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ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS
SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Development of public information activities
in the field of human rights

Report of the Secretary-General

Part one: Centre for Human Rights

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988 on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of that resolution to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session. The present report is submitted in conformity with that request.

2. In resolution 43/128, the General Assembly unanimously decided to launch the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights on the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The resolution stated in particular that under the World Campaign the activities of the Organization in the field of human rights should be developed and strengthened in a global and practically oriented fashion, engaging the complementary activities of concerned bodies in the United Nations system, Member States and non-governmental organizations.

3. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session a report on the current and proposed aims and activities of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights. That report, issued as document E/CN.4/1989/21, is available to delegations.

4. In that report, the Secretary-General noted that the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights coincided with a new phase of United Nations activities and efforts in the field of human rights. The legislative process had achieved extensive results since the adoption of the Declaration. Indeed, two covenants (and an optional protocol) and some 50 other international instruments covering almost all aspects of human endeavour has added specific legal obligations to the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Declaration. While that process was by no means completed, it was evident that major strides in standard-setting had already been made. Today, the report stated, the implementation of the body of norms available in the field of human rights clearly constituted a United Nations priority. Reaching that objective on a global scale would require information leading to awareness and knowledge of basic rights and freedoms, of the machinery available for the promotion and protection of those rights and of the role that the United Nations played in this crucial field.

5. Thus, a major objective of the World Campaign was to build up a universal culture of human rights, one that clearly recognized that human rights and fundamental freedoms were inherent in the human person without any distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. In keeping with that objective, the United Nations, in parallel with its continuing efforts in the field of standard-setting and the further refinement of the law, and the priority attention given to the implementation process, was now placing greater emphasis on information and education, which represented a key to the universal implementation of the body of law available in this field.

6. In the report of the Secretary-General, the activities for the promotion of

human rights and fundamental freedoms within the framework of the World Campaign for Human Rights were grouped into five major areas: (a) preparation and dissemination of printed public information and reference materials; (b) workshops, seminars and training courses; (c) fellowships and internships; (d) special human rights observances, and (e) coverage and promotion activities.

II. PRINTED MATERIAL

A. Information material

7. In resolution 43/128, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need for information material on human rights to be carefully designed in clear and accessible form, to be tailored to regional and national requirements and circumstances with specific target audiences in mind and to be effectively disseminated in national and local languages and in sufficient volume to have the desired impact.

8. In keeping with that directive, the Centre for Human Rights continued the issuance of its Fact Sheet series. At the time of the preparation of the present report, the following fact sheets had already been issued:

Fact Sheet No. 1	Human Rights Machinery	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 2	The International Bill of Human Rights	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 3	Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 4	Methods of Combating Torture	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 5	Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 6	Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	(Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 7	Communications Procedures	(Arabic, English, French and Spanish)
Fact Sheet No. 8	World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights	(English)

9. Fact sheet No. 9, which is now being finalized, is on indigenous peoples. Additional fact sheets under preparation during 1989 include those on human rights trust funds, summary or arbitrary executions, right to development, the administration of justice and human rights.

10. Fact sheets are translated into the six official languages and distributed world-wide free of charge. Because of the growing demand, the print-run after several initial reprints had to be increased by 100 per cent, i.e. from 5,000 to 10,000 per issue in English; a similar increase was also necessary in the other language versions. Translations into local languages have occasionally been undertaken by non-governmental organizations and other institutions.

11. The Newsletter on Human Rights, following two issues in 1988, has appeared twice in 1989: in March (vol. II, No. 1, ISSN 1014-4986) and in July (vol. II, No. 2, ISSN 1014-4986). The Newsletter contains articles on major human rights events, such as the work of the Commission and other United Nations bodies dealing with human rights. It has covered United Nations training activities as well as consultations and workshops held by the Centre for Human Rights in various parts of the world. Constant features of the Newsletter are: the book review; United Nations events and events relating to non-governmental organizations. In connection with the latter, information is regularly received from many non-governmental organizations on meetings and other events for inclusion in the Newsletter. Two additional issues of the Newsletter are planned for 1989.

12. After being restructured in a new format in connection with the special issue devoted to the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the second volume of the Bulletin on Human Rights is in process of publication. This issue deals with the international human rights machinery and contains contributions by the following authors: Philip Alston, Rapporteur of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, M. C. Bhandare, M. P., Chairman of the fortieth session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Marc Bossuyt, Chairman of the forty-fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Pierre Cornillon, Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, S. I. Gusev, First Deputy President of the Supreme Court of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Rosalyn Higgins, Q. C., member of the Human Rights Committee, Julio Prado Vallejo, Chairman of the twenty-ninth to thirty-fourth sessions of the Human Rights Committee, Joseph Voyame, Chairman of the United Nations Committee against Torture, and Halima Embarek Warzazi, member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

13. The forthcoming Bulletin will address the question of special and ad hoc procedures in the field of human rights. Contributions have been requested mainly from special rapporteurs. Future issues will deal with such subjects as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and the role of non-governmental organizations.

14. The series of ad hoc publications on human rights now includes five issues:

(a) European Workshop on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Past-Present-Future; Proceedings, Milan (Italy), 7-9 September 1988;

(b) The administration of justice and human rights for East European countries; Report of a United Nations Training Course, Moscow, 21-25 November 1988;

(c) The teaching of human rights; Report of an International Seminar, Geneva, 5-9 December 1988;

(d) The effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States; Report of a Seminar, Geneva, 16-20 January 1989;

(e) Application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights under the Optional Protocol by the Human Rights Committee.

Forthcoming issues will deal with human rights and AIDS; a summary of the Seminar on Migrant Workers, a summary of the Global Consultation on the Right to Development, national legislation on racism and racial discrimination.

15. ABC Teaching Human Rights was issued in February 1989 in English and is now also available in Arabic, French and Spanish. A number of organizations have already requested large quantities. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), for example, intends to distribute the booklet to 2,300 institutions taking part in the UNESCO Associated Schools Project in 98 countries. Some non-governmental organizations are making arrangements for reprinting locally and for nationwide campaigns of distribution to educational institutions and schools.

16. The first issue of the Study Series on Human Rights has now been published. It is a study by Mr. A. Eide on the question of food as a human right. The second issue, a study by Mrs. Odio Benito on religious intolerance, is in the final stages of preparation. The third issue will be the study by Mrs. E. Daes on the freedom of the individual under law.

17. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on 10 December 1948, numerous language versions of the Declaration have been prepared. Since the preparation of the last report to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1989/21), the Centre for Human Rights has begun checking the following versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Albanian, Armenian, Aymara, Bulgarian, Haitian Creole, Czech, Durri, Estonian, Greek, Gujarati, Hausa, Hindi, Indonesian and Malaysian, Japanese, Kannada, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Malay, Malayalam, Marathi, Mongolian, Persian/Farsi, Pushto, Quechua, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telegu, Thai, Turkish, Ukrainian and Vietnamese. The following language versions are also in the process of being checked: Amharic, Assamese, Byelorussian, Chamorro, Danish, Dutch, Esperanto, Faroese, Greenlandic, Gurmukhi, Hebrew, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Kinyarwanda, Lingala, Malagasy, Marshallese, Ndebele, Norwegian, Oriya, Palauan, Ponapean, Shona, Slovak, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Trukese, Urdu, Welsh and Yapese. The following language versions are not considered to need any further checking: Bemba, Bengali, Burmese, Finnish, German, Hungarian, Kaonde, Kirundi, Lozi, Lunda, Luvale, Macedonian, Nepalese, Nyanja, Oshiwambo, Pilipino, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Slovene and Tonga. Since the preparation of the above-mentioned report to the Commission, the Universal Declaration is available in the following additional 11 languages: Armenian, Aymara, Estonian, Khmer, Kwassio, Mikmaq, Mongolian, Quechua, Tibetan, Vietnamese, Zulu.

18. In all, some 100 language versions are available, in addition to the six official languages. In addition to the languages specified above, the Centre continues to receive numerous language versions. For example, it recently received from the Government of Peru the text of the Universal Declaration in 34 Peruvian indigenous languages. The Centre has set itself the target of 200 versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be ready by the end of 1990.

B. Reference material

19. United Nations Action in the Field of Human Rights: This publication which is published every five years, is the standard United Nations reference work in the field of human rights. The last issue covered the period from 1945 to 1988. Available in English, it will shortly be issued in the other official languages, starting with the French edition. In addition, an index is being added so as to facilitate its use, particularly for researchers.

20. Compilation of International Instruments is the basic United Nations standard collection of international instruments in the field of human rights. The last issue covered the period up to 31 December 1987. The compilation has now been issued in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish. The Russian version is in the process of publication.

21. Status of International Instruments in the Field of Human Rights: includes more information on the human rights instruments referred to in the Compilation. A chart of ratifications appears every six months. The last available is of March 1989, and the next will appear as of September 1989. This publication is in the process of being issued also in the other official languages, starting with the French edition.

22. The 1980 and 1984 issues of the Yearbook on Human Rights appeared during the first half of 1989. The 1981, 1982, 1983, 1985, 1986 and 1987 issues are at various stages of the printing process. The Centre is now finalizing the manuscript for the 1988 volume and has started work on the 1989 issue.

23. Official Records of the Human Rights Committee (formerly United Nations Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee): volumes I and II of the 1981-1982 edition of the Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee have been issued in English. Volume I is also available in French. The 1983-1984 and 1985-1986 editions are in the process of being printed, and the manuscript of the 1987-1988 edition is being finalized.

24. Human Rights Committee - Selected Decisions under the Optional Protocol (second to sixteenth sessions) was issued in February 1985 in English and is also available in French and Spanish. The second volume of the Selected Decisions (seventeenth to thirty-second sessions) is in the process of being printed.

III. TRAINING COURSES, SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

25. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 43/128, the General Assembly noted the special value, under the advisory services and technical assistance programme, of regional and national training courses and workshops, in co-operation with Governments, regional and national organizations and non-governmental organizations, in promoting practical education and awareness in the field of human rights, and welcomed the priority given to the organization of such activities by the Centre for Human Rights. Throughout 1989, the Centre has organized workshops, international seminars and training courses, mostly within its programme of advisory services and technical assistance, focusing, *inter alia*, on the administration of justice and human rights, the reporting obligations of member States parties to human rights instruments and other related issues. These meetings have also been utilized to spread information and increase awareness of the objectives of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, thus making an additional contribution to the creation of a universal culture of human rights.

26. A seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 16 to 20 January 1989. Invitations were extended to Governments and indigenous peoples' organizations. Representatives from several indigenous peoples' organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as from various bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations attended also. Mr. Ndary Toure (Senegal) was elected Chairman and Mr. Ted Moses (Grand Council of the Crees, Quebec, Canada), was elected Rapporteur. Mrs. Erica-Irene A. Daes, Chairman of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, was invited by the Centre for Human Rights to address the participants. The following background papers were presented by experts and observers: (a) "The realization of indigenous social rights", by Vitit Muntarbhorn, Faculty of Law, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok; (b) "Indigenous participation in national economic life and the role of traditional indigenous economies", by Douglas Sanders, Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; (c) "Effective protection and comprehensive development of the social and economic sectors in indigenous communities through international standard-setting activities", by Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Research Professor, Colegio de México, Mexico City. Participants discussed the following topics: (a) racism and racial discrimination and their effects in impeding the application of international standards and standard-setting activities to indigenous peoples' economic and social development; (b) international standards and standard-setting activities having relevance to the economic and social rights of indigenous peoples. A summary of this seminar is available as a World Campaign publication (see para. 14 above).

27. A national training course on the application of international human rights standards was held in co-operation with the Government of Guinea at Conakry from 17 to 22 April 1989. Sixty Guinean nationals, consisting of civil servants from the various ministries and officers in charge of the administration of justice, actively participated in the course. A large number of observers were also

present. Welcoming remarks were made by Abou Camara, Minister and Permanent Secretary of the Military Committee for National Rehabilitation. Experts included Mr. F. Pocar, Rapporteur of the Human Rights Committee, Mr. Adama Dieng, member of the International Court of Justice, Mrs. Zohra Ksentini, member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. P. Texier, member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Mr. M. Tardu, former member of the Centre for Human Rights, and Mr. Y. Agboyigbor, Chairman of the Human Rights National Commission in Togo and member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Major topics covered during the course included application and implementation of international human rights standards and incorporation of these standards into domestic law; human rights and the administration of justice; rights of detained or imprisoned persons; role of the police in protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms; and bringing about a wider public awareness of human rights and the principal United Nations human rights conventions. The objectives of this course were also well served by the distribution and dissemination of human rights materials which accompanied the work of the course, and by the wide coverage that its deliberations received in the national media.

28. A training course on developing national strategies and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights in Africa was organized in co-operation with the Government of the Gambia and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights at Banjul from 24 April to 2 May 1989. The course was designed for representatives and experts from 26 African countries and the 11 members of the African Commission. Experts included: Mr. F. Pocar, Rapporteur of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, Mr. Adama Dieng, member of the International Court of Justice, Mrs. Zohra Ksentini, member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. P. Texier, member of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Mr. M. Tardu, former member of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, and Mr. Y. Agboyigbor, Chairman of the Human Rights National Commission in Togo and member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. This was one of the first events aimed at assisting the African Commission in strengthening its capacity to carry out its mandate under the African Charter. It was also aimed at creating awareness among participants from the 26 countries of the need for adopting appropriate strategies and mechanisms to strengthen national infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights. The Vice-President of the Gambia, Mr. Bakary B. Darbo, officially opened the training course. Also present at the opening meeting was Mr. Hassan Jallow, Minister of Justice. Lectures and group discussions during the course centred on topics such as: the current evolution of international human rights law; international standard-setting and implementation activities; United Nations mechanisms and procedures for the promotion and protection of human rights; the role of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission; administration of justice questions; the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights; national institutions; non-governmental organizations; human rights training and teaching; and the United Nations Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programme.

29. An Andean Workshop on Human Rights was held at Quito from 8 to 12 May 1989. The meeting was co-sponsored by the F. Naumann Foundation (Federal Republic of

Germany), the Ecuadorian Human Rights Institute and the Ecuadorian League of Human Rights. Experts from the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (San José), the International Commission of Jurists (Geneva) and the Andean Commission of Jurists also participated. The workshop was attended by representatives from Bolivia, Colombia, Panama (although not an Andean country, the Government expressed the wish to participate), Peru and Venezuela, in addition to those from Ecuador. It was officially opened by the President of the national Congress of Ecuador, Mr. W. Lucero, and was addressed, inter alia, by Mr. Prado Vallejo, former Chairman of the Human Rights Committee, and Mr. Llamara, Rector of the University of Quito. The meeting was closed by Mr. D. Cordovez, Foreign Minister of Ecuador. The first part of the workshop comprised a number of lectures on international instruments, mechanisms and procedures relating to human rights; incorporation of international norms into domestic legislation; states of emergency and obligations of States; independence of the judiciary; role of the police in protecting human rights and the teaching of human rights. The proceedings of this meeting will be issued within the framework of the World Campaign.

30. A Global Consultation on AIDS and Human Rights was held in Geneva from 26 to 28 July 1989. Organized by the Centre for Human Rights with the technical and financial support of the Global Programme on AIDS of the World Health Organization (WHO), it was attended by some 50 representatives of non-governmental organizations and experts in the legal, human rights, medical and ethical fields from all over the world. Experts included Mr. M. Kirby, member of the Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia, Mr. S. Amos Wako and Mr. V. Dimitrijevic of the United Nations Human Rights Committee, Mr. J. N'Guema, Chairman of the OAU Commission of Human and People's Rights, Mr. R. Short, WHO Global Programme on AIDS, Mrs. H. Curtis, member of the British Medical Association Foundation for AIDS, and Dr. J. Mann, Director of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS. The consultation addressed questions relating to HIV and AIDS issues and international human rights standards. The meeting resulted in a consensus document that provides guidelines that may help to bring policy on legal and administrative decisions on HIV and AIDS into line with international human rights standards. A summary of the proceedings of the meeting will be published in the framework of the World Campaign for Human Rights (see para. 14 above).

31. A National Workshop on Human Rights Issues was held at Baguio City, the Philippines, from 31 July to 2 August 1989. The meeting, organized in co-operation with the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines, and with the support of the Department of External Affairs, was attended by some 300 representatives of the following agencies and/or institutions: Department of Education, Culture and Sport; Department of External Affairs; Department of Labour and Employment; Department of National Defence; Department of Justice; the Foreign Service Institute; the National Bureau of Investigation; the Office of the Solicitor General; the Philippine Information Agency; the University of the Philippines; and representatives of non-governmental organizations. The meeting was addressed, inter alia, by Mrs. P. V. Quisumbing, Under-Secretary for Human Rights of the Department of External Affairs of the Philippines; Mr. S. Amos Wako, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on Summary or Arbitrary Executions and member of the Human Rights Committee, and Mr. F. Pocar, Rapporteur of the Human Rights Committee. Participants at the meeting agreed on several practical and

action-oriented measures for the enhancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Philippines, particularly in the areas of education, information and training. On 4 August 1989, over 100 representatives of the Cordillera Autonomous Region participated in a one-day workshop on minorities and indigenous populations issues, also held at Baguio City.

32. A national training course for Colombian judges on human rights and the application of penal law was held from 11 to 22 September 1989 at Castelgandolfo, Rome. The meeting was organized in co-operation with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and with the support of the Italian Government. Thirty-five judges from all over Colombia participated in the training course, which was opened and addressed, *inter alia*, by Senator F. Imposimato, Judge G. Falcone, and Mr. G. di Gennaro, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, United Nations Office at Vienna. Issues dealt with included terrorism and drug-related offences; investigation and penal procedures in comparative perspective; mechanisms for the protection of human rights within the United Nations system, and so on.

33. An international seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers was held at Athens from 17 to 26 September. Background papers on specific issues were prepared for the meeting by Mrs. E. I. Daes, Chairperson, Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. T. Achacoso, Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Mr. D. Türk, member of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and Mr. B. L. Lidal, Assistant Under-Secretary, Swedish Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Representatives from some 30 countries participated in the seminar, which dealt with a number of questions directly related to the human rights of migrant workers. A report was adopted by the seminar and will shortly be distributed as a publication within the framework of the World Campaign (see para. 14 above).

34. A national training course on the application of United Nations instruments in the field of human rights, including international humanitarian law and national legislation, is scheduled to take place at Lima from 2 to 6 October 1989. The course will be opened by Mrs. Angelica Bockos de Grillo, Minister of Justice of Peru. The course will deal with such issues as human rights in the United Nations system; application of international standards in domestic law; the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, and will be addressed by Mr. Leandro Despouy, member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the question of Western Sahara and United Nations expert on Guatemala, Mr. Pierre de la Coste, Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra, member of the Committee Against Torture, Mr. Jaime Stiglich, alternate Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Mr. Diego García Sayán, member of the United Nations working group on forced or involuntary disappearances, Mr. Alvarez Vita, member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Mr. Javier Valle Riestra, Mr. Enrique Bernales, and Mr. César Delgado Barreto.

35. A regional training course on the application of human rights instruments and the administration of justice for officials from Latin American countries will take place at Buenos Aires from 9 to 13 October 1989, organized by the Centre for Human Rights in co-operation with the Government of Argentina. The opening session will be addressed by the Vice-President of Argentina, Mr. Eduardo Duhalde. The course will cover such topics as basic United Nations conventions on human rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, a study of cases of violations of human rights taken up by regional bodies and human rights in the European system. Scheduled speakers are, inter alia: Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell, judge at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; Mr. Joseph Voyame, Chairman of the Committee Against Torture, Mr. E. Vargas Carreño, Secretary, Inter-American Commission of Human Rights; Mr. L. F. Martínez Ruíz, member of the European Commission of Human Rights; Mr. M. Alfonso Martínez, member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; Mr. E. Márquez, Ambassador of Venezuela to the Organization of American States. Round-table participants will include: Mr. R. Gil Lavedra, member of the Committee Against Torture, Mr. G. Fappiano, Mr. G. Frugoni Rey, Mrs. Z. Regazzoli, and Mrs. A. M. Alfonsín de Fasan.

36. A national training course on human rights will be held at Guatemala City from 23 to 27 October 1989. The meeting, organized in co-operation with the Ministry of External Relations of Guatemala and with the participation of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, is a follow-up on the 1988 training course. Sixty Guatemalan nationals from various government departments, the police, the military, and other law enforcement agencies; judges and lawyers, professors and non-governmental organizations will attend. The meeting, which will deal with administration of justice and human rights, will be addressed, inter alia, by Mr. J. de Avenchaja, former judge of the International Court of Justice, Mr. Héctor Gros Espiell, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the Question of Western Sahara and United Nations expert on Guatemala.

37. A national training course on international norms and standards in the field of human rights will be held at Moscow from 27 November to 1 December, in co-operation with the United Nations Association of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Moscow State Institute for International Relations and the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The meeting will gather some 200 representatives from various professions, including judges and lawyers, professors, parliamentarians and officials dealing with human rights and the administration of justice. Speakers will include Mrs. R. Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Ms. C. Chanet (France), Mr. F. Pocar (Italy) and Mr. Müllerson (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), who are members of the Human Rights Committee; Mr. A. Eide (Norway), member of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities; and Mr. A. Shahi (Pakistan), member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

38. The implementation of the following projects, which have already been approved, is dependent on the availability of the required resources in the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Fund. (See list of additional outstanding requests from Governments within the framework of the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programme (annex).)

39. A training course for francophone African countries is to be held in December 1989 at San Remo, Italy, in co-operation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law and with the support of the Italian Government. Representatives from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute will also participate, together with international experts. Topics to be discussed will include the international system for the promotion and protection of human rights, mechanisms of the implementation and the administration of justice, including the role of the police.

40. An international workshop on human rights for the Asia and Pacific region is scheduled to be held at Manila in December 1989, in co-operation with the Department of External Affairs and the Philippine Commission of Human Rights. The meeting will address various issues of human rights relating to legislation, implementation and information, as well as the question of national and regional infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Representatives from the Governments of the region will be invited to participate in the discussion, which will be introduced by international experts from all over the world.

IV. CO-OPERATION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF TRAINING COURSES, WORKSHOPS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

41. Throughout 1989, the Centre for Human Rights, in addition to participating in inter-agency meetings, has co-operated in the organization of or actively participated in a number of conferences, workshops, seminars and meetings held in different parts of the world in order to highlight, inter alia, the aims and objectives of the World Public Information Campaign, among them the following:

- United Nations Office of World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations: United Nations Seminar (human rights of children), New York, United States of America;
- International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences: International Conference on basic principles of justice for victims of crime, Cairo;
- Interights: Due process and the right to life, London;
- University of Geneva: Seminar on functions of the Human Rights Committee, Geneva, Switzerland;
- European security and co-operation: International seminar on human rights, Paris;
- World Peace Council: Workshop on the World Campaign for Public Information on Human Rights, Geneva, Switzerland;

- Justice and peace: Second Catalan Congress on education for peace, development and human rights, Barcelona, Spain;
- Max Planck Institute for Public International Law: Seminar on the functions of the Human Rights Committee, Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany;
- Centenary College: Seminar on human rights programme on Human Rights Day, Hackettstown, New Jersey, United States of America;
- International Association of Democratic Jurists: International Conference on the Bicentennial of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, Paris;
- Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights: Third Congress of the Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights, Tunis;
- Inter-Parliamentary Union: Eighty-first Inter-parliamentary conference, Budapest;
- Le Comité d'Appui: Human rights training course, Geneva, Switzerland;
- Model United Nations Conference: Third Committee session, Seminar on human rights programme, New York, United States of America;
- International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations: The role of the United Nations in the Field of Human Rights, Stockholm;
- Government of Hungary, Hungarian National Committee for UNICEF and the United Nations Association of Hungary: Seminar on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Budapest;
- Soroptimist International Club: Street children, Geneva, Switzerland;
- Hungarian Peace Council: Round-table on "Conscientious objection: its philosophy and practice in Europe", Budapest;
- International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies: International Seminar on Human Rights in the East and West, Messina, Italy;
- Institut des droits de l'homme du Barreau de Paris: Colloquium on the causes of violations of human rights in democracies, Paris;
- Institut Portalis: Religious liberty in the world, Aix-en-Provence, France;
- Maison des Jeunes: Human and cultural rights, Rillieux, France;

- Harvard Law School, Human Rights programme: Seminar on minority and indigenous rights, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America;
- Canadian Human Rights Foundation: Conference on compensation to victims of human rights violations, Ottawa;
- Danish Centre of Human Rights: Seminar series, Copenhagen;
- World Information Clearing Centre: East/West meeting on developing the new computerized world information system, Geneva, Switzerland;
- Law Association for Asia and the Pacific: The idea of a Charter of Human Rights, Apia;
- Citoyens du monde: Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen, Rennes, France;
- Académie du Nord: Human Rights Week, Douai, France;
- International Development Law Institute: Seminar on human rights and development, Rome;
- International Commission of Health Professionals: Conference entitled "Towards disarmament: combating the use of chemical and biological weapons and exchanging information on diagnosis and treatment of victims of these weapons", Geneva, Switzerland;
- Italian Society for International Organizations: new action and activities of the United Nations in the field of human rights, Rome;
- Scuola Superiore per la Pubblica Amministrazione: The role of the United Nations in the field of human rights, Rome;
- Darien High School: Lecture on human rights programme on Human Rights Day, Darien, Connecticut, United States of America;
- University of Leiden, Faculty of Law: lecture on the institutional aspects of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and on the jurisprudence of the Human Rights Committee, Leiden, the Netherlands;
- Action des Chrétiens pour l'abolition de la torture: lecture on the dissemination of information at the organization's conference, Paris;
- Rädde Barnen: International Conference on "Making reality of childrens' rights", Stockholm;
- Organization of African Unity, Commission on Human and People's Rights: Human Rights Conference, Banjul;

- International Centre for Trade Union Rights: Fourth session of the Administrative Council, International Labour Organisation, Geneva, Switzerland;
- UNESCO and the Houphouët-Boigny Foundation: Congress on "Paix dans l'esprit des hommes", Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire;
- Centre international de formation à l'enseignement des droits de l'homme et de la paix: inaugural meeting of the "7ème session internationale de formation à l'enseignement des droits de l'homme et de la paix pour les professeurs des écoles primaires, secondaires et professionnelles", Geneva, Switzerland;
- Human Rights Information and Documentation Systems International: Conference on "Standard formats for human rights violations: towards compatibility in recording", Utrecht, the Netherlands;
- Osterreichisches College: "Dialogue on human rights in Western Europe and in the Soviet Union", Alpbach, Austria;
- Society for the Dissemination of Popular Sciences and the United Nations Association of Hungary: Summer university on youth 1989 - Seminar on "Youth and human rights", Salgotarjan, Hungary;
- Comisión Andira de Juristas: Workshop on international protection of human rights, Lima;
- Association pour la déclaration du 26 août 1989: Convention extraordinaire de la jeunesse, Strasbourg, France;
- Leewenhoerst Congress Centre: XI International Conference on the Social Sciences and Medicine, the Netherlands;
- International Religious Liberty Association: World Religious Liberty Congress, London;
- University of California: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics-United States of America Conference on human rights and the future, Berkeley, California, United States of America;
- Le Comité suisse de coordination et de coopération globales pour un monde meilleur: Présentation de la déclaration de Mont Abu par Lord Ennals, Geneva, Switzerland;
- Association mondiale de prospective sociale, in co-operation with the Council of Europe and the Organization of African Unity: "Rencontre Afrique-Europe pour l'interdépendance et la solidarité", Porto Novo;
- International Peace Bureau: Seminar on "New opportunities; new strategies; peacemaking in an interdependent world", Brighton, United Kingdom;

- United Nations Association of Denmark: Conference on "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Nations", Copenhagen;
- Institut arabe des droits de l'homme: meeting of the executive board, Tunis;
- Non-governmental Organization Committee on Human Rights: Seminar on the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights, New York, United States of America;
- United Nations Association of Hungary, Seminar on the role of the United Nations in the field of human rights, Budapest;
- Non-governmental Organization Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization: International seminar on education against apartheid, Geneva, Switzerland;
- World Council of Churches: Consultations on "Legitimacy of the South African Government", Harare;
- Swedish Red Cross: The United Nations and human rights, Skörde, Sweden;
- United Nations Association-United States of America: Seminar on human rights, New York, United States of America;
- International Commission of Jurists: Commonwealth Caribbean seminar on domestic incorporation of international human rights norms, Grenada;
- International Institute of Humanitarian Law: Fourteenth Round Table on International Humanitarian Law, San Remo, Italy;
- Université de Limoges: Colloque sur "l'Espace juridique francophone et droits de l'homme", Limoges, France;
- Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies: Course of higher specialization for police forces, Messina and Rome;
- World Federation of United Nations Associations: Thirty-second plenary assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, Moscow;
- Non-governmental Organization Committee on Human Rights, The World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, New York, United States of America;
- Conférence du jeune Barreau de Bruxelles: Colloque sur les droits de l'homme, Brussels;
- International Commission of Jurists: Seminar on para-legal training, Bangkok;

- Friedrich Naumann Foundation: Conference on "East and West meet on human rights", Lisbon;
- Diritti dell'uomo e diritti dei popoli dopo il documento di Vienna (17 January 1989), Sulmona, Italy;
- International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and studies of the University of Messina and the Henry Dunant Institute in Geneva, in co-operation with the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control: European meeting of the heads of penitentiary administrations, Messina and Rome;
- International Commission of Jurists: Seminar on the independence of judges and lawyers, Lahore, Pakistan;
- Gesellschaft für Europäische Aussen- und Sicherheitspolitik E.V.: Meeting of international/national non-governmental organization experts, Bonn;
- University of Kiel: Seminar on "Strengthening human rights: trends in standard-setting, enforcement and education", Kiel, Federal Republic of Germany;
- International Commission of Jurists: Seminar on para-legal training, Lahore, Pakistan;
- International Foster Care Organization, International Catholic Child Bureau and International Social Service: Second non-governmental organization expert meeting on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on Social and Legal Principles Relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, Geneva, Switzerland;
- World Peace Academy: Conference on "The integration of the European States", Venice, Italy;
- Hanns Seidel Foundations Institute: First International Conference on Human Rights, Vienna;
- Université de Fribourg: Colloque sur "Le Noyau intangible des droits de l'homme", Fribourg, Switzerland;
- United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute: Seminar on justice and democratic development in Italy and Latin America, Santo Domingo, Costa Rica;
- Japan Federation of Bar Associations: International human rights seminar, Tokyo;

- Non-governmental Organization Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization: international non-governmental organization seminar on South Africa, Kiev, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

V. CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITHIN AND OUTSIDE
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

42. In accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 43/128, the Centre for Human Rights is to co-ordinate the substantive activities of the World Campaign pursuant to the directives of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to serve as liaison with Governments, regional and national institutions, non-governmental organizations and concerned individuals in the development and implementation of the World Campaign's activities. In this connection, the Centre has already received several requests from Governments to undertake projects within the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programmes. These projects vary from country to country and include training, fellowships, expert advice, establishment of law libraries and law faculties, translation of international instruments into local languages, and so on. Outstanding requests from Governments (see annex II) will be implemented once new contributions are made to the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance or through increased appropriations within chapter XXIV of the regular budget.

43. By its resolution 1989/53 of 7 March 1989 on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Centre for Human Rights, inter alia, to co-ordinate as necessary the relevant activities of the World Campaign within the United Nations system. Both General Assembly resolution 43/128 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/53 emphasized the need for the United Nations to harmonize its activities in the field of human rights with those of other organizations, including the International Committee of the Red Cross with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law, and UNESCO with regard to education for human rights.

A. United Nations system

44. In keeping with those mandates, the Centre for Human Rights called a meeting for specialized agencies and United Nations organs on 12 April 1989 to review and discuss ongoing activities in the field of advisory services and technical assistance and information and education on human rights, with a view to identifying potential areas of co-operation and ensuring efficiency through the elimination of any duplication of work. The meeting was well attended and identified a number of possibilities for co-operation and follow-up action, as briefly indicated below.

1. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna

45. Beyond the existing co-operation with the Centre in the fielding of experts, administration of fellowships and organizing of seminars and training courses, the following areas would deserve special consideration for joint action in the future: development of human rights training materials for African countries, including Botswana; strengthening of legal aid services in Latin America; training workshops for the judiciary; national and regional seminars on the application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("the Beijing Rules") and the new Convention on the Rights of the Child, after its adoption by the General Assembly and ratification by Member States; activities in the field of human rights in the administration of justice in support of the recently established United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders; and active involvement in the forthcoming meeting of European Heads of Prison Administration (Messina, Italy, 6-12 November 1989).

2. Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

46. It was reported that the Centre for Human Rights and the Department had already met to discuss their respective roles on the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and that additional meetings were planned.

3. United Nations Children's Fund

47. UNICEF has actively supported the recently adopted draft Convention on the Rights of the Child. National Committees would be directly involved in disseminating information relating to the Convention and also in promoting its implementation. The yearly UNICEF report on the state of the world's children would also include references to the situation of children in relation to the Convention. UNICEF was also amending its guidelines for annual reports from field offices in order to reflect the situation of children's rights in specific countries. UNICEF would continue its close co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights on the one hand and with a number of non-governmental organizations and youth organizations active in the field.

48. In connection with the forthcoming adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Centre for Human Rights and UNICEF have had a number of meetings in order to discuss a programme of activities that would provide useful information to Governments, non-governmental organizations and the media on the Convention. In those discussions it was agreed to produce jointly, *inter alia*, a media briefing text; a question and answer brochure and a booklet after adoption of the Convention; and audio-visual materials on the Convention, including an animated film. Briefings for the press and non-governmental organizations at headquarters are also planned at the time of the consideration of the draft convention by the Third Committee of the General Assembly. Follow-up action is planned, including a formal signing ceremony.

49. Co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and UNICEF is also foreseen in the implementation of the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance programme, particularly in connection with possible future requests for assistance by Governments in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

4. United Nations Development Programme

50. UNDP emphasized the opportunity that the meeting offered for a review of activities related to human rights. Development was clearly a basic human right. The role of UNDP in the defence of human rights, however, although an active one, was indirect. In order to be effective, continued technical assistance for economic development required minimum conditions of respect for human rights. That was particularly necessary where the population took a participatory approach to projects and programmes. UNDP intended to continue to work closely with other United Nations agencies on activities related to human rights. In their capacity as resident co-ordinators, many UNDP resident representatives also performed tasks having a human rights dimension, including the operation of mechanisms to ensure the security of United Nations staff.

51. Following discussions between the heads of UNDP and the Centre for Human Rights, it was agreed to explore possibilities for additional forms of co-operation beyond existing activities (e.g. in Colombia and Haiti). In particular, Mr. Draper and Mr. Martenson will jointly sign a letter to all UNDP resident representatives to explain the new priorities in United Nations action in the field of human rights and the possibilities under the newly revitalized Programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance and the recently launched World Public Information Campaign.

5. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

52. UNITAR mentioned its training programme activities, including those on the drafting of human rights reports for government officials. The next such seminar would take place in the Arab region. In addition, UNITAR was preparing a manual on human rights reporting procedures that should be out by the end of 1989. UNITAR would be in touch with the Centre for Human Rights on those outstanding projects and continue its close co-operation with it.

6. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

53. Following the adoption of ESCAP resolution 45/2 of 5 April 1989, the Social Development Division of the ESCAP Secretariat has been designated as a regional focal point on human rights. To that end, a depository for United Nations human rights materials has been established within the ESCAP library, the function of which includes the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the ESCAP region. Discussions are in progress between the Executive Secretary of ESCAP and the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights to establish the most efficient and practical forms of co-operation in keeping with resolution 45/2.

7. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

54. UNDRO stressed that human rights and relief assistance were closely linked, and that it was willing to enter into co-operative endeavours whenever an opportunity arose.

8. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

55. UNHCR emphasized the extensive interest of the organization in human rights questions and the crucial link between human rights, refugee law and refugee protection. UNHCR already had an ongoing global training programme, on refugee law issues, mainly for government officials and non-governmental organizations. Some 10 to 15 such meetings were planned for 1989. In that connection, South-East Asia was mentioned as an area of particular importance. At least two of those training courses were organized regularly by UNHCR in co-operation with the San Remo Institute. Officials of UNHCR also provided technical assistance in the drafting of national legislation in connection with refugee law and with the implementation of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. 1/ In addition, UNHCR was currently engaged in the compilation of a refugee law data base, some of which could be made available to Governments and non-governmental organizations. In the context of its close co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights, UNHCR intended to explore several possible joint endeavours within the mandate of UNHCR and within the limits of its financial resources. As an example of such co-operation, UNHCR pointed out the possible utilization by the Centre of its network in the field for promotional activities within the framework of the World Campaign for Human Rights. Additionally, UNHCR stressed that the training activities of the Centre and of UNHCR could be expanded so as to include each other's main concern, whenever feasible.

56. As a follow-up to the meeting, and following discussions between the heads of UNHCR and the Centre for Human Rights, UNHCR and the Centre have identified areas that would benefit from closer collaboration and co-operation: these include teaching, dissemination of information within the framework of the World Campaign for Human Rights, and promotion. A lecturer on human rights from the Centre for Human Rights was included in a UNHCR course for its professional staff on refugee law and protection, which took place in May 1989.

57. It has been agreed that a lecture on human rights by a representative of the Centre will be included in UNHCR regional seminars for government officials, academics and non-governmental organizations in southern Asia in late 1989. The Centre will also participate in the annual refugee law course for government officials and academics organized in co-operation with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law. At the same time, UNHCR representatives will be invited to participate whenever feasible in forthcoming training activities organized by the Centre for Human Rights. In addition, within the framework of the World Public Information Campaign, UNHCR has agreed to make it possible for the Centre to distribute human rights information materials through its network of field offices around the world.

9. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (formerly United Nations Social Defence Research Institute)

58. The key areas of activity of the Institute were emphasized, in particular its focus on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders. It was stressed that the core activities of the Institute included technical assistance, training and promotional activities. The close links between the Institute's responsibilities and the overall issues of human rights were pointed out. The need for and importance of close co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the Institute was clearly stressed. The Institute identified three potential areas of joint activities:

(a) Training courses. The Institute will organize early in 1990 a six-week training course in Tunisia on issues relating to social change and criminality. It would welcome the active participation of a lecturer from the Centre for Human Rights to introduce human rights issues. In December 1989 there will also be a two-week training course for administrators of justice, in co-operation with the Italian Supreme Court, in Santo Domingo. The Centre could also be represented at the beginning of the course in order to introduce human rights issues. Joint projects and/or collaboration on crime prevention and justice in the context of human rights training courses are also envisaged with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (San Remo, Italy).

(b) Research. In connection with a project on administration of juvenile justice in Egypt in light of the "Beijing Rules", the co-operation and technical assistance of the Centre on the various human rights components would be welcome. Similarly, co-operation with WHO is sought on questions relating to mentally ill and drug-addicted offenders.

(c) Diffusion of information. The Institute has established contacts with and contributes to several legal journals and international magazines concerning sociology and criminology. It would be ready to explore possibilities for the inclusion, whenever feasible, of a human rights component, thereby facilitating the transmission and dissemination of information on human rights.

10. International Labour Organisation

59. The close co-operation already existing between ILO and the Centre for Human Rights was further enhanced during the fortieth anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. ILO participated in a number of activities organized by the Centre in that connection, and the report of the Director-General of ILO to the ILO Conference in June 1988 focused on human rights issues. In addition, the theme of human rights was given due emphasis in the reports of ILO supervisory bodies, as well as in seminars and fellowship programmes designed to familiarize government officials and employers and workers' representatives with their countries' obligations in respect of labour standards. ILO stressed that co-operation should be continued and enhanced in those areas and that additional possibilities should be explored. Regarding information materials on human rights,

ILO pointed out the need for more systematic exchanges and dissemination and drew attention to ILO publications that could also be made available. Regarding seminars and workshops organized by the Centre for Human Rights, ILO was ready to make a contribution to those meetings whenever feasible. In addition to general items on the activities of ILO and other specialized agencies, specific items could be included, for instance on equality of men and women, the right to work, or child labour. ILO regional advisors would co-operate locally with the Centre for Human Rights whenever needed.

11. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

60. It was emphasized that education and teaching at the university level, research and philosophical inquiry were key areas where UNESCO was actively involved in human rights issues. UNESCO was looking forward to co-operating closely with the Centre for Human Rights in order to complement their respective activities in the field. UNESCO was already co-operating with the Centre in connection with human rights teaching at the university level, and had encouraged broad co-operative efforts with non-governmental organizations and specialized agencies dealing with human rights education and research. In that connection, UNESCO had recently issued a world directory of human rights teaching. It was also actively involved in producing and updating human rights documentation and data bases. Future co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and UNESCO would be welcome and could be envisaged within the framework indicated by the medium-term plan for 1990-1995, which set out the UNESCO approach on human rights issues and the elimination of all forms of discrimination. One of the possible forms of co-operation already envisaged in this medium-term plan was the formulation of curricula for higher education and teaching materials, training activities and information/education activities on human rights.

61. Following discussions between the heads of UNESCO and the Centre for Human Rights, more regular contacts have been established between the Centre and the UNESCO Division of Human Rights and Peace. In this connection, the new director of that division visited Geneva in July 1989 to discuss future co-operative endeavours with the Centre, particularly in connection with: (a) development of higher education curricula on human rights training; (b) development of a dictionary of human rights terminology; (c) distribution of human rights materials through UNESCO national channels.

62. The Centre and the UNESCO Division of Human Rights and Peace are now in the process of implementing some of the projects outlined above.

12. World Health Organization

63. It was pointed out that the advisory assistance in connection with the right to health was an important part of WHO activities. The WHO "Health for All" strategy was in fact a blueprint in connection with that right, and could be useful as a model for the implementation of other human rights. The concept of human

rights was now beginning to be found useful for the achievement of certain health objectives, particularly in connection with AIDS and the related problems and prospects of discrimination that the disease might entail. WHO believed that it could benefit from close co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights, particularly in the above-mentioned fields, and was very pleased with its relations with the Centre so far.

64. The Centre for Human Rights, with the technical and financial support of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS, has organized a global consultation on Human Rights and AIDS (see para. 30 above). As a follow-up to that consultation, a number of information materials will be issued in close co-operation between the two offices, including a summary of the proceedings of that meeting.

65. The Centre for Human Rights and the WHO Global Programme on AIDS have already co-operated in training activities within the framework of the programme of Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the field of human rights. This co-operation is likely to continue and intensify in the years ahead. Additionally, regional meetings on human rights and AIDS, with the participation of government officials, non-governmental organizations from the health, legal and human rights sectors and concerned individuals are planned in the near future as projects to be carried out by the Centre with the technical and financial support of WHO.

B. Outside the United Nations system

66. Throughout 1989, the Centre for Human Rights has made concerted efforts to increase its co-operation with national and regional institutions, academic and research communities, non-governmental organizations and the media.

1. Regional organizations

Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights of the Organization of African Unity

67. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1989/42), in 1988, within the framework of the United Nations Advisory Services Programme in the Field of Human Rights, the Centre for Human Rights began the execution of a co-operation programme to assist in strengthening the capabilities of the OAU Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Commission was established following the entry into force of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on 21 October 1986. The General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights have been trying to develop and strengthen regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights for a number of years. For this purpose, under the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programme, a number of seminars and training courses on regional arrangements in the field of human rights have been organized, particularly in the African region. A number of projects were carried out in 1988 with the financial assistance of the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights.

68. During the first half of 1989, the Centre for Human Rights organized, in co-operation with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Government of the Gambia, the training course on developing national strategies and mechanisms to promote and protect human rights in Africa, at Banjul (see also para. 28 above). The course was also aimed at creating awareness among participants from the 26 countries of the need for adopting appropriate strategies and mechanisms to strengthen national infrastructures for the promotion and protection of human rights.

69. Subsequently, on 12 June 1989, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights attended the inauguration of the headquarters at Banjul of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. He addressed not only the inaugural ceremony but also the special session of the African Commission and held consultations with the Chairman and other members of the Commission, as well as with the Secretary-General of the OAU secretariat, on future areas of co-operation between the Centre for Human Rights and the African Commission.

Inter-American Commission of Human Rights

70. The Centre for Human Rights has continued to strengthen its co-operation with the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights. For example, experts, members of the Inter-American Commission, have participated in a number of training programmes organized particularly for Central and Latin American countries within the framework of advisory services and technical assistance in human rights. Human Rights Fellows have also followed the work of the Inter-American Commission. Other areas of co-operation are being explored and include education, information and dissemination, not least within the framework of the World Campaign.

Council of Europe

71. The Council participated in the inter-agency meeting of 12 April 1989, where it emphasized the potential for wide-ranging co-operation on the issue of information and education, and advisory services and technical assistance, with the Centre for Human Rights. It had made an appeal in November 1988, in the context of the fortieth anniversary year of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights for contributions by its member States to be made to the Centre's advisory services and technical assistance funds. The Council stated its readiness to co-operate with the Centre on specific projects and was ready to offer experts on human rights to participate in the Centre's workshops.

72. Furthermore, co-operation continued between the Council and the Centre at the working level, with staff of the Centre participating in its various meetings. The head of the Centre spoke at the Council on new directions in the field of human rights and held consultations with the senior staff of the Council.

Other organizations

73. The Centre has also established preliminary contacts for possible future co-operative endeavours in the field of human rights training, teaching and dissemination of information with, inter alia, the Commonwealth secretariat and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. Human rights academic and research institutes

74. In connection with these institutions, it should be noted that the Centre provided the Strasbourg Institute of Human Rights with four senior staff for lectures in Arabic, English, French and Spanish for a four-week period during the Institute's annual human rights courses. United Nations fellows on human rights spent three weeks in the Institute to improve their knowledge of the European human rights system and to follow courses on the American and African human rights systems. The head of the Centre is a member of the Institute and of its Honorary Board.

75. After a first successful example of co-operation with the San Remo Institute of Humanitarian Law, the Centre plans to convene another training course in December 1989 on the administration of justice and human rights for francophone African countries. These endeavours have certainly expanded the scope of the activities of the Institute to include human rights questions in addition to humanitarian and refugee issues.

76. Following its establishment early in 1989, the Arab Institute of Human Rights (Tunis) has now begun operations. The Centre for Human Rights, whose representative is a member of the Institute's Executive Board, is developing programmes of co-operation with the Institute with a view to disseminating United Nations human rights information materials in the Arab world and assisting in various training and educational activities, which include the main areas of concern of the Institute.

77. The Centre has also continued its co-operation with the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights and participated in its seventh interdisciplinary course on human rights organized at San José. Members of the Institute have often been called upon to address training courses or workshops organized by the Centre for Human Rights, particularly in connection with the inter-American human rights system.

78. The Centre has also assisted in the establishment at Banjul, of the African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies (see also para. 28 above). The Centre will work in co-operation with the OAU Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and will be active in research and training activities as well as in the dissemination of information materials on human rights, not least within the framework of the World Campaign. In June 1989, the Centre sponsored a feasibility study in connection with the institution and development of the African Centre within its Advisory Services and Technical Assistance programme.

79. In March 1989, the Centre for Human Rights provided assistance and full senior staff briefings in Geneva to 18 young diplomats, mainly from developing countries, participating in a yearly programme organized by the Institute of Social Studies, the Hague, Netherlands. On the basis of this year's experience, this form of co-operation with the Centre for Human Rights may become a regular feature of the Institute's programme.

80. A staff member of the Centre for Human Rights actively participated in May 1989 in a core seminar on human rights organized by the Danish Centre of Human Rights at Copenhagen.
81. An outline of the work of the United Nations in the field of human rights and of the link between human rights and development was provided to some 50 lawyers and diplomats (mainly from developing countries) participating in the yearly programme of the International Development Law Institute (Rome).
82. The Centre for Human Rights, in connection with its training activities for law enforcement officials, has increased its co-operative endeavours with such established institutions as the Henri Dunant Institute in Geneva and the Messina Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies. It is expected that some of the above-mentioned forms of co-operation will become institutionalized by the organizations mentioned and possibly developed by other similar organizations.
83. In this connection, it should also be mentioned that, in May 1989, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights sent a letter to over 800 deans of law faculties and directors of human rights institutes world-wide explaining the new directions of the United Nations in the area of information, education, etc. and the possibilities for co-operation existing within the framework of the recently launched World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights. At 31 August 1989, more than 100 universities and institutes had already replied, very often with an indication of areas where co-operation would be welcome and possibly mutually beneficial.
84. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, in keeping with General Assembly resolution 43/128, paragraph 12, also addressed a letter to the various focal points designated by Governments, inviting them to join in the United Nations efforts within the context of the development and implementation of the World Campaign.
85. The Centre for Human Rights has established co-operative endeavours with a number of universities whereby senior staff are invited to address regular courses on specific human rights subjects each semester. This is the case, for instance, with the University of Geneva (Switzerland) and the University of Leiden (the Netherlands). Similar arrangements are being discussed with the University of Lund (Sweden) and a number of other universities around the world.

3. International Committee of the Red Cross

86. ICRC participated in the inter-agency meeting of 12 April 1989 and stressed the need for developing joint activities beyond the strict framework of armed conflicts, and emphasized its readiness to explore with the Centre for Human Rights such possible co-operative endeavours. In this connection, the dissemination of humanitarian law instruments was deemed essential. ICRC has its own programmes of publications, documentation, films, seminars and training activities intended for government officials, the armed forces and also representatives of the academic

world, media, medical staff and United Nations specialized agencies. Within this broad framework, concrete proposals for co-operation could be identified in connection with promotional activities. Such co-operation would not be limited to the Centre for Human Rights but would also extend to the Department of Public Information. ICRC stated its intention to launch a world campaign for the protection of war victims over the next two years in order to create awareness and knowledge of humanitarian law and practices. Staff members of ICRC have participated in a number of training activities organized by the Centre within the framework of advisory services and technical assistance, for instance in Guatemala (see para. 36 above).

4. Other non-governmental organizations

87. As indicated in the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1989/21), non-governmental organizations have acted effectively in the field of human rights and provided human rights organs of the United Nations system with their own information, opinions and expertise. Their role can increasingly contribute to the advancement of the human rights programme, not least through enhanced co-operation with the United Nations in the implementation of some of the Campaign's objectives, for instance in the areas of information, education and dissemination of United Nations information materials and publications.

88. The participation of non-governmental organizations in human rights bodies, which peaked in 1988, increased yet further in 1989. Some 133 non-governmental organizations were represented at the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights (February to March 1989), which represents a growth of 33 per cent. Well over 200 representatives of non-governmental organizations participated in such meetings as the Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

89. In keeping with its mandate under the Campaign, the Centre had held three consultations with non-governmental organizations by 31 August 1989 in Geneva. The first meeting, on 13 January 1989, was mainly concerned with indentifying groups to which the activities of the Campaign were to be directed and the contribution non-governmental organizations could make to those activities. It was agreed to focus on enhancing awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. At the second meeting, on 27 February 1989, non-governmental organizations were called upon, *inter alia*, to identify potential translators to produce additional language versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Close collaboration with United Nations information centres world-wide was also encouraged at the field level in order to help with the dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other human rights information materials. The preparation of an audio-visual presentation of the Declaration was also explored. Such an endeavour would call upon the joint efforts of non-governmental organizations, the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information. It was emphasized that teaching was a major aim of the campaign and that efforts should be made to involve not only educational communities but also the population at large, particularly in the developing countries.

90. The purpose of the third consultation, on 24 August 1989, was twofold. Firstly, the co-operation of non-governmental organizations was sought in the dissemination of information about human rights to the various constituencies. Given the large public non-governmental organizations can reach, the Centre for Human Rights regards their participation as essential for an effective and meaningful realization of the goals of the campaign, not least in the area of dissemination of human rights information materials. The response from non-governmental organizations has so far been encouraging. Secondly, possibilities of intensifying the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the Campaign were discussed. It was reiterated that education on human rights, a vital aspect of the Campaign, was also a main concern of non-governmental organizations. They were invited to identify projects (such as training courses, seminars, round tables, radio and television programmes and publications) in which they would participate with respect to sectors or groups of society with which they were concerned. The Centre received many reactions and proposals from non-governmental organizations on this subject, which are now being analysed for possible follow-up action.

91. Participants in the above-mentioned meetings included Amnesty International, the Arab Lawyers Union, the Arab Organization for Human Rights, the Baha'i International Community, the Defense for Children International Movement, the Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quaker United Office), Human Rights Advocates, Human Rights Internet, the International Association against Torture, the International Association for the Defence of Religious Liberty, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the International Association of Penal Law, the International Centre for Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research, the International Commission of Jurists, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the International Council of Jewish Women, the International Council of Women, the International Federation of Social Workers, the International Federation of Women Lawyers, the International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples, the International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Save the Children Alliance, the International Society for Human Rights, the Pan-Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association, Rädda Barnen International, Soroptimist International Association, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World Federation of Methodist Women, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Federation of United Nations Associations and the World University Service.

5. Briefings, radio and television interviews

92. Throughout 1989, the staff of the Centre for Human Rights has provided numerous substantive briefings in Geneva and in New York, as well as radio and television interviews on human rights issues. Every opportunity has been seized in connection with training courses, workshops and other official visits world-wide to meet media representatives for radio and television interviews, press conferences or background briefings. Coverage of United Nations human rights activities by media world-wide is considerable and has increased substantially over the last

year. The Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights recently addressed a letter to heads of television, radio and wire services, with the objective of making the World Campaign known and seeking the support of these important media of communication in order to reach an ever growing number of individuals.

VI. FELLOWSHIPS AND INTERNSHIPS

93. During 1989, the Fellowship Programme of the Centre for Human Rights awarded 31 fellowships to individuals from the following countries: Afghanistan, Australia, Benin, Cameroon, China, Colombia (2), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, Netherlands (2), Nicaragua, Niger, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire. A fellowship was also awarded to the Association libanaise des droits de l'homme (Lebanon). Fellows have undergone training in Geneva by senior staff of the Centre and have assisted in the work of human rights bodies such as the Human Rights Committee. In addition to their activities in Geneva, fellows spent three weeks at Strasbourg, France, at the International Institute of Human Rights, where they attended lectures on the American human rights protection system, the African Charter for Human and People's Rights, and the European system. In Geneva, fellows attended lectures by senior representatives of ILO, UNHCR, UNESCO and ICRC.

94. In 1989, 36 interns had been working in the Centre for Human Rights as of August 1989 for periods ranging from a few weeks to several months. That represented an increase of about 80 per cent over the previous year in the number of internships awarded to graduate students for first-hand working experience in the Centre. Interns were distributed as follows within the Centre:

Research, Studies and Prevention of Discrimination Section:	15
Communications Section:	6
Special Procedures Section:	5
External Relations Section:	4
International Instruments Section:	4
Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Section:	2

VII. HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCES

A. Official commemorations

95. In the context of the International Day against Racial Discrimination on 21 March 1989, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights gave a press conference on 20 March 1989. In his statement, Mr. Martenson addressed the issue of discrimination in general, and apartheid in particular, and elaborated on the activities undertaken within the framework of the Second Decade against Racial Discrimination. On the day itself, films and other audio-visual materials were shown, and materials for the promotion of human rights (e.g. posters) were made available to the public.

96. On the occasion of United Nations Day on 22 October 1989, the United Nations Office at Geneva will have its doors open to the public so as to make better known its various activities, including those in the field of human rights. A round table on the role of the United Nations in the promotion and protection of human rights, dealing in particular with racial discrimination, will be organized for that day, chaired by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva. Guided tours, films and exhibitions will also be provided.

97. On 10 December 1989, International Human Rights Day, several activities will be organized, including a round table on human rights issues. A number of exhibitions are planned. A special programme of human rights activities during the week leading to 10 December will be organized.

B. Exhibits and other activities

98. During the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights, an exhibition on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights (J'ai faim dans ma tête) was held from 8 to 17 February 1989. It was organized in co-operation with the International Movement ATD Fourth World. Among those who attended the opening of the exhibition were Mr. Marc Bossuyt, Chairman of the forty-fifth session of the Commission on Human Rights.

99. During the forty-second session of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities, from 7 August to 1 September 1989, an exhibition was held of children's drawings from Brazil on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The drawings illustrated the children's view on the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The exhibition was opened in the presence of the Brazilian Human Rights Ambassador to the United Nations at Geneva.

100. As part of the World Campaign for Human Rights, the United Nations Postal Administration will introduce a stamp series that will reproduce chronologically, over a five-year period, the entire text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In November 1989, six stamps will be issued in English, French and German language versions, honouring the first six articles of the Declaration. In this connection, the Centre is co-operating with the Postal Administration to display human rights publications at all exhibits of such human rights stamps.

101. In connection with the World Campaign for Human Rights, a pocket human rights calendar was published. Moreover, human rights T-shirts and human rights watches continue to be available for sale. The proceeds of the sales of the human rights watches in 1988 (26,000 Swiss francs) were deposited in the advisory services and technical assistance fund, for information-related activities.

VIII. PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES AND FOCAL POINTS

A. Coverage and promotional activities

102. Part two of the present report gives an account of the coverage and promotional activities undertaken by the Department of Public Information within the context of the Campaign.

B. Focal points

103. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 43/128, the General Assembly urged all Member States that had not yet done so to designate national focal points that could be supplied with copies of relevant human rights material and that might also serve as points of liaison with the United Nations in the development and implementation of the World Campaign, and requested the Secretary-General to publish the list of such focal points in the present report to the General Assembly. The focal points designated by Governments by 31 August 1989 are listed in annex I.

IX. FINANCE

104. General Assembly resolution 43/128 launching the world public information campaign for human rights also decided that the campaign should be carried out within existing resources. Given the already limited resources of the Centre for Human Rights, the Centre was not able to undertake a number of projects within the framework of the world campaign because of lack of funds.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 606, No. 8791, p. 267.

ANNEX I

List of focal points

<u>Country</u>	<u>Focal point designated</u>
Bahamas	Ministry of Education P.O. Box N-3913 Nassau, N.P. Bahamas
Central African Republic	Ministère des Affaires étrangères Direction des Affaires juridiques et du contentieux Bangui République centrafricaine
Cyprus	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Political Division) CY Nicosia
Denmark	The Danish Centre of Human Rights Kejsergade 2 P.O. Box 38 DK-1002 Copenhagen K Ministry of Foreign Affairs DK Copenhagen
Finland	Finnish United Nations Association Unioninkatu 45 SF 00 170 Helsinki The Institute for Human Rights Abo Akademi Gezelivksenkatu 2 SF 20500 Turku
Israel	The United Nations Association of Israel P.O. Box 331 Jerusalem Israel
Jamaica	Ministry of Education 2 National Heroes Circle Kingston 4 Jamaica W.I.

Joint Board of Teacher Education
University of the West Indies
Mona
Kingston 7
Jamaica W.I.

Jamaica Information Service
58A Half-Way Tree Road
Kingston 10
Jamaica W.I.
Attn: Exec. Director

Jamaican Movement for the Advancement of
Literacy
47B South Camp Road
Kingston 4
Jamaica W.I.

Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation
5 South Odeon Avenue
Kingston 10
Jamaica W.I.

Radio Jamaica Limited
32 Lyndhurst Road
Kingston 5
Jamaica W.I.

The Gleaner Company Limited
7 North Street
Kingston
Jamaica W.I.

The Jamaica Record
7 West Street
Kingston
Jamaica W.I.

Registrar
University of the West Indies
Mona
Kingston 7
Jamaica W.I.

Jamaica Council of Churches
14 South Avenue
Kingston 10
Jamaica W.I.

Jamaica Library Service
2 Tom Redcam Drive
Kingston 5
Jamaica W.I.
Attn: The Director

Jamaica Council for Human Rights
131 Tower Street
Kingston
Jamaica W.I.
Attn: Miss Flo O'Connor

Jamaica Police Academy
Twickenham Park
Spanish Town
St. Catherine
Jamaica W.I.

Japan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Human Rights and Refugees Division
Tokyo, Japan

Malawi

The Ministry of External Affairs
P.O. Box 30315
Lilongwe 3
Malawi

The Law Department
Chancellor College
P.O. Box 280
Zomba
Malawi

The Ministry of Justice
P/Bag 333
Lilongwe 3
Malawi

Malta

Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
M Valletta

Nepal

Ministry Of Foreign Affairs
Kathmandu
Nepal

New Zealand

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Private Bag
Wellington
New Zealand

The Human Rights Commissioner
New Zealand Human Rights Commission
P.O. Box 5045, Lambton Quay
Wellington
New Zealand

Norway

Institutt for menneskerettigheter
(Institute for Human Rights)
St. Olavsgt. 29
N 0166 Oslo 1

[Phonotelex: 72 400 FOTOTEX
N Humanright, Oslo
Tel. No.: 02/11 10 52]

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
N Oslo

Philippines

Commission on Human Rights
IBP Building, Julia Vargas Ave.
Pasig
Metro Manila
Philippines

Judge Advocate General
Armed Forces of the Philippines
Camp Aguinaldo
Quezon City
Philippines

Judge Advocate General
PC-INP, Camp Crame
Quezon City
Philippines

National Police Commission
Fort Bonifacio
Makati
Philippines

Department of Education
Intramuros
Manila
Philippines

Department of Justice
Padre Faura
Manila
Philippines

Integrated Bar of the Philippines
IBP Building
Pasig
Metro Manila
Philippines

Jaime Cardinal Sin
Archbishop of Manila
Mandaluyong
Metro Manila
Philippines

Poland	Juridical Law Research Institute Ministry of Justice PL 00-950 Warsaw Al. Ujazdowskie 11
Sao Tome and Principe	Le Cabinet Juridique et du Trait� Minist�re des Affaires �trang�res Sao Tome Sao Tome-et-Principe
Spain	Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores Oficina de Derechos Humanos E Madrid
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Foundation Human Rights Centre 27, Independence Avenue Colombo 7 Sri Lanka
Sweden	The Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Box 207 S-221 00 Lund United Nations Association of Sweden Box 15115 S-104 65 Stockholm Ministry for Foreign Affairs S Stockholm
United Republic of Tanzania	Principal Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs P.O. Box 9000 Dar es Salaam Tanzania

The Dean of the Faculty of Law
Univ. of Dar es Salaam
P.O. Box 35091
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

The Director
Centre for Foreign Relations
P.O. Box 9000
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

The Principal Secretary
Ministry of Community Development
Youth and Sports
P.O. Box 1422
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

The Principal Secretary
Ministry of Home Affairs
P.O. Box 9223
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

The Chief Editor
Daily and Sunday News
P.O. Box 9033
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

The Chief Editor
Uhuru Newspapers
P.O. Box 9221
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

The Secretary
CCM-NEC Secretariat for Social Affairs
P.O. Box 50
Dodoma
Tanzania

The Director
Radio Tanzania
P.O. Box 9191
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

Uganda

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box 7048
Kampala
Uganda

Ministry of Justice
P.O. Box 7083
Kampala
Uganda

Uganda Commission on Human Rights
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Kampala
Uganda

ANNEX II

Requests received from Governments for advisory services and
technical assistance in the field of human rights

List of countries	a/	b/	c/	d/	e/	f/
Argentina		x				
Barbados		x		x		x
Benin	x					
Bolivia		x				x
Botswana		x	x		x	x
Brunei Darussalam	x	x				x
Burkina Faso		x			x	x
Burundi	x	x				
Cape Verde		x	x		x	x
Central African Republic	x	x	x			
Chad		x	x			
Comoros		x	x			
Congo	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus			x			x
Djibouti	x	x				
Dominica	x	x				x
Equatorial Guinea		x	x			
Ethiopia	x	x	x			x
Gabon		x	x	x	x	x
Ghana		x	x			x
Guinea	x	x	x	x		
Guinea-Bissau		x	x		x	
Honduras	x	x			x	
Iraq			x		x	x
Lesotho		x			x	
Madagascar		x	x			
Malawi				x		
Mexico		x				
Mozambique		x	x	x	x	x
Nepal		x	x		x	x
Nicaragua	x	x	x	x	x	
Niger	x	x			x	
Nigeria				x	x	x
Papua New Guinea	x			x	x	
Peru		x	x			x
Rwanda	x	x	x			
Samoa		x	x			
Sao Tome and Principe		x	x	x		x
Sierra Leone		x	x			x
Singapore	x					

List of countries	<u>a/</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>c/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>e/</u>	<u>f/</u>
Uruguay		x				x
Yemen		x				x
Zambia		x		x		

Source: E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/17 and requests from Governments.

a/ Establishment or strengthening of law faculties.

b/ Development of adequate law and human rights reference libraries for the administration of justice.

c/ Training activities including training courses and workshops in the administration of justice.

d/ Expert advice in the drafting of legal texts in conformity with the provisions of international instruments of human rights.

e/ Publication of official law journals.

f/ Collection and classification of legal material including legislation and digests of court decisions.
