Slavery	2 ILO Convention 29	3 ILO Convention 87	4 Genocide	5 ILO Convention 98	6 Prisoners of War	7 Civilians in War	8 Traffic in Persons	9 European HR Conv.	10 Pol. Rights of Women	11 Suppl. Slavery Conv.	12 ILO Convention 105	13 Racial Discrimination	14 Civil and Pol. Rights	15 Econ/Soc/Cul. Rights	16 UN Refugee Convention	17 UN Refugee Protocol	18 American HR Conv.	19 ILO Convention 138	20 Geneva Protocol I	21 Geneva Protocol II	22 Disc. Against Women	23 Torture	24 Rights of the Child
Moldova	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Monaco *	P			P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P
Mongolia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P
Morocco	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P			P	S	S	P	P	P
Mozambique			P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P		P				P	P	P	P	P
Namibia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P
Nauru *																							S	P
Nepal	P	P		P	P	P	P			P	P		P	P	P				P			P	P	P
Netherlands	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
New Zealand	P	P		P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Nicaragua	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	S	P
Niger	P	P		P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Nigeria	P	P	P		P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P
Niue																								P
Norway	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Oman *				P	P															P	P			P
Pakistan	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P								S	S	P		P
Palau					P	P														P	P			P
Panama	S	P	P	P	P	P						P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Papua New Guinea	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P		P	P	P				P					P
Paraguay		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Peru		P	P	P	P	P	P			P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	P	P	P	P	P
Philippines	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	S	P	P	P	P
Poland	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Portugal	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Qatar		P			P	P						P								P				P
Romania	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Russia	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Rwanda		P	P	P	P	P						P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P		P
Samoa *					P	P														P	P			P
San Marino		P	P		P	P	P			P	P	S	P	P					P	P	P			P
Sao Tome & Principe				P	P	P						S	S	S	P	P			P	P	S	S	P	P
Saudi Arabia	P	P		P	P	P				P	P	P											P	P
Senegal	2	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Seychelles	2	P	P	P	P	P	P			1	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Sierra Leone	P	P		P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P
Singapore		P		P	P	P	P			P												P		P

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APPENDIX C.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS—Continued

COUNTRY	1 Slavery	2 ILO Convention 29	3 ILO Convention 87	4 Genocide	5 ILO Convention 98	6 Prisoners of War	7 Civilians in War	8 Traffic in Persons	9 European HR Conv.	10 Pol. Rights of Women	11 Suppl. Slavery Conv.	12 ILO Convention 105	13 Racial Discrimination	14 Civil and Pol. Rights	15 Econ/Soc/Cul. Rights	16 UN Refugee Convention	17 UN Refugee Protocol	18 American HR Conv.	19 ILO Convention 138	20 Geneva Protocol I	21 Geneva Protocol II	22 Disc. Against Women	23 Torture	24 Rights of the Child
Slovak Republic	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Slovenia		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Solomon Islands	P	P									P	1	1	P	P				P	P				P
Somalia							P	P					P	P	P	P								P
South Africa *	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		S			P	P	P	S	P		P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Spain		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P								P
Sri Lanka	P	P	P	P	P	P	P				P		P	P	P									P
St. Kitts & Nevis *	1	P	P		P	P	P		1	1	P					P								P
St. Lucia	P	P	1	P	P	P			1	P	P										P	P	P	P
St. Vincent *	P	P	P	P	P	P				P	P	P	P	P	P									P
Sudan	P	P									P	P	P	P	P	P							S	P
Suriname	2	P	P		P	P	P		1	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P							P
Swaziland	1	P	P		P	P	P			P	1	P	P											P
Sweden		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P									P
Switzerland	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P								P
Syria		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P									P
Tajikistan *		P	P	P	P	P	P		P			P	P	P	P	P								P
Tanzania		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Thailand		P									P		P	P	P									P
Togo	2	P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Tonga *	1		P						1	1	1	P												P
Trinidad & Tobago		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P	P							P
Tunisia		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Turkey		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	S	S	S	P	P									P
Turkmenistan		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Tuvalu *	1								1	1		1	P	P										P
Uganda		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Ukraine		P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P										P
United Arab Emir.												P	P											P
United Kingdom		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
United States		P										P	P	P	S			S	S	S	S	S	S	P
Uruguay	S	P	P	P	P	P	P			S	P	P	P	P	P	P								P
Uzbekistan		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P									P
Vanuatu *									1															P
Venezuela		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P			P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Vietnam *	P			P	P	P							P	P	P									P
Yemen		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Yugoslavia		P	P	P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Zambia		P	P		P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P
Zimbabwe	1	P		P	P	P	P					P	P	P	P	P								P

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APPENDIX D.—INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

- 1)—Convention to Suppress the Slave Trade and Slavery of September 25, 1926, as amended by the Protocol of December 7, 1953.
 - 2)—Convention Concerning Forced Labor of June 28, 1930 (ILO Convention 29).
 - 3)—Convention Concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize of July 9, 1948 (ILO Convention 87).
 - 4)—Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9, 1948.
 - 5)—Convention Concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organize and Bargain Collectively of July 1, 1949 (ILO Convention 98).
 - 6)—Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War of August 12, 1949.
 - 7)—Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of August 12, 1949.
 - 8)—Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of March 21, 1950.
 - 9)—European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of November 4, 1950.
 - 10)—Convention on the Political Rights of Women of March 31, 1953.
 - 11)—Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of September 7, 1956.
 - 12)—Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor of June 25, 1957 (ILO Convention 105).
 - 13)—International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination of December 21, 1965.
 - 14)—International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966.
 - 15)—International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of December 16, 1966.
 - 16)—Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951.
 - 17)—Protocol Relating to the Status Of Refugees of January 31, 1967.
 - 18)—American Convention on Human Rights of November 22, 1969.
 - 19)—Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment of June 26, 1973 (ILO Convention 138).
 - 20)—Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), of June 8, 1977.
 - 21)—Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), of June 8, 1977.
 - 22)—Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of December 18, 1979.
 - 23)—Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of December 10, 1984.
 - 24)—Convention on the Rights of the Child of November 20, 1989.
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APPENDIX E.1—SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: FY 2000 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

[BA \$ thousands]

	DA/DFA	CSD	ESF	IMET	FSA	SEED	INCLE ²	MRA	NADR	Export Control	ATA	CT	Peace Corps	FMF	PKO	Total
<i>Regional Allocations:</i>																
Africa																
Angola, Luanda	5,096	4,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,096	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,092
Benin, Cotonou	3,826	10,058	—	356	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,950	—	—	16,190
Botswana, Gaborone	—	—	—	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,915	—	—	1,915
Cameroon, Yaounde	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,923	—	—	3,112
Cape Verde, Praia	—	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,159	—	—	1,282
Central African Repub- lic, Bangui	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
Chad, N'Djamena	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	622	—	—	—	—	—	—	722
Congo, Democratic Republic of the, Kinshasa	830	8,980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,810
Cote D'Ivoire, Abidjan ...	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	1,600	—	1,600	—	2,731	—	—	4,353
Djibouti, Djibouti	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	746	—	—	—	—	—	—	909
Eritrea, Asmara	4,694	4,133	—	27	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,354
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa ..	12,439	27,299	—	152	—	—	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,140
Gabon, Libreville	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,460	—	—	2,507
Gambia, The, Banjul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,509	—	—	1,509
Ghana, Accra	22,381	15,220	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,728	—	—	40,779
Guinea, Conakry	8,634	9,930	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,548	—	—	21,291
Guinea-Bissau, Bissau ..	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	99	—	—	—	173	—	—	294
Kenya, Nairobi	21,503	8,370	—	422	—	—	—	—	37	—	37	—	3,520	—	—	33,852
Lesotho, Maseru	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,957	—	—	2,043
Liberia, Monrovia	4,140	2,552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,692
Madagascar, Antananarivo	12,916	4,050	—	160	—	—	—	—	494	—	494	—	1,914	—	—	19,534
Malawi, Lilongwe	19,048	11,356	—	345	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,716	—	—	32,465
Mali, Bamako	22,370	12,876	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,576	—	—	38,092
Mauritania, Nouakchott ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	461	—	—	—	1,539	—	—	2,000
Mauritius, Port Louis	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
Mozambique, Maputo ...	37,569	11,450	—	178	—	—	—	—	3,840	—	—	—	1,212	—	—	54,249

3102

Namibia, Windhoek	7,237	4,002	—	175	—	—	—	—	485	—	—	—	2,285	—	—	14,184
Niger, Niamey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,173	—	—	2,173
Nigeria, Lagos	20,500	17,000	20,000	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	68,025
Rwanda, Kigali	9,820	6,300	—	164	—	—	—	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,569
Sao Tome, Principe	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Senegal, Dakar	17,153	6,400	—	764	—	—	—	—	55	—	55	—	2,762	—	—	27,134
Seychelles, Victoria	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
Sierra Leone, Freetown	—	500	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Somalia, Mogadishu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400
South Africa, Pretoria	32,979	13,188	—	904	—	—	—	—	1,133	—	1,133	—	2,284	—	—	50,488
Swaziland, Mbabane	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105
Tanzania, Dar es Salaam	14,322	9,500	—	167	—	—	—	—	89	—	89	—	2,206	—	—	26,284
Togo, Lome	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,683	—	—	1,683
Uganda, Kampala	29,544	19,468	—	247	—	—	—	—	18	—	18	—	276	—	—	49,553
Zambia, Lusaka	16,000	15,228	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,432	—	—	33,797
Zimbabwe, Harare	6,926	5,200	—	286	—	—	—	—	1,152	—	—	—	1,710	—	—	15,274
REDSO/ESA/GHAI	17,360	6,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,260
PEGO/ATRIP	12,004	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,004
Sahel Regional	8,085	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,285
West Africa Regional	7,200	9,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,100
SADC/ISA	23,907	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,907
Other AFR Regional	38,650	35,838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,488
Education for Development and Democracy (EDDI)	9,855	200	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,055
Africa Regional Democracy Fund (ARDF)	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI)	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Africa Regional Peacekeeping (ARP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,654	16,654
Africa Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	20,000
East Africa Regional Fund (EARF)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Safe Skies for Africa Initiative (SSK)	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000
Countries in Transition Fund (CIT)	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000

APPENDIX E.1—SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: FY 2000 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[BA \$ thousands]

	DA/DFA	CSD	ESF	IMET	FSA	SEED	INCLE ²	MRA	NADR	Export Control	ATA	CT	Peace Corps	FMF	PKO	Total
Regional ATA Training—Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Migration/Refugee Assistance—Africa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,127
Total, Africa	446,988	280,998	62,500	7,543	—	—	—	177,127	16,362	—	3,426	—	52,341	10,000	36,654	1,090,513
<i>Regional Allocations:</i>																
East Asia & Pacific																
Burma, Rangoon	—	3,000	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500
Cambodia, Phnom Penh	—	3,550	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,580	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,130
China, Beijing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,458	—	—	1,458
Fiji, Suva	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—	79	—	79	—	—	—	—	157
Indonesia, Jakarta	53,050	18,950	23,000	—	—	—	—	—	197	—	197	—	—	—	—	95,197
Laos, Vientiane	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	1,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,486
Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	740
Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar	—	—	6,000	512	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,578	—	—	14,090
Papua New Guinea, Port Moresby	—	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,441	—	—	1,618
Philippines, Manila	22,500	7,200	—	1,415	—	—	—	—	3,258	—	1,258	2,000	1,738	1,437	—	37,548
Samoa, Apia	—	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,242	—	—	1,327
Solomon Islands, Honiara	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	991	—	—	1,044
Thailand, Bangkok	—	—	—	1,730	—	—	3,000	—	2,370	—	1,150	—	1,198	—	—	8,298
Vanuatu, Republic of, Port-Vila	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,251	—	—	1,314
Viet-Nam, Hanoi	1,250	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,750
Other Asia Regional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia (AERA)	11,750	1,000	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,750

East Asia and Pacific Environment Initiatives	15,000	—	3,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,500
Asia Regional Democracy Fund (Asia RDF)	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
South Pacific Multilateral Fisheries Treaty	—	—	14,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,000
Regional Security Migration/Refugee Assistance—East Asia & Pacific	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
East Timor	—	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	33,500
China NGO (Tibetan Culture)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional Women's Issues	—	—	2,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
Regional—KEDO	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,307	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,307
Regional ATA Training—East Asia & Pacific	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,055	—	—	1,055
Micronesia & Palau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,609	—	—	1,609
Tonga	—	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,114	—	—	1,217
Total, East Asia & Pacific	103,550	35,200	95,750	4,956	6,000	—	7,000	14,485	66,277	—	2,684	2,000	14,675	1,437	8,500	357,830
<i>Regional Allocations:</i>																
Russia & Independent States																
Armenia, Yerevan	—	—	—	—	102,550	—	—	—	300	—	—	—	1,418	—	—	104,268
Azerbaijan, Baku	—	—	—	—	31,968	—	—	—	607	100	7	—	—	—	—	32,575
Belarus, Minsk	—	—	—	—	8,489	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,489
Georgia, Tbilisi	—	—	—	409	108,533	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	318	3,000	—	112,287
Kazakhstan, Almaty	—	—	—	567	44,826	—	—	—	1,081	1,050	31	—	2,186	1,500	—	50,160
Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek	—	—	—	358	30,064	—	—	—	385	—	385	—	1,246	1,000	—	33,053
Moldova, Chisinau	—	—	—	487	50,436	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	1,654	1,250	—	53,877
Russia, Moscow	—	—	—	717	186,631	—	—	—	4,125	4,125	—	—	3,898	—	—	195,371

APPENDIX E.1—SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: FY 2000 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[BA \$ thousands]

	DA/DFA	CSD	ESF	IMET	FSA	SEED	INCLE ²	MRA	NADR	Export Control	ATA	CT	Peace Corps	FMF	PKO	Total
Tajikistan, Dushanbe	—	—	—	—	9,926	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	9,976
Turkmenistan, Ashgabat	—	—	—	313	6,195	—	—	—	235	235	—	—	1,360	600	—	8,703
Ukraine, Kiev	—	—	—	1,338	174,154	—	—	—	1,256	1,090	166	—	2,739	3,250	—	182,737
Uzbekistan, Tashkent ...	—	—	—	547	20,042	—	—	—	63	—	63	—	1,724	1,750	—	24,126
Regional Export Control	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300	300	—	—	—	—	—	300
Regional FSA	—	—	—	—	55,998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55,998
Regional ATA Training—Russia & NIS ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Russia & the Independent States	—	—	—	4,736	829,812	—	—	—	8,479	7,000	652	—	16,543	12,350	—	871,920
<i>Regional Allocations:</i>																
Europe																
Albania, Tirana	—	—	—	646	—	32,000	—	—	1,135	—	1,135	—	—	1,600	—	35,381
Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo	—	—	—	601	—	100,000	—	—	405	—	405	—	—	—	51,271	152,277
Bulgaria, Sofia	—	—	—	1,000	—	32,000	—	—	560	560	—	—	1,785	4,800	—	40,145
Croatia, Zagreb	—	—	—	514	—	36,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000	—	40,714
Cyprus, Nicosia	—	—	14,950	—	—	—	—	—	1,576	310	1,266	—	—	—	—	16,526
Czech Republic, Prague	—	—	—	1,441	—	—	—	—	1,335	540	795	—	—	6,000	—	8,776
Estonia, Tallinn	—	—	—	789	—	—	—	—	565	265	—	—	664	4,000	—	6,018
Greece, Athens	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	40
Hungary, Budapest	—	—	—	1,398	—	—	—	—	430	430	—	—	—	6,000	—	7,828
Ireland, Dublin	—	—	23,525	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,525
Latvia, Riga	—	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	420	420	—	—	997	4,000	—	6,166
Lithuania, Vilnius	—	—	—	750	—	—	—	—	730	730	—	—	996	4,400	—	6,876
Macedonia, Skopje	—	—	—	504	—	30,000	—	—	1,263	335	928	—	810	—	—	32,577
Malta, Valletta	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	375	375	—	—	—	450	—	925
Poland, Warsaw	—	—	—	1,670	—	—	—	—	1,751	890	861	—	2,100	8,000	—	13,521
Portugal, Lisbon	—	—	—	656	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	656
Romania, Bucharest	—	—	—	1,093	—	35,000	—	—	505	505	—	—	2,128	6,000	—	44,726

Slovakia, Bratislava	—	—	—	633	—	—	—	—	200	200	—	—	1,528	2,600	—	4,961
Slovenia, Ljubljana	—	—	—	579	—	—	—	—	375	375	—	—	—	2,000	—	2,954
Turkey, Ankara	—	—	—	1,554	—	—	48	—	872	—	872	—	—	—	—	2,474
Yugoslavia, Belgrade (Serbia)	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000
OSCE Regional	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partnership for Peace ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional ESF	—	—	21,139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,139
Regional SEED	—	—	—	—	—	85,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,470
Kosovo	—	—	—	—	—	164,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,375	198,175
Montenegro	—	—	—	—	—	42,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,500
Regional ATA Train- ing—Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Migration/Refugee Assistance—Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,329
Total, Europe	—	—	59,614	14,702	—	582,970	48	171,329	12,512	5,935	6,277	—	11,008	53,850	84,646	990,679
<i>Regional Allocations:</i>																
Near East																
Algeria, Algiers	—	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	146	—	146	—	—	—	—	261
Bahrain, Manama	—	—	—	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216
Egypt, Cairo	—	—	727,267	1,006	—	—	—	—	909	—	909	—	—	1,300,000	—	2,029,182
Egypt Supplemental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	25,000
Israel, Tel Aviv	—	—	949,056	—	—	—	—	60,000	57	—	57	—	—	1,920,000	—	2,929,113
Israel—Wye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,200,000	—	1,200,000
Jordan, Amman	—	—	149,500	1,679	—	—	—	—	2,241	—	730	—	1,535	150,000	—	304,955
Jordan—Wye	—	—	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,715	—	124,715
Kuwait, Kuwait City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	—	—	—	—	35
Lebanon, Beirut	—	—	15,000	582	—	—	—	—	1,282	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,864
Morocco, Rabat	7,250	3,000	—	904	—	—	—	—	531	—	531	—	2,271	1,500	—	15,456
Oman, Muscat	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	2,683	—	1,666	—	—	—	—	2,913
Tunisia, Tunis	—	—	—	906	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	3,906
UAE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	930	15	915	—	—	—	—	930
Yemen, Sanaa	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	2,183	—	947	—	—	—	—	2,308
Migration/Refugee Assistance—Near East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,250

APPENDIX E.1—SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: FY 2000 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[BA \$ thousands]

	DA/DFA	CSD	ESF	IMET	FSA	SEED	INCLE ²	MRA	NADR	Export Control	ATA	CT	Peace Corps	FMF	PKO	Total
Multinational Force and Observers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,902	15,902
Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	450
North Africa Trade and Investment	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Regional ATA Training—Near East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	140	—	—	—	—	140
Middle East Democracy Fund (MERDF)	—	—	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000
Iraq Opposition	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
Middle East Multilaterals	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000
West Bank/Gaza	—	—	85,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,000
West Bank/Gaza—Wye U.S.-North Africa Partnership	—	—	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400,000
U.S.-North Africa Partnership	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Total, Near East	8,250	3,000	2,410,823	5,763	—	—	—	168,250	11,137	15	6,076	—	3,806	4,674,215	16,352	7,301,596
<i>Regional Allocations:</i>																
South Asia																
Afghanistan, Kabul	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
Bangladesh, Dhaka	31,063	14,836	—	456	—	—	—	—	185	—	185	—	998	—	—	47,538
India, New Delhi	28,700	22,750	—	480	—	—	—	—	1,014	285	729	—	—	—	—	52,944
Maldives Islands, Male	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Nepal, Kathmandu	9,900	7,000	—	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,775	—	—	18,891
Pakistan, Islamabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,250
Sri Lanka, Colombo	3,250	300	—	203	—	—	—	—	394	—	394	—	—	—	—	4,147

3108

Migration/Refugee Assistance—South Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,074	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,074
Regional ATA Training—South Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Asia Anti-Trafficking	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
South Asia Regional Programs	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000
South Asia Energy & Environment	7,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,600
South Asia Regional Democracy Fund (SARDF)	—	—	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Total, South Asia	81,513	44,886	11,000	1,455	—	—	3,250	33,074	4,593	285	1,308	—	2,773	—	—	182,544

<i>Regional Allocations:</i>																
Western Hemisphere.																
Antigua-Barbuda	—	—	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515	—	628
Argentina, Buenos Aires	—	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	—	1,190
Bahamas, Nassau	—	—	—	112	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	1,162
Barbados, Bridgetown ..	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	126
Belize, Belize City	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,277	100	—	1,538
Bolivia, La Paz	25,538	7,583	—	548	—	—	158,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,865	—	—	194,534
Brazil, Brasilia	8,490	2,900	—	223	—	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,613
Chile, Santiago	—	—	—	499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	499
Colombia, Bogota	—	—	—	900	—	—	894,429	—	2,071	—	2,071	—	—	—	—	897,400
Costa Rica, San Jose ...	—	—	—	280	—	—	1,900	—	—	—	—	—	501	—	—	2,681
Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo	6,800	3,300	—	487	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,501	400	—	14,488
Ecuador, Quito	11,720	550	—	518	—	—	21,200	—	1,011	—	11	—	2,358	—	—	37,357
El Salvador, San Salvador	19,508	10,495	—	523	—	—	3,000	—	80	—	80	—	2,004	—	—	35,610
Grenada, St George's ...	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	212
Guatemala, Guatemala City	13,150	7,810	20,000	228	—	—	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	3,334	—	—	47,522
Guyana, Georgetown	3,200	200	—	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	802	100	—	4,470
Haiti, Port-au-Prince ...	—	—	60,000	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,367	300	3,800	65,689

APPENDIX E.1—SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: FY 2000 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[BA \$ thousands]

	DA/DFA	CSD	ESF	IMET	FSA	SEED	INCLE ²	MRA	NADR	Export Control	ATA	CT	Peace Corps	FMF	PKO	Total
Honduras, Tegucigalpa	12,633	7,400	—	548	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,075	—	—	24,656
Jamaica, Kingston	7,810	3,357	—	461	—	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	2,290	500	—	15,218
Mexico, Mexico City	9,462	4,400	—	865	—	—	4,071	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	18,799
Nicaragua, Managua	14,450	7,932	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,405	—	—	24,981
Panama, Panama City	3,500	—	—	117	—	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	—	1,795	—	—	9,412
Paraguay, Asuncion	5,175	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	740	—	740	—	2,925	—	—	9,050
Peru, Lima	27,902	7,000	—	455	—	—	80,000	—	1,020	—	20	—	—	—	—	116,377
Suriname, Paramaribo ..	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	889	—	—	991
Trinidad and Tobago, Port-of-Spain	—	—	—	132	—	—	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	250	—	2,482
Uruguay, Montevideo	—	—	—	326	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326
Venezuela, Caracas	—	—	—	384	—	—	4,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,584
Central American Regional Develop- ment	8,200	3,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,350
Latin America Regional (LAC)	33,792	14,080	—	—	—	—	8,793	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,665
Migration/Refugee Assistance—Western Hemisphere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,486
Administration of Justice/ICITAP	—	—	6,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500
Regional ATA Train- ing—Western Hemisphere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Kitts—Nevis	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	192
St. Lucia	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	244
St. Vincent & Grenadines	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	177
Dominica	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	208
Eastern Caribbean	540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,289	—	—	2,829
Western Hemisphere Regional Democracy Fund (WHRDF)	—	—	27,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,000

3110

Peru/Ecuador Peace	—	—	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000
OAS/IADB Demining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,903	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,903
Total, Western Hemisphere	211,870	80,157	124,500	9,890	—	—	1,191,493	16,486	6,826	—	2,923	—	34,677	3,450	3,800	1,683,149	
Total, Regional Allocations	852,171	444,241	2,764,187	49,045	835,812	582,970	1,201,791	580,752	126,186	13,235	23,346	2,000	135,823	4,755,302	149,952	12,478,232	
Global Programs	358,089	280,207	28,000	765	—	—	120,550	41,873	89,594	1,295	7,654	—	108,246	32,995	—	1,060,319	
Other Foreign Operation Accounts.																	
Export-Import Bank— Loan Subsidy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	756,064	
Export-Import Bank— Administrative Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,900	
Export-Import Bank— Direct Loans, Nega- tive Subsidies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15,000)	
OPI—Administrative Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,934	
OPI—Net Offsetting Collections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(108,776)	
OPI—Credit Funding .. Trade and Development Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,842	
Development Credit Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,833	
IDA—Int. Disaster Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[3,000]	
Micro/Small Enter- prise—Subs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	227,014	
Micro/Small Enter- prise—Admin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500	
Urban/Environment Credit—Subs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	
																1,500	

APPENDIX E.1—SELECTED U.S. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: FY 2000 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS—Continued

[BA \$ thousands]

	DA/DFA	CSD	ESF	IMET	FSA	SEED	INCLE ²	MRA	NADR	Export Control	ATA	CT	Peace Corps	FMF	PKO	Total
Urban/Environment																
Credit—Admin.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,990
USAID Operating																
Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	518,960
USAID OIG Operating																
Expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,950
IAF—Inter-American																
Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[4,981]
African Development																
Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[14,345]
ERMA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,452
Treasury Technical																
Assistance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
Debt Restructuring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123,000
IBRD—Global Environ-																
ment Facility (GEF) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,800
IDA—International																
Development																
Association	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	771,290
MIGA—Multilateral																
Investment																
Guarantee Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,000
IDB—Inter-American																
Development Bank																
(Ord. Cap.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,611
Asian Development																
Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,728
Asian Development																
Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,000
African Development																
Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127,000
African Development																
Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,100

3112

EBRD—European Bank for Reconstruction and Devel.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,779
Inter-American Invest- ment Corporation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000
MDB Arrears	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[104,000]
IO&P—International Organizations and Programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188,300
Assistance to Plan Colombia—FY 2000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[1,018,500]
Balkans/Southeast Europe Supplemental	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[250,875]
Debt Restructuring (HIPC)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[210,000]
ESF—Wye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[450,000]
FMF—Grant—Wye	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[1,375,000]
Total, Other Foreign Operation Accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,004,771
Grand Total, FY 2000																	
Foreign Operations	1,210,260	724,448	2,792,187	49,810	835,812	582,970	1,322,341	622,625	215,780	14,530	31,000	2,000	244,069	4,788,297	149,952	16,543,322	

¹ Figures for FY 2001 were not available at the time of presentation of this report.

² INCLE allocations include funds appropriated for Plan Colombia.

APPENDIX F.—57th UNHRC VOTING RECORD

Resolutions Adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its Fifty-Seventh Session

Year/ No.	Title	Method of adoption ¹	Agenda item
2001/1	Question of Western Sahara	without a vote	5
2001/2	Situation in occupied Palestine	roll-call vote (48/2/2)	5
2001/3	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	roll-call vote (35/11/6)	5
2001/4	Combating defamation of religions as a means to promote human rights, social harmony and religious and cultural diversity	roll-call vote (28/15/9)	6
2001/5	Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	without a vote	6
2001/6	Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	roll-call vote (29/2/21)	8
2001/7	Question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories, including Palestine	roll-call vote (28/2/22)	8
2001/8	Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories	roll-call vote (50/1/1)	8
2001/9	The right to development	roll-call vote (48/2/3)	7
2001/10	Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel	roll-call vote (33/1/19)	9
2001/11	Cooperation with representatives of United Nations human rights bodies	without a vote	9
2001/12	The situation of human rights in parts of south-eastern Europe	roll-call vote (41/0/11)	9
2001/13	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan	without a vote	9
2001/14	Situation of human rights in Iraq	roll-call vote (30/3/19)	9
2001/15	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	without a vote	9
2001/16	Situation of human rights in Cuba	roll-call vote (22/20/10)	9
2001/17	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	roll-call vote (21/17/15)	9
2001/18	Situation of human rights in the Sudan	roll-call vote (28/0/25)	9
2001/19	Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	without a vote	9
2001/20	Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone	without a vote	9
2001/21	Situation of human rights in Burundi	without a vote	9
2001/22	Situation in Equatorial Guinea and assistance in the field	without a vote	9

¹ In the case of a vote, the figures in brackets represent: votes in favor/votes against/abstentions.

APPENDIX F.—57th UNHRC VOTING RECORD—Continued

Resolutions Adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its Fifty-Seventh Session

	of human rights		
2001/23	Situation of human rights in Rwanda	roll-call vote (28/16/9)	9
2001/24	Situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation	roll-call vote (22/12/19)	9
2001/25	The right to food	roll-call vote (52/1/0)	10
2001/26	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	roll-call vote (37/8/8)	10
2001/27	Effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	roll-call vote (31/15/7)	10
2001/28	Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	without a vote	10
2001/29	The right to education	without a vote	10
2001/30	Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights	without a vote	10
2001/31	Human rights and extreme poverty	without a vote	10
2001/32	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights	roll-call vote (37/15/1)	10
2001/33	Access to medication in the context of pandemics such as HIV/AIDS	roll-call vote (52/0/1)	10
2001/34	Women's equal ownership of, access to and control over land and the equal rights to own property and to adequate housing	without a vote	10
2001/35	Adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights	roll-call vote (38/15/0)	10
2001/36	Strengthening of popular participation, equity, social justice and non-discrimination as essential foundations of democracy	roll-call vote (28/4/21)	11
2001/37	Human rights and terrorism	roll-call vote (33/14/6)	11
2001/38	Hostage-taking	without a vote	11
2001/39	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers	without a vote	11
2001/40	Question of arbitrary detention	without a vote	11
2001/41	Continuing dialogue on measures to promote and consolidate democracy	roll-call vote (44/0/9)	11
2001/42	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance	without a vote	11(e)
2001/43	The incompatibility between democracy and racism	without a vote	11
2001/44	Draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	without a vote	11(a)
2001/45	Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	without a vote	11(b)

APPENDIX F.—57th UNHRC VOTING RECORD—Continued

Resolutions Adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its Fifty-Seventh Session

2001/46	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances	without a vote	11
2001/47	The right to freedom of opinion and expression	roll-call vote (44/0/8)	11
2001/48	Traffic in women and girls	without a vote	12
2001/49	Elimination of violence against women	without a vote	12
2001/50	Integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system	without a vote	12
2001/51	The protection of human rights in the context of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)	without a vote	14
2001/52	Human rights of migrants	without a vote	14(a)
2001/53	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	without a vote	14(a)
2001/54	Internally displaced persons	without a vote	14(c)
2001/55	Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities	without a vote	14(b)
2001/56	Protection of migrants and their families	without a vote	14(a)
2001/57	Human rights and indigenous issues	without a vote	15
2001/58	Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994	without a vote	15
2001/59	Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People	without a vote	15
2001/60	Work of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights	without a vote	16
2001/61	United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004)	without a vote	17
2001/62	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	without a vote	11
2001/63	Development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights	without a vote	17
2001/64	Human rights defenders	without a vote	17(b)
2001/65	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	roll-call vote (32/16/4)	17
2001/66	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide	without a vote	17(a)
2001/67	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	without a vote	17
2001/68	The question of the death penalty	roll-call vote (27/18/7)	17
2001/69	Promotion of the right of peoples to peace	roll-call vote (29/16/7)	17
2001/70	Impunity	roll-call vote (39/0/13)	17
2001/71	Human rights and bioethics	without a vote	17

APPENDIX F.—57th UNHRC VOTING RECORD—Continued

Resolutions Adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its Fifty-Seventh Session

2001/72	The role of good governance in the promotion of human rights	without a vote	17
2001/73	Human rights and international solidarity	roll-call vote (36/16/0)	17
2001/74	Abduction of children from northern Uganda	without a vote	13
2001/75	Rights of the child	without a vote	13
2001/76	Equitable geographical distribution of the membership of the human rights treaty bodies	roll-call vote (35/15/2)	18
2001/77	Regional cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region	without a vote	18
2001/78	Composition of the staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights	roll-call vote (34/16/2)	18
2001/79	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights	without a vote	18
2001/80	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights	without a vote	18
2001/81	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	without a vote	19
2001/82	Situation of human rights in Cambodia	without a vote	19

APPENDIX H.—UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore, The General Assembly proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.

2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor be denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.

2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the Government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

1. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or

religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.

2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

*Hundred and eighty-third plenary meeting
Resolution 217(A)(III) of the United Nations General Assembly,
December 10, 1948*

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